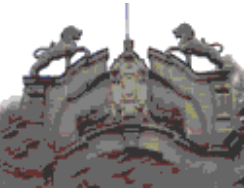


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**COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTRE FOR FOOD SECURITY STUDIES**

**ASSESSMENT OF URBAN POOR FOOD SECURITY AND THEIR
COPINGS IN WOREDA SEVEN ADDIS KETEMA SUB-CITY, ADDIS ABABA,
ETHIOPIA**

**BY
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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO CENTER FOR FOOD SECURITY STUDIES,
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, ADDISABABA UNIVERSITY IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN FOOD SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT**

OCTOBER, 2021

ADDIS ABABA

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
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DECLARATION

This thesis entitled “Assesment of Urban Poor Food Security and their Copings in Woreda Seven, Addis Ketema Sub-City, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia” is my original work and has not been presented for MSc degree in any other University and that all sources and materials used for the thesis properly acknowledged.

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Bezuayehu Wasihun entitled “Assesment of Urban Poor Food Security and their Copings in Woreda Seven, Addis Ketema Sub-City, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia” and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of master of science in food security and development complies with the regulations of Addis Ababa University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Signed by the examining committee:

External Examiner: _____ Signature _____ Date _____

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ABSTRACT

Good reduction strategies and policies should rely on better understanding of the status and their coping response of households. The general aim of the study was asses on the realities of urban poor food security and their coping. To achieve this objective; cross-sectional and mixed research design was applied. On condition that in urban areas poverty is more elaborated in inner-city especially in Addis ketma sub city woreda seven selected as the study woreda which found is near to the bus station and most of urban poor household live therefore a total of 189 households selected by using stratified random sampling according to UPSNP beneficiary and not beneficiary households and questioner, structured interview, focus group participants, key informants , observation and intensive review literature were data sources and HFIAS,CSI and FCS used as a tool.Data was collected through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods.Descriptive statics used for analyzing the data.The major finding for the food security of urban poor household in woreda seven the majority respondents in woreda seven replied family size, marital status ,monthly income, living condition, educational level ,age, gender and housing condition are urban house hold food insecurity driving factors. In general, the food security status of urban poor UPSNP beneficiaries are moderately food insecure whereas UPSNP not beneficiaries households are severely food insecure all this triangulated with focus group discussion, observation and key informant interview due to this fact I recommend for the government and NGOs to intervene in supporting households by compensating the gaps in income and food especially for UPSNP not benficiary, set to adjust cash transfers for UPSNP beneficiaries, create more jobs by fixing minimum wages and the pension rate for the retired people need to be reconsidered as their coping mechanism are clear indications as how interventions work along those lines.

Keywords: urban poor household, Food security status, coping mechanism, Addis Ababa.

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|--|
| CSA | Central Statistical Agency |
| CSI | Coping Strategy Index |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FS | Food Security |
| GOE | Government of Ethiopia |
| HFIAP | Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence |
| HFIAS | Household Food Insecurity Access Scale |
| HFIAS | Household Food Insecurity Access Scale |
| HFS | Household Food Security |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MOFED | Ministry of finance and economic development |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| MOLSA | Minster of labor and social affairs |
| PSNP | Productive Safety Net Program |
| SLF | Sustainable livelihood frame work |
| WFP | World Food Program |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The world population about is 7.8 billion 55% of inhabitants live in cities. This trend makes the proportion of urban inhabitants will more than doubling the current size of the world population by 2050 (World Bank, 2020). Higher birth rates and the migration of the poor people from rural areas to urban centers. However, the scale of urbanization brings challenges in meeting accelerated demand to make affordable this process of urbanization is difficult to comprehend in respect of the numbers of housing, well connected transport system, water connections, schools, clinics, hospital beds as well as jobs that will be required over the coming decades in the more impoverished countries of the world (World Bank, 2020).

According to Degefa (2008) urban poverty manifests itself in a variety of ways, including a lack of access to basic shelter and amenities, unemployment and an inability to meet basic needs, and vulnerability to economic, environmental, and political shocks. This complex and multifaceted nature of urban poverty and food security warrants a deeper understanding in order to improve living conditions of the poor urban household. However, the rural urban exodus, which accounts for the majority of urban population growth, puts a strain on urban centers' physical, economic, and social infrastructure and services. Economic activities in cities could not accommodate illiterate migrants or those with a low educational background. One of the most visible net effects of the unprecedented increase in urban population expansion of urban poverty and food insecurity. Most of the people of Addis Ababa are poor official documents indicate that 70% of the population lives in slums (MOFED, 2006). This is clearly manifested in the unstable living conditions and severe food insecurity of a considerable number of urban residents (Degefa, 2008).

Ethiopia is one of the most food-insecure and famine affected countries. A large portion of the country's population has been affected by chronic and transitory food insecurity. Food security situation in Ethiopia is highly linked to recurring food shortage and famine in the country, which are associated to recurrent drought and urban poverty rates in Ethiopia are quite high, particularly in the large cities. In Ethiopia, despite the substantial reduction, poverty remains high at 23 percent at a national level, with significant differences between rural and urban areas as well as across regions of the country (World Bank, 2015).

According to its overall development policy goals, Ethiopia is investing heavily in reducing poverty and promoting social development. The share of public expenditure in the poverty alleviation sector increased from 57% in 2004/05 to two-thirds in 2016/17. Among these sectors, education and roads are the top priority sectors, each of which accounts for more than one-fifth of the government's total budget. Ethiopia must maintain its focus on poverty while ensuring the effective use of resources and their effectiveness in achieving the necessary impact. Balance needs to be achieved between spending with in a sector, such as between primary education and secondary education, primary health care and hospital care, and rural roads and major highways (Ibid).

The Ethiopian government has also initiated social protection programs that aim to help the poor maintain some minimum level of living standard. A case in point is the Productive Safety Net Programs (PSNP), which covers several million lower potential farmers and has been implemented for over a decade. Ethiopia has also started implementing an urban safety net programs recently, which is expected to reduce poverty further and keep inequality from increasing. The evidence so far indicates encouraging results. The economy has been growing at double digits for over a decade, poverty has decreased significantly, and inequality remains low even by low income countries' standards (UNDP, 2018).

According to Degefa (2008) understanding the realities of urban poor and their food security situation a case study at Berta Gibi and Gamachu safar the litteratures shows urban poverty is a multifaceted phenomenon like the poor in most cities in developing countries, the poor in Addis Ababa are homeless or live in substandard housing and lack basic facilities such as water, power and adequate toilets. The settlements with mainly poor residents are geographically located in insecure areas of the city; some of them are unemployed or have very low paid jobs, which can hardly cover the basic needs of family members (food, clothing and medical care). They lack sufficient food in quantity and quality because they cannot obtain various social and economic services, such as health, education, information and favorable markets to acquire their livelihoods. lack of sufficient and regular incomes is effectively the root cause of urban food insecurity as the urban residents rely on food purchases so any increase in prices can have its own consequences.

They are vulnerable to various environment related risks, political changes and economic shocks while these being some of the underlying features of the urban poor people, however, developed their own coping strategies against some livelihood challenges facing them among the coping strategies of the poor include living in slum and shanty area, engaging in various informal activities, scavenging around waste disposal sites and market places, and migrations but some of the coping strategies of the poor appear to be inconsistent with formal rules and regulations of the city administration, and the

country's law at large as a result, their livelihood activities as well as their coping strategies are highly contested(Degefa,2008).

The government of Ethiopia working on to minimize the food insecurity situation by urban safety net program and school feeding program in Addis Ababa city but still in Ethiopia like in most developing countries poverty remains a challenge in urban areas from lack of shelter to grave food security problems Particularly in Addis ketema sub-city woreda seven ,there are similar problems which are evident on the ground, the realistic living conditions of the household makes evident that there may exist food security problems in this area. Therefore, a broader understanding of the urban food security in woreda seven is needed, including how households use different strategies to cope with food shortages, such as reducing the quality of the food they consume the quantity and quality of food. Thus, this research, therefore, seeks to assess the realities of urban food security, to assess the driving factors to urban food insecurity and uncovering the coping mechanism of the households.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Lack of sufficient and stable income is the root cause of urban food insecurity. In cities of low- and middle-income countries, food accounts for a very large proportion of total spending by low-income households. A study of 11 cities in southern Africa shows that food is the most important expense for most households, especially the poorest households. With such a tight budget, any drop in income or rise in food prices could have devastating consequences For low-income groups, food insecurity was the most severe cumulative impact of the world's food, fuel and financial crises between 2008 and 2011 (Somsook Boonyabancha, 2019). Development policies and strategies should aim at increasing the earnings of low-income households (UNDP, 2018).

Therefore, a broader understanding of the urban food security in Ethiopia is needed, including how households use different strategies to cope with food shortages, such as reducing the quality of the food they consume the quality and quantity of food and determine food insecurity decisions.

Poor urban households rely on a variety of strategies to ensure they have food to borrow money is one such strategy. However, getting out of debt becomes very difficult, especially for the poorest people, because they need to take on a new debt to pay the interest on the old one. Another widely used strategy is to reduce the quality, quantity and variety of food consumed, while reducing non-food expenditures, including health and education expenditures, and extending working hours. This has long-term consequences; reduced calorie intake and micronutrient deficiencies increase the incidence of disease and affect school performance (Somsook Boonyabancha, 2019).

The government of Ethiopia working on to minimize the food insecurity situation by urban safety net program and school feeding program in Addis Ababa city but still in Ethiopia like in most developing countries poverty remains a challenge in urban areas from lack of shelter to grave food security problems. Particularly in Addis ketema sub-city woreda seven, there are similar problems which are evident on the ground, the realistic living conditions of this resident makes evident that there may exist food security problems in this area. For instances, they are characterized by low human capital development, over-crowded and congested life, and have limited access to basic urban amenities. They draw livelihood earnings by engaging in a variety of low pay employment jobs, casual work and wage labor, and diverse informal activities. To this effect, the aim of this paper is to assess the urban poor food security and their coping mechanism in Addis ketema sub-city woreda seven.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

This study is intended to assess urban poor households' food security status and their food coping mechanism in woreda seven of Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The study is more specifically designed to

- Examine urban households' food security status.
- Describe urban households' food shortage coping strategies.
- Explore urban households' food insecurity driving factors.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

How urban poor people access to food in woreda seven?

What are the major livelihood activities of the urban poor?

What is the determinant factors affecting food security?

How do the poor households cope with lack of assets, unemployment and food insecurity?

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study was done particularly in Addis Ketema sub-city woreda seven urban poor household PSNP beneficiary and PSNP not beneficiary from February to September to assess the realities of urban poor food security and their coping mechanism. This assessed in Addis ketema sub-city woreda seven poor households.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In Ethiopia, urban studies that attempt to examine urban poor food security and coping mechanism at household level in a holistic way are found to be scarce. Hence, the output of the study adds to the pool of literature on urban food security issues and the city policy makers governmental and non-governmental organization implementers might be benefited from the outcome of such a research that in direct consultation with the poorest segment of the population. Food insecurity reduction strategies and policies should rely on better understanding of the realities of the poor urban food security and coping mechanism and the study also assist in adding new information and modification on the current information on food insecure households and coping in Woreda seven, Addis Ketema sub city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1.7 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is primarily to assess the food security and coping of urban poor in Woreda seven, Addis Ketema sub city, Addis Ababa. The research will encompass a review of secondary information, focus group discussion among selected urban poor households, key informant interviews with individuals who have specialized knowledge and information about the food security situation of urban poor households. Most importantly, the study has a scope of survey using structured questionnaire to collect quantitative information to understand the issue under investigation. Research should focus on the four dimensions of availability, access, utilization and stability of food security. However, due to the lack of available resources this study focuses on the access dimension of food security.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 URBAN POVERTY

Poverty is increasingly located in urban areas and this will continue as virtually all global population growth expected to be in cities and towns of Africa and Asia. Given urban households' dependence on food purchases as food insecurity will increasingly become an urban issue and food insecurity is closely connected to poverty. Low-income urban households in low and middle-income countries are also likely to be the most vulnerable to the increase in the frequency and severity. This will have a negative impact on their incomes both by increasing expenditure and reducing their ability to earn also exacerbate non-income dimensions of poverty related to inadequate living conditions. In addition, the links with households that often provide safety nets for urban households, including transfers and exchanges of food and cash are likely to be affected (Tacoli et al., 2013)

Poverty is a multidimensional concept that seeks to measure levels of deprivation encountered by a person, household or community. Although most of the literature focuses on indicators of deprivation such as income, food, access to housing and so on, the choice of indicators to measure levels of deprivation can often be arbitrary and hence may not reflect a full-scale measure of unmet basic needs in different social context (Touray, 2016). Poverty is universally recognized as a multidimensional phenomenon, one which extends far beyond a lack of income to encompass the deprivation of the capabilities necessary to live in dignity (Sepulveda et al., 2012).

Economic growth is necessary to achieve significant improvements in living standards and poverty reduction but for economic growth to be effective in reducing poverty it has to be inclusive, so the poor are not left out of the process. Thus, development policies and strategies should aim at increasing the earnings of low-income households (UNDP, 2018). As a result GOE is implementing a series of ambitious midterm plans aiming at eradicating poverty and accelerating structural transformation with the vision of becoming middle income and carbon neutral status by 2025 (MOUDH, 2016).

In real term, Cities are vulnerable to many types of shocks and stresses including natural hazards like storms and sea level rise, but also man-made ones like economic transformation and rapid urbanization. These shocks and stresses have the potential to bring cities to a halt and reverse years of socio-economic development gains. Cities that are to grow and thrive in the future must take steps to address these shocks and stresses. A resilient city is one that can adapt to these types of changing conditions and withstand shocks while still providing essential services to its households. A resilient

city can keep moving toward its long-term goals despite the challenges it meets along the way (World Bank, 2015).

Addis Ababa has 25% of Ethiopia's urban population and is one of the fastest growing cities in Africa. It is the growth engine of Ethiopia and an important pillar of the country's vision to become a resilient, carbon-neutral middle-income economy by 2025. Despite the strong economic growth trend, Addis Ababa still faces major development challenges. For example, the unemployment and poverty levels in Addis Ababa are still high, estimated at 23.5% and 22% respectively (World Bank, 2015).

The urban poor are often extremely vulnerable because informal safety nets in urban spaces can easily collapse. Crime, robbery and riots combined with social isolation can put the urban poor at high risk. Vulnerability is therefore at the center of life for the urban poor and measures are needed to mitigate the impact of shocks and improve the ability of the poor to cope with shocks (Muzzini et al, 2008).

2.2 THEORIES OF FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGY

Maxwell and Smith (1992) say that there are many definitions and models of food security, but these all agree that the key characteristic of household food security is secure access at all times to sufficient food. However, several literatures indicate about the evolution of the food security concept in different times.

According to Timothy et.al (1998) all through 1960's and 1970's, the definition on country wide food security and it was once believed that world hunger could be resolved if each united states of america became food self-sufficient, i.e., grew enough food to feed its people, quantity and steadiness of food supplies, and country wide food availability than food security. World Food Summit (1974) states that, availability at all instances of enough world food elements of basic food stuffs to sustain a constant enlargement of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in manufacturing and prices. In 1980's, the notion focus on Household Food Security, researchers and improvement practitioners observed that get food was once triggered with the aid to people's entitlement to food. World Food Summit, (1983) indicates, making sure that all humans at all times have financial get sufficient food that they need. Early 1990's, Focus on Nutritional Security. Once food is obtained, emphasis on how food is utilized, translated into good dietary degrees in this time, household food security is a crucial but not ample situation for nutritional security.

This leads to the now generally widely wide-spread definition of food security of FAO in 2002, Food security is a scenario that exists when all people, at all times, have physical and financial access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and wholesome life. This definition highlights the now usually prevalent

four dimensions of food security: food availability, food access, utilization and stability, FAO, (2006).

Food access: Food access contains physically and financial access. Physical get involves a food is available, while economic get accesses to relates to entitlement to food, Staatz et al., (2009). It encompasses income, expenditure and buying capability of households or individuals, and it refers of having enough food at national level or at sure territory cannot be taken as the proof that all the household or people in the country/territory have get enough food to eat. It suggests that every individual should have sufficient access to sufficient resources in order to have appropriate food to live a healthy life. FANTA, (2006), Benson, (2004), and Labo, (2001), respectively states about food access; food accessibility by households can be obtained through consumption, production and receiving gifts from other households. The extent to which each member of a household has access to sufficient food depends on gender, age and the employment status. Access to food is closely associated with poverty because poor people usually do not have sufficient resources to attain access to the right amount of quantities.

Food availability: Food availability addresses food security and expects enough portions of food from domestic agriculture manufacturing or import. It can be assessed by using precipitation record, food balance sheet, food market survey; agricultural production. The food security for this dimension at distinct on food production, population flows, harvesting time, staple food production, food storage, consumption of wild foods, etc. The food availability warning signs seize now not solely the quantity but additionally the exceptional and diversity of food. Supply of food be allotted through household and international production. Kannan (2000) argue that food is very critical and that the government of any particular united states of America ought to not depend completely on international markets for food supply and the availability of food to maintain healthful lifestyles through having adequate nutrients. Food availability is not assurance food access; this is because numerous factors such as institutional structures, authorities policies, business and the market have an impact on on food security at a household level, (Redclif, 2002; Hadley, 2011). The challenges related with food insecurity in a country consist of a number of factors such as political instability, wor and the shortage of transportation and inefficient market (Benson, 2004). A food stability presents relevant statistics about food availability amongst nations, regions and sub-regions, Babu & Sanyal, (2009).

Food Utilization: Food utilization addresses not only how much food the people eat but how they eat. It also covers the food preparation, intra-household food distribution, water and sanitation and health care practices. The nutritional effect of the food eaten by means of individual will be

appropriate and most desirable only when food is prepared/ cooked properly, adequate diversity of the diet and proper feeding and caring practices.

According to Richardson, (2010), IICA, (2009), and WFP, (2007) states, utilization of food involves the preparation of sufficient food with clean water, sanitation and special health care. This ensures that the wellbeing of individuals psychological needs is met efficiently. Food utilization implies that the amount of nutritional food intake by an individual should be safe of the right quality and be sufficient for a diet that provides adequate energy and vital nutrients. A person's body must be able to extract and use the nutrients from consuming food; this is according to the meaning of an active and health life in the definition of food security. The preparation of food and health status of a person has a direct influence on food security, Staatz et al., (2009). Food utilization is limited by several factors such as loss of nutrients during food processing, inadequate sanitation, lack of proper care. This in turn might have an adverse effect on other members of a household. Food utility entails food usage, therefore throughout the year food utility changes with seasonal variation and food availability when there is food production and consumption domestically, Yin et al., (2008).

Food Stability: Food stability addresses the stability and sustainability of the other three dimensions over time. People cannot be considered food secure until they feel so and they do not feel food secure until there is stability of availability, accessibility and proper utilization condition. Instability of market price of staple food and inadequate risk bearing capacity of the people in the case of adverse condition (e.g. natural disaster, unexpected weather etc), political instability and unemployment are the major factors affecting stability of the dimensions of food security.

Food stability emphasizes that every individual should have access to sufficient food at all times. Unexpected economic shocks should not be a risk factor to food access when needed, IICA, (2009). Stability also relates to the loss in resources due to income shocks and insufficient reserves. The loss in resources may either be temporal or permanent, Schmidhuber and Tubiello, (2007). The concept of stability is interrelated with the elements of access and stability FAO, (2006).

Food Insecurity: Sen (1999), states that, food insecurity, famine, malnutrition and undernourishment are different concepts though interchangeably used in different literature. As indicated hereinbefore, food insecurity is a complex concept mainly referring to lack of access to enough food for all people at all times for an active and healthy life. The Food and Agricultural Organization, FAO, (2002) defines food insecurity as a situation where there is limited availability of safe and nutritious food needed to live an active and healthy life. This condition also involves being worried about not having sufficient food to eat or not having money to buy food when it runs out, Burns, (2004). People found to be food insecure generally cannot consume or grow enough

food due to limited resources, Boussard et al., (2006). Other instances of food insecurity are found amongst those who have been victims of wars, the urban poor and low-income households, especially in underdeveloped countries. Moreover, women residing in low-income households are mostly vulnerable to food insecurity. This is because women usually spend a large share of their income on children's needs. They are also responsible for producing or preparing the food they purchase (FAO, 2011; European Commission, 2009), note that theory differentiates two types of food insecurity, chronic and transitory food insecurity:

Chronic food insecurity: chronic food insecurity occurs when the shortage of food lasts for long periods of time and it is usually caused by lack of productive and financial resources due to poverty. It persistently affects individuals that are not able to meet necessary requirements to purchase or produce enough food (European Commission, 2006). Chronic food insecurity breeds conducive conditions for vulnerability - which is defined as continual susceptibility to food insecurity, Devereux, (2006). Chronic food insecurity is regarded as mild or moderate food insecurity and it usually dominates when there is consistent market or structural failure within a nation Misselhorn et al., (2010). Cathie (2006) argued that the minimum daily food intake and nutritional policy measures are essential policy recommendations to alleviate the challenges related to chronic food insecurity.

