



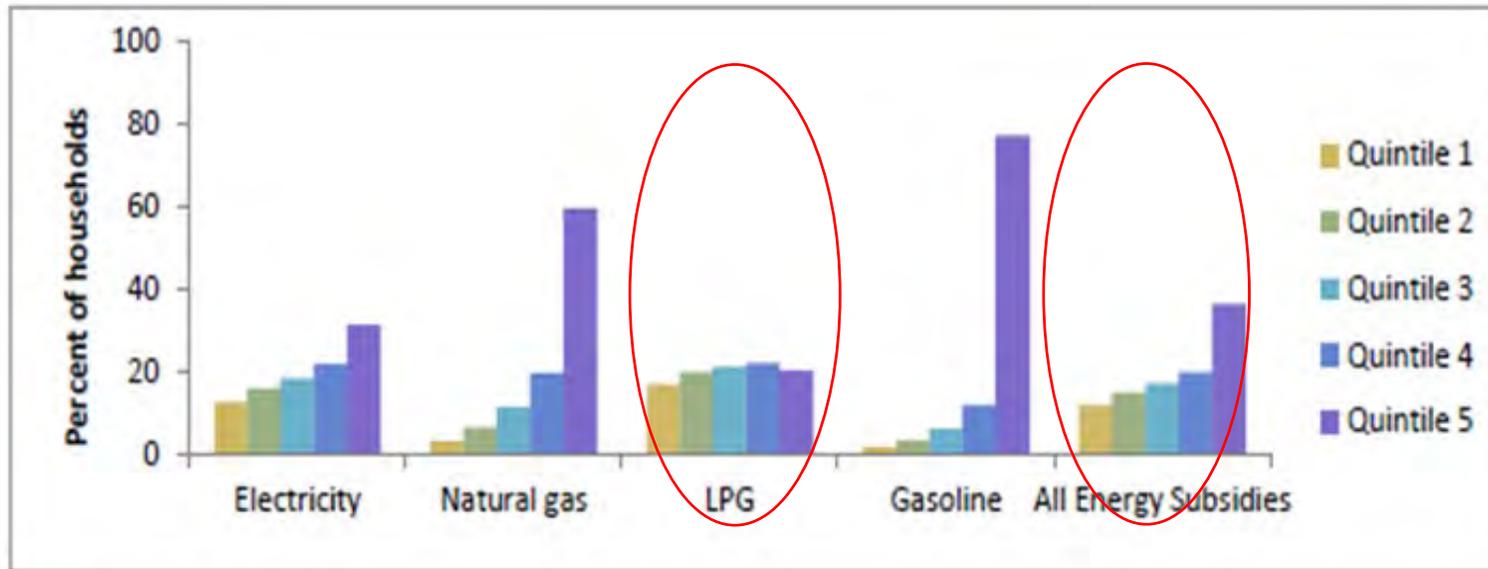
Arab Republic of Egypt  
Ministry of Social Solidarity



Subsidy & Economic Reform  
& Social protection

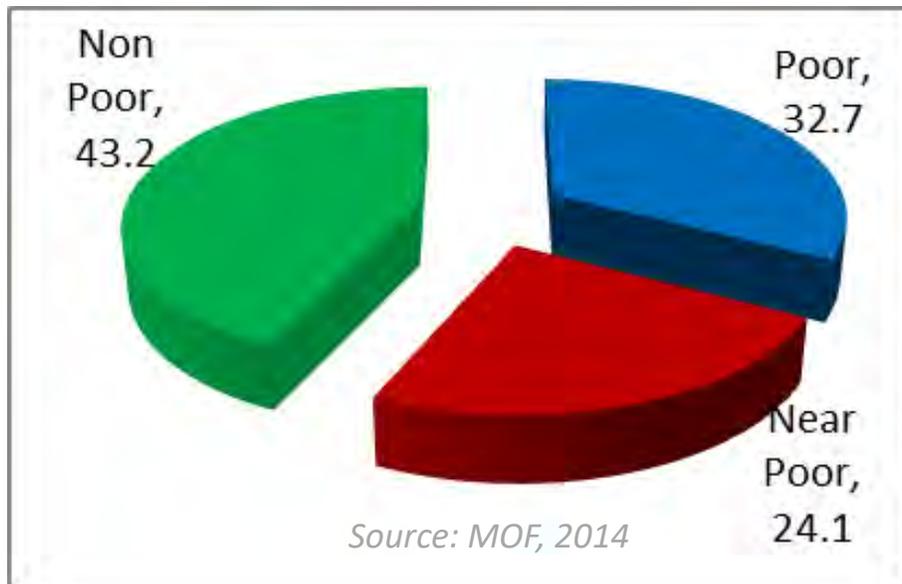
30 October 2018

# Non Inclusive Growth & Poor Targeting



Source: HIECS, 2013

Fuel subsidies (6% of GDP): were not only higher than health and education public expenditures combined, but also mainly benefiting the rich.



