A.1 Definition of Social Safety Nets

Social safety nets are defined in this report as noncontributory programs targeting the poor or vulnerable. They may be designed, implemented, and supported by governments, international organizations, or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Their distinctive feature is their noncontributory nature, that is, beneficiaries do not have to contribute financially to receive the benefits. This differentiates them from contributory forms of social protection, whereby prior contributions or participation in the labor market determine benefit eligibility.

The definition of social safety nets used in this report includes social assistance programs, social care services, and programs that support productive activities. The range of programs included is detailed in the next section. In this report, general health care and education interventions or general consumer price subsidies (including energy, electricity, and food subsidies) are not considered part of social safety nets.

A.2 Typologies Used in This Report

A.2.1 Typologies of Social Safety Net Programs

Building on the ASPIRE database classification, this report relies on four typologies to classify social safety net programs. For each typology, the categories have been systematically built to be mutually exclusive. Where relevant, the ASPIRE categories covered under each category are specified to allow readers to compile similar aggregates from the ASPIRE database.
Program Typology 1: Program Type


- **Cash transfer programs**: Cash transfer programs offer periodic monetary transfers to beneficiaries with a view to providing regular, predictable income support. This category includes poverty reduction programs; family and child allowance (including orphan and vulnerable children benefits); public-private charity; disability pensions, allowance, or benefits; war veterans’ pensions, allowances, or benefits; noncontributory funeral grants; burial allowances; entrepreneurship support and startup incentives (grants, loans, training); and other cash programs. Both conditional and unconditional cash transfer programs are included in this category. In this report, this category excludes public works, emergency, scholarships, and social pension programs, which are covered in other categories. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.8, 1.1.9, 1.1.10, 1.1.12, 1.2.8, and 3.2.5.

- **School feeding programs**: This category includes school feeding programs, which supply meals or snacks for children at school to encourage their enrollment and attendance and improve their nutritional status and ability to learn. It also includes take-home food rations for children’s families. This corresponds to the following category in ASPIRE: 1.2.3.

- **Public works programs**: This category includes public works, workfare, and direct job creation programs providing support in cash or food (including food-for-training or food-for-assets programs). Public works programs offer short-term employment at low wages on labor-intensive projects, such as road construction and maintenance, irrigation infrastructure, reforestation, soil conservation, and social services. Support is typically in the form of either cash or food transfers. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.1.11 and 1.2.10.

- **Education interventions**: In the report typology, this category includes scholarships and targeted subsidies in education (for example, orphans and vulnerable children [OVC] bursaries). It excludes general education interventions (such as free basic education). Educational fee waivers and scholarships assist households in meeting the cost of educational services by covering part of the fees or other selected expenditures. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.1.6. and 1.2.7.

- **Health interventions**: In the report typology, this category includes targeted subsidies and fee waivers in health (such as reduced medical fees for the
vulnerable population). It excludes general health interventions (for instance, free health care/treatments and campaigns). These programs assist selected households in meeting the costs of health services. This corresponds to the following category in ASPIRE: 1.2.6.

- **Emergency programs**: This category includes programs providing emergency support in cash and in kind (including support for refugees and returning migrants). Emergency support programs supply cash or in-kind transfers to individuals or households in case of emergency or in response to shocks. The shocks may encompass weather shocks (droughts, floods), pandemics, food insecurity, human-made crises, and economic downturns. The transfers are usually temporary, typically over a period of a few months. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.1.5 and 1.2.5.

- **Food-based programs**: In the report typology, food-based programs include programs providing food stamps and vouchers, food distribution programs, and nutritional programs that involve therapeutic feeding distribution and promote good feeding practices. This category excludes food-for-work programs, emergency in-kind transfer programs, and meals provided at schools, which are classified in other groups. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.2.1, 1.2.2, and 1.2.4.

- **Social pensions**: This category includes old-age social pensions, allowances, or benefits. Social pensions are regular cash transfers provided exclusively to the elderly. Unlike contributory pensions or social insurance programs, social pensions do not require prior contributions. Old-age social pensions may be universal or targeted to the poor. This corresponds to the following category in ASPIRE: 1.1.7.

- **Other programs**: This category includes other noncontributory programs targeting the poor or vulnerable, such as programs distributing school supplies, tax exemptions, social care services, and other programs not included in the other eight categories. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.2.9, 1.2.11, 1.2.12, and 1.3, 4.