Transitory food insecurity: Transitory food insecurity is a temporal shortfall of food and last for short periods of time. It is rooted from several factors such as short-term shocks and lack of food availability due to fluctuations in food prices FAO, (2008). The condition of transitory food insecurity happens when there is an unexpected change in the ability to purchase or produce sufficient food to maintain a healthy life. Transitory food insecurity is regarded as the most serious manifestation of household food insecurity because it causes hunger and famine, even though the condition occurs in the short-term, Staatz et al., (2009). Inappropriate government policy may lead to transitory food insecurity due to the destabilization of food consumption trends, Cathie, (2006). The major sources of transitory food insecurity are; year-to-year variations in international food prices, foreign exchange earnings, domestic food production and household incomes, temporary sharp reductions in a population's ability to produce or purchase food and other essential undermine long term development and cause loss of human capital from which it takes years to recover.

Chronic and transitory food insecurity is interrelated because chronic food insecurity is rooted in one or more incidences of transitory shocks, Misselhorn et al., (2010). Coping strategies employed by households outlines a clear indication of the relationship between the two concepts. A household is likely to sell off its assets in an attempt to cope with transitory food insecurity, thus

this sacrifices their ability to attain food or income, which in turn leads to chronic food insecurity. This whole process is called a poverty trap, Staatz et al., (2009).

The urban poor rely on several strategies to ensure that there is some food on borrowing money is one such strategy. In the long term, however, it becomes very difficult to escape debt, especially for poorer people as they incur new debts to pay the interest on older ones. Another widely used strategy is to reduce the quality, quantity and diversity of food consumed, while also reducing non-food expenditure, including on health and education, and working longer hours. This has long-term consequences; reduced calorie intake and micronutrient deficiencies increase the incidence of disease and affect school performance. In the short term, frail workers are less productive. For those working in the informal sector, any loss of working day will have a significant impact on income and the ability to ensure a nutritious diet, locking them into poverty and food shortages. Another factor of urban food insecurity is the poverty penalty, that is, the urban poor pay more for the same product than their wealthy counterparts. In some cases, this is due to the inability to enter cheaper retail locations away from low-income settlements. In addition, lack of funds and storage space forces low-income consumers to buy small amounts of food every day instead of large quantities.

Assessing the status of the urban poor food security and their coping mechanism can help decision makers formulate specific policies to help eliminate food insecurity and poverty in general. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to assess the current food security of the urban poor and their coping mechanism.

2.3 FOOD SECURITY IN THE GLOBAL WORLD

In the mid-1970s and 1974, the World Food Conference was held in order to solve the world food crisis and world famine. Food security and insecurity are terms used to describe whether a family can obtain sufficient quality and quantity of food. With the passage of time and the severity of the problem, food security problems have been highlighted and very concerned at the global, national, family and individual levels. This progressive work by scientists has led to a redefinition of the scope and depth of the concept of food safety. For example, the concept suggests that global food security does not guarantee food security at the household or individual level (Mohamed, 2017)

Around 10% of the world's population faces severe food insecurity, equivalent to about 770 million people regionally the values range from 1.4% in North America and Europe to almost 30% in Africa. Like the incidence of undernourishment (UOP), severe food insecurity globally has been increasing due to trends observed in Africa and Latin America. Analysis of FIES data shows that

the incidence of severe food insecurity among women is slightly higher in Africa, Asia and Latin America, with the largest difference in Latin America (FAO, 2017).

According to the Food Security Information Network (FSIN), in 2018, more than 113 million people in 53 countries / regions suffered from severe hunger and required emergency food, nutrition and livelihood assistance (FSIN, 2019).

In sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion of undernourished people fell from 28.1% in 2000 to 20.6% in 2010, and the number of undernourished people fell from 178 million to 171 million during the same period. However, after 2010, the malnutrition rate has remained stable and may increase to 22.7% in 2016, while the number of malnourished people may have reached 224 million. In view of the international commitment to eradicate hunger by 2030, the possible recent increase should cause great concern in terms of the prevalence of undernutrition; Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest level of any region in the world (FAO, 2017).

As shown by the multi-index markers for food security and hunger/undernutrition in Africa, Ethiopia has the largest number of people suffering from malnutrition/hunger, with 32.1 million people, ranking first. This makes it the fourth African country with a score of undernourished/hungry people (37.1%). The livelihoods of rural Ethiopia are very sensitive to the climate. The pattern of food insecurity is seasonal and is related to the pattern of rainfall. After the rainy season, the trend of hunger decreases significantly. Climate-related shocks can affect productivity, hinder economic progress, and exacerbate existing social and economic problems (Mohamed, 2017).

Now more and more people believe that food insecurity and poverty are closely related in the context of Ethiopia. Droughts and other related disasters (such as poor harvests, water shortages and livestock diseases, land degradation, limited household assets, low incomes) are the main incentives for increasing food security vulnerability and destroying lifestyles, and they are also bigger factors (ibid.).

Approximately 10% of Ethiopians are chronically food insecure and, in years of frequent droughts, this figure will rise to more than 15%. The World Food Program found that the long-term effects of chronic malnutrition caused Ethiopia to lose approximately 16.5% of its GDP each year. In 2014, 2.7 million people required emergency food assistance, and in 2014, 238,761 children required treatment for severe acute malnutrition. The number of food insecure people in August 2015 is estimated to be 4.5 million. By the end of the same year, this number had more than doubled to 10.2 million Ethiopians (Mohammed, 2017). In addition, the larger family size, the level of education and the increasing age of the family are related to family food insecurity. (FAO, 2019).

2.4 URBAN FOOD SECURITY

Food security in urban and rural areas has different context. For instance, the rural household attain the level of food availability is determined by production factors; whereas, supply factors determine the level of food availability in the urban. Concerning the food access in urban areas, finance is a critical factor that ensures food security. Urban areas are mostly dependent on the food market to purchase their food. Therefore, their economic situation determines their level of nutrition. Food insecurity, especially in terms of access to a healthy diet, has become one of the many development problems related to the negative experience of urbanization in sub-Saharan Africa (Legwegoh, 2012).

In 2010/11, the per capita food ratio of the poor in Ethiopia (total food poverty index) was estimated to be 33.6%, compared with 34.7% in rural areas and 27.9% in urban areas. The food poverty gap index is estimated to be 10.5%, compared with 11.1% in rural areas and 7.3% in urban areas. Similarly, the national food poverty severity index is 0.046, and the rural food poverty severity index (0.05) is slightly higher than that in urban areas (0.029) (MoLSA, 2012).

2.5 ROLES OF SAFETY NET PROGRAM FOR FOOD SECURITY

The economic trends might also increase the need for safety net programs to support workers' basic economic needs. And calls and policy changes to require that people work to receive benefits gives minimal attention to the changing reality that for many low income people and families, work alone does not always lead to economic security (Nightingale, 2018).

In the United States today, the safety net program provides income, food, medical care, housing, and other forms of support for some low-income individuals and families. Although a large body of literature discusses whether these programs are sufficient to meet demand, some people are concerned that access to these benefits will inhibit work (Moffitt, 2015). In 2017, approximately 80% of non-elderly, non-disabled Medicaid recipients worked with adults and 60% worked alone. Research also shows that the structure of temporary assistance work requirements for poor families is complex and the cost of managing these projects is high (Hahn, 2018).

Economic growth and nuanced poverty reduction strategies can be complementary ways to improve the lives of the poor; solving poverty problems can also stimulate economic growth). In fact, the Ethiopian government has shown a firm commitment to launch social protection programs for people who are excluded from the labor market for different reasons. The well-known Rural Production Protection Network Plan is one such example, which has been providing concrete support to rural beneficiaries since 2005. This is also reflected in the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2014 (World Bank, 2017).

NSPP has identified social safety nets, livelihoods and job creation as important pillars. The Urban Production Safety Network Project (UPSNP) is fully integrated into NSPP and GTP II. UPSNP is a comprehensive social protection program designed to promote inclusive growth and development in urban areas. The strategy aims to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor living below the poverty line within 10 years (ibid.).

Ethiopia has created a favorable political environment to effectively implement the Sustainable Development Goals at the national and sub-national levels. Ethiopia is one of 44 volunteer countries that conducted the Voluntary National Review (VNS) in 2017 and presented it to the New York High-Level Political Forum in July 2017. In the first half of 2017, the government produced the report ENV supported by the United Nations, which involved broader consultations at the national and federal levels, including consultations with political parties and parliamentarians. The Sustainable Development Goals were integrated into the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), which aims to reach a national poverty level of 16.7% by 2020, and the country has begun to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (UNDP, 2018).

In the last 15 years, the population's poverty rate has been reduced by approximately 93%, from 45.5% in 2000 to 23.5% in 2016. According to the recent report of the survey on consumer spending of households, between 2010/11 and 2015/16, around 5.3 million people were lifted out of poverty. The poverty gap and the poverty severity index were reduced from 10.1% and 3.9% in 2000 to 3.7% and 1.4% in 2016, respectively. However, poverty remains a challenge in Ethiopia, with more than 22 million people living below the national poverty line (ibid.).

2.6 DEVELOPMENT OF UPSNP IN ETHIOPIA

The safety net plan is one of the components of social protection. According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, social protection is a set of formal and informal interventions designed to reduce social and economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations for all and promote equitable growth. It includes safety nets, social security, medical insurance, livelihood and employment plans, and improvement of basic services (MOLSA, 2012).

The World Bank and other development partners initiated the production safety net program to address food insecurity. Since 2005, the Production Safety Net Program (PSNP) has been implemented in rural areas of Ethiopia. The PSNP implemented in the second largest country on the African continent is still the largest safety net program in Africa (MOUDH, 2016). It has become an important tool for social protection by providing cash or food transfer or both to food insecure households, protecting assets, and creating community assets through direct and indirect support/public work activities. As pointed out in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM), public

works activities involve those who can participate in development activities such as water and soil management, sanitation station construction, roads, and schools. Therefore, the plan is not only about smoothing out household consumption, but also trying to improve the community's livelihoods by empowering the family, improving its ability to withstand shocks and pressures, and improving the physical environment and Community infrastructure (ibid.).

The Productive Urban Safety Net Program (UPSNP) was launched in 2016 and is funded by the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) and Development Partners (DP). The long-term goal of the government's urban safety net strategy and planning framework is to reduce poverty. Reducing the vulnerability of the urban poor living below the poverty line is another focus of the project. Through the implementation of productive and predictable urban safety nets and supplementary livelihood interventions, 4.7 million urban poor will benefit within 10 years. Consistent with the poverty reduction and economic development goals of the GTP and NSPP, the urban production safety net strategy aims to guide the implementation of interventions to alleviate the different needs of the urban poor. To achieve this long-term goal, the government confirmed that it will design and implement a series of specific phases that last up to five years. The first phase of the World Bank-supported project will run from 2016 to 2020 and will focus on establishing building blocks of the safety net, including public works, livelihoods interventions, and capacity building to achieve productive transfers. and predictable (MOFEC, 2016).

Since 2016, the Ethiopian government has extended the production safety net to urban areas to alleviate food insecurity. Within the framework of the national social protection policy, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing has formulated a strategy for urban food security and job creation (MOUDH, 2016). The objective of the Urban PSNP (UPSNP) is to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor living below the poverty line in a series of five-year stages over a 10-year time frame. The project is supported by the World Bank and includes nine regional capitals (Adama, Asaita, Asosa, Desi, Gambella, Hawassa, Harari, Jijiga and Mekle) Eleven cities, including administrative cities (Dre Dawa and Addis), began to implement Aba on a pilot basis). Due to the large area of Addis Ababa and the relatively high recorded poverty rate, three-quarters of the beneficiaries will come from Addis Ababa (MOUDH, 2016).

2.6.1 COMPONENTS OF UPSNP

In order to provide income support and improve the employability of beneficiaries, UPSNP has a three-stage comprehensive approach or model. According to MOUDH PIM (2016), beneficiaries receive conditional transfer payments, and subsequently receive life skills training and work path guidance (self-employment and paid employment). In the first stage, they will continue to receive

conditional transfer services, training and job matching to improve their employability. In the second stage, the beneficiary can choose to continue accepting a small number of conditional transfer payments to supplement income. In the third stage, they also obtained conditional transfers and guaranteed payments from the project. Therefore, beneficiaries of public works will graduate from the program after three years; however, they may choose to graduate early. The three components of UPSNP are safety net support, livelihood services, institutional strengthening, project management and coordination (MoUDH, 2016).

Safety Network Support

This component provides conditional and unconditional security network transfers. The unconditional transfer (direct) is two types designated as permanent and temporary unconditional transfer.

Permanent unconditional transfer. It is for people who can not participate in work for several reasons. Receiving this transfer that receives an eligible permanent unconditional transfer for unconditional transfer, the verification of age (for more than 65 years) or the verification of disability or chronic disease, making a sober vacation for the transfer. It is aimed at chronic diseases, elderly and disabled people, and urban shelters (MOUDH, 2016).

Unconditional temporary transfer; suitable for people unable to work due to pregnancy, breastfeeding (with children under 1 year of age), and injury or illness. According to PIM (2016), families will provide proof of pregnancy or other temporary factors that prevent them from participating in public works (MOUDH, 2016).

Conditional transfers are granted to those who can perform the work. These customers receive cash transfers by participating in public works. This group accounts for approximately 84% of the total beneficiaries of the plan. Therefore, most of the beneficiaries of the program are those who receive cash after carrying out public works activities (MOUDH, 2016).

2.6.2 ROLES OF UPSNP FOR HOUSEHOLDS LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT

UPSNP aims to improve the livelihoods of the beneficiaries described in its manual. UPSNP supports the development of beneficiaries' assets in a number of ways. In short, it promotes financial assets by providing cash payments for working days and required grants; it promotes human assets by promoting hands-on adult literacy classes, and helping parents send their children to school instead of work and by generating customers using natural resources, enhance their participation in community affairs, and strengthen their trust in social networks and natural / tangible assets. By describing the specific role of the plan, it seeks to improve the food security and income status of the family and the

living environment of the community to solve the livelihood insecurity of urban poor (MOUDH, 2016).

Food security The plan uses a combination of safety nets and livelihood services to achieve sustainable food security and poverty reduction among the urban poor living below the poverty line. According to the UPSNP manual, regular and predictable cash transfers are provided to smooth and improve the quality of consumption and reduce the food gap for urban households. In addition, life skills training provided to clients will improve their employability and financial assets, thus improving their future food security status (MOUDH, 2016).

Income poverty situation; cash transfers obtained directly or indirectly from the program are a source of income for beneficiaries. In addition, the second part of the plan aims to provide livelihood support for people engaged in public works. In other words, it increases your employment opportunities and livelihoods. Livelihood training will give them the opportunity to engage in self-employment or to get a better job. According to MOUDH (2016), the financial support they will receive after graduation allows them to obtain better job opportunities, thus generating private income (MOUDH, 2016).

The environment is improved; the beneficiaries of the conditional transfer participate in public works dedicated to physical environmental activities. The public works activities are urban beautification and greening activities, integrated watershed management activities, urban agriculture, environmental cleaning and social infrastructure (such as toilets, schools, health centers, and roads), construction activities / repair (MOUDH, 2016).

2.7 EMPIRICAL REVIEWS ON PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET

Plenty of studies on contribution of productive safety net program had been conducted in different parts of the world. For instance, Researchers (Maitraa et al., 2002) used household level data from South Africa and employed econometric method to examine the behavioral and welfare impacts of private and public transfers. Their results show that crowding out of private transfers as a result of the introduction of public pensions holds only for poor households and not for the non-poor.

Another study conducted by (Maier, 2014) on Food Security in Ethiopia, provides insights to the food security impacts of food gap, i.e. the number of months that households are struggling to meet their food needs within a period of 12 months.

(Andersson et al., 2009), have also conducted a study on Impacts of the Productive Safety Net Program in Ethiopia on livestock and tree holdings of rural households using panel data. They evaluated the impacts of the Ethiopian Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) on rural households' holdings of livestock and forest assets/trees. Further empirical works will be held on the paper.

The impact of PSNP on the food security among Keberibeyah woreda of Somali region. Results show that PSNP has positive impact on improving assets building particularly on livestock, production and consumer durable assets since joining the program as well as on the working behavior of the community through its public work project. Though water and soil development project have been undertaken through public work project, it is not satisfactory in terms of their quantity as well as quality. The study states that the program slightly touches food consumption status of beneficiary households, because it is not insured that all members reliably gain access to sufficient quantity and quality of food to enjoy a healthy and active life (Fikadu, 2014).

Maier (2014) studied the impact of Productive Safety Net Program on food security and vulnerability among beneficiary households in Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). As the study results show the PSNP in Ethiopia has a positive impact on the availability of food particularly during the lean season, when food needs are greatest. The annual food gap has decreased among PSNP households, while for non-PSNP households a slight increase has been reported. However, no significant impact could be found in regard to daily consumption of food (measured by a threshold of 1,800 kilocalories per day per person). There are no clear improvements found over time concerning the caloric availability and consumption of households. The program has been confronting implementation challenges mainly limited capacities of local governments in terms of human resources and technical expertise and the implications of rising food prices during 2008 (Maier, Philipp, 2014).

Abate (2018) Studied contribution of urban Productive Safety net program to household's livelihood improvement and environmental protection in Addis Ababa: The case study of Addis Ketema and Arada Sub Cities. Based on the study results the total estimated monthly income of the respondent households was a minimum of 170 ETB and a maximum of 2400 ETB. It had a mean of 1322 ETB and SD of 430.6. Regarding Woreda 1 of Arada sub city, the respondents had average monthly income of 1300ETB, minimum of 170ETB, maximum of 2400ETB, range of 2230 and SD of 437.6. Whereas, respondents from woreda 7 of Addis Ketema sub city had average monthly income of 1345ETB, minimum of 600 ETB, maximum of 2200 ETB, range of 1600 and SD of 422.9. The survey shows that *woreda* 1 of Arada sub city has minimum monthly income and higher income range among its respondents than the Addis Ketema sub city respondents. The minimum monthly income of 170 ETB implies that there are households that do not have other means of living other than the cash transfer (direct support). On the other extreme, the high-income range indicates that there are also households that are highly engaged in income earning activities. (Abate, M, 2018).

In general, the study population receive 170 ETB (direct support) and 300ETB (conditional transfer) per month from UPSNP. More than half are having an estimated monthly income range 1051-1650 ETB from different livelihood activities. The program has become additional as well as stable income source for the households who are mostly engaged in jobs with low and varying earning. However, the UPSNP, as a recently implemented program (one year) and as a provider of temporary job employments (public work), it could not address the income condition of households. Though, the amount of the transfer should be adjusted in line with the current urban condition in order to help the beneficiaries to move out of poverty (Ibid).

There are some studies that are worked by different researchers to assess the contribution of UPSNP in Ethiopia at the household level. Among these studies, the study conducted by Menen (2019) indicates that after the household involved in the UPSNP 72% of the program beneficiaries are avoided selling assets in states of food shortages, they found that 23% of households developed saving habit after they involve in the program, and 39% got educational opportunity for their families. Misgana (2018) Research on the contribution of the Productive Urban Safety Network Program (UPSNP) to improving the livelihoods of beneficiary households' shows that UPSNP has a positive impact on the livelihoods of beneficiaries. It helps to improve the assets, livelihood strategies and livelihood outcomes of the beneficiaries.

2.8 LIVELYHOOD FRAME WORK

According to Hossain (2005) poverty, household strategies and coping with urban life, examining livelihood framework in Dhaka city, Bangladesh the literature review shows the increased attention being paid to urban livelihoods follows from a wide recognition that significant portions of urban poor households in developing countries are vulnerable in terms of their sustainable livelihood systems (Rakodi 1995). A livelihood is generally defined as comprising the capabilities, assets, including both material and social resources and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. A livelihoods framework to development draws on a conceptual framework which may be used as a basis for analysing, understanding and managing the complexity of livelihoods (Hossain, 2005).

