



3. ULUSLARARASI ŞARTLI NAKİT
TRANSFERLERİ KONFERANSI
3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS

Third International Conference on Conditional Cash Transfers
Istanbul, Turkey
June 26-30, 2006

Lessons Learned



WORLD BANK INSTITUTE

Promoting knowledge and learning for a better world

November 6, 2006

The conference...

**Objectives, participants,
structure...**

Conference Objectives

- A follow up to the previous **Mexico - May 2002** (8 countries) and **Brazil - April 2004** (25 countries) conferences; the World Bank organized the **Turkey Conference – June 2006** (40 countries).
- Bring together practitioners and policy makers from a full range of countries with experience or interest in designing and implementing CCT interventions.
- Share experiences and knowledge among and between countries with extensive experience in **Conditional Cash Transfers**.
- For relative new comers – identify what works and what does not work, both from a policy and operational perspective.

Participants

- (“physical”) conference: over 375 participants
 - from 40 countries, representing all regions
 - from 18 different international development organizations and NGOs
- virtual conference (<http://www.virtualcct.net>)
 - at its peak: 1,600 virtual participants simultaneously viewed the live stream of the conference sessions
 - some 1,800 people read discussion topics over a 7-day period during the e-discussion

Building Blocks

- Face to face conference
 - Plenary sessions – policy questions
 - Parallel sessions – operational issues
- Field Trip: 9 Project Sites
- Country Poster Fair
- Information & Communication Technology Fair
- Virtual CCT Conference
 - E- discussions
 - Live web cast of Conference Proceedings
 - Interview with experts and country coordinators

Policy Aspects

- Conditional Cash Transfers in the bigger picture of SP and development agenda
- CCTs in middle income countries: evolution and challenges
- CCTs in low income countries: applicability and challenges
- Lessons from Impact Evaluation
- Reflection on the dilemma of whether to condition
- Getting the right content in CCT interventions

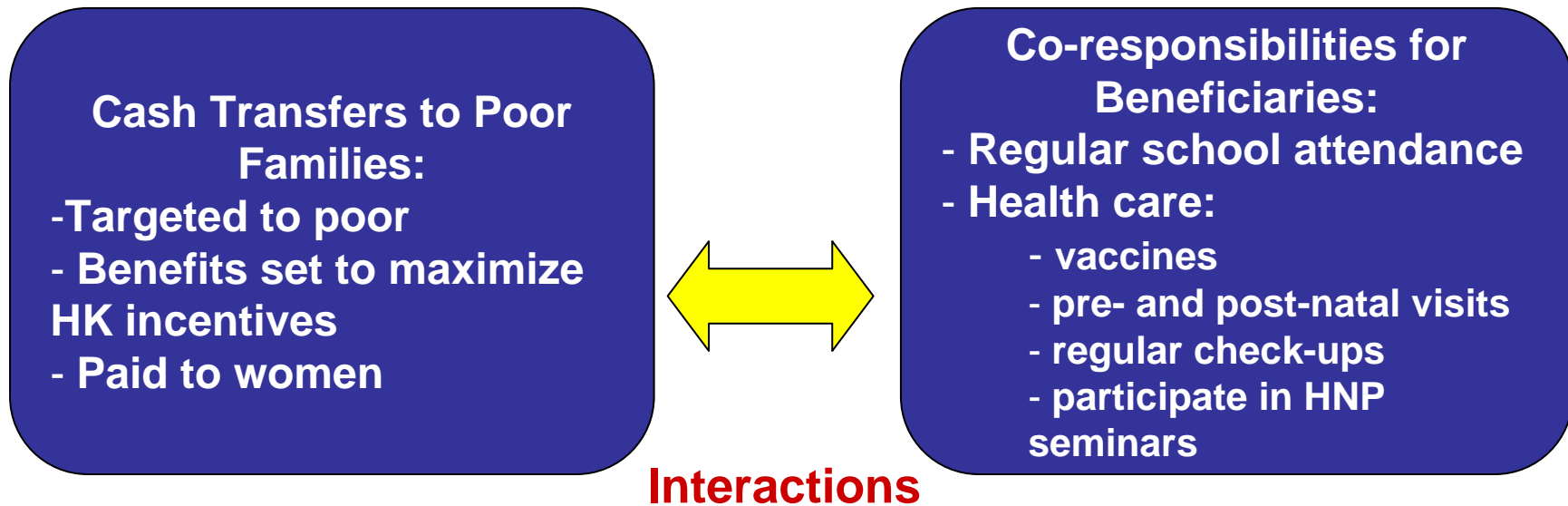
Operational Aspects

- Basic operations: Targeting (community-based and proxy- & means-tests); Monitoring compliance; Payment
- Management functions: Governance (accountability, corruption, complaints resolution & appeals); Monitoring performance; Program evaluation
- Institutional arrangements: Institutions for implementing CCTs; Scaling up; Improving health & education
- Beyond basic health & education: Including nutrition/ECD; the needs of the youth; Linking to other services; Special Target groups; Empowerment and social cohesion

