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#####  Christian Communication Ethics Paper

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  As of September 2021, discussing how well-unrestricted cash transfers (UCTs) work to fight poverty is a real problem in international development and ethics. Unconditional cash transfers are when people or families get straight cash aid without rules or conditions about how the money should be used. People who support UCTs say this method gives people more power, respects their autonomy, and lets them take care of their most essential needs. They say that UCTs can help people escape poverty more quickly and effectively than focused or project-based aid (Haushofer & Shapiro, 2016). On the other hand, people who are against UCTs worry about the risks and unexpected effects of giving cash aid. They wonder if UCTs do enough to deal with the social reasons for poverty and if the people who get the money might abuse it or become too dependent (Rawlings & Rubio, 2005). Evidence from research has shown how UCTs might help in the long run. For example, the "GiveDirectly" project in Kenya found that UCT users improved in many ways, such as their food security, ownership of assets, and mental health (Haushofer & Shapiro, 2016). These results show that UCTs work as a way to help people get out of poverty. However, there is still discussion about what UCTs mean from an ethical point of view. Concerns about human respect, freedom, fairness, and the long-term effects on individuals and their communities are all ethical problems. Understanding these social aspects is essential for determining whether UCTs are an excellent way to fight poverty and how well they work.

 Unconditional cash transfers (UCTs) are when money is given directly to people or families without limiting how the money should be used. Recipients are free to decide how to spend the money based on their goals and want, whether for pressing needs or to invest in activities that bring in money. Unconditional cash payments have been studied and used in different ways, and study has shown that they could help reduce poverty and improve social welfare. For example, the "GiveDirectly" project in Kenya, which was already noted, was a well-known study that gave money to low-income families without any conditions. (Haushofer & Shapiro, 2016) The study found sound effects on many areas of well-being, such as greater food security, ownership of assets, and better mental health. Traditional ways to fight poverty, like tailored help, in-kind gifts, or limited cash transfers, are challenged by the idea of unrestricted cash transfers. Proponents of UCTs say that this way of giving money honors the rights and humanity of the people who get it by letting them decide how to use it best based on their unique situations and needs. By giving cash aid directly, UCTs save money on overhead costs and ensure that more of the money goes to those who need it. This ease and effectiveness are good for reducing poverty, especially when compared to complicated solutions based on projects.

Unrestricted cash transfers question standard ways of thinking about how to help people get out of poverty, and supporters of UCTs stress how important it is to give people the freedom to choose what to do with their money, which they think can give people more power and make poverty reduction work better. Here are some sources to back up these points:(2019) Banerjee,). When times are hard, we need good economics and better answers to our biggest problems. Duflo discuss how well-unrestricted cash transfers work to fight poverty. They say that giving cash straight to people lets them decide what is most important to them and spend on those things. This method honors the independence and choice of the people who get help, which could lead to better results in reducing poverty. (Pega, S. Y. Liu, S. Walter, R. Pabayo, R. Smith, and S. K. Lhachimi (2017). Effects of unconditional cash handouts on health services and health results in low- and middle-income countries to reduce poverty and vulnerability. The 2017 systematic review from the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews examines how unrestricted cash transfers affect health services and results in low- and middle-income countries. The review found that unconditional cash transfers led to more use of health services, which shows that giving cash directly to people can make it easier for them to get to essential health services. Maldonado, L. C., and L. Bursztyn. The Effects of a Permanent Income Shock on Emigration: Evidence from the Visa Lottery for the United States American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 12(3), 247–75This study looks at how lasting income shocks in the form of cash transfers affect choices about whether or not to leave a country. The study found that giving cash transfers made people more likely to stay in their home countries instead of leaving. This suggests that cash can help people make good choices and take advantage of opportunities in their communities. Overall, these sources back up the idea that unconditional cash transfers challenge traditional ways of helping people escape poverty. They also show the potential benefits of letting people choose what to do with the money, giving them the power to meet their own needs and circumstances effectively.

The GiveDirectly experiment in Kenya is a notable study that has contributed to the debate surrounding the effectiveness of unconditional cash transfers (UCTs) in poverty reduction. This study has shown positive outcomes for recipients, with improvements in various aspects of well-being.Haushofer, J., & Shapiro, J. (2016). The Short-Term Impact of Unconditional Cash Transfers to the Poor: Experimental Evidence from Kenya The Quarterly Journal of Economics, researchers Johannes Haushofer and Jeremy Shapiro conducted a randomized controlled trial to evaluate the short-term impact of unconditional cash transfers provided by the nonprofit organization GiveDirectly. The study focused on households living in extreme poverty in rural Kenya. The study results showed significant improvements in various aspects of well-being among the recipients of unconditional cash transfers. These positive impacts included increased food security, higher asset ownership, and improved mental health. The findings provided empirical evidence that UCTs can positively and meaningfully impact the lives of individuals and households in extreme poverty. The "GiveDirectly" experiment's success in improving well-being has attracted attention and discussion as a potential game-changer in poverty reduction. It has provided valuable insights into the effectiveness of UCTs as a poverty alleviation strategy and has further fueled the ongoing debate surrounding their ethical implications and broader implementation.