The indicators of Poverty Line evaluation primarily based totally on household intake do not capture all dimensions of poverty, mainly from the standpoint of poor peoples themselves. Poverty isn't always described entirely in phrases of low incomes, however makes use of broader principles of deprivation and insecurity. And any try to area financial values on those elements of personal, household and social deprivation includes such a lot of arbitrary assumptions that it's far possibly to be

meaningless. Deprivation happens while humans are not able to attain a positive degree of functioning or capability. Chambers (1983; 1989) consists of bodily weakness, isolation, vulnerability and powerlessness similarly to loss of earnings and assets. A pyramid beginning from earnings poverty because the maximum measurable, to get entry to to not unusualplace pool resources, state-furnished commodities, assets, dignity and autonomy is identified.

In livelihood framework poverty is therefore characterized now no longer handiest with the aid of using a loss of belongings and incapability to build up a portfolio of them, however additionally with the aid of using the dearth of desire with recognize to opportunity coping strategies. The poorest and maximum susceptible hoseholds are compelled to undertake strategies, which permit them to continue to exist however now no longer to enhance their welfare. In city regions families are searching for to mobilise assets and possibilities and to mix those right into a livelihood method that's a combination of labour marketplace involvement; savings; borrowing and investment; efficient and reproductive sports; income, labour and asset pooling; and social net-working (Grown and Sebstad stated in Rakodi 2002). Households and people regulate the combination in keeping with their personal instances and the converting context where in they live. Economic sports shape the premise of a family method, however to them, and overlapping with them, can be delivered migration movements, protection of ties with rural regions, city meals production, choices approximately get entry to to offerings which includes training and housing, and participation in social networks. The 'livelihoods' concept is a realistic recognition of the multiple activities, in which households engage to ensure their survival and improve their well being, as will be explored further below (Ellis 1998).

Livelihoods approaches propose that thinking in terms of strengths or assets is vital as an antidote to the view of poor people as 'passive' or 'deprived'. Central to the approach is the need to recognise that those who are poor may not have cash or other savings, but that they do have other material or non-material assets - their health, their labour, their knowledge and skills, their friends and family, and the natural resources around them. Livelihoods approaches require a realistic understanding of these assets in order to identify what opportunities they may offer, or where constraints may lie. Proponents argue that it is more conceptually appropriate, empirically sound and of more practical use to start with an analysis of strengths as opposed to an analysis of needs. However, it has also been suggested that there is a danger that this emphasis may restrict policy and actions to households that have some assets on which they can build and neglect the poorest and the destitute, who may be effectively assetless (Rakodi 2002).

Social capital is defined as rules, norms, obligations, reciprocity and trust embedded in social relations, social structures, and society's institutional arrangements, which enable its members to

achieve their individual and community objectives. Levels of social capital and the ability to call on the social networks involved vary in space and time. They may break down because of repeated shocks like drought, economic crisis or physical insecurity like violence and crime (Moser 1996). Social networks are not all supportive of the poor or effective as social capital and are generally thought to be less robust in urban areas because of the mobility and heterogeneity of their populations. Closely linked to social capital is political capital, based on access to the political process and decision-making, and best seen as a gatekeeper asset, permitting or preventing the accumulation of other assets. In urban setting, informal cultural networks can serve to transpose ethnocentric or patriarchal rural arrangements that otherwise may have been under threat.

Social capital is described as rules, norms, obligations, reciprocity and agree with embedded in social relations, social structures, and society's institutional preparations, which permit its contributors to attain their individual and community objectives. Levels of social capital and the the ability to call at the social networks concerned range in area and time. They can also additionally may break down due to repeated shocks like drought, financial disaster or bodily lack of confidence like violence and crime (Moser 1996). Social networks aren't all supportive of the bad or powerful as social capital and are typically concept to be much less strong in city regions due to the mobility and heterogeneity in their populations. Closely related to social capital is political capital, primarily based totally on get admission to to the political technique and decision-making, and first-class visible as a gatekeeper asset, allowing or stopping the buildup of different assets. In city setting, casual cultural networks can serve to transpose ethnocentric or patriarchal rural preparations that in any other case can also additionally were below threat.

The livelihood framework now turns to the structures and processes in the macro environment that impact on urban poverty and vulnerability. Livelihood systems and community networks develop in the context of shifting relationships between the state, market and society. These shifts are significant for urban vulnerability as they entail a redistribution of power and responsibility in relation to poverty reduction and development. As Beall and Kanji note (1999:2122)

As Degefa (2008) cited Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF) has become a popular framework, and being employed to holistically understand the livelihoods of poor people in both rural and urban settings. The framework in the rural context was initially designed and synthesized by experts of DFID (Carney 1998, Pretty 1998), IDS (Scoones, 1998) and the School of Development Studies in the University of East Anglia (Ellis 1998, 2000). Many studies were then carried out on the basis of SLF in several countries such as Mali, Bangladesh, India, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Uganda.

The application of SLF in urban settings was again initiated by DFID (Rakodi and LloydJohn 2002) and Care International in their various projects (Sanderson and Hedley 2002). Research on poverty and urban governance in ten cities in developing regions (Africa, South Asia and Latin America) is also based on SLF (Devas et al., 2004). A particular advantage of SLF is that it recognizes human agency and examines how family strategies are constructed (Hulme and Shepherd 2003). Due to the many salient features of SLF: holistic, people-oriented, dynamic, micro and macro linkages, empowerment and participation, SLF is seen as a framework for understanding the reality of the poor.

2.9. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE RESEARCH

Vulnerability to social, environmental, economic and political factors Lack of access to asset, demographic and socio economic variables, as well as lower livelihood activities has an impact on poverty due to negative effect on housing condition, human, financial and social capital which leads to food insecure household so all this make them to family dispersal, migration, rely on transfer and live in slums as a means of coping and sstrategy. Lack of access to food is one of the most problems for urban poor household food insecurity. Therefore, it is imperative to conceptualize the problem in hand with respect to understanding the reality of urban poor food security and their coping response.

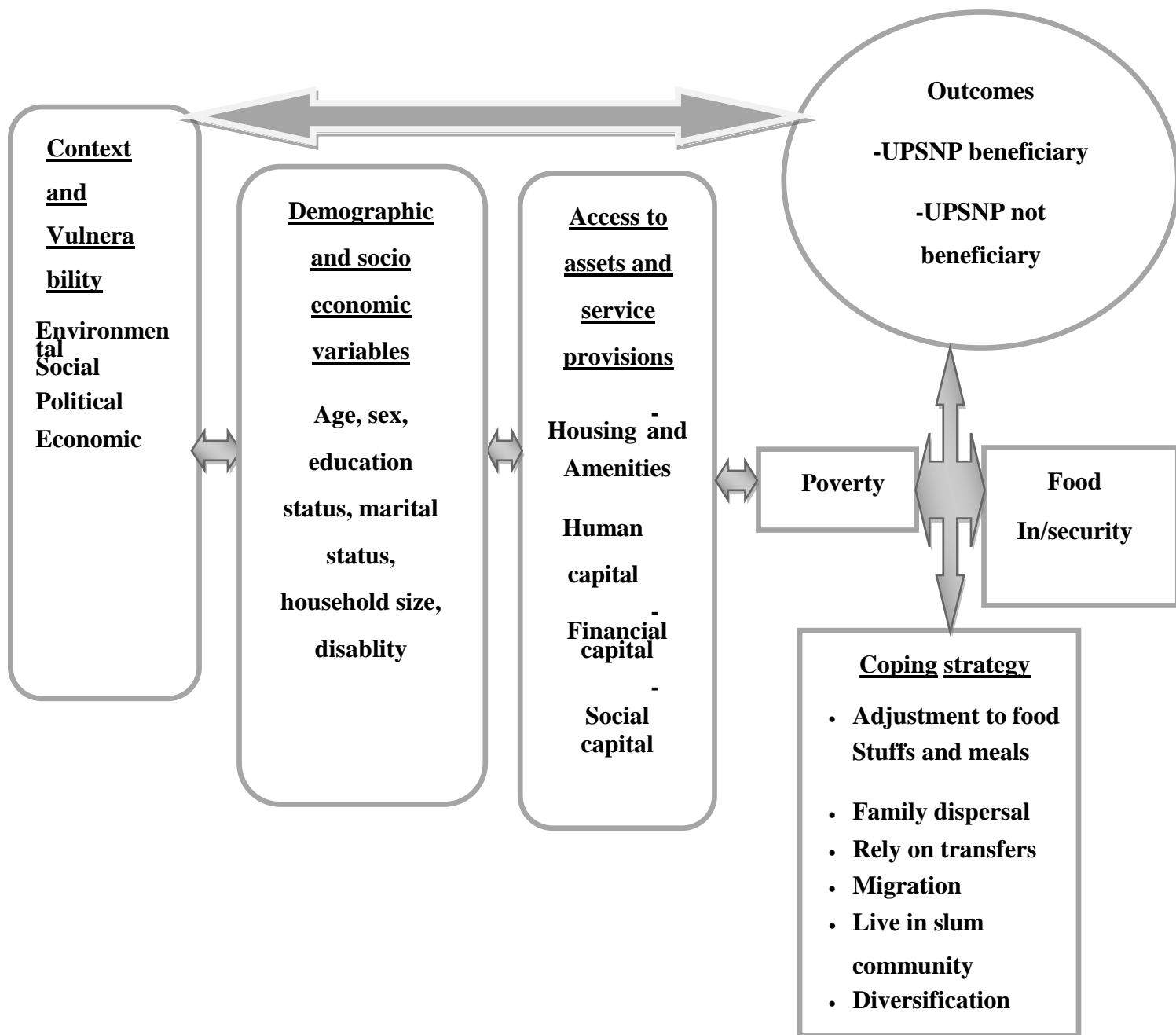


Figure 1: The conceptual framework of urban poor food security and coping mechanism

Source: Modified from Degefa (2008) and own construction

CHAPTER THREE

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study was carried out in Addis Ababa the capital city of Ethiopia which is located between Latitude 9° 0' 19.4436" North and 38° 45' 48.9996" East with total land area 54,000 hectare. It is at the center of one of Africa's most fascinating countries and the seat of the federal government. Although it is relatively close to the equator, the high altitude helps Addis Ababa enjoy a mild and pleasant mountainous tropical climate with an average temperature of 16 degrees Celsius. In addition, the city of Addis Ababa is the center of political, economic and cultural activities in the country. It is the headquarters of the African Union (AU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The average altitude of the city is 2400 meters above sea level. According to CSA (2011/12), in 2017 the population of Addis Ababa was close to four million. Addis Ketema is one of the eleven sub-cities of Addis Ababa, located in the north western part of the city.

Addis Ketema sub-city comprises of 10 woredas, and Africa's largest open-air market place (Mercato) is located in the sub-city. The population of Addis Ketema sub city is 271, 644 of which 138,819 females and 132,825 males with 39,183 total household size and the population of woreda seven is 29058 of which 14523 females and 14535 males with 6275 total household size. The study area, woreda seven consists of many pockets with better off people and poor wellbeing either interspersed or somehow having distinct areas. Eventually, the study site considered for the current research are clearly distinct from the surrounding communities and are known to be the inhabitants of people with the very low standard of living. Since the main intent of the research aims to understand the reality of the food security situation of the urban poor and find countermeasures. Apart from their locations in different sub-cities of the city, these locations have their own historical, economic and social backgrounds, which are of great significance. Impact on the lives of community residents.

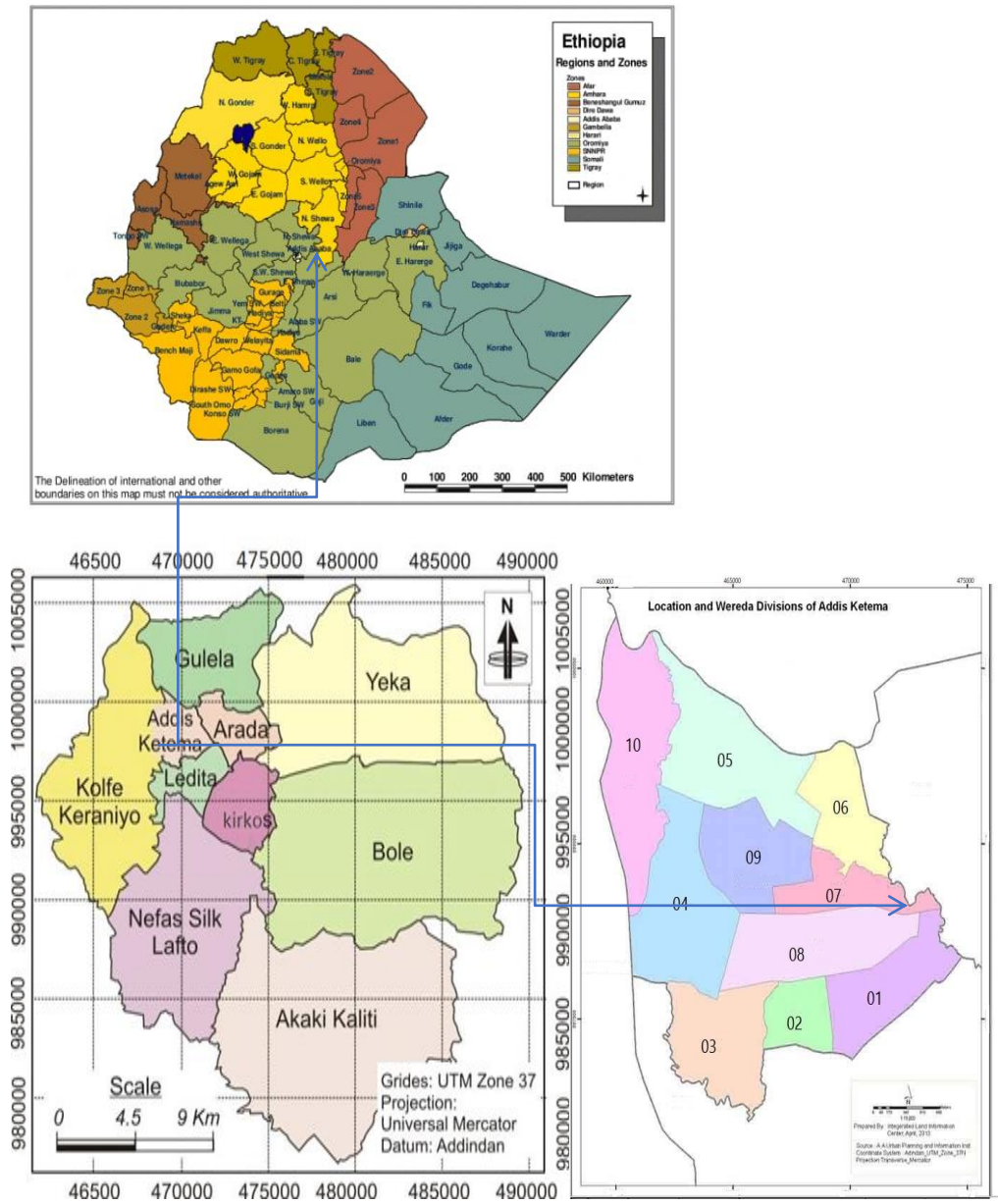


Figure 2: Addis Ketema sub-city Woreda seven Geographical Map

Source-Addis Ababa Administration addis ketema sub-city administration office GIS (2021)

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The study uses a cross-sectional study design because it is a research tool that is used to obtain information based on data collected at a specific time qualitative and quantitative data collected. The data collected from groups of participants with different characteristics and demographics using HFIAS, FCS and CSI as tools.

3.3 RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses mixed research which generates qualitative and quantitative data or information. The primary aim is to investigate the realities of urban poor food security and their coping mechanism.

3.3.1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE AND SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION

The research applied purposive sampling to select the sub city, the woreda and key informant interview and a stratified random sampling technique to select a sample size of respondents to survey. Random stratified sampling is considered appropriate because it gives all respondents an equal chance of being selected as a study respondent and it has no bias and eases of generalization as the study asses on the two strata which are UPSNP beneficiary and UPSNP not beneficiary.

The sample procedure used is the probability sampling technique. Sampling frame constitute urban poor food insecure people of the Addis Ketema sub-city woreda seven administration.

The sample population consists of randomly chosen households and the sample size calculated based on Yamane (1967) at 95% confidence level. A population proportion formula is used to estimate the sample size needed for this study. Since working with a finite population and if the population size is known and when the original sample collected is more than 5% of the population size, the corrected sample size is determined by using the Yamane formula for determining the sample size. As well as it gives the opportunities that the researcher has to make a decision to collect even smaller number in order of simplicity of handling, costing but to ensure that the sample is representative. So, a population proportion formula is used to estimate the sample size needed for this study.

The sample population of the study obtained from Addis Ketema sub city administration from woreda seven safety net office the sample population of the urban poor is currently 1,196 participate in PSNP and 1,354 urban poor households are not participating in PSNP therefore the total no of urban poor household in woreda seven is 2,550.

Therefore, since the selected research households are 2,550 food-insecure urban households, the sample size of the research will be: For disaggregated data collected randomly from the interviewees, to minimize errors. A 93% confidence interval with a margin of error of 7% will be considered to determine the sample size.

The sample size is determined by using this formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n is the sample size, N is the population size, and e is the level of precision

$$\text{Sample size} = \frac{2550}{1 + 2550 (0.07)^2} = 189$$

Respondents selected by using stratified random sampling method 94 UPSNP beneficiaries and 95 UPSNP not beneficiary. Accordingly, the study sample 189 from current urban food insecure people selected from the by using stratified random sampling method. Generally; sample size is selected through probability starified random sampling method for questionier and focus group discution and non probability purposive sampling for sub-city, woreda and key informant interview.

Woreda seven has eight ketenas according to the ketena the questionier is distributed using probability stratified random sampling method

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (ketena 1-7) - 22 each | (ketena 8) - 35 |
| UPSNP-11 | UPSNP-17 |
| UPSNP not -11 | UPSNP not -18 |
| 8FGD-Each ketena (1, 2, 3, 4) - | UPSNP beneficiary |
| -Each ketena (5, 6, 7, 8) - | UPSNP not beneficiary |

Using non-probability purposive sampling for sub-city, woreda and key informant interview

3.3.2 DATA SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION

This study is mixed study that relies on understanding the households regarding urban poor food security and their coping response as well as the processes and events behind impoverishments for the households living at the studies sites. The specific methods used for generating the first-hand information included Based on Yvette and Glasauer (2014) Repeated observations of the sites under different situations and photographing of some artifacts are also the approaches to complement the other data Structured questionnaires developed for the purpose of data collection the questionnaires designed to obtain information on poor households regarding issues related to food security and their coping.It translated and administered in Amharic for easy communication with respondents.

In case of data collection by enumerators, regular observation and reviewing of the completed questionnaire carried out by the researcher daily to maintain data quality. For the qualitative method, the primary data collected through questionnaires from each household and secondary data gathering from the recorded documents from food security administration office of woreda seven.

Questionnaire survey

Questionnaire-based survey administered in order to gather quantitative information from sample urban poor household. With this data collection technique Enumerators selected and trained on the questionnaire in order to ensure data quality, the questionnaire translated into Amharic languages that spoken by woreda seven in Addis ketma.

Key informant interview (KII)

In addition to the questionnaire-based survey conducted, key informant interview of key personnel. According to Guest et.al. (2006), 12 interviews are sufficient to reach 92% of saturation meaning that 92% of the issues under discussion covered. Therefore, in this research 12KII selected by purposive sampling method. From Addis ktema sub city and woreda seven safety net officers, labor social affairs officers, education officer and school feeding officers.

Focus group discussion (FGD)

Using the method of estimation of saturation, it was found that saturation was reached after conducting eight FGDs (Kirchberger *et al.*, 2009). Therefore, eight FGDs conducted to gather some qualitative information from the respondents related to urban poor food security and coping mechanisms. Therefore, eight FGD were selected from each ketena.

Secondary data review

Secondary data is one of the techniques that applied to the study. Therefore, books, journal articles, reports, reviews, working papers, guidelines and internet sources reviewed. Resources from MOLSA, MOUDH, World Food Program (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are included in the desk review process.

Observation

Observation is another widely used primary data source in which researchers immersing them in a research setting and systematically observing interactions, events and so on(Hox,2005). Observation as one of the sources of primary data is a technique for obtaining information involves measuring variables or gathering of data necessary of measuring the variable under investigation. It is defined as accurate watching and nothing of phenomena as

they occur in nature with regards to cause and effect relation (Oluwatosin, 2017). Therefore, photographing of some facts about the living condition of urban poor households

3.3.3 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATIONS

The data was analyzed with SPSS and Excel. Descriptive analysis is used to describe qualitative data. All personal interviews and group discussions are transcribed and properly recorded. Three tools were used, such as the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale, Food Consumption Score, and Food Response Index.

