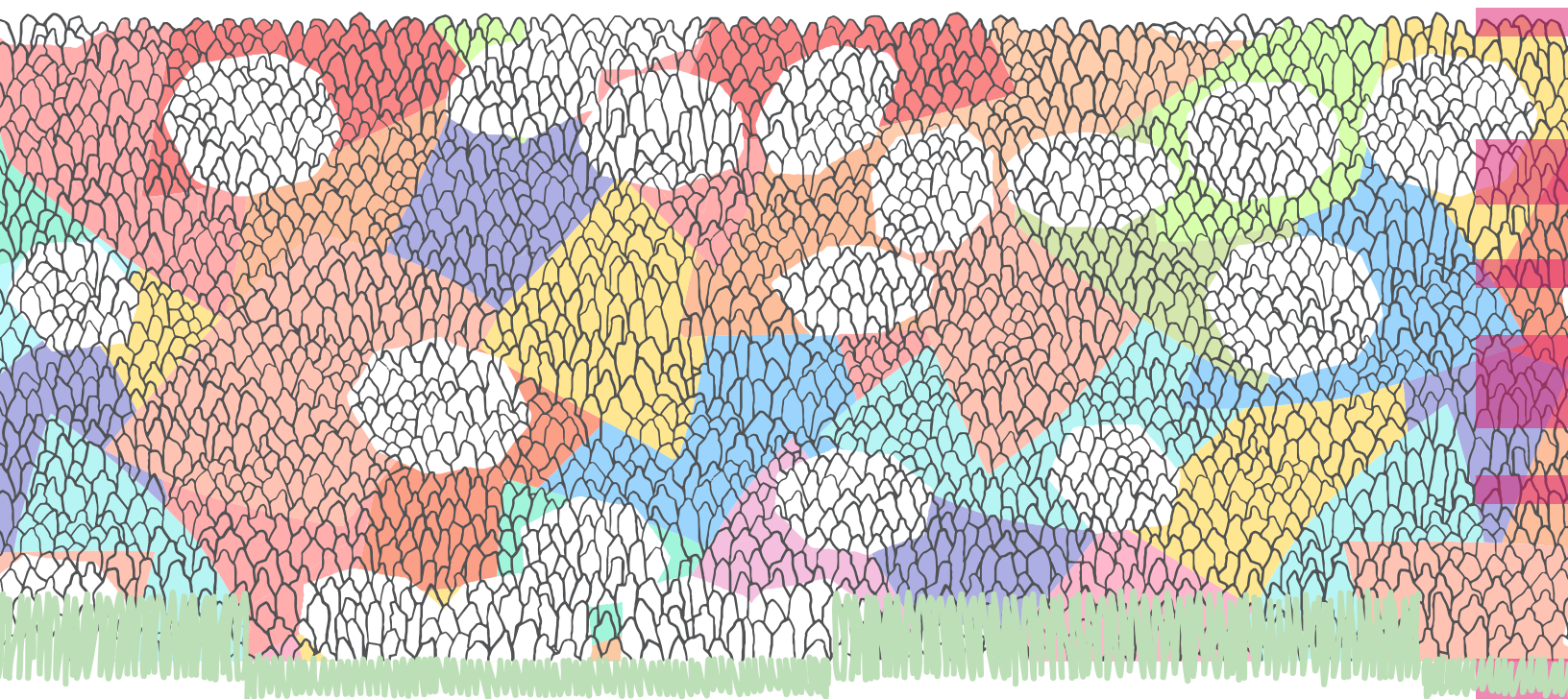


Estimates of the **cost of cash transfers** under the National Policy on Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS) in **Haiti**

Varinia Tromben ■ Simone Cecchini ■ Randolph Gilbert



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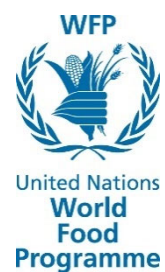
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Varinia Tromben Rojas
Simone Cecchini
Randolph Gilbert



This document document was prepared by Varinia Tromben Rojas, Economic Affairs Officer, and Simone Cecchini, Senior Social Affairs Officer of the Social Development Division, and by Randolph Gilbert, Coordinator and Focal Point for Haiti at the subregional headquarters in Mexico of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) as part of the activities of the ECLAC/World Food Programme (WFP) project "Accord de contribution entre le bureau pays Haïti du Programme alimentaire mondial et la Commission économique pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes" and the project "Leaving no one behind in Latin America and the Caribbean: Strengthening institutions for social policy coherence and integration to foster equality", the latter financed by the United Nations Development Account (UNDA). Bernardo Atuesta, Hana Bouhired, Catalina Cea, Helena Cruz Castanheira, Sara Lynn Hess and Daniel Pailaïr also contributed to the preparation of the document. We would like to thank Carlos Maldonado and Humberto Soto of ECLAC, Pierre Ricot Odney, Director of the Research and Programming Unit (UEP) of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) of Haiti, and our colleagues at the WFP office in Haiti, Nathalie Lamaute-Brisson, Aïlo-Klara Manigat, Antoine Morelvulliez, Clément Rouquette and Félix-Antoine Véronneau, for their comments on earlier versions of this document. Our thanks also go to our partners in the different organizations and authorities and to those who provided us with information, feedback and comments throughout this research, either bilaterally or during the discussion workshops held in Port-au-Prince in the course of preparing this document.

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Introduction

This document presents costings for the cash transfers proposed as part of the National Policy on Social Protection and Promotion (*Politique nationale de protection et de promotion sociales*, PNPPS) in Haiti, which aims to sustainably roll back poverty, reduce inequalities and empower Haitian men and women. The exercise estimates the cost of 11 cash transfer mechanisms designed to address different situations for different age groups and geographical areas, assuming a phase-in period from 2020 to 2030.

The first part of the document presents the methodology and information sources used to estimate the cost of the mechanisms. The document thus presents five scenarios for population coverage (from geographical targeting to universal coverage) and four scenarios for cash transfer amounts. The macroeconomic projections up to 2030 take into account the global crisis arising from the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic (hereafter COVID-19); as far as the mechanisms and their impact are concerned, however, it should be stressed that no revision has been carried out to take into account the possible effects of the pandemic as such. The document also takes population projections into account, and assumptions are made regarding the evolution over time of the incidence of multidimensional poverty in the period under review.

The results of the exercise show the cost of cash transfers varying enormously depending on the scenario considered: from US\$ 25 million (0.2 per cent of GDP) in 2030 for coverage of the population living in severe multidimensional poverty in three of the country's departments with transfers equivalent to 12.5% of the poverty line to US\$ 7.4 billion (60% of GDP) in 2030 for coverage of everyone belonging to one of the PNPPS priority demographic groups with transfers equivalent to 100% of the poverty line.

I. Methodology for estimating the cost of the cash transfer mechanisms

The aim of this study is to estimate the cost of 11 cash transfer mechanisms proposed under the National Policy on Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS) in Haiti (MAST, 2020), which was approved by the Council of Ministers on 5 June 2020. These mechanisms are designed to respond to the specific risks and needs of the Haitian population, in a context of mass poverty, great inequality, widespread food insecurity and severe exposure to shocks and disasters associated with natural phenomena.

The mechanisms of social protection and promotion over the life cycle proposed in the PNPPS are as follows:

- Unconditional cash transfers for children aged 0 to 5;
- Conditional cash transfers for children aged 6 to 14;
- Free preschool for children aged 3 to 5;
- Free primary school for children aged 6 to 14;
- Cash transfers to working mothers;
- Cash transfers for care work to women aged 15 to 49 with children aged 0 to 3;
- Minimum pension for persons aged 60 and over;
- Cash transfers 72 hours after a rapid onset shock;
- Targeted cash transfers in the event of a shock;
- Cash for work for people who are of working age and fit to work;
- Disability cash transfers for persons unable to work (severe disability).

In the PNPPS document, these and other mechanisms are grouped around four strategic pillars, namely: Pillar 1: Childhood; Pillar 2: Work, employment and employability; Pillar 3: Social protection for health and protection for older persons and persons with disabilities; Pillar 4: Shock-responsive social protection and promotion.

A. Main references

The methodology used to estimate the cost of cash transfers builds on those developed by Filgueira and Espíndola (2015) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and by Ortiz and others (2017) of the International Labour Organization (ILO), adapting them to the circumstances of Haitian social protection and the country's statistical and information systems.

Filgueira and Espíndola (2015) use household survey data to review the social protection instruments (programmes and measures) that countries already have in place for families with children and older persons and then to estimate the fiscal cost of universalizing them. Ortiz and others (2017) use macro-level rather than micro-level data to estimate the fiscal cost of five types of benefits, without considering existing benefits. The five types of cash benefits analysed by ILO are: cash benefits for children, maternity cash benefits, a basic income for persons with severe disabilities, a basic income for older persons and a basic income (lasting 100 days) for unemployed persons aged between 15 and 64.

Table 1 reproduces the results of the ILO estimates without targeting by poverty status, i.e., with universal coverage, translated into the fiscal cost of the social protection floor for Haiti.¹ Cash transfer amounts are expressed in terms of the national poverty line.

Table 1
Haiti: summary estimates for the social protection floor using the International Labour Organization methodology

	Social protection floor component	Cash transfer amount ^{a b}	Target population	Fiscal cost (percentages of GDP)
1	Benefits for children and orphans	25% poverty line	Children aged 0 to 14	3.17
		100% poverty line	Orphans aged 0 to 17	0.02
2	Maternity benefits	100% poverty line for four months	Women with newborns	0.32
3	Benefits for persons with disabilities	100% poverty line	Persons with severe disabilities	1.02
4	Benefits for older persons	100% poverty line	Older persons (aged 65 and over)	1.74
5	Unemployment benefits	100% poverty line for 100 days	The unemployed aged 15 to 64	1.27

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of I. Ortiz and others, "Universal social protection floors: costing estimates and affordability in 57 lower income countries", *EES Working Paper*, No. 58, Social Protection Department, Geneva, International Labour Organization (ILO), 2017.

^a The poverty lines used by ILO are each country's national line (see annex II; Ortiz and others, 2017, p. 54).

^b All cash transfers (except those to mothers and the unemployed, whose duration is clearly indicated) are monthly transfers paid in all 12 months of the year.

B. The different scenarios

This study sets out different scenarios for estimating the cost of the cash transfers proposed as part of the National Policy on Social Protection and Promotion in Haiti.

The scenarios cover three aspects: recipient coverage (five scenarios), transfer amounts (four scenarios) and gradual implementation of the mechanisms (period from 2020 to 2030).

¹ Filgueira and Espíndola (2015) did not calculate costs for Haiti because they did not have micro-level (household survey) data available.

1. The recipient coverage scenarios

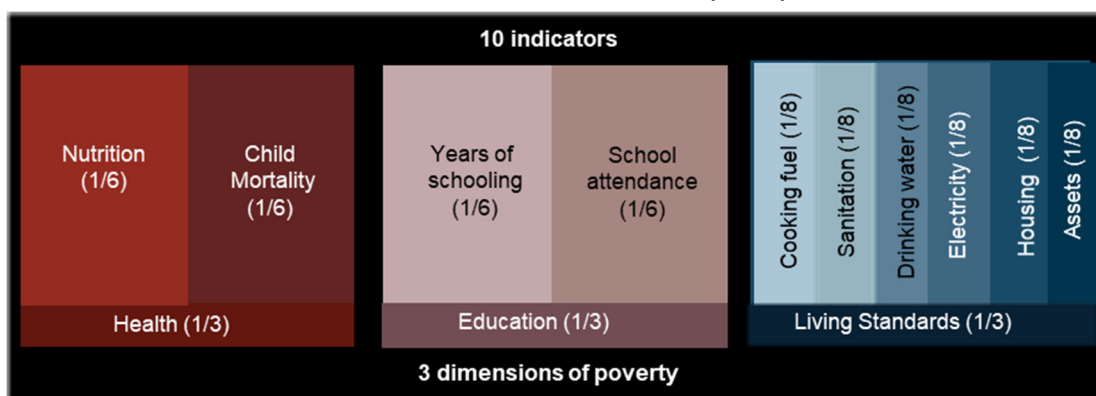
Given the country's high levels of poverty, multiple unmet needs and limited budgetary space, albeit with scope for expansion (MAST, 2020),² it is necessary to simulate targeting criteria, whether by category (age, geographical area of residence) or by available household resources (means-tested benefits).

However, it has been observed that in countries where a large part of the population lives in extreme poverty or poverty, categorical targeting (i.e., targeting of population groups established on the basis of demographic criteria) may prove sufficient, while targeting based on indirect means testing may lead to the exclusion of potential recipients and cause tensions and feelings of discrimination among the excluded (Cecchini, 2009; Acosta, Leite and Rigolini, 2011). In particular, the relative costs and benefits of means testing should be considered. As there is no single system of unique recipient registration with national coverage, it may be possible to use the existing targeting system, in which case it will be necessary to consider a phased working strategy, with the possible extension of the Information System of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (*Système d'Information du Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail*, SIMAST)³ to the entire country.

The PNPPS document refers explicitly to poverty as a targeting criterion, and this can be calculated using either the multidimensional approach or the monetary approach.⁴

For the costing of the mechanisms proposed by the PNPPS in the present exercise, then, the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index designed by the United Nations Development Programme and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (UNDP/OPHI, 2019) will be used in three of the five scenarios. The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index covers more than 100 countries and consists of three dimensions (health, education and living standards) and 10 indicators of deprivation (see diagram 1). The dimensions each have the same weight (1/3), and the indicators all have the same weight within each dimension. A person must suffer more than 33.33% deprivation to be considered as being in a situation of multidimensional poverty. Someone with more than 50% deprivation will be considered to be in a situation of severe multidimensional poverty.

Diagram 1
Definition used for multidimensional poverty



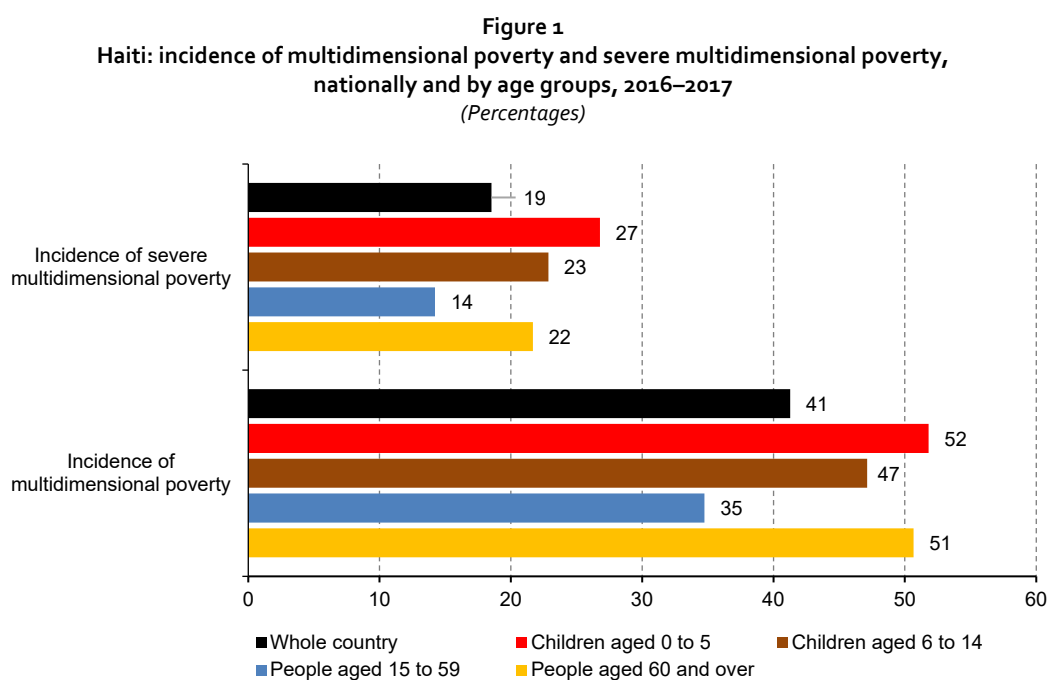
Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2019: Illuminating Inequalities*, 2019 [online] http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi_2019_publication.pdf.

² See in particular chapter 11 on financing.

³ The Information System of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (SIMAST) is an application managed by MAST, development of which began in 2014 as part of the Kore Lavi programme for the purposes of social project and programme management and beneficiary targeting. As of September 2019, SIMAST held data on 360,425 households (equivalent to 1.5 million survey respondents), or 23% of the Haitian population.

⁴ See box 1 of MAST (2020, p. 22).

The multidimensional poverty estimates for Haiti, based on this definition and on the PNPPS target groups (children, older persons, etc.), establish that it is children who are most affected by poverty. The incidence of severe multidimensional poverty among children aged 0 to 5 is 27%, while for the whole population the incidence is 19% (see figure 1).



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of tabulations of data from the survey on morbidity, mortality and use of services (EMMUS-VI), 2016–2017.

In Haiti, the multidimensional poverty rate is as high for older people (those aged 60 and over)⁵ as for children aged 0 to 5. This situation is atypical by Latin American standards. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2019),⁶ income poverty in Latin America does not affect different population groups in the same way: the incidence of poverty is higher among people living in rural areas, children, women, indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants. Conversely, poverty levels are lower for people living in urban areas and for older people. One reason for this situation where the latter are concerned is that most receive pensions (contributory or non-contributory), which is not the case in Haiti.⁷

⁵ Internationally, old age is usually considered to begin at 65. However, given Haiti's life expectancy at birth, estimated at 63.5 years for the period 2015–2020 and 65 years for the period 2020–2025, it was decided to set the start of old age at 60 years for the purposes of this costing exercise. Life expectancy at birth is 65.7 and 67.2 years, respectively, for women and 61.4 and 62.8 years, respectively, for men in these periods.

⁶ See figure 3, p. 19.

⁷ There are two possible explanations for the multidimensional poverty situation among older persons in Haiti: the low level of education attained by older persons and the survival strategies of multigenerational extended families, with up to three generations of the extended family living under the same roof. According to EMMUS-VI (2016) (tables 2.10.1 and 2.10.2), 71% of women aged 60–64 and 81% of women aged over 65 had no education at all, and 54% of men aged 60–64 and 59% of men aged over 65 had no education. In addition, very few older persons in Haiti receive a pension, given the lack of a comprehensive social protection system.

As the PNPPS document states, “under the principle of universality, social protection and promotion are universal. Under the principle of equity, access to protection and promotion is provided to those who need it. A targeted approach may be taken to the mechanisms or benefits of this policy.” Given the strategic approach put forward by the PNPPS document, this study proposes five population coverage scenarios, ranked in descending order of ambition.

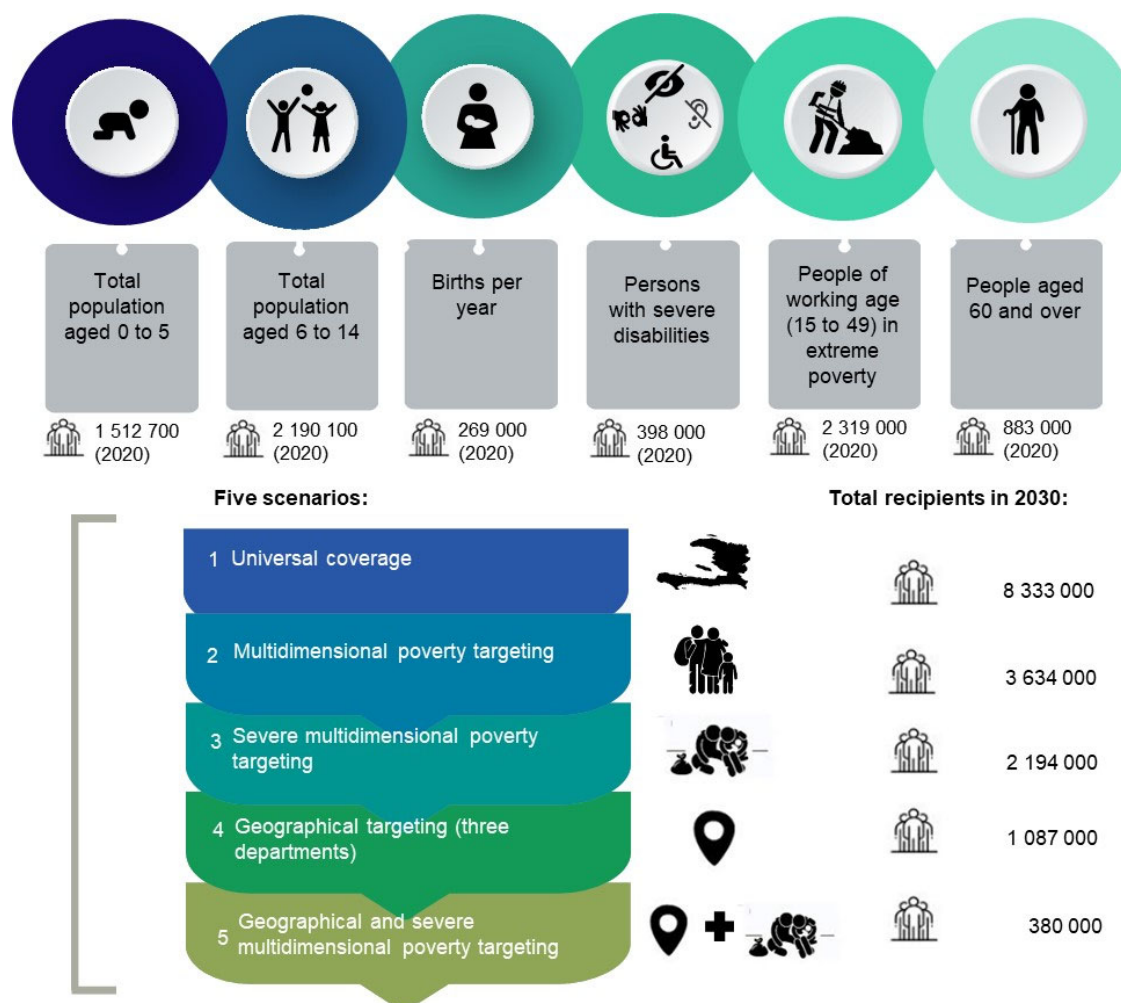
- **Scenario 1** (universal coverage): this scenario is one of universal coverage with a categorical targeting approach, i.e., all persons belonging to one of the PNPPS priority demographic groups will be included.
- **Scenario 2** (categorical and multidimensional poverty targeting): this scenario will target people in a situation of multidimensional poverty.
- **Scenario 3** (categorical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting): this scenario will target people in a situation of severe multidimensional poverty.
- **Scenario 4** (categorical and geographical targeting): three departments were selected for this scenario (Nord-Est, Grand’Anse and Nord-Ouest), since they are the departments where the SIMAST has the greatest coverage, and multidimensional poverty is very prevalent there.
- **Scenario 5** (categorical, geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting): this approach is consistent with the “hybrid targeting” of the PNPPS.⁸

Given the cash transfer structure proposed by the PNPPS, it is possible for families with children to receive two benefits: for example, a family with a ten-year-old child at school could receive the conditional cash transfer or not, depending on age, and also be exempted from school fees. Counting all recipients (without double counting) of the cash transfers considered in the PNPPS under these five scenarios for 2030, the number of recipients ranges from 380,000 people for scenario 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to 8,333,000 people for the universal coverage scenario (see figure 2 and table 2), representing 3.1% and 66% of the total Haitian population projected for 2030, respectively.⁹

⁸ The PNPPS document states (p. 91): “In the implementation of this policy, hybrid targeting approaches will be considered and even favoured in the light of the needs identified, the context and their feasibility within the constraints of the four quality requirements (precision, efficiency, flexibility and suitability). This could involve identifying geographical areas where multidimensional poverty appears to be more prevalent, followed, for example, by targeting all children under the age of 5 and breastfeeding or parturient mothers. This would allow resources to be allocated to priority benefits and services while minimizing the relative cost of targeting.”

⁹ The population projected for Haiti by 2030 is 12,733,238 inhabitants (see table 8).

Figure 2
Haiti: number of potential recipients of cash transfer mechanisms by population coverage scenario, 2020 and 2030



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019: Online Edition. Rev. 1*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Interpolated/> and tabulations of data from the survey on morbidity, mortality and use of services (EMMUS-VI) 2016–2017.

