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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**THE IMPACT OF PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM ON  
RURAL HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY: THE CASE OF  
LEMO WOREDA, HADIYA ZONE**

**BY**



**YISEHAK BEKELE**

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**ADDIS ABABA**

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A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in  
Food Security Studies

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Yisehak Bekele  
  
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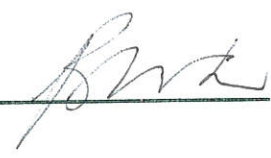
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## Acronyms

ADLI	- Agricultural Development Led Industrialization
BC	- Before Christ
DA	-Development Agent
DCI	-Development cooperation Ireland
DFID	-Department of international development agency
DPPA	- Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
EC	- European commission
EU	- European Union
FAO	- Food and Agricultural Organization
FDRE	- Federal democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	- Focus group discussion
FSS	- Food security Strategies
HH	- Household
KA	- Kebele Administration
MoARD	- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development
MoFED	- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
NGO	- Non- Governmental Organization
PASDEP	- Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to end poverty
PIM	- Program Implementation Manual
PRS	- Poverty Reduction Strategies
PRSP	- Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
PSNP	- Productive Safety Net Program
SDPRP	- Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
SSA	- Sub- Saharan Africa
UN	- United Nation
UNDP	- United Nation Development Program
USA	- United State of America
USAID	-United States Agency International Development
WB	- World Bank

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## Abstract

*This study was conducted aiming at assessing the impact of productive safety net program on rural household food security at Lemo Woreda. To this end, both qualitative and quantitative approaches were applied in the study. The instruments used in collecting data were structured questionnaire, focus group discussion, key informant interview and field observation. Accordingly, structured questionnaire was administered to 125 sample household respondents of which 77 were male headed and 44 were female headed. 103 of the total are public workers and 22 are direct support beneficiaries. Three independent focus group discussion members each consisting of eight individuals were conducted. Moreover, nine key informants selected from the Woreda food security experts were also interviewed. The analysis of the data were made by using both descriptive statistics like percentage, frequency counts, mean comparison and correlation were applied. The study revealed that the impact of Productive safety net program showing positive correlation with food security situation to the beneficiaries. Results indicated that the productive safety net program contribute to food security to the households through smoothening food consumption, asset protection, asset creation, meal frequency and food quality. Despite the positive impact of productive safety net program to the study area, a number of problems have been encountered while implementing the program. Unfair payment of labor power, Un-preferred delivery of safety net transfer, delay of payment, lack of storage facilities and a clash with implementation and peak agricultural time were the major problems. Hence, it was recommended that the government should increase coverage of productive safety net program, Retargeting is needed in the Woreda to filter and reduce illegal beneficiaries of the program, beneficiaries need assessment should be conducted at the woreda, all the stakeholders cooperatively and critically follow the pattern and use of safety net transfer of the beneficiary households and in critical time of agriculture and food security activities, there is a need to allow the households to done their homestead work.*

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

One of the most considerable challenges facing humankind during the 21<sup>st</sup> century is how to pursue three key goals simultaneously; global food security, environmental stability and poverty alleviation (Rattan, et. al., 2002). Food security has been in the public eye for a long time. In more recent history, food security began to make a serious impact on the development debate in 1970s (Stephen and Simon 2001). Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is the only region in the world currently facing wide spread chronic food insecurity and persistent threats of famine. Food insecurity in Africa is a product of low agricultural production plus low incomes, not one or the other alone, and is a consequence of policy failure as well as institutional failure. Food insecurity is no longer seen simply as a failure of agriculture to produce sufficient food at the national level, but instead as a failure of livelihoods to guarantee access to sufficient food at the household level (Deveruex and Maxwell 2001).

Ethiopia is one of the most famine- prone countries in Africa; it has a long history of famine and food shortage that can be traced back to 250 BC. More than half of the Africa's food insecure populations live in Ethiopia and six other countries: Chad, Zaire, Uganda, Zambia and Somalia ( Ramakrishan and Assefa 2002). Food poverty incidence in Ethiopia is about 50% at national level, 37% in urban areas and 52% in rural areas. Ethiopia needs immense and all-round efforts to totally eliminate chronic and seasonal food insecurity. The recent 2002/3 food crisis that affected about 22% of the population explicitly shows the extent of the problem. Currently, the population of chronically food insecure people is slightly more than eight million the Ethiopian government therefore has recently adopted PSNP beside others as strategic means of addressing the food insecurity situation prevailing in the country (Workneh, 2008). In the same way the data by MoFED (2002) the proportion of people in Ethiopia who are absolutely poor (those whose total consumption expenditure was less than the total poverty line) during the year 1990/00 was 44%. The proportion of people who are classified as poor are 37% in urban areas and 45% in rural areas indicating that rural poverty is higher severe than urban poverty.

Ethiopia's economy is dominated by smallholder agriculture, which employed 89% of the labor force and contributes 56% of GDP and 67% of export earnings. Rural Ethiopia is also undifferentiated: small farmers account for over 90% of total crop area and agricultural output (Bollinger et al., 1999 cited in Deveruex 2000). Food production in Ethiopia is highly variable and unpredictable, due mainly to erratic weather, which has triggered famines for centuries (Deveruex 2000).

Poverty is widespread in both rural and urban areas, and food insecurity is one of the defining features of rural poverty in Ethiopia. The major causes of food insecurity in Ethiopia include land degradation, recurrent drought, poor and inadequate management of risks, population pressure and subsistence agricultural practices dominated by rain fed farming and characterized by low inputs (Samuel, 2006).

Cognizant of this fact, the Government, in close collaboration with its development partners, develops a food security program within the framework of the country's poverty Reduction Strategy Paper SDPRP, PASDEP and GTP (MoFED, 2002). Ethiopia's existing realities reveal that there is an acute shortage of capital. In contrast, the country is endowed with a large number of working age population and a potentially cultivable land although land is still relatively scarce in some part of the country, particularly the northern and central high land. It is believed that faster growth and hence economic development could be realized the country adopts a strategy that helps raise the employability of our labor resources and enhance productivity of land resources aimed at capital accumulation. Pursuing a development strategy that does not make extensive use of the manpower and intensive use of the land resources forfeits the considerable contribution that these resources could make to growth and capital accumulation (MOFED, 2002).

Food insecurity has become one of the defining features of rural poverty, particularly in drought-prone areas of Ethiopia. The government of Ethiopia has decided that there is an urgent need to address the basic food needs of food insecure households via a productive safety net program. The program is a component of a larger food security program. It is targeted to those Woreda's identified as being chronically food insecure in eight regions (MoARD, 2006). The objectives of the productive safety net program (PSNP) are to provide

transfers (food/ cash) to the food insecure population in chronically food insecure Woredas in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level and create assets at the community level.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Poverty and food insecurity situation in developing countries have been so serious and become the concern of the world. The consequential situation of the problem is worse in Ethiopian case where the lion's share of the population (85%) live in rural areas and practicing subsistent rain-fed agriculture in smallholdings. The worst dimension of this situation is that the number of food insecure people has been increasing from year to year (MoFED)

In Ethiopia, food shortage has aggravated the already poor economy of the country. Since Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world today it has received enormous amount of food aid over the past several decades through short run and long run programs. It includes productive safety net and similar support programs that aimed to alleviate the problem of food insecurity.