Quantitative data analyzed using SPSS software and excel in order to describe key findings for the HFIAS and CSI scores. Both qualitative and quantitative outputs of the analysis systematically presented, tabulated and triangulated for better understanding.

Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP): the final indicator is a categorical indicator of food insecurity status. The HFIAP Status indicator can be used to report

Household food insecurity (access) prevalence HFIAP indicator used to categorize households into four levels of household food insecurity (access): foods secure, mild, moderately and severely food insecure. Households are categorized as increasingly food is insecure because they respond to more severe conditions or more frequently, and food-secure households will not encounter any food insecurity related to access to food (Jennifer et al., 2007). The four categories are divided according to the household's answers to the nine questions designed to calculate the HFIAS score, as shown in the formula below.

FS = if (X_{1a}=0|X_{1a}=1) & X₂=0 & X₃=0 & X₄=0 & X₅=0 & X₆=0 & X₇=0 & X₈=0 & X₉=0) MiFS = if (X_{1a}=2|X_{1a}=3|X_{2a}=1|X_{2a}=2|X_{2a}=3|X_{3a}=1|X_{4a}=1) & X₅=0 & X₆=0 & X₇=0 & X₈=0 & X₉=0)

MFS = if (X_{3a}=2|X_{3a}=3|X_{4a}=2|X_{4a}=3|X_{5a}=1|X_{5a}=2|X_{6a}=1|X_{6a}=2) & X₇=0 & X₈=0 & X₉=0) SFI = if (X_{5a}=3|X_{6a}=3|X_{7a}=1|X_{7a}=2|X_{7a}=3|X_{8a}=1|X_{8a}=2|X_{8a}=3|X_{9a}=1|X_{9a}=2|X_{9a}=3)

Where FS represents food secure, MiFS represents mildly food insecure, MFS represents moderately food insecure, SFI represents severely food insecure, X are the HFIAS questions, 1a, 2a, 3a...represent the frequency of each HFIAS questions, X (Jennifer et al., 2007).

According to CARE/WFP (2003), 12 consumption related questions are weighted differently considering their severity. This research identifies consumption related coping strategies with a recall period of the past seven days. The CSI applied to know what people do when they don't have enough food or don't have enough money to buy food. The four types of consumption coping strategies that are used by food insecure households are related to dietary change, short term measures to increase household food availability, short term measures to decrease numbers of people to feed and rationing or managing the shortfall by adjusting portion size or skipping the whole day without food (CARE/WFP, 2003).

The research considers a seven days' recall period in order to gather information how often respondents experience the 12 coping strategies to fulfill their food requirement for their household. The frequency of the responses multiplied by the standard severity weight to calculate the CSI score. The average food coping scores each household calculated by summing up the CSI score of each respondent and divide by the number of respondents responded to the CSI questions

0-3 - least sever

4-18 - moderate sever

19-42 sever

43 and above-very sever

This also triangulated with FGD and KII data for an in-depth understanding.

Once the food consumption score is calculated according to their weight and frequency of each question then the sum of all gives the total consumption score of the household, the thresholds for the FCS should be determined based on the frequency of the scores and the knowledge of the consumption behavior in that country/region.

The typical thresholds are:

0-21- Poor consumption, 21.5-35- Borderline consumption and > 35- Acceptable consumption

The CSI score related with the HFIAS categories in order to establish relationship with FCS and HFIAS for understanding of the food security situation of urban poor household in Addis ketma woreda seven this also be triangulated with FGD and KII data for an in-depth understanding of the matter.

3.3.4 DEFINITION OF VARIABLE

Based on the review of the literature and practical experiences, explanatory variables which have logical and justifiable rational in determining household's food security status and their coping response are identified. These are presented as follows;

Dependent variables

The dependent variable is factor determining household's food security status is identified. The household who has been participating in UPSNP, variables take on the value of 1 and the household who did not participate take the value of 0.

Independent variables

The independent variables of are those variables that were expected to have relationship with food security situation and the outcome variables were selected depending on available literature. The demographic, socio- economic and institutional factors hypothesized to affect the dependent variable and outcome variables are sex, age, marital status, family size, health status, education, housing condition, Monthly income, cash from UPSNP which are generalized in Economic, social, human capital

Gender of household head: male heads of household are more likely to attract the labor force than female heads of household; the gender of the heads of household is an important determinant of livelihood security in the study area. Based on this assumption, it is assumed that female-headed households are more likely to benefit from the scheme, and female-headed households are more likely to participate than male-headed households.

Age of the head of household: continuous variable in years. The age of the head of household plays an important role in increasing their own productivity through the use of their labor and can affect the adoption of new technologies. The young head of the family is labor intensive, can produce more products and seek new technologies to improve his life. Assume that elderly household heads are more likely to be self-sufficient in food and assets.

Marital status of the head of household: A study by Cancian and Reed (2009: 21) found that households with a head of household and a spouse are more likely to avoid food insecurity because the spouse can do something to obtain food. Single heads of households are believed to bear a great burden in obtaining food because they generally enjoy a limited support structure (Kaloi et al., 2005: 70). It is necessary to include this variable because information on the relationship between marital status and food security is limited (Hanson et al., 2007: 1460). This question has four options for participants to choose from: married, single, divorced, and widowed.

Health status of the household head: Health status of the household head in the study refers health conditions of the household to insure his food security. It helps to identify if the household has health problem and interferes with employment opportunities or doesn't

interferes. It was expected that food security was seen differences with the health status of the household head.

Household family size/number: is a continuous variable measured in terms of numbers of family in the household. In rural areas those who have a large size of family numbers implies having high manpower for on-farm and off-farm activities which generates income and alleviate food gap of the households and if they are jobless there may get food insecure at the same time in urban areas larger family size will be food in/security.

Dependence: refers to the ratio of children under 15 and over 64 to non-economically active members (total dependency ratio), expressed in adult equivalent. There are a large number of children under the age of 15 and over 64 in families, which may increase the possibility of families falling into poverty, because the working-age population (active labor force, that is, 15-64 years old) not only supports themselves, but also supports their families (Abebaw, 2003); Hilina, 2005).

Education level of household head (education): It is an essential factor for diversified activities in human life. The opportunity of employment is dynamic by its nature. This is due to the continuous improvement in the research findings and technological advances. Education level can measure the human capital of a family; therefore, obtaining a higher level of education is expected to provide a higher level of family well-being (Datt et al., 2000).

Monthly cash transfer /cash transfer/: is a continuous variable (measured in Birr) the PSNP delivered in two forms of activities both public works and direct support. Participation it has own payment or cash transferring system.

Total monthly household income: monthly income is a continuous variable and it is the amount of total income (measured in Birr) that a household has earned from different sources in months. It is obvious that income earned from any source improves the livelihoods of the household. High-income families are less likely to be food insecure. Yilma (2005), Abebaw (2003) and Ayalneh (2002) found that income variable has a significant positive effect on livelihood. Hence, it is expected that households who have large income, are better in their livelihood.

Variable specifications

The factors affecting food security situation of urban poor household is described in the following function which shows the direction of the relationship of the independent variables with the dependent variable which is food security situation of urban household,

f(x)=f (family size -ve, # of dependents -v, type of income source +ve, gender -ve, asset background +ve, living condition +ve, education level +ve, the actual relationship of these independent variables with the dependent variable (the food security status) assessed by the study.

3.4 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethical considerations such as confidentiality, secrecy and avoidance of deception are very important issues in research. The researcher would assure confidentiality to the respondents and confirm that the study would be made for the purposes of accomplishing academic goals. Permission would be required from relevant concerned entity and letters granted to allow carrying out the researcher. Trochim (2006) elucidated that researchers should acknowledge sources of information collected from textbooks and research materials. For the purpose of this study and in keeping with ethical standards in the conduct of research respect for copyright of the published data, consent and confidentiality was accorded (Arthurs, 2005)

The study carried out after it obtains ethical clearance from AAU, CFSS institutional review board (IRB) of Center for Food Security Studies MSC program in Food Security and Development Studies, Addis Ababa University. Verbal informed consent obtained from food insecure household Consent form prepared before conducting the data collection. Researcher and enumerators promise to keep confidentiality regarding respondents' details. Interview carried out only with full consent of the person being interviewed. Each respondent assured that the information provided by her/his kept confidential and used only for the purpose of this research.

3.5 VALIDITY, RELIABILITY OF DATA AND TECHNIQUES

Validity

To ensure data validity, the following strategies employed during data collection; data quality managed by using pre-testing the tool for its content, and the ambiguity of the questions. Therefore, three days training given to the data collectors. The data collection sites reached by the researcher and researcher Data entry would be done the same day as data collection to avoid errors.

Reliability

To ensure reliability or generalizability of the study, clearly defined measurements, a well-detailed questionnaire and adapted data collection tools used.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS, DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter has presented the results of the data analysis using appropriate qualitative and quantitative techniques. Therefore, descriptive analysis has been conducted to statistically determine whether the measuring items truly represent their associated measures to provide some statistical procedures involved in conducting appropriate quantitative and qualitative analysis, establishing the credibility of the results and maintaining the strength of the research findings.

4.2 VULNERABILITY CONTEXTS OF WOREDA SEVEN

4.2.1 THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

As Degefa (2010) cited on The livelihoods of the poor are determined predominantly by the context in which they live and the constraints and opportunities this location presents (Meikle 2002). The environmental impacts on the acquisition and use of assets and services, subsistence activities and the strategies adopted by families are mainly due to the fact that the food security of the urban poor depends on environmental, social, economic and political conditions. Sudden changes in the components of context: environment, social, economic and political aspects can make households vulnerable to the shocks and long-term stresses. Writers on livelihood framework (Carney 1998, Ellis 2000, Rakodi 2002, Meikle 2002) underline that context and vulnerability are the two inseparable concepts to understand households' wellbeing and food security situations.



As the figure shows that from the observation most of the people of woreda seven waste management system is very poor as near to bus station crowded, the sewarege and derange system is poor but now the government is working to improve the road, sewarege, denrege and cleaning the environment by UPSNP public workers eventhough the people waste management system makes the environment poulted.





Figure 3: The environmental context of woreda seven

As the observation, the responses from the FGDs and key informant interview also explained

The environmental context of woreda seven Poor drainage systems, poor waste management and lack of access to appropriate latrines are among the factors that debilitated the sanitations of the households' eventhough the UPSNP public workers on cleaning and vegetation as the people waste management system is poor and most of the invironment is polluted espechally around the bus station Now the government is working to improve the drainage and sewerage system around the bus station. The sizes of the houses are so small and hence households live under crowded situations made the people vulnerable to various types of communicable diseases as majority of FGD replied and I also observed this fact during the investigation.

4.2.2 THE SOCIAL CONTEXT

According to Degefa (2010) big cities like Addis Abeba Some host individuals with considerably diverse place of origin, as a result of which many attributes like sex, ethnicity, religion, occupation and behaviors of people are expected to vary significantly. The first generation (parents) migrated to the city from various regions, they are also affiliated to

different religions (Christian and Muslim), and work in quite different situations. However, by virtue of living in the same locality the people knew each other well. Trust, reciprocity, respect, love, and having memberships in common informal associations such as *ider* (burial association) among the community members clearly contributed for strong social tie and eventually for the development and sustenance of social capital (Degefa, 2010). In communities with limited access to various facilities and limited capacity to pay for some of them at single household level compel people to share many facilities with their neighbors.

As the observation, the responses from the FGDs and key informant interview also explained

The majority of respondents sharing culture and helping each other in times happiness and challenge also share water from the same tap, electricity, kitchen and latrine. The UPSNP beneficiaries work together in public work activities this make them to know each other deply as Social capital, manifested in the form of mutual support and a good understanding of the shared use of existing facilities and resources.

4.2.3 THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Responses from the FGDs and key informant interview explained

Many of the people who settled in the urban household of Woreda Seven are migrants, mostly from rural areas of the country, as the place is close to the bus station and the largest market, Merkato. The reasons for her arrival in Addis Ababa were to escape the hardships and poverty of rural life and to find employment opportunities in the city. Because they are not educated when they arrived, most of them could not find employment in higher paying jobs. Also, many people have worked in various informal activities. But their income not sufficient to meet the basic needs of their households. Financial and human capitals are among the factors that kept many households in food insecurity as a result of the migrants from the other part of the country, the Woreda Seven households face great problems in their living condition, as they are close to the bus station.

Unemployment is the serious problems of many households. The pension that parents earn during retirement cannot in cover the food need of the household. This indicates the vulnerability of households to various economic shocks. Households in the study sites are affected by seasonal or annual price fluctuations. The impacts of rising food prices hit

households hard. The income from permanent jobs did not allow buying food for the households.

4.2.4 THE POLITICAL CONTEXT

Each government had its own urban policy and distinct way of looking at the poor people and the areas they occupy in the city. Accordingly; it seems that the city's master plan still does not recognize the very complicated structures of dwellings that exist in the communities under question. majority of the poor lack interest to be either representative of their own community or to identify appropriate delegate who work on the woreda administration but now the government is working on to improve the infrastructure such as road, sewerage and drainage system near to the bus station.

4.3 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Observing the demographic characteristics of the sample population before starting the data analysis is useful to make the analysis more meaningful for the reader. 173 questionnaires were collected or returned back to the researchers and the remaining 16 was not collected due to not filled fully for different reasons. This part of the questionnaire requested limited amount of information related to personal and demographic status of respondents. The purpose of demographic analysis in this research is to describe the characteristics of the sample such as proportion of male and female in the study area, categorizing of respondents in the marital status group, identifying the working age in the study area, household size, to get more understanding about the academic qualification of respondents and experience of respondents. Accordingly, these variables are summarized and described in tables shown below.

Table 1: Socio- demographic Profile of the Respondent

| Socio- demographic Profile | Item N= 173 | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Sex | Male | 43 | 25.7 |
| | Female | 130 | 74.3 |
| | Total | 173 | 100.0 |
| | 20-30 years | 6 | 3.4 |
| | 31-40Years | 10 | 6.9 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----|-------|
| Age | 41-50Years | 43 | 24.9 |
| | Above 51 years | 114 | 64.7 |
| | Total | 173 | 100.0 |
| Marital status | Single | 24 | 13.9 |
| | Married | 64 | 37.0 |
| | Divorced | 42 | 24.3 |
| | Widowed | 43 | 24.9 |
| | Total | 173 | 100.0 |
| Household size | 1-3 | 25 | 14.5 |
| | 4-5 | 76 | 43.9 |
| | 6 and above | 72 | 41.6 |
| | Total | 173 | 100 |
| Educational status | Literate | 68 | 33.5 |
| | Grade 1-4 | 40 | 17.3 |
| | Grade 5-8 | 30 | 17.3 |
| | Grade 9-12 | 31 | 17.9 |
| | Diploma and above | 4 | 13.9 |
| | Total | 173 | 100.0 |
| Disability | Yes | 36 | 20.8 |
| | No | 137 | 79.2 |
| | Total | 173 | 100.0 |

Source: Own survey result, 2021

As table 1 indicates from total number of respondents were 173, of which 25.7 % were men and the rest 74.73 % women. This division corresponds more or less to the real situation of sex distribution of safety net actors of the program at the study area. It is argued that single household heads bear a large burden on attainment of food as they usually enjoy limited support structure (Kaloi et.al, 2005). The finding shows that in this woreda most of female headed households' safety net beneficiaries.

The age distribution of the respondents also corresponds between the age groups. All respondents were over 18 years old majority area above 51 which is 144 or 64.5%, and between 41-50 years old which accounts 43 or 34.9%, the rest of the age group 20-30 which is 3.4 % In this case the majority of the age is above 51 years most of them are retired. As the result shows among the respondents which accounts 137 are not have a disability problem whereas 36 are with disability problem. The existence of large number of children under 15 and old age of above 64 in the family could increase households' probability of being in poverty status due to the fact that the working age population (Abebaw, 2003, Hilina, 2005) The finding shows that significant number of the study population that are dependent as they are not in the productive age group that could not involve in income generating activities to access food.

As the table 1 indicates that, the marital status of the respondent is single 24, married 64 and divorced 42, widowed 43 which represent 13.19%, 37.36%, 24.18% and 25.27% respectively.

One possible reason for individuals to be absolutely poor is divorce or separation of families. In urban areas individuals may suffer from poverty if families are divorced as all the income remained with the income earner (PDC, 2018). Similarly, this study 's single female heads could not engage in intense income generating activities which could expose their households have insecure livelihood as 74.45% of the households were (single, divorced, separated or widowed). Which could have contributed for their vulnerability to poverty and food insecurity.

As the table 1 result shows the household size of the respondents indicate that more than 148 are grouped in the 4- 5 and above 6 members size whereas 25 are grouped in category 1-3. It is argued that the larger the household size, the higher the anticipation of more food consumption in a household. In the study, it is expected that households with economically active and employed members are more food secure than household with members who are unemployed. Therefore, depending on the outcome of the results, the household size will have a positive or negative effect on food attainment. The existence of large number of children under 15 and old age of above 64 in the family could increase households' probability of being in poverty status due to the fact that the working age population (Abebaw, 2003, Hilina, 2005) the study similar as most of them are retired and

have children under 15 due to this reason the size of the household has negative effect on food security.

4.4 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

Livelihood assets constitute capital reserves that increase income but are not fully consumed in use. Livelihood assets are divided into five types of capital: human capital, social capital, political capital, physical capital, financial capital, and natural capital. The assets can be stored, accumulated, exchanged or depleted and put to work to generate a flow of income or other benefits. Natural capital plays a decisive role within rural populations, whereas human, financial and physical capitals are more crucial for urban people (Degefa, 2010).

Table 2: Income information of the Respondent

| Income Information | Item N= 173 | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Working condition | Wage from private employment | 20 | 11.6 |
| | Private Job | 28 | 16.2 |
| | Laborer | 71 | 41.0 |
| | Jobless | 54 | 31.2 |
| | Total | 173 | 100.0 |
| Housing condition | Own House | 23 | 13.3 |
| | Rented House | 59 | 34.1 |
| | Kebele Rented | 91 | 52.6 |
| | Total | 173 | 100.0 |
| Amount of salary | 500-1000 | 41 | 13.9 |
| | 1001 -1500 | 63 | 37.0 |
| | 1501 -2000 | 38 | 24.3 |
| | 2001 and above | 31 | 24.9 |
| | Total | 173 | 100.0 |
| | Strongly Disagree | 66 | 38.2 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----|-------|
| monthly income fulfill food need | Disagree | 84 | 48.6 |
| | Agree | 23 | 13.3 |
| | Total | 173 | 100 |
| student drop out | Yes | 49 | 28.3 |
| | No | 124 | 71.7 |
| | | 173 | 100 |
| If yes the reason | Economic Constraint | 35 | 20.2 |
| | Health Problem | 27 | 15.6 |
| | No Answer | 111 | 64.2 |
| | Total | 173 | 100.0 |

Source: Own survey result, 2021

4.4.1 PHYSICAL ASSETS

Housing and related amenities are probably among the physical capital that can depict the living standards of urban dwellers. People may own, rent or have access to physical assets.

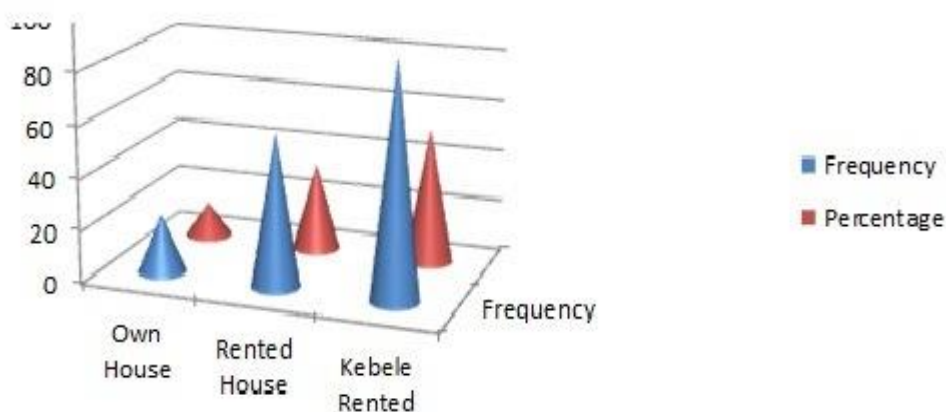


Figure 4: Housing condition of the respondent

Source: Own survey result, 2021



Figure 5: Housing condition of wereda seven

Source: Own survey result, 2021

As table 2 shows the majority of the respondents which have frequency of 91 or 52.6 percentage live in kebele rented house and 34.1 % renters from private owners Its obvious that income earned from different sources improves the livelihood of the household's higher income households less likely to be food insecure (Yilma, 2005). Due to the insufficiency earning income they cope with the house that has different problems such as latrine, kitchen and poor environmental condition.