**Program Typology 2: Life Cycle**
This classification categorizes programs in terms of their targeted population, organized along the life cycle. There are five categories, which are mutually exclusive:

- **Children**: This category includes family and child allowances (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children), scholarships, school feeding programs, education interventions, school supplies, nutritional programs, and care services for children and youth. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.1.2, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.7, 1.2.9, 1.2.4, and 4.1.
• **Working-age population:** This category includes programs that are directed at adults. It includes public works programs, workfare programs, direct job creation programs, entrepreneurship support, start-up incentives, and care services for vulnerable working-age individuals. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.1.11, 1.2.10, and 4.3.

• **The elderly:** This category includes old-age social pensions, allowances, or benefits as well as war veterans pensions, allowances, or benefits. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.1.17 and 1.1.9.

• **Households and families:** This category includes programs that target entire households or families, rather than specific individuals. It includes poverty reduction programs, public-private charity, allowances for housing and utilities, food stamps and vouchers, food distribution programs, targeted subsidies in health care and housing or utilities, tax exemptions, noncontributory funeral grants, burial allowances, care services for families, and other social assistance. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.6, 1.2.8, 1.2.11, 1.3, 1.1.10, 1.1.12, and 4.2.

• **Special groups:** This category includes programs that target other groups, outside the four categories described above. In the report typology, it includes disability social pensions, allowances, and benefits and emergency support in cash and in kind (including support for refugees and returning migrants). This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.1.18, 1.1.5, and 1.2.5.

**Program Typology 3: Targeting Method**
This classification categorizes programs according to the method they use to identify beneficiaries. Programs have been organized into five mutually exclusive categories.

• **Categorical:** This category includes programs that target individuals or households that belong to an easily identifiable and specific social or demographic group. It typically involves defining eligibility in terms of characteristics that are fairly easy to observe and difficult to manipulate, such as age, sex, ethnicity, disability status, or land ownership. Age is a commonly used category in cash child allowances, school feeding programs, and social pensions.

• **Geographical:** This category includes programs that only use geographical criteria to identify beneficiaries (focusing on specific regions, villages, neighborhoods, and so on).

• **Geographical and categorical:** This category includes programs that combine both geographical and categorical targeting.

• **Poverty:** This category includes programs that only use targeting methods that approximate a potential beneficiary’s poverty, welfare, or vulnerability status.
These include various methods that are often combined, such as methods based on community targeting (whereby the communities identify their poorest or most vulnerable members); a measure of potential beneficiary consumption or income; indicators that proxy consumption or income (proxy-means-test); receipt or level of pensions received by potential beneficiaries; or some form of self-targeting (such as transfers in public works programs designed to attract the poor).

- **Poverty and geographical/categorical**: This category includes programs that combine poverty-based targeting methods with either geographical or categorical targeting or with both.
- **N/A**: This category includes programs for which information on the targeting method is not available.

### Program Typology 4: Nature of Benefits

This classification organizes programs according to the type of benefits or services they provide to the beneficiaries. Four categories are defined, which are mutually exclusive:

- **Cash**: This category includes cash transfer programs that provide only cash benefits. It corresponds to the following category in ASPIRE: 1.1, which is also coded as Benefit type 1.
- **Food**: This category includes food programs that provide only food benefits such as food stamps and vouchers, food distribution programs, school feeding programs, nutritional programs, and food-for-work programs. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, and 1.2.10, which are also coded as Benefit type 3.
- **Other in kind**: This category includes programs that provide in-kind benefits other than food. These include targeted interventions in health care, education, housing, and utilities; school supplies; tax exemptions; social care services, and other programs. This corresponds to the following categories in ASPIRE: 1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7, 1.2.8, 1.2.9, 1.2.11, 1.2.12, and 1.3, 4 that are also coded as Benefit type 2, 3, or 4.
- **Mix**: Any program with a combination of cash, food, or other in-kind benefits. This corresponds to all programs coded in ASPIRE as Benefit type 5.

### A.2.2 Typologies of Social Safety Net Institutions and Systems

Building on system and program documents, this report uses typologies to compare across countries and regions according to the development of social safety net institutions and systems. The categories are mutually exclusive for each typology.
Institution/System Typology 1: Overall Development of Social Safety Net System
This classification categorizes countries according to the extent of development of their social safety net system. The classification of countries is presented in appendix D, table D.3.