Source: MOF, 2014

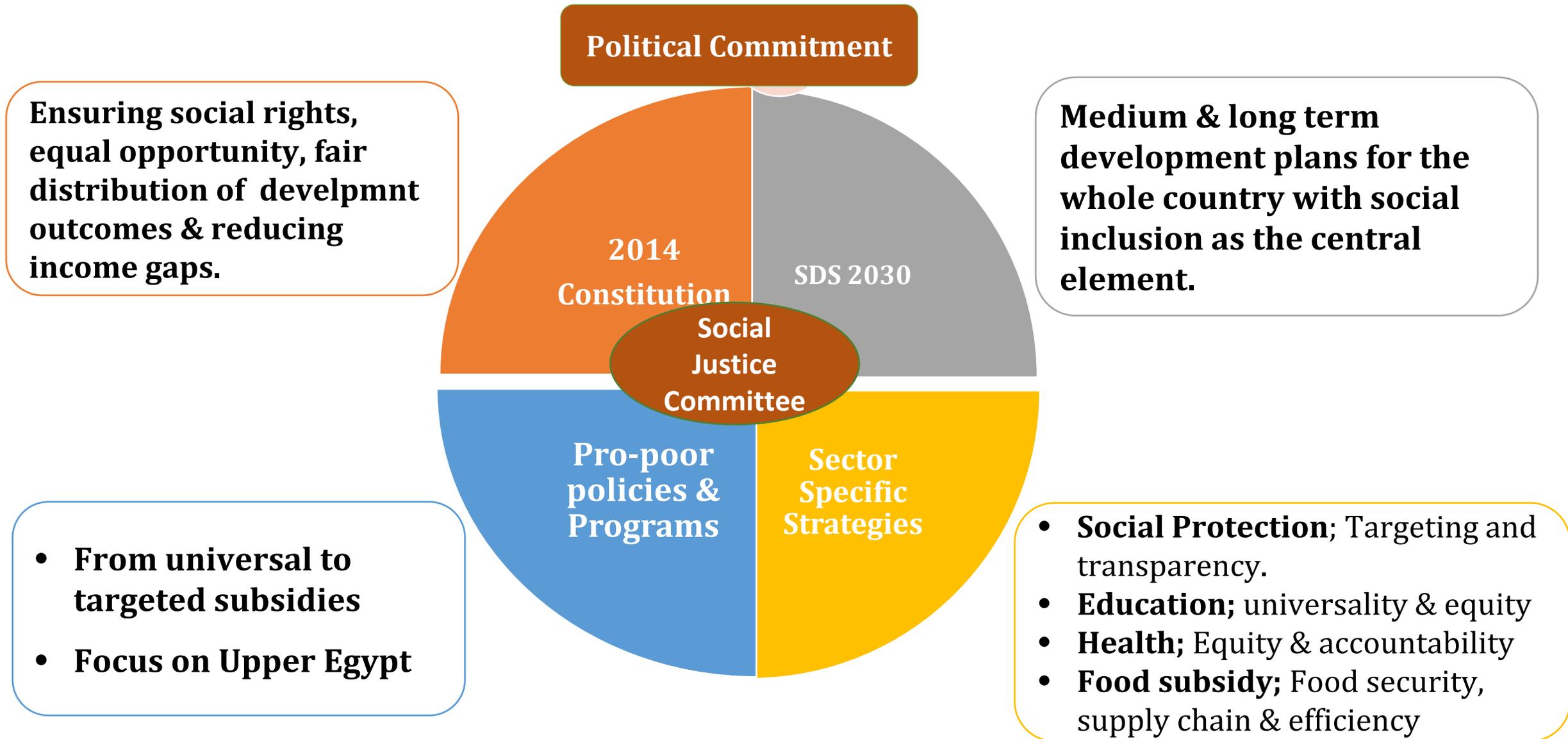


# Inflating Subsidy & Macroeconomic Instability

	2008-2009	2013-2014
Economic Growth (%)	4.7	2.2
Unemployment (%)	9.4%	13.2%
Subsidy budget (in billions)	94	> 225
Budget Deficit (% of GDP)	6.9	7.8

- 73% of the total subsidy goes to energy subsidy.. Expenditure on Health, Education & SP all were less than petroleum subsidy.
- Billions of subsidized money has been landing in the pockets of the large industries and higher income sector members.
- Poorly implemented energy subsidies are economically costly to taxpayers, added to their damage of the environment .

# Inclusive Growth, Macro-economic Stability & Social Justice



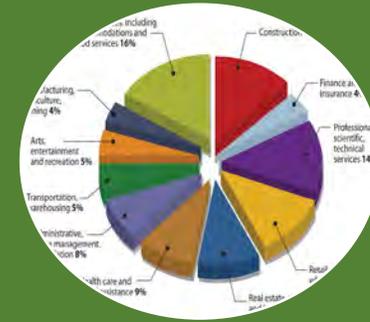
# Towards More Solid and Structured CCT/SSSN



Mapping the poor through better Targeting (Poverty Map, PMT, community targeting)



Unified National Registry with a dedicated social welfare ranking



Services' upgrading & budget SP sensitization



Anti-corruption measures & citizen engagement strategies



# Integrated Social Safety Net



Health Care



School Feeding



Food Ration Cards



Cash Transfer



Decent Housing



Emergency



Employment & FI



Insurance & Social Pension



Village/ Slum Development



تکافل و کرامت

# Takaful & Karama



Conditional cash transfer  
program  
“Takaful and karama”