In response to the problem, Government of Ethiopia and international donors are implementing different categories of responses to food insecurity to attain food self-sufficiency and reduced food aid dependency. The major forms of intervention include direct food Aid, Food/cash for work employment generation etc

Productive safety net program of Ethiopia, one of the major components of the food security strategies of the government is a recent initiative designed to address the needs of chronically food insecure households in rural areas of the country through multi-years resource transfers.

Recently conducted studies made on PSNP in relation to problem (challenges) that occurred during implementation of the program. Studies by Devereux, et al., (2006) conducted in four regions (Amahara, Oromiya, SNNPR, Tigray) indicated that the program has helped to bridge the food gaps faced by millions of beneficiaries. It also indicated the positive impact

of the program in helping to protect households' assets, utilization of health service and creation of community assets.

The research conducted by Samuel (2006) raised criticisms that the program is not well planned to address the exact problem of food insecurity rather aggravate dependency on food aid in rural parts of the country. Sharp, Brown and Amdissa (2006) studied targeting in Ethiopian productive safety net program and they concluded that the program has achievements with inclusion and exclusion errors. In the same study woreda, Tefer ra Molla (2007) put high emphasis on the application and household asset protection using the government prepared implementation manual (2004) as a bench mark, while Fekadu (2007) also studied challenges of implementation process of productive safety net program as one objective of me at local level.

Regarding to the impact of productive safety net program towards the achievement of the designed goals at grass root level, limited and few research works have been done, but they did not afford enough information about the program due to the fact that the PSNP is young and started in 2005. Therefore, the researcher intended to assess the possible impact of PSNP on the rural household food security.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The main objective of this study is to assess the impact of productive safety net program (PSNP) on rural household food security.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- 1 To assess food security situation of the study area.
- 2 To examine the implementation process of productive safety net program.
- 3 To assess the change in food security situation of productive safety net beneficiaries after the launching of the program.
- 4 To explore the opportunities and constraints of the program implementation in the study area.

## **1.4 Research Questions**

To accomplish its objective, this research paper will raise the following questions and will try to find their answer.

1. How is the food security situation in the study area?
2. How is the implementation process of productive safety net program in the study area?
3. Is there a change in food security situation of productive safety net beneficiaries after launching of the program?
4. What are the opportunities and constraints of the program implementation in the study area?

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The government of Ethiopia developed and implemented different policies and strategies at different period to alleviate food insecurity and poverty all over the country. Thus, from the programs, productive safety net program is one of the interventions to improve the food security situation of the rural community implemented by multi-lateral negotiation with the government and donors and the program can change the food security situation of rural households. Hence, because of newly started program, few research works have been conducted especially regarding its contribution to rural household food security situation. Thus, this research work could contribute to knowledge on the area of productive safety net program and its impact on rural household food security. In addition, the result of this thesis can be used by government bodies for the improvement in implementation of PSNP.

## **1.6 Scope of the Study**

This study was conducted in Lemo Woreda of Hadiya Zone with the purpose of assessing the effect of PSNP on food security situation of its beneficiaries at household level. It is a fact that food security is measured from different perspectives and a sum total of many other contributions, but this research focuses only in the aspect of how productive safety net program contribute to food security situation for the rural households with its major objectives.

## **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

There were some limitations encountered the researcher during data collection like lack of compiled and well organized Data and information on the activity and progress of public work projects both in Woreda and Kebele. Respondents forget about their asset status, meal frequency per day, livestock possession and many things they had before PSNP.

## **1.8 Organization of the study**

This research paper is organized in six chapters. Chapter one is the introductory chapter which consists of Background of the study, Statement of the problem, Objectives of the study, Research questions, Significance of the study, scope of the study and Limitation of the study. Chapter two is deals with the review of related literature. It is devoted for conceptual framework and related issues in line with safety net program and why this program is needed in Ethiopia and its major impact on food security in rural households. Theories and models of food security, indicators of food security as well as dimensions of food security were also reviewed. Chapter three presents the description of physical, human conditions, climate, population and different institutional set up of the study area and research method. Chapter four deals with the implementation process of productive safety net program and food security situation of the study area. Chapter five presents results and discussions of the study, followed by conclusion and recommendations.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Concepts and Definitions

##### 2.1.1 Food Security

Different organizations and scholars have defined 'food security' differently. Some of these are:

1. Food security as: "Availability at all times of adequate world supplies of basic food stuffs...to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption...and to offset fluctuations in production and prices" (UN 1975).
2. Food Security is access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life (World Bank 1986).
3. Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Food Summit 1996).
4. Food security exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 1998).
5. Food security is "when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" (World Bank, 2007).

##### 2.1.2 Food insecurity

Food insecurity, the converse of food security can be chronic or transitory. According to (Reutlinger, 1987) chronic food insecurity is continuously inadequate diet resulting from the lack of resource to produce or acquire food and transitory food insecurity is a temporary decline in a household's access to enough food. It results from instability in food production and price or in household's incomes. The worst form transitory food is famine. Food security (FS) issues are as old as history. The biblical story of Joseph at the Pharaoh's court, predicting seven years of plenty followed by seven years of famine, is an early example of food security planning in practice. Some years later, the Israelites fleeing Pharaoh through

the desert were provided with “manna” from heaven considered as an early example of food aid (Maxwell, 2001). Furthermore, in more recent history, the issue on FS has begun to take a serious impact on the development debate in the 1970s and has rarely been out of the limelight since. The interest has waxed and waned over time, partly in response to the evolution of thinking about development moral widely and partly because of climate changes in the nature of the food problem in the real world (Maxwell, 2001).

## **2.2 Theoretical Perspectives of Food Security**

There are various theoretical frame works that can be used to analyze household food security. However, Hussein (2006) argues that it is difficult to select more than one theory to use for the whole study as all of these theories and approaches are not free of weaknesses. Hence, various theories must be used in a way they complement each other to understand the household food security situation in the study area. Household food security situation in rural areas is about whether the household can produce sufficient food from own production or sell of livestock and purchase grain However, household’s capacity to acquire food and availability of enough food must be achieved by the presence of appropriate and stable political situation (Degefa, 2002).

### **2.2.1 Demographic Theories (population growth Vs food availability)**

There exist two divergent and competing theories of the relationship between population growth and food availability. The first of these approaches is the Malthusian perspective which aims that “population grows geometrically where as food production grows exponentially (arithmetically)”. He argues that, unless population growth is checked, food production cannot cope up with it. Hence, uncontrolled rapid population growth is the cause of food shortage However; Malthus’ theory is criticized for two main reasons. According to Degefa (2005), the theory fails to allow for technological improvement in agriculture which would enhance agricultural productivity and Malthus did not foresee the transport and communication evolution that enables the movement of surplus food to deficit areas to support the increasing population.

