

The Implication of Social Protection, Resilience and Pastoralism Nexus in Ethiopia

Bereket Tsegay

Senior Researcher & Policy Analyst, [PENHA](#)

Postdoc Research Associate, SOAS, University of London

b.tsegay@penhanetwork.org

bere.tsegay@gmail.com

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Pastoral and Environmental Network
in the Horn of Africa

Outline

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ The Nexus
- ❑ Key Findings
& Policy Implications
- ❑ Prospects
- ❑ References



Photo: Jeff Salzer/PENHA, Afar Ethiopia 2016

Introduction

*Social Protection for Inclusive Development in Afar of Ethiopia
(**SPIDA** – funded by NWO 2015-2018) [Consortium: DPU –
UCL, PENHA UK and Adigrat University of Ethiopia]*

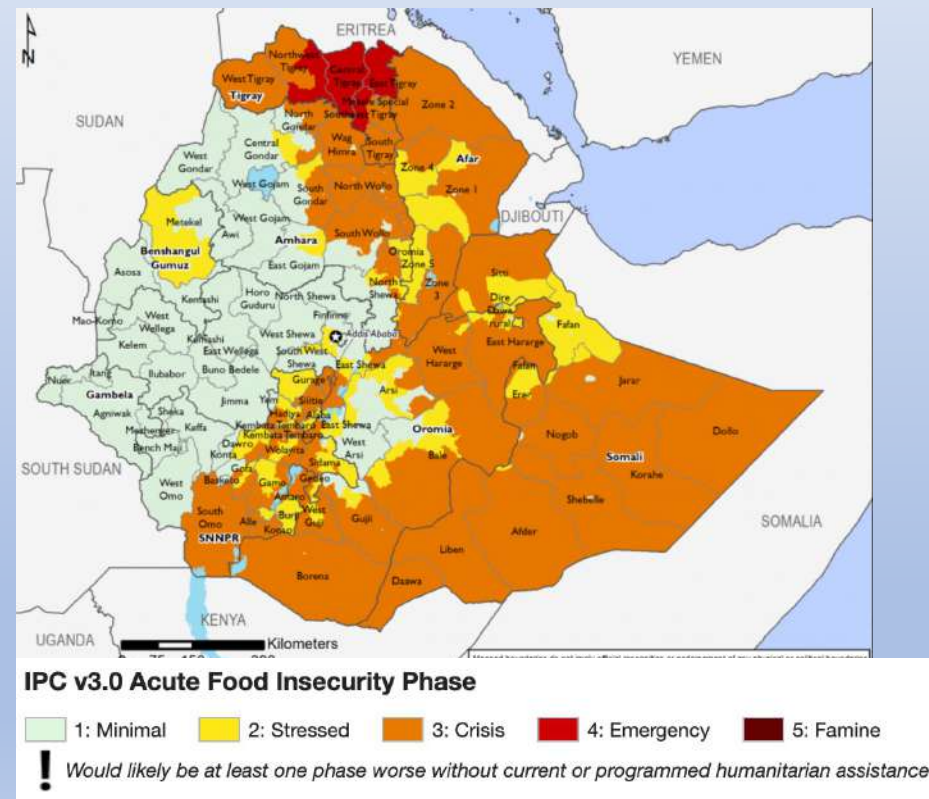


The state of pastoralism in Ethiopia

- Mobility as a defining factor of livelihoods
- Live in a dry and harsh ecosystems: untapping the scarce resources
- Cover about 60% of the land mass (Shiterek, 2012) and 12-15 million of the 115 million population (computed based on Desta, 2013)
- Cross-border trades and movements
- Exposed to zoonotic diseases – epidemic and pandemics
- Price shocks, political instability, and resource and ethnic based conflicts – in Benishangul-Gumuz, Somali, Afar regional states
- Little systematic analysis with a focus on Social protection - pastoral livelihood systems

Pastoralists' resilience is being challenged

- Adaptive but their resilience being challenged: multifactor (drought, climate change, state policies, institutional and legal frameworks [resettlements], land-grabbing by state, corporate & invasive species], covid-19 lockdowns and closure of livestock markets)



Source: FEWS Net – Ethiopia (June-Sept 2021)

<https://fewsn.net/east-africa/ethiopia/key-message-update/may-2021-0>

Social Protection - the state of Safety net: PSNP



Why the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in Ethiopia?

PSNP started in 2005 and rolled up in 2009 to Afar Region and in 2015 for the urban areas (UPSNP)

PSNP – a move from an ad hoc and emergency to a predictable and consolidated assistance

Phase IV

Direct and Indirect beneficiaries [Conditional and unconditional supports] (climate change mitigation/access to social services)

Total budget: \$2616 million (9 donors are involved where World Bank commitment includes \$600 million; Government covers 14% of the total budget; DFID about £276 million which is 11% of the total)

Period: 2014-2020

Target population: 7.9 million [6.9 million to engage in public work and 1.3 million are elderly]

Ethiopia launched its Social Security Policy in 2014

UPSNP

Dec 2015-July 2021

Total budget: \$450 million (\$300 million a loan from World Bank and the rest from the government)