Table 2
Haiti: population (2019) and incidence of multidimensional poverty (2016–2017), by department and age group

Age group	Year	Unit of measurement	National	Metropolitan area	Reste-Ouest	Sud-Est	Nord	Nord-Est ^a	Artibonite	Centre	Sud	Grand' Anse ^a	Nord-Ouest ^a	Nippes
0–5	2019	(thousands)	1 516	247	270	88	171	58	248	136	107	72	81	39
		(percentages)	100.0	16.3	17.8	5.8	11.3	3.8	16.4	9.0	7.1	4.8	5.3	2.5
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	51.8	25.3	54.4	58.6	50.2	51.2	60.2	65.3	55.4	67.9	56.7	47.6
		SMP (percentages)	26.8	7.3	32.3	26.9	24.2	21.7	32.5	39.6	30.6	37.4	25.5	24.2
3–5	2019	(thousands)	754	130	137	40	86	28	125	65	55	32	39	18
		(percentages)	100.0	17.2	18.2	5.3	11.4	3.7	16.5	8.6	7.3	4.2	5.2	2.4
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	50.1	22.8	51.9	54.0	50.3	51.2	59.2	65.1	52.6	66.4	55.8	54.9
		SMP (percentages)	26.4	6.4	33.0	23.7	22.8	23.3	31.8	40.1	29.0	40.7	27.0	24.6

Age group	Year	Unit of measurement	National	Metropolitan area	Reste-Ouest	Sud-Est	Nord	Nord-Est ^a	Artibonite	Centre	Sud	Grand' Anse ^a	Nord-Ouest ^a	Nippes
0–15	2019	(thousands)	3 934	656	667	236	428	157	631	351	286	179	226	117
		(percentages)	100.0	16.7	17.0	6.0	10.9	4.0	16.0	8.9	7.3	4.5	5.7	3.0
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	48.3	20.4	52.1	55.0	45.9	47.9	56.0	61.4	52.8	66.5	53.7	45.5
		SMP (percentages)	24.0	5.7	29.0	23.8	21.3	21.1	29.2	35.5	28.2	34.7	23.9	20.2
6–14	2019	(thousands)	2 185	358	367	134	234	87	351	199	158	98	130	69
		(percentages)	100.0	16.7	16.4	6.2	10.6	4.0	15.6	9.3	7.4	4.6	6.1	3.2
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	47.1	17.5	51.4	54.5	44.2	47.3	55.2	59.8	51.9	65.1	53.1	46.1
		SMP (percentages)	22.9	4.8	27.7	23.3	20.2	21.8	27.7	33.3	27.3	32.8	23.9	18.5
13–15	2019	(thousands)	706	129	112	43	75	31	108	59	54	30	41	23
		(percentages)	100.0	18.3	15.9	6.0	10.6	4.4	15.4	8.3	7.7	4.3	5.9	3.2
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	40.6	16.5	43.2	45.3	39.5	41.1	45.8	56.5	43.9	65.7	44.3	38.3
		SMP (percentages)	18.1	4.1	18.6	17.6	14.7	15.7	23.4	32.9	22.7	29.9	19.5	15.2
10–24	2019	(thousands)	3 392	715	513	209	366	134	496	258	251	152	190	109
		(percentages)	100.0	21.1	15.1	6.2	10.8	4.0	14.6	7.6	7.4	4.5	5.6	3.2
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	37.4	13.7	39.9	43.4	38.1	37.6	45.3	53.5	43.1	55.3	45.9	36.9
		SMP (percentages)	15.6	3.2	19.1	16.3	14.1	12.4	20.5	26.7	18.8	24.1	17.6	14.0
15–19	2019	(thousands)	1 137	235	172	72	122	48	164	83	91	51	62	38
		(percentages)	100.0	20.7	15.1	6.3	10.7	4.3	14.4	7.3	8.0	4.5	5.5	3.4
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	35.1	14.5	37.2	37.2	37.2	34.2	39.0	51.2	40.1	56.7	42.4	34.7
		SMP (percentages)	13.8	3.9	17.2	13.7	13.2	10.0	16.6	23.2	16.1	22.4	14.6	14.2
15–30	2019	(thousands)	3 353	843	499	188	364	123	473	217	237	138	166	104
		(percentages)	100.0	25.1	14.9	5.6	10.9	3.7	14.1	6.5	7.1	4.1	5.0	3.1
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	32.0	11.4	34.0	35.9	36.2	33.1	40.5	50.9	37.4	51.4	42.7	30.7
		SMP (percentages)	12.1	2.5	15.2	11.6	12.8	8.8	17.1	22.6	14.7	21.4	13.7	10.6
20–24	2019	(thousands)	1 057	280	157	60	116	37	147	63	71	43	51	31
		(percentages)	100.0	26.5	14.9	5.7	11.0	3.5	13.9	5.9	6.7	4.1	4.9	3.0
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	30.2	9.6	31.9	37.6	33.2	29.2	40.7	52.7	38.0	44.3	42.8	28.7
		SMP (percentages)	10.7	1.6	13.9	11.5	10.4	5.4	17.1	21.3	14.5	18.2	12.3	8.6
15–59	2019	(thousands)	6 707	1 631	1 046	371	703	235	956	449	482	282	335	217
		(percentages)	100.0	24.3	15.6	5.5	10.5	3.5	14.3	6.7	7.2	4.2	5.0	3.2
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	34.7	11.0	39.0	41.5	36.1	36.7	44.1	53.2	39.7	55.2	45.6	36.4
		SMP (percentages)	14.2	2.4	17.8	15.0	13.3	11.9	20.1	26.4	16.8	25.6	16.4	13.3
60+	2019	(thousands)	855	112	132	66	106	28	130	54	93	51	43	38
		(percentages)	100.0	13.2	15.5	7.7	12.5	3.3	15.3	6.3	10.9	5.9	5.0	4.5
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	50.7	12.0	56.8	52.8	46.2	57.6	60.7	64.7	52.4	67.7	56.6	52.8
		SMP (percentages)	21.7	1.9	26.5	15.4	17.8	22.0	28.5	33.4	25.2	30.4	23.4	19.8
Total	2019	(thousands)	11 263	2 320	1 812	665	1 216	410	1 680	845	850	508	591	366
		(percentages)	100.0	20.6	16.1	5.9	10.8	3.6	14.9	7.5	7.6	4.5	5.3	3.3
	2016–2017	MP (percentages)	41.3	13.8	45.7	48.1	41.0	43.1	50.6	57.9	46.0	60.7	50.0	41.8
		SMP (percentages)	18.5	3.3	23.0	18.5	16.8	16.5	24.5	30.9	21.9	29.4	20.2	16.4

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019: Online Edition. Rev. 1*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Interpolated/>; tabulations of data from the EMMUS-VI 2016–2017 survey; and AIDS Impact Model 2020.

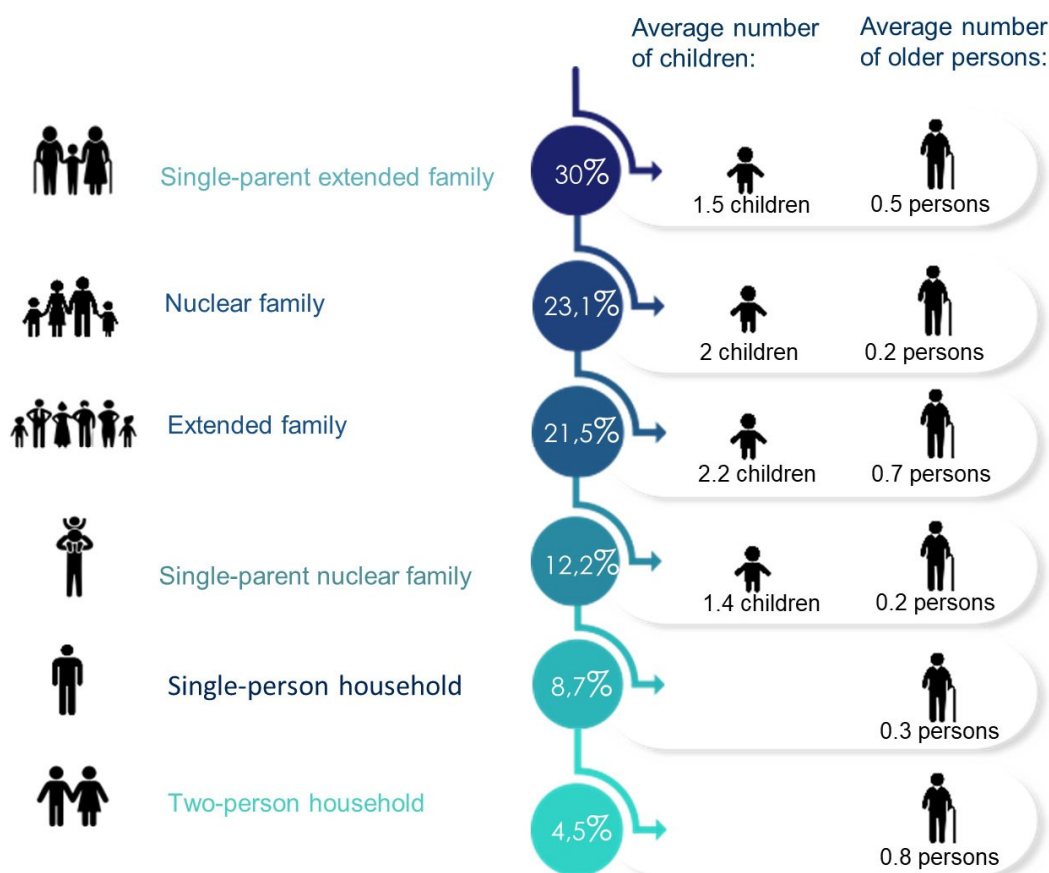
Note: MP stands for multidimensional poverty (MPI, $k > 0.333$) and SMP stands for severe multidimensional poverty (MPI, $k > 0.5$).

^a These departments (Nord-Ouest, Grand'Anse and Nord-Est) are the ones selected for geographical targeting.

2. Family structure

It is important to consider the family structures that currently exist in Haiti, since the household is a unit of analysis for social policy. Households do in fact share out the income and consumption of each of their members. Using the household as the unit of analysis for social policy makes it possible to implement a comprehensive intervention that takes into account both the needs of individuals and those of households as a whole, thereby avoiding the problems that arise when different social policy actions are uncoordinated. Moreover, the existence of economies of scale within households,¹⁰ via the sharing of goods for collective use (housing, household equipment, etc.) but also in private consumption (inverse relationship between unit costs and quantities purchased), should make it possible to establish degressive allocation schemes for cash transfers according to the number of recipients per family (as was done for the Ti Manman Cheri programme).

Figure 3
Haiti: average number of recipients (children aged 0 to 14 and persons aged 60 and over),
broken down by family type, 2016–2017



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of tabulations of data from the survey on morbidity, mortality and use of services (EMMUS-VI) 2016–2017.

Note: For the purposes of these tabulations, children are aged 0 to 14 and older persons are aged 60 and over.

¹⁰ As Martin (2017) points out, to compare the living standards of households it is necessary to consider their demographic composition and their disposable income, but also the economies of scale made possible by the sharing of resources and expenditure.

According to the survey on morbidity, mortality and use of services (EMMUS-VI) (2016–2017), and as shown in figure 3, the most common family structure¹¹ is the single-parent extended family (30% of households), followed by the nuclear family (23.1%), the extended family (21.5%), the single-parent nuclear family (12.2%), single-person households (8.7%) and, lastly, two-parent households (4.5%). In single-parent extended families, the average number of children under 15 years of age is 1.5 and the average number of older persons is 0.5. In nuclear families, the average number of children under 15 years of age is 2 and the average number of older persons is 0.2. It is interesting to note that the average number of older persons in two-parent families is 0.8 (see figure 3).

These family structures would have to be taken into account if the government authorities decided to set up a degressive cash transfer scheme.

3. Scenarios for estimated cash transfer amounts

We estimate four scenarios for cash transfer amounts, all with reference to the country's monetary poverty line.

The national poverty line is based on information from the Post-Earthquake Living Conditions Survey (ECVMAS, 2012). This line,¹² published in 2014 by the National Observatory on Poverty and Social Exclusion (*Observatoire national de la pauvreté et de l'exclusion sociale*, ONPES) and the World Bank (2014), is based on household consumption data and on the cost of the basic needs approach.

The poverty line was set for the year 2012 at 81.7 gourdes (US\$ 1.95) per person per day for poverty and 41.6 gourdes (US\$ 0.99) per person per day for extreme poverty. These amounts are very close to the international poverty lines of the time (US\$ 2 and US\$ 1) set by the World Bank. Table 3 presents these lines (poverty and extreme poverty) in current dollars, taking inflation and exchange rates for subsequent years into account.

Table 3
Haiti: poverty lines, 2012–2020
(Current dollars and gourdes per person per day)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Dollars									
Poverty line (per day)	1.95	1.97	1.96	1.86	1.66	1.80	1.93	1.74	2.14
Extreme poverty line (per day)	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.85	0.92	0.98	0.89	1.09
Gourdes									
Poverty line (per day)	81.7	85.6	88.5	94.5	105.4	116.6	131.2	153.9	188.0
Extreme poverty line (per day)	41.6	43.6	45.1	48.1	53.7	59.4	66.8	78.3	95.7

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of World Bank, *Investing in People to Fight Poverty in Haiti: Reflections for Evidence-Based Policy Making*, Washington, D.C., 2014 (for the 2012 poverty and extreme poverty lines), and data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (for exchange and inflation rates).

¹¹ Family structures are defined as follows. A single-parent extended family is a family consisting of one or more children who live with only one of the two parents (the single-parent part) and with other family members (the extended part). A nuclear family consists of a couple with one or more children. An extended family is a group of several people from the same family but of different degrees living in the same household (grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, etc.). A single-parent nuclear family comprises one or more children living with just one of the two parents. A single-person household is a person living alone. Two-person households comprise two persons living together.

¹² The Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies used data from the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Sciences (IHSI) to estimate poverty rates in 2001, in accordance with the international poverty lines of US\$ 1 and US\$ 2 per person per day. These poverty rates (76% and 56% for poverty and extreme poverty, respectively) were based on household income data and not consumption data (Sletten and Egset, 2004).

Having been calculated, these poverty lines are used to determine the different scenarios for most cash transfer amounts (see table 4). Following the ILO approach (Ortiz and others, 2017), the scenarios for these amounts were established with reference to the national poverty line, to schooling costs (for free preschool and basic schooling) and to the minimum wage (for cash-for-work transfers).

In scenarios 3 and 4 for cash transfers calculated relative to the poverty line, these are set at 25% and 12.5% of the line because these amounts are very close to the poverty gap, a measure¹³ that can be interpreted as the average by which the incomes of people in poverty fall short of the poverty line. According to the World Bank and ONPES (2014), the poverty gap in 2012 was 24.4% and the extreme poverty gap was 7.7%. This means that, on average, the poor were living on less than 60% of the poverty line amount, i.e., on less than 48 gourdes per inhabitant per day.

For free preschool and primary school, the scenarios have been established with reference to school fees (see section C2 for further explanations).

Table 4
Haiti: scenarios for cash transfer amounts with the different mechanisms
(Percentages and dollars for 2020)

Cash transfer type	Target population	Frequency	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
1. Unconditional cash transfers	Ages 0 to 5	Monthly	100% PL (US\$ 56)	50% PL (US\$ 28)	25% PL (US\$ 14)	12.5% PL (US\$ 7)
2. Conditional cash transfers	Ages 6 to 14	Monthly	100% PL (US\$ 56)	50% PL (US\$ 28)	25% PL (US\$ 14)	12.5% PL (US\$ 7)
3. Free preschool	Ages 3 to 5	Annual	100% SF (US\$ 55)	50% SF (US\$ 28)	25% SF (US\$ 14)	12.5% SF (US\$ 7)
4. Free primary school	Ages 6 to 14	Annual	100% SF (US\$ 55)	50% SF (US\$ 28)	25% SF (US\$ 14)	12.5% SF (US\$ 7)
5. Cash transfers to mothers	Working women	Monthly for 12 weeks	100% PL (US\$ 56)	50% PL (US\$ 28)	25% PL (US\$ 14)	12.5% PL (US\$ 7)
6. Cash transfers for care work	Women aged 15 to 49 with children aged 0 to 3	Monthly	100% PL (US\$ 56)	50% PL (US\$ 28)	25% PL (US\$ 14)	12.5% PL (US\$ 7)
7. Minimum pension	Ages 60 and over	Monthly	100% PL (US\$ 56)	50% PL (US\$ 28)	25% PL (US\$ 14)	12.5% PL (US\$ 7)
8. Cash transfers 72 hours after shock (in the event of a shock)	Affected households	Once	100% PL (US\$ 56)	50% PL (US\$ 28)	25% PL (US\$ 14)	12.5% PL (US\$ 7)
9. Targeted cash transfers (in the event of a shock) ^a	Affected poor households	Monthly	100% PL	50% PL	25% PL	12.5% PL
10a. Cash for work	People of working age, rural areas	Monthly	MW (6 days a week) (US\$ 113)	MW (5 days a week) (US\$ 57)	MW (4 days a week) (US\$ 28)	MW (3 days a week) (US\$ 14)
10b. Cash for work	People of working age, urban areas	Monthly	MW (6 days a week) (US\$ 129)	MW (5 days a week) (US\$ 65)	MW (4 days a week) (US\$ 32)	MW (3 days a week) (US\$ 16)
11. Cash transfers for disability	People unable to work (disability)	Monthly	100% PL (US\$ 56)	50% PL (US\$ 28)	25% PL (US\$ 14)	12.5% PL (US\$ 7)

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: PL stands for poverty line (US\$ 1.9 per person per day in 2020). SF stands for school fees (US\$ 55 per child per year in 2020). MW stands for minimum wage (US\$ 4.7 and US\$ 5.4 per day in 2020 in rural and urban areas, respectively).

^a Targeted cash transfers in the event of a shock are cash transfers to people who find themselves in a situation of multidimensional poverty as a result of the shock and qualify for cash transfers. This is why absolute amounts are not given in the table.

¹³ The poverty gap is calculated by the following formula: $PG = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{z-y_i}{z} \right]$, where z is the poverty line and q the number of people i with income (or consumption) y that is below the poverty line.

For the cash-for-work mechanism, lastly, the minimum wage for the relevant category¹⁴ was taken (385 gourdes, equivalent to US\$ 4 at the exchange rate of 96.25 gourdes per dollar applying in November 2019), with a working day of eight hours and a duration of three months (agricultural lean period).¹⁵ The different scenarios are established on this basis (minimum wage per day), and what varies are the number of days worked per week: six days for scenario 1,¹⁶ five days for scenario 2, four days for scenario 3 and three days for scenario 4.

Section I.C.2 describes similar cash transfer programmes that exist or have existed in Haiti.

4. Macroeconomic data

Macroeconomic data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have been used in all the costing calculations for the period 2019–2024 (see table 5).

Table 5
Haiti: macroeconomic projections, poverty lines, minimum wage and school fees, 2019–2030

	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices)	Billions of dollars	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.9
Growth rate	Percentages	-1.20	-4.00	1.20	1.00	1.10	1.20
Inflation rate	Percentages	17.3	22.2	21.3	18.3	15.3	12.9
Exchange rate	Gourdes per dollar	84.1	99.9	118.9	137.1	154.2	170.0
Poverty line (per day)	Gourdes	153.9	188.0	228.1	269.8	311.1	351.2
Extreme poverty line (per day)	Gourdes	78.3	95.7	116.1	137.4	158.4	178.8
Rural minimum wage (per day)	Gourdes	385.0	470.5	570.7	675.1	778.4	878.8
Urban minimum wage (per day)	Gourdes	440.0	537.7	652.2	771.6	889.6	1 004.4
School fees (annual)	Gourdes	4 500.0	5 499.0	6 670.3	7 890.9	9 098.3	10 271.9
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices)	Billions of dollars	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.4
Growth rate	Percentages	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Inflation rate	Percentages	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
Exchange rate	Gourdes per dollar	184.1	199.4	215.9	233.8	253.2	274.2
Poverty line (per day)	Gourdes	389.5	432.0	479.1	531.3	589.2	653.4
Extreme poverty line (per day)	Gourdes	198.3	219.9	243.9	270.5	300.0	332.7
	Unit	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Rural minimum wage (per day)	Gourdes	974.6	1 080.8	1 198.7	1 329.3	1 474.2	1 634.9
Urban minimum wage (per day)	Gourdes	1 113.8	1 235.3	1 369.9	1 519.2	1 684.8	1 868.5
School fees (annual)	Gourdes	11 391.6	12 633.3	14 010.3	15 537.4	17 231.0	19 109.2

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the National Observatory of Poverty and Social Exclusion (ONPES); IMF, "Haiti request for disbursement under the rapid credit facility—press release; staff report; and statement by the executive director for Haiti", *IMF Country Report*, No. 20/123, Washington, D.C., April 2020 (for 2019–2025 projections); World Bank, *Investing in People to Fight Poverty in Haiti: Reflections for Evidence-Based Policy Making*, Washington, D.C., 2014 (for poverty lines).

¹⁴ The minimum wage in Haiti is set annually by decree (Government of Haiti, 2019). The segments taken here are segment C (for rural areas) and segment B (for urban areas).

¹⁵ The agricultural lean period lasts about three months, from April to June. See CNSA/MARNDR (2012, p. 6).

¹⁶ According to article 96 of the Haitian Labour Code (ILO, 2020), "the normal working day is 8 hours and the normal working week 48 hours" (ILO, n/d).

As IMF projections are only available for the years 2019–2025, the following assumptions have been made for the subsequent years (2026–2030):

- Per capita GDP increases and the exchange rate weakens steadily over the period 2026–2030 at an annual rate equal to the average for the latest projection period (2024–2025).
- The annual inflation rate remains the same as the average for the previous two years (2024–2025).
- Poverty lines, school fees and the minimum wage rise with inflation.

5. Policy implementation scenarios

Lastly, a programme or public policy cannot be put in place instantly, i.e., the estimates must allow for a transition/deployment period. In this study, the deployment period envisaged is from 2020 to 2030.

The underlying assumptions for the implementation of all cash transfer mechanisms, in terms of coverage of the target population, are as shown in table 6. In 2020, the mechanism would be in the pilot phase and cover only 5% of the target population. It would cover 10% of the target population the following year and then a further 10% each year until 100% coverage of the target population is attained in 2030, taking into account that this population varies each year in accordance with demographic projections (see section 1.3.1).

Table 6
Haiti: coverage assumptions for implementation of the mechanisms, 2020–2030
(Percentages)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Coverage of the target population	5	10	20	30	40	50
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Coverage of the target population	60	70	80	90	100	

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

6. The evolution of multidimensional poverty over time

There have been very few studies on the evolution of multidimensional poverty over time, since this is after all a fairly recent approach. Two studies (Alkire, Roche and Vaz, 2017; Alkire and others, 2019) estimate that the number of people living in multidimensional poverty in Haiti declined by 2.4% a year between 2006 and 2012 and 2.3% a year between 2012 and 2016–2017.

It is reasonable to think that there could be a similar annual change between 2020 and 2030. Table 7 shows the evolution of the incidence of multidimensional poverty (moderate and severe) between 2006 and 2016–2017 and the assumptions made for the period 2020–2030. Although estimates by population group are possible, for simplicity's sake the annual changes will be assumed to be the same for all the age groups considered in the costing exercise.

Table 7
Haiti: incidence of moderate and severe multidimensional poverty, 2006–2030
(Percentages)

Year	Severe multidimensional poverty (k>50%)		Moderate multidimensional poverty (k>33%)	
	Incidence <i>(percentages)</i>	Relative annual change ^a	Incidence <i>(percentages)</i>	Relative annual change ^a
EMMUS 2006	32.3		60.6	
EMMUS 2012	22.5	-5.1%	48.4	-3.4%
EMMUS 2016–2017	18.5	-4.4%	41.3	-3.7%
Assumptions about the future evolution of multidimensional poverty				
2018–2024		-4.0%		-3.0%
2025–2030		-3.0%		-2.0%

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of S. Alkire, J. M. Roche and A. Vaz, "Changes over time in multidimensional poverty: methodology and results for 34 countries", *World Development*, vol. 34, June 2017; S. Alkire and others, "Changes over time in the global multidimensional poverty index: a ten-country study", *MPI Methodological Note*, No. 48, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), 2019.

^a The table presents the relative annual change between EMMUS 2006 and EMMUS 2012 and then between EMMUS 2012 and EMMUS 2016–2017.

Another strand in the empirical literature has sought to estimate the relationship between economic growth and multidimensional poverty:¹⁷ although economic growth does have an effect in reducing multidimensional poverty, this effect is well below 1. The empirical results of Santos, Dabus and Delbianco (2016) indicate that a 1% increase in the per capita growth rate will have an average impact of 0.73% in reducing the incidence of multidimensional poverty.

It is to be hoped that the mechanisms put in place in the context of the PNPPS will have an impact on poverty. A review of the literature has been conducted to ascertain the impact of cash transfers on moderate and extreme monetary poverty.¹⁸ However, we have not identified any theoretical or empirical studies dealing with the impact of cash transfers on the non-monetary dimensions of poverty. A very recent publication on the COVID-19 pandemic and multidimensional poverty (Santos, 2020) indicates that cash transfers, although very important, cannot address all the non-monetary dimensions of poverty.

C. The information sources needed to estimate cash transfers

Three essential pieces of information are needed to make a cost estimate: the number of recipients, the amount of cash transfers and, lastly, the administration costs associated with the mechanism. The following sections develop each of the assumptions underlying these costings.

1. The number of recipients

Age groups

Information from the 2003 census, updates of demographic projections published by the United Nations Statistics Division (United Nations, 2019) and tabulations derived from the EMMUS 2016–2017 household survey are used to estimate the number of recipients. We use the medium-variant figures for

¹⁷ See Santos, Dabus and Delbianco (2016), who review the literature on pro-poor growth before estimating the relationship between economic growth and the reduction of multidimensional poverty by means of an econometric model using data (the Multidimensional Poverty Index, economic growth and other macroeconomic variables) for 110 countries between the years 1999 and 2014.

¹⁸ Regarding the impact of cash transfers on the incidence of monetary poverty, see Cecchini, Villatoro and Mancero (2019) for a review of the literature on this subject and an empirical estimate for 15 Latin American countries in 2014 and 2017.

the demographic projections.¹⁹ Table 8 presents a summary of the demographic data used, these being demographic projections of the population broken down by age groups. The age groups in the table are those given in the PNPPS document for the mechanisms proposed.

Table 8
Haiti: demographic projections of total population by age group, 2019–2030
(Thousands)

Year	Age group												
	Total	0–5	3–5	0–15	6–14	13–15	10–24	15–19	15–30	15–49	20–24	15–59	60+
2019	11 263	1 516	754	3 934	2 185	706	3 392	1 137	3 353	5 932	1 057	6 707	855
2020	11 403	1 513	752	3 937	2 190	709	3 412	1 144	3 376	6 027	1 065	6 817	883
2021	11 542	1 510	752	3 941	2 195	712	3 427	1 149	3 397	6 124	1 073	6 926	910
2022	11 680	1 507	750	3 943	2 200	714	3 443	1 154	3 418	6 221	1 079	7 034	938
2023	11 818	1 502	748	3 944	2 205	717	3 459	1 159	3 440	6 318	1 086	7 143	968
2024	11 954	1 497	745	3 943	2 208	721	3 476	1 166	3 462	6 412	1 092	7 252	998
2025	12 089	1 492	742	3 940	2 209	725	3 493	1 173	3 485	6 502	1 099	7 360	1 028
2026	12 221	1 490	741	3 937	2 207	726	3 504	1 177	3 506	6 588	1 106	7 468	1 057
2027	12 352	1 485	740	3 931	2 205	728	3 515	1 181	3 526	6 671	1 112	7 575	1 087
2028	12 480	1 479	738	3 923	2 203	728	3 525	1 186	3 546	6 749	1 118	7 682	1 117
2029	12 607	1 472	734	3 913	2 199	728	3 535	1 191	3 565	6 820	1 124	7 789	1 147
2030	12 733	1 466	731	3 903	2 195	729	3 544	1 195	3 583	6 883	1 130	7 896	1 176

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019: Online Edition. Rev. 1*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Interpolated/>.

Children born to working women

This study uses the following assumptions to determine the number of recipients of the maternity cash transfer scheme for working women with newborn children:

- To establish the number of births per month, this study uses demographic projections of the number of births per year and assumes a constant distribution of births over the year (see table 9 for projections of births per year).
- The female labour force participation rate is estimated at 48.4% (see Herrera and others, 2014). Since Haiti does not have recent data on the functioning of the labour market, this is the only figure available, and it dates from 2012.

¹⁹ See “Definition of projection variants” [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/DefinitionOfProjectionVariants/>. The medium-variant projection is described as follows: in projecting future levels of fertility and mortality, probabilistic methods were used to reflect the uncertainty of the projections based on the historical variability of changes in each variable. The method takes into account the past experience of each country, while also reflecting uncertainty about future changes based on the past experience of other countries under similar conditions. The medium-variant projection corresponds to the median of several thousand distinct trajectories of each demographic component derived using the probabilistic model of the variability in changes over time. Prediction intervals reflect the spread in the distribution of outcomes across the projected trajectories and thus provide an assessment of the uncertainty inherent in the medium-variant projection.