	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 29	June 30																
9:00 AM	<p>Opening ceremony MC: Yadigar Gökalp, Director, SRMP, Turkey Mevlüt Bilici, General Director for Social Assistance and Solidarity, Turkey</p> <p>Andrew Vorkink, Turkey Country Director, World</p> <p>Key note: CCTs in the bigger picture of social policy ~ Alain de Janvry, Director, World Development Report 2008, World Bank/ University of California at Berkeley</p> <p>Beşir Atalay, State Minister, Turkey</p> <p>Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Prime Minister, Turkey</p>	<p>What have we learned about the impacts of CCT? Chair: Santiago Levy</p> <p>Conditional Cash Transfer Programs: Reviewing the Evidence Norbert Schady</p> <p>10:00 - 11:00 AM</p> <p>Reflection on the dilemma of whether to condition: A panel discussion Chair: Ariel Fiszbein</p> <p><i>Debate</i> ~ For CCT: Miguel Székely ~ Against CCT: Michael Samson</p>	FIELD TRIP	<p>Parallel Sessions</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basic operations</th> <th>Management function</th> <th>Institutional arrangement</th> <th>Beyond basic health & education</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Targeting: implementation mechanisms for means and proxy means tests: Lessons from Latin America</td> <td>Governance in CCTs: complaints resolution and appeals</td> <td>Institutions for implementing CCTs</td> <td>How to include nutrition/ ECD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basic operations	Management function	Institutional arrangement	Beyond basic health & education	Targeting: implementation mechanisms for means and proxy means tests: Lessons from Latin America	Governance in CCTs: complaints resolution and appeals	Institutions for implementing CCTs	How to include nutrition/ ECD	<p>Parallel Sessions</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basic operations</th> <th>Management function</th> <th>Institutional arrangement</th> <th>Beyond basic health &</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Monitoring compliance with conditionalities</td> <td>Monitoring performance</td> <td>Improving health & education services</td> <td>Special target groups (indigenous, disabled, OVC, etc.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basic operations	Management function	Institutional arrangement	Beyond basic health &	Monitoring compliance with conditionalities	Monitoring performance	Improving health & education services	Special target groups (indigenous, disabled, OVC, etc.)
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	<p>Conditional Cash Transfers in Turkey</p> <p>Chairs: John Innes & Jeanine Braithwaite</p> <p>1) Description of the program Yadigar Gökalp, SRMP, Turkey</p> <p>2) Results from Impact Assessment Akhter Ahmed, IFPRI</p> <p><i>Discussant:</i> Lila Pieters, UNICEF Turkey</p>	<p>11:00 - 11:30 AM Coffee/tea break</p> <p>Getting the content right in CCT interventions: Linking objectives with program design (Building human capital, reducing poverty, and promoting inclusion)</p> <p>Chair: Susana Gamez</p> <p>1) Age group 0-5: standard pre-natal/immunization services, nutrition, ECD (John Hoddinott)</p> <p><i>Discussant:</i> Cecilia Gallardo</p>		<p>Parallel Sessions</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basic operations</th> <th>Management function</th> <th>Institutional arrangement</th> <th>Beyond basic health & education</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Targeting: community-based methods</td> <td>Governance: accountability & corruption</td> <td>Scaling up CCT: from pilot to large scale</td> <td>Addressing the needs of Young people through CCTs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basic operations	Management function	Institutional arrangement	Beyond basic health & education	Targeting: community-based methods	Governance: accountability & corruption	Scaling up CCT: from pilot to large scale	Addressing the needs of Young people through CCTs	<p>Parallel Sessions</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basic operations</th> <th>Management function</th> <th>Beyond basic health & education</th> <th>Beyond basic health &</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Payment</td> <td>Program Evaluation</td> <td>Linking CCT to other services</td> <td>Empowerment and social cohesion</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basic operations	Management function	Beyond basic health & education	Beyond basic health &	Payment	Program Evaluation	Linking CCT to other services	Empowerment and social cohesion
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12:30 - 2:30 PM	Lunch break	Lunch break	12:30-2:30 PM	Lunch break																	
	<p>CCTs in middle income countries: Evolution & new challenges</p> <p>Chair: Nora Lustig, UNDP</p> <p>Examples: ~ Mexico (Rogelio Gomez-Hermosillo) ~ Brazil (Jean Marc Mutzig) ~ South Africa (Daniel Plaatjies & Linda Richter)</p>	<p>(Getting the content right - continued)</p> <p>Chair: Faith D. Innerarity</p> <p>2) Age group 6-21: schooling, school health, and risky behaviors (Emanuel Jimenez)</p> <p><i>Discussant:</i> Rita Combariza</p> <p>3) Age group 21+: links to services to increase family income in the short run- micro-credit, savings, literacy, training (Patricia Jara)</p> <p><i>Discussant:</i> Elizabeth Flores</p>	<p>Managing and monitoring CCTs: Paper and pencil or ICT?</p> <p>Overview - Carlo del Ninno, Gora Datta, & Francisco Ayala</p> <p>Panel</p> <p>~ Internet-based (Turkey): Muge Nisanci ~ Paper-based (Bangladesh): Shaikh Ahmed</p>	<p>Parallel Sessions:</p> <p><i>The way ahead: application of CCT in different contexts (based on lessons learned during this conference)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>CCT in post-conflict countries</td> <td>CCT in low income/low capacity contexts</td> <td>Differential approaches to CCTs in Urban and Rural areas</td> <td>Incorporating Risk Management in CCT Design</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CCT in post-conflict countries	CCT in low income/low capacity contexts	Differential approaches to CCTs in Urban and Rural areas	Incorporating Risk Management in CCT Design													
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4:00 - 4:30 PM	Coffee/tea break	4:30 - 6:00 PM	4:00 - 4:30 PM	Coffee/tea break																	
	<p>CCTs in low income countries: Applicability & challenges</p> <p>Chair: Stephen Kidd, DFID</p> <p>Examples: ~ Bangladesh (Akhter Ahmed) ~ Nicaragua (Leslie Castro) ~ Kenya (Ahmed Hussein)</p>	POSTER FAIR	ICT FAIR	<p>Closing session</p> <p>Lessons learned and the way forward:</p> <p>~ Panel of selected participants</p>																	
6:00 PM				Closing dinner																	