4.4.2 HUMAN ASSETS

Human asset refers to the livelihood knowledge and capabilities possessed by individuals, in addition to the intangible character traits (ambition, drive, persistence, etc.) and health status that determine how effectively individuals apply their knowledge and capabilities to livelihood activities (USAID, 1992). Human asset is very important to effectively use other kinds of assets available. According to the survey of the study, the human assets of the respondents refer to household head 's education level, and household members' health and ability to work.

From Table 2, most of the respondents from the woreda seven families of, the average family response to the health benefits of woreda health organization is 52%, because

beneficiaries benefit more, especially those from directly supporting families, others said 39% lower, and a very small number 8.1% said it was very beneficial.

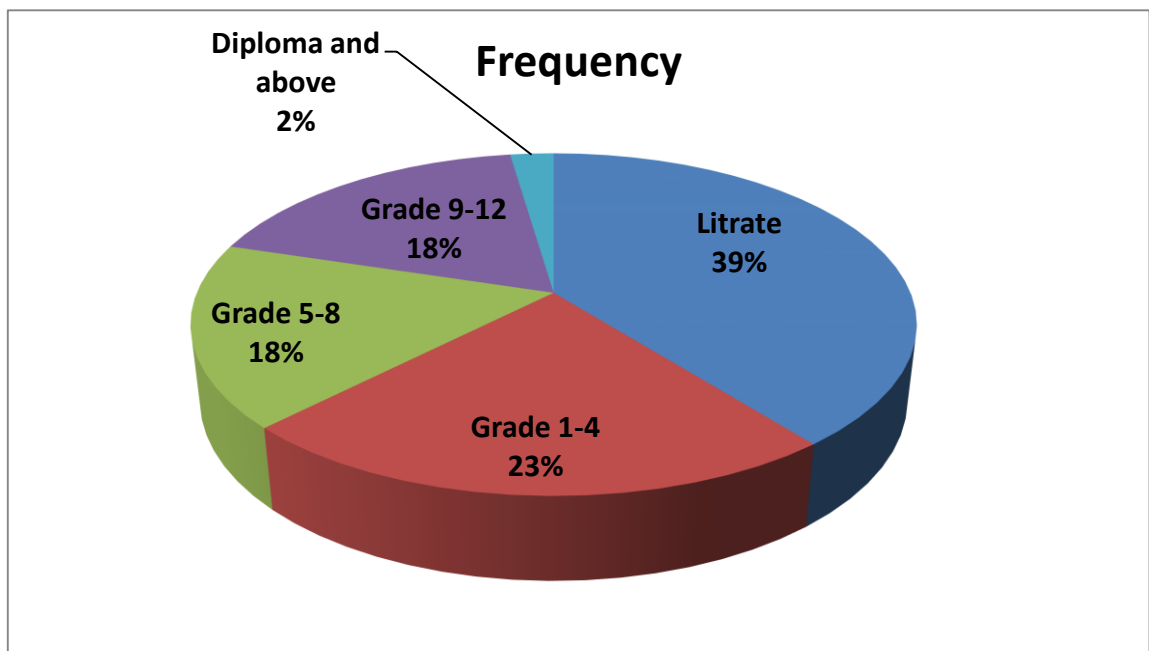


Figure 6: Educational status of the respondent

Source: Own survey result, 2021

As the figure 6 above indicates that, the majority of the respondent’s educational background is below diploma which accounts 149 followed by diploma and above 24 or 88% and 20% respectively. Due to the lower level of education, the expected level of family well-being is lower. According to the 2015/16 report of the Planning and Development Committee of the FDRE, the incidence of poverty of households headed by illiteracy (28.1%) is much higher than that of literate heads of households (21%) At the national level (PDC, 2018). The results of this study show that 39% of the respondents have no formal education, and most of them are below a diploma, which does not allow them to participate in jobs with better income.

Responses from the FGDs had also explained

Most of the household members educational back ground is very low majority of them are literate due to this they are coping on working in low pay job even the minimum wage is not fixed due to this it’s difficult to them to fulfill their household food need.

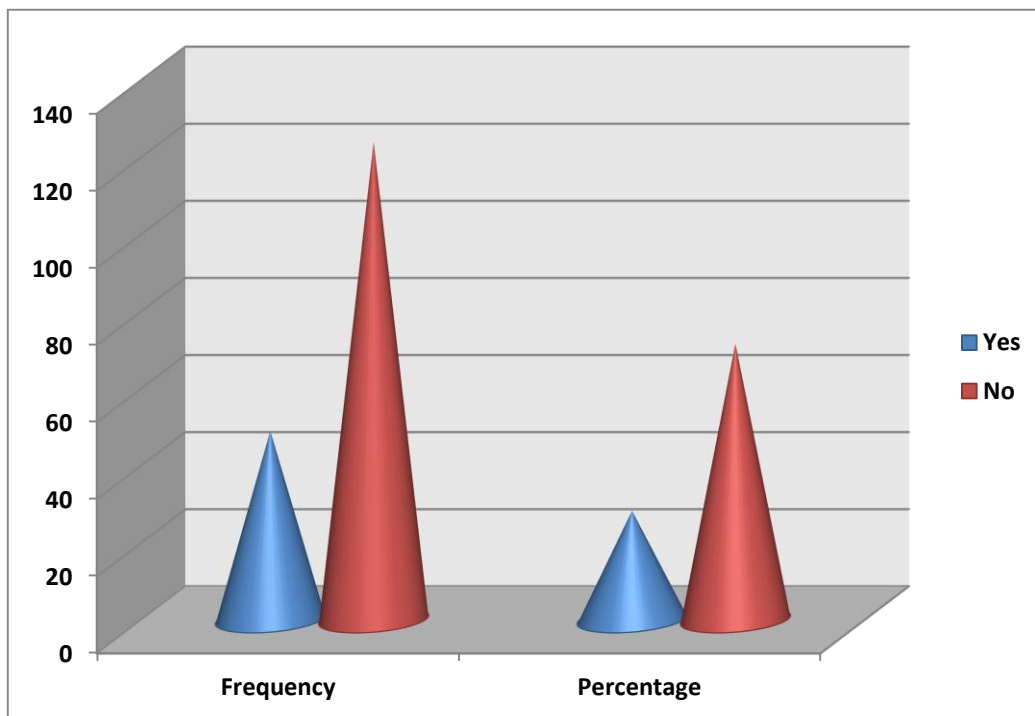


Figure 7: student drop out from school

Source: Own survey result, 2021

Most of the respondent says No which is 124% and 49% says yes for the students drop out from the school this implies that due to school feeding the students drop out from school decreases. This survey finding is similarity with the findings of PDC (2018), in urban areas; almost 80% of children are in primary school, compared to only 70% of rural children (PDC, 2018). The finding is the same to this fact to those of primary school students but it is different to those of secondary school students as they didn't get food from school. The need to engage in income generating works for food.

Responses from the FGDs had also explained

The school feeding decreases the students drop out from the school and also support the household food income as the students get food from the school but some of the respondent in replied there is no school feeding in high school that why some of the students work for food rather than go to school due to economic problem except those students drop out because of health problem.

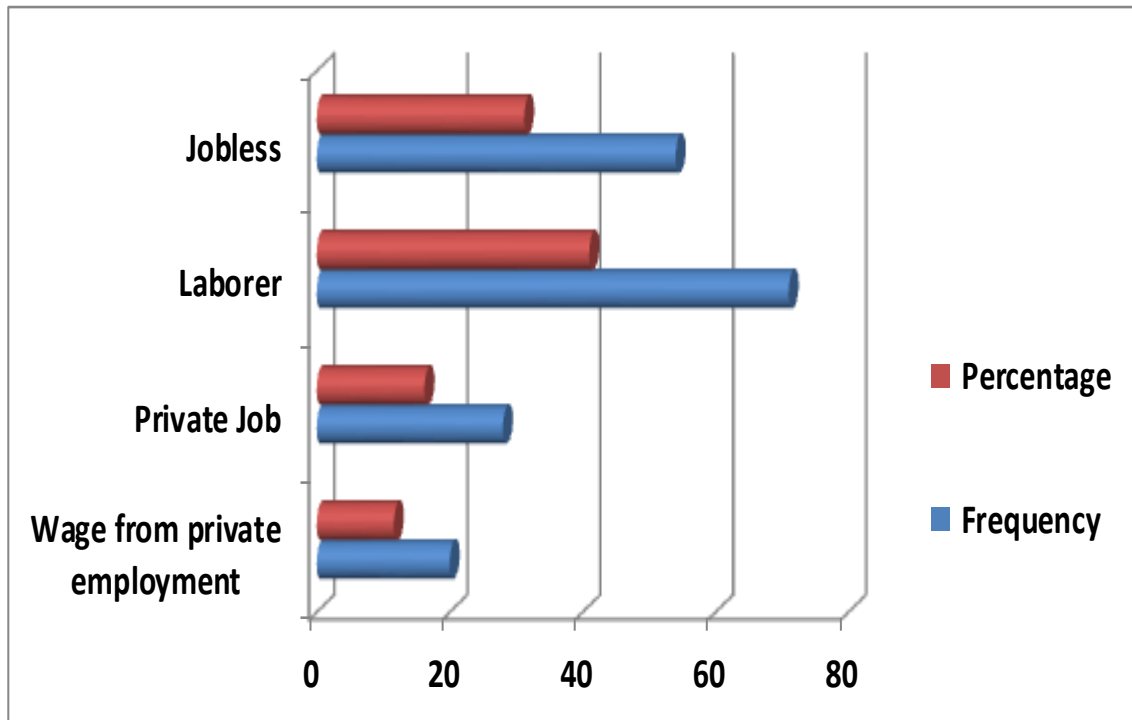


Figure 8: working condition of the respondent

Source: Own survey result, 2021

Figure 8 shows respondents which have 41 % and 31.2 % percentage were laborer and jobless respectively. The findings imply that the majority households have one and two economically active members which are lesser than the number of members who do not earn income for the households. Therefore, regarding economic-dependency ratio, for the majority households, the economically dependents outnumber the independents which reduces the income per adult equivalent of the households. In other words, the income earned by the few members will be shared with the larger dependent members of the households. Thus, the households will remain below subsistence level.

Responses from the FGDs had also explained

Most of the household members educational back ground is very low due to this they are cope on working in low pay job even the minimum wage is not fixed and others are working in their own small business such as becking injera, tella, gultit, and most of the respondent are jobless due to age except that participate in UPSNP.

4.4.3 NATURAL ASSETS

Only when people have rights to them do resources become assets. As with other types of assets, some people generally have more natural assets than others. The resulting distributional imbalances have long been the source of social struggles, which in recent decades have fueled popular movements and public policies that advocate for environmental protection and environmental justice. Environmental protection aims to maintain the quality and quantity of natural assets for present and future generations (Boyce, 2001). In the study, the natural capital of beneficiary families is their backyard land and public land used to grow vegetables for consumption or income.

The amount a society is willing to spend on protecting the environment will depend in part on the distribution of natural assets and other wealth. Even if social decisions about environmental protection are not at all affected by the power gap between winners and losers, but are completely guided by the “efficiency” standard that compares benefits and costs, the natural assets in the hands of the poor will help protect the economy through increased benefits Value to protect the environment (Boyce, 2001).

Beneficiaries of conditional transfer participate in public work activities, including urban vegetation development, watershed management activities, urban agriculture, environmental clean-up activities, and social infrastructure development.



Figure 9: Natural asset of woreda seven

Source: Field observation picture

4.4.4 SOCIAL ASSETS

After they became beneficiaries of UPSNP all respondents replied as they could able to cover their monthly Idir membership fee and other social responsibilities.

Generally, the survey finding assured that, Productive Safety Nets Program (UPSNP) play great role to cover the basic needs of the communities. Thus, the program has contributed to enhance the beneficiaries' social networks within their communities. These networks have benefit of enabling the households cope up during times of challenge.

4.4.5 FINANCIAL ASSETS

According to Degefa (2010) financial capital refers to cash assets that can be drawn from employment, savings, pensions, remittances and credit. It is very much affected by access to other forms of capital, specifically physical, human and social capital. Many

households get substantial support from their children abroad, mostly from daughters or granddaughters who have migrated to the Middle East to serve as domestic servants. (Degefa, 2010).

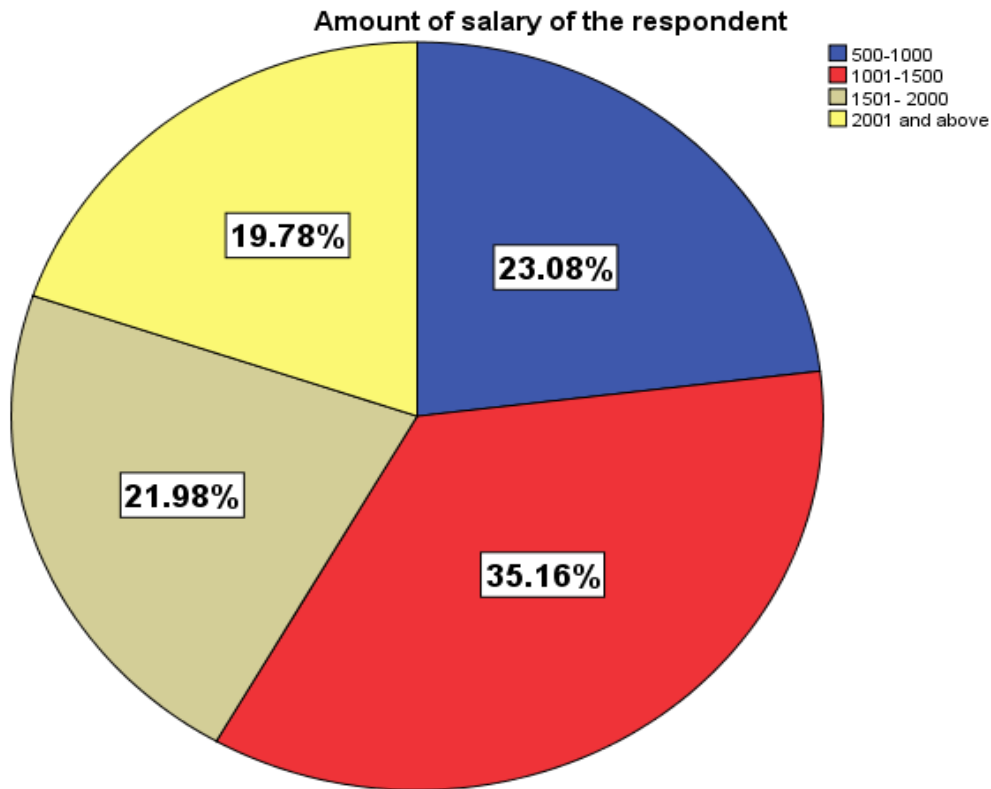


Figure 10: Amount of salary of the respondent

Source: Own survey result, 2021

Majority of the respondent monthly income is from 500-1000 birr and 1001-1500 birr and represented by 24 percent and 36 percent among the whole respondents. As the information depicted the monthly income is not enough to fulfill their food, health and schooling of children need most of the respondent strongly disagree 38.2 %, disagree 48.6 % and agree 13.3 % respectively. It's obvious that income earned from different sources improves the livelihood of the households' higher income households less likely to be food insecure (Yilma, 2005). therefore, this study is similar as the household income is lower and not sufficient for fulfilling the basic requirements of the household members. Therefore, this makes them food insecure.

4.5 URBAN POOR FOOD SECURITY AND THEIR COPING RESPONSE

From the sample of respondents 173 households 81 or 48.6 % UPSNP beneficiary and 92 or 53.2 are UPSNP not beneficiary from this most of them are women.

Responses from the FGDs had also explained

There is no additional income source from UPSNP and other NGOs, so that it has no improvement to their food security /food access/ status with regard to food consumption. Some of them were staying without taking any food the whole days and sometimes begging for food instead of purchasing food with their own cashes. They are still not relieved from worrying about what to eat and feed their households. Now everyday there is the problem in the number of meals per day especially for those who could not have one meal per day formerly. In addition, they haven't got the chance of eating variety of food.

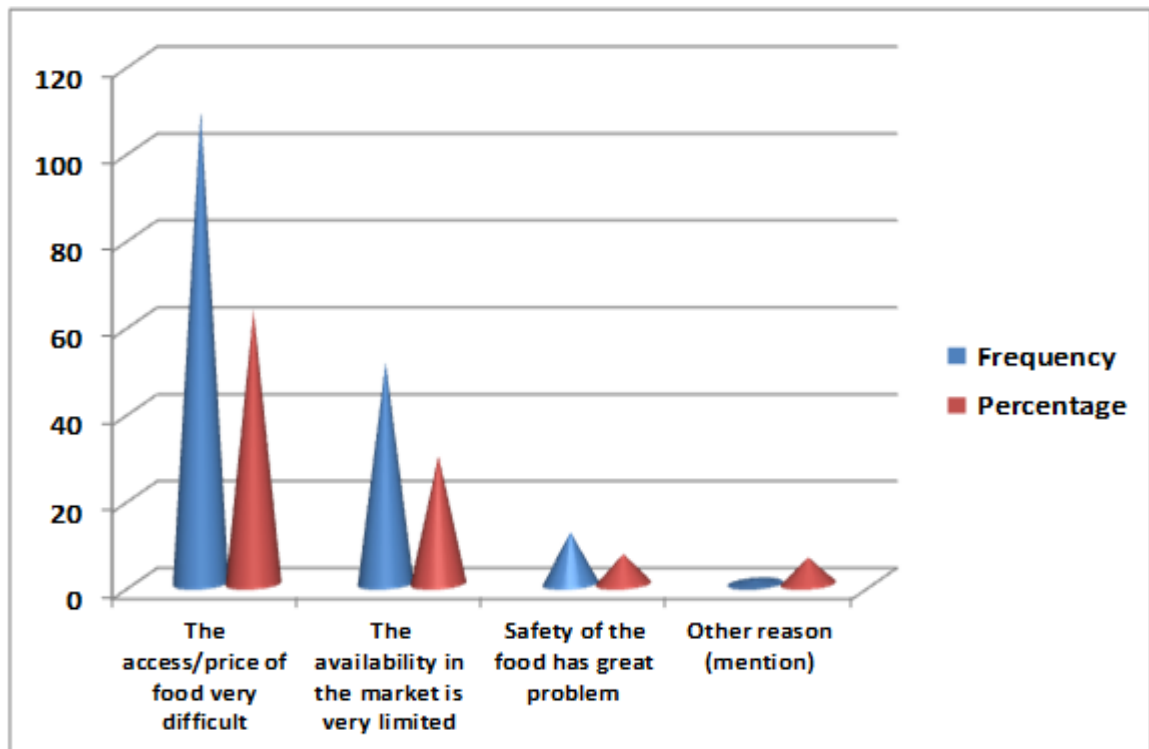
Majority of the respondent says that the benefit package from UNSNP is not enough to fulfill their household need strongly disagree 11.0 %, disagree 23.1 %, neutral 52.6 % and agree 13.3 % most of them are the benefit package not fulfill their household need but those of not beneficiary says neutral because they are not benefited from the package from UPSNP.

Responses from the FGDs had also explained

The financial assistance from UPSNP has become additional income source, so that it has brought improvement to their food security /food access/ status. Before the implementation of the program, some of them were staying without taking any food the whole days and sometimes begging for food which is currently changed to purchasing food with their own cashes. They are now relieved from worrying about what to eat and feed their households. There is progress in the number of meals per day especially for those who could not have one meal per day formerly. In addition, they have got the chance of eating variety of foods such as „injera“, pluses and oil. But still there is a problem with regard to fulfilling the households need.

Majority of the urban poor household in woreda seven response for the level of satisfaction of their household in the current food availability most of them are very unsatisfied 69.4 %, unsatisfied 23.1 % and very small numbers neutral 3.5 % and satisfied 4%.

Figure 11: the price /access of food



Source: Own survey result, 2021

For the reason that woreda seven households says very unsatisfied and unsatisfied most of them replied the price /access of food very high 63 % some of them replied the availability in the market is very limited 29.5 % very small numbers of the respondent replied the safety of the food has great problem 6.9 %. The finding implies there is a great problem with regard to price of food/access to food this problem is the same for UPSNP beneficiary and not beneficiary.

