



جمهورية مصر العربية
وزارة التضامن الاجتماعي

Strengthening Social Protection Systems “Takaful and Karama”

Presented by H.E. Minister Ghada Waly



MEXICO

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FORMS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN EGYPT



Health care
for poor people



School
Feeding



Ration cards



Conditional
Cash Transfer



Social
Housing



Upgrading
poor villages

Labor-intensive
projects



Insurance
& Pensions



Slum Development
Fund



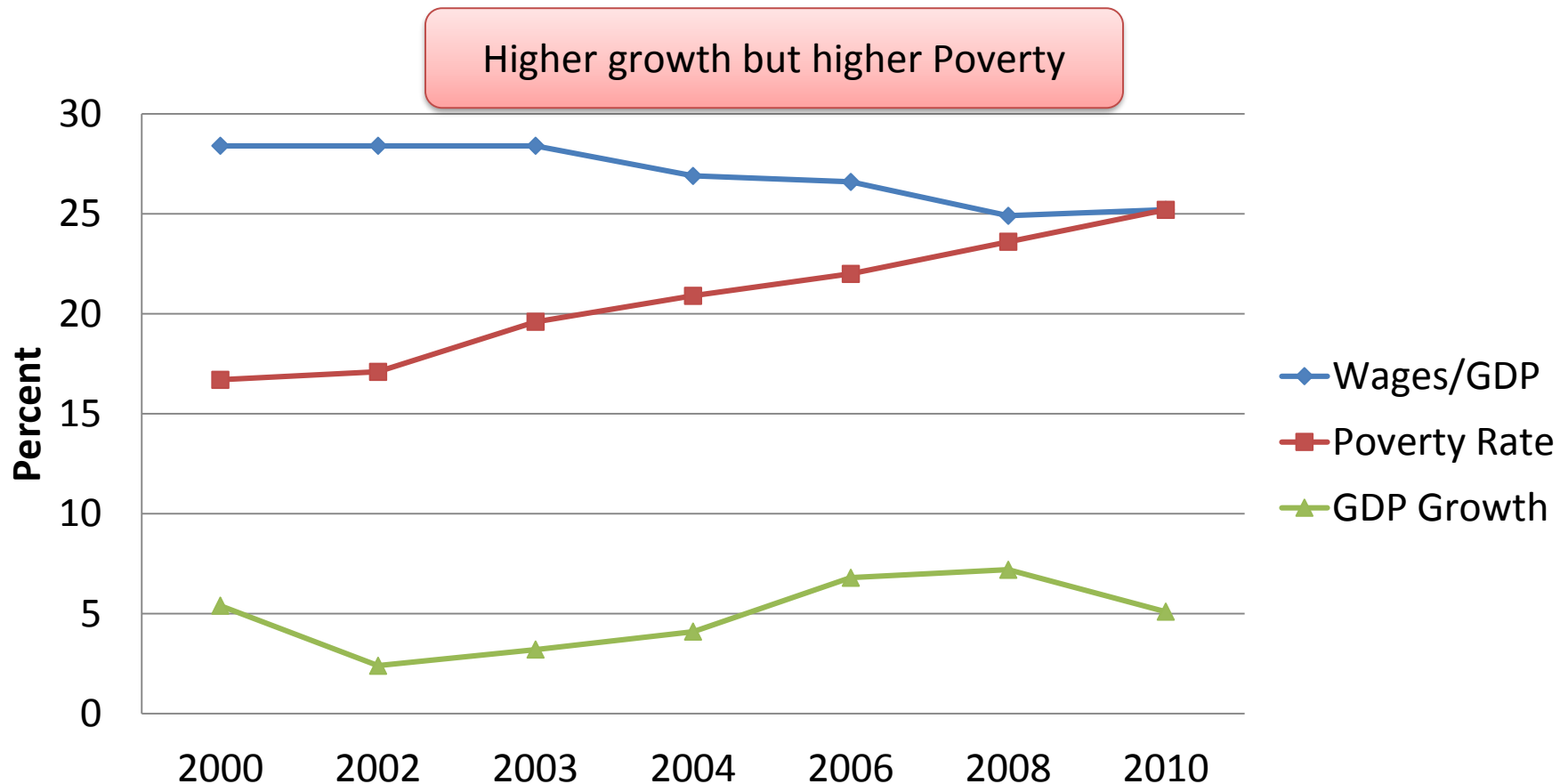
تكافل وكرامة

مصر بلا عوز

Source: WDI, 2014

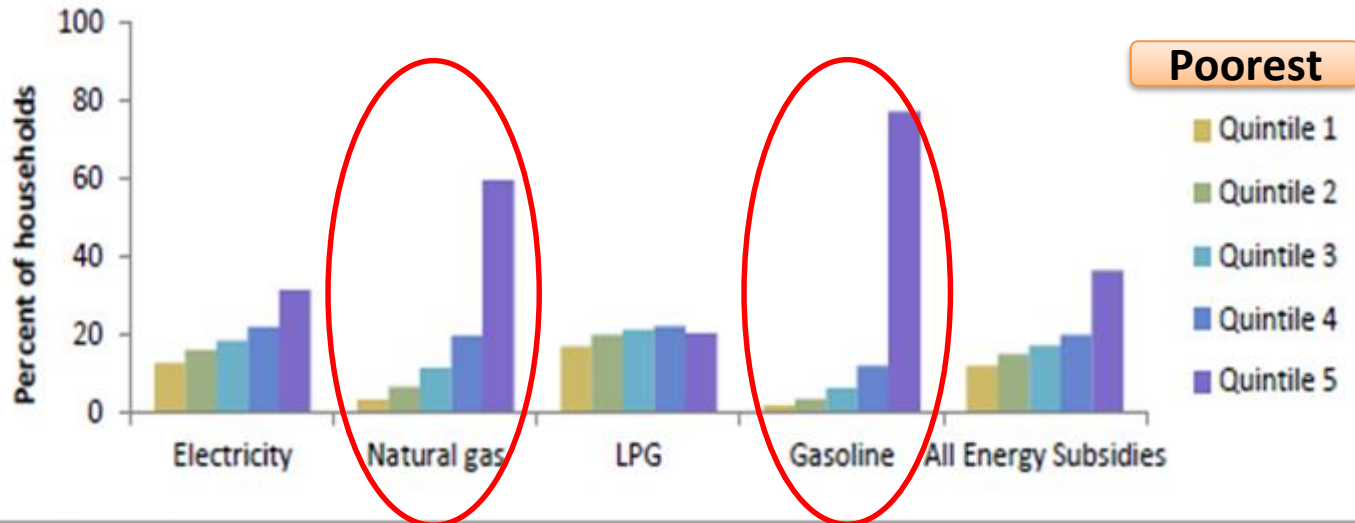
(2005-2011) Economic Growth only is not Enough

- Egypt has been following the “Growth first” model of Economic growth.
- This led to 5-7% growth rates without enough social inclusion



Source: WDIs, 2014

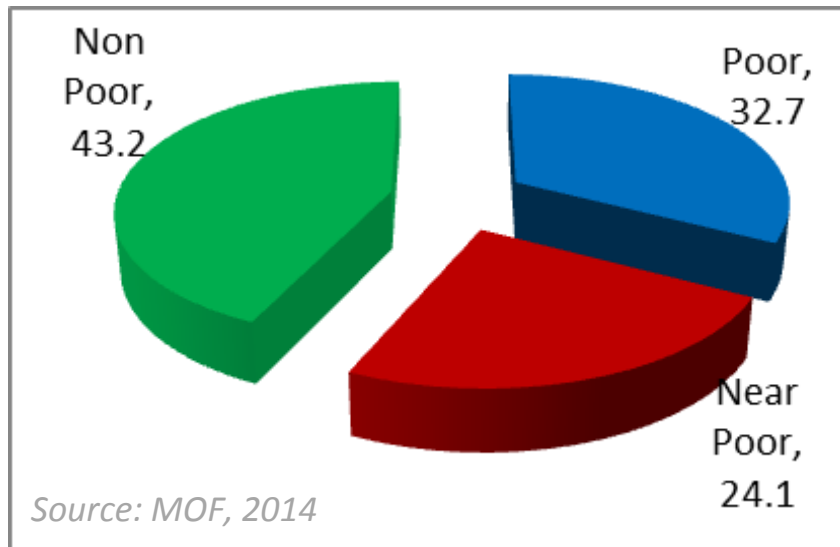
Egypt's growth has not been inclusive; Poor Targeting



