



Innovations in Public Employment Programmes (PEP) Spectrum from Public Works to EGS:

Case Study: *ETHIOPIA*

1. Background

ETHIOPIA

- Located in horn of Africa,
- 80million population
- The country is a federal state with 9 Regional states and 2 administrative council
- 1.2 million square km of land mass
- 66% of land mass considered arid to semi-arid,

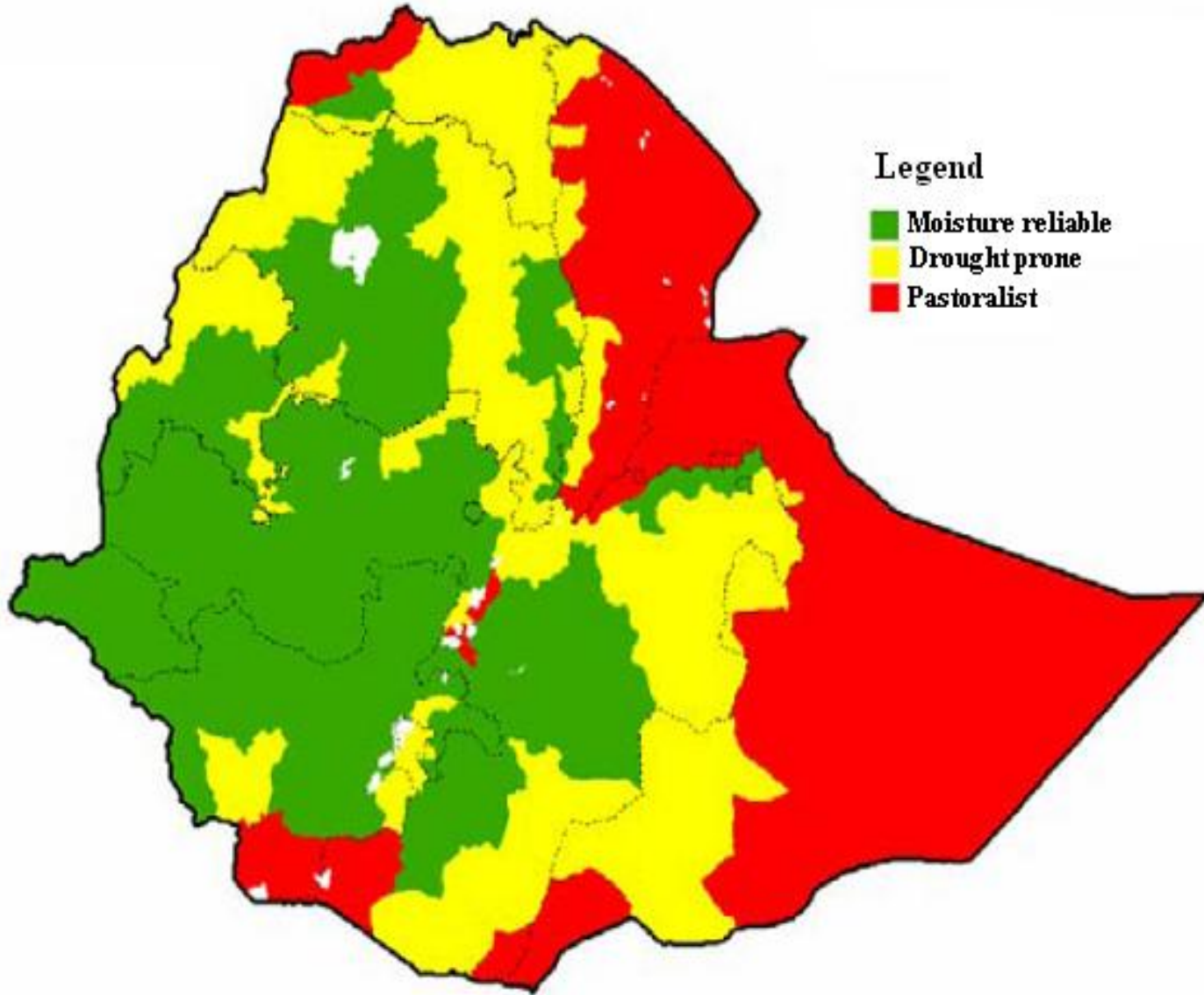
Economy

- The Ethiopian economy is based on agriculture, which contributes :-
 - 4 2% to GDP
 - More than 80% of exports, and
 - employs 80% of the population.
- The major agricultural export crop is coffee, providing approximately 26% of Ethiopia's foreign exchange earnings,

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- Water resources:
- Ethiopia has abundant surface water that can be used for different purposes
 - 12 major river basins,
 - 123 Billion **m³** of surface water,
 - 2.6 Billion **m³** of ground water,
 - 10 lakes with 7,000 km² surface area,

AGRO-ECOLOGICAL MAP



Legend

- Moisture reliable
- Drought prone
- Pastoralist

Food Security

- Food security refers to access by all people at all times to sufficient food for an active and healthy life.
- Based on this definition there is a food security problem in the country
- Peoples living below the poverty line are about 29.2 %
- Combinations of factors have resulted in serious and growing problems of food insecurity in Ethiopia

Major causes of Food Insecurity

- **Drought**
- **Environmental degradation**
- **Population pressure**
- **Limitations in technology**
- **Lack of product diversification & market integration**
- **Limited capacity in planning & implementation**
- **Limited access to credit**
- **Realizing these problems to revert the situation , the GoE design the FSP**

Food Security program(FSP)

Back Ground

The Government of Ethiopia launched the New Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia in 2003

Since then the program has been under implementation in 319 chronically food insecure districts

Objectives of the FSP

- Enabling chronically food insecure people attain food security
- Significantly improving the food security situation of the transitory food insecure people

Components of the program

The Food Security Program consisted of four component

- Resettlement
- Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)
- Household Asset Building Program (HABP), and
- Complementary Community investment(CCI)
- **My presentation focuses on..**

Objective of PSNP

- The objective of the Productive Safety Net Program is to assure food consumption and prevent asset depletion for rural food insecure households in a way that stimulates markets, improve access to services and natural resources and rehabilitate and enhance the natural environment

How to achieve the objective?