Table 9
Haiti: projections of births per year and the number of persons with severe disabilities, 2019–2030

	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Births per year	(thousands)	269.9	269.0	268.0	266.9	265.7	264.5
Persons with severe disabilities	(thousands)	393.1	397.9	402.8	407.6	412.4	417.2
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Births per year	(thousands)	263.3	261.8	260.4	259.0	257.6	256.2
Persons with severe disabilities	(thousands)	421.9	426.5	431.1	435.6	440.0	444.4

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019: Online Edition. Rev. 1*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), 2019 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Interpolated/>, and tabulations of data from the survey on morbidity, mortality and use of services (EMMUS-VI).

Persons with disabilities

The latest EMMUS survey (2016–2017) indicates that 20% of the population report difficulties in one of the following areas: sight, hearing, communication, ability to remember or concentrate, ability to walk or climb stairs, and ability to wash or dress. Respondents experience some difficulty in 16% of cases, a great deal of difficulty in 3% of cases, and complete inability to function in one area in less than 1% of cases.

For the purposes of this costing exercise, the target population will be those who report a great deal of difficulty or complete inability to function (see table 9 for projections of persons with severe disabilities): these people represent 3.5% of the population.

Economically active population (rural and urban areas)

To determine the scenarios for the target population of the “Labour-intensive work/Guaranteed jobs within the structuring investment framework” mechanism, some adaptations were made to the general structure adopted for the five coverage scenarios.

First of all, it should be noted that the source of information here is the ECVMAS-2012 survey, as it is the most recent survey to have a labour market module.

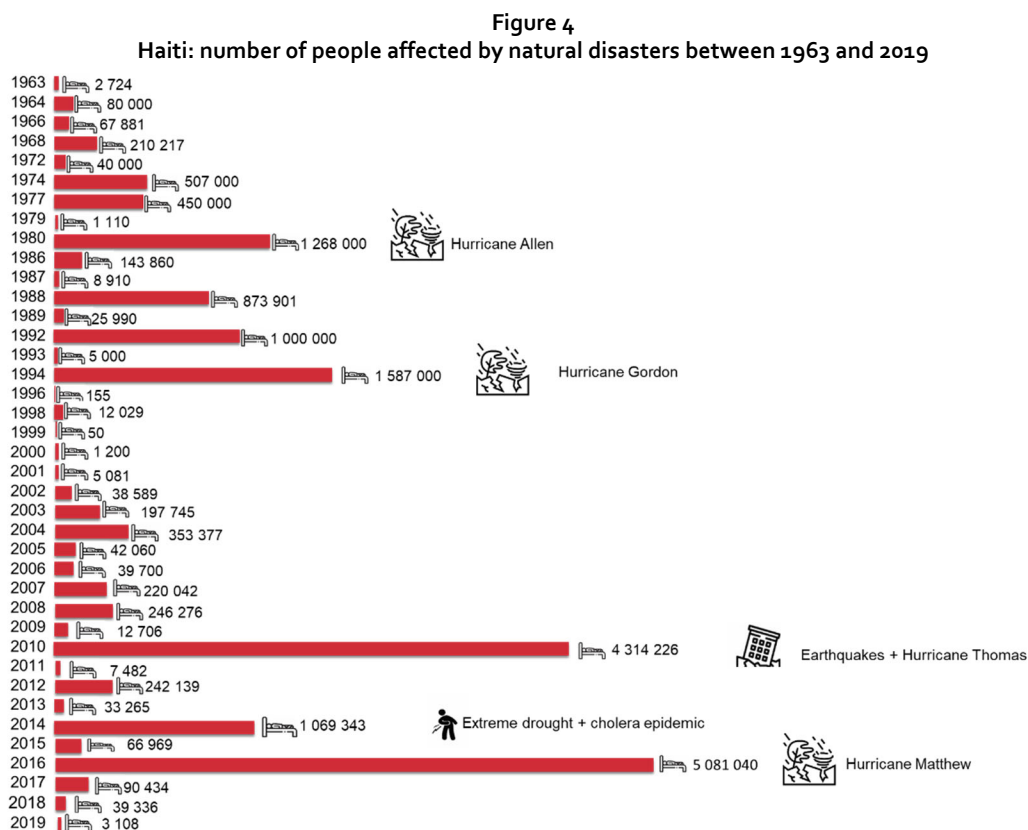
To define the five target population scenarios, the basic scenario takes the economically active population (EAP) aged 15 to 59 in extreme monetary poverty. In addition to these basic criteria, other more restrictive (less generous) scenarios are also proposed, namely (i) an unemployment criterion, (ii) a positive action criterion (selection of women only) and (iii) a geographical criterion. The five population scenarios are as follows:

- Scenario 1: economically active population aged 15 to 59, in a situation of extreme monetary poverty.
- Scenario 2: economically active population aged 15 to 59, unemployed, in a situation of extreme monetary poverty.
- Scenario 3: economically active population aged 15 to 59, female, unemployed, in a situation of extreme monetary poverty.
- Scenario 4: economically active population aged 15 to 59, unemployed, in a situation of extreme monetary poverty, SIMAST departments.
- Scenario 5: economically active population aged 15 to 59, female, unemployed, in a situation of extreme monetary poverty, SIMAST departments.

People affected by a natural shock

The information source used to estimate the number of recipients in the event of a shock is the international disaster database of the Catholic University of Leuven (EM-DAT International Disaster Database) (CRED, 2020). Using the information on natural disasters in Haiti between 1963 and 2019 (see figure 4), the average number of people affected by natural disasters per year was calculated at:

- About 477,700 people if the 2010 earthquake is considered;
- About 385,200 people if the earthquake is not considered.



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), EM-DAT International Disaster Database, 2020 [online] www.emdat.be.

This is the average number of affected people, without considering the earthquake, that will be taken for the costing exercise.

2. Cash transfer amounts

As already mentioned, the amounts for most cash transfer mechanisms have been set with reference to the monetary poverty line.

Another important benchmark to consider is the minimum expenditure basket estimated by the Cash Based Transfer Working Group (CBTWG, 2019). This basket is a benchmark because it serves "to assess the extent to which cash transfers cover the basic needs of recipients and to measure survival deficits". The basket covers several groups of needs: food security, drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, shelter, basic needs, health, education, protection, and others (transport, communication, fuel and clothing). The monthly basket for a five-person household is estimated at US\$ 215 for rural areas and US\$ 310 for urban areas.

It is the amounts reported in the minimum expenditure basket under the heading of school fees that provide a reference value for establishing the amount of the school fees mechanism per year, namely US\$ 53 (4,500 gourdes) for the first two levels of education (preschool and primary school). These expenses have been classified as seasonal (one-time costs), are given differentiated treatment, and are not included in the minimum basket of family expenses. Furthermore, it should be noted that these amounts take no account of other school expenses (such as supplies, uniforms, etc.) already considered and included in the minimum basket of family expenses on the basis of the estimates reported in the study by Stewart (2019). A substantial portion of families' expenditure is in the category of school fees and other school expenses; according to ONPES and the World Bank (2014),²⁰ these items account for about 10% of their annual expenditure. To the extent possible and insofar as the information sources allowed, it seemed appropriate to capture a reference value as close as possible to the costs associated with children's schooling.

It is also important to consider cash transfers from existing or former programmes in Haiti. Below is a brief description of these programmes.

Ede Pep

The Ede Pep ("Help the People") poverty reduction strategy, launched in 2012 and administered by the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES), had three pillars: a social assistance pillar designed to guarantee a minimum income, a human capital pillar designed to facilitate the accumulation of human capital in households through education, and an economic inclusion pillar designed to create jobs and support income-generating activities, particularly in rural areas. Each of these pillars consisted of several programmes, including four cash transfer programmes and one cash transfer in the form of a subsidy to schools (see table 10) (Dorsainvil, 2015). There were also food distribution programmes. These were financed by funding from PetroCaribe, which is no longer available.

Table 10
Ede Pep: description, delivery and coverage of cash transfers

	Description	Delivery ^a	Coverage ^b	
Social assistance	1. Bon Dijans solidarity payment	Emergency programme to deal with climatic and geological events. Households of natural disaster victims	One-off transfer of 1 000 gourdes (US\$ 24)	Capacity of 200 000 transfers
	2. Kore Moun Andikape	Households in extreme poverty with a person aged between 18 and 65 living with at least one disability, unable to work, not receiving any subsidy and not living in a care facility for persons with disabilities	400 gourdes/month (duration 12 months) (US\$ 9)	2 466 (as of October 2014) Approximately 2.5% of the target population
Human capital	3. Kore Etidyan	Students aged under 30 who are enrolled in a public higher education establishment and validate their academic year	2 060 gourdes/month (duration 9 months) (US\$ 45)	31 409 students (as of October 2014)
	4. Universal, Free and Compulsory Schooling Programme (PSUGO)	School fees. Children aged 6 to 12	Waiving of enrolment fees in State schools (250 gourdes) (US\$ 5.5) Direct subsidy to private schools (US\$ 90)	78% of the target population in 2013 652 852 pupils in State schools (2012–2013) 746 321 pupils in private schools (2012–2013)
	5. Ti Manman Cheri	Mothers with at least one child in school	400, 600, 1 000 gourdes/month depending on whether one, two or three children are enrolled (US\$ 8.8, US\$ 13.2 and US\$ 22)	86 234 households (in 2014)

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of N. Lamaute-Brisson, *Protection et promotion sociales en Haïti: la stratégie nationale d'assistance sociale (SNAS/EDE PEP), enjeux stratégiques et institutionnels* (LC/MEX/W.12), Mexico City, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2015.

^a Gourdes have been converted to dollars at the 2014 exchange rate (45.2 gourdes per dollar).

^b The coverage information presented in this table is unverified.

²⁰ See chapter 3.

Bon Dijans

The Bon Dijans solidarity payment programme is an emergency programme designed to respond to climatic and geological events. The programme provides the sum of 1,000 gourdes (equivalent to US\$ 24) in a one-off payment to affected households with an identity card and a mobile phone. The number of recipients varies depending on the extent of the damage, the number of families injured and the resources available to the government (according to the ECLAC Non-contributory Social Protection Programmes Database).²¹

Kore Moun Andikape

This programme was set up to promote the socioeconomic integration of persons with disabilities. Its aims are to increase the financial resources of these people, improve their living standards and support their empowerment by enabling them to contribute to the households they live in. It consists of a cash transfer of 400 gourdes per month (equivalent to US\$ 9) for a period of 12 months, subject to a means test (extreme poverty) and a category test (existence of a severe disability). The objective was to cover 25,000 people, but by 2014 the programme had covered only 2,466 people.²²

Kore Etidyan

The Kore Etidyan programme was implemented in October 2012 to help students at public educational institutions in urban areas. It consisted of a grant of 18,000 gourdes (equivalent to US\$ 430) to recipient students in the form of a scholarship for the academic year. Since 2013, students have had the choice between receiving the grant on a monthly basis for a period of nine months or a laptop computer and a single payment of 2,000 gourdes (equivalent to US\$ 46).

Universal, Free and Compulsory Schooling Programme (PSUGO/PROSGRATE), since 2011–2012

The Universal, Free and Compulsory Schooling Programme (PSUGO), now the Special Programme for Free Education (PROSGRATE), aims to contribute to the universalization of schooling. It is mainly financed by resources from the National Education Fund (FNE) established in 2011, from taxes levied on long-distance telephone calls and on money transfers to Haiti (remittances). The specific objectives are to provide free access to primary school²³ for 1.5 million children aged between 6 and 12, including children who have never been to school and street children; to provide free access to all children enrolled in State schools; to expand public education (800 new State schools); and to improve education quality. To this end, PSUGO operated by way of cash transfers to schools of 4,000 gourdes (US\$ 96)²⁴ per pupil for private schools and 250 gourdes (US\$ 6) per pupil for State schools. The successor programme, PROSGRATE, only provides for transfers to State schools.

Ti Manman Cheri

Ti Manman Cheri is a programme of cash transfers that are conditional on the ongoing school attendance of children enrolled in State schools and, in some localities without State schools, in community schools. It is the mothers of these children (or, failing that, their guardians) who receive the cash transfers, the amount of which decreases as the number of children per mother increases (Lamaute-Brisson, 2015). At the beginning of the 2014/2015 school year, a package of school supplies also began to be distributed.

²¹ See [online] <https://dds.cepal.org/bpsnc/home>.

²² According to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST), some 120,000 children and young people were disabled as of 1997-1998. See also the press article [online] <https://lenouvelliste.com/article/182254/scolariser-les-enfants-handicapes-un-defi-a-relever-par-letat-haitien>, where these figures are quoted.

²³ According to Lamaute-Brisson (2015), p.16: "The idea behind this programme is that removing school fees from household expenditure is the key measure for ensuring not only universal access to school but also retention in primary school. To this end, two mechanisms have been activated: the waiving of fees for State schools, and a subsidy for non-State schools (US\$ 90 per pupil per year) on the express condition that parents are not charged any fees."

²⁴ At the 2012 exchange rate of 41.6 gourdes to the dollar.

Mothers receive a quarterly payment via the mobile phone network (Tcho Tcho Mobile, now MonCash). Between 2012 and 2014, the amount of cash transfers varied according to the number of children in school, with mothers receiving 400 gourdes (US\$ 9) if they had one child, 600 gourdes (US\$ 13) if they had two and 800 gourdes (US\$ 18) if they had three or more. In 2018, the maximum amount a family could receive increased from 800 gourdes (for 3 children) to 1,000 gourdes.

To be eligible for the programme, a mother had to belong to a vulnerable household and her child had to be attending school regularly. To prove school attendance, recipient families had to submit the certificate of school marks four times a year. Each mother was registered and entitled to receive transfers for a period of 6 months, renewable up to 10 times (5 years) or until the child reached the sixth year of primary school.

Other cash transfer programmes not belonging to the Ede Pep strategy have existed in Haiti and are described as follows:

Kore Lavi (2013–2019)²⁵

Kore Lavi is a programme of direct support to the Government of Haiti (through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour) for the purpose of establishing a food and nutrition safety net that favours the consumption of high-quality local produce. It takes the form of food vouchers with a total value of 1,100 gourdes (a number of vouchers worth 100 gourdes each)²⁶ to enable 20,000 vulnerable households to obtain a basket of fresh and dried foods. This programme has been implemented in 24 communes (out of the 145 in the country) in five departments (Nord-Ouest, Artibonite, Centre, Ouest and Sud-Est) over a period of six years (2013–2019). A targeting system was set up under the direction of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. In addition, the programme was expanded vertically in response to Hurricane Matthew.²⁷

Cash for Work

With regard to the cash-for-work mechanism, for many years, and particularly since the 2010 earthquake, a number of schemes have been operated in rural and urban areas of Haiti on both a food-for-work (FFW) and a cash-for-work (CfW)²⁸ basis.

CfW programmes have multiple goals:

- To provide individuals with money when food and essential goods are readily available on the local market but communities lack the assets to purchase them.
- To improve infrastructure or support community projects. Projects are selected for their usefulness and sustainability and include, for example: digging or cleaning irrigation channels, repairing schools, water and sanitation systems, planting green belts, repairing paths and roads, etc.

²⁵ See MAST and others (2015) and Appaix (2016).

²⁶ These amounts were adjusted at the end of the programme.

²⁷ The vertical expansion of the programme consisted in providing regular beneficiaries of Kore Lavi in the 11 communes affected by Hurricane Matthew with a food voucher worth an extra US\$ 25 (See World Food Programme, 2017).

²⁸ Cash for Work is a type of short-term intervention used by relief organizations to provide temporary employment on public projects (e.g., restoration of irrigation channels, cleaning of nurseries or reconstruction of infrastructure) for the most vulnerable population affected by a crisis. The aim is to provide work and get money circulating in the economy. The methodology is relatively new compared to Food for Work or in-kind distribution programmes, but its use has become increasingly common in food-insecure, disaster or post-conflict situations. CfW programmes are also known as livelihood programmes or labour-intensive programmes.

- To revive the local economy. The aim is to bring financial flows back into communities, revitalize local markets and restore basic economic functions. The idea of making short-term employment available is to forestall or at least limit the selling off of basic assets such as livestock, equipment or land.
- Stability: after a major emergency, the government may wish to establish a CfW programme as a means of creating jobs and preventing or at least discouraging the affected population from emigrating or leaving their communities in search of alternative livelihoods. An employed population is also less likely to experience higher levels of crime.

There have been several examples of CfW programmes in Haiti (see annex 2): following the 2010 earthquake, UNDP initiated a CfW programme that employed 30,000 people at a wage of 180 gourdes (equivalent to US\$ 4.47) for 6 hours of work per day. The project gave priority to female-headed households. In the same year, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) established a programme, which created 60,000 short-term jobs. The pay was US\$ 5 per day per worker. In total, the programme disbursed US\$ 7.2 million in wages.

3. Administration costs

A review of the literature on the administration costs of several cash transfer programmes around the world was carried out (see table 11 and annex 1) to ascertain what administration costs should be imputed to cash transfers.

The use of cash transfers to help the extremely poor and vulnerable has become widespread in developing countries. Grosh (1994) and Coady, Perez and Vera-Illamas (2005) have highlighted the large share of administration costs in the total budgets of these programmes, mainly because of the complexity of administering transfers, including targeting and managing recipients.²⁹ Administration costs depend on the type of programme, its coverage, how generous the cash transfers are, execution times (implementation costs in the first few years can be very high) and the country operated in (special conditions, available infrastructure).³⁰ Large differences between programmes are also encountered because of differences in the way administration costs are defined, e.g., whether they include planning and evaluation costs or not.

Table 11
Administration costs of selected cash transfer programmes

Country and study authors (year)	Programme type (name)	Cost (percentages of total programme cost)	Coverage (number of households)
World, Ortiz and others (2017)	Cash transfer programmes	3	Universal simulation
Europe, Stefan (2015)	Social protection	3	
Developing regions, Grosh and others (2008) ^a	Cash transfer programmes	8–15	
Bangladesh, Fiszbein and others (2009)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Female Secondary School Assistance Project)	18	723 864 (2005)
Brazil, Fiszbein and others (2009)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Bolsa Escola)	5.3	4.8 million (2001)

²⁹ Acosta, Leite and Rigolini (2011) consider that in Latin America cash transfer programmes targeted by indirect means testing cost 15% more than programmes with categorical targeting.

³⁰ In Mexico, Lindert, Skoufias and Shapiro (2006) estimate that the administrative costs of the PROGRESA/Oportunidades programme decreased from 51.5% of the total budget in 1997 to 6.0% in 2003. For Kenya, Fiszbein and Schady (2009) report that the administrative costs of the Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children programme, launched in 2004, were 183.5% of total transfers in 2006 but subsequently decreased to an estimated 13.9%.

Country and study authors (year)	Programme type (name)	Cost (percentages of total programme cost)	Coverage (number of households)
Brazil, Fiszbein and others (2009)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Bolsa Família)	4	11.1 million (2006)
Brazil, Lindert, Skoufias and Shapiro (2006)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Bolsa Família)	12.3	3.6 million (2003)
Chile, Fiszbein and others (2009)	Programme of conditional cash transfers with family support (Chile Solidario)	20	256 000 (2006)
Colombia, Fiszbein and others (2009)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Familias en Acción)	8.4 (of which 1 for conditionalities and 3.4 for bank commission)	1.7 million (2007)
Colombia, Lindert, Skoufias and Shapiro (2006)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Familias en Acción)	10.5	340 000 (2004)
Haiti, CSCCA (2019)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Ti Manman Cheri)	21	97 106 (2012)
Jamaica, Fiszbein and others (2009)	Conditional cash transfer programme (PATH)	13	93 215 (2009)
Mexico, Fiszbein and others (2009)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Oportunidades)	9.1	5 million (2007)
Nicaragua, Caldés and Maluccio (2005) ^b	Conditional cash transfer programme (Red de protección social)	33.3 (2001) 38.6 (2003)	10 000 (2000–2002)
Panama, Fiszbein and others (2009)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Red de Oportunidades)	20	70 000 (2009)
Paraguay, Fiszbein and others (2009)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Tekopora)	10	14 000
Peru, Lindert, Skoufias and Shapiro (2006)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Juntos)	11.6	163 000 (2006)
Pakistan, Fiszbein and others (2009)	Conditional cash transfer programme (Child Support Programme)	13.1 (of which 5.8 targeted)	13 265 (2008)
Philippines, Catubig, Villano and Dollery (2016)	Conditional cash transfer programme (The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program)	11.5	4 million
Zambia, Chiwele (2010)	Conditional and unconditional cash transfer programmes (National Social Cash Transfer Scheme)	15	248 337

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of M. Grosh and others, *For Protection and Promotion: The Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets*, Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2008; ECLAC, Non-contributory Social Protection Programmes Database – Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <https://dds.cepal.org/bpsnc/home>; I. Ortiz and others, "Universal social protection floors: costing estimates and affordability in 57 lower income countries", *EES Working Paper*, No. 58, Geneva, Social Protection Department, International Labour Organization (ILO), 2017; G. M. Stefan, "A brief analysis of the administration costs of national social protection systems in EU member states", *Procedia Economics and Finance*, No. 30, 2015; A. Fiszbein and others, *Conditional Cash Transfers: Reducing Present and Future Poverty. World Bank Policy Research Report*, Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2009; K. Lindert, E. Skoufias and J. Shapiro, *Redistributing Income to the Poor and the Rich: Public Transfers in Latin America and the Caribbean*, Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2006; Superior Court of Auditors and Administrative Disputes (CSCCA), *Audit spécifique de gestion du fond Petro Caribe : gestion des projets financés par le fonds Petro Caribe. Rapport 2*, May 2019 [online] https://www.haitilibre.com/docs/Rapport-final-2-CSCCA_31-mai-2019.pdf; N. Caldés and J. A. Maluccio, "The cost of conditional cash transfers", *Journal of International Development*, vol. 17, No. 2, 2005; M. Catubig, R. Villano and B. Dollery, "The administrative efficiency of conditional cash transfer programmes: evidence from the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program", *Asia-Pacific Development Journal*, vol. 23, No. 1, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), June 2016 [online] <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/chapter%206.pdf>; D. K. Chiwele, "Assessing administrative capacity and costs of cash transfer schemes in Zambia: implications for rollout", *Country Study*, No. 20, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG), February 2010 [online] <https://ipcig.org/pub/IPCCountryStudy20.pdf>.

^a Grosh and others analyse conditional cash transfer programmes in the following countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru and Turkey.

^b This is the administration cost of implementing the programme.

The administration cost that will be imputed to each mechanism for the purposes of this study is 17%, this being the average administration cost of cash transfer programmes with a coverage of less than a million households. Once the coverage rate of the scheme reaches 30% of the target population,

the administration cost will be reduced to 10%. An exception will be made for the cash transfer mechanism that includes conditionalities (cash transfers for children aged 6 to 14), whose costs will be reduced to 10% when the coverage of the target population reaches 50%.

It should be emphasized that the report by the Superior Court of Auditors and Administrative Disputes (CSCCA, 2019, p. 453) puts the administration costs of the Ti Manman Cheri programme at US\$ 1.5 million, equivalent to 20% of the total cost. According to the same report, these costs were mainly incurred in launching the programme's activities: establishment of operational structures, awareness-raising and advocacy, acquisition of basic materials and equipment, and identification of recipients.

In view of these figures, our assumptions about administration costs may be considered optimistic.

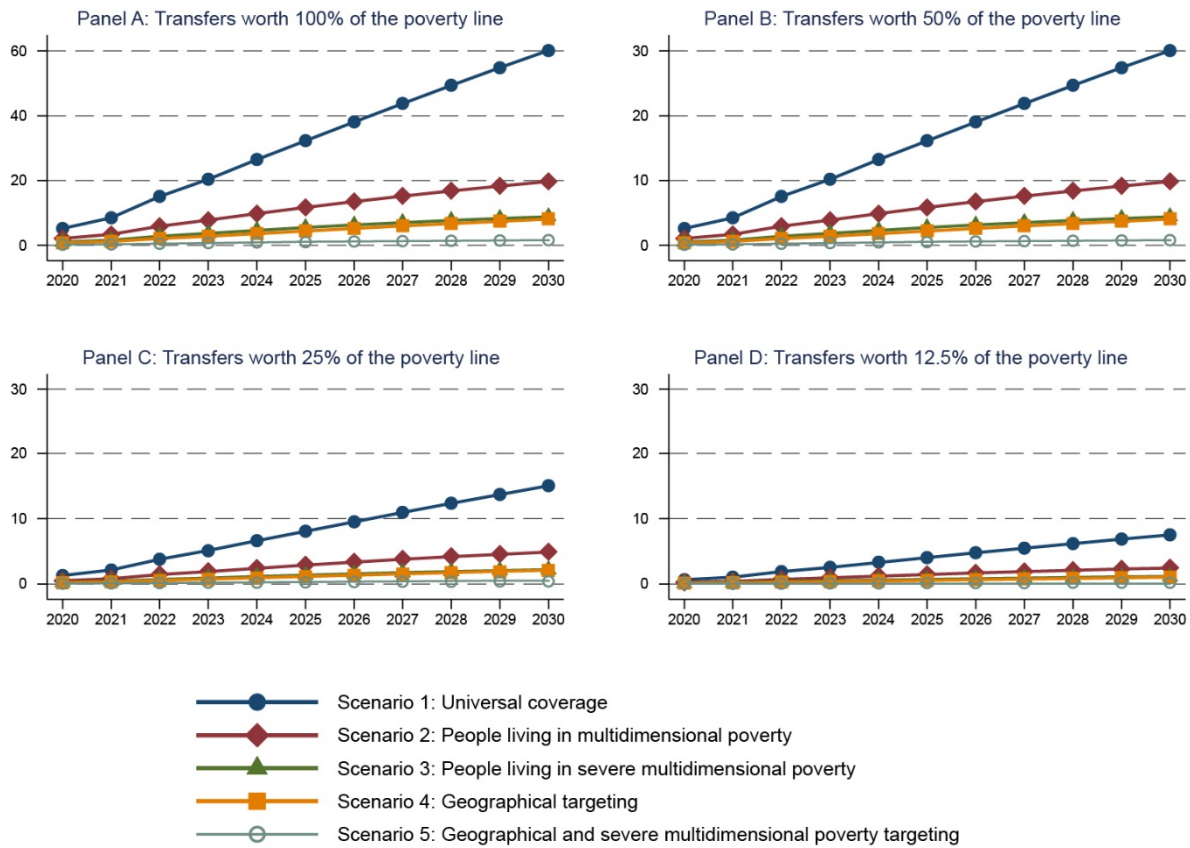
II. Cash transfer costing results

All the costing scenarios were estimated as percentages of GDP and in millions of dollars, nationally, by department and by PNPPS mechanism. For reasons of presentation and space, the results are shown visually in charts here in the main body of the text for the five national population coverage scenarios and the four disbursement scenarios; however, details of all the estimates are available (see tables in annex 3). It is important to note that in all scenarios, the costing takes into account the progressive roll-out of the policy and of administration costs.