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

Source: HIECS, 2013

The Old Cash Transfer Programs is Poorly Targeted with Less than one third of the beneficiaries being poor



DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SAFETY NET

The Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) is mandated to reform the Social Safety Net and expand its coverage, with a long-term plan to reach 3 million poor HHs with emphasis on building effective targeting and efficient **systems**.



HEADING TOWARDS SOCIAL INCLUSION

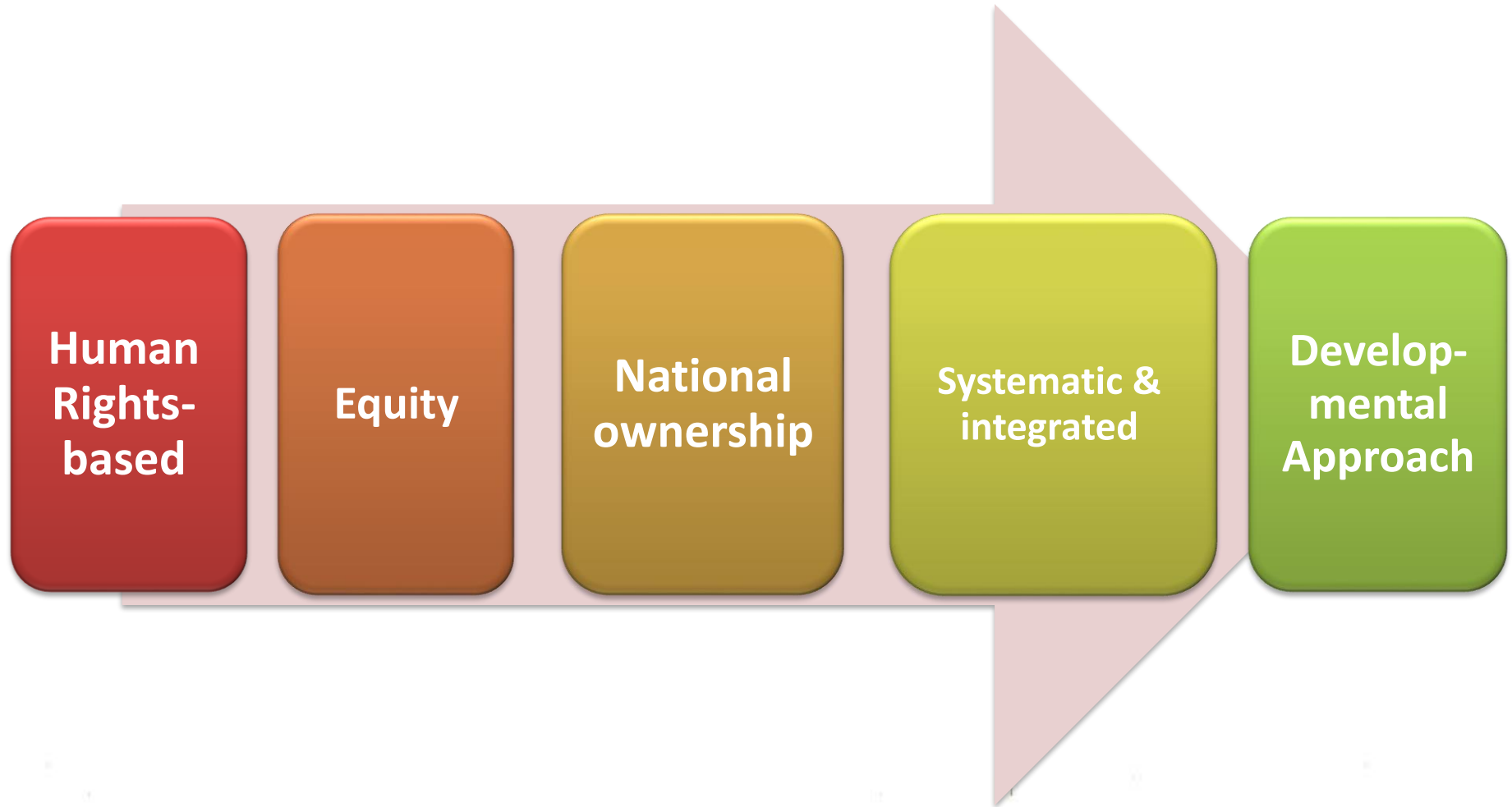
The plan is to set aside nearly 15% of savings from subsidy reforms for social investments including:

- Safety net programs
- Targeted food subsidy
- Free health insurance for the poor
- Improving basic services especially in poor villages
- Other social programs to mitigate economic risks and alleviate poverty.

ASPECTS OF IMPROVING SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS IN EGYPT

1. Moving to the approach of “Conditionality to invest in children and fulfill their basic rights (health, education, nutrition and protection).
2. Automation of the social protection system, to enhance transparency and to eliminate human error and potential corruption.
3. Maximize coordination between government services to adopt an integrated approach and to boost collective efforts.
4. To expand better outreach efforts and ensure that remote and deprived areas and to people who lack knowledge about their social rights.
5. Strengthening verification and grievance mechanisms and improve measures to build trust and accountability.
6. To limit the period of unconditional cash transfer to 3 years liable for revision and re-support poor & vulnerable groups and empower “abled” people to seek income-generation opportunities.

PRINCIPLES OF TAKAFUL AND KARAMA PROGRAMS



TAKAFUL AND KARAMA ELIGIBILITY

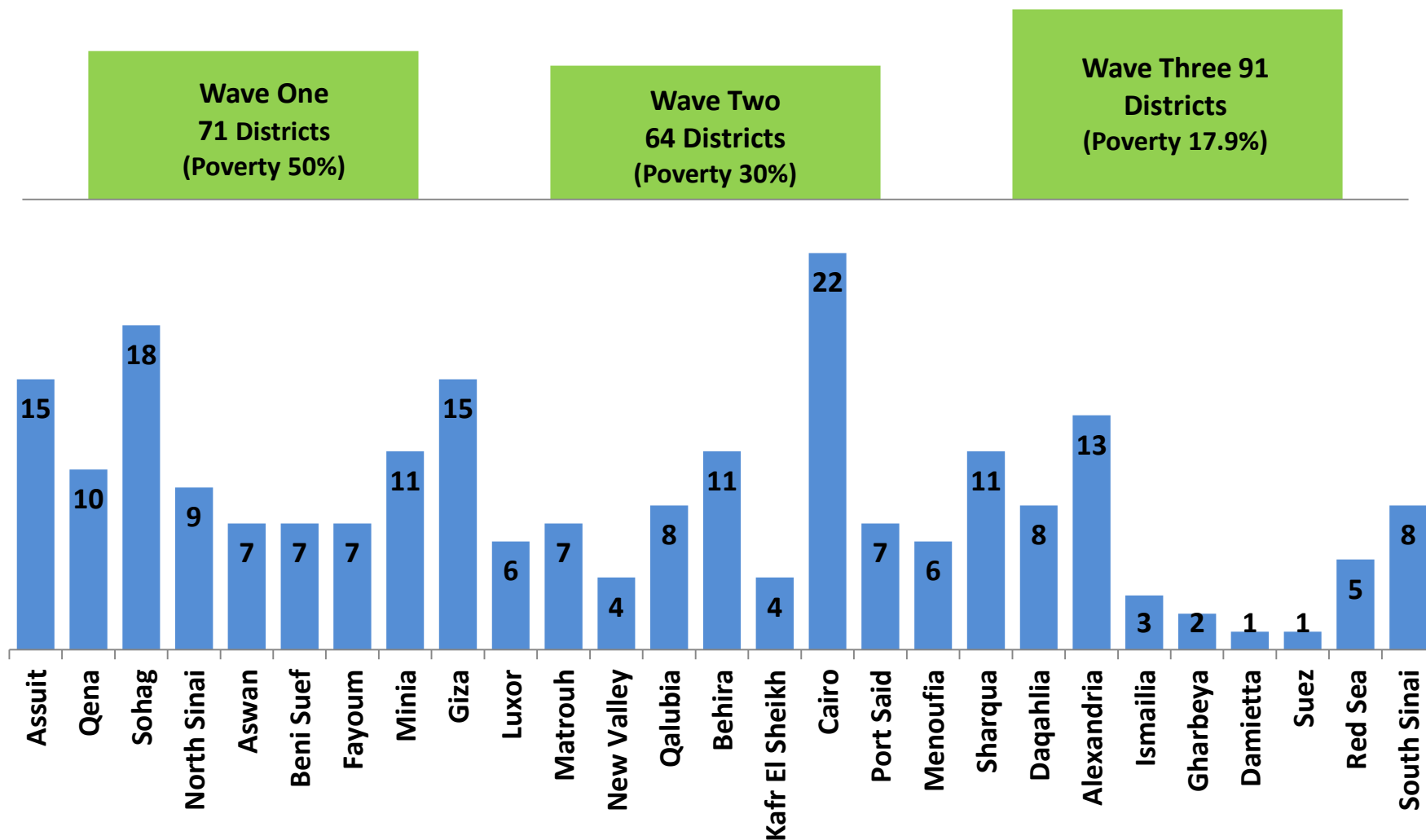
Takaful is a family income support program to ***families with children (0-18 years)***, and is aimed to produce human development outcomes, specially nutrition, maternal and child health, and school enrolment and retention.

Karama is a social inclusion program to persons, specifically the ***elderly 65+ and the disabled*** who cannot work, and is aimed to provide social protection and decent life for the most vulnerable persons.