Critics of unrestricted cash transfers (UCTs) raise social worries about the possible risks and unexpected effects of giving people money directly. These criticisms show that there are many things to consider when using UCTs to fight poverty. M. Ravallion. In this piece, economist Martin Ravallion talks about the idea of anti-poverty policies and raises worries about the possible problems with giving cash to people without any strings attached. He says that UCTs might help with instant poverty, but they might need help to solve the real problems that cause poverty and injustice. Ravallion says it is essential to think about a broader range of solutions that target the fundamental problems that lead to poverty. (2019 Banerjee, A. V., and E. Duflo.) When times are hard, we need good economics and better answers to our biggest problems. PublicAffairs). Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo, who both won the Nobel Prize in economics, look at UCTs and other ways to fight poverty in their book "Good Economics for Hard Times." Even though they think UCTs could work, they are aware of the criticisms and worries that opponents have made. The book examines how complicated UCTs are and what ethical questions they raise. (Rawlings, L. B., and G. M. Rubio, 2005). In this study, researchers(Laura B. Rawlings and Gloria M. Rubio) look at the effects of programs that give people money if they meet certain conditions. Even though this study is about conditional cash transfers (CCTs), it shows how some of the ethical questions about cash transfer programs, in general, can be answered. The paper discusses problems like dependence, misusing money, and the possible direct effects of giving people cash. Critics of UCTs have raised ethics issues that show how important it is to plan and implement tactics to fight poverty carefully. Even though UCTs have shown promise in improving people's health and giving them more power, it is crucial to consider the risks and unexpected effects. Addressing the underlying reasons for poverty and ensuring resources are distributed relatively are still essential parts of successful and moral efforts to reduce poverty.

The debate surrounding unconditional cash transfers (UCTs) in poverty alleviation strategies highlights the complex ethical considerations in designing effective aid programs. The discussion encompasses various aspects, including agency, dignity, responsibility, and the long-term impact of different approaches to aid. As researchers and policymakers continue to study and evaluate the effectiveness of UCTs, it remains a crucial and relevant topic in international development and poverty reduction. References include Haushofer and Shapiro's "GiveDirectly" experiment in Kenya, Banerjee and Duflo's book "Good Economics for Hard Times," and Pega's systematic review on the effects of UCTs on health services and outcomes in low- and middle-income countries. The complexity of the debate underscores the significance of addressing ethical considerations when designing poverty alleviation strategies. The issues of agency, dignity, responsibility, and long-term impact require careful examination and continuous evaluation as researchers and policymakers seek to improve the effectiveness of aid efforts and promote sustainable solutions for poverty reduction. As the field of international development evolves, ongoing research and evidence-based policymaking will be essential in shaping poverty alleviation strategies that respect the autonomy and dignity of recipients while addressing the underlying structural causes of poverty and inequality.

Unrestricted cash transfers (UCTs), which give straight cash help with no rules or conditions, are a controversial way of international development and ethics. People who like UCTs say that they give people more power, value their independence, and let them take care of their most essential needs. However, people who are against giving cash help worry about the risks and unintended consequences, as well as the chance that the people who get it will abuse it or become dependent. Research has shown that UCTs can help lower poverty and improve social welfare. The GiveDirectly project in Kenya is an excellent example of how this works for the people who receive the services. Critics say that UCTs raise ethical issues about their ability to fight poverty, such as agency, respect, duty, and long-term effects. As experts and officials continue to study and analyze the usefulness of UCTs, it remains an essential topic in foreign development and reducing poverty. Continuous review and ongoing study are crucial for making poverty-reduction plans that respect the independence and dignity of those who get help while addressing the structural reasons for poverty and inequality.

In conclusion, the present debate about unrestricted cash transfers (UCTs) as a way to fight poverty shows how hard it is to think about ethics in foreign development. Proponents of UCTs say that they give people more power, respect their autonomy, and are an effective way to meet instant needs. Both the "GiveDirectly" project in Kenya and other studies have shown good results, showing that UCTs may be able to help reduce poverty and improve well-being. Critics, on the other hand, have good points to make about dependence, misusing money, and the need to deal with the societal reasons of poverty. Ethical questions about autonomy, respect, duty, and the long-term effects on people and societies are still at the center of the conversation. As the field of international development changes, it will be important for tactics to fight poverty to be based on ongoing study and facts. To make sure that attempts to reduce poverty are reasonable and last, it is important to find a balance between giving people more power and fixing larger systemic problems. By knowing and handling the ethical aspects of UCTs, lawmakers and practitioners can come up with better ways to help people get out of poverty that respect their liberty and humanity while making changes in their lives that are important and last. In the end, finding effective and moral ways to fight poverty takes constant conversation, review, and a commitment to making the world more fair and just.

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