A. The total cost of cash transfers

The total cost of cash transfers varies greatly depending on the scenario (see figure 5). Panel A shows the total cost of cash transfers under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount equals 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from 1.7% of GDP for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to 60% of GDP for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from 0.8% to 20% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from 0.4% to 14.9% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from 0.2% to 7.5% of GDP, as shown in panel D.

Figure 5
Haiti: total cost of cash transfers, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

These same results in millions of dollars can be seen in figure 6. Panel A shows the total cost of cash transfers under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount equals 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from US\$ 205 million for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to US\$ 7.425 billion for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 102 million to US\$ 3.712 billion when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 51 million to US\$ 1.856 billion when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from US\$ 25 million to US\$ 928 million, as shown in panel D.

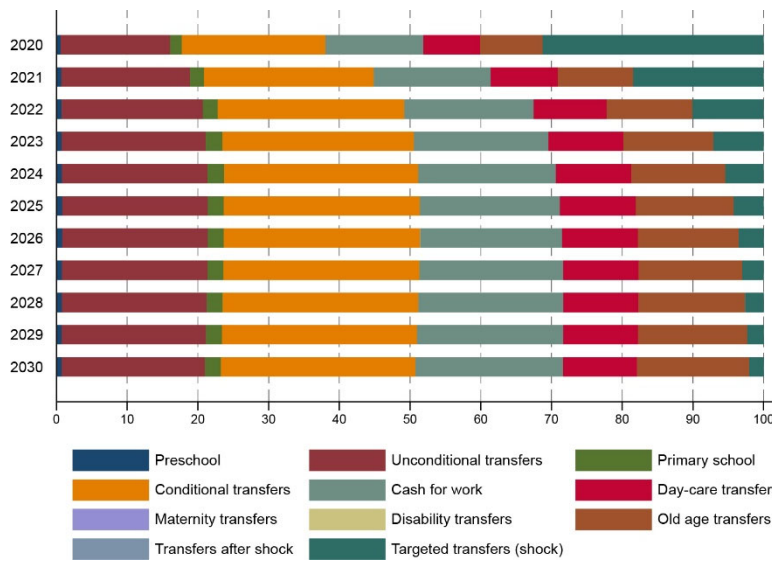
As regards the shares of the different mechanisms, cash transfers targeted at children (pillar 1) account for almost 60% of total cash transfers, followed by cash transfers in strategic pillar 3 (maternity, old age and disability).

Figure 6
Haiti: total cost of cash transfers, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Figure 7
Haiti: share of each mechanism in the total cost of cash transfers, 2020–2030
(Percentages of total cost)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: The scenario shown is for population coverage 2 (targeting multidimensional poverty) and amount 2 (50% of the poverty line).

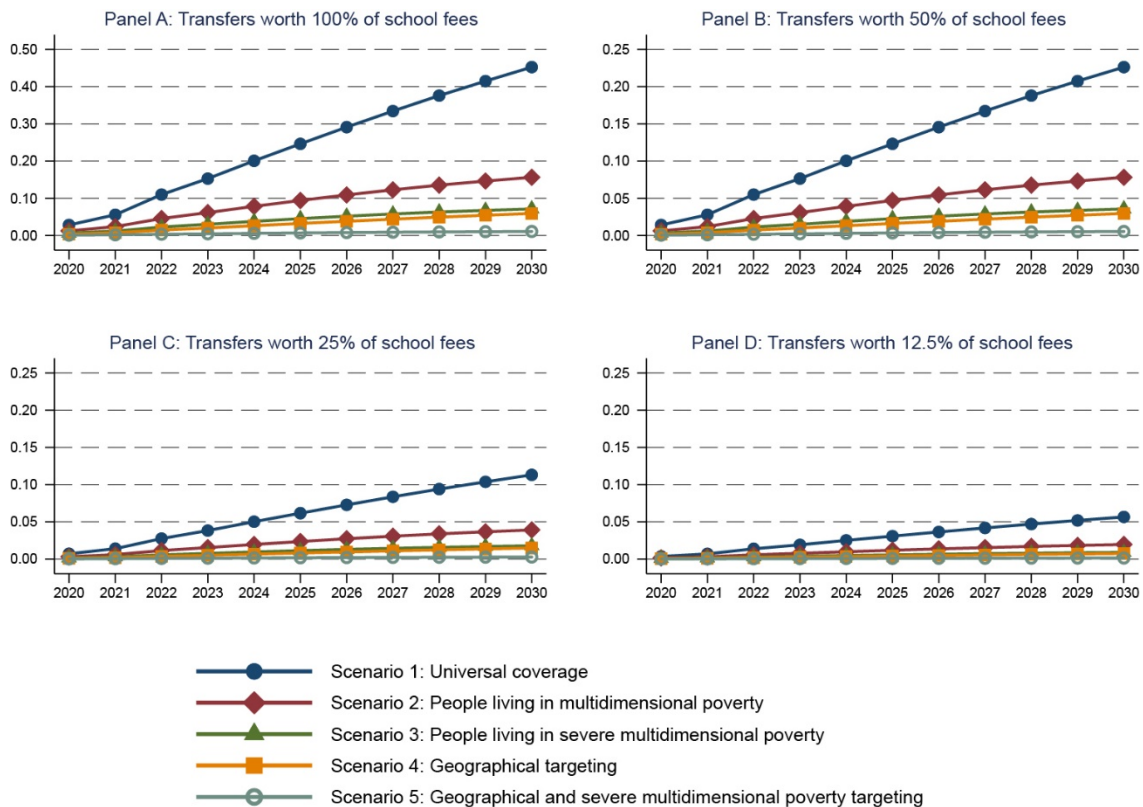
The results will now be presented by mechanism. The order the mechanisms are presented in follows the order of their appearance in the PNPPS document.

B. Preschool fee waiver

The costing results for the preschool fee waiver mechanism are presented below. This mechanism belongs to PNPPS strategic pillar 1 (childhood).

The cost of the preschool fee waiver varies by scenario (see figure 8). Panel A shows the cost under the different population coverage scenarios when transfers are worth 100% of preschool fees. In 2030, the cost ranges from 0.01% of GDP for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to 0.45% of GDP for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from 0.01% to 0.23% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 50% of fees. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from 0.003% to 0.11% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 25% of fees. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from 0.001% to 0.06% of GDP, as shown in panel D.

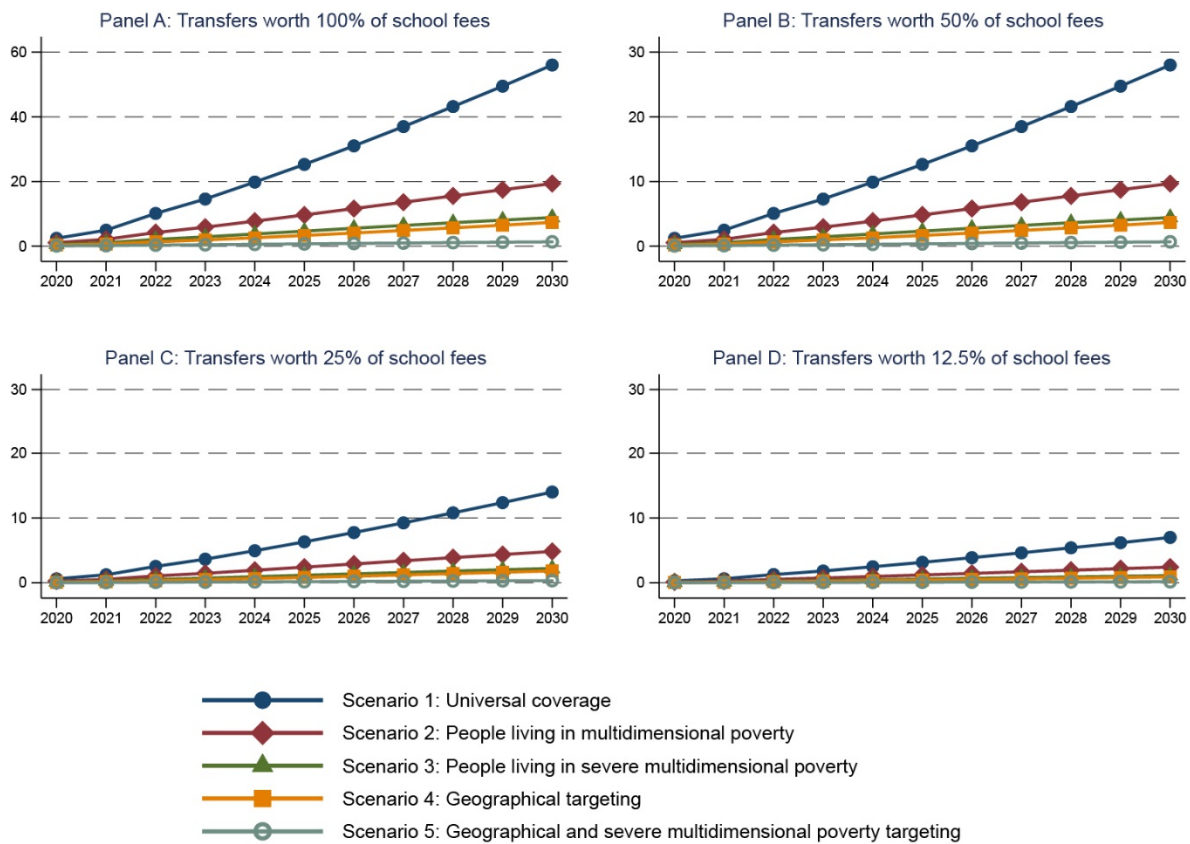
Figure 8
Haiti: cost of preschool fee waiver, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Figure 9 shows these results in millions of dollars. Panel A shows the cost of waiving preschool fees under the different population coverage scenarios when transfers are worth 100% of the fees. In 2030, the cost ranges from US\$ 2 million for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to US\$ 53 million for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 1 million to US\$ 26 million when they are worth 50% of school fees. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 500,000 to US\$ 13 million when they are worth 25% of school fees. Lastly, for the least generous transfer amount (12.5%), the cost ranges from US\$ 266,000 to US\$ 7 million, as shown in panel D.

Figure 9
Haiti: cost of preschool fee waiver, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

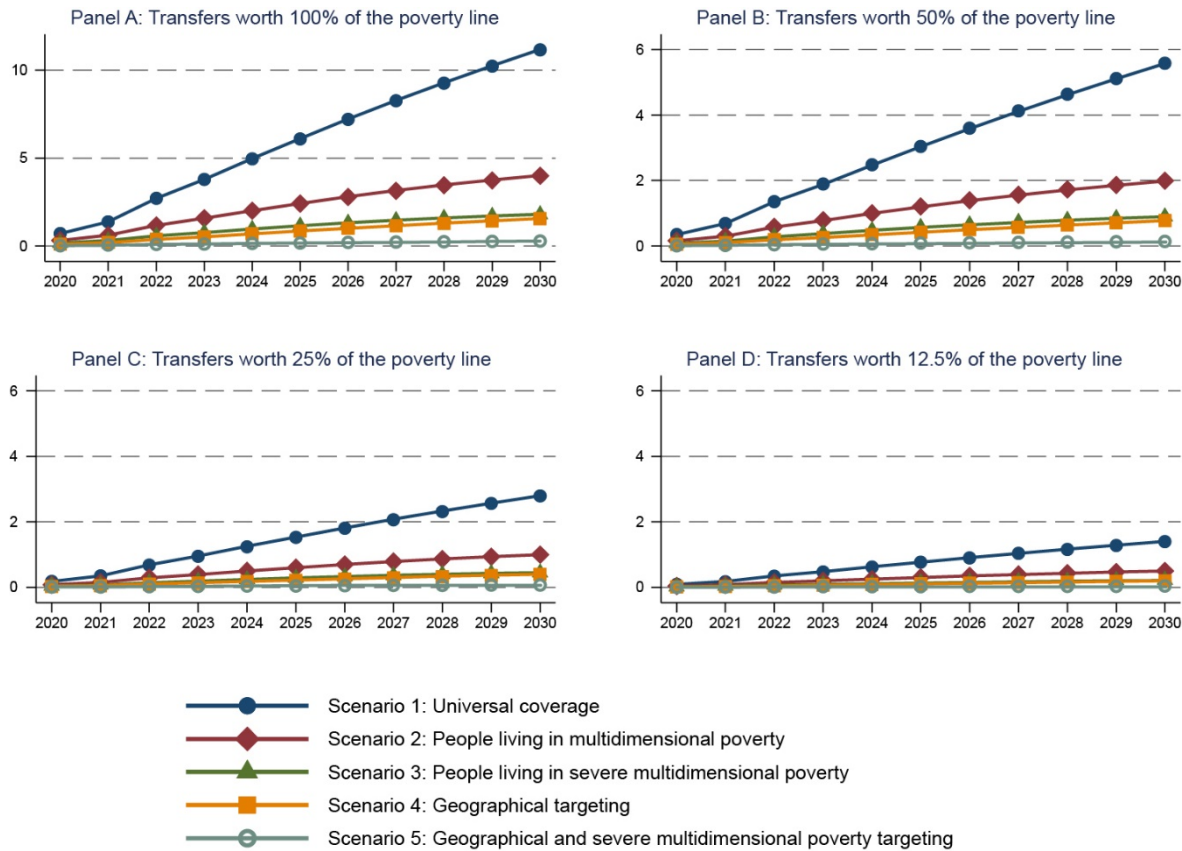
C. Unconditional cash transfers (ages 0 to 5)

The costing results for the unconditional cash transfer mechanism for children aged 0 to 5 are presented below. This mechanism belongs to PNPPS strategic pillar 1 (childhood).

The cost of unconditional cash transfers for children aged 0 to 5 varies by scenario (see figure 10). Panel A shows the cost under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from 0.3% of GDP for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to 11.2% of GDP for universal coverage.

Panel B shows cash transfers costing from 0.13% to 5.6% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from 0.07% to 2.8% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from 0.03% to 1.4% of GDP, as shown in panel D.

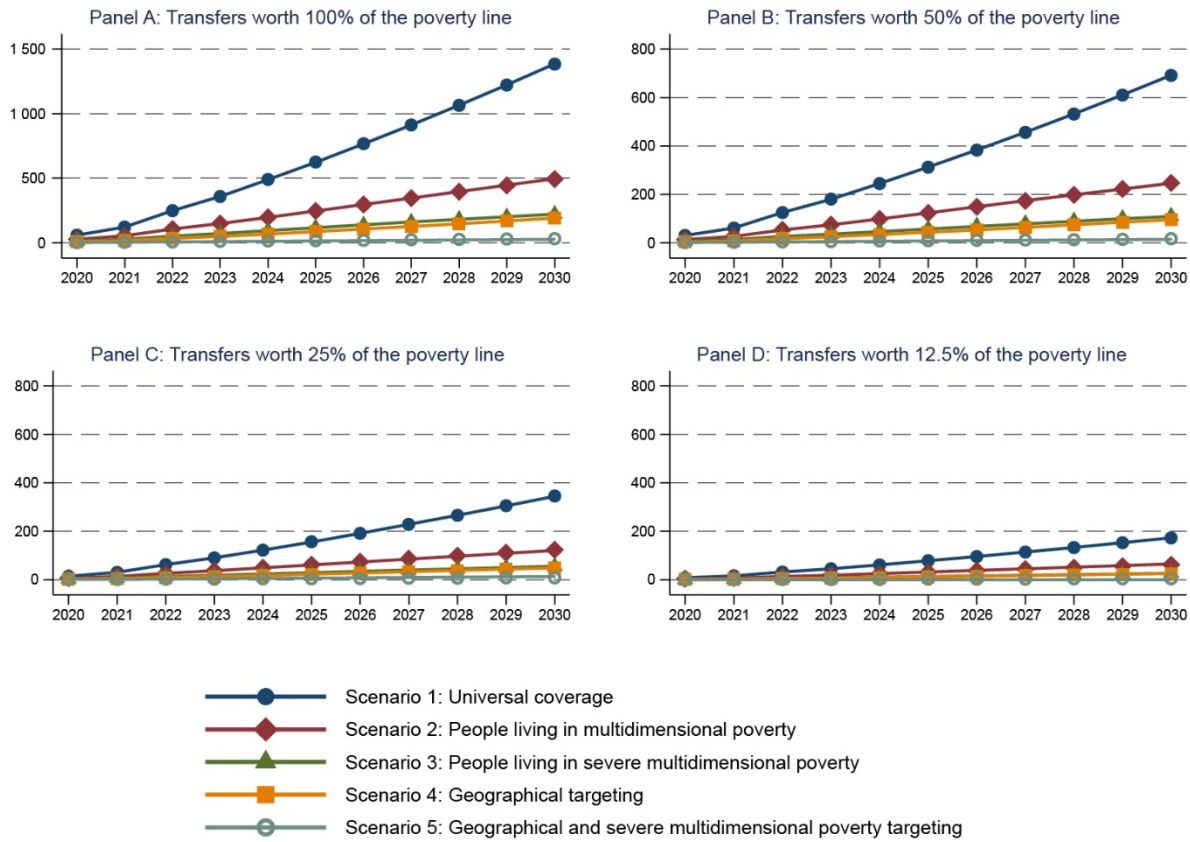
Figure 10
Haiti: cost of unconditional cash transfers (ages 0 to 5), 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Figure 11 shows these results in millions of dollars. Panel A shows the cost of unconditional cash transfers for children aged 0 to 5 under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount equals 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from US\$ 33 million for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to US\$ 1.383 billion for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 16 million to US\$ 691 million when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 8 million to US\$ 346 million when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from US\$ 4 million to US\$ 173 million, as shown in panel D.

Figure 11
Haiti: cost of unconditional cash transfers (ages 0 to 5), 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)



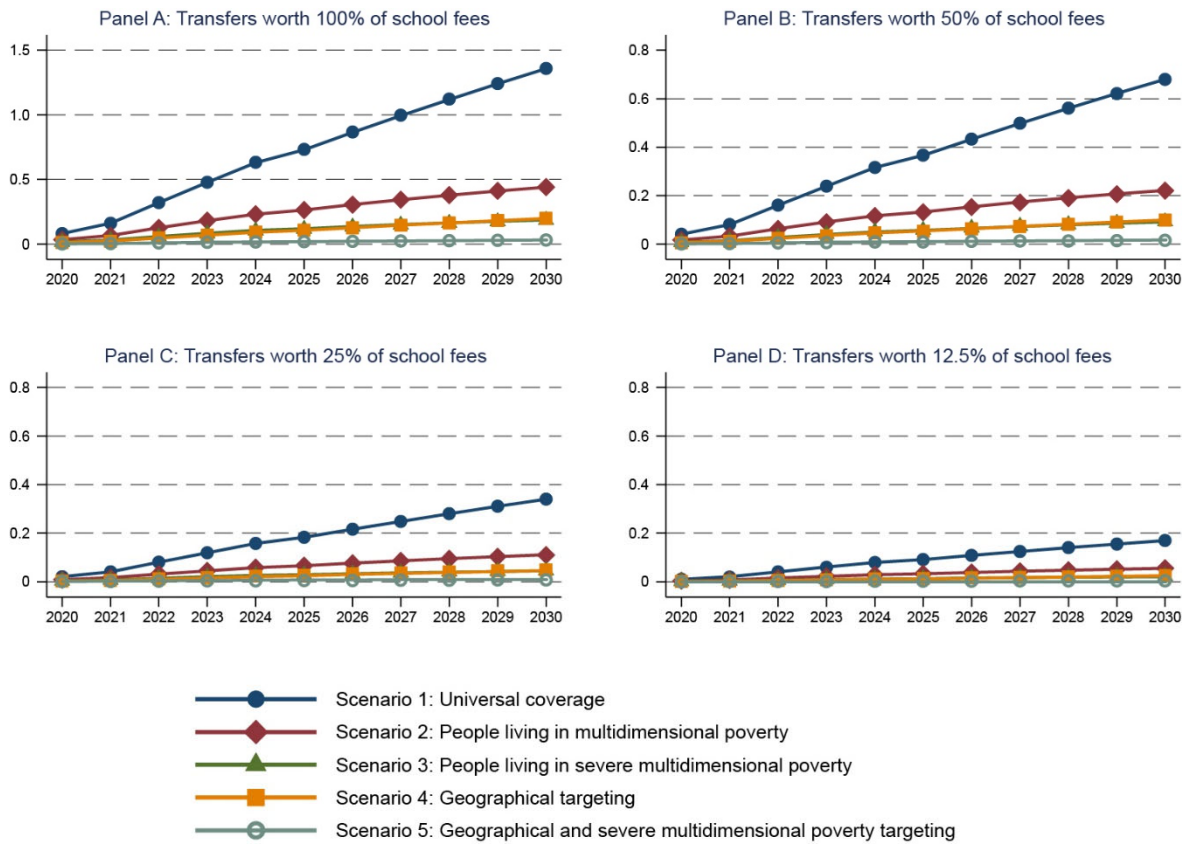
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

D. Primary school fee waiver

Figures 12 and 13 show the costing results for the primary school fee waiver mechanism. This mechanism belongs to PNPPS strategic pillar 1 (childhood).

The cost of waiving primary school fees varies by scenario (see figure 12). Panel A shows the cost under the different population coverage scenarios when the amount equals 100% of school fees. In 2030, the cost ranges from 0.03% of GDP for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to 1.4% of GDP for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from 0.13% to 0.7% of GDP when the amount is worth 50% of school fees. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from 0.01% to 0.34% of GDP when the amount is worth 25% of school fees. Lastly, for the least generous amount (12.5% of school fees), costs vary from 0.004% to 0.17% of GDP, as shown in panel D.

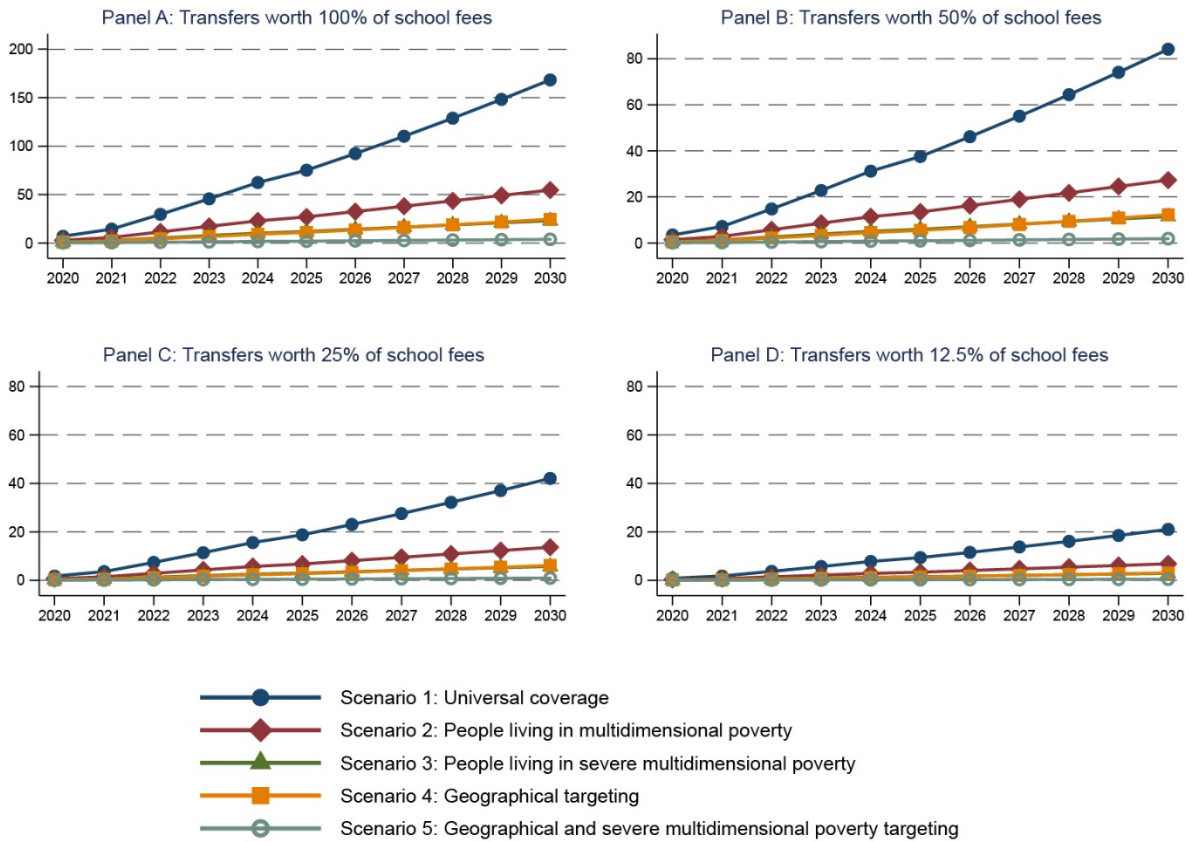
Figure 12
Haiti: cost of primary school fee waiver, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

These same results in millions of dollars can be seen in figure 13. Panel A shows the cost of waiving primary school fees under different population coverage scenarios when the amount equals 100% of the fees. In 2030, the cost ranges from US\$ 4 million for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to US\$ 168 million for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 2 million to US\$ 84 million when the amount is worth 50% of school fees. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 1 million to US\$ 42 million when the amount is worth 25% of school fees. Lastly, for the least generous amount (12.5% of school fees), costs vary from US\$ 481,000 to US\$ 21 million, as shown in panel D.