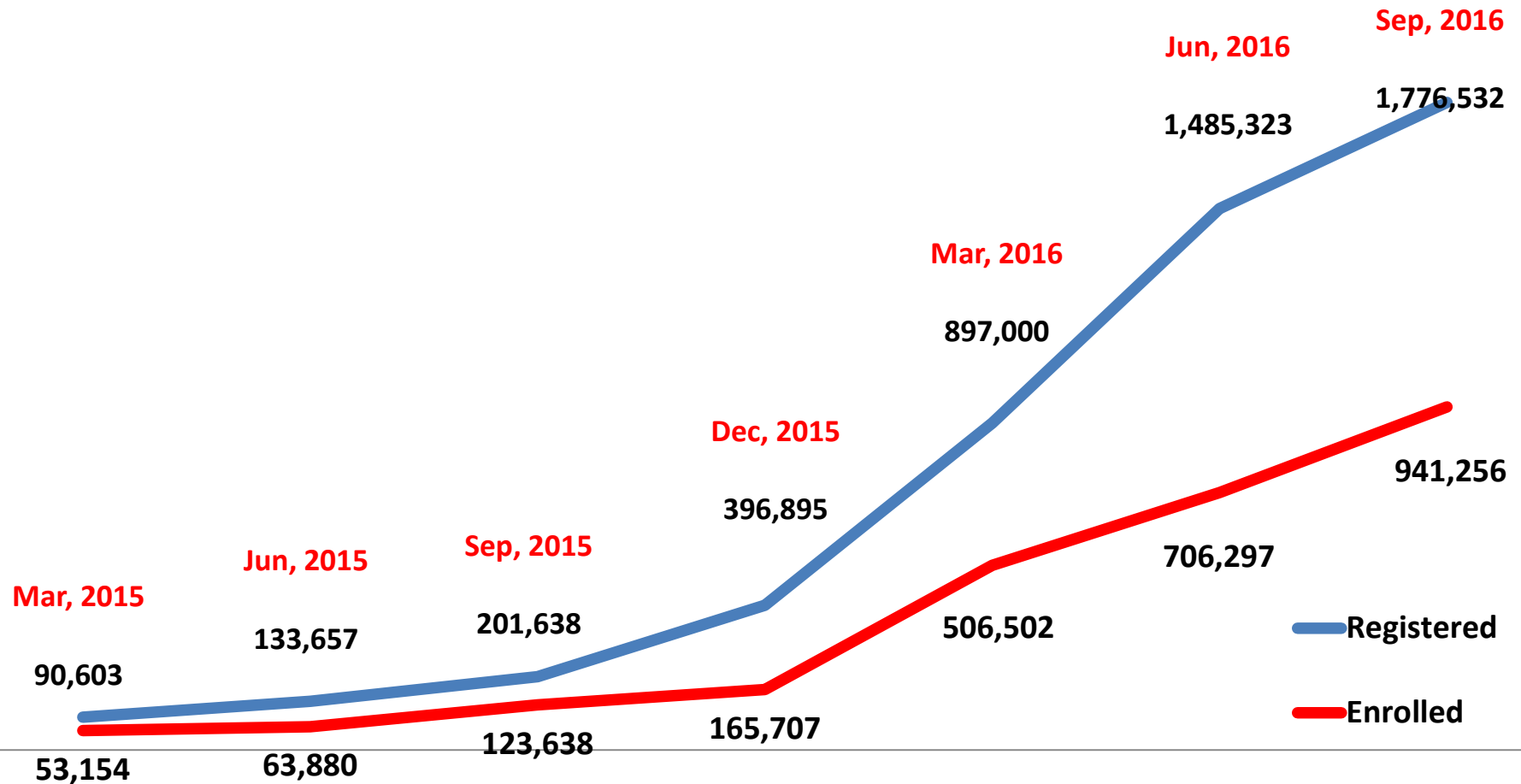
ACHIEVEMENTS OF “T&K” PROGRAM

1. Completion of targeting tools and of system automation.
2. Signed protocols of partnership with ministries of Education, Health, Interior, Planning and Administrative Development.
3. 4000 social workers & researchers had their capacities developed to fill questionnaires (1250 from MoSS and 2750 independent researchers).
4. Launched the program in 18 Governorates (including 100 districts and 1800 villages), while having 1,776,500 HH enrolled (7,7800,000 individuals) out of which 941,000 HH proved to be eligible (4,480,000 individuals).
5. TK budget is funded at 80% from MoF and 20% from WB loan.
6. Verification was done and 10% is freezed to verify their ineligibility.
7. Developed verification and grievance mechanisms.
8. Started developing social accountability committees at the community level to enhance collective responsibility.
9. Formed T&K Ambassadors from media people to promote T&K and raise community awareness.

