



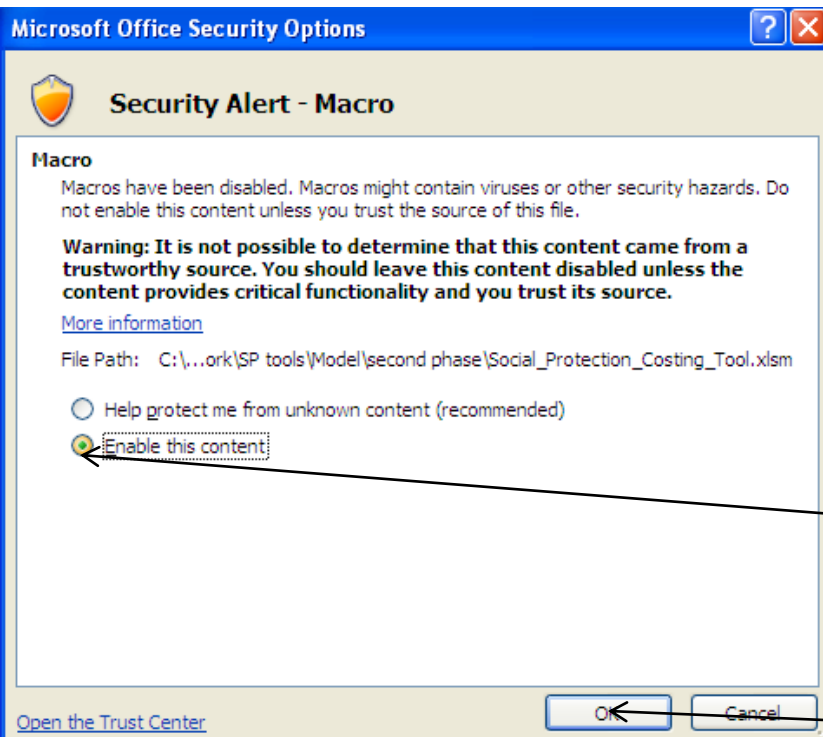
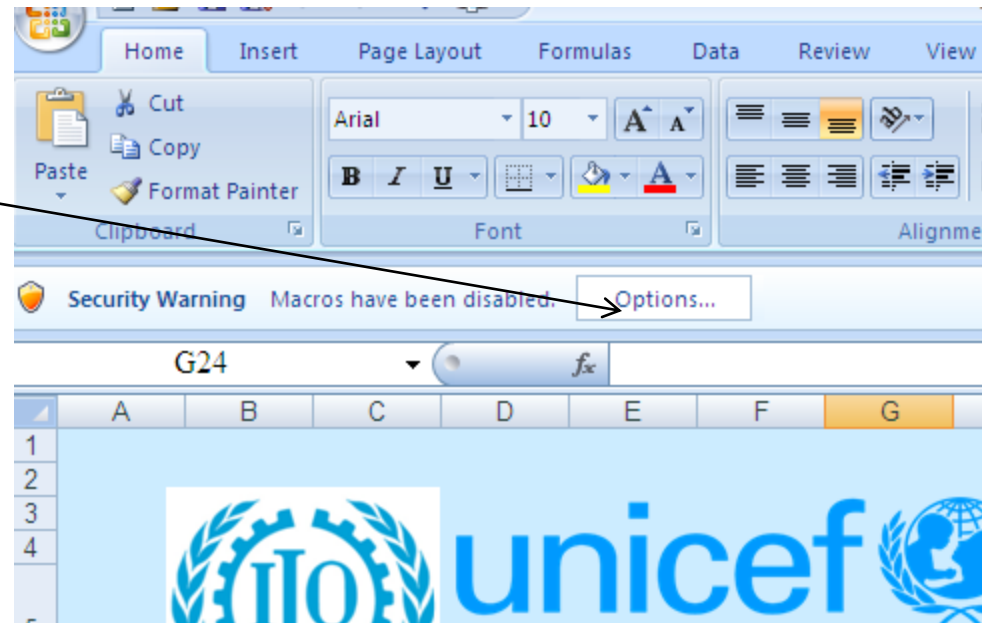
Social Protection Floor Costing Tool

User Manual

Enabling Macro on Your PC

1- Open the tool file

2- Click on
“Options”

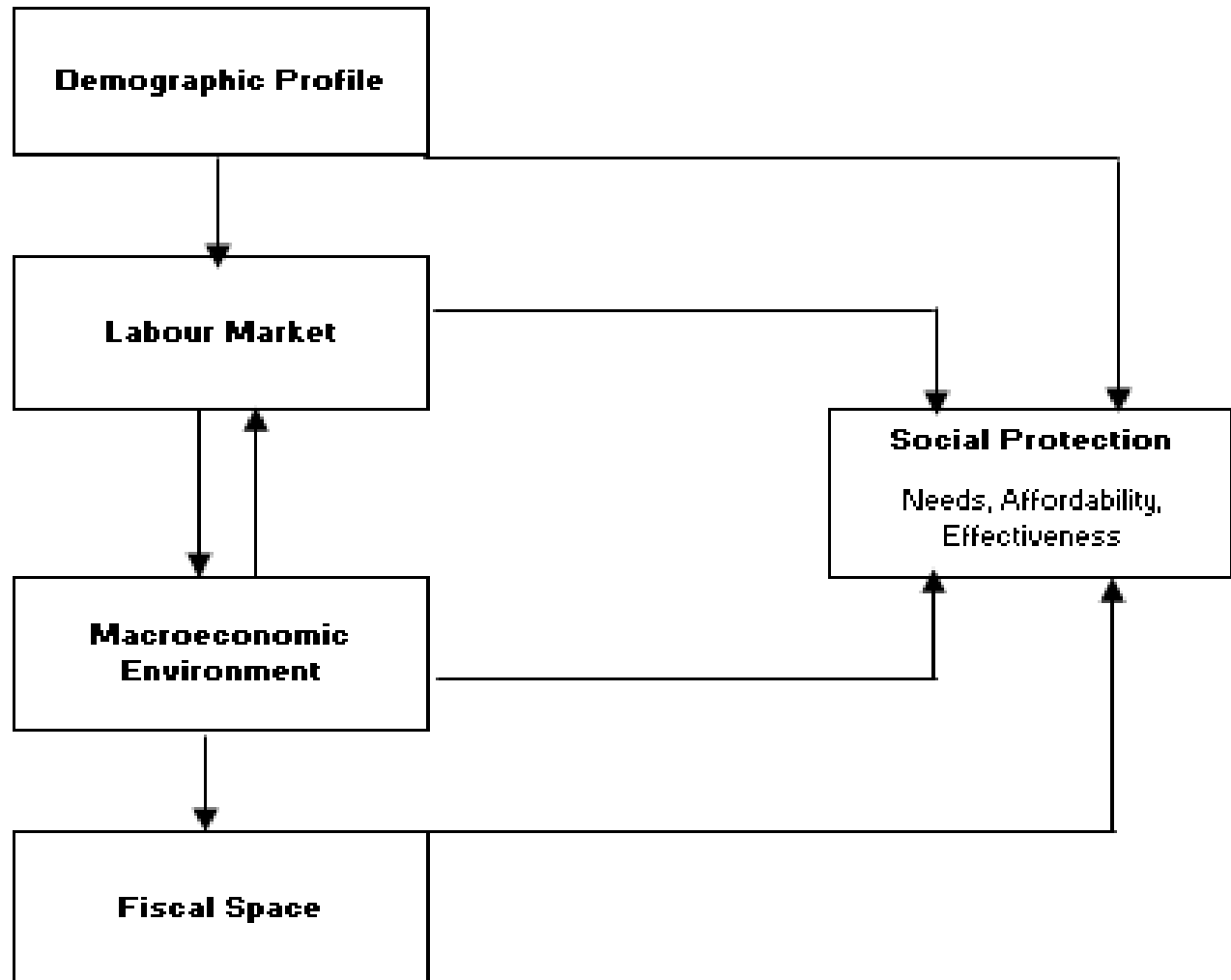


3- In the dialogue
box, select “enable
this content”

