
Bab Amal - 'Door of Hope'

Graduating the Ultra Poor

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Our philosophy

Sawiris Foundation follows the philosophy of effective altruism

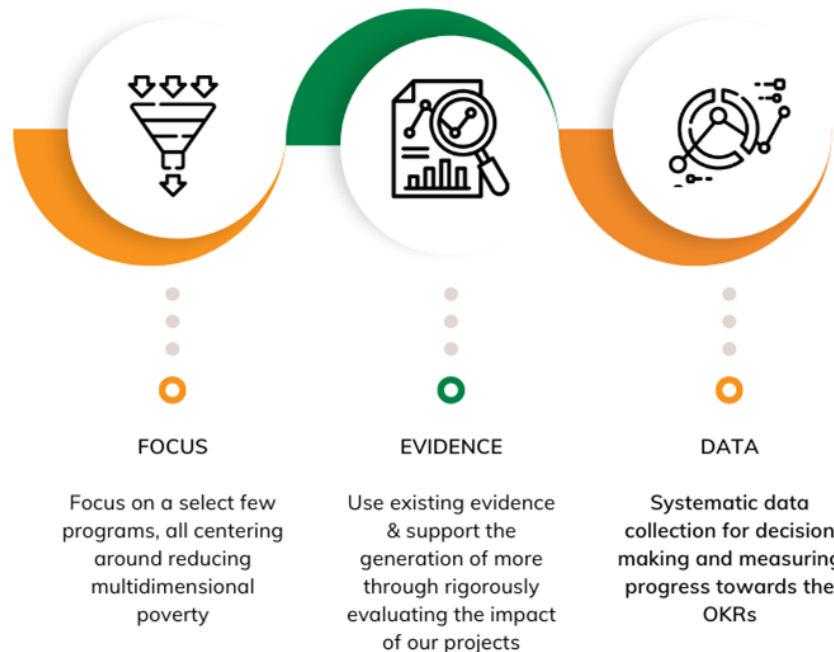
- Evidence-based organization (building on, generating and analyzing data)
- Maximizing impact (better targeting, effectively implemented interventions with possibility to expand and scale)



DOING

GOOD

BETTER





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Our Work at the Foundation



Goal 1: Reducing Multidimensional Poverty

Outcome 1:



Extremely poor households and individuals are socially protected

Outcome 2:



Poor households are able to cover their basic needs

Outcome 3:



Students' learning outcomes have improved for poor and extremely poor children aged birth to 18 years old



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Goal 2: Empowering Change Agents

Outcome 4:



High-potential individuals have improved their qualifications through the provision of merit-based scholarships, higher education preparatory programs and executive education programs

Outcome 5:



High impact individuals are recognized for their contributions to enriching Egyptian literary culture

Outcome 6:



Implementing partners have undergone capacity building to deliver effective programs within the most vulnerable communities

Bab Amal

Scaffolding households out of
extreme poverty



Outcome 1:



Extremely poor households and
individuals are socially
protected

The Story of Bab Amal





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What
Why
Where
How
Who

The approach of Bab Amal



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WHY choose this approach

Traditional poverty reduction and microfinance programs are not reaching the poorest



Other than low incomes, the extreme poor face multidimensional barriers:

Socially



Culturally

Economically

Financially





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WHY choose this approach

It offers a comprehensive solution;
protection - prevention - promotion



It is aligned with SDGs, National Vision
as well as SFSD strategic direction

1 NO
POVERTY



It has proven significant positive
outcomes - adapted to 50 different
countries (positive impact after 3, 7,
and 11 years



