



Food Security Program Of ETHIOPIA

Food Security Program(FSP)

- FSP is a special arrangement, which focuses on addressing vulnerability, which exists in different parts of the country.
- Records shows that before the past 2- 3 decades in a worst year's millions of people in the drought prone areas of the country could face food shortage, which are either chronic or transitory in nature.

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- Cognizant of the level of vulnerability in the country the government of Ethiopia, in close collaboration with development partners, has prepared The New Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia.
- Since 2003, the program has been under implementation in 319 chronically food insecure woredas/districts .

Core objectives of the Food Security Programme

Enabling chronically food insecure people attain food security

Significantly improve the food security situation of the transitory food insecure people

Component of the FSP

- Resettlement program
- PSNP:- (Productive Safety Net program)
- HABP :- (Household Asset Building Program)
- CCI :- (Complimentary Community Investment

Objectives of each of the components

- The main objective of the resettlement program is to enable chronically food insecure households attain food security through improved access to land.
- The objective of the PSNP is to provide transfers to the food insecure population in chronically food insecure districts in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level and creates asset at the community level

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- The Household Asset Building Program (HABP) is one of the four components of the Food Security Program, and it contributes to achievement of the FSP's expected Outcome of "improved food security status of male and female members of food insecure households living in chronically food insecure woredas."
- CCI is an intervention which is designed to create community assets and complement household investment through creating an enabling environment.

Area Coverage

- Covers food insecure woredas/districts in drought prone areas
 - 8 regions
 - 319 woredas/districts
- Covers chronically food insecure households
 - > 6.88 million beneficiaries

Targeting

- Targeting is the process by which chronically food insecure households are selected to participate in public works or receive direct support.
- A combination of administrative and community targeting systems will be applied in the selection of eligible participants

Target Groups

- **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

Key interventions

The key interventions designed to attain household food security are :-

- Building the household asset through on-farm activities
- Undertaking a resettlement program
- Implementing a Safety Net Program which bridge food gaps while building community
- Introducing non –farm activities

Household Asset Building Program (HABP)

- The major causes of food insecurity in the country is the depletion of household assets
- Multiple causes can be sited in this regard
- Drought has been the major factor causing loss of crop and livestock
- Repeated food shortages have also forced many HH to sell their assets to address their immediate needs
- Building sustainable household assets is therefore the major solution to the problem of food insecurity

Interventions for HABP

- Introduction of appropriate technologies which helped improved production and productivity
- Preparation and dissemination of different menu of technological packages through the extension service
- packages includes :-
 - provision of improved inputs to increase livestock's and crop production,
 - Moisture conservation and utilization,
 - Natural resource development,
 - Trainings
 - Support for additional income generating activities , and
 - Provision of market information

Intervention for the resettlement program

- Resettlement is purely on voluntary basis
- Each settler household is guaranteed assistance of packages that includes provision of fertile farm lands, seed, oxen, hand tools, and food ration for the first eight months
- The settlers are also provided access to essential infrastructures (clean water, health post, feeder roads)

Interventions for PSNP

- PSNP is intended to serve as a dual purpose of helping bridge the income gap of the CFI-HH
- PSNP has two components
 - Labor intensive public works
 - Direct Support
- The able bodied will be engaged in public works for which they are paid a minimum amount while the labor poor are paid same amount free
- A key feature of the Safety net program is its household focus.
- It is linked with the HABP and PSNP beneficiaries are getting priority in getting access to the HABP resources

Non Agricultural Income interventions

- As the food insecure households are resource poor, living in drought – prone and degraded areas ,focusing on crop and livestock production alone may not entirely solve the problem of food insecurity
- For these areas income diversification through non –agricultural activities is important
- To this effect, the food security program concedes complementary income sources in non – farm activities

Social Protection Policy of Ethiopia

- The social protection policy document has been developed for the country and it is now submitted to the council of Ministers for endorsement.
- There are a number of policies, strategies, and programs/action plans that commit the government to look after the welfare of its citizens.

Institutional Arrangement and monitoring and evaluation

Institutional arrangement

- There is Sharing of responsibility and co-ordination of activities between multiple actors
- FSCD is responsible for the overall coordination of the program

Monitoring & Evaluation

The M&E system includes: -

- regular monitoring reports prepared at woreda level, consolidated at Regional and then sent to Federal levels;
- real-time data collected by the Regional and Federal Information Centres
- Bi –Annual government-donor Joint Review and Implementation Supervision mission
- Joint Strategic Oversight committee meeting
- Rapid Response Mechanism
- Agreed studies and assessments, including bi-annual impact surveys

Graduation

- Graduation is a key goal of the Food Security Programme to which the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) contributes
- The term 'graduation' describes the movement of a HH From food insecurity to the level of food security
- There are two levels of graduation. (graduation from PSNP and graduation from FSP)
- Every year an assessment is done to check whether the HH is reached to the level graduation or not

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THANK YOU !