Figure 13
Haiti: cost of primary school fee waiver, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)



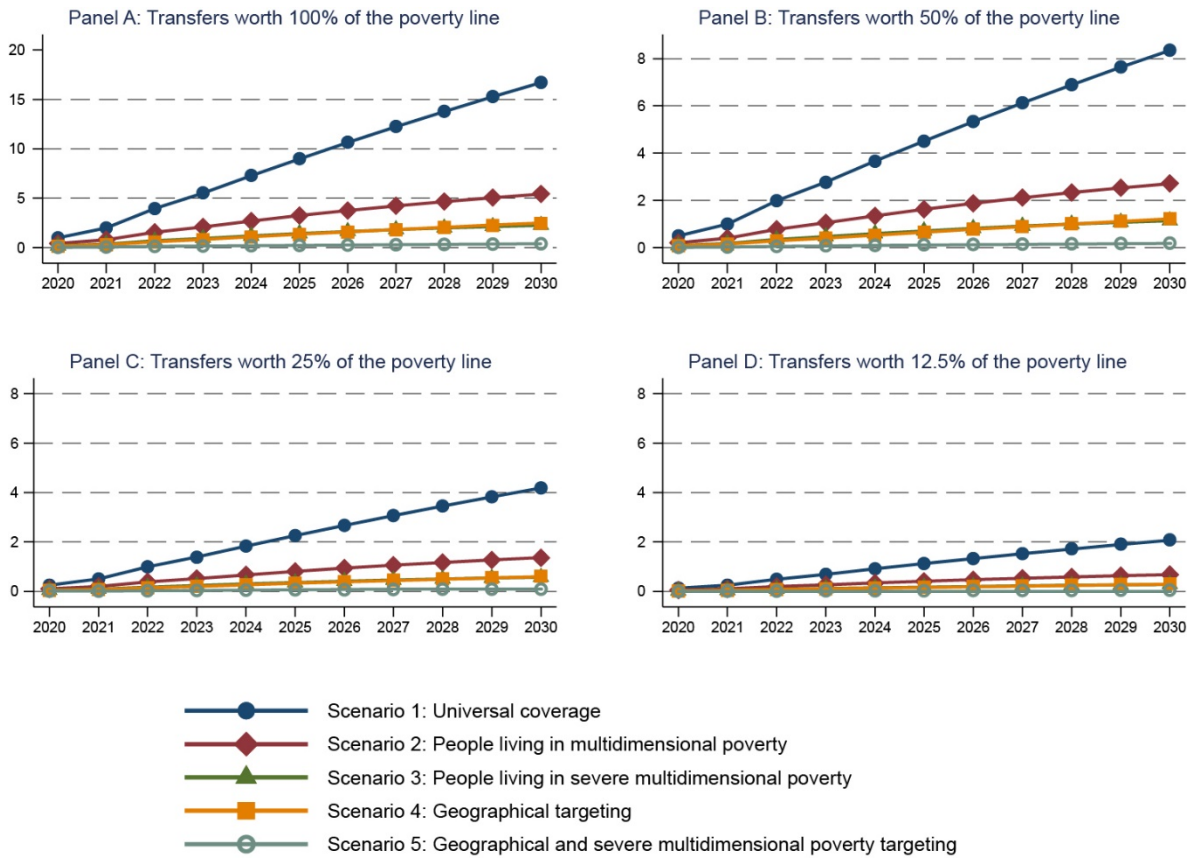
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

E. Conditional cash transfers (ages 6 to 14)

Figures 12 and 13 show the costing results for the conditional cash transfer mechanism for children aged 6 to 14. This mechanism belongs to PNPPS strategic pillar 1 (childhood).

The cost of conditional cash transfers for children aged 6 to 14 varies by scenario (see figure 14). Panel A shows the cost under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from 0.38% of GDP for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to 16.7% of GDP for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from 0.2% to 8.4% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from 0.1% to 4.2% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from 0.05% to 2.1% of GDP, as shown in panel D.

Figure 14
Haiti: cost of conditional cash transfers (ages 6 to 14), 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

These same results in millions of dollars can be seen in figure 15. Panel A shows the cost of conditional cash transfers for children aged 6 to 14 under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from US\$ 47 million for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to US\$ 2.072 billion for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 24 million to US\$ 1.036 billion when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 12 million to US\$ 518 million when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from US\$ 6 million to US\$ 259 million, as shown in panel D.

Figure 15
Haiti: cost of primary school fee waiver, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)



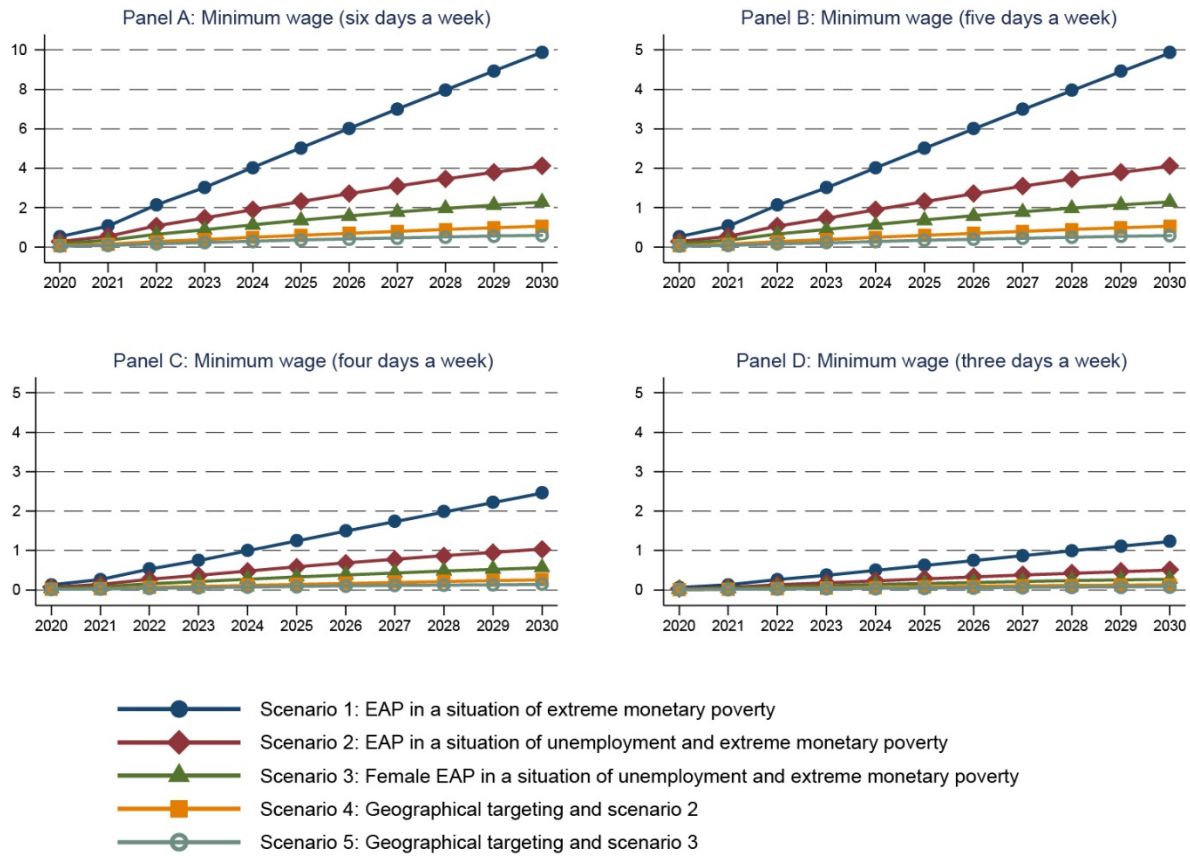
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

F. Cash for work

The costing results for the cash-for-work mechanism are presented below. This mechanism belongs to PNPPS strategic pillar 2 (work, employment and employability).

The cost of the cash-for-work mechanism varies by scenario (see figure 16). In this case, as already noted (see section I.C.1) and as can be seen in the following charts, the population coverage scenarios have been adjusted to reflect the EAP and monetary poverty status. Panel A shows the cost under the different population coverage scenarios when the amount is worth 100% of the minimum wage for six days a week. In 2030, the cost ranges from 0.6% of GDP for population coverage scenario 5 (geographical targeting, for women who are unemployed and in a situation of extreme monetary poverty) to 10.6% of GDP for the EAP in a situation of extreme monetary poverty. Panel B shows the cost of cash transfers ranging from 0.3% to 5.3% of GDP when the amount is worth 100% of the minimum wage for five days a week. Panel C shows the cost of cash transfers ranging from 0.15% to 2.6% of GDP when the amount is worth 100% of the minimum wage for four days a week. Lastly, for the least generous transfer amount (100% of the minimum wage for three days a week), the cost ranges from 0.08% to 1.3% of GDP, as shown in panel D.

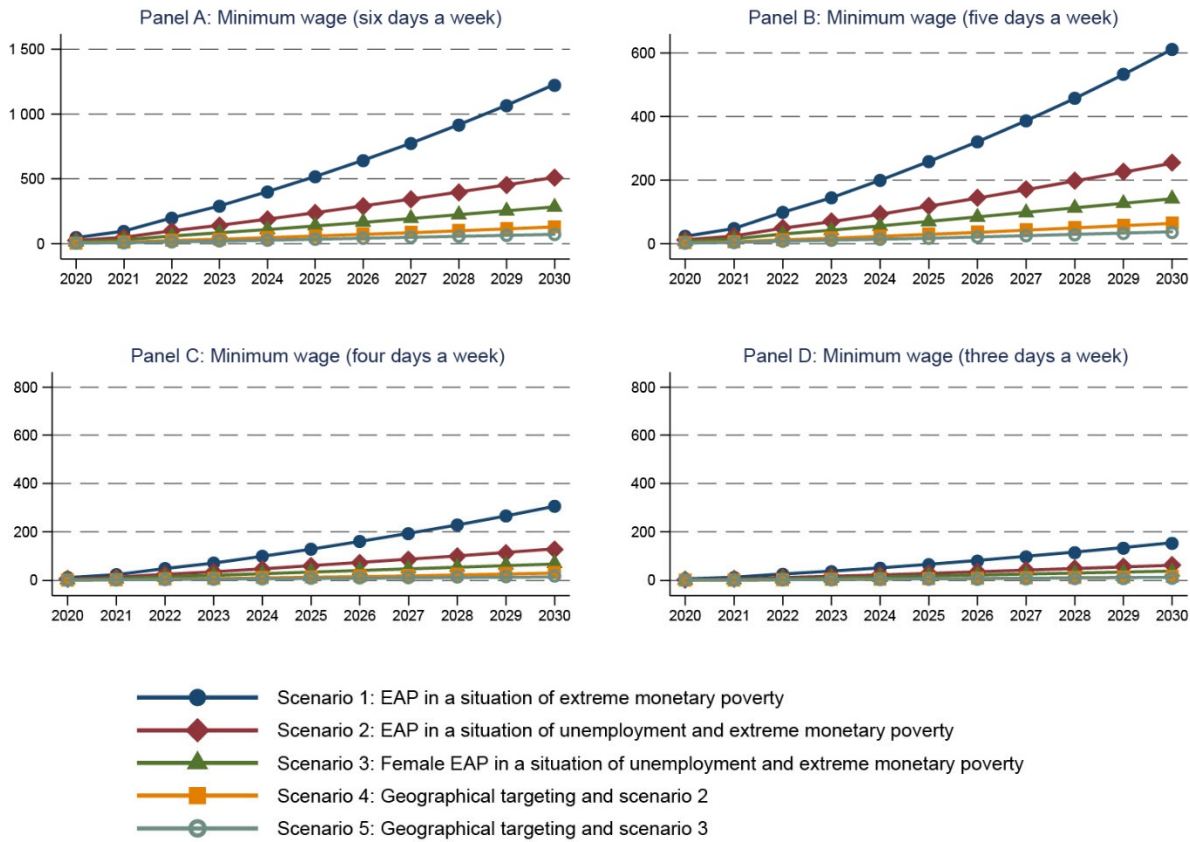
Figure 16
Haiti: cost of the cash-for-work mechanism, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

These same results in millions of dollars can be seen in figure 17. Panel A shows the cost of the cash-for-work mechanism under the different population coverage scenarios when the amount is worth 100% of the minimum wage for six days a week. In 2030, the cost ranges from US\$ 76 million for population coverage scenario 5 (geographical targeting, for women who are unemployed and in a situation of extreme monetary poverty) to US\$ 1.312 billion for the EAP in a situation of extreme monetary poverty. Panel B shows the cost of cash transfers ranging from US\$ 38 million to US\$ 656 million when the amount is worth 100% of the minimum wage for five days a week. Panel C shows the cost of cash transfers ranging from US\$ 19 million to US\$ 328 million when the amount is worth 100% of the minimum wage for four days a week. Lastly, for the least generous transfer amount (100% of the minimum wage for three days a week), the cost ranges from US\$ 6 million to US\$ 164 million.

Figure 17
Haiti: cost of the cash-for-work mechanism, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)



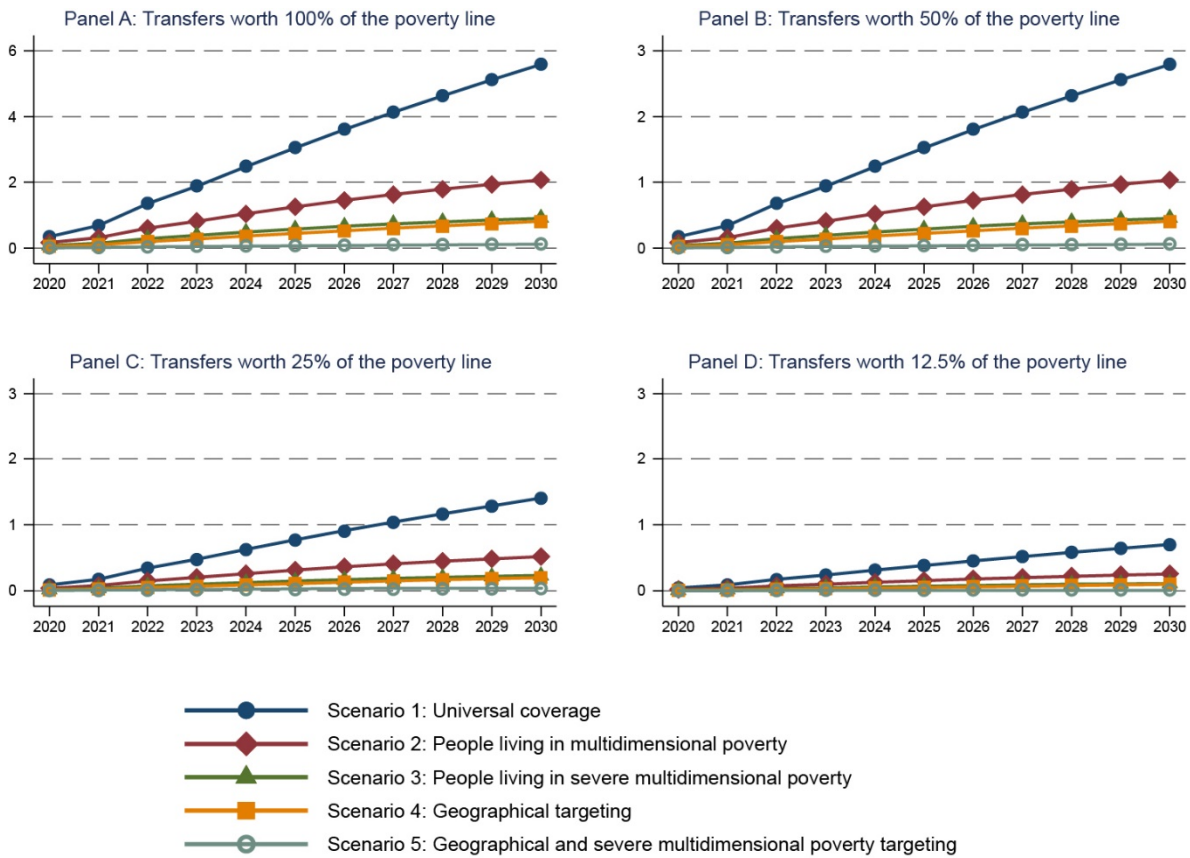
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

G. Cash transfers for day-care services

The costing results for the cash transfers for day-care services mechanism are shown below. This mechanism belongs to PNPPS strategic pillar 2 (work, employment and employability).

The cost of cash transfers for day-care services varies by scenario (see figure 18). Panel A shows the cost under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from 0.13% of GDP for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to 5.6% of GDP for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from 0.06% to 2.8% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from 0.03% to 1.4% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from 0.02% to 0.7% of GDP, as shown in panel D.

Figure 18
Haiti: cost of cash transfers for day-care services, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

These same results in millions of dollars can be seen in figure 19. Panel A shows the cost of cash transfers for day-care services under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from US\$ 15 million for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to US\$ 693 million for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 8 million to US\$ 347 million when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 4 million to US\$ 173 million when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from US\$ 10 million to US\$ 87 million, as shown in panel D.

Figure 19
Haiti: cost of cash transfers for day-care services, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

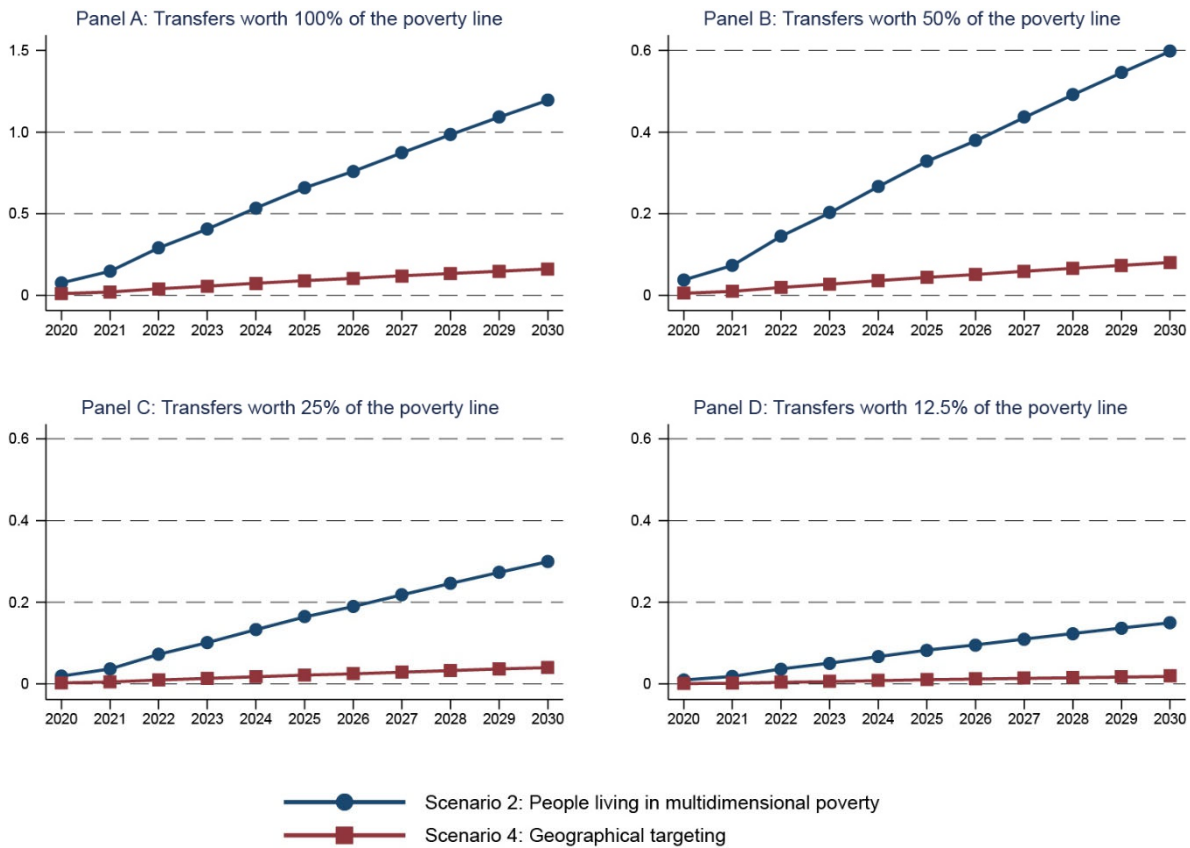
H. Cash transfers to mothers

The costing results for the maternity cash transfer mechanism are shown below. This mechanism belongs to PNPPS strategic pillar 3 (social protection for health and protection for older persons and those with disabilities).

For the maternity cash transfer mechanism, it was not possible to estimate the number of women with newborn children in a situation of multidimensional poverty with a sufficient confidence interval (too few cases in the EMMUS 2016–2017 survey). For this reason, the estimates that follow do not include scenario 2 (multidimensional poverty targeting), scenario 3 (severe multidimensional poverty targeting) or scenario 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting).

The cost of cash transfers to mothers varies by scenario (see figure 20). Panel A shows the cost under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from 0.03% of GDP for population coverage 4 (geographical targeting) to 0.2% of GDP for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from 0.016% to 0.12% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from 0.008% to 0.059% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from 0.004% to 0.03% of GDP, as shown in panel D.

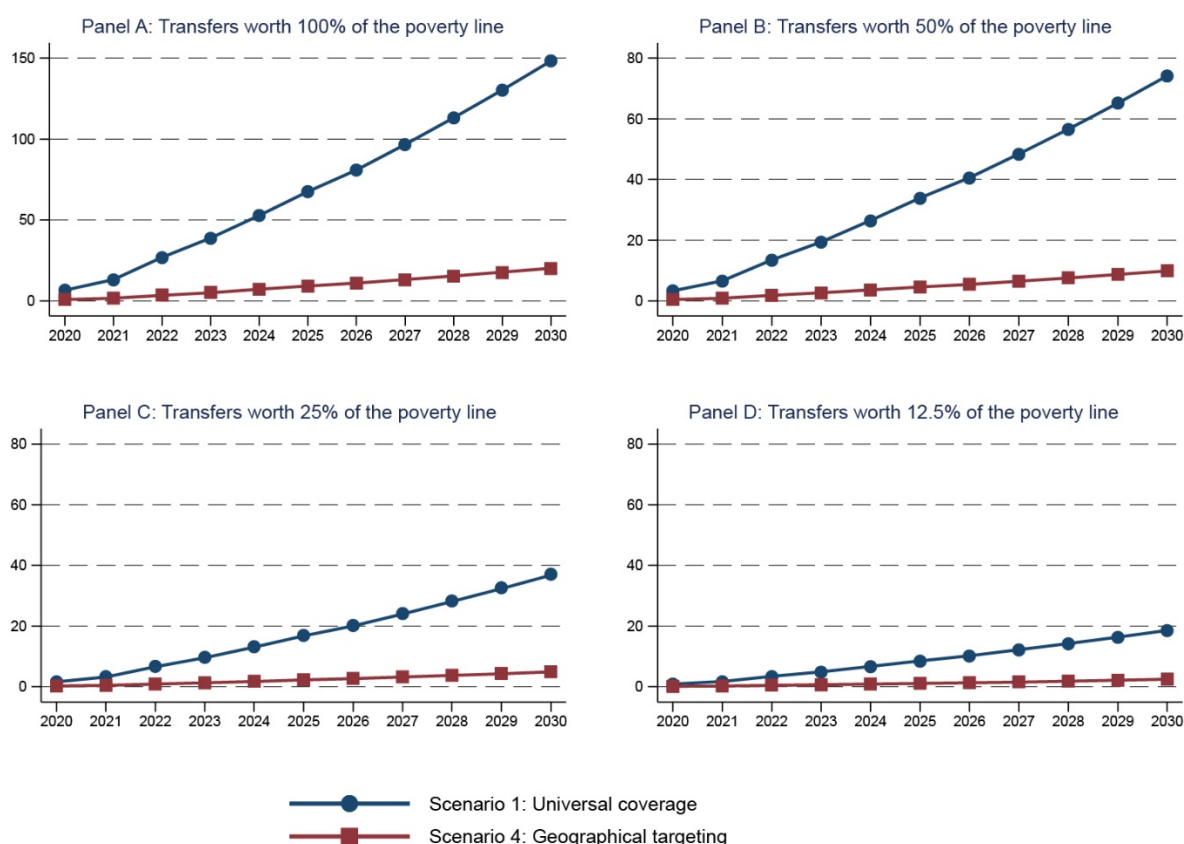
Figure 20
Haiti: cost of cash transfers to mothers, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

These same results in millions of dollars can be seen in figure 21. Panel A shows the cost of cash transfers to mothers under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from US\$ 3.9 million for population coverage 4 (geographical targeting) to US\$ 29 million for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 2 million to US\$ 14 million when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 1 million to US\$ 7 million when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from US\$ 500,000 to US\$ 3.7 million, as shown in panel D.

Figure 21
Haiti: cost of cash transfers to mothers, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

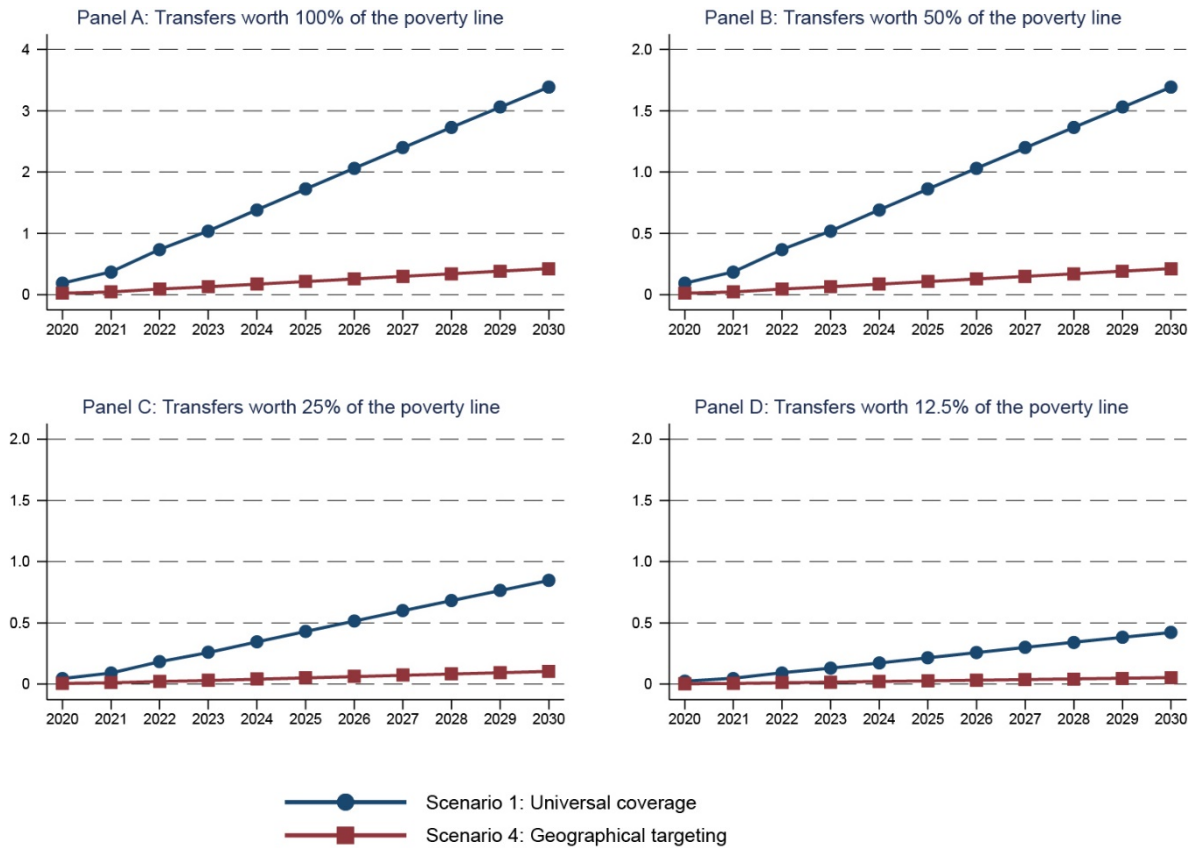
I. Cash transfers to persons with disabilities

The costing results for the disability cash transfer mechanism are shown below. This mechanism belongs to PNPPS strategic pillar 3 (social protection for health and protection for older persons and those with disabilities).