Responses from the FGDs had also explained

Majority of the urban poor households in woreda seven are jobless and some of them working in low pay jobs others working in small business such as becking injera, tella, gult in addition to this those of the urban poor households who participate in UPSNP haven't get enough money to fulfill the household need therefore in all this condition and the price/access of food is increase highly through time even if the government and other NGOs gives support and make to improve the economic problems like inflation still the problem of urban poor household increases.

The satisfaction of the household for the benefit from NGOs to their household food security condition most of the respondents are very unsatisfied 38.7 % and unsatisfied 43.9 % The majority of the respondents replied for their children get sufficient food at school replied agree 36.4 %, strongly agree 19.7 % and disagree 27.2 %, strongly disagree 15.6 % from the FGD those are disagree due to there is no school feeding in high school

Responses from the FGDs had also explained

The school feeding decreases the students drop out from the school and also support the household food expenditure but some of the respondent isays there is no school feeding in high school that why some of the students work for food rather than go to school due to economic problem except those students drop out because of health problem.

4.6 FOOD SECURITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD

4.6.1 FOOD INSECURITY ACCESS SCALE

As explained by (Legwegoh, 2012) finance is a critical factor that ensures food security in urban areas. Therefore, urban people 's income status determines their level of food access. The study has considered the food access of households to assess the of household's food security. The cash transfer obtained from UPSNP, income earned from other livelihood sources and financial assistances are the means to access food through purchasing.

The food access change of the households was assessed using the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). Using HFIAS, respondents were asked whether they had faced the occurrence of conditions in the past one month (four weeks).

The study assessed the level of food security among urban households in Wereda Seven, Addis Ababa the 9-item Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) information was collected from 173 heads of households. Data were analyzed using SPSS and presented as frequencies and percentages. This study therefore, assessed household food security status by Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) tool in Wereda Seven.

Accordingly, the result in figure 3 Based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP), the household's food security status had been categorized into four as: food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure, severely food insecure. Using HFIAS, respondents were asked whether they had faced the occurrence of conditions in the

past one month (four weeks). Based on this assessment of HFIAS model, the food status of household head was described in the table 3 below.

Figure 12;Food insecurity catagories of woreda 7 respondents

| HFIAS | UPSNP BENEFICIARY | | UPSNP NOT BENEFICIARY | | Total | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|----------|------------|
| | No of HH | Percentage | No of HH | percentage | No of HH | Percentage |
| Food secure | 9 | 10.9% | 2 | 2.1% | 11 | 6.3% |
| Mildly food insecure | 6 | 7.5% | 4 | 5.2% | 10 | 5.7% |
| Moderately food insecure | 59 | 73.1% | 30 | 32.7% | 89 | 51.4% |
| Severely food insecure | 7 | 8.5% | 56 | 60% | 63 | 36.6% |

Source own survey 2021

As Figure 11 above shows, most of UPSNP beneficiary households in woreda seven (73.1%) were moderately food insecure, and a few (10.9%) were food secure. The remaining 7.5% were mildly food insecure and 8.5% severely food insecure respectively and from non-beneficiary household in woreda seven 32.7% were moderately food insecure, and a few (2.1%) were food secure. The remaining 5.2% were mildly food insecure and 60% severely food insecure respectively.

UPSNP BENEFICIARY

As table 3 above shows, most of UPSNP beneficiary households in woreda seven (73.1%) were moderately food insecure, and a few (10.9%) were food secure. The remaining 7.5% were mildly food insecure and 8.5% severely food insecure respectively.

By similar study done by Misgana 's study (2018), Addis Ketema has more severely food insecure households, and has no food secure household. When bringing the four categories into two categories, 10.9% and 7.5% are food secure (food secure and mildly food insecure); whereas, 73.1% and 8.5% are food insecure (moderately and severely food insecure). This study has difference percentage of moderately food insecure households and higher number of food secure, mildly food insecure and lesser severely food insecure households. This means, the program has reduced the severe food insecurity status of the beneficiaries with in three-year period support. Thus, the program could have a possibility of reducing the food insecurity condition of households as the year of support increases.

UPSNP NOT BENEFICIARY

The finding of the non-beneficiaries by bringing the four categories into two categories, 2.1% and 5.2 % are food secure (food secure and mildly food insecure); whereas, 32.7 % and 60% are food insecure (moderately and severely food insecure). By similar study done by Misgana 's study (2018), Addis Ketema has more severely food insecure households, and has no food secure household. This study has nearly similar percentage of severely food insecure households. This means, as purchasing power of money decreases in years and there is no additional income from UPSNP and NGOs the severity of food insecurity of the non-beneficiaries increases within three-year period. Therefore, it needs other intervention options for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to make them food secure by supporting for additional income as urban people 's income status determines their level of food access even though those of beneficiary's are moderately food insecure.

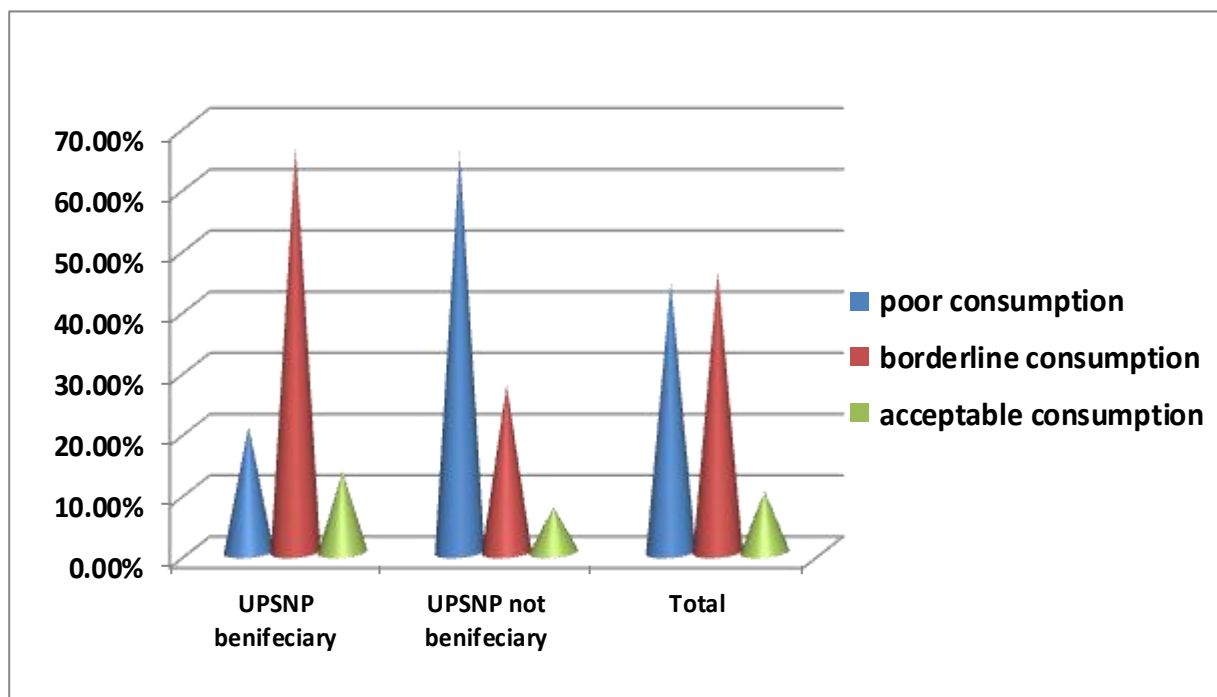
4.6.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

Once the food consumption score is calculated according to their weight and frequency of each question then the sum of all gives the total conception score of the household, the thresholds for the FCS should be determined based on the frequency of the scores and the knowledge of the consumption behavior in that country/region.

Once it is calculated in their weight and frequency then categorizes the score of each household according to their consumption catagory (WFP Food Consumption Analysis, 200). The typical thresholds are shown. Determinants of typical thresholds

0-21- Poor consumption, 21.5-35- Borderline consumption and > 35- Acceptable consumption

Figure 13: the conception score of woreda seven household



Source own survey 2021

UPSNP BENEFICIARY

As figure 12 above indicates most of UPSNP beneficiary households in woreda seven with a percentage of 20.6 have poor consumption score, and a few which have a percentage of 66.2 have acceptable consumption score while the remaining with a percentage of 13.2 have borderline consumption score. This implies that as compared with result of HFIAS nearly similar percentage of which most of UPSNP beneficiary households in woreda seven which have 73.1 percentage were moderately food insecure, and a few which have 10.9 percentage were food secure while the remaining who have 7.5 percentage were mildly food insecure and those who have 8.5 percentage were severely food insecure respectively.

Regarding with food consumption of household, the program ‘s targeting had recruited households that had a smaller number of meals per day and unsustainable food security. Thus, the finding could imply that UPSNP has contributed in improving beneficiaries’ number of meals per day within three years.

Responses from the FGDs had also explained the positive effect of the UPSNP on household’s food consumption.

The financial assistance from UPSNP has become additional income source, so that it has brought improvement to their food security /food access/ status with regard to food consumption. Before the implementation of the program, some of them were staying without taking any food the whole days and sometimes begging for food which is currently changed to purchasing food with their own cashes. They are now relieved from worrying about what to eat and feed their households as compared to the privies. There is progress in the number of meals per day especially for those who could not have one meal per day formerly. In addition, they have got the chance of eating variety of foods such as staples, pulses, sugar, condiments and oil.

From the discussions held with respondents, it can be concluded that the financial assistance and cash transfer from the program has contributed in improving the number of meals eaten per day and the variety of food item eaten by the households. Even though there is complain concerning the inadequacy of the assistance and cash transfer, besides, the public work cash transfer is not a permanent employment for the beneficiaries as it is stated in the manual. The public work activities are temporary employments but they can also be seen as paths to a more permanent income generating activity (MOUDH, 2016). Thus, it is necessary for the households to involve also in other income generating activities in order to address their food insecurity.

UPSNP NOT BENEFICIARY

From non-beneficiary household in woreda seven 65.3% were poor consumption score, and a few (7.35%) were acceptable consumption score. The remaining 27.4% were borderline consumption score this implies that as compared the HAFIS result has nearly similar percentage of from non-beneficiary household in woreda seven 32.7% were moderately food insecure, and a few (2.1%) were food secure. The remaining 5.2% were mildly food insecure and 60 % severely food insecure respectively. Regarding with food consumption of households that had a smaller number of meals per day. Thus, the finding could imply that for those of not beneficiaries still there is a problem to access household number of meals per day.

Responses from the FGDs had also explained about on household's food intake.

There is no additional income source from UPSNP and other NGOs, so that it has no improvement to their food security /food access/ status with regard to food consumption.

Some of them were staying without taking any food the whole days and sometimes begging for food instead of purchasing food with their own cashes. They are still not relieved from worrying about what to eat and feed their households and there is a problem in the number of meals per day especially for those who could not have one meal per day formerly. In addition, they haven't got the chance of eating variety of foods.

Generally, most of staples, pulses, sugar, condiments and oil are eaten by the both UPSNP beneficiary and non-beneficiary household as compared to vegetables, milk, meat and fish.

4.6.3 COPING STRATEGY INDEX

Food-related coping strategies were categorized into less preferred and less expensive foods, borrow food, purchase food on credit, gather wild food, hunt, eat food elsewhere, get food by begging, hunt, get limited portion size of food, food for small child to eat and skip entire days with out eating.

Each coping strategy shows different degrees of perceived severity, that is, less severe, moderate severe, severe and very severe. In summary, qualitative data provide valuable information for understanding the experience of food insecurity and can be used as the basis for formulating direct indicators that can capture basic behaviors and their severity to measure household food insecurity. It is critical to ensure that the frequency and severity values affect the CSI score in the same way. That is, the higher the frequency, the higher the score; and the greater the Frequency, the greater the weight of frequency.

Coping strategies are the bundle of producer responses to declining food availability and entitlements in abnormal seasons or years, (Davies 1996, cited in Degfa, 2008). Coping entails short-term and immediate response that an individual or household takes against changes of context due to various shocks, (Degfa, 2008).

Once it is calculated in their severity weight and frequency then categorizes the score of each household according to the severity category (WFP Field Method Manual, 2008).

Each coping strategy showed a different level of perceived severity, that is,

.0-3 - least sever

4-18 - moderate sever

19-42 sever

43 and above-very sever

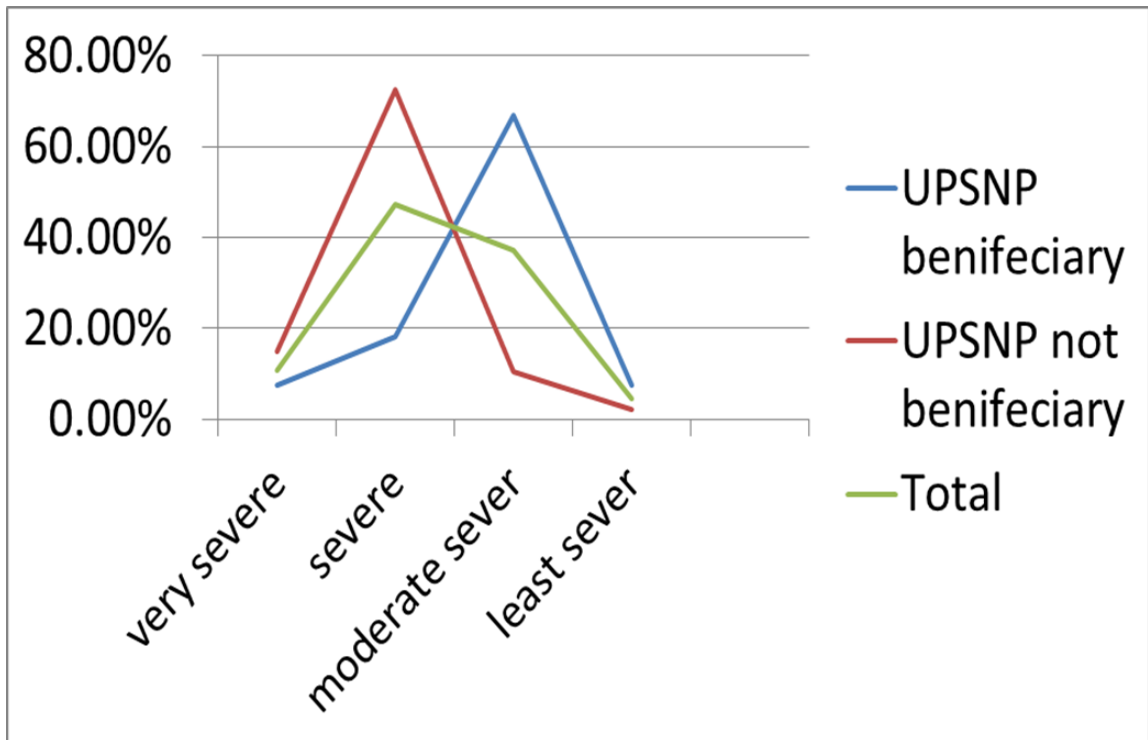


Figure 14: CSI in UPSNP beneficiary and UPSNP not beneficiary:

Source own survey 2021

UPSNP BENEFICIARY

As table 5 shows, UPSNP beneficiary households in woreda seven (18.2%) were severe, and a few (7.4%) were least severe. The remaining 67 % were moderately severe and 7.4% very severe respectively and from non-beneficiary household in woreda seven 72.6% were severe, and a few (14.8%) were very severe. The remaining 10.5% were moderate sever severe and 2.1% least severe respectively

In the finding of Misgana ‘s study (2018), Addis Ketema has more severely food insecure households, and has no food secure household. When bringing the five categories into two categories, 7.4% are food secure (least sever); whereas, 18.2%, 67% and 7.4% are food insecure (moderately, very sever and severe food insecure) Addis Ketema woreda seven. When compared to Misgana ‘s finding, this study has nearly similar percentage of moderately food insecure households; while, it has higher number of food secure, mildly food insecure and lesser severely food insecure households. This means, the program has reduced the severe food insecurity status of the beneficiaries with in three-year period support. Thus, the

program could have a possibility of reducing the food insecurity condition of households as the year of support increases

UPSNP BENEFICIARY

For non-beneficiary When bringing the five categories into two categories, 14.8% are food secure (least severe); whereas, 72.6%, 10.5% and 2.1% are food insecure (moderately, severe and very severely) Addis Ketema woreda seven. When compared to Misgana 's finding, this study has nearly similar percentage of moderately food insecure households, number of food secure, mildly food insecure and higher severely food insecure households. This means, as purchasing power of the money decreases in years and no additional income from UPSNP and NGOs the severity food insecurity status of the non-beneficiaries increases within three-year period. Therefore, it needs other intervention options for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to make them food secure by supporting for additional income as urban people 's income status determines their level of food access even though those of beneficiary's are moderately food insecure as compared to non-beneficiary which is more severely food insecure.

The mentioned data also triangulated by the FGD as follows:

Respondents replied that they cope with Food-related coping strategies like less preferred and less expensive foods, borrow food, purchase food on credit, gather wild food, eat food elsewhere, get food by begging, get limited portion size of food, food for small child to eat, skip entire days without eating. And engaging in additional income generating activities, engaging children in work and eating foods that were not usually eaten were also the other behavior-based coping strategies adopted by the households. The household's food security status indicates they use many of the mechanisms items except hunting and consume seed stock but mostly cope with less preferred and less expensive food items, send household member to eat elsewhere /school/. Additionally, UPSNP not beneficiary coping with limited portion size of food.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, COCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

This final chapter concludes this research by revisiting the research objectives and proposed questions and drawing out the study's main contributions along with the key implications from the research findings. In addition, the limitations of the research are outlined and recommendations for future research opportunities proposed

Good urban poor food insecurity reduction strategies and policies should rely on better understanding of the realities of the urban poor food security status and their coping response as reducing the number of urban poor food insecure people. The general aim of the study was asses on the realities of urban poor food security situation and their coping response. To achieve this objective, cross-sectional and mixed research design was applied. On condition that in urban areas poverty is more elaborated in inner-city especially in Addis ketma sub city which found is near to the bus station and the biggest market merkato and most of urban poor household live as a result woreda seven selected as the study woreda therefore a total of 186 households selected from woreda seven by using stratified random sampling according to UPSNP beneficiary and not beneficiary households and structured interview, focus group participants, key informants ,field observation and intensive review literature were data sources and HFIAS,CSI and FCS used as a tool. The primary data was collected through a combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The secondary data was collected through a systematic review of relevant and related literature. Data analysis through SPSS version 20 and excel descriptive statics used for analyzing the data. the major finding for the food security situation of urban poor household in woreda seven 73.1% UPSNP beneficiary households are moderately food insecure as the majority of households had improved their daily food security and not worried after they joined UPSNP where as 60% UPSNP not beneficiary households are severely food insecure they daily food security is not improved as they are still worried about their daily food security and the coping response for UPSNP beneficiary 67% which is moderate sever and UPSNP not beneficiary households 72.6% which is sever.as the majority respondents in woreda seven replied family size, marital status ,monthly income, living condition, educational level ,age, gender and housing condition are urban house hold food insecurity driving factors. In general, the food security status of urban poor UPSNP beneficiaries are moderately food

insecure whereas UPSNP not beneficiary's households are severely food insecure all this triangulated with focus group discussion, observation and key informant interview.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

The analysis result shows that demographic factors are the driving factors for household food insecurity due to income and related amenities as the physical capital that can effect on the living standards of urban households that most of them were retired, laborer and jobless in which majority of the respondents live in kebele rented house due to the insufficiency of earning income Although, incomes and household food security are interrelated because of low level of education the households working in low pay jobs to access food but the monthly income is not sufficient to fulfill household food need due to large family size. Finding shows that the have low physical, human and financial assets this is the root cause of poverty that have great problem access to food.

Based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP) the four categories such as foods secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure, severely food insecure. From the findings the HFIAS result shows that the urban households in woreda seven UPSNP beneficiaries are moderately food insecure and those of non UPSNP beneficiary are severely food insecure. As the result shows the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries as total the result cover the food insecure household.

From the findings the food consumption score results show that the urban households in woreda seven UPSNP beneficiaries are borderline consumption score and those of not UPSNP beneficiary are poor consumption in this case also the result shows beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries as total the result cover the poor consumption score household.