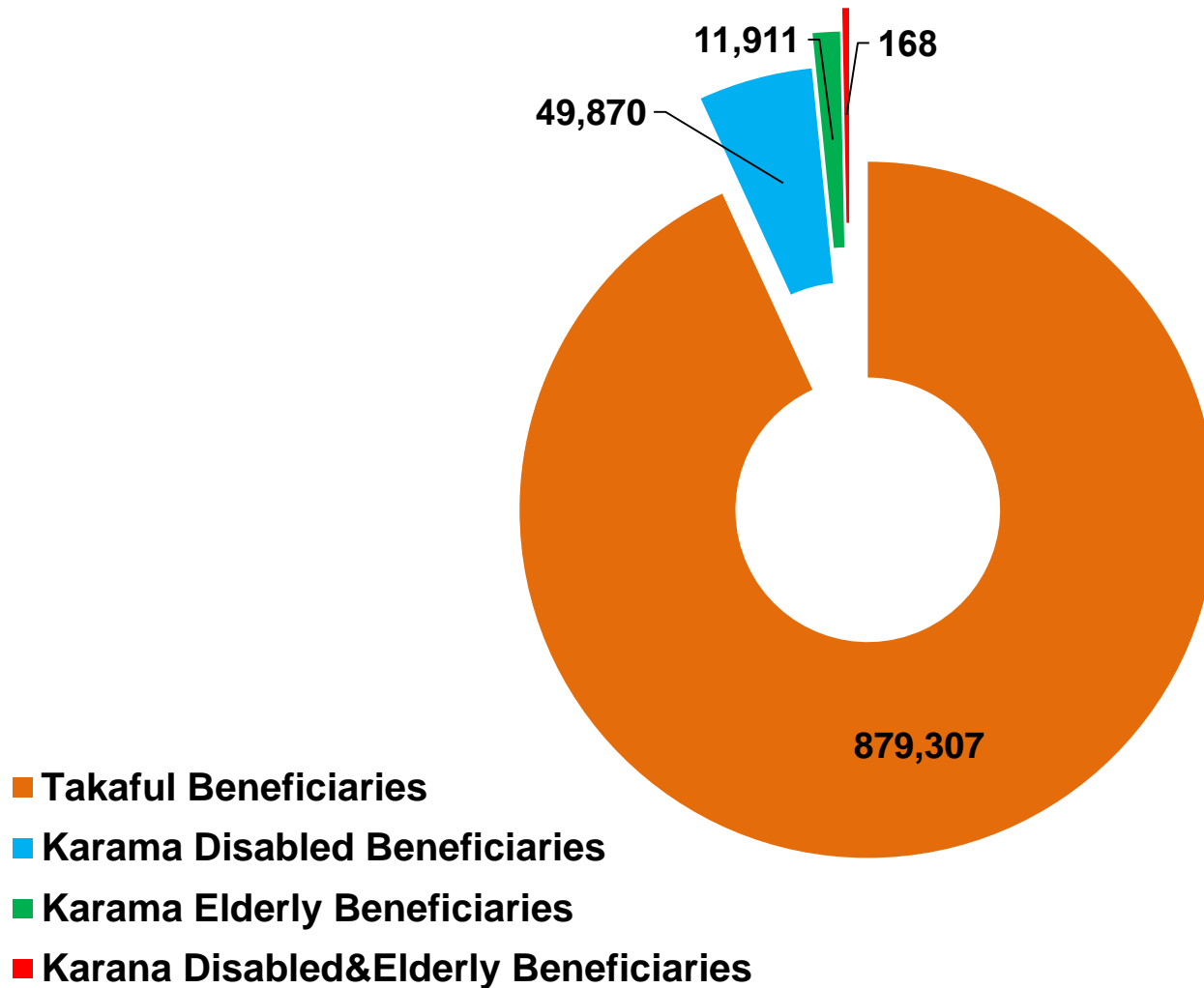
TKP's 226 Roll Out Districts in the 27 Governorates