- **No social safety net program**: This category includes countries that have no or extremely limited social safety net programs.
- **No solid plans**: This category includes countries that have individual social safety net programs or elements of programs, but have not laid the foundations of a coordinated social safety net system.
- **In progress**: This category includes countries that have one or more programs in place, are starting to harmonize development partner involvement, and are working toward a consolidated system.
- **In place**: This category includes countries that have adequate social safety net policies and delivery capacity.

Institution/System Typology 2: Social Protection Strategy or Policy
This classification categorizes countries according to the development of their national social safety net or social protection policy or strategy. The classification of countries is presented in appendix D, table D.1.

- **Not present**: If no social safety net or social protection strategy or policy has been drafted or is in preparation.
- **In progress**: If the country is in the process of developing or validating a national social safety net or social protection strategy or policy.
- **Present**: If the country has adopted a national social safety net or social protection strategy or policy.

Institution/System Typology 3: Organizations
This classification is used to categorize organizations. It is used in this analysis to classify organizations responsible for policy setting, oversight, and coordination, as well as the organizations responsible for program management. The classification of countries is presented in appendix D, tables D.1 and D.3.

- **Social ministry**: This category includes organizations that are responsible for social assistance (including social affairs, social welfare, social protection, social cohesion, social action, human rights), employment (or labor), health, women (or gender), and children and families, among others.
- **Central institution**: This category includes organizations that play a central role in government, including offices of the president or prime minister, as well as ministries responsible for the economy, planning, budget, or finance, depending on the country.
• Other sectoral ministry: This category includes organizations that do not have a social mandate, including organizations responsible for local government, decentralization, local development, rural development, agriculture, forestry, transportation, and urban development, among others.

• Other arrangement: This category includes situations in which multiple ministries hold joint responsibility for policy setting, oversight, and coordination; or situations in which responsibilities are given to an autonomous government agency or an NGO.

• N/A: This category includes countries for which data on the organization responsible for policy setting, oversight, and coordination is not available, namely: Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Namibia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Somalia, and Sudan.

Institution/System Typology 4: Unit Responsible for Program Implementation
This classification categorizes countries and programs according to the unit responsible for program implementation. There are five categories, which are mutually exclusive. The classification of selected programs is presented in appendix D, table D.2.

• Project implementation unit (PIU): A team or unit that is created within a government organization to manage a project and the members of which are recruited or assigned for the sole purpose of managing the project and paid for by a development partner.

• Special-purpose department: A department that is established within a government organization with the specific mandate to manage one or several social safety net programs.

• Preexisting department: A department within a government organization with a set mandate and range of responsibilities to which the management of one or several social safety net programs is added.

• Semiautonomous government agency (SAGA): A legal entity that has been created by a government to undertake specific functions that would have otherwise be carried out by the government. It may be fully or semiautonomous, but is typically operationally autonomous from the government.

• Nongovernmental institution. This category includes NGOs and agencies of the United Nations.

Institution/System Typology 5: Social Registry Status
This classification categorizes countries according to the extent of development of their social registry. Social registries can help improve the identification and targeting of beneficiaries. These systems support outreach, the collection and processing of needs assessment data, and registration and eligibility information.
for social safety net programs. They also represent a platform so individuals or households may be considered across various programs (Karippacheril, Leite, and Lindert 2017). The classification of countries is presented in appendix D, table D.2.

- **Not planned**: This category includes countries that do not have a social registry and have no plans to develop one.
- **Planned**: This category includes countries that have plans to implement a social registry, but have not yet started implementation.
- **Operating on small scale**: This category includes countries that have a social registry in place that is operating on a small scale, usually covering less than 5 percent of the population.
- **Operating on medium scale**: This category includes countries that have a social registry in place that is operating on a medium scale, usually covering between 5 percent and 15 percent of the population.
- **Operating on large scale**: This category includes countries that have a social registry in place that is operating on a significant scale, usually covering more than 15 percent of the population.
- **N/A**: This category includes countries for which data on social registries are not available, namely, Namibia.