4- Click “Ok”

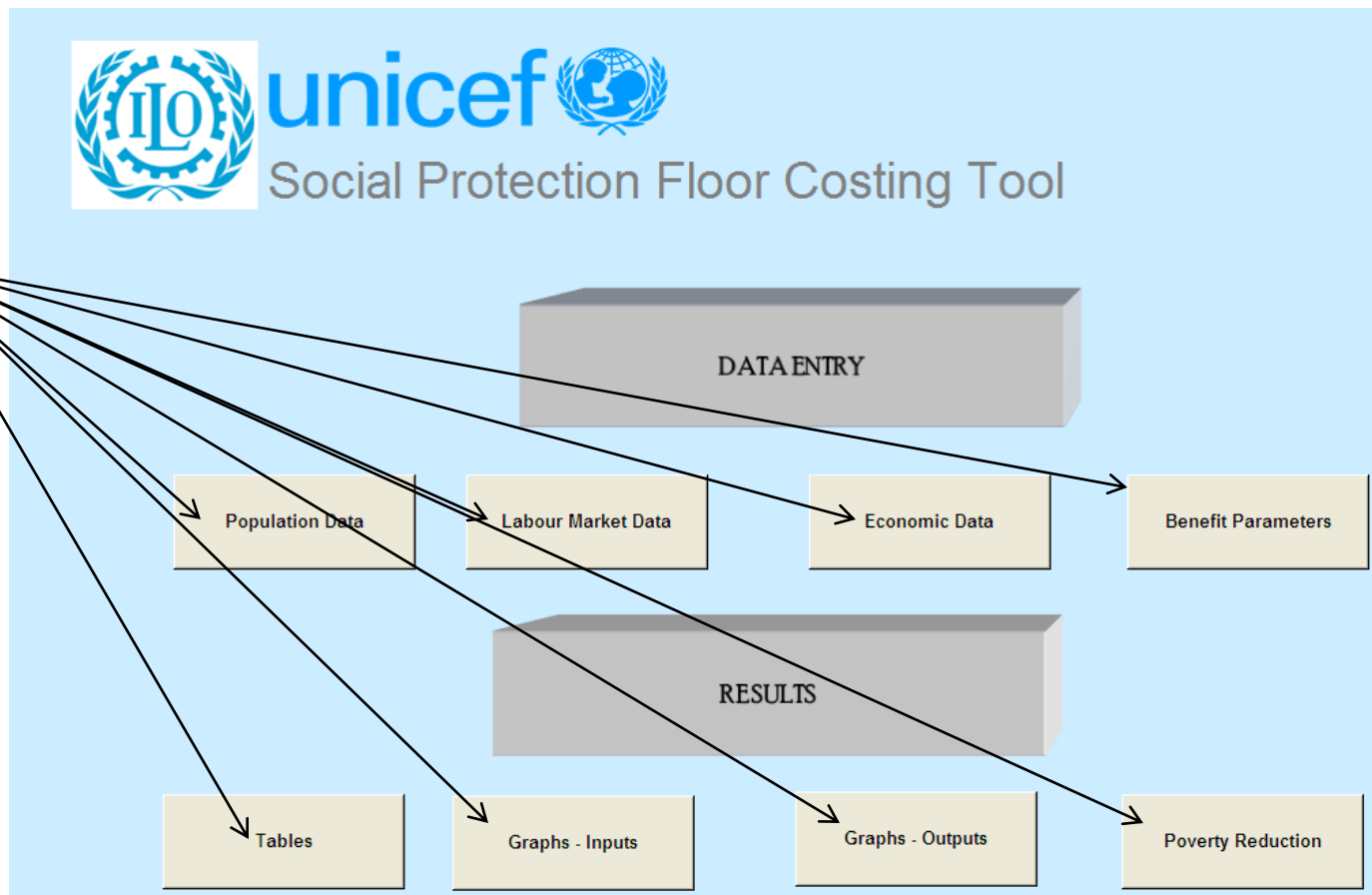
Tool Overview

- This diagram illustrates the tool components



Tool Overview

Now you can work on each model's component by clicking on the corresponding button



First: Demographic Model

1- Click on “Population Data” in the cover page as shown in the last slide.

2- The sheet on the right will appear.

3- Understand the data requirement, if you have national statistics projection, you may use it.

4- If you do not have national statistics projection, go to next slide.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	<=Back		Male			Female		
2		Male	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Population	1980	175	167	160	153	146	140
4	Data must be	1981	174	168	162	156	150	144
5	entered ONLY	1982	171	167	162	158	153	148
6	in this page. It	1983	168	166	163	160	156	152
7	will be	1984	168	167	165	162	159	155
8	automatically	1985	173	170	168	164	161	157
9	transferred to	1986	183	177	172	167	163	158
10	other sheets.	1987	197	187	178	171	164	159
11		1988	214	198	185	175	166	159
12		1989	230	210	193	180	169	161
13		1990	242	219	201	186	174	165
14	Data Source is	1991	249	227	209	194	182	172
15	the	1992	252	233	217	203	191	181
16	accompanying	1993	253	239	225	213	202	192
17	file: UNPOP.	1994	254	244	233	223	213	203
18	First Select the	1995	258	250	241	232	222	212
19	country in that	1996	263	256	248	239	230	220
20	file, and then	1997	271	263	255	246	237	227
21	copy and paste	1998	279	270	261	252	243	233
22	into the	1999	287	277	267	258	248	239
23	corresponding	2000	293	282	273	263	254	245
24	area in this	2001	297	287	278	269	260	252
25	sheet for male.	2002	299	291	282	274	266	258
26	You then	2003	301	294	286	279	272	264
27	repeat the	2004	303	297	291	284	277	270
28	same process	2005	307	301	295	289	282	275
29	for female	2006	311	305	299	293	286	280
30	data, which	2007	317	310	303	297	290	284
31	must be	2008	323	315	307	300	294	288
32	entered in the	2009	329	320	312	304	297	291
33	second half of	2010	334	324	316	308	301	295
34	this sheet.	2011	338	329	320	313	306	300
35		2012	342	333	325	317	311	304
36		2013	346	337	329	322	315	309
37		2014	349	341	334	327	320	314

Importing DESA Population Projection

1- Open file “UNPOP.xlsm,” go to sheet “male.” Select your country for the dropdown list. Here I selected Madagascar.