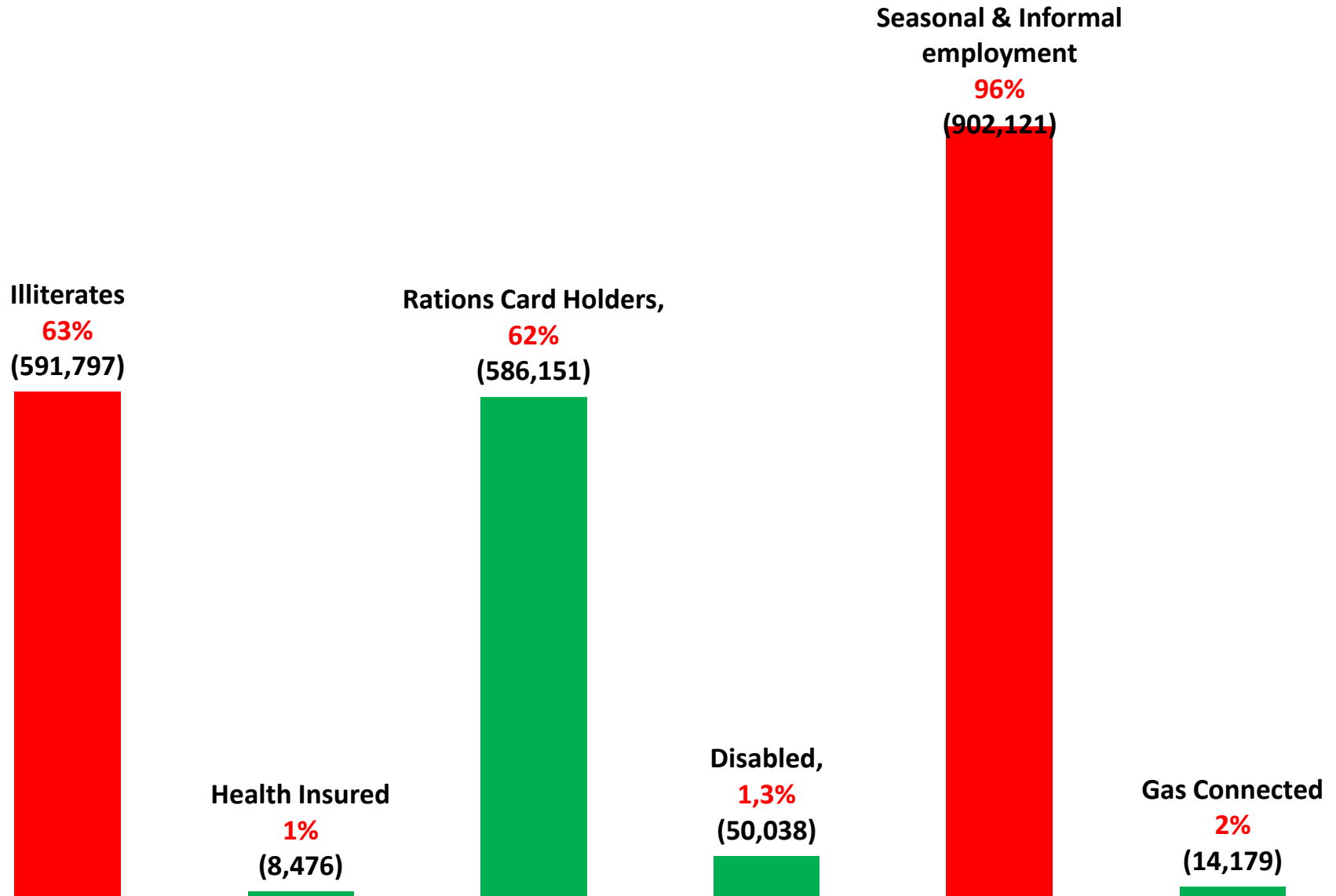
Trend Graph of TKP's Enrollment Across Quarters



Distribution of TKP's Enrolled Beneficiaries by Type



Profile of TK Beneficiaries



DRIVING FORCES TOWARDS SUCCESS

1. Presidential and Prime Minister decrees legalizing the program and legitimizing its national identity.
2. Budgeting TK as a major national social protection program (MoF).
3. Social Justice Committee and its positive role towards government coordination.
4. Readiness of non-government entities to positively collaborate (MoH, MoE, MoI, MoF, MoPMAD, MoA).
5. Developing Unified National Registry on national basis.
6. Focusing on community participation and mobilizing public accountability... thus community as actors not receptors.
7. Opening channels for grievances and building trust between state and society.

Equitable development
and Social Justice....

Towards the change for
the Egypt we want.