**Institution/System Typology 6: Measures to Deal with Crises**
This classification categorizes countries according to the extent to which they have taken measures to promote the use of social safety nets in responses to crises. The definition is based on Monchuk (2014, see Data Sources). The classification of countries is presented in appendix D, table D.1.

- **Limited or no measures**: This category includes countries that have not put in place any significant measure to use social safety net programs to respond to shocks or crises.
- **Moderate**: This category includes countries that have started to put in place some measures to use social safety net programs during a crisis—for instance, through the use of targeting or payment systems to reach households affected by shocks—but have not done so in a systemic manner.
- **Strong**: This category includes countries that have taken systemic measures to use social safety nets or some elements of the social safety net system to respond to shocks and crises.

**Institution/System Typology 7: Development Partner Involvement**
This classification categorizes countries according to the level of development partner involvement in social safety nets. The classification of countries is presented in appendix D, table D.2.
• **Yes**: This category includes countries in which development partners are involved in social safety nets.
• **No**: This category includes countries in which there is no or limited involvement of development partners in social safety nets.

### A.2.3 Typologies of Countries

This report uses five country typologies. Country classifications for these five typologies are presented in table A.1.

**Country Typology 1: Geography**

This classification categorizes countries into four subregions according to the classification of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs database (see below), except for Sudan, which is classified in that

#### Table A.1 List of Countries and Country Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country name</th>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Income group</th>
<th>Fragility</th>
<th>Resource status</th>
<th>Drought exposure</th>
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<th>Drought exposure</th>
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<td>High</td>
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</table>
system as part of North Africa and which we consider here as part of East Africa.

- **Central Africa**: This category includes Angola, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

- **East Africa**: This category includes Burundi, the Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

- **West Africa**: This category includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

- **Southern Africa**: This category includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

**Country Typology 2: Income Group**

This classification categorizes countries according to income level based on the World Development Indicators database for 2017 (see Data Sources).

- **Low income**: This category includes countries with a per capita income of $1,025 or less. It includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

- **Lower middle income**: This category includes countries with a per capita income between $1,026 and $4,035. It includes Angola, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sudan, Swaziland, and Zambia.

- **Upper middle income**: This category includes countries with a per capita income between $4,035 and $12,475. It includes Botswana, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Namibia, and South Africa.

- **High income**: This category includes countries with a per capita income of $12,476 or more. It includes Seychelles.

**Country Typology 3: Fragility**

This classification categorizes countries into two categories and is based on the World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations Fiscal Year 18 (see Data Sources).

- **Fragile**: This category includes Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo,
Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, and Zimbabwe.

- **Nonfragile**: This category includes Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

**Country Typology 4: Resource Status**
This typology classifies countries according to the importance of natural resources in the economy, measured in terms of natural resource revenues or exports. It is based on de la Brière et al. (2017, see Data Sources), itself partly based on work of the International Monetary Fund (IMF 2012), which defines countries as resource rich if they had either natural resource revenue of at least 20 percent of total revenue or natural resource exports of at least 20 percent of total exports in 2006–10. It also includes additional countries not covered by IMF (2012), such as Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia, Niger, Namibia, and South Africa. Countries are classified in four categories.

- **Not resource-rich**: This category includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe.

- **Potentially resource-rich**: This category includes countries with identified reserves where production has not begun or reached significant levels, namely, the Central African Republic, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda.

- **Resource-rich, non-oil**: This category includes countries with resources mostly other than oil, namely, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, South Africa, and Zambia.

- **Resource-rich, oil**: This category includes countries with resources mostly oil, namely, Angola, Cameroon, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria, and Sudan.

**Country Typology 5: Drought Exposure**
This classification is based on estimations by Cervigni and Morris (2016, see Data Sources) of the share of a country’s population exposed to droughts and other shocks (population living in dryland areas, classified according to the aridity index as hyperarid, arid, semiarid, or dry subhumid).

- **High**: This category includes countries where more than 75 percent of the population lives in dryland areas. It includes Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chad,
Eritrea, The Gambia, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, and Zimbabwe.

- **Medium**: This category includes countries where 35 to 74 percent of the population lives in dryland areas. It includes Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, and Zambia.

- **Low**: This category includes countries where less than 35 percent of the population lives in dryland areas. It includes Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Uganda.

- **N/A**: This category includes countries for which data on dryland areas are not available. It includes Cabo Verde, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Liberia, Mauritius, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, and Sierra Leone.