It is sustainable and has long term
benefits





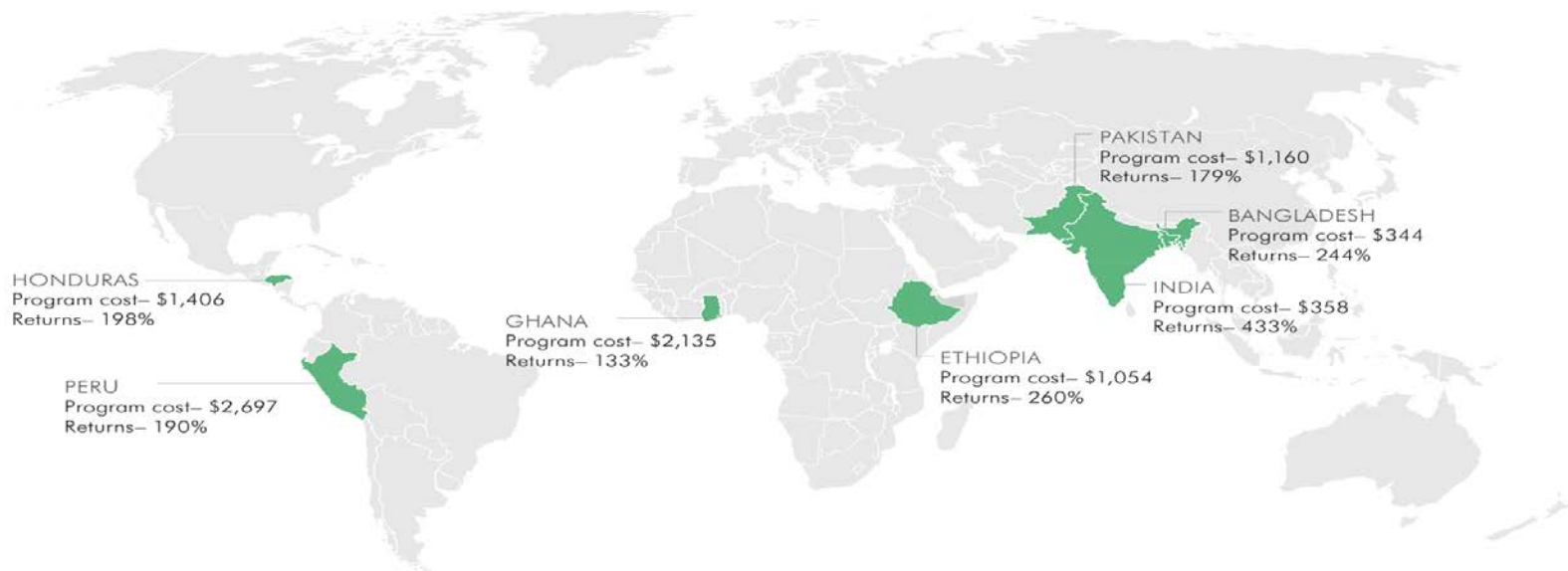
WHAT is the approach

The Ultra Poor Graduation Approach is a combination of comprehensive, multidimensional and sequenced interventions that create a 'big push' to propel the extreme poor from poverty.



Why?

FIGURE 5: GRADUATION PROGRAM COST AND RETURNS PER PARTICIPANT BY COUNTRY¹⁴





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Is it relevant to the context?

How is SFSD adapting this approach

Implementing Partners



**Giving
Without
Limits
Association**
Assiut



**Egyptian
Human
Development
Association**
Sohag

Evaluation and Technical Assistance Partners



Principal Investigators



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Where is the program being implemented?

- In Egypt's poorest governorates according to the MPI index and the HEIC survey



Sohag

Alfath

Assuit

Abanoub

Sahel
Selim

Assiut

Almonsha

Saqolta

Tahta

When we collected our impact evaluation data

- A first follow-up survey was conducted around 22 months after the start of the program.
- Second follow survey the 40-month follow-up survey was similar to the earlier surveys

Impact evaluation outcomes measurements

- A household survey that covers a range of topics, including socio-demographics, education, labor market status, agricultural and non-agricultural activities, remittances and transfers, savings, consumption patterns, food security, and experiences with shocks.
- An individual questionnaire that delves into aspirations for children, decision-making dynamics, time allocation, women's mobility, gender roles, physical and mental health, livelihood strategies, and financial matters.
- A beliefs module is answered only by the female designated beneficiary. It explores women's perceptions regarding their hypothetical participation in various economic activities..