For the disability cash transfer mechanism, it was not possible to estimate the number of people with severe disabilities in situations of multidimensional poverty with a sufficient confidence interval (too few cases in the EMMUS 2016–2017 survey). For this reason, the estimates that follow do not include scenario 2 (multidimensional poverty targeting), scenario 3 (severe multidimensional poverty targeting) or scenario 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting).

The cost of disability cash transfers varies by scenario (see figure 22). Panel A shows the cost under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from 0.4% of GDP for population coverage 4 (geographical targeting) to 3.4% of GDP for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from 0.2% to 1.7% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from 0.1% to 0.8% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from 0.05% to 0.42% of GDP, as shown in panel D.

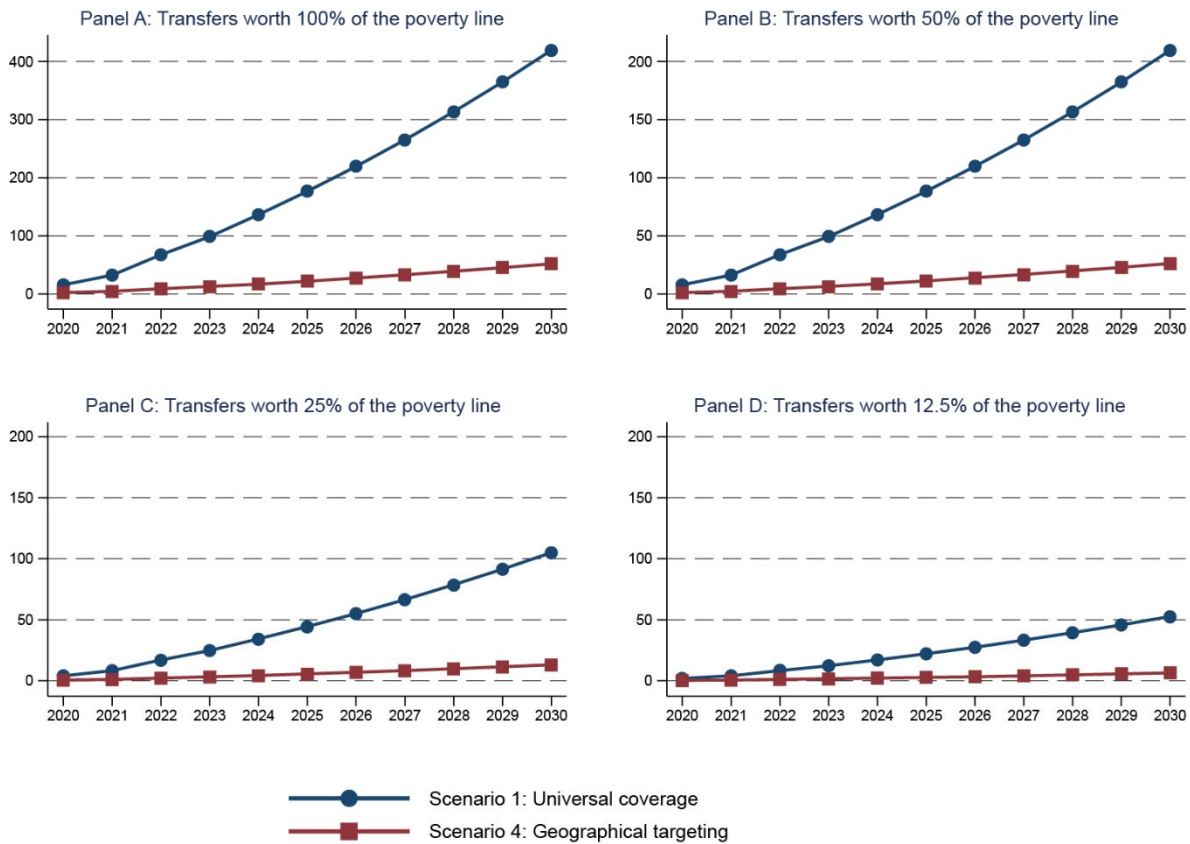
Figure 22
Haiti: cost of cash transfers to persons with disabilities, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

These same results in millions of dollars can be seen in figure 23. Panel A shows the cost of disability cash transfers under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from US\$ 52 million for population coverage 4 (geographical targeting) to US\$ 419 million for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 26 million to US\$ 210 million when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 13 million to US\$ 105 million when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from US\$ 6 million to US\$ 52 million, as shown in panel D.

Figure 23
Haiti: cost of cash transfers to persons with disabilities, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)



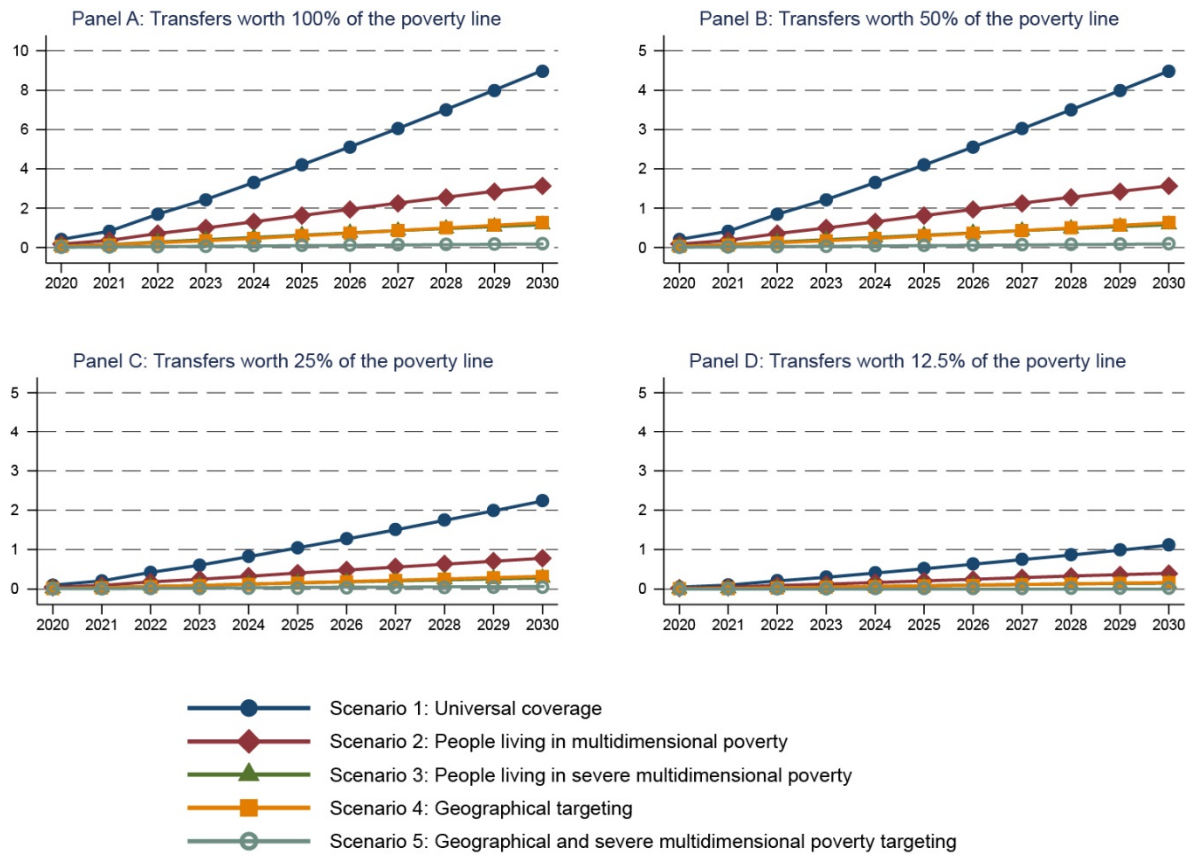
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

J. Cash transfers to older persons

The costing results for the cash transfers to older persons mechanism are shown below. This mechanism belongs to PNPPS strategic pillar 3 (social protection for health and protection for older persons and those with disabilities).

The cost of cash transfers to older persons varies by scenario (see figure 24). Panel A shows the cost under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from 0.2% of GDP for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to 9% of GDP for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from 0.1% to 4.5% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from 0.05% to 2.2% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from 0.03% to 1.12% of GDP, as shown in panel D.

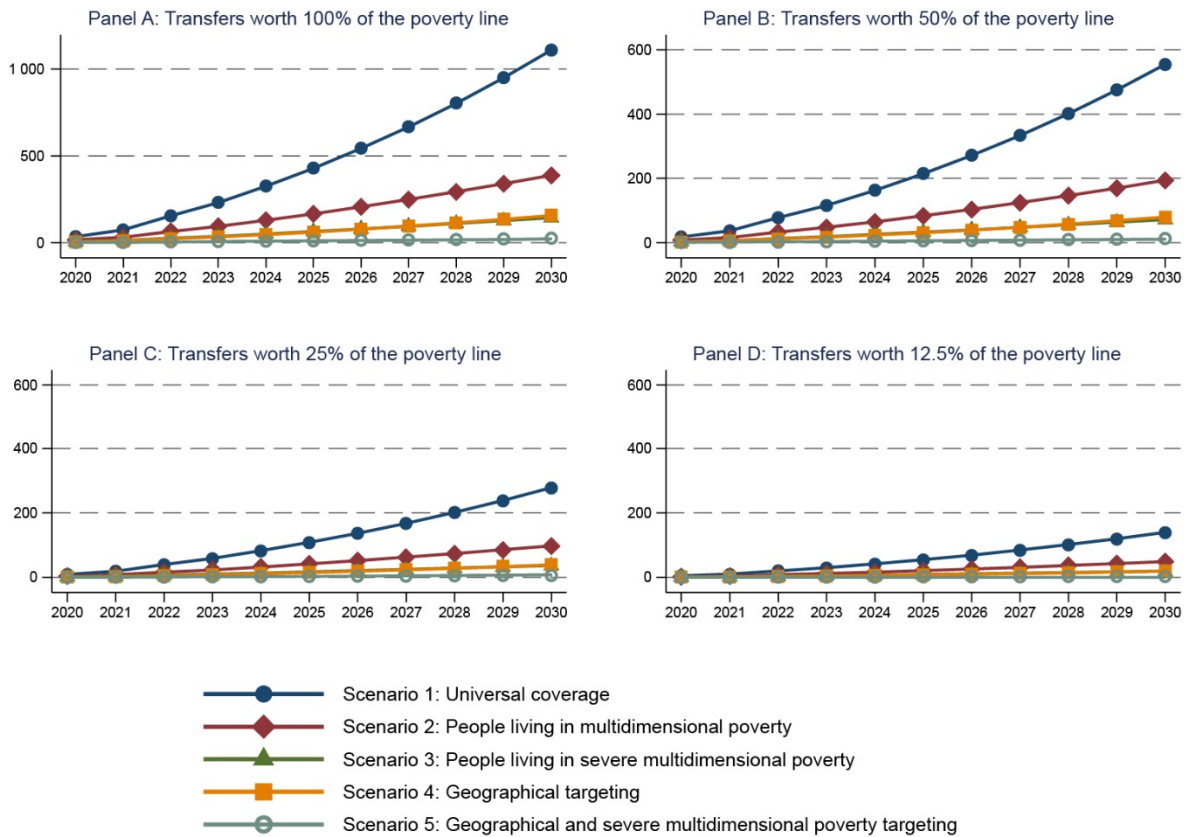
Figure 24
Haiti: cost of cash transfers to older persons, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

These same results in millions of dollars can be seen in figure 25. Panel A shows the cost of cash transfers to older persons under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from US\$ 25 million for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to US\$ 1.11 billion for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 12 million to US\$ 555 million when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 6 million to US\$ 277 million when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from US\$ 3 million to US\$ 139 million, as shown in panel D.

Figure 25
Haiti: cost of cash transfers to older persons, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

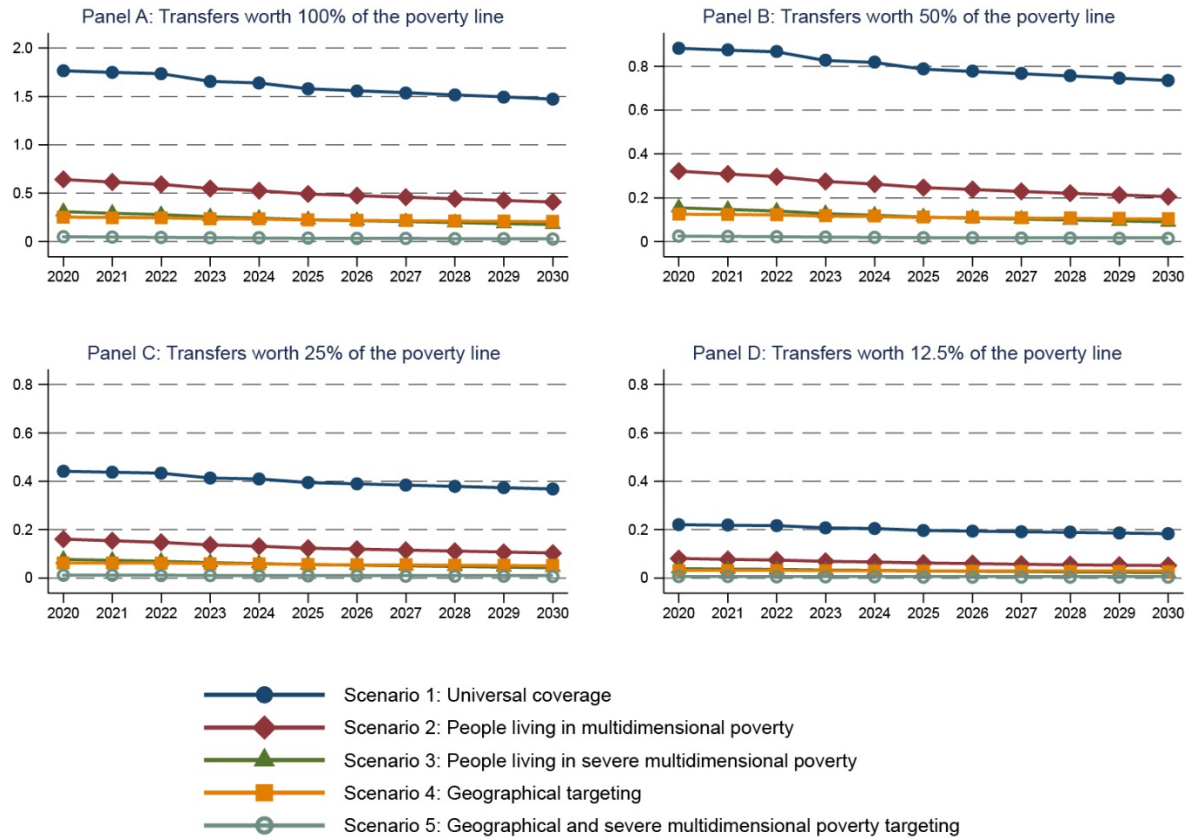
K. Cash transfers after shocks

The costing results for the cash transfers after shocks mechanisms are shown below. These mechanisms belong to PNPPS strategic pillar 4 (social protection and promotion in response to shocks). These cash transfer mechanisms may be used in conjunction with the following mechanisms: post-shock cash transfers; preschool fee waiver cash transfers; unconditional cash transfers for children aged 0 to 5; primary school fee waiver cash transfers; conditional cash transfers for children aged 6 to 14; and cash transfers for day-care services. The last five cash transfers mentioned are not shock-specific, but people who fall into poverty as a result of a shock will be enrolled in these mechanisms (see p. 74 of the PNPPS document).

The cost of cash transfers after shocks varies by scenario (see figure 26). Panel A shows the cost under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from 0.028% of GDP for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to 1.5% of GDP for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from 0.014% to 0.7% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from 0.007% to 0.4% of GDP when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from 0.003% to 0.18% of GDP, as shown in panel D.

The cost of cash transfers after shocks differs from that of the other mechanisms, since it is the only one to which the assumption of a gradual extension of coverage has not been applied.

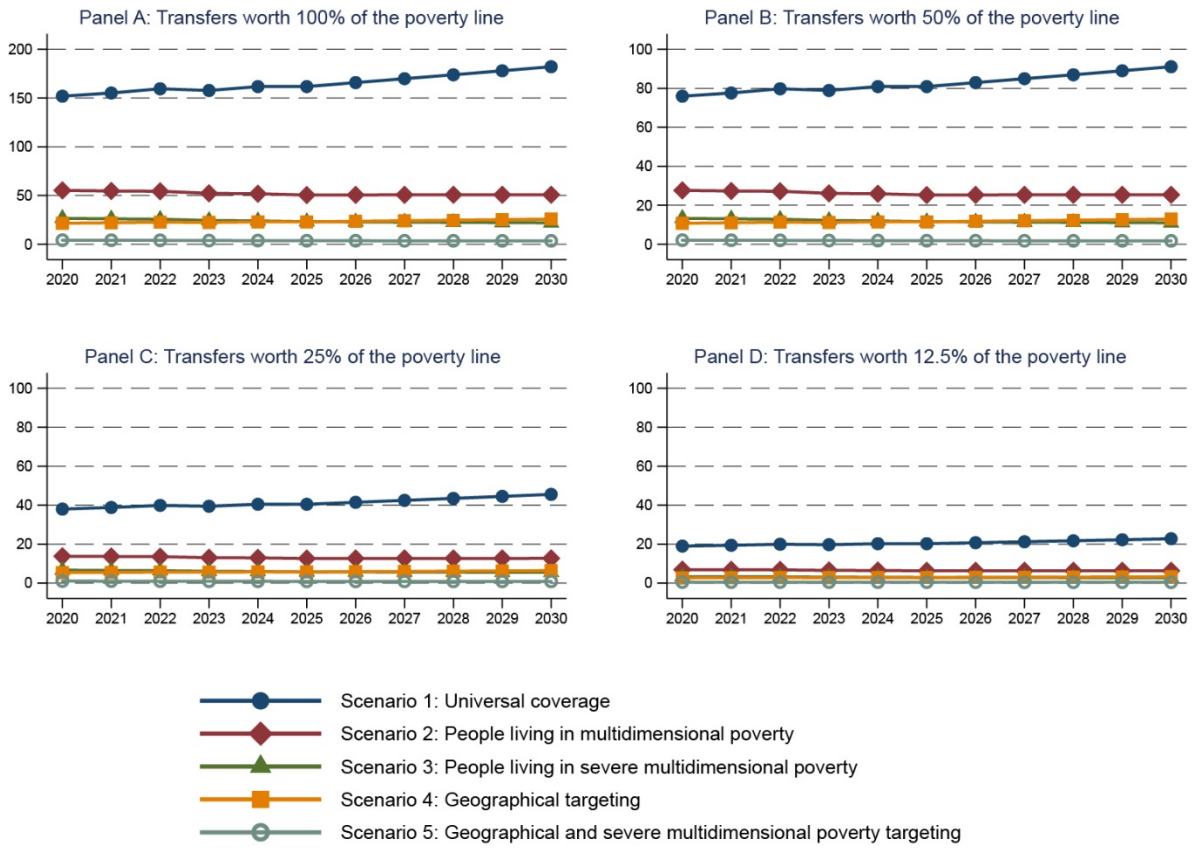
Figure 26
Haiti: cost of cash transfers after shocks, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

These same results in millions of dollars can be seen in figure 27. Panel A shows the cost of cash transfers after shocks under the different population coverage scenarios when the transfer amount is worth 100% of the poverty line. In 2030, the cost ranges from US\$ 3 million for population coverage 5 (geographical and severe multidimensional poverty targeting) to US\$ 182 million for universal coverage. Panel B shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 1.7 million to US\$ 91 million when the transfer amount is worth 50% of the poverty line. Panel C shows cash transfers costing from US\$ 900,000 to US\$ 46 million when the transfer amount is worth 25% of the poverty line. Lastly, the cost for the least generous transfer amount (12.5% of the poverty line) ranges from US\$ 400,000 to US\$ 23 million, as shown in panel D.

Figure 27
Haiti: cost of cash transfers after shocks, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

III. Conclusions

ECLAC believes that Haiti needs to move towards the implementation of public policies based on rights, human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity. This is an essential prerequisite if the people public policies are intended for are to be treated as full rights holders and not passive “beneficiaries”.

Moreover, it is also essential to create positive synergies between non-contributory social protection (such as the cash transfer mechanisms proposed in the PNPPS document) and labour market inclusion in order to sustainably overcome poverty and inequality (see Abramo, Cecchini and Morales, 2019). The many cash transfer mechanisms proposed in the PNPPS document tend in this direction.

As stated in chapter 11 of the PNPPS document on financing, financial resources need to be mobilized to implement the policy, by increasing fiscal space (domestic resources), but also by mobilizing external resources (official development assistance). Over the years, a multitude of international actors have applied considerable resources in response to emergencies, but in a piecemeal and uncoordinated manner. These emergencies, such as hunger and malnutrition, recur year after year and compound the structural needs and vulnerabilities faced by the population. A national system of social protection and promotion in Haiti can thus become a truly effective platform for receiving and executing these funds transparently and in a way that benefits the whole population.

The implementation of the various cash transfer mechanisms should be participatory (involvement of all social actors), and social dialogue is highly desirable in order to establish priorities, exercise social oversight, provide for supervision and accountability in the use of funds, and ensure the continuity of these over the years it takes for coverage to be extended to the whole target population. The results presented in this study, with its many estimated scenarios, are intended to contribute to decision-making by public and social actors regarding the desired population coverage and the amounts associated with each PNPPS cash transfer mechanism.

Lastly, while this exercise focuses primarily on costing social policy mechanisms, it must be stressed that policies of this kind are inseparable from the quest for sustained and lasting economic growth. Indeed, given the needs Haiti is facing, it is difficult to imagine that the responses required in the different social policy areas can materialize unless it is also emphasized that the pursuit of equity is indissolubly coupled with the pursuit of economic growth.

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Annexes

Three annexes are presented in the pages that follow. The first (annex 1) provides summary examples of studies dealing with the administration costs of cash transfer programmes in different countries. The second (annex 2) provides examples of cash-for-work programmes implemented in Haiti in recent years. Lastly, the third (annex 3) presents a set of 40 tables giving the detailed results of the costing estimates for Haiti's PNPPS in percentages of GDP and dollars for the 11 mechanisms considered under the different scenarios for population (5 scenarios, from most to least ambitious) and allocation amounts (4 scenarios, from most to least generous) over the years from 2020 to 2030.

Annex 1

Examples of studies on the administration costs of cash transfer programmes

1. A programme of unconditional and conditional cash transfers: the cost of administering the national system of social cash transfers in Zambia (Chiwele, 2010)

The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) of Zambia took the decision to roll out a national social cash transfer scheme (SCTS) that would begin to operate in 2009 and cover the whole country by 2012, with the aim of reducing hunger and extreme poverty among the poorest 10% of the country's population. To this end, five pilot social cash transfer programmes (conditional and unconditional) were tested in five districts in different provinces of the south and east of the country for four years (2009–2012). There were wide variations between one pilot programme and another, the idea being to allow lessons to be learned on the feasibility, advantages and disadvantages of each programme. These lessons could then be used to design the national cash transfer system.

Thus, one pilot scheme, in Kalomo, covered two agricultural areas. Another, in Kazungula, was an experiment with a conditional cash transfer scheme in a remote, hard-to-reach area with a very scattered population. The Chipata scheme was designed to learn lessons from the application of a conditional cash transfer programme in an urban area. The Monze scheme tested a cash transfer programme with flexible conditions. Lastly, the Katete scheme, in contrast to the other four pilot schemes, tested the advantages and disadvantages of an unconditional cash transfer programme targeting the population aged over 60.

Zambia's Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS), the structure within which the SCTS was implemented, was set up in 2000 with funding from the European Union for four years. In 2005, with the end of European funding, the project was wound up and taken over by the Department of Social Welfare (DSW). Setting out from the community level, the PWAS now operates nationwide, covering about 6,500 communities. It is governed by committees at all levels, composed of representatives from government, local councils,³¹ NGOs and religious organizations at the higher, district level and of volunteers at the community level. Each district has between 60 and 120 community committees, with each committee normally covering up to 500 households. The PWAS thus relies very heavily on volunteers.

All the above-mentioned pilot programmes were meant to be gradually extended to the entire district in which they were implemented. In 2008, as the only programme to have achieved this goal was Kalomo, only the results of this model were available to produce a reasonable estimate of the cost of rolling out the cash transfer programme nationwide.

The cost of extending the Kalomo model to the entire country was estimated from data collected while applying this pilot programme for four years. It was thus calculated that if the programme were universalized, its cost would rise from US\$ 9.3 million in the first year to US\$ 44.4 million three years later. In addition, it was estimated that administration costs would represent 15% of the total cost of the programme each year (see table A1.1).

³¹ Zambia has one council per district, municipality and city.

Table A1.1
Zambia: cost of cash transfer scheme, 2009–2012

	Cost/household (dollars/household)	2009	2010	2011	2012
		15 districts	30 districts	50 districts	72 districts
<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>					
Targeting	15.6	807	807	1 076	1 184
Oversight	0.6	32	63	106	152
Payments	5.9	306	612	1 019	1 468
Additional staff costs	2.3	118	235	392	564
Transport	1.1	57	115	191	276
Office expenses	0.6	29	59	98	141
Total administration costs	26.1	1 349	2 699	4 498	6 477
Transfers to recipients (47,500 kwacha/household)	142.5	7 373	14 745	24 575	35 388
Total costs	194.7	9 251	18 502	30 836	44 404
Administration costs as a share of total costs	13%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Number of households		51 737	103 474	172 456	248 337

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of D. K. Chiwele, "Assessing administrative capacity and costs of cash transfer schemes in Zambia: implications for rollout", *Country Study*, No. 20, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG), February 2010 [online] <https://ipcig.org/pub/IPCCountryStudy20.pdf>.

2. The cost of administering a conditional cash transfer scheme in Nicaragua (Social Protection Network)

The Social Protection Network pilot programme implemented in Nicaragua in 2000 for a three-year period (2000–2002) aimed to cover 10,000 households, with a budget of US\$ 11 million. The cash transfers targeted poor households in selected areas (42 communities in 6 municipalities of 2 very poor departments) that were poor but also had a relatively good standard of institutions and infrastructure (e.g., good school coverage) that meant the programme could function well.

The study of administration costs during the pilot phase of Nicaragua's Social Protection Network conditional cash transfer programme between 2000 and 2002, carried out by Caldés and Maluccio (2005), shows firstly that operating costs were higher in the early years of programme implementation. The analysis focuses on the cost-benefit ratio, concentrating particularly on the cost of each of the activities necessary for the programme to operate. After the pilot phase, the programme operated until 2006.

