

PROPOSITIONS
attached to the thesis

Essays on Evaluation of Social Protection Programmes in Ethiopia

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1. Dependence on volatile rain-fed agriculture and absence of well-developed financial markets exacerbate the effects of covariate and idiosyncratic risks faced by rural households (*this thesis*).
2. Contrary to expectations, food insecure households covered by the Productive Safety Net Program are more likely to enroll and less likely to drop out from the pilot Community Based Health Insurance Scheme (*this thesis*).
3. Bundling of multiple social protection interventions enhances protection against multiple risks (*this thesis*).
4. Health centres affiliated to the Community Based Health Insurance Scheme experience an increase in patient visits and an increase in revenues (*this thesis*).
5. Increased community participation in monitoring and evaluation of infrastructure built through the Productive Safety Net Program is associated with an increase in a project's physical and functional state (*this thesis*).
6. Membership in an existing social protection program can be successfully used to leverage uptake of other (voluntary) social protection schemes.
7. Community Based Health Insurance schemes can address the dual objectives of enhancing access to health care and improving health care quality.
8. The importance of motivating officials who run social protection programs is often ignored.
9. Sometimes, a paternalistic approach to social protection may be appropriate
10. To the detriment of society, social protection, especially in developing countries, is often fragmented into an array of support mechanisms, programmes, action plans and interventions.
11. Some stories last beyond the thesis.