### A.3 Data Sources

#### A.3.1 ASPIRE Administrative Data

The main source of information for this report is the program-level administrative data collected in the ASPIRE database for Africa. The database contains information on 46 of the 48 countries in the region (Equatorial Guinea and Eritrea are not included for lack of data) and on 695 active social safety net programs. See ASPIRE (Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity) (database), World Bank, Washington, DC, http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/.

Sources used to develop the ASPIRE database include primary sources (from official reports and information systems) and secondary sources (from reports analyzing social safety nets, often prepared in the context of the elaboration of social safety net strategies and often with the support of the ILO, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank, and other key partners.

The database was substantially updated for African countries during 2016–17, building on data collection efforts by implementing agencies and World Bank teams. Extensive efforts were made during the preparation of this report to cross-check and verify these data, and significant updates to the ASPIRE database were made during this process. Nonetheless, data limitations, errors, or omissions might remain.

#### A.3.2 Household Survey Data

Nationally representative household survey data (income, expenditure, or consumption surveys) are sometimes used in the report to complement the
In particular, in chapters 1 and 5, 11 household surveys collected after 2010 with instruments that allow for the capture of (some) social safety net programs are used to assess the coverage, targeting accuracy, and distributional impact of these programs (table A.2). Otherwise, because of the data limitations described in appendix B, box B.1, household survey data are generally not used to estimate the number of beneficiaries of social safety nets or coverage rates. Whenever household survey data are used, they are identified in the text to ensure clarity.

### A.3.3 Databases

**World Development Indicators Database (WDI)**
The World Development Indicators database (WDI) is used for some of the indicators reported in this study. The WDI is one of the World Bank’s primary collections of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized international sources to report national, regional, and global estimates. In this study, the WDI is used for information on the income groups of countries, gross domestic product (GDP), purchasing power parity (PPP), poverty rates, education indicators, and health indicators. The data available as of July 2017 are used. See WDI (World Development Indicators) (database), World Bank, Washington, DC, http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi.

**United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Database (DESA)**
The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs database is used as a source to classify countries into four subregions and to estimate

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**Table A.2  Household Surveys Used**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Survey year</th>
<th>Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Ghana Living Standards Survey VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>CMS Quarter III 2013/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Third Integrated Household Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Enquête Permanente sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Household Budget Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>General Household Survey, Panel Wave 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Integrated Household Living Conditions Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Enquête de Suivi de la Pauvreté au Sénégal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Integrated Household Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Income and Expenditure Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Uganda National Panel Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Harmonized List of Fragile Situations

Population Statistics Database of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
We use the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees database, available at http://popstats.unhcr.org/, as a source for data on internally displaced persons (IDPs). The data only include people who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of conflict and to whom the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees extends protection or assistance. Data available as of January 2017 are used.

World Economic Outlook (IMF WEO) Database
This report uses the World Economic Outlook database of the IMF for macroeconomic data, including government finance indicators, such as total spending, tax revenues, and government overall balance (chapter 5). Data available as of April 2017 are used. See WEO (World Economic Outlook Database), International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC, https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/weodata/index.aspx.

IMF Country-Level Subsidy Estimates

Development Initiatives
We use the information for 2014 available at http://devinit.org/methodology and http://data.devinit.org for estimates of humanitarian assistance received by countries, defined as the financial resources for humanitarian action, delivered during and in the aftermath of disasters caused by natural hazards and crises caused by human action. The data include the bilateral and multilateral humanitarian assistance of members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, as well as assistance from development partners (see definitions in http://devinit.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/GHA-Report-2017-Chapter-6.pdf).
A.3.4 Reports and Studies

de la Brière et al. (2017)

Cervigni and Morris (2016)
Cervigni, Raffaello, and Michael Morris, eds., 2016, Confronting Drought in Africa’s Drylands: Opportunities for Enhancing Resilience, Africa Development Forum Series, Washington, DC: Agence Française de Développement and World Bank is used to classify countries in terms of their level of drought exposure.

Monchuk (2014)
Monchuk, Victoria, 2014, Reducing Poverty and Investing in People: New Role of Safety Nets in Africa, Directions in Development: Human Development Series, Washington, DC: World Bank is used to classify countries according to the measures they have in place to use social safety nets to deal with crises and shocks.