Contrary to Malthusian perspectives are those of Karl Marx and Ester Boserup. Marx unlike Malthus found the roots of hunger and other forms of human misery capitalist oppression

and exploitation tied to the organization of production (Millman and Kates, 1990 cited in Degefa, 2005). Boserup (1965) has also developed a theory which essentially counters Malthusianism. She sees population growth as a force favoring an adoption and diffusion of technological innovation that expands agricultural production, thereby reducing vulnerability to food insecurity and hunger. Boserup (1965) argues that, the positive effect of population concentration is by making financially feasible investments in infrastructure like water and irrigation, energy, transport, and improved production technologies.

### **2.2.2 Climatic Theory-Drought and Flood**

Drought or flood causes crop failure and can lead to food insecurity in rain fed agricultural area. Both scarcity and excessive water have adverse effects up on crop and livestock assets which form the main sources of livelihood for subsistence peasants (Degefa, 2005). This is witnessed by many famine disasters that had caused the deaths of millions of people in sub Saharan Africa and South Asian countries over several decades. For instance, the Ethiopian famine in 1958, 1973, 1984 and 2002-2003 are partly explained by drought and resultant crop failures and massive deaths of livestock. Thus, various food insecurity problems could be attributed to climatic issues. Hence areas that affected by drought have a greater chance of being affected by food insecurity especially transitory food insecurity (Degefa, 2005). Drought manifests itself in various ways; It reduces crop production which undermine direct access to food by producers, reduces the values of assets that people can sell to buy food, raises market food prices because large number of people shifts from being self sufficient food producers to being market dependent, it reduces rural employment opportunities because of its negative effect on local economy (Deverux, and Maxwell, 2003).

Generally, the model basically demonstrates a situation of subsistence farmers like farmers under investigation and reveals how failure of production during one growing season would results in food shortage. However, due to its own limitation; the model of FAD by itself does not guarantee the proper analysis of food security as availability of food at global and national level alone could not bring about food security at household and individual level. Hence, the theory could not fully address food security because of the following weaknesses; first, it is incomplete. FAD deals with only supply factors, but food shortage can occur for either supply or demand reasons i.e. without any decline over time of food

availability, market demand can sharply rise over time (Sen, 1981). Second, FAD fails to address vulnerability differences under the situation of food shortage (Degefa, 2005), and third FAD gives little room for the possibility of bridging food deficiency by imports in different way.

### **2.2.3 Political Economy Explanation**

Political economy explanation pertains to the interrelations between people and government actors. Policies, as government actions and economic processes as determinant of people's livelihood are interrelated. Though not fully accepted as theories of famine, food shortage is caused by ecological degradation, inappropriate development strategy, government policy, war and civil strife. Although the notion has been highly questioned recently, various food shortage problems in sub Saharan Africa like Darfur Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique and Chad are attributed to this political economy explanation. And he blamed the state actors under different regimes for failure to protect citizens from starvation and death. He asserted that, reducing citizens' vulnerability to natural hazards and subsequent hunger is a matter of good governance and efficient policies Degefa (2005).

### **2.3 Food Security and Its Dimensions**

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Food Summit 1996). Despite that food insecurity is a situation in which the individuals of a society have neither the physical nor the economic access to the nourishment they need. Also, it is defined as a limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways. Food security includes at a minimum: the ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, and, an assured ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways (e.g., without resorting to emergency food supplies, scavenging, stealing, or other coping strategies).” Household level food security is rather complex, trans-boundary and multifaceted including biophysical, socio-economic, political, demographic, gender and other dimensions.

The food security definition comprises four key dimensions of food supplies: availability, stability, access, and utilization (Schmidhuber and Tubiello, 2007). The first dimension relates to the availability of sufficient food, i.e., to the overall ability of the agricultural system to meet food demand. Its sub dimensions include the agro-climatic fundamentals of crop and pasture production and the entire range of socio-economic and cultural factors that determine where and how farmers perform in response to markets.

The second dimension, stability, relates to individuals who are at high risk of temporarily or permanently losing their access to the resources needed to consume adequate food, either because these individuals cannot ensure *ex ante* against income shocks or they lack enough 'reserves' to smooth consumption *ex post* or both. An important cause of unstable access is climate variability, e.g., landless agricultural laborers, who almost wholly depend on agricultural wages in a region of erratic rainfall and have few savings, would be at high-risk of losing their access to food. However, there can be individuals with unstable access to food even in agricultural communities where there is no climate variability, e.g., landless agricultural laborers who fall sick and cannot earn their daily wages would lack stable access to food if, for example, they cannot take out insurance against illness.

The third dimension, access, covers access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) to acquire appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all those commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic, and social arrangements of the community of which he or she is a member. Thus a key element is the purchasing power of consumers and the evolution of real incomes and food prices. However, these resources need not be exclusively monetary but may also include traditional rights, e.g., to a share of common resources (Schmidhuber and Tubiello 2007). Food access depends largely on household purchasing power, which varies in relation to market integration, price policies and temporal market conditions (UNDP, 2009).

Finally, utilization encompasses all food safety and quality aspects of nutrition; its sub dimensions are therefore related to health, including the sanitary conditions across the entire food chain (Schmidhuber and Tubiello 2007). Also food utilization is determined by food

safety and quality, how much a person eats and how well a person converts food to energy, all of which affect proper biological use of food, nutritional status and growth. Adequate food utilization requires a diet providing sufficient energy and essential nutrients, potable water, adequate sanitation, access to health services and proper feeding practices and illness management (UNDP, 2009).

## **2.4 Indicators of Food Security/Insecurity**

Food security is a concept that has evolved considerably over time and there is much literature on potential household food security indicators. In the work of Maxwell and Frankberger (1992), a distinction is made between “process indicators” those that describe food supply and food access and “outcomes indicators” that describes food consumption. This research focuses on the latter as the former consumes much time and financial capital to measure food security. Moreover, according to Frankberger (1992) and Debebe (1995) the most common indicators of food security revolve around measures of food consumption. Therefore, outcomes indicators include all direct and indirect indicators of household consumption of food items. According to the same source direct indicators include household income and consumption obtained from the household budget and consumption survey, subjective judgment of households regarding food security and assessment of food frequency. Indirect indicators of household consumption of food include; estimation of food in storage, subsistence potential ratio, nutritional assessment and calculation of various indices that indicate availability of food in the household.

In this research both kinds of the outcome indicators was adopted to assess the level of household’s food security before and after the intervention of PSNP under study. Accordingly the indicators for the assessment of food security in this study include: number of meal/ day (food frequency), consumption of food items & quality and household income.

## **2.5 General Overview of Food Insecurity Situation in Ethiopia**

According to Devereux (2000), food insecurity and poverty are conceptually and empirically distinct; in Ethiopia the overlap between the two is greater than in most countries. Real GDP grew at just 1.9% during the 1980, which, given population growth of 3.1% produced a negative per capital growth rate of -1.2%. Agricultural growth at 2% per annum negative in

four years of drought during the decade - was insufficient to maintain per capital food consumption.

Food poverty incidence in Ethiopia is about 50% at national level, 37% in urban areas and 52% in rural areas. Ethiopia needs massive and all round efforts to totally eliminate chronic and seasonal food insecurity the recent (2002/3) food crisis that affected about 22% of the population explicitly shows the extent of the problem. Currently, the population of chronically food insecure people is slightly more than eight million the Ethiopian government therefore has recently adopted PSNP beside others as strategic means of addressing the food insecurity situation prevailing in the country (Workeneh, 2008).