This will be achieved by:

- (i) providing appropriate, timely and predictable transfers to chronically food insecure households;
- (ii) addressing transitory cash and food needs effectively in PSNP districts
- (iii) establishing quality, new and existing community assets with operational management mechanisms;
- (iv) Strengthening institutional capacity of government systems delivering the PSNP; and,
- (v) promoting coordination, complementarities, and synergy within government systems & other relevant programs.

Area Coverage

- **Covers food insecure districts in drought prone regions**
 - **8 region**
 - **319 districts**
- **Covers chronically food insecure households**
 - **> 7.6 million beneficiaries**

Selection of Beneficiaries

- **CFI – HH residing in PSNP districts are eligible to participate in the program**
- **Criteria for selection of beneficiaries :-**
 - HH that have faced continuous food shortage (3 month of food gap or more)
 - HH that have suddenly become more vulnerable as a result of a severe loss of assets and are unable to support themselves
- **Based on these criteria HH are selected to participate in the PSNP through the community – based selection process**

Institutional Framework

The main Institutional design issues and trade - off are :-

- Using government system and existing staff
- Aligning the PSNP to the existing roles responsibilities in government system
- Integrating the PSNP with the government decentralization objectives
- Creating a national government program with different implementing bodies , and
- Building horizontal linkages

PSNP Transfer

PSNP provides transfers to households through:

(I) Labor-intensive Public Works:

- Chronically food insecure households with able-bodied adults receive a transfer for their participation in public work; and

(ii) Direct Support:

- Chronically food insecure households who cannot provide labor to public works and have no other means of support are provided an unconditional transfer.

Type and Amount of Transfers

- Transfers are provided to households on a monthly basis for six consecutive months.
- All PSNP beneficiaries receive the same transfer regardless of whether they participate in Public Works or Direct Support
- The cash and food transfers are set at the level required to smooth household consumption or fill the food gap
- Households are provided transfers of cash, food, or a temporal mix of both resources.
- The mix of cash and food resources tends to be used in a way that addresses the seasonal rise in food prices

Public Works

- Public works are labor intensive community based activities that are designed to provide employment to food insecure households with able bodied members
- Public works are planned using a participatory water shade planning approach
- the public works sub-projects follows the guidelines of environmental and social sustainability to ensure their longer-term impacts

Operating procedure for PW's

- PW's supported under PSNP are small- scale, labor intensive projects designed to provide unskilled temporary employment for chronically food insecure HH with able bodied members
- The main features of selecting PW's are general eligibility , labor intensity and community prioritization

Public Works Activities

- Soil and water conservation
- Water harvesting
- Small-scale irrigation
- Water supply schemes
- Afforestation
- Rural infrastructure development
- Social services

PSNP Impacts

Key impacts on households

- ***Improved household food security***

The Impact Evaluation conducted in sampled districts found that PSNP participation measurably improved household food gap

- 74 % of PSNP households receiving food transfers consumed all of the food received
- 84 % of households receiving cash transfers spent some or all of this cash on buying staple foods.
- Households receiving PSNP transfers are 'poor' and are using most of the transfer to meet immediate consumption needs.
- When compared with control households, the number of months of food security grew by 0.40 months

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Household Asset Protected

- **PSNP recipients reported distress sales of livestock decreased among households.**
 - Distress sales of livestock were significantly lower among PSNP households receiving predictable support as compared with non-PSNP households.

- ***Transforming Livelihoods: Asset Accumulation and Access to Services***
 - PSNP has had a measurable and positive impact on household assets and investments.
 - Participation in PSNP public works increased growth in livestock holdings by 0.28 Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) over comparator households – equivalent to nearly three sheep.

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Utilization of health & education services

- ***PSNP beneficiaries have increased their use of social services***

Health

- In 2006, 46.1% of PSNP beneficiary households reported that they used health facilities more extensively than in 2005 - 76% said this was attributable to the PSNP.
- In 2008, 26.7% of households reported increased use of health facilities over 2007 - 47% attributed this increase to the PSNP.

School

- In 2006, 49.7% of PSNP households stated that they kept their children in school longer than in 2005 - 43% attributed this to the PSNP.
- Additionally, 38.8% of respondents said that they had enrolled more children in the PSNP than in 2005 - 32.6% attributed this to the PSNP.

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Perceptions of PSNP households

- Households participating in the PSNP perceived themselves to be better off in 2011 than in 2006
- **Progress towards graduation:**
 - . More than 300,000 *HH became food self sufficient who were food insecure in 2006*

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Key impacts on communities

- The program creates an environment more conducive to economic growth and poverty reduction through greater access to social, physical and market-infrastructure and enhancing the natural resource.

Challenges

- Capacity
- Delay in transfer
- Delay in reporting
- Lack of strong Monitoring and evaluation
- Staff turnover

Lesson Learned

- Government system can be used to implement safety net program at scale in low income settings
- To implement a safety net system through the government institutions requires that the program be fully integrated into the responsibility of regular staff and management rather than being seen as an added –on
- It is possible to create a single government – led safety net program with multiple funding streams and multiple implementing organization

Thank You