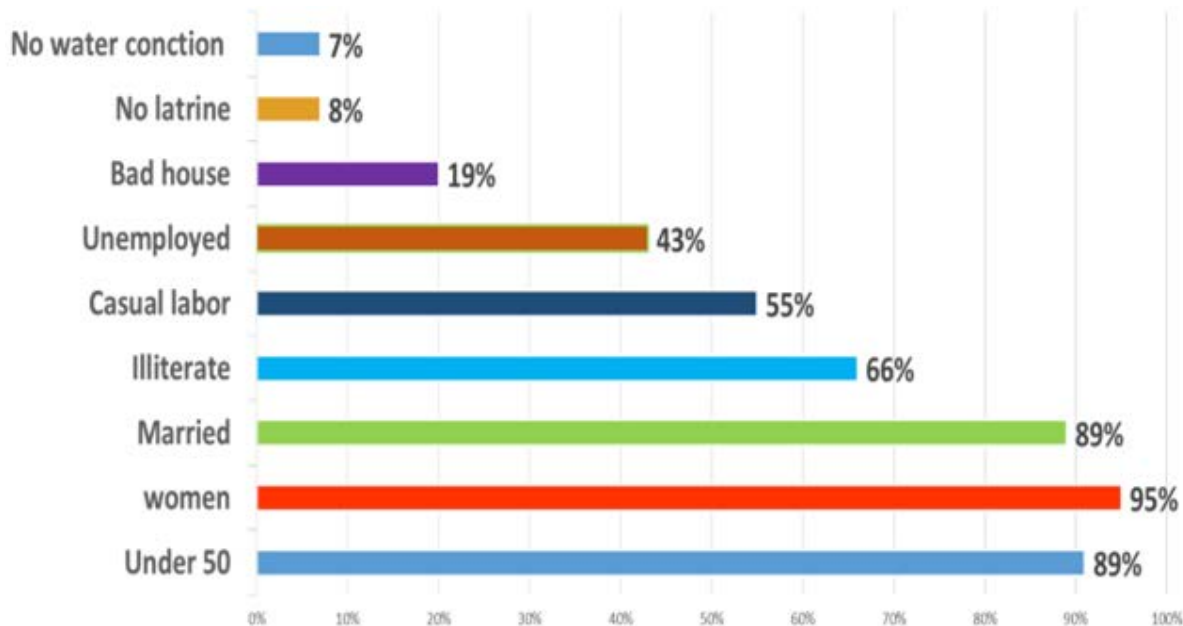


Who are the beneficiaries of the program?

The Bab Amal program targets the **extremely poor households**

- People living on less than **1.25\$** a day
- Those deprived in most of the **basic needs**

Beneficiaries Profile



Hybrid Targeting

Step 1

Geographic Targeting

- Using Egypt's poverty map to identify **poorest governorates** (Sohag and Assiut) and **villages**
- Split villages to sub areas called **agglomerations** to be used as unit of randomization

Step 2

Household Targeting

- Hybrid, combination of census data on households identified in step 1 to generate **proxy means testing scores**

Step 3

Community-based Targeting

- Community- based targeting via communities leaders and representatives



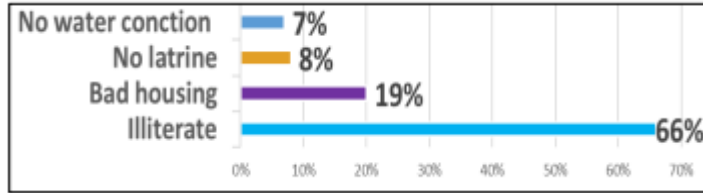
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The adapted interventions and recent progress

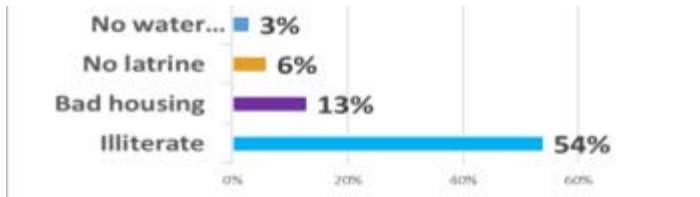


Social Protection

Before Bab Amal interventions (2018)



After (2021)



Consumption Support

- 400 EGP for 8 months
- Non-beneficiaries of Takaful and Karama Program
- Egypt Post Account - ATM card

Linkages

- Basic Services
- Health, education, national ID, clean water, latrine, home rehabilitation and other services
- Emergency Health Fund