In addition, (Ramakrishna and Demeke, 2002) state that Ethiopia's food insecure people to be around 40-50% of the total population. Similarly (Government of Ethiopia 1999 Cited in Deveruex 2000) Stated that using a 'national minimum consumption basket', the welfare monitoring unit founds that 50% of the population is living in 'food poverty', 52% rural and 36% of urban Ethiopians. The cause of food insecurity in Ethiopia is a complex product of shocks (drought, war) plus low resilience (due to poverty, weak infrastructure and institutions, a constraining rather than enabling policy environment).

## **2.6 Poverty, Vulnerability and Food Insecurity in Ethiopia**

Poverty in Ethiopia is not only widespread, but also deep and chronic. Nearly one third of the population is chronically poor and chronically food insecure in a sense that the income they earn (40 cents per adult per day) simply will not sustain them year round. As a whole 22.5% of the households belong to the category of extremely poor households, which are virtually on the verge of starvation or destitution. Moreover, poverty is a major determinant of food insecurity and vulnerability to famine. The poor in Ethiopia face the most severe constraints in their own food production and in their access to food from the markets which makes them vulnerable to food insecurity crisis (Subbaro and Smith, 2003).

Ethiopia is one of the food insecure countries in the world, and recent studies showed that Ethiopia's poor continue to become poorer and poorer and the livelihood of greater number of them sinking into destitution is ever increasing. The worst aspect of the food insecurity situation is the number one of chronically food insecure households is increasing from year

to year. In recent years the problem of food insecurity has worsened with around 14 million people requiring emergency food aids.

MoARD (2004) clearly states the existing poverty and food insecurity situation of Ethiopia and its coverage showing the degree of the problem. Food insecurity has become one of the defining features of rural poverty in Ethiopia, particularly in drought prone rural areas. Poverty is widespread in both rural and urban areas, however the magnitude is much greater in drought prone and flood prone rural than in urban areas. On the whole 45% of the Ethiopian population is living in absolute poverty, with a relative coverage of 47% and 33% of the rural and urban population respectively (FDRE). Rapid population growth, diminishing land holdings and livestock, and rapidly diminishing communal forest and grazing lands contributed in no small measure to the food insecurity, and very high levels of poverty and vulnerability (Subbaro and Smith, 2003)

## **2.7 The Food Security Program of Ethiopia**

Since moisture deficit areas known for their food insecurity problems, the implementation of the food security program (FSP) has started to yield results. Based on experiences gained the program will continue. In this program there are parts that are inclusive and feeding one to the other. These are household asset building, safety net, and settlement programs, as well as off-farm income generating activities.

The safety net program will be implemented jointly with household asset building program. Since it is also a program that can solve the natural resources degradation problem, which in turn is also the cause of the food insecurity problem, and since it can enable to build community asset, efforts will be to effectively implement the program and meet its objective. By targeting those safety net beneficiaries who are involved in the household asset building component and by giving them support for business plan preparation, training, technology supply, credit and extension they will be able to ensure them food security. In the household asset building component, packages that are based on the food security strategy will be formulated. The packages will be inclusive of those which are suitable for moisture deficit areas, water harvesting, and that can lead to result in low moisture and small area in order to ensure food security (FDRE, GTP 2010).

### 2.7.1 Safety Nets

Devereux (2001:268) defines social safety nets as follows:-

*Social safety nets can be defined as income insurance to help people through livelihood shocks and stresses such as those causes by drought, illness unemployment and displacement during the war.*

As the same source explains in the circus, a safety net catches someone who falls; its function being to prevent serious injury or death. So 'social safety nets' strictly applies only to situation of sudden income or consumption collapse (Devereux, 2001). The same source indicates that in the face of interest fiscal austerity and donor conditionality, governments abolished universal price subsidies to food producers and consumers often at great political cost-and replaced these with narrowly targeted food or cash transfers for specific "vulnerable groups", or self-targeted public works projects for the rural poor.

Although this definition is given by Devereux, it is not universally accepted definition to the term, as its definition depends up on the type of intervention, country contexts, themes and target groups as well as current thinking of specialists and practitioners on the role of safety net in the broader development agenda (Tefera, 2007). Accordingly World Bank (1990) defines social safety nets as some form of income insurance to help people through short term stress and calamities.

Subbaro et, al., (1997) define safety nets as program which protect a person or household against two adverse outcomes in welfare; chronic incapacity to work earn(chronic poverty) and a decline in this capacity from a marginal situation that provides minimal livelihood for survival with few reserve (transient poverty)which was the two-pronged approach supported by Lipton (1997), who suggests that safety nets should target "poor people which health or age prevents work, or who made unemployed by vagaries of climate market demand both the working poor and non working dependent.

Adato and Feldman (2001) stipulated that safety net programs help individuals, families and communities respond to shocks and assist peoples suffering from chronic incapacities to secure livelihoods. The programs can be broadly categorized as cash transfers, in kind transfer, commodity transfer and credit based livelihood schemes. Cash transfer programs

include: pension schemes, child maintenance grants, family allowances, disability grants, and public works program.

In kind transfers include: school feeding programs, and food for work programs while subsidies reduce the price of commodities disproportionately consumed by or only available to the poor. Micro credit provides cash for consumption or investment. In addition World Bank (1997), Defines safety net as formal and informal that protects people from the worst effects of low income and poverty. The formal (public) social policy aspect of safety nets is primarily concerned with officially instituted programs mean to transfer income. In formal (private) safety net arrangements, on the other hand are important mechanisms for protecting household income that are provided informally within extended families and communities. In accordance with the above definition safety nets are therefore programs that protect a person or household against two adverse outcomes: chronic incapacity to work and earn (chronic poverty and decline in this capacity from a marginal institution that provides minimal means for survival with few reserves (transient poverty) (World Bank, 1977).

### **2.7.2 The Productive Safety Net Program/PSNP in Ethiopia**

Since recently, there have been a number of important policies, strategies and programs related to food security in Ethiopia. The major policy level document were the 2001 rural development policies, strategies and instrument document, which established the strategic frame work and principles for rural development within the frame work of the national development plans and the 2002 SDPRP, which was soon to be replaced by PASDEP. These set the national frame work of poverty reduction and economic development within which food security fits. Moreover, the 2002 food security strategy established the frame work for food security intervention (Rachel, et al., 2006).

However, currently the main government implementation vehicle for food security activities is the federal food security program. It is based on the national coalition for food security program document in 2003. In practice the program has three main components as resettlements, the productive safety net program (PSNP) and other food security programs (OFSP) (MoARD, 2004).The Ethiopian PSNP provides a topical case study of a large scheme government implemented social transfer program in one of Africa's poorest country.

It is one of government of Ethiopian's flagship reform program, representing a significant transformation of the governments' strategy for meeting poverty and hunger, which are Ethiopia's millennium development goals (MDGs). The program is initiated with the objective of reducing household vulnerability, improving household and community resilience to shocks and breaking the cycle of dependency on food aid. As such the underlying principle of the program is to facilitate a gradual shift away from a system dominated by emergency humanitarian aid to productive safety net system resources via multiyear frame work (FDRE, 2004).

