

Conditional Cash Transfers

The Ain el-Sira Project

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Ain el-Sira

A Model for Demonstration and
Collaboration

Objectives 1



- To contribute to the design of a cash transfers program that will be effective meaningful and empowering to families in urban Cairo.

Objective 2



- Describe the access that families have to resources and protection so as to develop a program that integrates and coordinates various programs into an initiative that will yield developmental objectives that the ministry can measure and monitor.

Objective 3




- Propose constructive ways of collaboration and cooperation between state and civil society in the field of welfare and poverty alleviation.

Objective 4



- Support the MSS efforts to target and identify ultra poor families through validating current methodology and proposing other approaches.

Steps so far 1

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- Partners from AUC (SRC, Student Affairs, Gerhart Center), the Ministry of Social Solidarity and civil society (Alashanek Ya Balady) have met periodically to develop a common vision and knowledge base to serve this project.

Steps so far 2

- Developed 3 background documents:
 - GIS maps
 - Ministry background document
 - Summary of active NGO's and their work
- A team of researchers from SRC and the ministry have mapped the Ain el-Sira square kilometers to identify the physical, economic, and public services profile of the area.
- A sub team interviewed service providers and families in the area (slums and other).

Analysis of survey data and interviews with CSO's has been written up and shared with team

Gerhart Center inputs?!

This Workshop

- Better appreciate the limitations, opportunities and dangers of CCT's as a social protection tool
- Can we make them work as a pathway to the protection and empowerment of women?
- Design an intervention and scientifically monitor its impacts and processes
- Address the needs of the working poor

The RPC on Pathways of Empowerment

- Identifying the pathways that work for women
- Working across regions to address global issues from multi-regional perspectives
- Working towards better policies and having an impact
- Addressing questions of empowering work and access to protection and resources
- Following the everyday lives of groups of women and families

Agenda

January 30, morning

Jan 30	Morning Sessions	Speakers
9.30	Welcome and Introductions	Hoda Rashad
9.45	Setting the scene for CCT's in Egypt: Political initiatives & the New Social Contract	Hoda Rashad & Heba Handoussa
10.00	What Are We Doing in Ain el-Sira?	Hania Sholkamy
10.15	A Statistical Representation of Ain el-Sira	Somaya el-Saadani
10.45	Coffee/Tea Break	
11.00	The Proposed Program and Package	Hoda Rashad & Nesrine Boghdady
11.45	Clarification Questions	
12.00	Critique of CCT's	Maxine Molyneux
12.30	Discussion	
1.00	Lunch	

Agenda

January 30, afternoon

Jan 30	Afternoon Sessions	Speakers
2.00	Can CCT's Empower? How?	Marlene Libardoni
2.30	Discussion	
3.00	Panel on CCT's in Brazil, Mexico, Chile, and Ecuador: Lessons Learned + film: Un Camino a la Esperanza (A Path to Hope)	Amparo Armas Davila, Marcelo Medeiros & Iliana Yaschine Arroyo
4.00	Coffee/Tea Break	
4.15	Discussion	
5.00	End of Day 1	

Dinner will be at 8.00 pm, venue to be announced

Agenda

January 31, morning

Jan 31	Morning Sessions	Speakers
9.30	Objectives and Goals of CCT's	Mercedes Gonzalez de la Rocha
10.00	Targeting and Family Selection	Heba el-Laithy
10.30	Conditions of CCT's and Graduation	Amparo Armas Davila & Barbara Ibrahim
11.00	Coffee/ Tea Break	
11.15	Monitoring and Evaluation	Roberto Wagner da Silva Rodrigues
11.45	State, Society and People: the Day-to-Day Running of CCT's	Roberto Wagner da Silva Rodrigues
12.00	The Right to Social Protection: Questions of Gender	Naila Kabeer
12.45	Wrap-up and Sythesis	
1.00	Lunch	

Agenda

January 31, afternoon

Jan 31	Afternoon Sessions: Research Design	Speakers
2.00	The Proposed Intervention: A List of Questions	Hania Sholkamy
2.15	Group Work Addressing Questions	
3.15	Coffee/Tea Break	
3.30	Presentation of Group Work and Design Discussion	Ragui Assaad
4.45	Wrap-up	
5.00	End of Day 2	

Agenda

February 3

Feb 3	Sessions
10.00	Meeting at the Ministry of Social Solidarity with the Minister and Advisors
1.30	Lunch on the Nile
3.00	Visit to Ain el-Sira (if possible)

Interviews in Slums 1

- Five households picked at random
- All are beneficiaries of one or more of three welfare sources:
 - State
 - Civil society
 - Mosques and ligan zakat
- All adults and children, who are not in schools, work but none in regular employment (cleaners, traders, on short term contracts in hospitals, offices)


Interviews in Slums 2

- Lady from Madabegh: Has five children and a co-wife in her husband's village in Sohag. He has taken micro-credit and a number of other benefits. Works as a maid and cleaner when she can. Husband broke her arm twice. She cannot work.
- Om Mohamed: has three children. Her husband has lost two fingers. He used to be a ta'miya maker and now trades in bric-a-brac and used goods. She took a loan but has fallen on hard times so had to sell her pots for 42.00 LE to repay her credit scheme debt.

Interviews in Slums 3

- Shadia is 39 and has four children: a girl in nursing school who takes 35 LE a month from school and two boys who dropped out from school in 1st and 3rd prep and who both work as mechanics and earn 50 le a week which they give to her and a girl in 4th primary benefits from school fee waiver. Her husband is an irregular in the tanning industry. She trades and rears goats. She received help from the MSS twice. Once, a man for whom she cleaned promised to get her a pension but she did not qualify so they gave her a one off l'ana for 200 LE which she used to buy clothes for her girls. The second time she got proof that they were in schools and got another 200 LE which she also used for clothes. Husband considers these transfers her own as she got them through her own hard work.


Interviews in Slums 4

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- Women have good information of what is available where and have been part of a number of initiatives including illiteracy classes, formalization, voting schemes (for MPs), health awareness, anti-circumcision campaigns, free medical care from state and NGOs, Ramadan bags, tuition waivers.

Interviews in Slums 5

- Families have bought their shacks (1500-5000 LE) but have no title
- Drugs are a major problem and source of insecurity
- Poverty is main reason for school drop-out/good job opportunities for children in tanneries
- Welfare has not been cumulative enough up to make a difference or create security
- Physical conditions are a major burden
- Position of slum major advantage
- Women are the providers of welfare

Conclusions from interviews

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- An integrated and coordinated program that targets capability poverty and that:
 - Works with young families
 - Provides multiple benefits
 - Relies on prolonged interaction with families
 - Is conditional on cooperation not on claims
 - Has developmental objectives, not a ‘band-aid’ mentality
 - Can best break the cycle of poverty and insecurity