Dropdown list of countries to select from

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the file 'UNPOP.xlsm' open. The 'Data' tab is selected, and a dropdown menu is open for the 'Country' column. The dropdown menu lists several countries, with 'Madagascar' selected. The spreadsheet displays population data for Madagascar, including age-specific population by sex and total population.

Index	Year	Major area, region, country or area	Country code	Reference date (as of 1 July)	Male population by age (thousands)							
7402	6886	Estimate Madagascar	450	1980	175	167	160	153	146	140		
7403	7115	Estimate Madagascar	450	1981	174	168	162	156	150	144		
7404	7344	Estimate Madagascar	450	1982	171	167	162	158	153	148		
7405	7573	Estimate Madagascar	450	1983	168	166	163	160	156	152		
7406	7802	Estimate Madagascar	450	1984	168	167	165	162	159	155		
7407	8031	Estimate Madagascar	450	1985	173	170	168	164	161	157		
7408	8260	Estimate Madagascar	450	1986	183	177	172	167	163	158		
7409	8489	Estimate Madagascar	450	1987	197	187	178	171	164	159		
7410	8718	Estimate Madagascar	450	1988	214	198	185	175	166	159		
7411	8947	Estimate Madagascar	450	1989	230	210	193	180	169	161		
7412	9176	Estimate Madagascar	450	1990	242	219	201	186	174	165		
7413	9405	Estimate Madagascar	450	1991	249	227	209	194	182	172		
7414	9634	Estimate Madagascar	450	1992	252	233	217	203	191	181		
7415	9863	Estimate Madagascar	450	1993	253	239	225	213	202	192		

Importing DESA Population Projection

2- Copy male population age between 0-100 from 1980-2050 from “UNPOP.xlsm” and paste it into the tool as illustrated:

From DESA's data

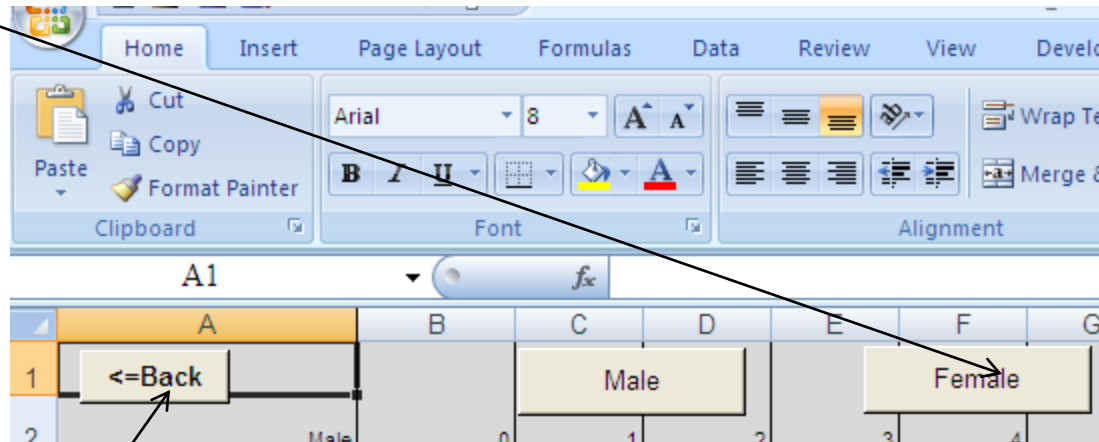
Model

Reference date as of 1 July	Male population by age (thousands)					
1980	175	167	160	153	146	140
1981	174	168	162	156	150	144
1982	171	167	162	158	153	148
1983	168	166	163	160	156	152
1984	168	167	165	162	159	155
1985	173	170	168	164	161	157
1986	183	177	172	167	163	158
1987	197	187	178	171	164	159
1988	214	198	185	175	166	159
1989	230	210	193	180	169	163
1990	242	219	201	186	174	165
1991	249	227	209	194	182	172
1992	252	233	217	203	191	181
....
2044	392	390	389	388	386	385
2045	392	390	389	388	387	386
2046	392	390	389	388	387	386
2047	391	390	389	388	388	387
2048	391	390	389	389	388	387
2049	391	390	389	388	388	387
2050	390	390	389	388	388	387

Male	0	1	2	3
1980	175	167	160	153
1981	174	168	162	156
1982	171	167	162	158
1983	168	166	163	160
1984	168	167	165	162
1985	173	170	168	164
1986	183	177	172	167
1987	197	187	178	171
1988	214	198	185	175
1989	230	210	193	180
1990	242	219	201	186
1991	249	227	209	194
1992	252	233	217	203
2044	392	390	389	388
2045	392	390	389	388
2046	392	390	389	388
2047	391	390	389	388
2048	391	390	389	389
2049	391	390	389	389
2050	390	390	389	388

Importing DESA Population Projection

3- After you imported male data, click on the button “Female” as illustrated.



4- Now Excel takes you to the designated area for female data to be imported. Repeat the same process in “1” and “2” but for the female population data.

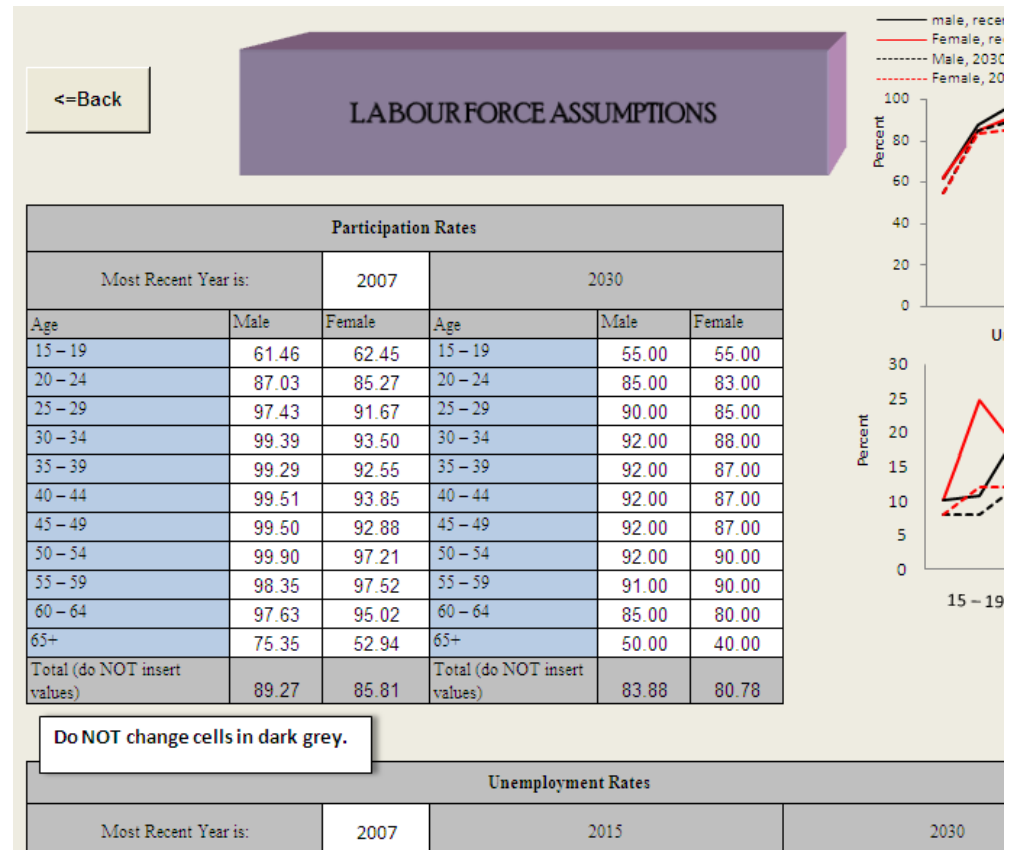
5- When you complete the population data entry, click “Back” to go to the cover page.