From the findings the coping strategy response result shows that the urban households in woreda seven UPSNP beneficiaries are moderately food insecure and not UPSNP beneficiaries are severely food insecure as we see the result the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries as total the result cover the severely food insecure household. So, when we triangulate the household food insecurity access scale, food consumption score and the coping strategy index tools result this also triangulate to focus group discussion and key informant interview almost the same. Therefore, the food security status of UPSNP beneficiaries and not beneficiary urban households in woreda seven households both of them are food insecure nevertheless, the beneficiaries are better than non-beneficiaries due to not

worried for daily life food consumption even though they are moderate food insecure but the non-beneficiary have great problems still they worried for they daily consumption as they are severely food insecure. When we come to the coping strategy index they use many of the strategy items and they are severely food insecurity and moderately food insecure which is categorize in food insecure. They use many of the strategy items except hunting and consume seed stock but mostly cope with less preferred and less expensive food items, send household member to eat elsewhere /school/. Additionally the UPSNP not beneficiary get limited portion size of food.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this research show that urban poor households in Wereda Seven are food insecure households and they cope with different strategies which need to be managed both by Government and all stakeholders. Food insecurity and their coping response is a serious problem of the household within the study of this paper, which is large number of them are job seekers. Even, those working in low pay jobs, casual work, wage labor or informal activities cannot generate sufficient income to meet household basic needs especially food. Therefore, they live in food insecurity situations. As income is one of the most necessary conditions for food access of urban poor household government and other development actors need to contribute for improving the food security of the urban poor in a number of ways.

- Government and NGOs should work intervene in supporting such households by compensating the gaps in income and in kind to meet basic needs that especially for poor households that are not participate in UPSNP.
- UPSNP beneficiaries could not afford their basic necessities when inflation occurs since they receive fixed amount of cash Atransfer. Some implementation procedures have to be set to adjust cash transfers according to the current urban living conditions.
- Most of the poor households are working in low wage employment work activities. Government has to invest on human capital by giving technical and attitudinal trainings so as to scale up their technical and entrepreneur skills.
- Urban Poor people have their own coping mechanisms this shows clear indications as to how actions/interventions work along those lines

- The government has to work hard to deliver free transportation, healthcare and other social services for urban poor households with service delivery organizations and private companies through sponsorship system.
- It is important to create more jobs at city level by opening labor intensive jobs to benefit the members of the poorest segment of the population by fixing the minimum wages.
- Pension rates for the retired people from low pay jobs need to be reconsidered by the government.
- Employment procedures of civil servants at public institutions have to be introduced among some private enterprises so as to make employment transparent and fair for all job seekers.
- This study focus on access dimension of Food security due to economic constraints I recommend for further research in all dimension of food security

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APPENDIXES

Dear respondent!

My name is Bezuayehu Wasihun. I'm working my Master's thesis in Addis Ababa University College of development studies center for food security studies. I am conducting survey to study the realities of urban poor food security and their coping response in Addis Ketema sub-city in Woreda seven household members The objective of this study is to assess urban poor households' food security status and their food coping. I would like to ask you questions about you and your household. All your response and the results obtained will be kept confidentially. Are you willing to participate in the interview? Yes_____ (continue the interview). No _____ (Thank and stop

APPENDIX-1

The information you provide used only for academic purpose. So, please circle closed question and short answer for open ended question for the following questionnaires.

“I would like to thank you in advance for sharing your time with me!”

A. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

| No | Questions | Category | Res |
|----|---|------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Sex of the respondent | Male | 1 |
| | | Female | 2 |
| 2 | Household size | 1-3 | 1 |
| | | 4-5 | 2 |
| | | 6 and above | 3 |
| 3 | Age of the respondent | 20-30 | 1 |
| | | 31-40 | 2 |
| | | 41-50 | 3 |
| | | Above51 | 4 |
| 4 | Marital status of the respondent | Single | 1 |
| | | Married | 2 |
| | | Divorced | 4 |
| | | Widowed | 3 |
| | | Other (specify): _____ | 4 |
| 5 | The education level of the respondent | Literate | 1 |
| | | Grade 1 – 4 | 2 |
| | | Grade 5 – 8 | 3 |
| | | Grade 9 – 12 | 4 |
| | | Above diploma | 5 |
| 6 | Do you have any disability (physical and/or mental) | Yes | 1 |
| | | No | 2 |

B. HOUSEHOLD INCOME INFORMATION

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Working condition | Wage from private | 1 |
| | | Private job/street | 2 |
| | | Laborer | 3 |
| | | Jobless /retired | 4 |
| | | Other | 5 |
| 2 | Housing condition? | Own house | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | Rented house | 2 |
| | | kebele Rented | 3 |
| | | Other please specify | 4 |
| 3 | Amount of salary of the respondent | 500-1000 | 1 |
| | | 1001-1500 | 2 |
| | | 1501- 2000 | 3 |
| | | 2001 and above | 4 |
| | | Other (please mention): | 5 |
| 4 | Your monthly income enough to fulfill food need of the household | Strongly disagree | 1 |
| | | Disagree | 2 |
| | | Neutral | 3 |
| | | Agree | 4 |
| | | Strongly Agree | 5 |
| 5 | Is your children drop out from the school | Yes | 1 |
| | | No | 2 |
| 6 | If yes what is the reason | Economic constraints | 1 |
| | | Health problem | 2 |
| | | Other(mention): | 3 |
| | | No answer | 4 |

C. HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY ACCESS INFORMATION

| | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Are you UPSNP beneficiary? | Yes | 0 |
| | | No | 1 |
| 2 | If the answer is yes do you get the cash transfer/payment on time? | Strongly disagree | 1 |
| | | Disagree | 2 |
| | | Neutral | 3 |
| | | Agree | 4 |
| | | Strongly Agree | 5 |
| 3 | The benefit package from UPSNP is enough to fulfill your household need | Strongly disagree | 1 |
| | | Disagree | 2 |
| | | Neutral | 3 |
| | | Agree | 4 |
| | | Strongly Agree | 5 |
| 4 | How is your health benefit that you get from the woreda health organization? | High | 1 |
| | | Medium | 2 |
| | | Low | 3 |
| 5 | What is the level of satisfaction of your household in the current food availability? | Not satisfied | 1 |
| | | Very unsatisfied | 2 |
| | | Other reason (mention) | 3 |
| | | Food is available only for a | 4 |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 6 | If your response for the above question is 'Not satisfied or Very unsatisfied' what is your reason please? It is because, the food is | The access/price of food very difficult | 1 |
| | | The availability in the market is very limited | 2 |
| | | Safety of the food has | 3 |
| | | Other reason (mention) | 4 |
| 7 | you get benefit from NGO to satisfy your household food security condition | Very unsatisfied | 1 |
| | | unsatisfied | 2 |
| | | Neutral | 3 |
| | | satisfied | 4 |
| | | Very satisfied | 5 |
| 8 | your children get sufficient food at school | Strongly disagree | 1 |
| | | Disagree | 2 |
| | | Neutral | 3 |
| | | Agree | 4 |
| | | Strongly Agree | 5 |

D. FOOD ACCESS INFORMATION/FOOD SECURITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) tool

| No | Question | Category | Response code |
|----|---|---|---------------|
| 1 | In the past four weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food? How often did this happen? | 1 = Not at all | 0 |
| | | 2 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) | 1 |
| | | 3 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) | 2 |
| | | 4 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | 3 |
| 2 | In the past four weeks, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources? How often did this happen? | 1 = Not at all | 0 |
| | | 2= Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) | 1 |
| | | 3= Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) | 2 |
| | | 4 =Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | 3 |
| 3 | In the past four weeks, did you or any | 1 = Not at all | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources? How often did this happen? | 2 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) | 1 |
| | | 3 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) | 2 |
| | | 4 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | 3 |
| 4 | In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food? How often did this happen? | 1 = Not at all | 0 |
| | | 2 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) | 1 |
| | | 3 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) | 2 |
| | | 4 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | 3 |
| 5 | In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food? How often did this happen? | 1 = Not at all | 0 |
| | | 2 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) | 1 |
| | | 3 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) | 2 |
| | | 4 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | 3 |
| 6 | In the past four weeks, did you or any other household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food? How often did this happen? | 1 = Not at all | 0 |
| | | 2 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) | 1 |
| | | 3 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) | 2 |
| | | 4 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | 3 |
| 7 | In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food? How often did this happen? | 1 = Not at all | 0 |
| | | 2 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) | 1 |
| | | 3 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) | 2 |
| | | 4 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | 3 |
| 8 | In the past four weeks, did you or any | 1 = Not at all | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? How often did this happen? | 2 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) | 1 |
| | | 3 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) | 2 |
| | | 4 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | 3 |
| 9 | In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food? How often did this happen? | 1 = Not at all | 0 |
| | | 2 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) | 1 |
| | | 3 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) | 2 |
| | | 4 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | 3 |

E. FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE / FOOD SECURITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD

I would like to ask you about all the different foods that your household members have eaten in the last 7 days. Could you please tell me how many days in the past week your household has eaten the following foods?

What the primary source of each food item eaten that week was, as well as the second main source of food, if any)

| ቁ | Food item | Food group | Sources of food (see | | | |
|---|---|------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | | | A DAYS eaten in past week (0-7 days) (0-7 ቀናት) | B Weight | Food source codes | A.B FSC |
| | Maize , maize porridge, rice, sorghum, millet pasta, bread and other cereals | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--|------------|--|--|
| | Cassava, potatoes and sweet potatoes, other tubers, plantains | Main staples | | 2 | | |
| | Beans. Peas, groundnuts and cashew nuts | Pulses | | 3 | | |
| | Vegetables, leaves | Vegetables | | 1 | | |
| | Fruits | Fruits | | 1 | | |
| | Beef, goat, poultry, pork, eggs and fish | Meat and fish | | 4 | | |
| | Milk yogurt and other diary | Milk | | 4 | | |
| | Sugar and sugar products, honey | Sugar | | 0.5 | | |
| | Oils, fats and butter | Oil | | 0.5 | | |
| | Spices, tea, coffee, salt, fish power, small amounts of milk for tea. | condiments | | 0 | | |
| | TOTAL HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE | | | | | |

Food source codes:

Purchase =1 Own production =2 Traded goods/services, barter =3

Borrowed = 4 Received as gift= 5 Food aid =6 other (specify) =7

F. HOUSEHOLDS' FOOD COPING STRATEGIES

Consumption coping strategy responses (csI) tool

I would like to ask you about In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, Could you please tell me how many days in the past week your household do the following behaviors when you did not have enough food or money to buy food?

| Behaviors: In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, how many days has your household had to: | Frequency: | | |
|---|----------------|------------|-----|
| | A Frequency | B Weght | x B |
| A. Dietary Change 1. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods? | | 1 | |
| B. Increase Short-Term Household Food Availability 2. Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative? | | 2 | |
| 3. Purchase food on credit? | | 2 | |
| 4. Gather wild food, hunt, or harvest immature crops? | | 4 | |
| 5. Consume seed stock held for next season? | | 3 | |
| C. Decrease Numbers of People 6. Send household members to eat elsewhere(women groups' tea parties, schools, churches)? | | 2 | |
| 7. Send household members to beg? | | 4 | |
| D. Rationing Strategies 8. Limit portion size at mealtimes? | | 1 | |
| 9. Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat? | | 2 | |
| 10. Feed working members of HH at the expense of non working members? | | 2 | |
| 11. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day? | | 2 | |
| 12. Skip entire days without eating? | | 4 | |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SCORE | | | |

APPENDIX-2

Addis Ababa University College of development studies center for food security studies

The aim of this study will be to investigate the realities of urban poor food security and coping response in Addis Ketema sub-city in Woreda seven household members. The information you provide used only for academic purpose.

“I would like to thank you in advance for sharing your time with me!”

G. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FGD

1. Are you beneficiary of UPSNP in woreda 7?

Yes () No ()

If yes what is the advantages of UPSNP for improvement food security to your household?

If No what do you do to satisfy the food security of your household?

2. What do you do when you did not have enough food or money to buy food?

3. What are the urban households' food insecurity driving factors?

4. Do you think the school feeding, sheger dabo and other projects implemented in woreda 7 improving food security situation? How explain please

5. How do the poor households cope with lack of assets, unemployment and chronic food insecurity in woreda 7?

6. Do you get any benefit from NGO to satisfy your household food security?

Yes----- Is it sufficient?

No----- what should be done by the government and NGOs?

7. How do you describe the cash transfer of UPSNP?

APPENDIX-3

Addis Ababa University College of development studies center for food security studies

The aim of this study will be to investigate the realities of urban poor food security and coping response in Addis Ketema sub-city in Woreda seven household members. The information you provide used only for academic purpose.

“I would like to thank you in advance for sharing your time with me!”

H. Questionnaire for KII

1. Can you elaborate the livelihood insecurity condition of the households in this woreda? (Food insecurity, income, poverty and other facilities?)

2. Is poor households in your woreda get any benefit from NGO to satisfy their household food security situation? Yes----- Is it sufficient?

No----- what should be done by the government and NGOs?

3. Can you describe the success, gaps and challenges of implementing UPSNP in relation to cash transfer/ payment (amount, timing and adequacy in woreda 7)?

4. How do you assess the impact of UPSNP on food access/security status of beneficiary households in this Woreda and sub city? (Changes/progress, effectiveness, limitations, challenges).

5. How do you assess the impacts of UPSNP on income status of beneficiary households in t 6. Do you think the school feeding, sheger dabo and other projects implemented in woreda improving food security and livelihood security situation? How explain please

7. Please suggest any policies, strategies or actions that might be undertaken for UPSNP beneficiary and UPSNP non beneficiary poor household to improve their food security situation

APPENDIX-4

Addis Ababa University College of development studies center for food security studies. The aim of this study will be to investigate the realities of urban poor food security and coping response in Addis Ketema sub-city in Woreda seven household members. The information you provide used only for academic purpose.

“I would like to thank you in advance for sharing your time with me!”

F. Checklists for Direct Observations

Local Environment

Housing Conditions: type of houses, roofing condition, latrine, kitchen

The living physical environment

The major livelihood activities of the urban poor

Kebele shop and food price

Public Work activities

Solid waste management activities

Urban beautification and Greenery activities

Drainage and sewerage works

Urban agriculture



ክቡራን የመጠይቁ ተሳታፊዎች፤

የዚህ ጥናት ዋና አላማ በአዲስ ከተማ ከ/ከተማ፣ ወረዳ 7 በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ታቅፈው በልማት ስራ ላይ የተሰማሩ እና የቀጥታ ድጋፍ ተጠቃሚ የሆኑ እንዲሁም በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ያልታቀፉ የደሃ ድሃዎች የምግብ ዋስትና ሁኔታ እና እንዴት እየተቋቋሙ እንዳሉ እወነታውን ለማወቅ የሚያስችል የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ ሲሆን የሚሰበሰበው መረጃ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሀገር ልማት ጥናት ኮሌጅ የምግብ ዋስትና ጥናት ማዕከል የሁለተኛ ዲግሪ/ማስተርስ/ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገውን መመዘኛ ለማሟላት ለሚሰራ ጥናት ነዉ ስለሆነም እርሶ የሚሰጡት መረጃ የታሰበውን ጥናት በተሳካ ሁኔታ ለመከወን እጅግ በጣም አስፈላጊ ስለሆነ በዝርዝር የቀረቡትን ጥያቄዎች በአንክሮ ተመልክተው መልስዎን ካለዉ ነባራዊ ሃቅ ጋር በማገናዘብ ሚዛናዊ በሆነ መንገድ በመመለስ ይተባበሩ።ጥናቱን የሚሰራዉ አጥኚ እርሶ የሚሰጡትን መረጃ ለትምህርት/ለጥናት/ ዓላማ ብቻ የሚያወለወድ ሚስጥራዊነቱን የሚጠብቅ መሆኑን ከወዲሁ ለማረጋገጥ ይወዳል።

ወድ ጊዜዎትን ስለሰጡኝ በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ!!

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ

1. በመጠይቁ ላይ ስም መጻፍ አያስፈልግም
 2. ከተሰጡት አማራጮች መካከል ትክክለኛውን የእርሶን መልስ የያዘውን ቁጥር ያክብቡ
- ተጨማሪ ማብራሪያ እና ሀሳብ ካሎት ከተሰጠዉ ክፍት ቦታ ላይ ሀሳብዎትን ያስፍሩ

መጠይቅ

እባከዎን መልሰዎን አማራጭ ኩዱ ላይ በማክበብ ይመልሱ ስለምታደርጉት መልካም ትብብርና ስለምትሰጡት እውነተኛ መረጃ በቅድሚያ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ፡፡

ሀ.የድሃ ድሃ አባወራ/አማወራ የማህበራዊና የግል ሁኔታ መረጃ :-

| ቁጥር | ጥያቄዎች | ምድብ | አማራጭ |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------------|------|
| 1 | የታ | ወንድ | 1 |
| | | ሴት | 2 |
| 2 | የቤተሰብ ብዛት | 1-3 | 1 |
| | | 4-5 | 2 |
| | | 6 እና ከ6በላይ | 3 |
| 3 | ዕድሜ | 20-30 | 1 |
| | | 31-40 | 2 |
| | | 41-50 | 3 |
| | | ከ51በላይ | 4 |
| 4 | የጋብቻ ሁኔታ | ያላገባ/ች | 1 |
| | | ያገባ/ች | 2 |
| | | የፈታ/ች | 3 |
| | | በሞት የተለየ/ች | 4 |
| | | ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____ | 5 |
| 5 | የትምህርት ደረጃ | ማንበብና መጻፍ የሚችል | 1 |
| | | 1 – 4 | 2 |
| | | 5 – 8 | 3 |
| | | 9 – 12 | 4 |
| | | ዲፕሎማና ከዛ በላይ | 5 |
| 6 | የአል ጉዳት አለብዎት/አካላዊ ወይም አእምሮአዊ/ | አዎ | 1 |
| | | የለብኝም | 2 |

ለ.የድሃ ድሃ አባወራ/አማወራ የገቢ ሁኔታ መረጃ :-

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------|---|
| 1 | | የግል ቅጥር/ዘበኛ | 1 |
| | | የግል/ጉሊት... | 2 |
| | | የቀን ስራ | 3 |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | የሰራ ሁኔታ | ጡረተኛ | 4 |
| | | ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ---- | 5 |
| 2 | የቤት ሁኔታ | የግል ቤት | 1 |
| | | ኪራይ | 2 |
| | | የቀበሌ ኪራይ | 3 |
| | | ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ---- | 4 |
| | | | |
| 3 | የወር ገቢ | 500-1000 | 1 |
| | | 1001-1500 | 2 |
| | | 1501- 2000 | 3 |
| | | 2001 እና በላይ | 4 |
| | | ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ | 5 |
| 4 | የወር ገቢዎ የቤተሰብን የምግብ ወጭ ይሸፍናል | በጣም አልሰማም | 1 |
| | | አልሰማም | 2 |
| | | መልስ መስጠት አልፈልግም | 3 |
| | | እስማማለሁ | 4 |
| | | በጣም እስማማለሁ | 5 |
| 5 | ልጆቻችን ትምህርት ቤት አቋርጠዋል? | አዎ | 1 |
| | | አላቋረጡም | 2 |
| 6 | አዎ ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ምንድን ነው? | በኢኮኖሚ ምክንያት | 1 |
| | | በጤና ምክንያት | 2 |
| | | ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ | 3 |
| | | መልስ መስጠት አልፈልግም | 4 |