The specific objectives of the cash and food transfer provided through the program include: first to smooth household consumption i.e. to bridge the production deficits in chronically food insecure farming households that are not self sufficient even at times of normal rain. The program is also targeted to protect household assets i.e. to prevent poor households from failing further towards destitution, vulnerability, and to further shocks and chronic dependence on external assistance. The other specific objective is to create assets at community level. This refers linking the delivery of transfers to activities that are productivity enhancing in order to promote sustainable development outcomes (Devereux, et al., 2006).

The program draws a conceptual distinction between two group of food insecure Ethiopians: The unpredictably food insecure, those who face transitorily food deficit because of erratic weather or other livelihood shocks will continue to receive the aid and other humanitarian assistance as and when required, through the emergency appeal process. The predictably food insecure, those who face chronic food deficits because of poverty, rather than food shocks, have been transferred from the annual emergency appeal to PSNP. The program is planned to be implemented for five years (2005-2009) at the end of which beneficiaries who have received predictable transfers and complementary interventions throughout the program period will be expected to graduate out of dependency on external support. The program has been developed by intensive collaboration between the government of Ethiopia and donor group involved in the vulnerability policy dialogue and the coalition for food security (Devereux, 2006). The joint donor group made up of European Commission (EC), World Bank (WB), Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI), United States agency for

international development (USAID), and the UK department for international development (DFID). Regarding the institutional arrangements of the PSNP the program implementation manual stated that ‘food security line agencies at every level of government will be accountable for the oversight and coordination of the program with the implementation of the program being under taken by Kebeles, Woredas and line ministry offices/agencies (MoARD, 2004).

### **2.7.3 Why Need PSNP in Ethiopia?**

According to ministry of Agriculture and rural development (2006), food insecurity has become one of the defining features of rural poverty, particularly in drought-prone areas of Ethiopia. Poverty is wide spread in both rural and urban areas. However, the magnitude is much greater in drought- prone rural areas than in urban areas. The problem of food insecurity in recent years has worsened with around 14 million people requiring emergency food aid (MoARD, 2006).

In addition to this again the ministry of Agriculture and rural development said that extreme poverty is wide spread in Ethiopia. The major causes of poverty and food insecurity in rural areas include land degradation, recurrent drought, population pressure, low input subsistence agricultural practices, lack of employment opportunities and limited access to services. As a result more than 38% of rural households fall below the food poverty line and 47% of children under five suffer from stunting (MoARD, 2009). Moreover, according to (FAO, 2009), Ethiopia seemed always to have a food crisis. Even in years of good rains, the mountainous country could not produce enough to feed itself and had to ask for food aid.

In response to this, food insecurity and poverty since in 2005 the government of Ethiopia and a consortium of donors implemented a new form of safety net called productive safety net. It is the largest social protection program in sub- Saharan Africa, outside of South Africa (Gilligan et al, 2008). The objective of the productive safety net program is to provide transfers to the food insecure population in chronically food insecure Woredas in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level and create assets at the community level.

Moreover, the government seeks to shift the financing of the program from food aid to cash. On this basis, within the frame work of the national food security program, which emphasizes the three interrelated pillars of food security that address food availability, access to food and utilization, (MoARD, 2005). According to Ministry of Agriculture, the productive safety net program provides transfers (food/cash) to food insecure populations in a way which prevents asset depletion at the household level (MoARD, 2009). Moreover, FAO said that, through the productive safety net program- the largest such program in Africa- the government of Ethiopia injects cash in to the fragile agrarian economy. The cash or food goes to some eight million Ethiopians for six months for the next 5 years (FAO, 2009).

#### **2.7.4 Objective of Productive Safety Net Program**

The objectives of the productive safety net program (PSNP) are to provide transfers to the food insecure population in chronically food insecure Woredas in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level and creates assets at the community level. The program will thus address immediate human needs while simultaneously supporting the rural transformation process, preventing long- term consequences of short- term consumption shortages, encouraging households to engage in production and investment, and promoting market development by increasing household purchasing power (MoARD, 2006).

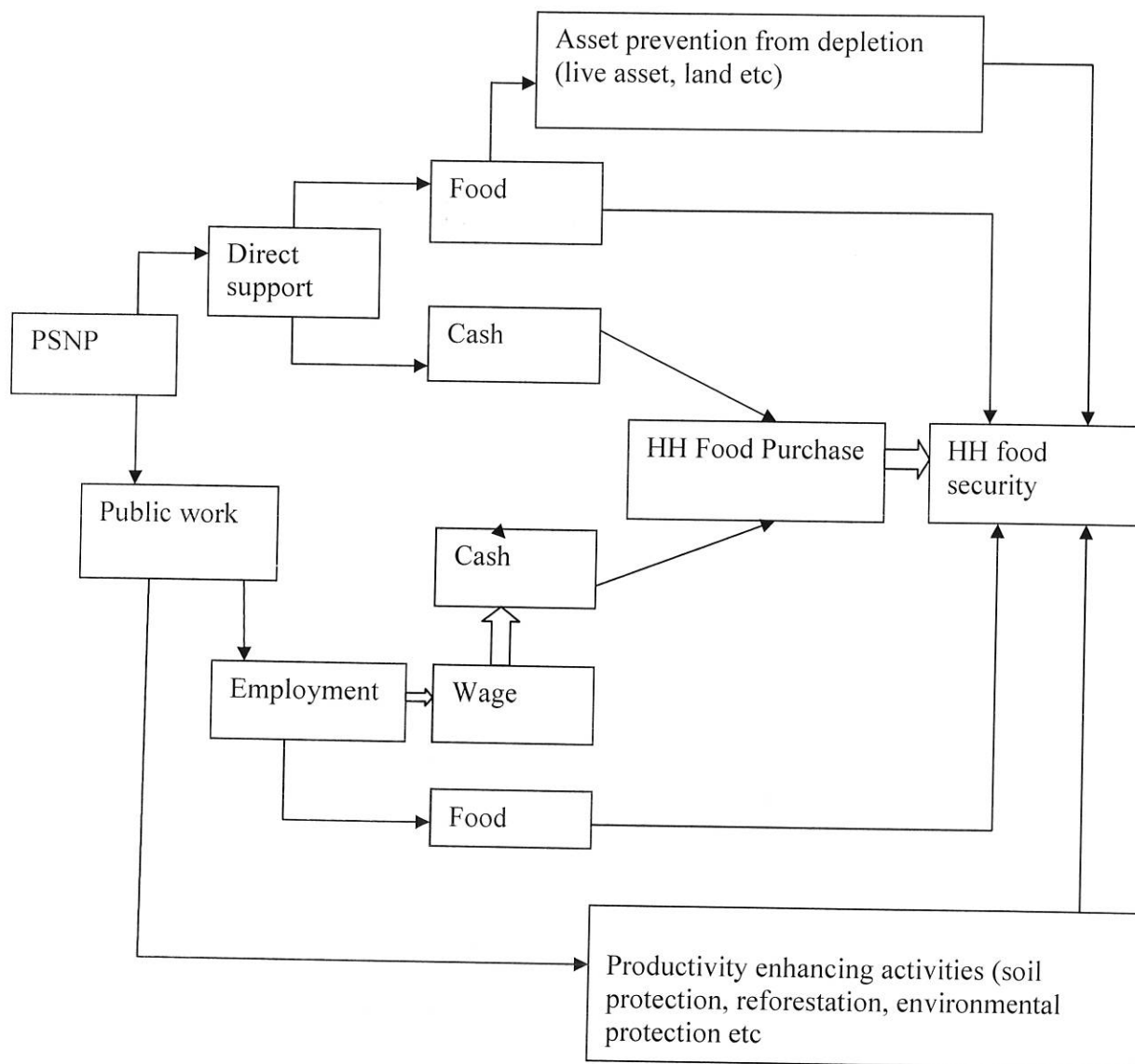
#### **2.7.5 Program Coverage and Beneficiaries**