5,630 village

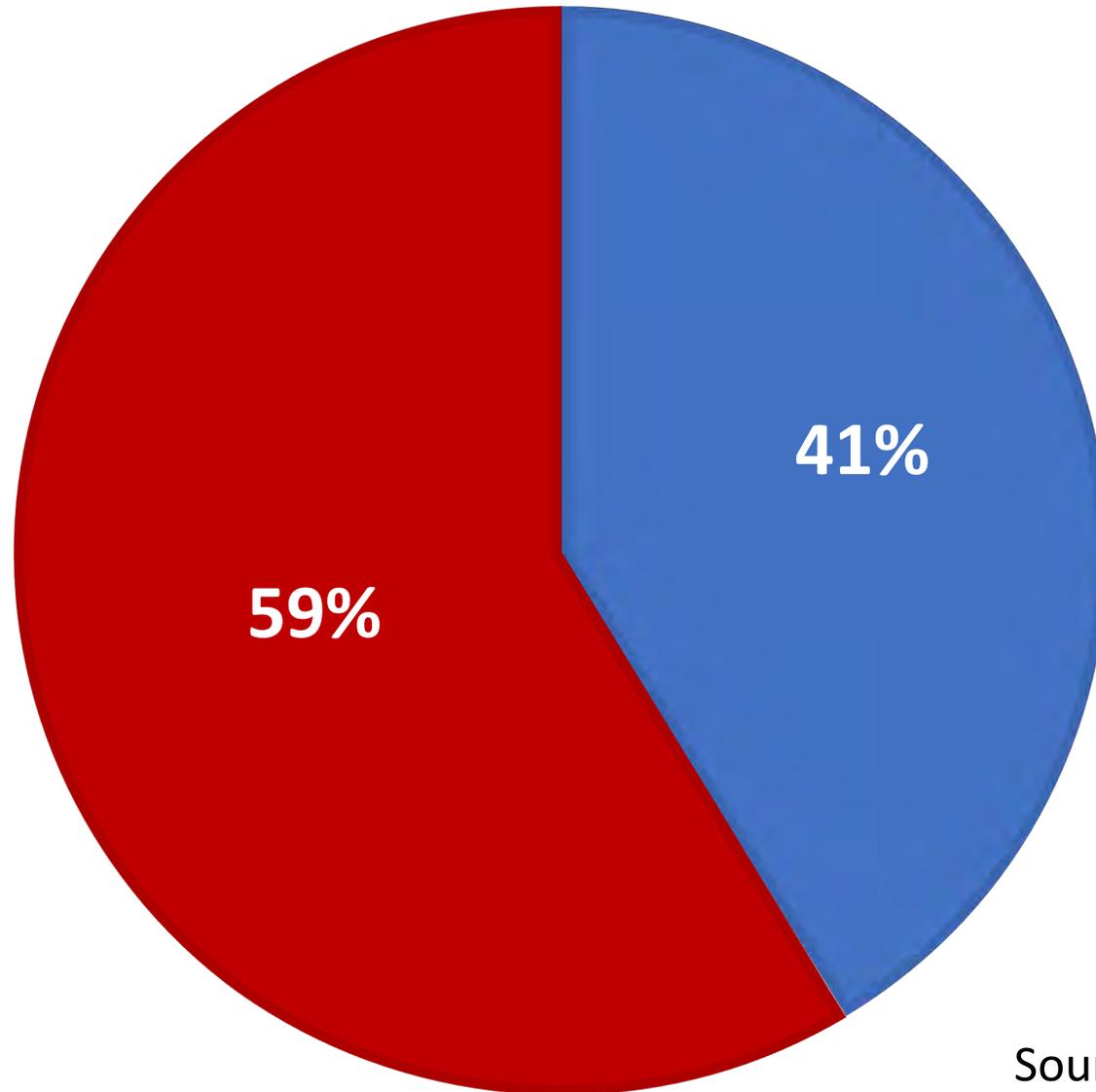
345 districts

27 governorates

100% coverage

# Acceptance vs Rejection

**Total registered  
5,4 million HH**



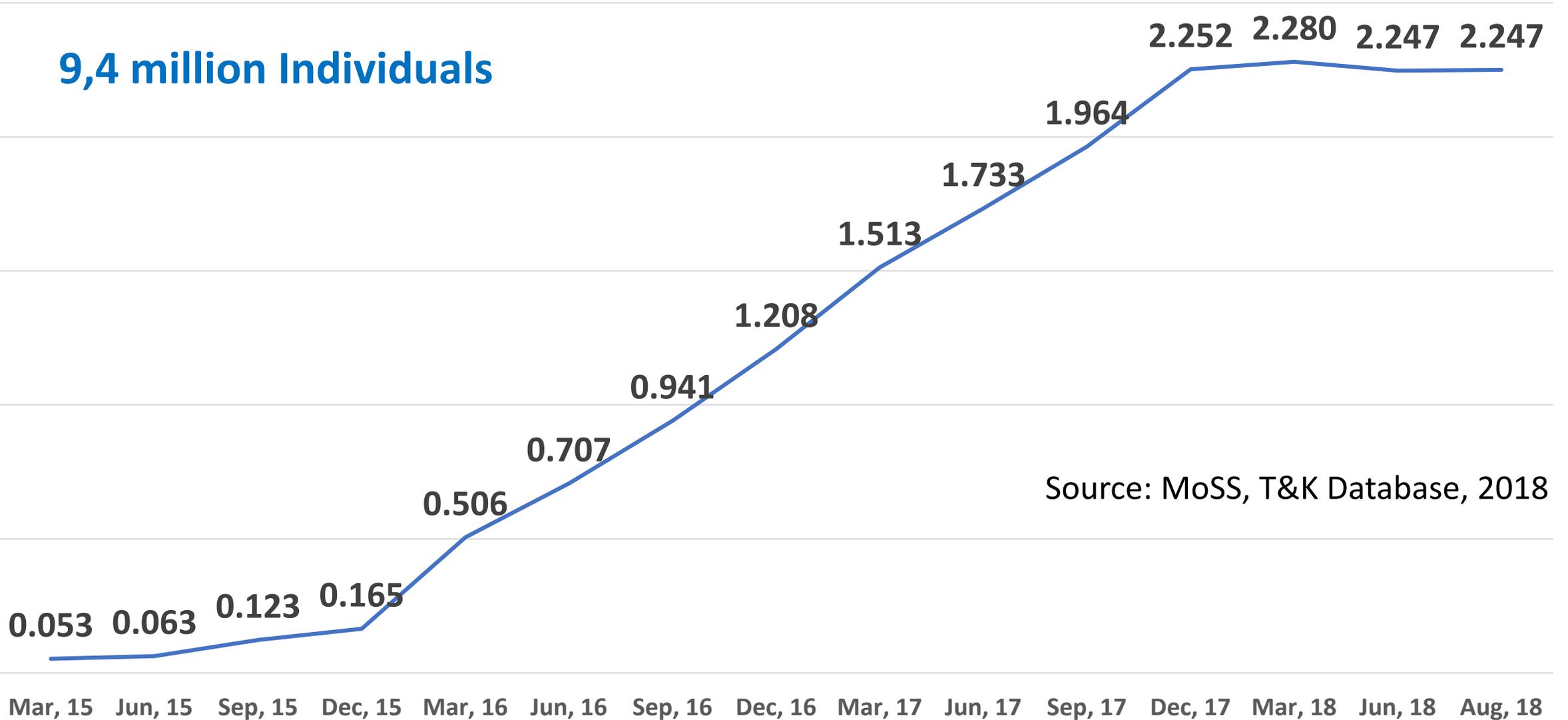
**Eligible  
2,247,200**

**Ineligible  
3,196,798**

Source: MoSS, T&K Database, 2018

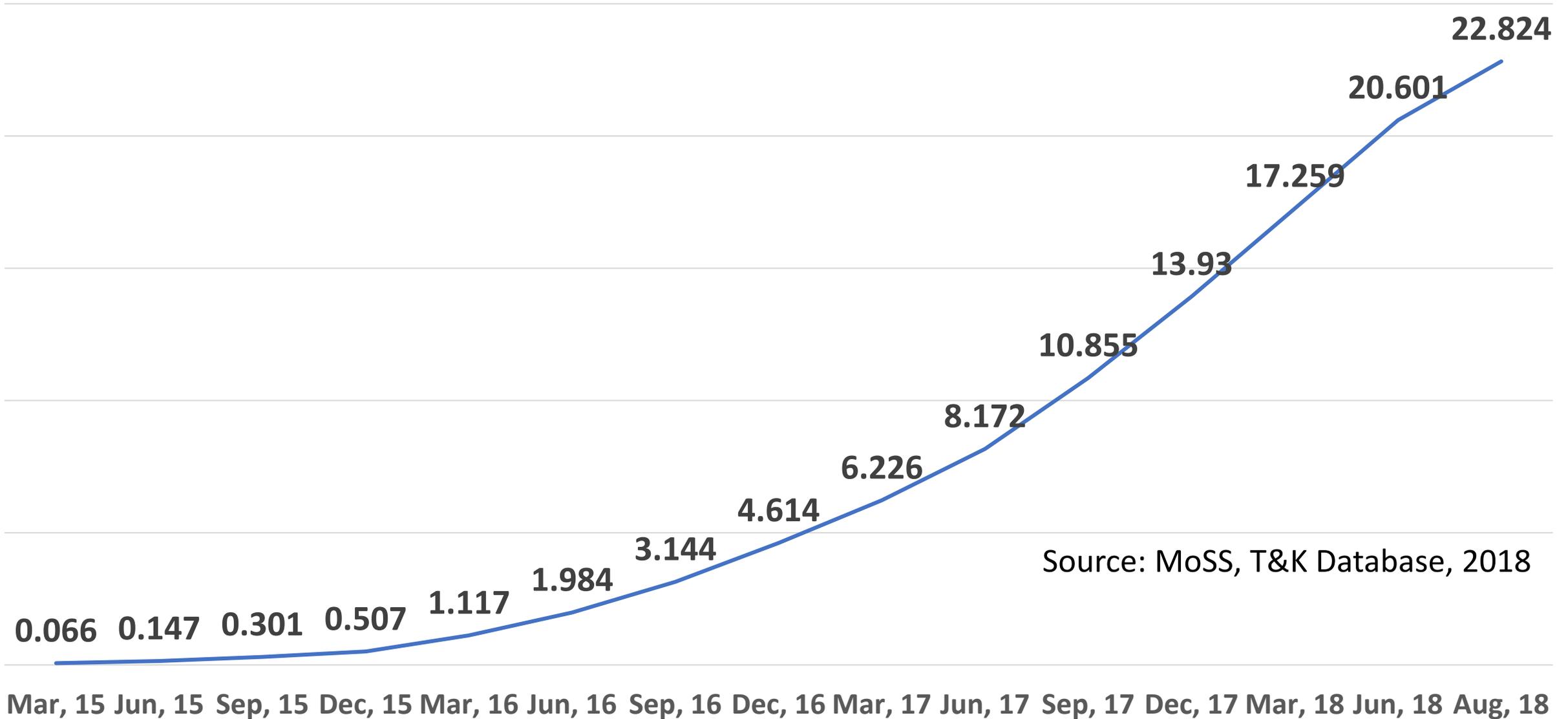
# T&K Beneficiaries

9,4 million Individuals



Source: MoSS, T&K Database, 2018

# Cumulative Cash Transfers (in billions)



# Equitable Targeting & Distribution of T&K

72%



Upper Egypt

23.70%



Lower Egypt

3.30%



Cairo