Second: Labor Market Model- Historical Data

1- Click on “Labour Market Data” in the cover page

2- the sheet on the right will appear.

3- There are two data requirements for this sheet: i) Historical
ii) Projection

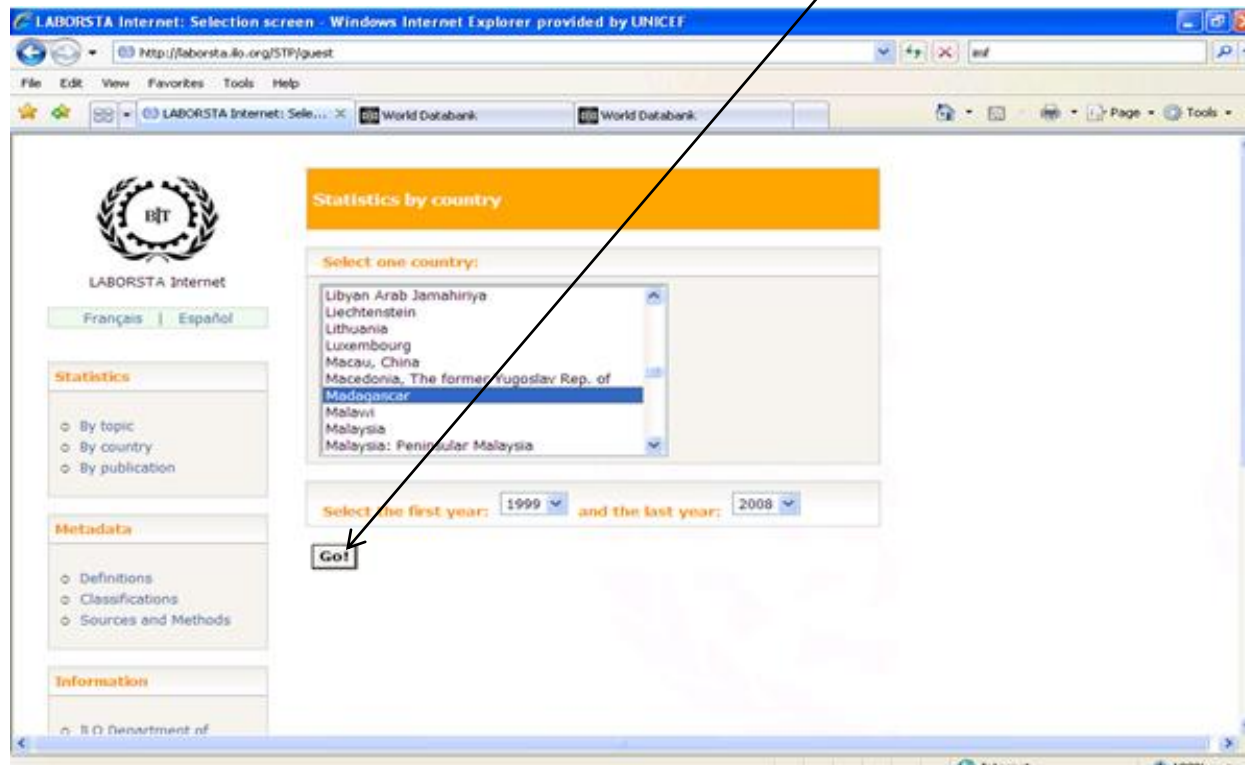


4- For Historical Data, if you have national statistics, you may use it .

5- If you do not have national data for the historical labor force data, go to next slide.

Importing ILO Labor Market Data

- 1- Go to <http://laborsta.ilo.org/STP/guest>
- 2- the following page will pop up
- 3- Select your country, and click go.



Importing ILO Labor Market Data

4- after you select your country in the website as shown earlier, you will be provided with many data items.

You need to select the data on two lines:

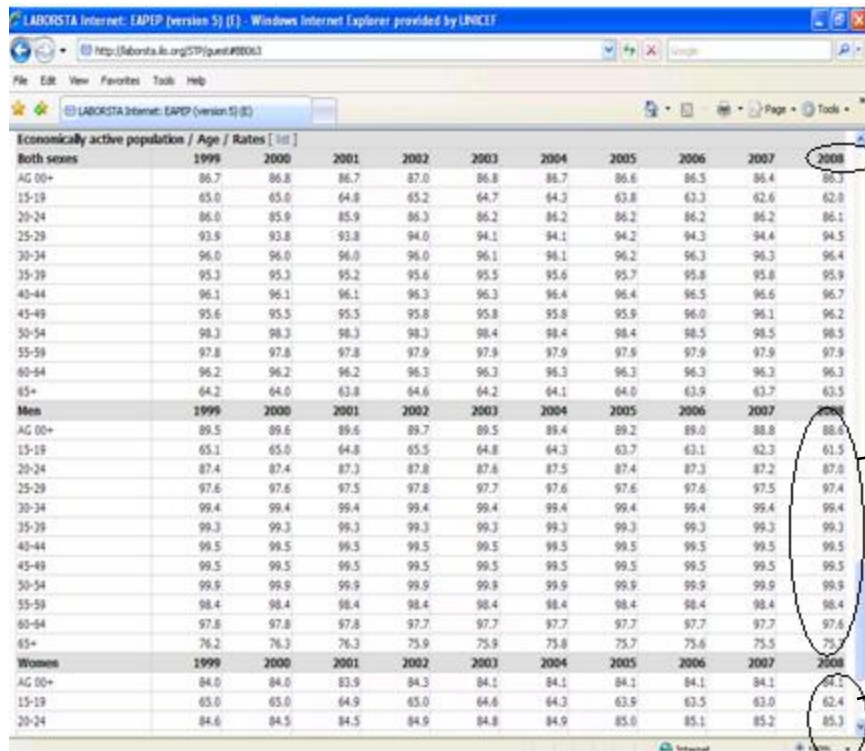
- E5 Estimates and projections of the economically active population
- 3B Unemployment, by age group

MADAGASCAR (1999 - 2008)			
1A Total and economically active population, by age group	35 records	view	download
1B Economically active population, by level of education and age group	96 records	view	download
1C Economically active population, by industry and status in employment	48 records	view	download
1D Economically active population, by occupation and status in employment	no data available		
1E Economically active population, by industry and by occupation	no data available		
E5 Estimates and projections of the economically active population	117 records	view	download
2A Employment, general level	6 records	view	download
2B Unemployment, general level	6 records	view	download

Importing ILO Labor Market Data

5- Here it is illustrated for data on “Participation Rates”(E5 in ILO’s website). For data on “Unemployment” ”(3B in ILO’s website). Repeat the same process.

