

# Productive Safety Net Programme



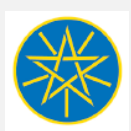
# Basics of the PSNP

The Productive Safety Net Program (2005-2020) aims to:

*(i) improve household food security, livelihoods and nutrition; and (ii) enhance household and community resilience to shocks.*

This is to be achieved through a safety net system that:

- (i) provides appropriate, timely, and accessible transfers to beneficiary households, including in response to drought shock;
- (ii) creates productive and sustainable community assets and improves access to social services through public works; and,
- (iii) supports livelihood interventions that build assets, promote increased productivity, and encourage diversification at the household level.



# Targeting of the PSNP

- National program:
  - Eight Regions; 350 *woredas* (districts)
  - 8 million people; 2.5 million households
- Federal Government sets:
  - Targeting criteria: Chronic food insecurity (receipt of food aid for the past three years) is key
  - Quota: resource allocate to woreda determine by number of people receiving food aid over past 3-5 years
- Communities:
  - Carry-out targeting process through wealth ranking according to guidelines
  - Kebele Appeals Committee (KAC) hear complaints
- Impact evaluation:
  - Very well targeted to the poorest households in highlands

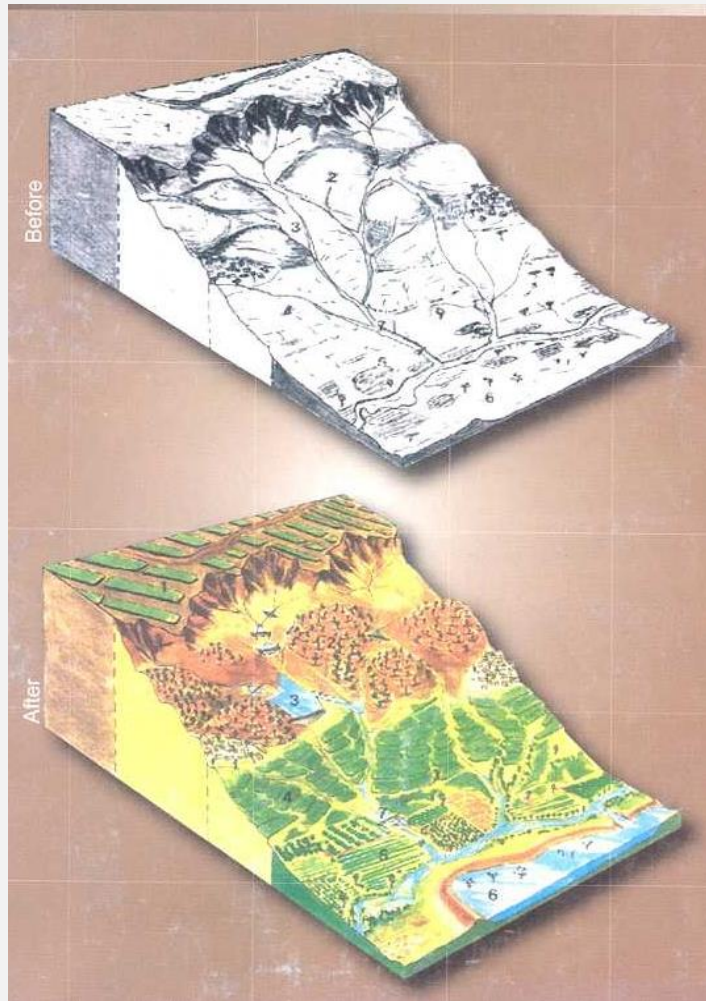


# PSNP Transfers

- Once selected, households entitled to receive 6 (or 12) months of support over multiple years
- Transfers are provided to households:
  - In exchange for participation in **public works activities**
  - Directly (unconditionally) to households without able-bodied adult members
- Transfers are provided in food or cash
- Monthly benefit amount/ beneficiary:
  - Public works: 5 days x wage rate x 6 months
  - Permanent Direct Support: 5 days x wage rate x 12 months