Life Skills Training

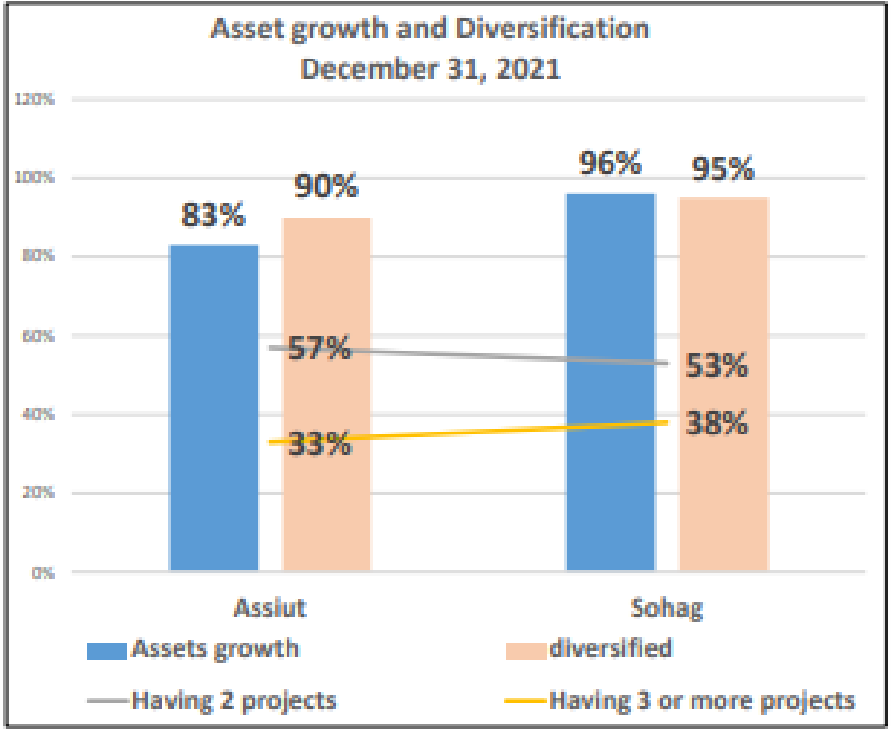
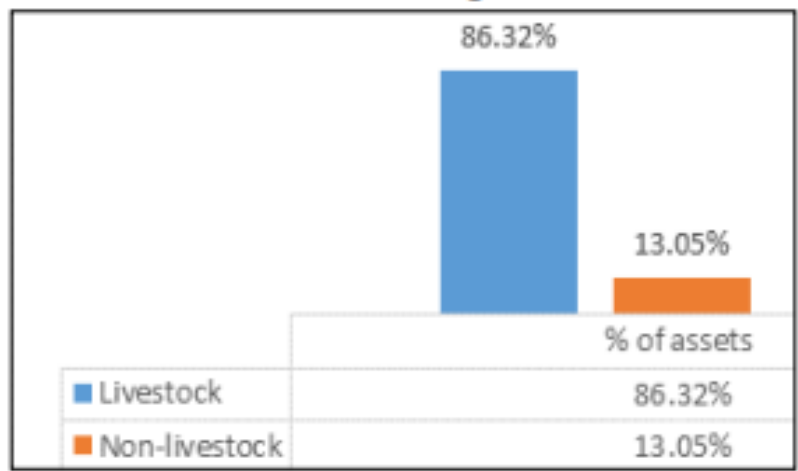
Livelihoods Promotion



Asset Transfer

Technical Training

Household Receiving livestock assets vs households not receiving livestock assets





Graduation criteria

1. Meet basic nutrition needs
2. Asset increase by 50%
3. 3 sources of income
4. Regular savings
5. Saved sufficient money that could cover their needs for 3-4 months EGP

18



months on average to graduate

83%



Of the beneficiaries successfully graduated by
December 31, 2021



Preliminary findings after 40 months

- Across all treatment groups, there was a significantly larger number of livestock owned compared to the control group. On average, the treatment group owns 3-5 heads of livestock more than the control group.
- The most significant impact is observed in the ownership of large livestock. The treatment group owns 12% - 27% based on the type of treatment. In relative terms, this signifies an increase is between 181%, and 307%. This is for the benefits of a more stable source of income from the milk of cows when available.
- Half-cost group often exceeds half the impact observed in the two full-cost groups.

Preliminary findings after 40 months

- Across all treatment arms, significant negative coefficients are observed for most dimensions, indicating a decrease in the frequency or severity of food insecurity compared to the control group.
- Total monthly income witnesses a 12-17% more than the control group based on the treatment.
- Beneficiaries experience an increase in livestock revenue by 60- 100% more than the control group based on the treatment

Next steps:

- Document the model
- Working with MoSS, UNESCWA, J-PAL, BRAC, 10 local NGOs and international donors on scaling up this program over 100,000 household in Egypt over 5 years.
- Share the model across the MENA region



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Thank you