From ILO’s web site



LABORSTA Internet: EAPDP (version 5) (E) - Windows Internet Explorer provided by UNICEF

http://laborsta.ilo.org/STP/quest#B0063

LABORSTA Internet: EAPDP (version 5) (E)

Economically active population / Age / Rates [list]

Both sexes

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
AG 00+	86.7	86.8	86.7	87.0	86.8	86.7	86.6	86.5	86.4	86.3
15-19	65.0	65.0	64.8	65.2	64.7	64.3	63.8	63.3	62.6	62.0
20-24	86.0	85.9	85.9	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.1
25-29	93.9	93.8	93.8	94.0	94.1	94.1	94.2	94.3	94.4	94.5
30-34	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.1	96.1	96.2	96.3	96.3	96.4
35-39	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.6	95.5	95.6	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.9
40-44	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.3	96.3	96.4	96.4	96.5	96.6	96.7
45-49	95.6	95.5	95.5	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.9	96.0	96.1	96.2
50-54	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.5
55-59	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
60-64	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3
65+	64.2	64.0	63.8	64.6	64.2	64.1	64.0	63.9	63.7	63.5

Men

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
AG 00+	89.5	89.6	89.6	89.7	89.5	89.4	89.2	89.0	88.8	88.6
15-19	65.1	65.0	64.8	65.5	64.8	64.3	63.7	63.1	62.3	61.5
20-24	87.4	87.4	87.3	87.8	87.8	87.5	87.4	87.3	87.2	87.0
25-29	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.8	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.4
30-34	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
35-39	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
40-44	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
45-49	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
50-54	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
55-59	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4
60-64	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.6
65+	76.2	76.3	76.3	75.9	75.9	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.5	75.3

Women

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
AG 00+	84.0	84.0	83.9	84.3	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1
15-19	65.0	65.0	64.9	65.0	64.6	64.3	63.9	63.5	63.0	62.4
20-24	84.6	84.5	84.5	84.9	84.8	84.9	85.0	85.1	85.2	85.3

model

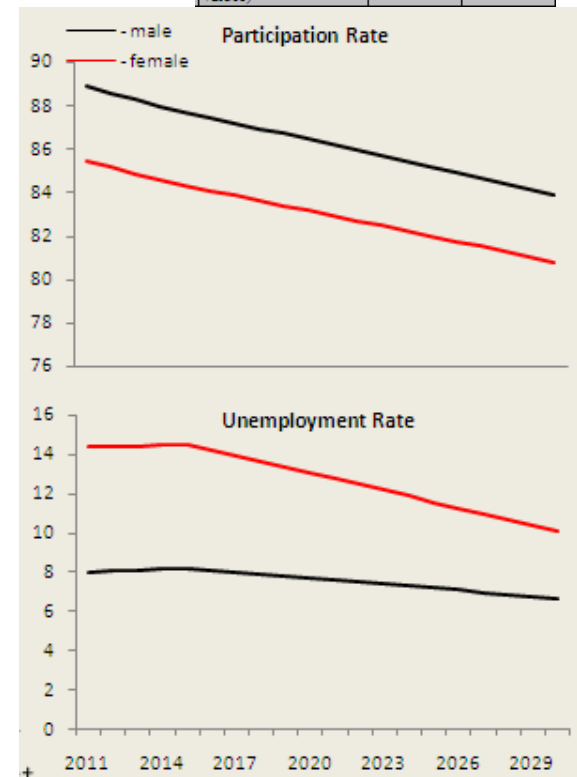
Participation		
Most Recent Year is:		2008
Age	Male	Female
15 - 19	61.46	62.45
20 - 24	87.03	85.27
25 - 29	97.43	91.67
30 - 34	99.39	93.50
35 - 39	99.29	92.55
40 - 44	99.51	93.85
45 - 49	99.50	92.88
50 - 54	99.90	97.21
55 - 59	98.35	97.52
60 - 64	97.63	95.02
65+	75.35	52.94
Total (do NOT insert values)	89.27	85.81

Second: Labor Market Model- Projection

1- Participation Rate:

- If there are reasons to believe that participation rates will differ over the 20 years projection period, enter what values are thought to be reasonable. Otherwise, use the same values in the most recent year .

Rates		
2030		
Age	Male	Female
15 – 19	55.00	55.00
20 – 24	85.00	83.00
25 – 29	90.00	85.00
30 – 34	92.00	88.00
35 – 39	92.00	87.00
40 – 44	92.00	87.00
45 – 49	92.00	87.00
50 – 54	92.00	90.00
55 – 59	91.00	90.00
60 – 64	85.00	80.00
65+	50.00	40.00
Total (do NOT insert values)	83.88	80.78



Second: Labor Market Model- Projection

2- Unemployment Rate:

- If there are reasons to believe that current unemployment rates are due to cyclical movements, you may enter different values in 5 years.
- You may also enter different unemployment rates at the end of the projection if you believe there will be a structural change over the projection period.
- The tool provide you with graph illustration to immediately allow you to better see the impact of your selection

Unemployment Rates					
2015			2030		
Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
15 - 19	10.09	10.16	15 - 19	8.00	8.00
20 - 24	10.66	24.80	20 - 24	8.10	12.00
25 - 29	19.36	18.06	25 - 29	12.00	12.00
30 - 34	3.43	8.98	30 - 34	4.00	6.00
35 - 39	2.82	6.56	35 - 39	4.00	7.00
40 - 44	1.60	6.75	40 - 44	3.00	8.00
45 - 49	2.04	8.58	45 - 49	3.00	8.58
50 - 54	4.26	23.20	50 - 54	4.26	12.00
55 - 59	6.77	22.54	55 - 59	6.77	18.00
60 - 64	14.18	18.59	60 - 64	14.18	18.59
65+	1.00	2.20	65+	1.00	2.20
Total (do NOT insert values)	8.18	14.55	Total (do NOT insert values)	6.64	10.09