Cash transfers had several components: (i) a food security component in the form of a bimonthly cash transfer per household (US\$ 224 per year) conditional on participation in health education workshops and attendance at (free) preventive health care sessions for children aged under 5 (monthly for children aged under 2, then bimonthly up to the age of 5); (ii) an education component in the form of a bimonthly cash transfer per household (US\$ 112 per year) conditional on enrolment and regular school attendance for children aged 7 to 13; and (iii) a school supplies component in the form of an annual transfer per child (US\$ 21 per year) conditional on school enrolment.

The study by Caldés and Maluccio (2005) concludes that the time spent on hiring and training staff and identifying recipients (and therefore the cost involved) decreased when the programme matured (when maximum coverage was reached). On the other hand, the time spent on maintenance and management/monitoring activities increased with the number of recipients. Lastly, most equipment

expenditures (computers, office supplies, etc.) were incurred during the first year. Over the first three years of the launch, administration costs accounted for 38.6% of total programme costs. In addition, 22% of the administration cost was due to evaluation expenses (carrying out three major household surveys).

Table A1.2
Nicaragua: share of administration costs in the Social Protection Network programme, 2000–2002
(Percentages of total cost)

	2000	2001	2002	Total
Administration costs	71.8	33.3	31.9	38.6

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of N. Caldés and J. A. Maluccio, "The cost of conditional cash transfers", *Journal of International Development*, vol. 17, No. 2, 2005.

Annex 2

Examples of cash-for-work programmes implemented in Haiti

Cash-for-work (CfW) programmes are a short-term intervention used by relief organizations to provide the most vulnerable population affected by a crisis with temporary employment on public projects (e.g., restoring irrigation channels, cleaning plant nurseries or rebuilding infrastructure). It is a mechanism for providing work and putting money into circulation in the economy.

The methodology is relatively new compared to food-for-work or in-kind distribution programmes, but its use has become increasingly common in food-insecure, disaster or post-conflict environments.

In Haiti, for example, the government, agencies, and several organizations working in the humanitarian field used CfW programmes to clear rubble from cities badly hit by the earthquake of 12 January 2010.

1. CARE International and CHF International (Gonaïves) programme in 2008³²

More than a month after the floods that devastated this city in north-western Haiti in 2008 following Hurricane Jeanne, the non-governmental organization CARE International launched an emergency response programme in partnership with the humanitarian agency CHF International. The project aimed to inject cash into the local economy by paying residents for clean-up work. The work began with 10 schools in the most vulnerable areas of Gonaïves, concentrating on State schools, and was gradually expanded. Flooding had affected 185 schools in Gonaïves, preventing classes from resuming as scheduled on 8 September 2008.

The clean-up was part of a larger initiative to increase the incomes of the city's residents by employing nearly 5,000 people for six months. The targeted schools were selected in consultation with local authorities and communities to reduce the risk of duplication and to ensure local ownership of the project.

2. The UNDP cash-for-work programme (2010)

This programme, coordinated by UNDP³³ as part of its relief and recovery plan, aimed to get 100,000 people working as quickly as possible, with a maximum of 220,000 if conditions allowed. The project gave priority to female-headed households, especially those whose homes had been destroyed and those where a family member had died (United Nations, 2010). With rubble piled up in the streets and roads blocked by huge amounts of debris, removing 20 million cubic metres of broken brick and stones in Port-au-Prince was essential to help facilitate the distribution of humanitarian aid, as well as to get people back to work.

The initiative employed 30,000 people in 2010 at a government-approved wage of 180 gourdes (US\$ 4.47) for a six-hour working day. The programme was run in parallel with the food allowance provided by WFP.

3. The Cash for Work and a Green Future programme (2010)

Initiated by AMURT³⁴ and jointly funded by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Cash for Work and a Green Future programme was designed to respond to the influx of people displaced from Port-au-Prince to two of Haiti's poorest communes in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake. The project consisted of watershed protection, soil conservation and reforestation.

³² CARE (2008), "CARE starts 'cash-for-work' program for school cleaning in Haiti", CARE report, 6 October [online] <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/care-starts-cash-work-programme-school-cleaning-haiti>.

³³ UNRIC, press conference on cash-for-work programme in Haiti.

³⁴ See AMURT (n/d).

After consultation with the local communities in the communes of Anse Rouge and Terre-Neuve, AMURT found that the populations identified common threats related to the severe degradation of their watershed as a priority. According to AMURT, more than 1,000 people were reached through this programme.

4. Mercy Corps cash-for-work programme (2010)

The non-governmental organization Mercy Corps³⁵ employed 28,100 people under a CfW programme in the encampments of Port-au-Prince and rural communities of the Central Plateau after the 2010 earthquake.

Citizen committees selected projects including rubble and household waste removal, construction of channels, construction of retaining walls, rehabilitation of local dirt roads and construction of staircases. Given the uncertain and temporary situation in these camps, Mercy Corps had agreed from the outset that their CfW projects in Port-au-Prince would have an immediate and perhaps temporary impact. They therefore encouraged communities to select projects to improve camp drainage, mitigate flooding, protect tents, and improve overall cleanliness, as these actions were in line with the community's stated priorities. Supervised by Mercy Corps engineers, these projects contributed to the health and well-being of families during the rainy season.

5. USAID cash-for-work programme (2010)

As of 15 June 2010, the cash-for-work programme funded by USAID³⁶ and implemented by four partners on the ground had created more than 60,000 short-term jobs. These jobs involved 24 days' work per month and paid the Haitian minimum wage, then US\$ 5 per day. CfW projects paid out a total of US\$ 7.2 million in wages, about US\$ 120 per participant. Most of the projects focused on rubble removal, clearing approximately 482,000 cubic meters of debris left by the earthquake, mainly from sites of particular public utility, such as schools and main roads.

³⁵ See Mercy Corps (2020).

³⁶ See USAID (2010).

Annex 3

Results of the costing estimates for the National Policy on Social Protection and Promotion in Haiti

Table A3.1
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 1, transfer amount scenario 1, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.028	0.056	0.110	0.153	0.201	0.246	0.291	0.334	0.376	0.415	0.452
Unconditional cash transfers	0.697	1.375	2.717	3.777	4.960	6.092	7.199	8.258	9.269	10.237	11.169
Primary school	0.082	0.162	0.322	0.479	0.632	0.733	0.867	0.996	1.122	1.243	1.359
Conditional cash transfers	1.009	1.999	3.967	5.543	7.314	9.019	10.666	12.262	13.806	15.296	16.730
Cash for work	0.574	1.148	2.300	3.245	4.325	5.392	6.451	7.502	8.544	9.577	10.599
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.350	0.691	1.364	1.896	2.490	3.060	3.615	4.142	4.642	5.130	5.599
Cash transfers to mothers	0.015	0.030	0.058	0.081	0.106	0.130	0.153	0.175	0.196	0.217	0.236
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	0.183	0.367	0.735	1.037	1.382	1.723	2.061	2.397	2.730	3.060	3.387
Cash transfers to older people	0.407	0.829	1.692	2.433	3.304	4.197	5.109	6.044	7.001	7.975	8.963
Cash transfers after shocks	0.297	0.297	0.297	0.280	0.280	0.279	0.278	0.277	0.276	0.275	0.274
Preschool (shocks)	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.015
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.473	0.466	0.461	0.427	0.420	0.413	0.407	0.400	0.393	0.386	0.379
Primary school (shocks)	0.056	0.055	0.055	0.051	0.050	0.050	0.049	0.048	0.048	0.047	0.046
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.684	0.678	0.673	0.666	0.659	0.612	0.603	0.594	0.585	0.576	0.567
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.238	0.234	0.231	0.214	0.211	0.208	0.204	0.201	0.197	0.193	0.190
Total	5.113	8.406	15.000	20.300	26.353	32.171	37.970	43.647	49.200	54.642	59.965

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.2
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 1, transfer amount scenario 1, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	2.4	4.9	10.1	14.6	19.8	25.3	31.0	37.0	43.2	49.5	56.0
Unconditional cash transfers	60.0	122.1	249.8	360.0	490.0	625.0	766.8	913.3	1 064.5	1 220.8	1 383.0
Primary school	7.1	14.4	29.6	45.7	62.4	75.2	92.3	110.2	128.8	148.2	168.3
Conditional cash transfers	86.8	177.4	364.8	528.3	722.5	925.2	1 136.1	1 356.2	1 585.5	1 824.1	2 071.6
Cash for work	49.4	101.9	211.5	309.3	427.3	553.1	687.2	829.8	981.3	1 142.0	1 312.4
Cash transfers for day-care services	30.1	61.3	125.4	180.7	246.0	313.9	385.1	458.1	533.1	611.7	693.3
Cash transfers to mothers	1.3	2.6	5.4	7.7	10.5	13.3	16.3	19.4	22.6	25.8	29.3
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	15.8	32.6	67.6	98.8	136.5	176.7	219.6	265.1	313.5	364.9	419.4
Cash transfers to older people	35.0	73.6	155.6	231.9	326.4	430.6	544.2	668.5	804.0	951.0	1 109.8
Cash transfers after shocks	25.5	26.4	27.4	26.7	27.6	28.6	29.6	30.7	31.7	32.8	34.0
Preschool (shocks)	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	40.7	41.4	42.4	40.7	41.5	42.4	43.3	44.2	45.1	46.0	46.9
Primary school (shocks)	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	58.9	60.2	61.8	63.5	65.1	62.7	64.2	65.7	67.2	68.7	70.2
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	20.4	20.8	21.3	20.4	20.9	21.3	21.8	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.5
Total	439.7	746.0	1 379.4	1 934.8	2 603.4	3 300.1	4 044.4	4 827.4	5 650.4	6 516.1	7 425.2

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.3
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 1, transfer amount scenario 2, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.014	0.028	0.055	0.076	0.100	0.123	0.146	0.167	0.188	0.207	0.226
Unconditional cash transfers	0.349	0.688	1.358	1.889	2.480	3.046	3.599	4.129	4.635	5.119	5.584
Primary school	0.041	0.081	0.161	0.239	0.316	0.366	0.433	0.498	0.561	0.621	0.680
Conditional cash transfers	0.505	1.000	1.983	2.772	3.657	4.510	5.333	6.131	6.903	7.648	8.365
Cash for work	0.287	0.574	1.150	1.623	2.163	2.696	3.226	3.751	4.272	4.788	5.299
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.175	0.345	0.682	0.948	1.245	1.530	1.808	2.071	2.321	2.565	2.799
Cash transfers to mothers	0.007	0.015	0.029	0.040	0.053	0.065	0.077	0.088	0.098	0.108	0.118
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	0.092	0.183	0.367	0.518	0.691	0.861	1.031	1.199	1.365	1.530	1.693
Cash transfers to older people	0.203	0.414	0.846	1.216	1.652	2.099	2.554	3.022	3.500	3.987	4.481
Cash transfers after shocks	0.148	0.148	0.149	0.140	0.140	0.139	0.139	0.139	0.138	0.138	0.137
Preschool (shocks)	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.236	0.233	0.230	0.213	0.210	0.207	0.203	0.200	0.196	0.193	0.189
Primary school (shocks)	0.028	0.028	0.027	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.023	0.023
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.342	0.339	0.336	0.333	0.330	0.306	0.301	0.297	0.293	0.288	0.284
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.119	0.117	0.116	0.107	0.106	0.104	0.102	0.100	0.098	0.097	0.095
Total	2.556	4.203	7.500	10.150	13.176	16.086	18.985	21.823	24.600	27.321	29.982

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.4
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 1, transfer amount scenario 2, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	1.2	2.5	5.1	7.3	9.9	12.6	15.5	18.5	21.6	24.7	28.0
Unconditional cash transfers	30.0	61.0	124.9	180.0	245.0	312.5	383.4	456.7	532.3	610.4	691.5
Primary school	3.5	7.2	14.8	22.8	31.2	37.6	46.1	55.1	64.4	74.1	84.1
Conditional cash transfers	43.4	88.7	182.4	264.2	361.3	462.6	568.1	678.1	792.8	912.0	1 035.8
Cash for work	24.7	50.9	105.8	154.6	213.6	276.6	343.6	414.9	490.6	571.0	656.2
Cash transfers for day-care services	15.1	30.7	62.7	90.3	123.0	157.0	192.5	229.0	266.6	305.9	346.6
Cash transfers to mothers	0.6	1.3	2.7	3.9	5.2	6.7	8.2	9.7	11.3	12.9	14.6
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	7.9	16.3	33.8	49.4	68.3	88.4	109.8	132.6	156.8	182.5	209.7
Cash transfers to older people	17.5	36.8	77.8	115.9	163.2	215.3	272.1	334.2	402.0	475.5	554.9
Cash transfers after shocks	12.8	13.2	13.7	13.3	13.8	14.3	14.8	15.3	15.9	16.4	17.0
Preschool (shocks)	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	20.3	20.7	21.2	20.3	20.8	21.2	21.7	22.1	22.6	23.0	23.4
Primary school (shocks)	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	29.4	30.1	30.9	31.8	32.6	31.4	32.1	32.8	33.6	34.4	35.1
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.8
Total	219.9	373.0	689.7	967.4	1 301.7	1 650.1	2 022.2	2 413.7	2 825.2	3 258.0	3 712.6

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.5
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 1, transfer amount scenario 3, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.007	0.014	0.027	0.038	0.050	0.062	0.073	0.084	0.094	0.104	0.113
Unconditional cash transfers	0.174	0.344	0.679	0.944	1.240	1.523	1.800	2.064	2.317	2.559	2.792
Primary school	0.020	0.041	0.081	0.120	0.158	0.183	0.217	0.249	0.280	0.311	0.340
Conditional cash transfers	0.252	0.500	0.992	1.386	1.828	2.255	2.667	3.065	3.451	3.824	4.182
Cash for work	0.143	0.287	0.575	0.811	1.081	1.348	1.613	1.876	2.136	2.394	2.650
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.088	0.173	0.341	0.474	0.623	0.765	0.904	1.035	1.161	1.282	1.400
Cash transfers to mothers	0.004	0.007	0.015	0.020	0.027	0.033	0.038	0.044	0.049	0.054	0.059
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	0.046	0.092	0.184	0.259	0.346	0.431	0.515	0.599	0.683	0.765	0.847
Cash transfers to older people	0.102	0.207	0.423	0.608	0.826	1.049	1.277	1.511	1.750	1.994	2.241
Cash transfers after shocks	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069
Preschool (shocks)	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.118	0.117	0.115	0.107	0.105	0.103	0.102	0.100	0.098	0.096	0.095
Primary school (shocks)	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.171	0.169	0.168	0.167	0.165	0.153	0.151	0.148	0.146	0.144	0.142
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.059	0.059	0.058	0.054	0.053	0.052	0.051	0.050	0.049	0.048	0.047
Total	1.278	2.101	3.750	5.075	6.588	8.043	9.493	10.912	12.300	13.660	14.991

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.6
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 1, transfer amount scenario 3, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.6	1.2	2.5	3.6	5.0	6.3	7.8	9.2	10.8	12.4	14.0
Unconditional cash transfers	15.0	30.5	62.5	90.0	122.5	156.2	191.7	228.3	266.1	305.2	345.7
Primary school	1.8	3.6	7.4	11.4	15.6	18.8	23.1	27.5	32.2	37.0	42.1
Conditional cash transfers	21.7	44.4	91.2	132.1	180.6	231.3	284.0	339.0	396.4	456.0	517.9
Cash for work	12.3	25.5	52.9	77.3	106.8	138.3	171.8	207.4	245.3	285.5	328.1
Cash transfers for day-care services	7.5	15.3	31.4	45.2	61.5	78.5	96.3	114.5	133.3	152.9	173.3
Cash transfers to mothers	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.3	4.1	4.8	5.6	6.5	7.3
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	3.9	8.1	16.9	24.7	34.1	44.2	54.9	66.3	78.4	91.2	104.8
Cash transfers to older people	8.7	18.4	38.9	58.0	81.6	107.6	136.0	167.1	201.0	237.7	277.5
Cash transfers after shocks	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5
Preschool (shocks)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7
Primary school (shocks)	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	14.7	15.0	15.5	15.9	16.3	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.6
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9
Total	109.9	186.5	344.8	483.7	650.8	825.0	1 011.1	1 206.9	1 412.6	1 629.0	1 856.3

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.7
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 1, transfer amount scenario 4, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.004	0.007	0.014	0.019	0.025	0.031	0.036	0.042	0.047	0.052	0.057
Unconditional cash transfers	0.087	0.172	0.340	0.472	0.620	0.762	0.900	1.032	1.159	1.280	1.396
Primary school	0.010	0.020	0.040	0.060	0.079	0.092	0.108	0.125	0.140	0.155	0.170
Conditional cash transfers	0.126	0.250	0.496	0.693	0.914	1.127	1.333	1.533	1.726	1.912	2.091
Cash for work	0.072	0.143	0.287	0.406	0.541	0.674	0.806	0.938	1.068	1.197	1.325
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.044	0.086	0.170	0.237	0.311	0.383	0.452	0.518	0.580	0.641	0.700
Cash transfers to mothers	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.010	0.013	0.016	0.019	0.022	0.025	0.027	0.030
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	0.023	0.046	0.092	0.130	0.173	0.215	0.258	0.300	0.341	0.383	0.423
Cash transfers to older people	0.051	0.104	0.211	0.304	0.413	0.525	0.639	0.755	0.875	0.997	1.120
Cash transfers after shocks	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.034	0.034
Preschool (shocks)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.059	0.058	0.058	0.053	0.053	0.052	0.051	0.050	0.049	0.048	0.047
Primary school (shocks)	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.086	0.085	0.084	0.083	0.082	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.073	0.072	0.071
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.027	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.025	0.025	0.024	0.024
Total	0.639	1.051	1.875	2.537	3.294	4.021	4.746	5.456	6.150	6.830	7.496

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.8
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 1, transfer amount scenario 4, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.2	7.0
Unconditional cash transfers	7.5	15.3	31.2	45.0	61.2	78.1	95.9	114.2	133.1	152.6	172.9
Primary school	0.9	1.8	3.7	5.7	7.8	9.4	11.5	13.8	16.1	18.5	21.0
Conditional cash transfers	10.9	22.2	45.6	66.0	90.3	115.7	142.0	169.5	198.2	228.0	258.9
Cash for work	6.2	12.7	26.4	38.7	53.4	69.1	85.9	103.7	122.7	142.8	164.1
Cash transfers for day-care services	3.8	7.7	15.7	22.6	30.8	39.2	48.1	57.3	66.6	76.5	86.7
Cash transfers to mothers	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.7
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	2.0	4.1	8.4	12.4	17.1	22.1	27.4	33.1	39.2	45.6	52.4
Cash transfers to older people	4.4	9.2	19.4	29.0	40.8	53.8	68.0	83.6	100.5	118.9	138.7
Cash transfers after shocks	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2
Preschool (shocks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9
Primary school (shocks)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Total	55.0	93.3	172.4	241.8	325.4	412.5	505.6	603.4	706.3	814.5	928.1

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.9
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 2, transfer amount scenario 1, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.012	0.024	0.046	0.061	0.078	0.094	0.109	0.123	0.135	0.146	0.156
Unconditional cash transfers	0.317	0.608	1.164	1.570	2.000	2.407	2.787	3.133	3.447	3.731	3.989
Primary school	0.034	0.065	0.126	0.181	0.232	0.263	0.305	0.344	0.379	0.412	0.442
Conditional cash transfers	0.418	0.803	1.546	2.096	2.683	3.242	3.757	4.233	4.670	5.071	5.436
Cash for work	0.311	0.603	1.173	1.605	2.075	2.535	2.972	3.387	3.780	4.152	4.504
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.165	0.316	0.605	0.816	1.040	1.253	1.450	1.628	1.788	1.937	2.072
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.181	0.358	0.709	0.989	1.303	1.622	1.934	2.242	2.546	2.842	3.130
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.215	0.206	0.197	0.177	0.170	0.163	0.158	0.152	0.146	0.141	0.135
Primary school (shocks)	0.023	0.022	0.021	0.019	0.018	0.018	0.017	0.017	0.016	0.016	0.015
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.284	0.272	0.262	0.252	0.242	0.220	0.212	0.205	0.198	0.191	0.184
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.112	0.107	0.103	0.092	0.088	0.085	0.082	0.079	0.076	0.073	0.070
Total	2.082	3.393	5.960	7.866	9.935	11.908	13.791	15.549	17.188	18.717	20.138

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.10
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 2, transfer amount scenario 1, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	1.1	2.1	4.2	5.9	7.7	9.7	11.6	13.6	15.5	17.4	19.4
Unconditional cash transfers	27.3	53.9	107.1	149.6	197.5	246.9	296.9	346.6	395.9	444.9	493.9
Primary school	2.9	5.8	11.6	17.3	22.9	27.0	32.5	38.0	43.6	49.1	54.7
Conditional cash transfers	36.0	71.3	142.2	199.8	265.0	332.6	400.2	468.2	536.4	604.8	673.1
Cash for work	26.7	53.5	107.8	153.0	205.0	260.0	316.6	374.6	434.2	495.2	557.7
Cash transfers for day-care services	14.2	28.1	55.7	77.8	102.8	128.5	154.5	180.1	205.4	231.0	256.5
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	15.6	31.8	65.2	94.2	128.7	166.3	206.0	248.0	292.3	338.9	387.6
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	18.5	18.3	18.1	16.9	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.7
Primary school (shocks)	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	24.4	24.2	24.1	24.0	23.9	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.8
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
Total	179.1	301.2	548.1	749.8	981.4	1 221.5	1 468.9	1 719.8	1 974.0	2 232.0	2 493.6

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.11
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 2, transfer amount scenario 2, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.006	0.012	0.023	0.031	0.039	0.047	0.055	0.061	0.068	0.073	0.078
Unconditional cash transfers	0.159	0.304	0.582	0.785	1.000	1.204	1.394	1.567	1.723	1.865	1.994
Primary school	0.017	0.033	0.063	0.091	0.116	0.132	0.153	0.172	0.190	0.206	0.221
Conditional cash transfers	0.209	0.402	0.773	1.048	1.341	1.621	1.879	2.116	2.335	2.536	2.718
Cash for work	0.155	0.302	0.586	0.802	1.037	1.267	1.486	1.694	1.890	2.076	2.252
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.083	0.158	0.303	0.408	0.520	0.626	0.725	0.814	0.894	0.968	1.036
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.091	0.179	0.354	0.494	0.651	0.811	0.967	1.121	1.273	1.421	1.565
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.108	0.103	0.099	0.089	0.085	0.082	0.079	0.076	0.073	0.070	0.068
Primary school (shocks)	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.142	0.136	0.131	0.126	0.121	0.110	0.106	0.103	0.099	0.096	0.092
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.056	0.054	0.051	0.046	0.044	0.042	0.041	0.039	0.038	0.036	0.035
Total	1.041	1.697	2.980	3.933	4.967	5.954	6.895	7.775	8.594	9.358	10.069

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.12
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 2, transfer amount scenario 2, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.5	1.1	2.1	2.9	3.9	4.8	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.7	9.7
Unconditional cash transfers	13.7	27.0	53.5	74.8	98.8	123.5	148.5	173.3	197.9	222.4	247.0
Primary school	1.5	2.9	5.8	8.6	11.4	13.5	16.3	19.0	21.8	24.6	27.3
Conditional cash transfers	18.0	35.6	71.1	99.9	132.5	166.3	200.1	234.1	268.2	302.4	336.5
Cash for work	13.4	26.8	53.9	76.5	102.5	130.0	158.3	187.3	217.1	247.6	278.8
Cash transfers for day-care services	7.1	14.0	27.8	38.9	51.4	64.3	77.2	90.0	102.7	115.5	128.3
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	7.8	15.9	32.6	47.1	64.3	83.2	103.0	124.0	146.2	169.4	193.8
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Primary school (shocks)	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
Total	89.5	150.6	274.0	374.9	490.7	610.8	734.5	859.9	987.0	1 116.0	1 246.8

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.13
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 2, transfer amount scenario 3, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.003	0.006	0.011	0.015	0.020	0.024	0.027	0.031	0.034	0.037	0.039
Unconditional cash transfers	0.079	0.152	0.291	0.392	0.500	0.602	0.697	0.783	0.862	0.933	0.997
Primary school	0.008	0.016	0.031	0.045	0.058	0.066	0.076	0.086	0.095	0.103	0.110
Conditional cash transfers	0.105	0.201	0.387	0.524	0.671	0.810	0.939	1.058	1.168	1.268	1.359
Cash for work	0.078	0.151	0.293	0.401	0.519	0.634	0.743	0.847	0.945	1.038	1.126
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.041	0.079	0.151	0.204	0.260	0.313	0.363	0.407	0.447	0.484	0.518
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.045	0.089	0.177	0.247	0.326	0.405	0.484	0.561	0.636	0.710	0.782
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.054	0.052	0.049	0.044	0.042	0.041	0.039	0.038	0.037	0.035	0.034
Primary school (shocks)	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.071	0.068	0.066	0.063	0.060	0.055	0.053	0.051	0.049	0.048	0.046
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.028	0.027	0.026	0.023	0.022	0.021	0.020	0.020	0.019	0.018	0.018
Total	0.520	0.848	1.490	1.967	2.484	2.977	3.448	3.887	4.297	4.679	5.034

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.14
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 2, transfer amount scenario 3, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.8
Unconditional cash transfers	6.8	13.5	26.8	37.4	49.4	61.7	74.2	86.6	99.0	111.2	123.5
Primary school	0.7	1.4	2.9	4.3	5.7	6.8	8.1	9.5	10.9	12.3	13.7
Conditional cash transfers	9.0	17.8	35.6	49.9	66.3	83.1	100.0	117.0	134.1	151.2	168.3
Cash for work	6.7	13.4	27.0	38.2	51.2	65.0	79.1	93.7	108.5	123.8	139.4
Cash transfers for day-care services	3.6	7.0	13.9	19.5	25.7	32.1	38.6	45.0	51.4	57.7	64.1
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	3.9	7.9	16.3	23.6	32.2	41.6	51.5	62.0	73.1	84.7	96.9
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Primary school (shocks)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Total	44.8	75.3	137.0	187.4	245.4	305.4	367.2	429.9	493.5	558.0	623.4