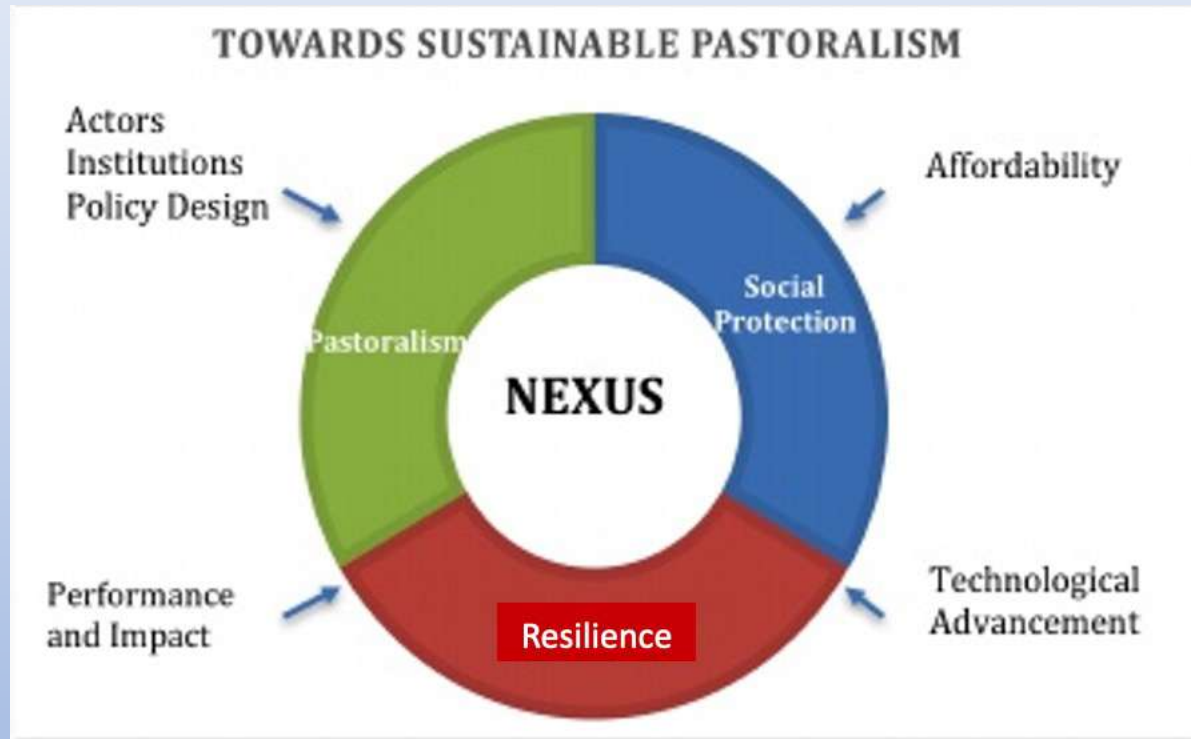
Implemented in 11 major cities

Targets 604,000 people (that is, 55% below the poverty line and 12% of the total population)

UPSNP is managed by Urban Food Security and Job Opportunity Agency Office

The Nexus

Framing the Nexus Approach: Pastoralism-Resilience-Social Protection



Tsegay, B. (2017:4).

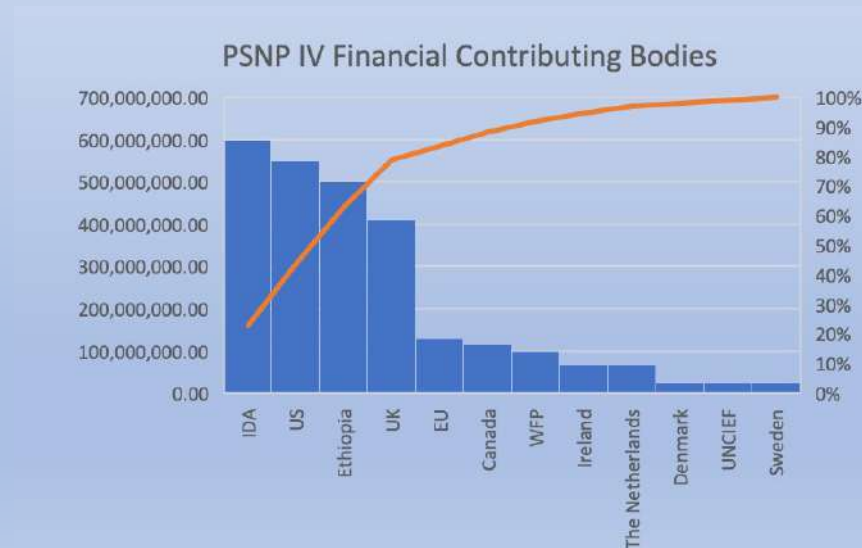
The Pastoralism-Resilience-Social Protection Nexus (i)

Actors, Institution, Policy design

- Local, federal and international actors (long-term support in question)
- Revisiting institutional configuration
- Synergy and learning

Affordability

- short-termism vs Long-termism
- Macro economic policies
- Budgetary strain (social services, conflict, disasters – locust infestation)



Source: Tsegay and Kenton, figure produced based on the World Bank data (2019)

The Pastoralism-Resilience-Social Protection Nexus (ii)

Performance and result

- A clash between saving lives and impactful measurement
- Business-as-usual vs result-based
- Focus at household level – social auditing

Technological advancement

- Ethiopia as *'one of Africa's sleeping mobile money giants'* (World Bank report).
- Access to information, reducing inequality and bureaucratic hurdles and improve delivery
- Incidence reporting and managing massive data
- Digital financial service - First mobile money of Ethio Telecom – *Telebirr (Mpesa of Ethiopia)*



Suggested Institutional and Policy System

Growth and Transformation
Plan

Regional
Economic
growth

The missing institutional and impact link?

PSNP

HABP

Emergency Relief

School feed

Informal safety Net

Remittance

Impact on
Education, health
and employment

Key findings and policy implications

- Beyond survival and transformative impacts
- Indigenous Knowledge systems - appreciate the significance of informal social networks (avoid applying generic instruments)
- PSNP fails to incorporate the number of unemployed youth and design an appropriate time period for the public works component.
- Labour-intensive public works – seasonality, relevance and public works
- Emphasise alternative or productive income-generating approaches that consider gender
- Consolidate social protection measures: by promoting learning

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