Third: Economic Model- Historical

1- Click on “Economic Data” in the cover page

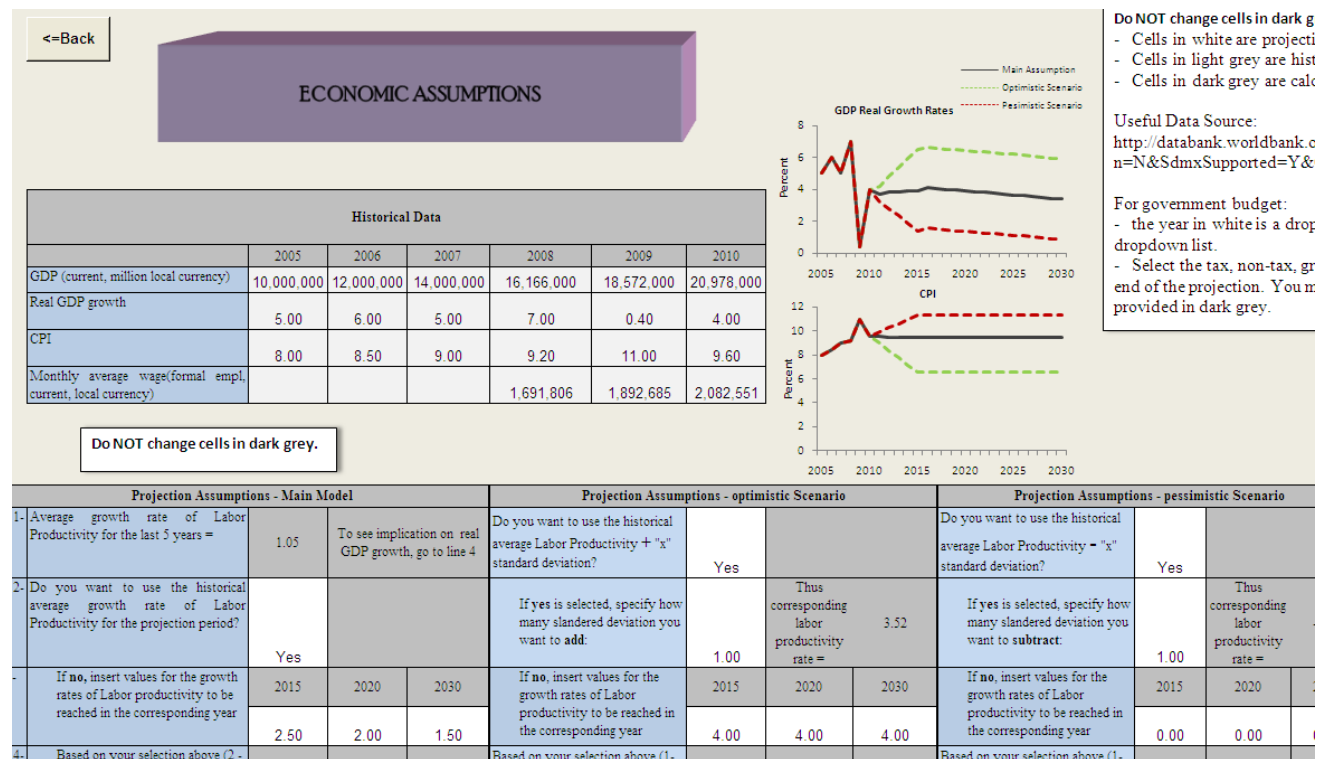
2- the sheet bellow will appear.

3- There are two data requirements for this sheet:

i) Historical ii) Projection

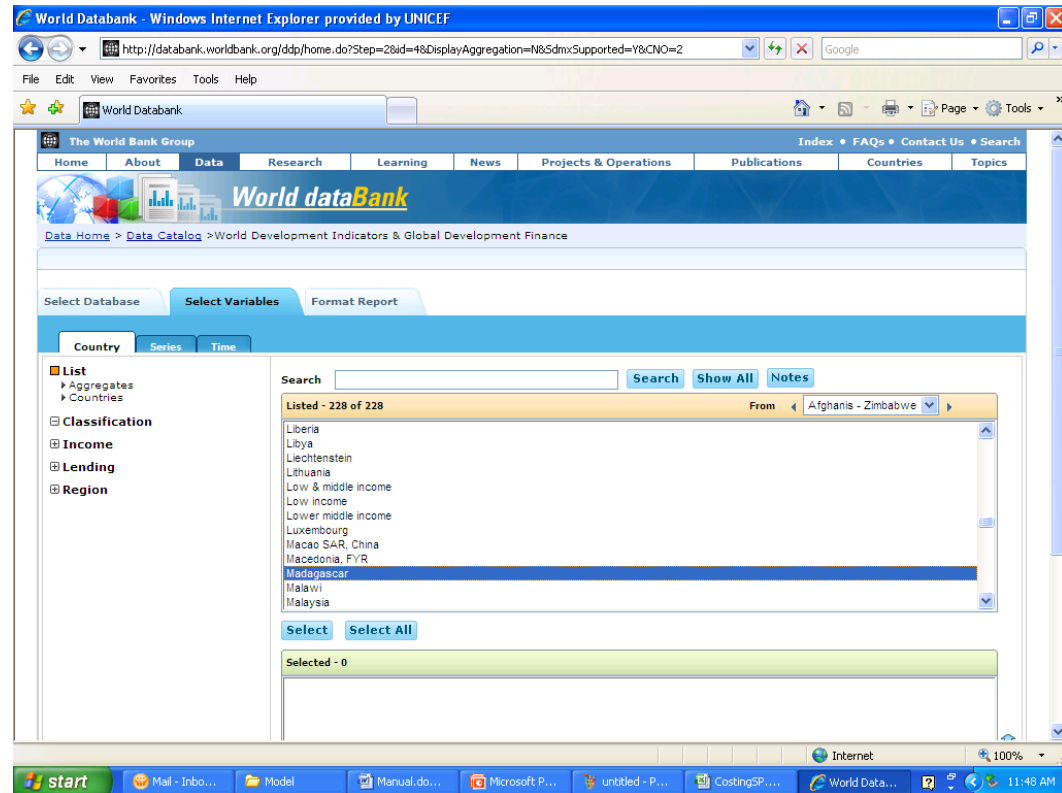
4- For Historical Data, if you have national statistics, you may use it .

5- If you do not have national data for the historical economic data, go to next slide.



Importing Economic Data

1- For illustration, I will use the World Bank's data to feed the model with “Madagascar” data. The World Bank's data are available on line at



[http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do?Step=2
&id=4&DisplayAggregation=N&SdmxSupported=Y&CN
O=2](http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do?Step=2&id=4&DisplayAggregation=N&SdmxSupported=Y&CNO=2)

Importing Economic Data

2- Now choose from the menu what data you want, mainly: GDP (current LCU), GDP growth, Inflation

■ Topic

⊕ Economic Policy & Debt

⊕ Education

⊕ Environment

⊕ Financial Sector

⊕ Health

⊕ Infrastructure

⊕ Labor & Social Protection

⊕ Poverty

⊕ Private Sector & Trade

⊕ Public Sector

Search

Search Show All Notes

Listed - 1157 of 1157

From

Income share held by third 20%

Industry, value added (% of GDP)

Industry, value added (annual % growth)

Industry, value added (constant 2000 US\$)

Industry, value added (constant LCU)

Industry, value added (current LCU)

Industry, value added (current US\$)

Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)

Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)

Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP)

Information and communication technology expenditure (current US\$)

Information and communication technology expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Select Select All

Selected - 3

GDP (current LCU)

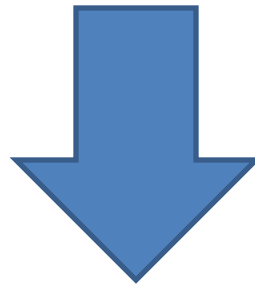
GDP growth (annual %)

Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

Importing Economic Data

3-Now feed your model with data. If data is missing, use other sources or common sense to update.

Country		View Data	
Madagascar			
Series		2007	2008
1	GDP (current LCU)	13,760,000,000,001	16,166,000,000,000
2	GDP growth (annual %)	6	7
3	Inflation, consumer prices (a...	10	9



Historical Data						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP (current, million local currency)	10,000,000	12,000,000	13,760,000	16,166,000	18,572,000	20,978,000
Real GDP growth	5.00	6.00	5.00	7.00	0.40	4.00
CPI	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.20	11.00	9.60
Monthly average wage(formal empl, current, local currency)				1,691,806	1,892,685	2,082,551

-Labor Productivity is calculated automatically for historical data.
- if 2009 or 2010 values do not exist, you may use other sources, or use best judgment value.