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.15
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 2, transfer amount scenario 4, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.008	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.015	0.017	0.018	0.020
Unconditional cash transfers	0.040	0.076	0.146	0.196	0.250	0.301	0.348	0.392	0.431	0.466	0.499
Primary school	0.004	0.008	0.016	0.023	0.029	0.033	0.038	0.043	0.047	0.051	0.055
Conditional cash transfers	0.052	0.100	0.193	0.262	0.335	0.405	0.470	0.529	0.584	0.634	0.679
Cash for work	0.039	0.075	0.147	0.201	0.259	0.317	0.372	0.423	0.473	0.519	0.563
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.021	0.040	0.076	0.102	0.130	0.157	0.181	0.204	0.224	0.242	0.259
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.023	0.045	0.089	0.124	0.163	0.203	0.242	0.280	0.318	0.355	0.391
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.027	0.026	0.025	0.022	0.021	0.020	0.020	0.019	0.018	0.018	0.017
Primary school (shocks)	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.035	0.034	0.033	0.031	0.030	0.027	0.027	0.026	0.025	0.024	0.023
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009
Total	0.260	0.424	0.745	0.983	1.242	1.488	1.724	1.944	2.149	2.340	2.517

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.16
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 2, transfer amount scenario 4, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4
Unconditional cash transfers	3.4	6.7	13.4	18.7	24.7	30.9	37.1	43.3	49.5	55.6	61.7
Primary school	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.8
Conditional cash transfers	4.5	8.9	17.8	25.0	33.1	41.6	50.0	58.5	67.0	75.6	84.1
Cash for work	3.3	6.7	13.5	19.1	25.6	32.5	39.6	46.8	54.3	61.9	69.7
Cash transfers for day-care services	1.8	3.5	7.0	9.7	12.8	16.1	19.3	22.5	25.7	28.9	32.1
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	1.9	4.0	8.1	11.8	16.1	20.8	25.8	31.0	36.5	42.4	48.4
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Primary school (shocks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	22.4	37.6	68.5	93.7	122.7	152.7	183.6	215.0	246.7	279.0	311.7

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.17
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 3, transfer amount scenario 1, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.006	0.012	0.023	0.030	0.038	0.045	0.052	0.058	0.063	0.068	0.071
Unconditional cash transfers	0.158	0.299	0.567	0.757	0.954	1.137	1.303	1.450	1.579	1.692	1.790
Primary school	0.016	0.030	0.057	0.082	0.104	0.117	0.134	0.149	0.163	0.175	0.186
Conditional cash transfers	0.195	0.371	0.707	0.948	1.201	1.437	1.648	1.838	2.007	2.157	2.289
Cash for work	0.191	0.367	0.705	0.956	1.223	1.478	1.716	1.935	2.138	2.325	2.496
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.081	0.153	0.290	0.387	0.488	0.581	0.666	0.740	0.805	0.862	0.913
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.075	0.146	0.286	0.395	0.515	0.634	0.749	0.859	0.965	1.066	1.163
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.107	0.101	0.096	0.086	0.081	0.077	0.074	0.070	0.067	0.064	0.061
Primary school (shocks)	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.132	0.126	0.120	0.114	0.108	0.097	0.093	0.089	0.085	0.081	0.078
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.055	0.052	0.049	0.044	0.041	0.039	0.038	0.036	0.034	0.032	0.031
Total	1.031	1.671	2.914	3.810	4.764	5.655	6.483	7.235	7.916	8.532	9.085

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.18
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 3, transfer amount scenario 1, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.5	1.1	2.1	2.9	3.8	4.6	5.5	6.4	7.2	8.0	8.8
Unconditional cash transfers	13.6	26.6	52.2	72.2	94.3	116.7	138.8	160.4	181.4	201.7	221.7
Primary school	1.4	2.7	5.3	7.8	10.3	12.0	14.3	16.5	18.7	20.9	23.0
Conditional cash transfers	16.8	32.9	65.0	90.4	118.7	147.4	175.6	203.3	230.5	257.2	283.4
Cash for work	16.4	32.5	64.9	91.1	120.8	151.7	182.8	214.1	245.6	277.2	309.0
Cash transfers for day-care services	6.9	13.6	26.6	36.8	48.2	59.6	70.9	81.9	92.4	102.8	113.1
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	6.4	12.9	26.3	37.6	50.8	65.0	79.7	95.0	110.8	127.2	144.0
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5
Primary school (shocks)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
Total	88.7	148.3	268.0	363.1	470.7	580.1	690.5	800.2	909.1	1 017.4	1 125.0

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.19
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 3, transfer amount scenario 2, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.003	0.006	0.011	0.015	0.019	0.023	0.026	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.036
Unconditional cash transfers	0.079	0.150	0.284	0.379	0.477	0.569	0.652	0.725	0.790	0.846	0.895
Primary school	0.008	0.015	0.029	0.041	0.052	0.058	0.067	0.075	0.082	0.088	0.093
Conditional cash transfers	0.098	0.186	0.353	0.474	0.601	0.718	0.824	0.919	1.004	1.079	1.144
Cash for work	0.096	0.183	0.353	0.478	0.611	0.739	0.858	0.968	1.069	1.162	1.248
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.040	0.076	0.145	0.193	0.244	0.291	0.333	0.370	0.402	0.431	0.457
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.037	0.073	0.143	0.197	0.257	0.317	0.374	0.430	0.483	0.533	0.581
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.054	0.051	0.048	0.043	0.040	0.039	0.037	0.035	0.033	0.032	0.030
Primary school (shocks)	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.066	0.063	0.060	0.057	0.054	0.049	0.047	0.045	0.043	0.041	0.039
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.027	0.026	0.025	0.022	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.018	0.017	0.016	0.015
Total	0.515	0.836	1.457	1.905	2.382	2.827	3.241	3.618	3.958	4.266	4.543

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.20
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 3, transfer amount scenario 2, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.4
Unconditional cash transfers	6.8	13.3	26.1	36.1	47.1	58.3	69.4	80.2	90.7	100.9	110.8
Primary school	0.7	1.3	2.6	3.9	5.1	6.0	7.1	8.3	9.4	10.4	11.5
Conditional cash transfers	8.4	16.5	32.5	45.2	59.3	73.7	87.8	101.6	115.3	128.6	141.7
Cash for work	8.2	16.3	32.4	45.5	60.4	75.8	91.4	107.0	122.8	138.6	154.5
Cash transfers for day-care services	3.5	6.8	13.3	18.4	24.1	29.8	35.5	40.9	46.2	51.4	56.5
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	3.2	6.5	13.1	18.8	25.4	32.5	39.9	47.5	55.4	63.6	72.0
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Primary school (shocks)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Total	44.3	74.2	134.0	181.6	235.3	290.0	345.3	400.1	454.6	508.7	562.5

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.21
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 3, transfer amount scenario 3, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.013	0.014	0.016	0.017	0.018
Unconditional cash transfers	0.039	0.075	0.142	0.189	0.239	0.284	0.326	0.363	0.395	0.423	0.448
Primary school	0.004	0.008	0.014	0.020	0.026	0.029	0.033	0.037	0.041	0.044	0.046
Conditional cash transfers	0.049	0.093	0.177	0.237	0.300	0.359	0.412	0.459	0.502	0.539	0.572
Cash for work	0.048	0.092	0.176	0.239	0.306	0.370	0.429	0.484	0.535	0.581	0.624
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.020	0.038	0.072	0.097	0.122	0.145	0.167	0.185	0.201	0.216	0.228
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.019	0.036	0.071	0.099	0.129	0.159	0.187	0.215	0.241	0.267	0.291
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.027	0.025	0.024	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.018	0.018	0.017	0.016	0.015
Primary school (shocks)	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.033	0.031	0.030	0.029	0.027	0.024	0.023	0.022	0.021	0.020	0.019
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.008
Total	0.258	0.418	0.728	0.952	1.191	1.414	1.621	1.809	1.979	2.133	2.271

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.22
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 3, transfer amount scenario 3, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
Unconditional cash transfers	3.4	6.6	13.0	18.0	23.6	29.2	34.7	40.1	45.3	50.4	55.4
Primary school	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.8
Conditional cash transfers	4.2	8.2	16.3	22.6	29.7	36.8	43.9	50.8	57.6	64.3	70.8
Cash for work	4.1	8.1	16.2	22.8	30.2	37.9	45.7	53.5	61.4	69.3	77.3
Cash transfers for day-care services	1.7	3.4	6.7	9.2	12.0	14.9	17.7	20.5	23.1	25.7	28.3
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	1.6	3.2	6.6	9.4	12.7	16.3	19.9	23.8	27.7	31.8	36.0
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Primary school (shocks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	22.2	37.1	67.0	90.8	117.7	145.0	172.6	200.1	227.3	254.4	281.3

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.23
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 3, transfer amount scenario 4, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.009
Unconditional cash transfers	0.020	0.037	0.071	0.095	0.119	0.142	0.163	0.181	0.197	0.211	0.224
Primary school	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.010	0.013	0.015	0.017	0.019	0.020	0.022	0.023
Conditional cash transfers	0.024	0.046	0.088	0.119	0.150	0.180	0.206	0.230	0.251	0.270	0.286
Cash for work	0.024	0.046	0.088	0.119	0.153	0.185	0.214	0.242	0.267	0.291	0.312
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.010	0.019	0.036	0.048	0.061	0.073	0.083	0.093	0.101	0.108	0.114
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.009	0.018	0.036	0.049	0.064	0.079	0.094	0.107	0.121	0.133	0.145
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008
Primary school (shocks)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.017	0.016	0.015	0.014	0.014	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Total	0.129	0.209	0.364	0.476	0.596	0.707	0.810	0.904	0.990	1.066	1.136

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.24
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 3, transfer amount scenario 4, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Unconditional cash transfers	1.7	3.3	6.5	9.0	11.8	14.6	17.4	20.1	22.7	25.2	27.7
Primary school	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9
Conditional cash transfers	2.1	4.1	8.1	11.3	14.8	18.4	21.9	25.4	28.8	32.2	35.4
Cash for work	2.1	4.1	8.1	11.4	15.1	19.0	22.8	26.8	30.7	34.7	38.6
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.9	1.7	3.3	4.6	6.0	7.5	8.9	10.2	11.6	12.9	14.1
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.8	1.6	3.3	4.7	6.4	8.1	10.0	11.9	13.9	15.9	18.0
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Primary school (shocks)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	11.1	18.5	33.5	45.4	58.8	72.5	86.3	100.0	113.6	127.2	140.6

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.25
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 4, transfer amount scenario 1, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.004	0.007	0.014	0.020	0.026	0.032	0.038	0.044	0.049	0.054	0.059
Unconditional cash transfers	0.097	0.191	0.378	0.525	0.689	0.847	1.001	1.148	1.288	1.423	1.552
Primary school	0.012	0.024	0.047	0.070	0.093	0.107	0.127	0.146	0.164	0.182	0.199
Conditional cash transfers	0.148	0.293	0.581	0.812	1.071	1.321	1.563	1.796	2.023	2.241	2.451
Cash for work	0.078	0.151	0.293	0.400	0.518	0.632	0.741	0.845	0.943	1.036	1.124
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.050	0.099	0.196	0.272	0.357	0.439	0.519	0.594	0.666	0.736	0.803
Cash transfers to mothers	0.002	0.004	0.008	0.011	0.014	0.017	0.021	0.023	0.026	0.029	0.032
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	0.023	0.045	0.091	0.128	0.171	0.213	0.255	0.297	0.338	0.379	0.419
Cash transfers to older people	0.058	0.118	0.241	0.347	0.471	0.599	0.729	0.862	0.998	1.137	1.278
Cash transfers after shocks	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.037
Preschool (shocks)	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.066	0.065	0.064	0.059	0.058	0.057	0.057	0.056	0.055	0.054	0.053
Primary school (shocks)	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.100	0.099	0.099	0.098	0.097	0.090	0.088	0.087	0.086	0.084	0.083
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.034	0.034	0.033	0.031	0.030	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.028	0.028	0.027
Total	0.722	1.180	2.095	2.821	3.644	4.432	5.213	5.973	6.711	7.429	8.126

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.26
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 4, transfer amount scenario 1, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.3	4.1	4.8	5.7	6.5	7.3
Unconditional cash transfers	8.3	17.0	34.7	50.0	68.1	86.9	106.6	127.0	148.0	169.7	192.2
Primary school	1.0	2.1	4.3	6.7	9.1	11.0	13.5	16.1	18.9	21.7	24.7
Conditional cash transfers	12.7	26.0	53.4	77.4	105.9	135.5	166.4	198.7	232.3	267.2	303.5
Cash for work	6.7	13.4	26.9	38.2	51.1	64.9	79.0	93.5	108.3	123.5	139.1
Cash transfers for day-care services	4.3	8.8	18.0	25.9	35.3	45.0	55.3	65.7	76.5	87.8	99.5
Cash transfers to mothers	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	2.0	4.0	8.4	12.2	16.9	21.9	27.2	32.8	38.8	45.1	51.9
Cash transfers to older people	5.0	10.5	22.2	33.1	46.6	61.4	77.6	95.3	114.7	135.6	158.3
Cash transfers after shocks	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5
Preschool (shocks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5
Primary school (shocks)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Total	62.1	104.8	192.6	268.8	359.9	454.6	555.3	660.6	770.7	885.9	1 006.2

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.27
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 4, transfer amount scenario 2, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.010	0.013	0.016	0.019	0.022	0.025	0.027	0.030
Unconditional cash transfers	0.048	0.096	0.189	0.263	0.345	0.423	0.500	0.574	0.644	0.711	0.776
Primary school	0.006	0.012	0.024	0.035	0.046	0.054	0.063	0.073	0.082	0.091	0.100
Conditional cash transfers	0.074	0.146	0.291	0.406	0.536	0.661	0.781	0.898	1.011	1.120	1.225
Cash for work	0.039	0.075	0.146	0.200	0.259	0.316	0.371	0.422	0.472	0.518	0.562
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.025	0.050	0.098	0.136	0.179	0.220	0.259	0.297	0.333	0.368	0.402
Cash transfers to mothers	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.013	0.015	0.016
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	0.011	0.023	0.045	0.064	0.085	0.107	0.127	0.148	0.169	0.189	0.209
Cash transfers to older people	0.029	0.059	0.121	0.173	0.236	0.299	0.364	0.431	0.499	0.569	0.639
Cash transfers after shocks	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.018	0.018
Preschool (shocks)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.028	0.028	0.027	0.027	0.026
Primary school (shocks)	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.050	0.050	0.049	0.049	0.048	0.045	0.044	0.044	0.043	0.042	0.042
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Total	0.361	0.590	1.047	1.410	1.822	2.216	2.607	2.986	3.355	3.714	4.063

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.28
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 4, transfer amount scenario 2, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.7
Unconditional cash transfers	4.2	8.5	17.4	25.0	34.1	43.4	53.3	63.5	74.0	84.8	96.1
Primary school	0.5	1.1	2.2	3.3	4.6	5.5	6.8	8.1	9.4	10.9	12.3
Conditional cash transfers	6.4	13.0	26.7	38.7	52.9	67.8	83.2	99.3	116.1	133.6	151.7
Cash for work	3.3	6.7	13.4	19.1	25.6	32.4	39.5	46.7	54.2	61.8	69.6
Cash transfers for day-care services	2.2	4.4	9.0	13.0	17.7	22.5	27.6	32.9	38.3	43.9	49.7
Cash transfers to mothers	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	1.0	2.0	4.2	6.1	8.4	10.9	13.6	16.4	19.4	22.6	25.9
Cash transfers to older people	2.5	5.2	11.1	16.5	23.3	30.7	38.8	47.7	57.3	67.8	79.1
Cash transfers after shocks	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Preschool (shocks)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
Primary school (shocks)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Total	31.0	52.4	96.3	134.4	180.0	227.3	277.7	330.3	385.3	442.9	503.1

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.29
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 4, transfer amount scenario 3, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.014	0.015
Unconditional cash transfers	0.024	0.048	0.094	0.131	0.172	0.212	0.250	0.287	0.322	0.356	0.388
Primary school	0.003	0.006	0.012	0.018	0.023	0.027	0.032	0.036	0.041	0.046	0.050
Conditional cash transfers	0.037	0.073	0.145	0.203	0.268	0.330	0.391	0.449	0.506	0.560	0.613
Cash for work	0.019	0.038	0.073	0.100	0.129	0.158	0.185	0.211	0.236	0.259	0.281
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.013	0.025	0.049	0.068	0.089	0.110	0.130	0.149	0.167	0.184	0.201
Cash transfers to mothers	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.008
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	0.006	0.011	0.023	0.032	0.043	0.053	0.064	0.074	0.084	0.095	0.105
Cash transfers to older people	0.015	0.030	0.060	0.087	0.118	0.150	0.182	0.215	0.250	0.284	0.320
Cash transfers after shocks	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009
Preschool (shocks)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.015	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.013
Primary school (shocks)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.024	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.021
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Total	0.180	0.295	0.524	0.705	0.911	1.108	1.303	1.493	1.678	1.857	2.031

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.30
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 4, transfer amount scenario 3, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8
Unconditional cash transfers	2.1	4.2	8.7	12.5	17.0	21.7	26.6	31.7	37.0	42.4	48.1
Primary school	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.2
Conditional cash transfers	3.2	6.5	13.4	19.4	26.5	33.9	41.6	49.7	58.1	66.8	75.9
Cash for work	1.7	3.3	6.7	9.5	12.8	16.2	19.7	23.4	27.1	30.9	34.8
Cash transfers for day-care services	1.1	2.2	4.5	6.5	8.8	11.3	13.8	16.4	19.1	21.9	24.9
Cash transfers to mothers	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	0.5	1.0	2.1	3.1	4.2	5.5	6.8	8.2	9.7	11.3	13.0
Cash transfers to older people	1.2	2.6	5.5	8.3	11.6	15.3	19.4	23.8	28.7	33.9	39.6
Cash transfers after shocks	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Preschool (shocks)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Primary school (shocks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	15.5	26.2	48.2	67.2	90.0	113.7	138.8	165.2	192.7	221.5	251.5

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.31
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 4, transfer amount scenario 4, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.007
Unconditional cash transfers	0.012	0.024	0.047	0.066	0.086	0.106	0.125	0.143	0.161	0.178	0.194
Primary school	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.009	0.012	0.013	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.023	0.025
Conditional cash transfers	0.018	0.037	0.073	0.102	0.134	0.165	0.195	0.225	0.253	0.280	0.306
Cash for work	0.010	0.019	0.037	0.050	0.065	0.079	0.093	0.106	0.118	0.129	0.140
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.006	0.012	0.024	0.034	0.045	0.055	0.065	0.074	0.083	0.092	0.100
Cash transfers to mothers	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	0.003	0.006	0.011	0.016	0.021	0.027	0.032	0.037	0.042	0.047	0.052
Cash transfers to older people	0.007	0.015	0.030	0.043	0.059	0.075	0.091	0.108	0.125	0.142	0.160
Cash transfers after shocks	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Preschool (shocks)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Primary school (shocks)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.010
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003
Total	0.090	0.148	0.262	0.353	0.455	0.554	0.652	0.747	0.839	0.929	1.016

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.32
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 4, transfer amount scenario 4, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Unconditional cash transfers	1.0	2.1	4.3	6.3	8.5	10.9	13.3	15.9	18.5	21.2	24.0
Primary school	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.1
Conditional cash transfers	1.6	3.2	6.7	9.7	13.2	16.9	20.8	24.8	29.0	33.4	37.9
Cash for work	0.8	1.7	3.4	4.8	6.4	8.1	9.9	11.7	13.5	15.4	17.4
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.5	1.1	2.2	3.2	4.4	5.6	6.9	8.2	9.6	11.0	12.4
Cash transfers to mothers	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.6	6.5
Cash transfers to older people	0.6	1.3	2.8	4.1	5.8	7.7	9.7	11.9	14.3	17.0	19.8
Cash transfers after shocks	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Preschool (shocks)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Primary school (shocks)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	7.8	13.1	24.1	33.6	45.0	56.8	69.4	82.6	96.3	110.7	125.8

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.33
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 5, transfer amount scenario 1, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011
Unconditional cash transfers	0.023	0.044	0.084	0.112	0.141	0.169	0.193	0.215	0.234	0.251	0.265
Primary school	0.003	0.005	0.010	0.014	0.017	0.020	0.022	0.025	0.027	0.029	0.031
Conditional cash transfers	0.033	0.062	0.118	0.159	0.201	0.240	0.276	0.307	0.336	0.361	0.383
Cash for work	0.047	0.090	0.174	0.235	0.301	0.364	0.422	0.476	0.526	0.572	0.614
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.011	0.021	0.040	0.054	0.068	0.081	0.093	0.103	0.112	0.120	0.127
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.013	0.025	0.049	0.067	0.088	0.108	0.128	0.147	0.165	0.182	0.198
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.016	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009
Primary school (shocks)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.022	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.018	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.014	0.014	0.013
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004
Total	0.179	0.295	0.521	0.685	0.860	1.023	1.175	1.314	1.440	1.554	1.657

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.34
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 5, transfer amount scenario 1, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Unconditional cash transfers	2.0	3.9	7.7	10.7	14.0	17.3	20.6	23.8	26.9	29.9	32.8
Primary school	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.9
Conditional cash transfers	2.8	5.5	10.9	15.1	19.8	24.7	29.4	34.0	38.6	43.0	47.4
Cash for work	4.0	8.0	16.0	22.4	29.7	37.3	45.0	52.7	60.4	68.2	76.0
Cash transfers for day-care services	1.0	1.9	3.7	5.1	6.7	8.3	9.9	11.4	12.9	14.3	15.8
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	1.1	2.2	4.5	6.4	8.7	11.1	13.6	16.2	18.9	21.7	24.6
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary school (shocks)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	15.4	26.2	48.0	65.3	84.9	105.0	125.2	145.3	165.4	185.4	205.2

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.35
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 5, transfer amount scenario 2, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005
Unconditional cash transfers	0.012	0.022	0.042	0.056	0.071	0.084	0.097	0.107	0.117	0.125	0.133
Primary school	0.001	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.014	0.015	0.016
Conditional cash transfers	0.016	0.031	0.059	0.079	0.100	0.120	0.138	0.154	0.168	0.180	0.191
Cash for work	0.023	0.045	0.087	0.118	0.150	0.182	0.211	0.238	0.263	0.286	0.307
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.006	0.011	0.020	0.027	0.034	0.041	0.046	0.052	0.056	0.060	0.064
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.006	0.012	0.024	0.034	0.044	0.054	0.064	0.073	0.082	0.091	0.099
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004
Primary school (shocks)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Total	0.089	0.148	0.261	0.343	0.430	0.512	0.588	0.657	0.720	0.777	0.829

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.36
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 5, transfer amount scenario 2, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Unconditional cash transfers	1.0	2.0	3.9	5.3	7.0	8.6	10.3	11.9	13.4	14.9	16.4
Primary school	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9
Conditional cash transfers	1.4	2.8	5.4	7.6	9.9	12.3	14.7	17.0	19.3	21.5	23.7
Cash for work	2.0	4.0	8.0	11.2	14.9	18.7	22.5	26.3	30.2	34.1	38.0
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.5	0.9	1.9	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.9	5.7	6.4	7.2	7.9
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.5	1.1	2.2	3.2	4.3	5.6	6.8	8.1	9.5	10.9	12.3
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Primary school (shocks)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	7.7	13.1	24.0	32.7	42.5	52.5	62.6	72.7	82.7	92.7	102.6

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.37
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 5, transfer amount scenario 3, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003
Unconditional cash transfers	0.006	0.011	0.021	0.028	0.035	0.042	0.048	0.054	0.058	0.063	0.066
Primary school	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.008
Conditional cash transfers	0.008	0.016	0.030	0.040	0.050	0.060	0.069	0.077	0.084	0.090	0.096
Cash for work	0.012	0.023	0.043	0.059	0.075	0.091	0.106	0.119	0.132	0.143	0.154
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.003	0.005	0.010	0.013	0.017	0.020	0.023	0.026	0.028	0.030	0.032
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.003	0.006	0.012	0.017	0.022	0.027	0.032	0.037	0.041	0.046	0.050
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002
Primary school (shocks)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Total	0.045	0.074	0.130	0.171	0.215	0.256	0.294	0.328	0.360	0.389	0.414

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.38
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 5, transfer amount scenario 3, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unconditional cash transfers	0.5	1.0	1.9	2.7	3.5	4.3	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.5	8.2
Primary school	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Conditional cash transfers	0.7	1.4	2.7	3.8	5.0	6.2	7.3	8.5	9.6	10.8	11.9
Cash for work	1.0	2.0	4.0	5.6	7.4	9.3	11.2	13.2	15.1	17.1	19.0
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.9
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.1
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary school (shocks)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	3.8	6.6	12.0	16.3	21.2	26.2	31.3	36.3	41.3	46.3	51.3

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.39
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 5, transfer amount scenario 4, 2020–2030
(Percentages of GDP)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Unconditional cash transfers	0.003	0.006	0.011	0.014	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.027	0.029	0.031	0.033
Primary school	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004
Conditional cash transfers	0.004	0.008	0.015	0.020	0.025	0.030	0.034	0.038	0.042	0.045	0.048
Cash for work	0.006	0.011	0.022	0.029	0.038	0.045	0.053	0.060	0.066	0.071	0.077
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.001	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.016
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.008	0.011	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.023	0.025
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Primary school (shocks)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Total	0.022	0.037	0.065	0.086	0.107	0.128	0.147	0.164	0.180	0.194	0.207

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Table A3.40
Haiti: costing of cash transfers, population scenario 5, transfer amount scenario 4, 2020–2030
(Millions of dollars)

Cash transfer mechanism	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Preschool	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Unconditional cash transfers	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1
Primary school	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Conditional cash transfers	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.4	5.9
Cash for work	0.5	1.0	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.7	5.6	6.6	7.6	8.5	9.5
Cash transfers for day-care services	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
Cash transfers to mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to persons with disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash transfers to older people	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.1
Cash transfers after shocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preschool (shocks)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unconditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary school (shocks)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Conditional cash transfers (shocks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cash transfers for day-care services (shocks)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	1.9	3.3	6.0	8.2	10.6	13.1	15.6	18.2	20.7	23.2	25.7

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

This document presents costings for the cash transfers proposed as part of the National Policy on Social Protection and Promotion (*Politique nationale de protection et de promotion sociales*, PNPPS) in Haiti, adopted on 12 June 2020, which aims to sustainably roll back poverty, reduce inequalities and empower Haitian men and women. The exercise estimates the cost of 11 cash transfer mechanisms designed to address different situations (childhood, maternity, care work, old age, disability, shock situations and others) for different age groups and geographical areas, assuming a phase-in period from 2020 to 2030.

The results of the exercise show that the cost of cash transfers varies according to the scenarios considered: from US\$ 25 million (0.2% of GDP) in 2030 for coverage of the population living in severe multidimensional poverty in three of the country's departments with transfers equivalent to 12.5% of the poverty line to US\$ 7.425 billion (60% of GDP) in 2030 for universal coverage, considering everyone belonging to one of the PNPPS priority demographic groups with transfers equivalent to 100% of the poverty line.

