



Ministry of Social Solidarity

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***Targeting Groups Eligible for Social Welfare
in Egypt***

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Main Objectives

- Identifying households eligible for social welfare programmes.
- Clarifying the needs of such households.
- Assessing the appropriateness and usefulness of the services provided by the state to fulfill these actual needs.
- Developing a database of the households eligible for social welfare programmes.

Contribution to Social Security Reforms in Egypt

- Extending the coverage of social safety nets and improving targeting mechanisms to rationalise the use of public resources.
- Enhancing performance of Social Workers.
- Developing Social Security Programmes to address the needs of the most disadvantaged groups.

Methodology of Targeting Households Eligible for Social Welfare Programmes

The targeting process was carried out in two phases:

1. Geographic targeting of the poorest areas
2. Household targeting within the poorest areas

1. Geographic Targeting

Targeting the poorest towns and villages (using Human Development Reports, and Poverty Map- MOED/WB).

The poorest areas located in nine governorates which are: Assiut, Sohag, Minya, Giza, Beni-Souef, Aswan (in Upper Egypt) and Sharqqiya, Daqahlya, and Dumyatt (in Delta).

2. Household Targeting

Proxy Means test was used to target the neediest households. According to this methodology a number of economic and social indicators were selected to represent the welfare status of the household, due to the lack of accurate statement of the income level.

The National Survey of Income, Expenditure and Consumption 2004/05 has been used to select such indicators and to identify the relative significance (weight) of each of them, through a regression equation defining the relation between the actual per capita consumption level and a number of variables that are expected to be strongly correlated with household well-being level.

Based on this methodology a model for the rural areas and another for the urban areas are adopted, each of which comprises the following variables:

- Education of the head of Household
- Employment status of the head of household
- Size of household
- Percentage of children below the age of 15
- House type (rural areas only)
- Per capita rooms
- Owing a colored TV (rural areas only)
- Owing a washing machine (manual/ automatic)
- Owing a vacuum cleaner (urban areas only)
- Owing a car (urban areas only)
- The enrolment of any member of HH in private academic institution (urban areas only)
- Home phone bill
- Electricity bill
- Geographic location

Implementation process

1. Selecting the survey areas
2. Developing the project organisational structure
3. Training the human cadres
4. Establishing communication channels
5. Surveying the poor areas

1. Selecting the Survey Areas

- The poorest governorate in Delta (Sharqqiya) and in upper Egypt (Asiut) have been selected for the first phase of the Targeting process.
- Sharqqiya governorate has been selected for the pilot survey that can be closely followed up, in order to asses performance before implementation in other governorates.
- With the release of the Poverty Map , the selection process has slightly changed. The poorest villages and towns with poverty incidence of 50% and more have been selected for the second phase of the targeting process. Such poor areas were concentrated in Sohag, Menya and then with less degree in Giza, Bani Siuf, Aswan, Daqahliya, and Dumiat.

2. The Organisational Structure of the Project

- The project steering committee from the National Centre for Social and Criminological Research (NCSCR): senior consultants and experts.
- Administrative supervisors: NCSCR & the social Solidarity Directorate in the surveyed Governorate.
- Field Supervisors: NCSCR senior researchers.
- Auditors : senior MSS employees
- Field researchers: MSS employees & university graduates who perform community service.
- The clerical Auditing team: NCSCR Senior experts and researchers.

3. Training the Human Cadres

- The project staff has been divided into consistent groups based on the professional expertise of each group and the role assigned thereto in the field work. Such groups were trained to achieve the following:

Acknowledging them about the project, highlighting its value, developing their communication skills, as well as training them on the means of model application and data collection.

- Empirical field training was applied to 1000 households in rural and urban areas to ensure the project payoff and test all application conditions before the project commencement.

4. Establishing communication Channels with local community

- Holding meetings with the governor, a group of public, official and religious leaderships to introduce the project and illustrate its objectives.
- Announcing the project to the public within the governorate in cooperation with the Local Administration.

5. Surveying the poor Areas

- A short questionnaire with the selected indicators in addition to few basic data concerning household benefits of Social Safety Nets has been applied to the households in the selected villages and towns.

The Database

- A process of developing a data base of the surveyed households with the Ministry of State for Administrative Development is currently underway aiming at:
 - identifying households eligible for social welfare.
 - identifying the main characteristics of the poor households.
 - facilitating the process of household typology and the selection of the poor ones.
 - allowing regular updating and assessment of the household living conditions.

Identifying the needs of the poor Households

- A detailed questionnaire has been applied to the poorest households based on the results concluded in the previous stage, for the purpose of drawing an image of the reality of each family and identifying its human and financial capabilities, as well as its living needs.

Main items of the detailed questionnaire

- Household members traits, along with their academic, employment and health status.
- Degree of benefiting from the services of social and health insurance
- Housing type and availability of basic utilities
- Education problems
- Income adequacy and ways to overcome its insufficiency
- Food subsidy
- Ownership of durable goods
- Ownership of income generating assets
- Health and medication
- Family needs

The image features a dark blue background with a subtle grid pattern. In the center, there is a large, light teal oval. Inside this oval, the words "THANK YOU" are written in a white, bold, sans-serif font with a thin black outline.

THANK YOU