Third: Economic Model-Projection

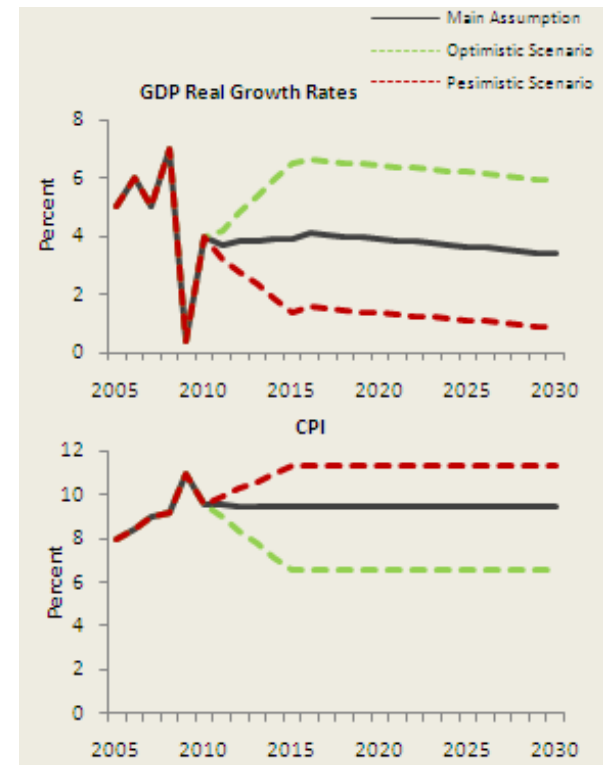
1- Now you need to feed the model with assumptions on future rates for productivity and for CPI.

2- The model has three data parts:

i) Main Model ii) Optimistic iii) Pessimistic

3- Carefully study the assumptions and select your preference values. There are graphs on top to help you see the impact of your selection

Note: values in dark grey are automatically calculated to give you a feedback. Do NOT change them



Forth: Public Finance Model

1- Scroll down on the same sheet for the “Economic Data” until you see this table

PUBLIC FINANCE			
<u>Public Finance</u>	Local currency, millions	Percentage of GDP	
Select the most recent year from the arrow down	<u>2008</u>	2010	By the end of the projection
REVENUE			
Total Revenue	1,762,094	10.35	13.50
Recurrent Revenue	1,277,114	7.50	10.00
Tax revenue	1,277,114	7.50	10.00
Non - tax revenue		0.00	
Grants	484,980	2.85	3.50
Total social security contributions		0.00	
Total Income	1,762,094	10.35	13.50
EXPENDITURE			
Total Expenditure	3,168,536	18.61	19.00
Recurrent Expenditure	1,842,924	10.82	11.00
Capital Expenditure	1,325,612	7.79	8.00
Other general budget expenses		0.00	

Forth: Public Finance Model

2- Use national statistics for the most recent.

If national statistics are not available, you may use international sources like, the World Bank data bank as explain previously. IMF has several Public Expenditure Reviews. You may also try CIA website

Select the year of the most recent data

Do not change cells in dark grey

Public Finance	Local currency, millions	Percentage of GDP	
Select the most recent year from the arrow down	2008	2010	By the end of the projection
REVENUE			
Total Revenue	1,762,094	10.07	13.50
Recurrent Revenue	1,277,114	7.30	10.00
Tax revenue	1,277,114	7.30	10.00
Non - tax revenue		0.00	
Grants	484,980	2.77	3.50
Total social security contributions		0.00	
Total Income	1,762,094	10.07	13.50
EXPENDITURE			
Total Expenditure	3,168,536	18.11	19.00
Recurrent Expenditure	1,842,924	10.53	11.00
Capital Expenditure	1,325,612	7.58	8.00
Other general budget expenses		0.00	

Select the tax, non-tax, grants, expenditure as a percentage of GDP for the end of the projection. You may base your figures on those of 2010 that are provided in dark grey.

Fifth: Social Protection Model

- 1- Click on “Benefit Assumptions” in the cover page.
- 2- There are several benefits that require you to insert certain parameters. Carefully go through each benefit. Next slide, one benefit is illustrated.

<=Back

BENEFIT ASSUMPTIONS

Do NOT change c
Only change cells

Universal Old-age Pension			
1- Select age of eligibility (select from dropdown list only)	65		
2- Do you want benefit as a percentage of per capita GDP (select from dropdown list only)	yes		
3- if yes, Select benefit as percentage of per capita GDP	20.0%	in local currency=	228,755.8
4- if no, insert the annual amount in REAL local currency in today's terms. (Note: these amounts will be indexed with CPI so their value in today's terms will be maintained as selected)	2011	2015	2030
	20.00	25.00	30.00
5- Admin cost as a percentage of benefit	10.0%		
6- Coverage as a percentage of targeted population	2011	2015	2030
	70.0%	73.0%	100.0%
7- Percentage of poor in the selected target. (In the absence of any form means-tested targeting, use the poverty rate among eldry)	22.0%		

Universal Child Benefit	
1- Benefit starts at age 0 and continues until age: (select from dropdown list only)	4
2- Do you want benefit as a percentage per capita GDP (select from	

Fifth: Social Protection Model

2- For each intervention, set the benefit parameters (eligibility, benefit amount, administrative cost, and coverage ratios) and targeting (poor as a percentage of covered population)

Example: Old-age pension

Universal Old-age Pension				
1- Select age of eligibility (select from dropdown list only)	65			
2- Do you want benefit as a percentage of per capita GDP (select from dropdown list only)	yes			
3- if yes, Select benefit as percentage of per capita GDP	20.0%	in local currency=	228,755.8	
	2011	2015	2030	
4- if no, insert the annual amount in REAL local currency in today's terms. (Note: these amounts will be indexed with CPI so their value in today's terms will be maintained as selected)	20.00	25.00	30.00	
5- Admin cost as a percentage of benefit	10.0%			
6- Coverage as a percentage of targeted population	2011	2015	2030	
	70.0%	73.0%	100.0%	
7- Percentage of poor in the selected target. (In the absence of any form means-tested targeting, use the poverty rate among elderly)	22.0%			

Insert admin cost as a % of benefit

Insert poor as a % of covered pop.

Select age eligibility from dropdown list

Benefit can be as a percentage of per capita GDP or in local currency. Indicate your choice by selecting from dropdown list

Depending on your choice in 2, select the percentage (in 3) or the amount of benefit (in 4).

You may prefer to start with a segment of the population (geographical or other segmentation) and then expand the program gradually.

Fifth: Social Protection Model

3- In the same way, select benefit parameters for the remaining benefits.

If you do not want to include a benefit, simply select the benefit level = 0, or the covered population =0%

Results: Tabulated

- 1- Click on “Tables” in the cover page.
- 2- the default table is for the main scenario, but you can view tables for the other scenarios by clicking on the buttons appeared on the top of the page.