According to the program implementation manual (PIM), the Ethiopia's safety net program is part of the country's food security program; it is targeted to those Woredas identified as being chronically food insecure. The beneficiaries of the program are the food insecure population living in these chronically food insecure Woredas. The figure is currently estimated to be about 8 million people. The beneficiaries of the program are resource- poor and vulnerable to shock, and often fail to produce enough food even at times of normal rains in the country. The productive safety net program is being implemented in rural areas only. For planning purpose a number of Woredas have been identified as chronically food insecure within these Woredas, the target of the program is on chronically food insecure households. For the purpose of the safety net, a Woreda is considered chronically food insecure if; it is found in one of eight regions (Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNPR, Afar,

Somali, rural Harari and Dire Dawa) and it has been a recipient of food aid for a significant period, generally for at least each of the last 3 years. According to the Disaster prevention and preparedness Agency's (DPPA) list of Woredas, 262 Woredas currently included under the program by the two conditions stated above (MoARD, 2006).

## **2.8 Conceptual Framework**

This section presents the conceptual frame work that the study considers. It is developed by the researcher based on the effect of productive safety net program to rural household food security. Basically, the objectives of the productive safety net program (PSNP) are to provide transfers to the food insecure population in chronically food insecure Woredas. Though, the rural community in a way that prevents assets depletion at the household level and create assets at the community level so as to ensure access to food security of the households and increase the productivity of the community as well. In addition to this, the program has two major components; Public work component and Direct support component. The public works projects are labor-intensive community based activities designed to provide employment for chronically food insecure people who have "able bodied" labor opportunity for wages in kind or cash. Income generated through such way enables those households to purchase or obtain more food to meet their basic needs and requirements and also enhance the productivity of the society at large which in turn makes the households to be food secured in the long term. Besides to the employment opportunity, also helps to protect the asset depletion of household which would have been sold during the periods of food insecurity, shocks and hence preventing the poor from further destitution. moreover to the public work, there is a Direct support which is designed to those individuals who are unable to perform any kind of work like elderly, lactating mothers youngsters, disabled group in the program so as to provide purchasing power and ensure food security situation of the household.



**Figure 2.1 Analytical Framework (PSNP, Public Work, Direct Support, Transfer in Cash and in Kind, Food Access, HH Food Purchasing Power, Assets Prevention From Depletion, Building Community Assets and Food Security)**

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2011

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the location, physical environment, climate, population and production of the study Woreda. Hence the chapter is recommended to provide a brief understanding about the general background of the study area.