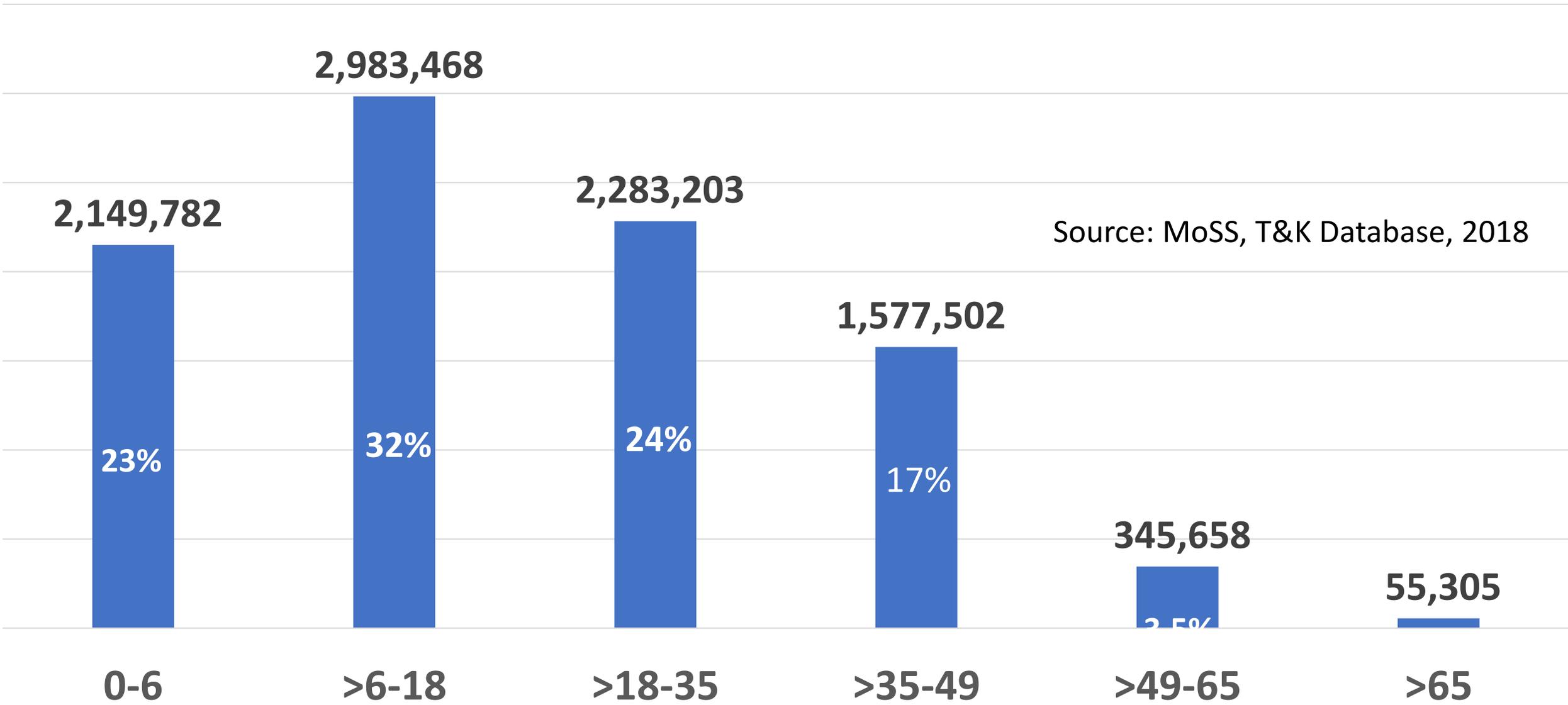
1.50%



Canal Governroates

Source: MoSS, T&K Database, 2018

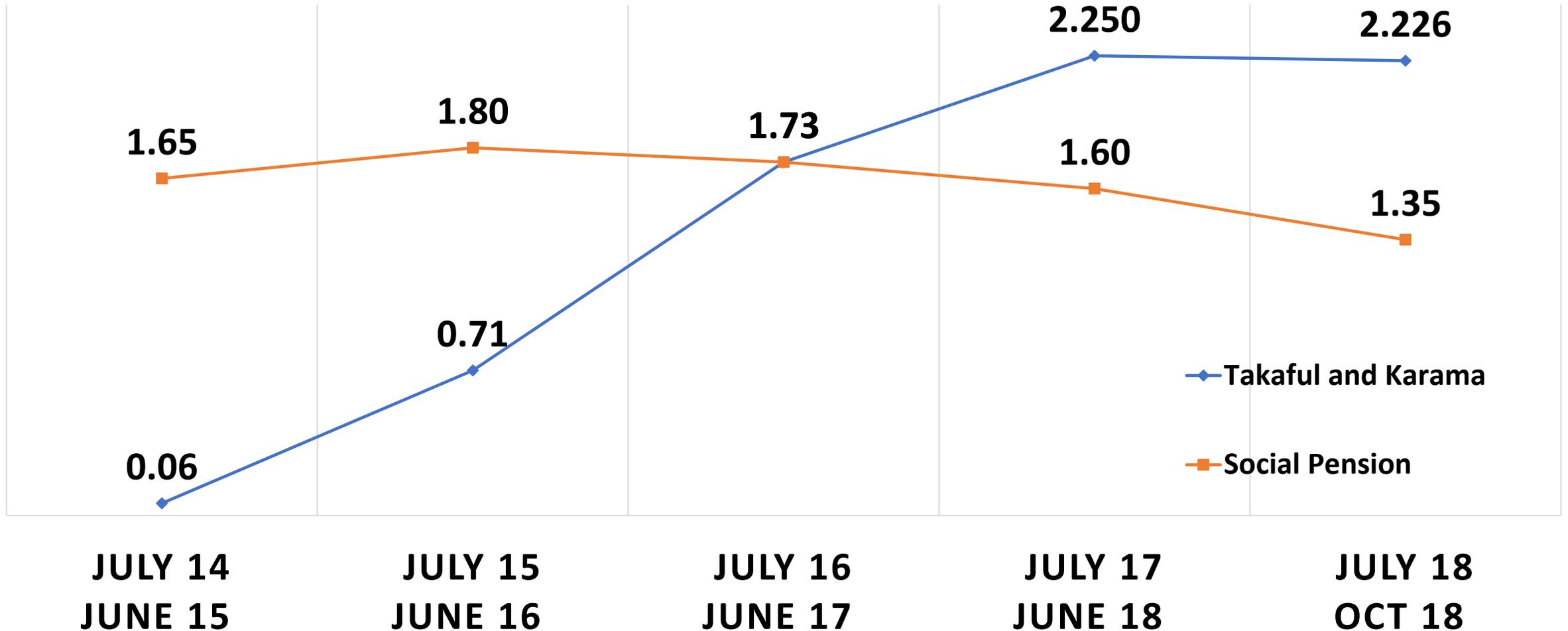
# Desegregation of T&K Beneficiaries By Age



Source: MoSS, T&K Database, 2018

# BENEFICIARIES FROM 2014 TO 2018 ( MILLIONS) TOWARDS ONE UNIFIED CASH TRANSFER PROGRAM

Source: MoSS Database 2018



# **Conditionality**

## **Investment in Human Development**

1. MoUs with ministries of Health, Education and Al-Azhar to ensure the following:
  - Children (0-6 years) to have updated vaccination booklets and growth monitoring, 4 times a year.
  - HH with children (6-18 years) to enroll them in schools – while complying with attendance rate 80% of school days.
  - Pregnant or lactating women are encouraged to attend reproductive health checks.
2. Extending electronic networks with MoH, MoE & Al-Azhar.
3. Training of 6,500 community workers and public service workers to conduct 2,340,000 HH visits.
3. T&K start applying conditionality by end of 2018.

# Functional-Medical Assessment of PwD To Issue Certificates



# **Functional Assessment of “Karama” Applicants and Beneficiaries**

1. The national roll-out plan covered all Governorates.
2. A new standardized medical-functional tool is developed and automated.
3. 327 physicians had their knowledge and capacities enhanced on the use of the new tool and examination techniques.
4. 8 trainers were hired by MoSS to monitor branches’ performance in all governorates.
5. Monitoring indicators were developed to monitor effectiveness and efficiency of results as well as quality of performance.
6. Since its start, nearly 589,000 conducted the medical functional assessment, with 46% eligibility for adults and 67% eligibility for children.

