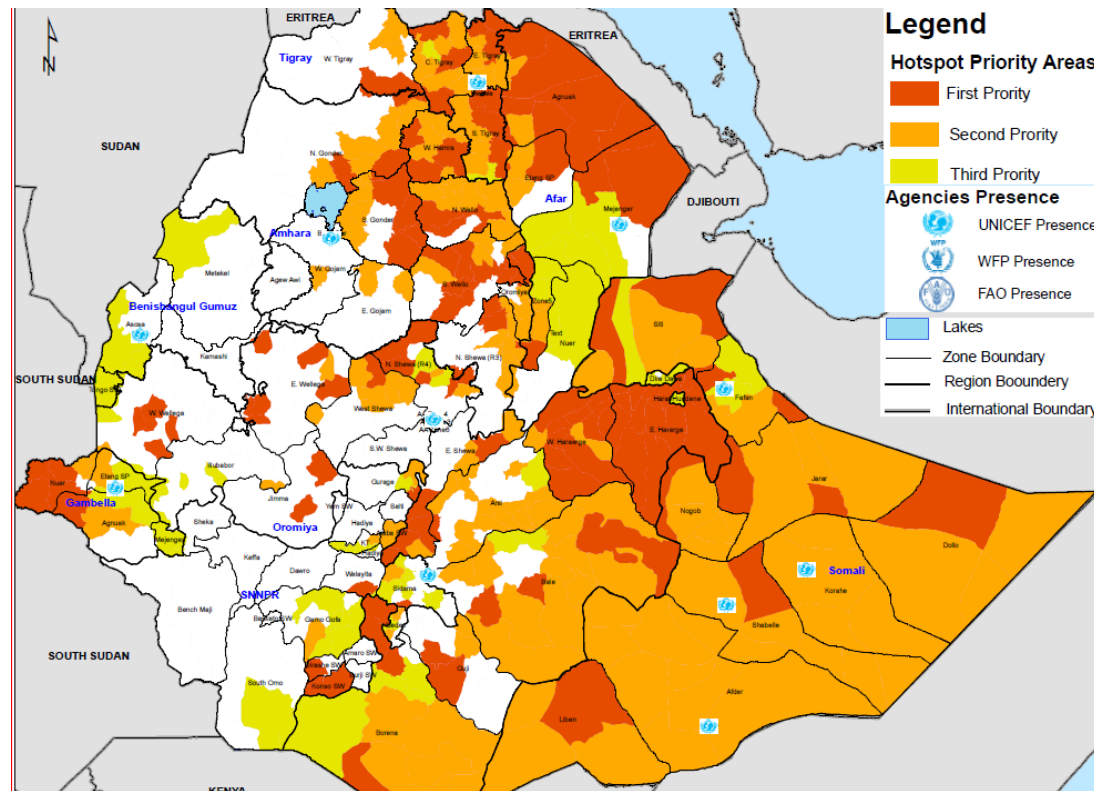


Implementation Challenges of the Social Protection System in Ethiopia



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Outline

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2. Programme Environment
3. Programme Fragment issues
4. Factors Driving the Need for a “Systems” Approach
5. Challenges in operationalizing the policy
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Context

- Land area 1,221,900 sq km
- Population 96.5 million
- Ethiopia's GDP reached \$ 55 Billion and per capita GDP \$631 at the end of 2013/14.
- Absolute poor (30% in 2010/11, down from 44% in 1999/2000)
- High rates of malnutrition (although coming down: stunting declined from 58% to 44% over the last decade)



Social Assistance Background

- **Phase 1. Emergency Response → Saving Lives (until 2004)**
 - Food insecurity has been a challenge (24 million affected population)
 - Triggered by natural hazards (drought and climate change)
 - Annual appeal mechanism (emergency support)
 - Unpredictable, inadequate and untimely
- **Phase 2. Move to Social Safety Nets → Livelihoods (2004-2015)**
 - A move from annual appeal to a more predictable system
 - Productive Safety Net (the flagship and largest social protection program)
 - Household Asset Building Program
 - Resettlement
- **Phase 3. Extension to Systems...**
 - PSNP4 + Urban Productive Safety Nets
 - Development of Social Protection Policy

Programme Environment (Fragmented)

- Disability and old age(MOLSA)
- Employment generation programme (MOUDHC)
- Disaster Risk Management and Early Warning Responce (MOA)
- PNSP (MOA)
- Urban safety net (MOUDHC)
- Nutrition Programme (MOH)
- Growth Transformation Programme (MOFED) Poverty reduction
- Programmes run by International Agencies and NGOs (including faith organizations)



Factors Driving the Need for a “Systems” Approach

- Population growth in urban areas (including rural to urban migration)
- Urban unemployment among youth
- Urban poverty and vulnerability
- Integrating livelihoods (Graduation)
- Pastoral elements – targeting issues
- Duplication of programmes
- Targeting issues (double dipping)
- Coordination issues
- Lack of single registry



Social Protection Policy

Overarching Objective

“Create an enabling environment in which Ethiopian citizens have equitable access to all social protection services that will enhance their growth and development.”.

Social Protection System

The policy sets out the following key social protection objectives:

- Protect poor and vulnerable individuals, households, and communities from the adverse effects of shocks and destitution
- Increase the scope of social insurance
- Increase access to equitable and quality health, education and social welfare services to build human capital, thus breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty
- Guarantee a minimum level of employment for the long-term unemployed and underemployed
- Enhance the social status and progressively realize the social and economic rights of the excluded and marginalized
- Ensure that the different levels of society are taking appropriate responsibility for the implementation of social protection policy
- Soft conditionalities: PLW, HIV/AIDS, Disability



Challenges in operationalizing the policy

- MIS
- National Registry
- Institutional Capacity
- Resource Constraints
- Grievance Redress Processes
- Develop Capacity to Address Affect of Climate Change
- Challenges for Pastoral Populations (Somali and Afar)
 - Targeting
 - Service Provision
 - Drought and Climate Change
 - Institutional Capacity



Recommendations

- Institutional Arrangements: Establish National Coordination Body (GOE)
- Create National Database System (registry)
- Create National Social Protection Fund
- Build the Capacity (HR, Institutional and technical)
- Establish Platform for all Stakeholders
- Establish MIS
- Build M&E System
- Building strong advocacy component

Practice in Madagascar (case study)

Many programs of social protection in different sectors of Madagascar:

- Ex.
- Food Security: school canteen for children (with UNICEF)
 - Nutrition programs (Salohy Program, program in the risk management and disaster)
 - Conditional Cash transfer to poor households
 - Health Insurance
 - Food/cash for work

Fragmented programs

Challenges

- **Having a social protection policy according to the current social situation**
- **The LEADERSHIP of the Government by the Ministry of social protection**
- **Coordination and governance**
- **Having a national registry (targeting of populations and providing social services)**

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- | | |
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THANK YOU