#### 3.1 Background of the Study Area

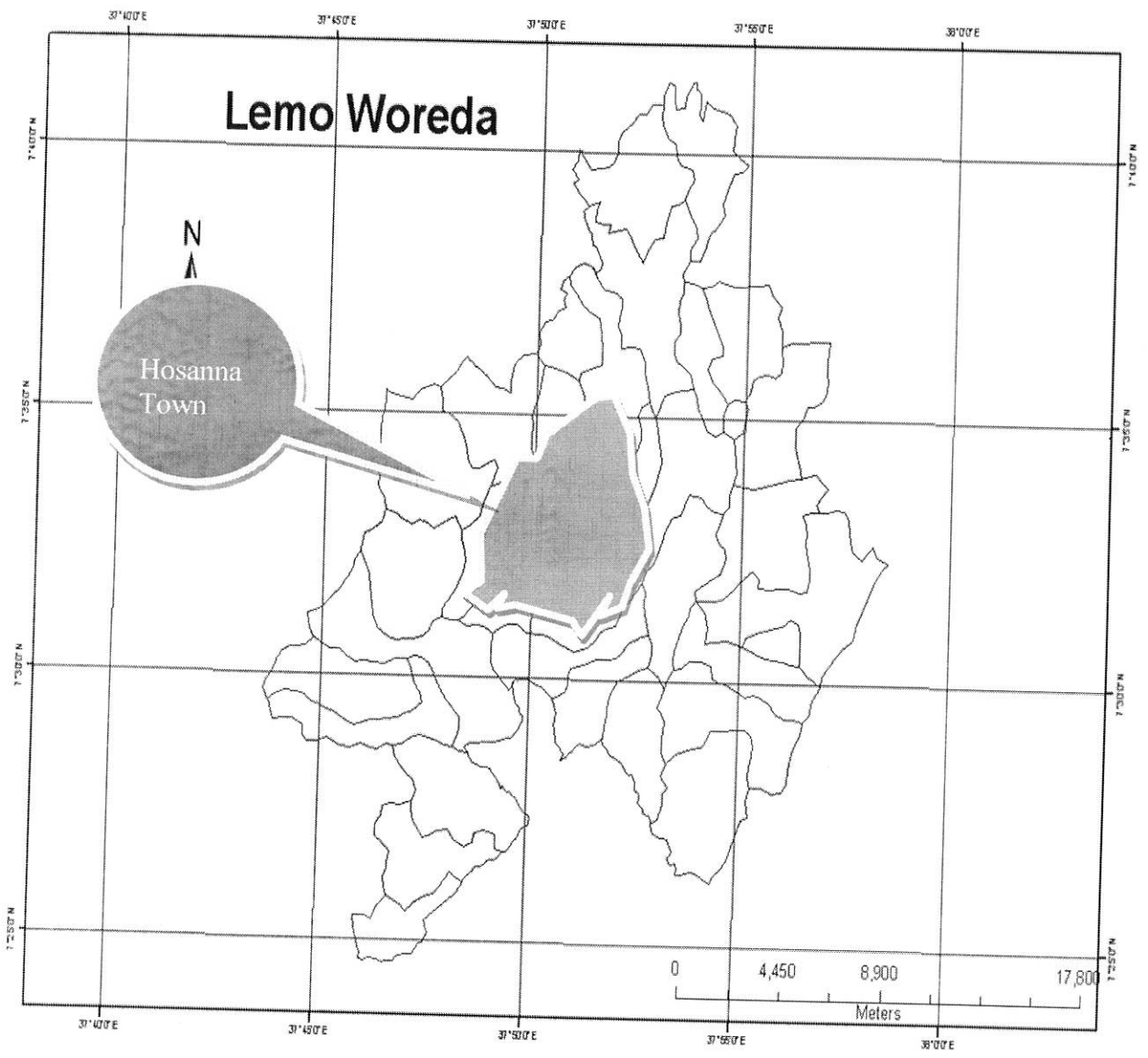
##### 3.1.1 Location

Astronomically, Lemo woreda is located in between 7°22'-7°45'N latitude and 37°40' - 38°E longitude and covers an area of 38,140 hectare. Of which 91% covers woina-dega and moderately undulating land and 9% dega or high altitude areas. The woreda is found around the capital of Hadiya zone, Hosanna town, which is located 232 kms away from South of Addis Ababa. Lemo woreda is bordered with Silte Zone in the North, Kembata Tembaro Zone in the South, Gombora woreda of Hadiya Zone in the North West, Ana Lemo woreda of Hadiya Zone in the North East and Shashogo woreda of Hadiya Zone in the East. The three study kebeles: Ambicho Gode, Gora Tume and Shurmo Dacho are located about 4kms in the North East, 7 kms in the North West and 12 kms South West away from Hosanna town (see Fig 2) Lemo is populace of 10 districts that constitute Hadiya. With its 33 Kebeles and two rural town administrations, the Woreda has about 172,000 populations and covers total area of 38.4km<sup>2</sup>. Population land ratio of 0.27 ha. This indicated that extreme shortage of land when we compared with population. According to experts of Lemo Woreda, land is not sufficient even for subsistence farming in such area where rural people is high.

##### 3.1.2 Physical Environment of the Study Area

This is to refer those observable characteristics that constitute land escape. These include rivers that cross the Woreda, the soil type and character and the land structure. Two major rivers cross the Woreda. These are Gibe which cross the north area and flows toward Omo Rive; and Guder which cross the north-eastern part and flows toward Bilate as main tribute of the river. The dominant land feature in Lemo Woreda is gentle slope which is

characterized by little ups and downs. There is little portion of ups and downs in western edges of the Woreda. The modest conclusion of the land experts in Lemo Woreda suggests that the land features of 30% rugged land constitute the total area, while 70% is plain or gentle slope. The ample gentle slope is good land feature for agricultural production. This feature is not susceptible for erosion and the subsequent reduction in organic minerals from the soil and it reduced in its productivity from time to time. Currently, there is a growing usage of the rugged land for the shortage of arable (agricultural) land. The tendency to use rugged land is resulted from high population growth. The plots hold by households has now become insufficient to be shared among the siblings, and as a result new generation began to plough mountainous and some grazing lands. Plough over the rugged land is a tiresome activity. Farmers use different sort of terraces to prevent soil degradation as result of erosion. There are considerable cases that indicate devastation products of before maturity because of high erosion. Plough or tilling over rugged land is time consuming and costly as compared to plough in plain areas.



**Figure 3.1 Map of Lemo Woreda**

*Source: Lemo woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office Report GIS, 2009*

### 3.1.3 Climate

The four climatic periods i.e. autumn, spring, winter and summer with the average equal number of months that characterize Lemo Woreda. The table below indicates the months and the climatic periods.

**Table 3.1 Climate of Lemo Woreda**

No	Climatic period	Months
1	Autumn	September-November
2	Winter	December-February
3	Spring	March-May
4	Summer	June-August

**Source: WARDO, 2011**

According to Lemo Woreda rural and agricultural office information, the average annual rainfall ranges between 700-1260mm, which is suitable for the production of cereal crops. The distribution of the rain is intensive where rainfall distribution is concentrated in summer i.e. from June-sep; relative good in Belg (March-May) and light for the rest of months. The climatic condition in general and the rainfall in particular are highly changing. They are extremely becoming drier. These days the spring months are becoming drier to the extent of no variation with the winter. And as result of this, farmers suffer to produce spring vegetables and crops such as potato, maize, cabbage, some of which are products of both winter and spring seasons.

### 3.1.4 Population

The majority of population lives in rural area where land is both a dwelling place and the main means of production. Few inhabitants are live in small towns called Belesa and Lisana and practicing simple trades which often is based on agricultural products of the rural community. The town dwellers depend on agricultural products in rural areas for their consumption and commerce. There are cases of conflict between rural and urban dwellers over land. The conflict occurs in process of contract that town dwellers made with rural people over permanent and temporary use of land. This reality is now days decreasing because of the implementation of PSNP in this Woreda and the poorest group of were included under this umbrella and they can till their land.

**Table 3.2 Total Population of Lemo Woreda**

Sex	Urban	Rural	Total
M	2080	83380	85460
F	2734	83548	86282
Total	5814	166,928	172,742

**Source: Lemo Woreda population statistics office, 2011**

### **3.1.5 Production**

As the production, different kinds of cereals, like wheat, Teff, Maize, vegetables and fruits like cabbage of different sort, Tomato, Banana, Roots like Potato, Enset and carrot are the dominant products of the district. Wheat is the most dominant production in the Woreda. As to the experts in Lemo Woreda agricultural and rural development office, the area is the most suitable for Wheat production because it is found in temperate climatic Zone. Wheat is the most important source of food for consumption next to Kocho, but it is consumed as a major and common food especially from December, the time of harvest to June, the beginning of sawing. Since June to the next harvest consumption almost all depends on Enset and other agricultural products for the shortage of wheat this time. Other types of agricultural products mainly used for consumption. In rare case farmers used to sell some fruits like banana, but all sorts of production use as a supplementary to daily consumption. This is because products other than wheat and kocho are not surplus. From Fiber crops in which Hadiya in general and Lemo Woreda dwellers in particular depend on in (Enset *ventricosum* ). The plant is also called 'False banana' for its structure looks like banana. Without reservation every households of Hadiya have Enset around their village regardless of production. Informants express Enset as an 'ever green plant' to explain its resistant to drought and maintenance of green color and of products even in periods of hot climate. Enset has multi-products and multi benefits that are used for both to human and animals. The major products include Haammicho (the root part), Wasa 'Kocho'(chased from the main parts), and Bu'lla (condensed from the steam). These products primarily used for consumption especially, they are staple foods from June to December, where other products are very scant and other by product known as Meachoo, used as forage for animals and used as raw material for different materials in the household.

### **3.1.6 Institutions and Organizational Set up of the Woreda**

Lemo woreda has 33 rural kebeles and two rural municipal towns under its administrative hierarchy. Formal institutions are organized for the best of the people's decision making and involvement process in dual effect of decentralization. Formally, there are woreda head administration (council) and other different sectors such as Agriculture and Rural Development, Inputs and Cooperatives, Finance & Economic Development, Education, Health, Water Development, Babies-Youth and Women Development, Police and Justice, Information & People's Relation, Trade-Enterprises & Transport, and Civil Service Sector at woreda level. At kebele level they have own administrative hierarchies up to village. Regarding to NGOs in the woreda, there are different but some of them engaged in similar activities. For instance: SOS, participatory poverty reduction (local NGO), Brooke Ethiopia, Kale Hiywot and VOCA Ethiopia are NGOs which found in the woreda. Brooke and VOCA Ethiopia are engaged in livestock production activities, while others engaged in integrated crop production and poverty reduction programs. No one of the listed NGOs is found in the selected kebeles. However, the three selected kebeles are included under MARET, Rural Capacity Building and Safety Net projects, which mainly engaged in integrated poverty reduction activities. Local Idir and religious institutions such as Protestant, Orthodox and Muslim churches and their followers are available, and they are organized by the local community's interest. on the way to deal with social institutions and infrastructures, the WFEDO, (2009) report indicated that there are about 33 primary and 23 secondary schools under education sector, about 33 health posts, three health centers, six rural drug stores and 11 private treatment centers under health sectors, about 12 animal health posts, a veterinary clinic, and 30 Farmers Training Center (FTC) under Agriculture & Rural Development sector, and 10 multi-purpose small scale cooperatives under inputs and cooperatives sector. The road networking is relatively poor and there is only one all weather road crossing few kebeles and the woreda center which runs to Addis Ababa.