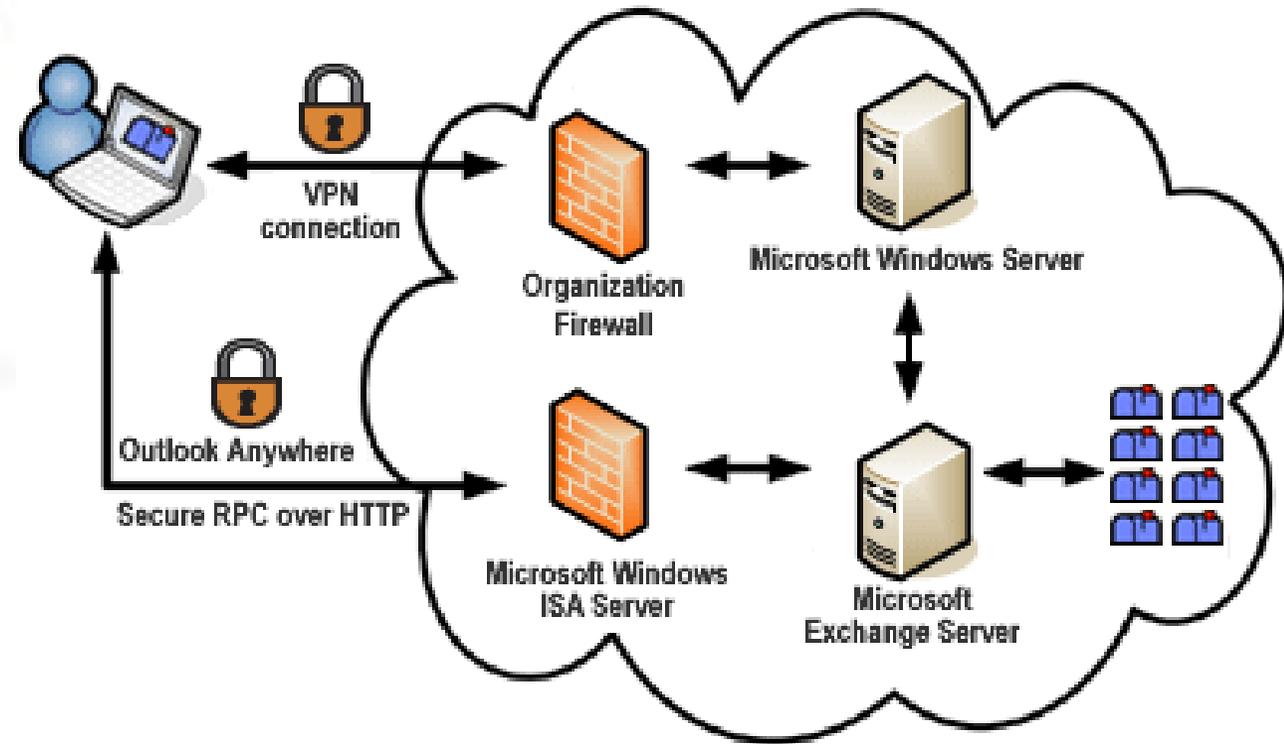
# Social Accountability Committees



# **Social Accountability Committees**

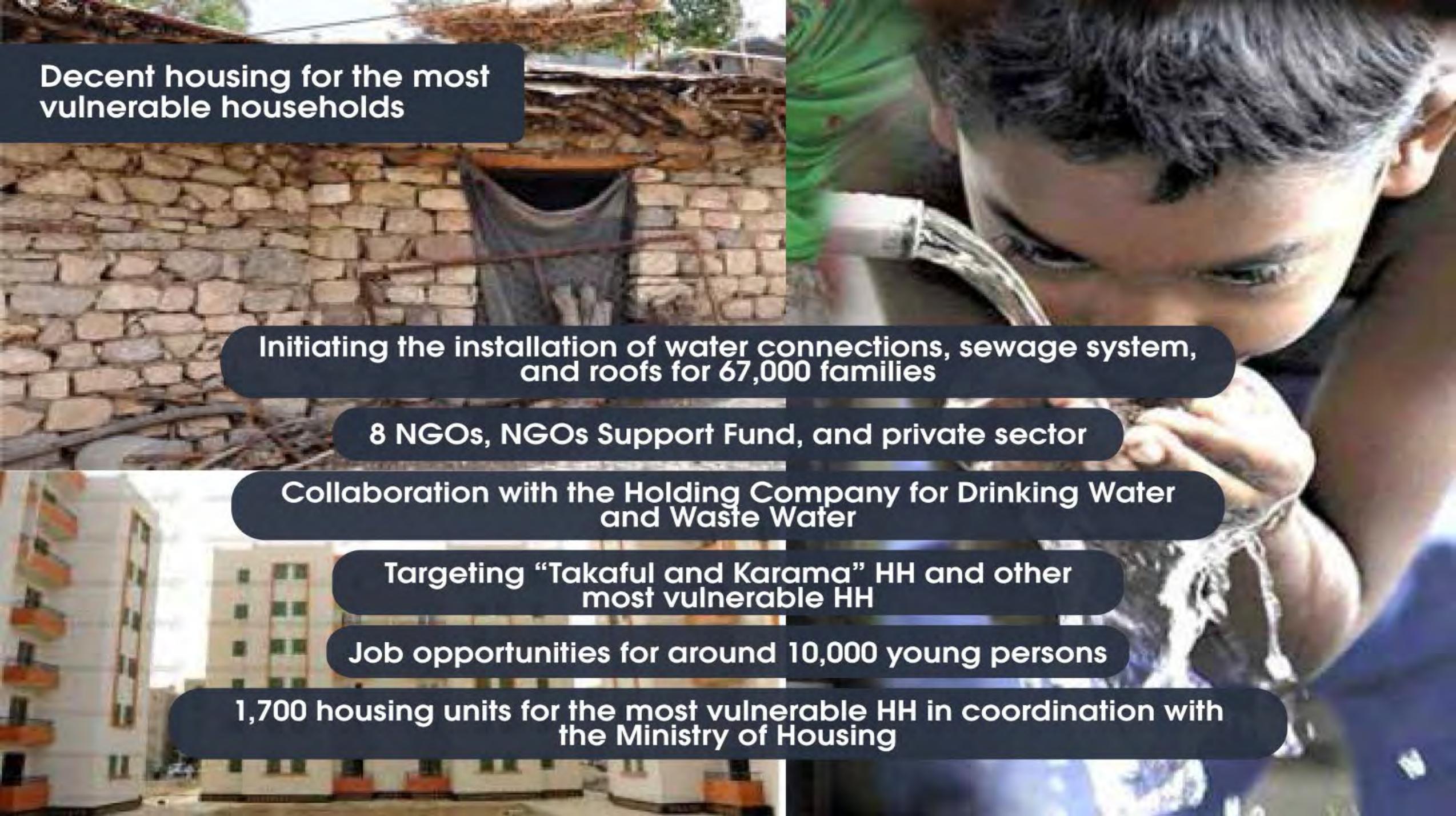
1. First experience of community targeting and monitoring services.
2. Coordination between Government officials and community leaders with representation of women and young people.
3. 1919 social accountability committees in 21 Governorates based on Governor's decrees and ending with Governorate Oath.
4. Enhancing knowledge and skills of 16,201 SAC members in 578 training workshops.
5. Capacity development of 91 trainers in MoSS, MoE, and NGOs.
6. Contribution of SAC to targeting, verification, conditionality, grievances and service monitoring.

