

From Relief to Development – Social Safety Nets in Ethiopia.





Country Context

- Population: 65 million, 3% Annual Growth Rate
- 90% Rural and depend on rain-fed agriculture
- 58% Under \$1/day, 55-65% stunting under 6 years
- Government policy: PRSP process signed off, Food Security Strategy and Programme developed, de-centralisation to the districts underway
- Good donor co-ordination (DAG),
- SSN Financers - WB, USAID, EU, UN (esp. WFP + UNDP) and Bi-lateral. NGOs assist with implementation
- Government emergency departments for early warning and emergency response – DPPC
- Food Security programme co-ordination under Ministry of Rural Development
- Data available through the government dept. (CSA, HBS, PA, VS, DHS, DS, PER)



Government Policy Environment

- Adequate emergency policies, strategies and institutions to deliver food aid
- However, poor long-term policies, strategies and institutions for development and not linked to the above
- Poor policies for private sector development and poor diversification of the rural economy
- Lack of security of land tenure, average land holding less than 1 HA



Main Shocks

- Drought (moisture stress)
- Market failure (national and international)
- HIV/AIDS (systemic shock)
- Conflict



Current Interventions

- Food Aid
- Public works (food for work, cash for work and EGS)
- Social Rehabilitation and Development Fund
- Micro-credit schemes
- Cash transfers for orphans
- Re-integration of demobilized soldiers
- Agricultural inputs credit support (seed and fertilizers)



Proposed Strategy

- Government Framework for an Integrated Program Approach (long term, multi-sectoral, donor coordination)
- Build on good practice and scale up
- Capacity building of local governments and communities under de-centralization
- Targeting (geographical, self, community)
- Monitoring and evaluation (including PM&E) built-in to the design and implementation
- Multi-annual financing (government, donors, communities)



Proposed Programs/Interventions

- Public works (scale up, target better, move from food to cash in 5 years, invest into building appropriate infra.) = 5million people
- Food distributions (only during food shortage emergencies and targeted to orphans, children under 5 combined with H&E, HIV/AIDS, family planning programs etc.), nutrition.
- Income generating alternatives (SME development, micro-finance targeted to rural and peri-urban areas), diversification of the rural economy.
- Seed for work (as part of diversification of ag. sector)
- Coverage – over 5 years to target about 10 million people the proposed program would cost the gov. about US \$ 500 million a year.