# PSNP Public Works Projects



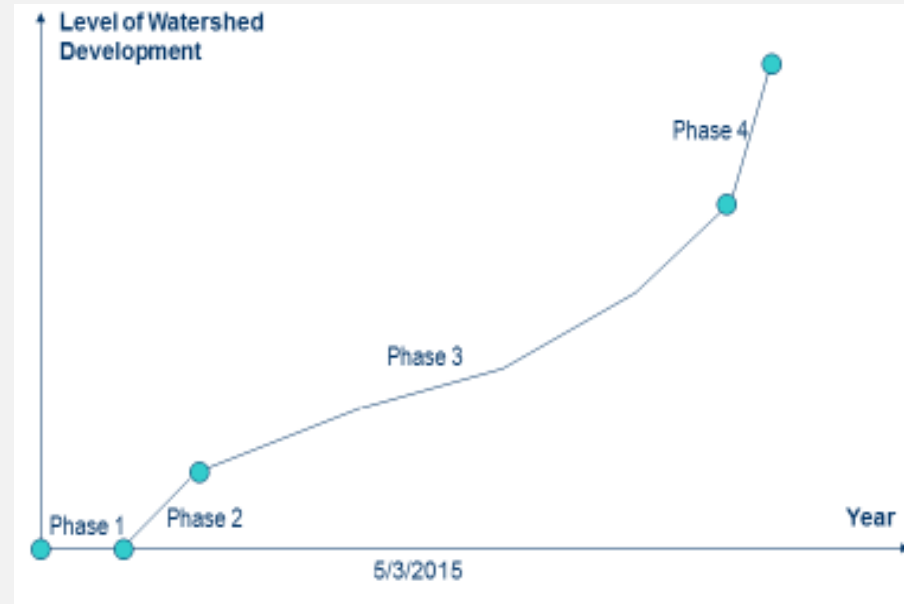
- Integrated watershed/ rangelands development with social infrastructure: *'The whole is greater than the sum of the parts'*
- Each year:
  - about 6 million people
  - in 12,500 community watersheds
  - work on 35,000 sub-projects
  - Covering natural resource management, health facilities, schools, roads, and FTCs



# Pattern of Watershed Development

## Phases:

1. Basic natural resource management; area closure, etc
2. Notable short-term impacts, eg increased ground-water
3. Steady improvements in watershed productivity; more livelihoods-based sub-projects
4. Significant increased resource availability; marked improvement in livelihoods



As time passes the watersheds become more productive, and the sub-projects become more livelihoods-orientated. For example (person-days of work). To illustrate:

	2006	2013	2014	2015
Soil & Water Conservation	70%	45%	40%	35%
Water Projects	5%	9%	11%	11%
S-S Irrigation	1%	2%	5%	9%



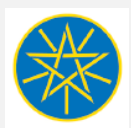
# Lessons learned

- It is possible to deliver an effective safety net for the poorest people through a public works program, provided that the design and delivery clearly prioritizes the safety net features of the program.
  - Household entitlement: Household chose who to send to work each day
  - Labour “cap” limits total number of days worked each month per household
  - Primacy of transfers principle to ensure the predictability of transfers
  - Gender provisions: work norms for women; types of work



# Lessons learned

- A public works program can complement and reinforce the aims of a safety net by addressing the underlying causes of poverty, but this requires clear policy objectives and significant capacity:
  - Vision for transformation of the natural environment & strong political support
  - Sustained engagement in the same communities over time
  - Supported by Ministry of Agriculture systems and structures
  - Front-line staff with skills to apply the CBPWMG
  - Requires continuous training of front-line staff
  - Data collection, reviews and evidence building





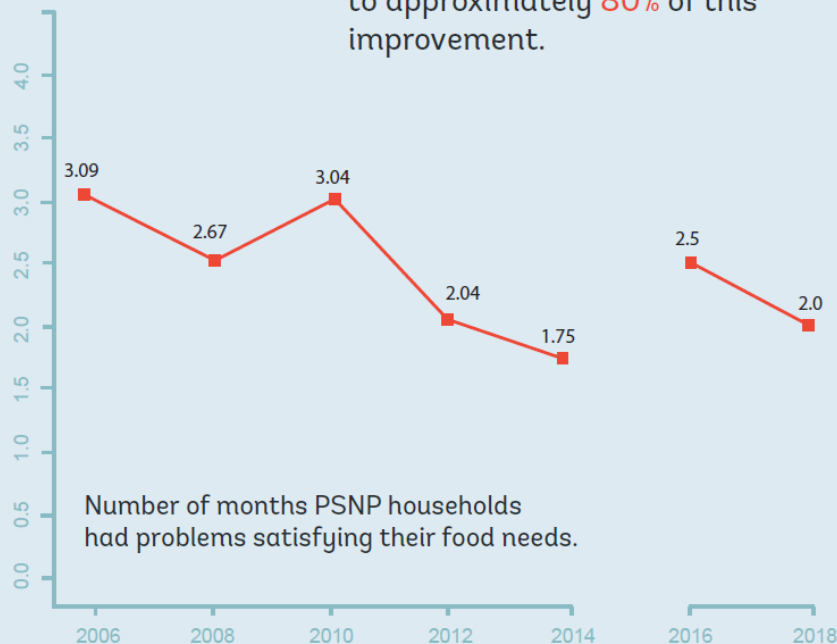
# Resulting in Impacts

BY 2014,



The food gap nearly halved for PSNP households over a 9-year period.

PSNP transfers attributed to approximately 80% of this improvement.



Number of months PSNP households had problems satisfying their food needs.

**41%** of PSNP households no longer had food gaps, as compared to similar non-PSNP households.

**95%** ↑ in food consumption for an average monthly public works wage of ETB 600.

OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS,

**40%** of PSNP households no longer have food gaps, as compared to 30% in 2016.

**9%** ↑ in food consumption across PSNP households.





Degraded  
hillside



Rehabilitated  
watershed



Thank you!