CCT programs....

What are they and what is the experience to date?



- “Income effects” of the transfers:
 - Immediate poverty relief, redistribution
 - All relief has some structural effect (demand for education, health)
- “Price effect”: stimulating demand
 - Conditionality (co-responsibility) aspects of transfers seeks to foster behavioral changes
 - Structural effects on demand for education, health
 - Synergies between simultaneously promoting health and education

Seeking to break the inter-generational poverty trap by providing immediate relief (transfers) and incentives for investments in health and education

Range of experience

- CCT programs vary widely in
 - size in terms of coverage: 11 million families (Brazil) vs 215,000 (Chile) or pilots with 5,000 to 7,000 families (Paraguay, Kenya)
 - size in terms of budget: 0.8% of GDP (Turkey) vs 0.02% of GDP (Chile)
 - generosity of the benefits: 20 % of mean household consumption in Mexico vs 4 % of mean household consumption in Honduras
 - enforcement of conditionalities: non-compliance triggers more care from social workers (Brazil) or quickly causes termination of benefits (Mexico)
 - role in social policy: from being the main social assistance program (Mexico) to being only a small, very targeted, complementary intervention (Chile)
- Regional experiences: most in LAC, some in SA and EAP (generally only linked to education), some pilots in AFR now

Evaluation Results

● Targeting

- CCTs are well targeted to poor households and have helped provide a consumption floor
- Disincentive effects appear to be small, and there is evidence that calculations of program effects on current consumption understate long-term impact on poverty

● Education Outcomes

- CCTs substantially increase the utilization of education services
- Positive program effects on some outcomes such as years of schooling attained but not on others such as test scores

● Health Outcomes

- CCTs substantially increase the utilization of health services
- Positive program effects on some outcomes such as child morbidity and mortality but not on others such as child nutritional status