New Ways of Working:
linkages between humanitarian assistance and
the productive safety net program in Ethiopia

Linking Humanitarian Assistance and Social
Protection Systems

Berhanu Woldemichael
Director, Food Security Coordination Directorate
Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia
“There is a chronic, predictable underlying structural problem that needs to be addressed, not after the emergency has passed, but in conjunction with addressing the emergency. We need to develop strategies to fight poverty, which is at the root of the problem.”

- Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, 2002.
Moving to a scalable rural safety net

- Despite the shift of 8 million people into the PSNP, millions more continue to require support through (i) the PSNP contingency budgets; and (ii) humanitarian food assistance.

- The vast majority of these people are in areas where the PSNP operates.
Moving to a scalable rural safety net

- Despite the fact that:
  - Support is provided in food (and increasingly in cash); and,
  - Most is provided through the same Government system, WFP and NGOs

- The PSNP and food assistance operate as separate programs, with resulting inefficiencies, duplication and gaps
HRD appeal numbers (beneficiaries) by year and by season
The Continuum of Response

*Federal contingency budget can also be used in non-PSNP woredas within PSNP regions
A rural safety net – supporting both chronic and transitory food insecure households

The aim is to:

- Establish a single rural safety net system that delivers all safety net support – be it in cash or food
A rural safety net – supporting both chronic and transitory food insecure households

• The aim is to:
  • **Set out procedures for “a normal year” and a drought year:**
    • Harness the best of both the PSNP and humanitarian food assistance
A rural safety net – supporting both chronic and transitory food insecure households

The aim is to develop:

• A framework that brings together Government, NGO and WFP delivery

• With two streams of financing:
  ▪ Developmental
  ▪ Humanitarian (through the international humanitarian appeal)
Historic PSNP expenditures and HRD funding of food requirements (US$ m)
Potential benefits

Improve efficiency of the system:
- Reduce duplication and rationalize use of scare resources
- Evidence-based use of cash and food transfers:

Improve effectiveness of the system:
- Improvements in coordination as well as timeliness and predictability of transfers through a safety net system can reduce economic costs 2-3 times
Proposed “rules of the game”

Government puts in place a set of common core procedures:

• **Identification of need**
  - number of people who are chronically food insecure (PSNP targeting)
  - number of people who are transitory food insecure (seasonal assessments)

• **Annual plan or operational plan** (detailing no. of clients, duration of support, cash/food split, operator and delivery modality, source of funding)

• **A single commodity management and transfer system**

• **A single cash transfer system**

• **Monitoring and evaluation framework**
Proposed “rules of the game”

Procedures at woreda/district level:

- A single set of community committees (targeting and appeals)
- A single targeting process
- A single list of clients
Proposed “rules of the game”

Determining transfer values and duration:

- **Regular transfers to chronically food insecure** set at a level to fill the food gap (PW hh’s 6 months, PDS 12 months)
- **When temporary support is needed**
  - Value of transfer increased
  - Mode of transfer determined based on evidence with pre-defined triggers to shift from cash to food or vice versa
- **Requirement to carry out PW waivers**
- **All household members receive support**
First Steps towards one system

- Joint planning between humanitarian and PSNP actors that results in one consolidated response plan per annum.
- Integrate humanitarian assistance with the PSNP by channeling resources from humanitarian donors to finance the response plan through the PSNP contingency budget.
First Steps towards one system

- Development of an action plan to consolidate the food management system.
- Ongoing discussions on how to consolidate the operational management of the single system.
Thank you