# T&K Management Information System



# **T&K Management Information System**

1. Fully automated system.. (from registration till disbursement and post-service..)
2. Database including 24,5 million individuals.
3. Automated process for issuing medical commission reports.
4. Grievance and case management automated system, and hotline.
5. Social Accountability database.
6. Network linkage with MoPM&AR and MoH to screen birth & death data.
7. Network linkage with medical commission.
8. SIO/PIO linkage design to TKP database.
9. Replication with ACA nearly completed.
10. MoSS database replication with e-finance.



**Decent housing for the most vulnerable households**

**Initiating the installation of water connections, sewage system, and roofs for 67,000 families**

**8 NGOs, NGOs Support Fund, and private sector**

**Collaboration with the Holding Company for Drinking Water and Waste Water**

**Targeting “Takaful and Karama” HH and other most vulnerable HH**

**Job opportunities for around 10,000 young persons**

**1,700 housing units for the most vulnerable HH in coordination with the Ministry of Housing**



## Installation of Natural Gas Connections for the Most Vulnerable HH

Installation  
of natural  
gas pipes for  
the most  
vulnerable  
households

Natural gas  
reaching  
450,000  
families at  
total cost of  
EGP 900  
million

EGP 50  
million soft  
loans from  
Nasser  
National  
Bank

# **Forsa for Training, Employment & Livelihood**



# **FORSA SERVICE MODEL**

Persons of working age  
benefiting from cash  
assistance

## **Entrepreneurship**

Through partner NGOs &  
NSB and & other service  
providers: Mashrouak,  
MFIs, SFD

**MoSS Single Window Service**  
**Promotion of Forsa**  
**Registration of beneficiaries**  
**Information on services**  
**Counseling and Individual  
roadmap**

**Intensive Labor,  
construction and  
other mass and  
intensive labor  
opportunities**

## **Livelihood & micro- enterprising**

MoSS NGOs, livelihood,  
cooperatives, Gender-  
based, low-literacy  
entrepreneurship

**Formal employment**  
through  
collaboration with  
private sector,  
business  
associations

**Apprenticeship**  
Vocational  
training and  
outreach to small  
local employers &  
small industries +  
free tools' kit



**No Literacy with Takaful**

البرنامج القومي  
لمد مظلة الحماية الاجتماعية



تكافل وكرامة  
مصر بلا عوز

وزارة التضامن الاجتماعي  
مؤسسات التكافل الاجتماعي

# Two Are Enough



# Challenges for Integrated Social Protection

1. Hesitant buy- in of social protection from other stakeholders.
2. Limited capacities of civil servants and resistance to change
3. Fragile governance systems
4. Overpopulation
5. High level of illiteracy among the poor
6. strained private sector...
7. Hight unemployment rate
8. Weak basic and support services

# Way Forward

1. Law for unified cash transfer programs (3.2 million HH + 1 million HH)
2. Integrated SP Strategy & more coordination with NGOs & private sector.
3. Transparent and equitable distribution of subsidy reform budget.
4. Automation of all Social protection related services (MoHP, MoE, MoS, MoH...)
5. Constant cleaning up of data, verification measures and graduation of young HH.
6. Intense employment programs especially on agricultural
7. Enhancing Unified National Registry with more databases at the national level.
8. Communication & outreach campaigns on energy saving, food scraps saving and on social protection.



# Equitable development & Social Justice

Towards the change for the  
“Egypt” we want.