<=Back	Main Scenario			Optimistic Scenario		Pessimistic Scenario	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Main Scenario							
Overall Expenditure Results							
Expenditure (Local Currency, 000)	883,546,756	1,030,527,774	1,202,648,540	1,403,927,393	1,639,113,400	1,891,074,662	2,181,665,281
Universal Pension	110,650,982	126,244,848	144,558,298	166,397,659	192,692,129	227,990,836	270,770,263
Universal Child Benefit	492,706,574	569,043,737	657,246,722	759,118,134	876,703,317	999,386,392	1,138,949,785
Universal Disability Benefit	50,102,298	57,064,209	65,099,529	74,300,074	84,773,803	96,799,966	110,417,718
Orphan Benefit	13,868,926	15,517,666	17,377,234	19,482,386	21,871,661	24,619,921	27,726,431
Education stipend	93,379,513	113,181,711	136,582,072	164,146,684	196,520,907	226,998,123	261,935,680
New Birth Lump-sum Benefit	20,305,038	25,475,277	31,660,873	39,047,792	47,857,311	54,778,900	62,647,041
Youth Labor Market Program	202,077	308,939	449,799	632,574	866,756	1,002,265	1,154,672
Unemployment Program	102,331,349	123,691,387	149,674,011	180,802,090	217,827,516	259,498,260	308,063,691
Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP	3.736%	3.859%	3.983%	4.107%	4.231%	4.297%	4.363%
Universal Pension	0.468%	0.473%	0.479%	0.487%	0.497%	0.518%	0.541%
Universal Child Benefit	2.084%	2.131%	2.177%	2.221%	2.263%	2.271%	2.278%
Universal Disability Benefit	0.212%	0.214%	0.216%	0.217%	0.219%	0.220%	0.221%
Orphan Benefit	0.059%	0.058%	0.058%	0.057%	0.056%	0.056%	0.055%
Education stipend	0.395%	0.424%	0.452%	0.480%	0.507%	0.516%	0.524%
New Birth Lump-sum Benefit	0.086%	0.095%	0.105%	0.114%	0.124%	0.124%	0.125%
Youth Labor Market Program	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.002%	0.002%	0.002%	0.002%
Unemployment Program	0.433%	0.463%	0.496%	0.529%	0.562%	0.590%	0.616%
Expenditure as a Percentage of Total Government Expenditure	20.056%	20.694%	21.337%	21.979%	22.619%	22.947%	23.273%
Universal Pension	2.512%	2.535%	2.565%	2.605%	2.659%	2.766%	2.888%
Universal Child Benefit	11.184%	11.427%	11.661%	11.885%	12.098%	12.127%	12.150%

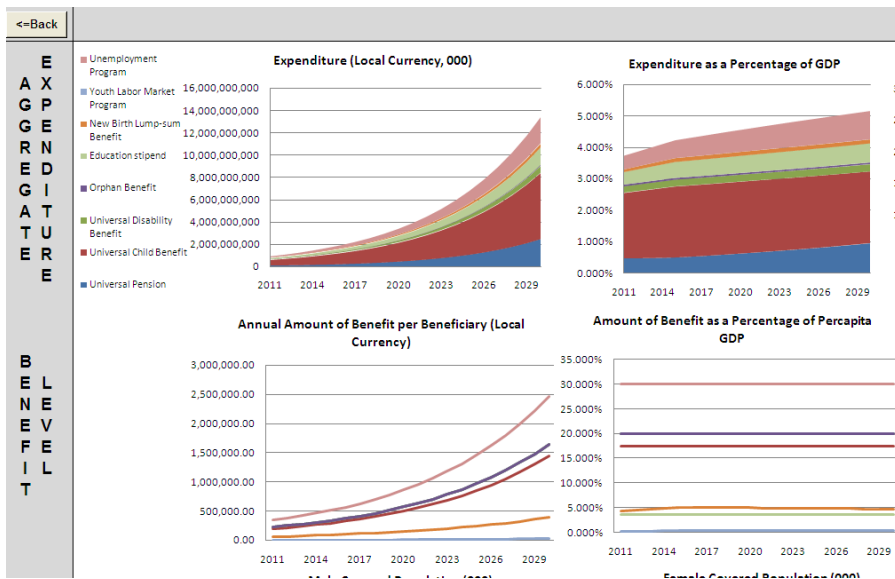
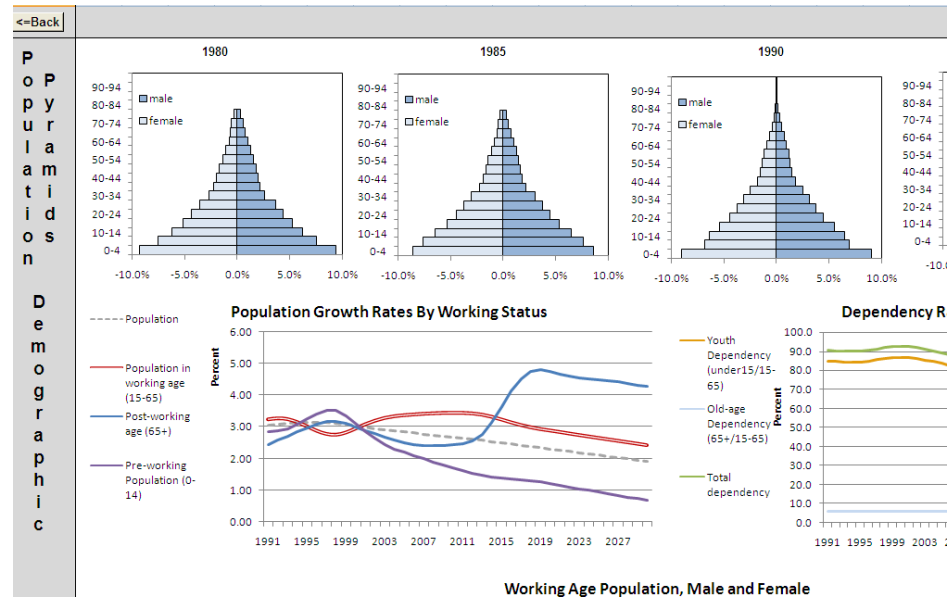
Results: Graphs

Graph illustrations are two sets:

1- Inputs (demographic, economic, labour)

2- Outputs

From the cover page, click on the type of graph set you want to view



Results: Poverty Reduction

- 1- Click on “Poverty Reduction” in the cover page.
- 2- Data needed here include: poverty line and the year it was constructed, poverty rates (head count and gap) and the year at which they were estimated.
- 3- Output is the reduction in poverty gap.

POVERTY REDUCTION

Historical	
Select year the poverty line was constructed	2010
Monthly Poverty Line, Local Currency	38,000.0

Analysis Without Benefit	
Select the year you want to calculate the impact	2015
Monthly Poverty Line, Local Currency	59,864.8
Poverty Rate, Headcount	35.0%
Poverty Gap	12.0%
The amount needed to eliminate poverty ASSUMING costless and perfect targeting (000)	689,521,621.1
The % of GDP needed to eliminate poverty ASSUMING costless and perfect targeting	1.8%

Analysis With Benefit	
Year	2015
Monthly Poverty Line, Local Currency	59,864.8
Poverty Rate, Headcount	
Poverty Gap	8.0%

Do NOT change cells in dark grey.