ሐ. የድሃ ድሃ አባወራዎች/እማወራዎች ቤተሰቦች የምግብ ማግኘት ሁኔታ

| | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|---|
| 1 | በወረዳዎ የልማታዊ ሴፍቲ ኔት ተጠቃሚ ናት? | አዎ | 0 |
| | | አይደለሁም | 1 |
| 2 | መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ የቀጥታ ድጋፍ ክፍያ ወቅቱን የጠበቀ ነው? | በጣም አልሰማም | 1 |
| | | አልሰማም | 2 |
| | | መልስ መስጠት አልፈልግም | 3 |
| | | እስማማለሁ | 4 |
| | | በጣም እስማማለሁ | 5 |
| 3 | መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ የሚያገኙት ወራዊ ክፍያ የቤተሰብን የምግብ | በጣም አልሰማም | 1 |
| | | አልሰማም | 2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | ፍላጎት ያሟላል ብለው ያስባሉ? | መልስ መስጠት አልፏልግም | 3 |
| | | እስማማለሁ | 4 |
| | | በጣም እስማማለሁ | 5 |
| 4 | በወረዳው የሚያገኙትን የጤና አገልግሎት እንዴት ይገልጹታል? | በጣም ከፍተኛ | 1 |
| | | መካከለኛ | 2 |
| | | ዝቅተኛ | 3 |
| | | ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____ | 4 |
| 5 | ከተማው በአሁኑ የምግብ መገኘት የእርሶ ቤተሰብ የእርካታ ደረጃ ምን ያህል ነው? | አልረከሁም | 1 |
| | | በጣም አልረከሁም | 2 |
| | | ምግብ ሊገኝ የሚችለው ለተወሰነ ጊዜ/ወቅት ብቻ ነው | 3 |
| | | ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____ | 4 |
| 6 | ከላይ ባለው ጥያቄ መልሱ አልረከሁም ወይም በጣም አረከሁም ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ምንድን ነው? | የምግብ ተደራሽነት አለመኖርና የምግብ ዋጋ ከፍተኛ መሆን | 1 |
| | | በገበያው ላይ በቂ የሆነ ምግብ አለመኖር | 2 |
| | | በገበያው ውስጥ ያለው የምግብ ጤንነት ችግር መኖር | 3 |
| | | ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____ | 4 |
| 7 | ከመንግስታዊ ካልሆኑ ድርጅቶች የሚያገኙት ድጋፍ የቤተሰቡን የምግብ ዋስትና የሚያሻሽል ነው? | በጣም አልረከሁም | 1 |
| | | አልረከሁም | 2 |
| | | መልስ መስጠት አልፏልግም | 3 |
| | | እረከኛለሁ | 4 |
| | | በጣም እረከኛለሁ | 5 |
| 8 | ልጆቻችን ከት/ቤት በቂ የሆነ ምግብ ያገኛሉ? | በጣም አልስማማም | 1 |
| | | አልስማማም | 2 |
| | | መልስ መስጠት አልፏልግም | 3 |
| | | እስማማለሁ | 4 |
| | | በጣም እስማማለሁ | 5 |

መ.የድሃ ድሃ አባወራዎች/አማወራዎች ቤተሰቦች የምግብ ዋስትና ሁኔታ መለኪያ ጥያቄዎች

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) Measurement Tool

| ቁጥር | ጥያቄዎች | ምድብ | አማ |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------|----|
| 1 | ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ቤት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ አይኖረኝም | አይደለም | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ይሆናል ብለው ሰግተው ያውቃሉ ? ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ ይህ ስጋት ስንት ጊዜ ደርሶብዎታል? | በእርግጠኝነት (አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለቴና ከዚያ በላይ በወር) | 1 |
| | | አንዳንዴ(ከሶስት እስከ አስር ባለፉት 4 ሳምንታት) | 2 |
| | | በተከታታይ(ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ) | 3 |
| 2 | ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ቤት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ወይም ገንዘብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት እርስዎ ወይም ማንኛውም የቤተሰብ አባል የወደዱትን ምግብ ሳይበሉ ቀርተው ያውቃሉ? ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ ይህ ስጋት ጊዜ አጋጥሞዎታል? | አይደለም | 0 |
| | | በእርግጠኝነት (አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለቴና ከ4 ሳምንት በላይ) | 1 |
| | | አንዳንዴ(ከሶስት እስከ አስር ባለፉት 4 ሳምንት) | 2 |
| | | በተከታታይ(ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ) | 3 |
| 3 | ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ቤት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ወይም ገንዘብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት እርስዎ ወይም ማንኛውም የቤተሰብ አባል የተወሰኑ የምግብ አይነቶች ብቻ በልታችኋል? ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ ይህ ስጋት ጊዜ አጋጥሞዎታል? | አይደለም | 0 |
| | | በእርግጠኝነት (አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለቴና ከ4 ሳምንት በላይ) | 1 |
| | | አንዳንዴ(ከሶስት እስከ አስር ባለፉት 4 ሳምንት) | 2 |
| | | በተከታታይ(ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ ባለፉት አራት ሳምንት) | 3 |
| 4 | ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ቤት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ወይም ገንዘብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት ርስዎ ወይም ማንኛውም የቤተሰብ አባል መብላት የማትፈልጉትን ምግብ በልታችኋል? ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ቤት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት ርስዎ ወይም ማንኛውም የቤተሰብ አባል ለመነሳት ተገዳችኋል? | አይደለም | 0 |
| | | በእርግጠኝነት (አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለቴና ከ4 ሳምንት በላይ) | 1 |
| | | አንዳንዴ(ከሶስት እስከ አስር ባለፉት 4 ሳምንት) | 2 |
| | | በተከታታይ(ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ) | 3 |
| 5 | ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ቤት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት ርስዎ ወይም ማንኛውም የቤተሰብ አባል ለመነሳት ተገዳችኋል? ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ ይህ ስጋት ጊዜ አጋጥሞዎታል? | አይደለም | 0 |
| | | በእርግጠኝነት (አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለቴና ከ4 ሳምንት በላይ) | 1 |
| | | አንዳንዴ (ከሶስት እስከ አስር ባለፉት 4 ሳምንት) | 2 |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | ኢጋጥሞዎታል? | በተከታታይ(ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ) | 3 |
| 6 | <p>ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ቤት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት እርስዎ ወይም ማንኛውም የቤተሰብ አባል ቁርስ፤ ምሳ ወይም ራት መብላት ሳትችሉ ቀርታችኋል?</p> <p>ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ ይህ ስንት ጊዜ ኢጋጥሞዎታል?</p> | አይደለም | 0 |
| | | በእርግጠኝነት (አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለቴና ከ4 ሳምንት በላይ) | 1 |
| | | አንዳንዴ(ከሶስት እስከ አስር ባለፉት 4 ሳምንት) | 2 |
| | | በተከታታይ(ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ) | 3 |
| 7 | <p>ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ቤት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ወይም ገንዘብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት በቤተሰቡ ውስጥ የሚላሰ የሚቀመስ ያልነበረበት ጊዜ ነበር?</p> <p>ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ ይህ ስንት ጊዜ ኢጋጥሞዎታል?</p> | አይደለም | 0 |
| | | በእርግጠኝነት (አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለቴና ከ4 ሳምንት በላይ) | 1 |
| | | አንዳንዴ(ከሶስት እስከ አስር ባለፉት 4 ሳምንት) | 2 |
| | | በተከታታይ(ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ) | 3 |
| 8 | <p>ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ቤት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ወይም ገንዘብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት እርስዎ ወይም ማንኛውም የቤተሰብ አባል እየራበው ወደ መኝታ የሄደበት ጊዜ ነበር?</p> <p>ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ ይህ ስንት ጊዜ ኢጋጥሞዎታል?</p> | አይደለም | 0 |
| | | በእርግጠኝነት (አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለቴና ከ4 ሳምንት በላይ) | 1 |
| | | አንዳንዴ(ከሶስት እስከ አስር ባለፉት 4 ሳምንት) | 2 |
| | | በተከታታይ(ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ) | 3 |
| 9 | <p>ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ቤት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ወይም ገንዘብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት ርስዎ ወይም ማንኛውም የቤተሰብ አባል ቀኑን ሙሉ ሳይበላ ውሎ ሳይበላ ያደረገበት ጊዜ አለ?</p> <p>ለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ ይህ ስንት ጊዜ ኢጋጥሞዎታል?</p> | አይደለም | 0 |
| | | በእርግጠኝነት (አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለቴና ከ4 ሳምንት በላይ) | 1 |
| | | አንዳንዴ(ከሶስት እስከ አስር ባለፉት 4 ሳምንት) | 2 |
| | | በተከታታይ(ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ) | 3 |

ሰ. የድሃ ድሃ አባወራ/አማወራ ቤተሰቦች የምግብ ሁኔታ መለኪያ ጥያቄዎች:-

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (csi) Measurement Tool

ባለፍዉ ሳምንት የእርሶ ቤተሰብ ከታች በሰንጠረዥ ከተዘረዘሩት የምግብ ዓነቶች ምን የህል ቀናት እንደተመገቡ ሊነግሩኝ ይችላሉ መልስዎን ድግግሞሽ በሚለዉ አማራጭ ኮዱ ላይ (0 - 7) ቁጥሮችን በመጠቀም ይመልሱ ስለምታደርጉት መልካም ትብብርና ስለምትሰጡት እውነተኛ መረጃ በቅድሚያ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ።

| .ቁ | የምግብ ዓይነቶች | የምግብ ምድብ | የምግብ ምንጭ ኮድ | | | |
|----|--|------------|-------------|-------|-------------|------|
| | | | ሀ | ለ | ሐ | ሀx ለ |
| | | | ድግ ግሞሽ | ከ ብደት | የምግብ ምንጭ ኮድ | |
| | በቆሎ ፤ ፍጥ ፤ ግሰታ ፤ ጤፍ እና ሌሎች እህሎች | ዋና ሰብል | | 2 | | |
| | ድንች ፤ ስኳር ድንች እና ሌሎች ስራሰሮችና ተክሎች | | | | | |
| | ባቄላ ፤ አተር ፤ ለዉዝ የመሳሰሉት አትክልቶች | | አትክልቶች | | 1 | |
| | ፍራፍሬዎች | | | | | |
| | የበሬ ፤ የበግ ፤ ፍየል ፤ ዶሮ / ስጋ / እንቁላል ፤ አሳ | ስጋና አሳ ወተት | | 4 | | |
| | ወተት ፤ እርጎ እና ሌሎች ወተት ተዋጾዎች | | | | | |
| | ማር ፤ ስኳር | ስኳር | | | | |
| | ዘይት ፤ ጮማ እና ቅቤ | ዘይት | | | | |
| | ቅመም ፤ ሻይ ፤ በጥና እና ጨዉ | ቅመም/ቅመም ች | | | | |
| | አጠቃላይ ዉጤት | | | | | |

የምግብ ምንጭ ኮድ:

ግዢ = 1 የራስ ምርት = 2 የግብይት እቃዎች/አገልግሎቶች መለዋወጥ = 3

ብድር = 4 እንደሰጠታ በመቀበል = 5 የምግብ እርዳታ = 6 ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ = 7

ረ.የድሃ ድሃ አባወራ/እማወራ ቤተሰቦች የምግብ ዋስትና ችግር እንዴት እየተቋቋሙት እንዳሉ መለኪያ ጥያቄዎች:-

Consumption coping strategy responses (csi) tool

እባኩትን ባለፍዉ ሳምንት የእርሶ ቤተሰብ በቂ ምግብ ወይም ምግብ ለመግዛት የሚያስችል በቂ ገንዘብ ሳይኖር ሲቀር ከታች በሰንጠረዥ ከተዘረዘሩት የምግብ ችግር መቋቋም አይነት ለምን የህል ጊዜ በተደጋጋሚ እንደተጠቀሙ ሊገልጹልን ይችላሉ መልሶምን ድግግሞሽ በሚለዉ አሜራጭ ኮዱ ላይ 0-7 ቁጥሮችን በመጠቀም ይመልሱ ስለምታደርጉት መልካም ትብብርና ስለምትሰጡት እውነተኛ መረጃ በቅድሚያ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ፡

| ባህሪዎች ባለፍዉ ሳምንት የእርሶ ቤተሰብ በቂ ምግብ ወይም ምግብ ለመግዛት የሚያስችል በቂ ገንዘብ ሳይኖር ሲቀር የምግብ ችግር መቋቋም አይነቶች | ድግግሞሽ | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------|
| | ባለፉት 7 ቀናት ዉስጥ የቀኖች ብዛት፡ (ቁጥሩን ለመመለስ 0 – 7 ይጠቀሙ ሀ ለ ሀ x ለ | ድግ ግሞሽ | ከ ብደት |
| ሀ አመጋገብን መቀየር 1. እምብዛም ያልተመረጡና ርካሽ የሆኑ ምግቦችን ተጠቅመዋል? | | 1 | |
| ለ. ለአጭር ጊዜ የቤተሰብ አባላት ምግብ እንዲያገኙ ማድረግ 2. ምግብ በመበደር ወይም በዘመድ/ጓደኞች አርዳታ አሳልፈዋል? | | 2 | |
| 3. ምግብ በብድር በመግዛት ? | | 2 | |
| 4. የዱር ምግብ/የእደን እና የልደረሱ ሰብሎችን በመሰብሰብ ? | | 4 | |
| 5. ለሚቀጥለዉ ወቅት የተያዙ የዘር ከምችቶችን በመመገብ ? | | 3 | |
| ሐ. የአባላት ቁጥር መቀነስ 6. የቤተሰብ አባላት ሌላ ቦታ ሄደዉ እንዲመገቡበማድረግ/ት/ቤት? | | 2 | |
| 7. የቤተሰብ አባላት ወደ ልመና እንዲሰማሩ በማድረግ? | | 4 | |
| መ. የምግብ መጠንና ፍጆታ 8. በምግብ ሰዓት የምግብ መጠን በመቀነስ? | | 1 | |
| 9. ህጻናትን ለመመገብ የአዋቂዎችን ፍጆታ በመገደብ? | | 2 | |
| 10. የቤተሰቡ ሰራተኛ አባል በሆኑ የማይሰሩትን አባላት መመገብ? | | 2 | |
| 11. በአንድ ቀን ዉስጥ የሚመገቡትን ምግቦች በመቀነስ? | | 2 | |
| 12. ቀኑን በሙሉ ሳይበሉ በመዋል? | | 4 | |
| አጠቃላይ ዉጤት | | | |

አባሪ-2

የምግብ ዋስትና መርጃ መጠይቅ ቅጽ :-

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሀገር ልማት ጥናት ኮሌጅ የምግብ ዋስትና ጥናት ማዕከል የዚህ ጥናት ዋና አላማ በአዲስ ከተማ ከ/ከተማ፣ ወረዳ 7 በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ታቅፈው በልማት ስራ ላይ የተሰማሩ እና የቀጥታ ድጋፍ ተጠቃሚ የሆኑ እንዲሁም በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ያልታቀፉ የደሃ ድሃዎች የምግብ ዋስትና ሁኔታ እና እንዴት እየተቋቋሙ እንዳሉ እውነታውን ለማወቅ የሚያስችል የጥናት መጠይቅ ሲሆን መረጃው ለዚህ ጥናት ብቻ የሚወልድ በፈቀደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው እባክዎን መልሰዎን በባዶ ገጽ ላይ በመጠቀም ይመልሱ ስለምታደርጉት መልካም ትብብርና ስለምትሰጡት እውነተኛ መረጃ በቅድሚያ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ፡

ሸ.የድሃ ድሃ አባወራ/አማወራ የቡድን ወይይት መጠይቆች :-

1. በወረዳ 7 የከተማ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ተጠቃሚ ነዎት ? አዎ () አይደለሁም ()

መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ለቤተሰብዎ የምግብ ዋስትና ለማሻሻል ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ምን አስተዋጾ አድርጎሎታል?

መልስዎ አይደለም ከሆነ የቤተሰብዎን የምግብ ዋስትና ለማሻሻል ምን ያደርጋሉ ?

2. የእርሶ ቤተሰብ በቂ ምግብ ወይም ምግብ ለመግዛት የሚያስችል በቂ ገንዘብ ሳይኖር ሲቀር እንዴት ይቋቋማሉ ?

3. የቤተሰብ የምግብ ዋስትና ችግር መንስኤ ምንድን ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

4. በወረዳው በት/ቤቶች ያለው የተማሪዎች ምግብ ; የሽግግር ዳቦ እና ሌሎች ፕሮጀክቶች የምግብ ዋስትናንና የኑሮ ሁኔታን ከማሻሻል አንጻር ያለውን ሚና እንዴት ታዩታላችሁ?

5. በወረዳው የሚገኙ የድሃ ድሃ ቤተሰቦች ሥር የሰደደ የምግብ እጦት እንዴት ይቋቋሙታል ብለው የስባሉ?

6. ከመንግስታዊ ካልሆኑ ድርጅቶች የቤተሰብን የምግብ ዋስትና የሚያሻሽል የምግብ ወይም የገንዘብ ድጋፍ ያገኛሉ ?

አዎ----- በቂ ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

አይደለም----መንግስታዊና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ችግሩን ለመቅረፍ ምን ማድረግ አለባቸው

7. ወቅቱን ጠብቆ ከመስጠት አንጻር የቀጥታ ድጋፍ ሁኔታን እንዴት ይገልጹታል

አባሪ-3

የምግብ ዋስትና መርጃ መጠይቅ ቅጽ :-

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሀገር ልማት ጥናት ኮሌጅ የምግብ ዋስትና ጥናት ማዕከል የዚህ ጥናት ዋና አላማ በአዲስ ከተማ ከ/ከተማ፣ ወረዳ 7 በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ታቅፈው በልማት ስራ ላይ የተሰማሩ እና የቀጥታ ድጋፍ ተጠቃሚ የሆኑ እንዲሁም በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ያልታቀፉ የደሃ ድሃዎች የምግብ ዋስትና ሁኔታ እና እንዴት እየተቋቋሙ እንዳሉ እወነታውን ለማወቅ የሚያስችል የጥናት መጠይቅ ሲሆን መረጃው ለዚህ ጥናት ብቻ የሚወልድ በፈቀደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው

እባክዎን መልስዎን በባዶ ገጽ ላይ በመጠቀም ይመልሱ ስለምታደርጉት መልካም ትብብርና ስለምትሰጡት እውነተኛ መረጃ በቅድሚያ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ፡

ቀ. ቃለመጠይቅ/ Questionnaire for KII/

1. በወረዳው ያለውን አጠቃላይ የኑሮሁኔታ እንዴት ታብራሩታላችሁ?/ከምግብ ዋስትና፣ከገቢ እና ድህነት እንዲሁም ከሌሎች አገልግሎቶች አንጻር።

2.ከመንግስታዊ ካልሆኑ ድርጅቶች በወረዳው ለሚገኙ በልማታዊ ሴፍቲ ኔት ተጠቃሚ ላልሆኑ ድሃ ቤተሰቦች የምግብ ዋስትና የሚያሻሽል የምግብ ወይም የገንዘብ ድጋፍ ያገኛሉ ? አዎ----- በቂ ነው ብለው የሰባሉ? አይደለም---- መንግስታዊና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ችግሩን ለመቅረፍ ምን ማድረግ አለባቸው?

3.ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት በወረዳው ቀጥታ ድጋፍ ተጠቃሚዎች የኑሮ ሁኔታ ከማሻሻል አንጻር ያለውን ሚና እንደት ታዩታላችሁ?/ለውጡን፣ውጤታማነቱን ወቅቱን ጠብቆ መከፈሉን እንድሁም ተግዳሮቶችን መሰረት በማድረግ።

4.ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት በወረዳው ያሉ የተጠቃሚዎችን የምግብ አቅርቦት እንድሁም ምግብ ዋስትናን ከማሻሻል አንጻር ያለውን ሚና እንደት ታዩታላችሁ?/ለውጡን፣ውጤታማነቱን እንድሁም ተግዳሮቶችን መሰረት በማድረግ።

5. ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት በወረዳው ያሉ የተጠቃሚዎችን የገቢ ሁኔታ ከማሻሻል እና ድህነትን ከመቀነስ አንጻር ያለውን ሚና እንደት ታዩታላችሁ?/ለውጡን፣ውጤታማነቱን እንድሁም ተግዳሮቶችን መሰረት በማድረግ።

6. በወረዳው በት/ቤቶች ያለው የተማሪዎች ምግብ; የሽገር ዳቦ እና ሌሎች ፕሮጀክቶች የምግብ ዋስትናንና የኑሮ ሁኔታን ከማሻሻል አንጻር ያለውን ሚና እንዴት ታዩታላችሁ?

7.በልማታዊ ሴፍቲ ኔት የታቀፉና ያልታቀፉ ድሃ የህብረተሰብ ክፈሎች የምግብ ዋስትናቸው እንዲረጋገጥ/ እንዲሣሳል እባኩትን ፖሊሲ እስትራቴጂ እና መደረግ ያለበት ነገር ካለ ቢጠቅሱልን

አባሪ-4

የመስክ ምልክታ ቢጋር

ከባቢያዊ ሁኔታ

- የመኖሪያ ቤት ሁኔታ፣የቤቱ አይነት፣የጣሪያው፣መጸዳጃ፣ውሃ፣ማእድ ቤትሁኔታ
- የመኖሪያ ከባቢያዊ ገፅታ
- የደሃ ደሃ አባወራ/እማወራ ቤተሰቦች ዋና ዋና መተዳደሪያዎች

የማህበረሰብ አቀፍ የመስክ ስራዎች እንቅስቃሴ

- የደረቅ ቆሻሻ አያያዝ እና አወጋገድ
- የፍላጎ አወጋገድ ስርአት
- የከተማ ዉበት እና አረንጓዴ ልማት
- የተፋሰስ ልማት ስራ

- የከተማ ግብርና
- የማህበረሰብ መሰረተ ልማት ግንባታ

አመሰግናለሁ!