## **3.2 Research Method**

### **3.2.1 Study Population, Sampling Techniques and Sample Size**

#### **3.2.1.1 Study Population**

Currently, there are 10,456 beneficiary households in 27 selected rural kebeles of the study woreda, which encompasses a total of 35 kebeles. Of which 9,622 households are under public works component while the rest 834 are under the direct support component. The study population involved both beneficiary households from the public works component and direct support component of the program. Hence, the unit of analysis for the study to collect information was households from public works and direct support components.

#### **3.2.1.2 Sampling Technique**

At the beginning three kebeles were purposely selected from the 27 targeted kebeles of the woreda. These are kebeles where the public works projects have been intensively implemented. This was followed by the selection of sample households. Firstly, the total sample size was proportionally allocated to the sample kebeles based on the size of beneficiary households participating in the public works and direct support component of the program. Finally, a systematic sampling was employed by taking the lists of male and female headed households of the sample kebeles as a sampling frame.

#### **3.2.1.3 Sample Size**

The total number of households under the public works and direct support component of the sample kebeles was 572. The required sample size for the study was 125 (about 22% of the total). The sample size required for this study was determined by a mathematical method developed by Carvalho (1984). According to him, the proposed sample sizes are determined as low, medium and high for homogeneous, medium and heterogeneous populations, respectively, which are categorized under specific ranges of a given population. As per Carvalho's sample size determination table, the size of the survey population of this study (572) falls under the fifth category (501-1200). However, despite the presence of significant elements of homogeneity in the survey population, a high sample size (125) was preferred by the researcher, as opposed to Carvalho's assumption of low sample size (32), just to be on the safer side. For more information on sample size determination developed by Carvalho

(1984) see appendix –D. Accordingly, the total sample size (125) was proportionally allocated to the sample kebeles selected for the study.

**Table 3.3 Sample Kebeles, Total beneficiaries and Size of Respondent**

Sample Kebeles	PW participant Household (HH) Heads			DS beneficiary Household (HH) Heads			Total PSNP beneficiary Household (HH) Heads			Sampling Household (HH) Heads from PW			Sampling Household (HH) Heads from DS			Total sampling Household (HH) Heads		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Ambicho Gode	59	21	80	6	8	14	65	29	94	13	5	18	1	2	3	14	6	20 (22 %)
Gora Tume	141	44	185	9	9	18	150	53	203	31	10	41	2	2	4	33	12	45 (22 %)
Shurmo Dacho	114	88	202	19	54	73	133	142	275	25	19	44	4	12	16	29	31	60 (22%)
Total	314	153	467	34	71	105	348	224	572	69	34	103	7	16	23	76	49	125 (100 %)

Source: Field survey, 2011

### 3.2.2 Method of Data Collection

This research employed descriptive survey method. As a result, it employed a combination of various methods of data collection to obtain both quantitative and qualitative types of data. Household survey, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and field observation methods were employed to collect primary data. Moreover, narration was extracted from focus group discussions and key informant interviews.

The primary data were complemented with a review of secondary sources as triangulation of data sources has a number of advantages that no single data could have. Thus the rationale behind using a combination of various data sources and methods was just to overcome the limitation of one by another.

#### 3.2.2.1 Household Survey

A total of 125 households were interviewed using a structured- interview-questionnaire designed by the researcher. The structured interview- questionnaire modules contained both beneficiary and community specific questions related to the impact of the program to food

security; community participation; integration with OFSP interventions, and major challenges encountered the program. And finally both household heads of public works participants and direct support of the sample households were eligible to conduct the interview.

#### **3.2.2.2 Focus Group Discussion**

To get access to valuable qualitative information with regard to the views of beneficiaries on PSNP & public work out puts, gender aspects in the public works and accessibility of package loans to PSNP beneficiaries, focus group discussions were held. Accordingly, three focus groups were formed in each sample kebeles. As such each focus group had from 7-9 participants in order to make the discussion manageable. Thus, a total of three focus group discussions were organized and conducted in the three selected study kebeles. The information obtained through this method often complemented the data collected through household survey & key informants' interview. Check lists were prepared for both focus group and key informants.

#### **3.2.2.3 Key Informant Interview**

Interviews with selected key informants were another mechanism employed to obtain primary data. It was used in order to overcome the limitations of household survey focus group discussion in addressing in- depth analysis of the issue under study. Interview with members of the food security task force at woreda and kebele level including DA's, community leaders, and concerned officers from WARDO and other sectoral offices as required were purposely selected and interviewed. To this end, unstructured-interview-guide was designed and administered by the researcher taking the respective role responsibility of each interview in consideration.

#### **3.2.2.4 Field Observation**

The researcher employed a field observation to get some insights on activities related to the public works projects and status of the community assets created by the projects. Here the researcher attempted to draw pertinent sense out of his own systematic and critical observation made during the field study. Accordingly, the information generated from field observation were presented and analyzed along with the rest of the data.

### **3.2.3 Secondary Sources**

In addition to the primary data sources, the study attempted to incorporate several secondary data sources related to the topic under review. These include official documents, statistical reports, and PSNP progress reports found at the woreda and kebele level. Besides, so as to frame the research in context a reasonable size of scholarly literatures and empirical research works dealing with the theme at hand were critically reviewed.

### **3.2.4 Data analysis**

In this study both qualitative and quantitative tools of data analysis were employed. The collected survey questionnaire was coded and entered into the computer for completion and analysis. Following this, SPSS used for the analysis of quantitative data collected through the survey. Finally, the result of the analysis were summarized and presented using simple statistical techniques such as tables and figures. The data obtained through open-ended interview-questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and field observation were analyzed and discussed in qualitative manner.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4 FOOD SECURITY CONDITION AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PSNP IN THE STUDY AREA

#### 4.1 Relief History and Food Security Condition of the Study Area

##### 4.1.1 Relief History of the Study Area

According to the experts in Lemo Woreda, the woreda is one of areas in the zone to receive relief since long ago due to several reasons like population pressure, declining soil fertility, small land size, flooding problem, unpredicted excessive rainfall and limited livelihood diversification. So, the food insecurity situation is the worst from the Zone. The food security situation in the study areas has not improved even in recent years. According to the DPPC office of the SNNPRS, for instance, about 1, 976 people of the total population of Lemo woreda received food aid every year between 1976 and 1996 E.C. A recent study carried out in this area also pointed out the growing number of rural households that appeared to be unable to make ends meet, even in good rainfall years (WARDO, 2011).

Despite a considerable improvement in the amount of food aid and development assistance in recent years, so far its impact on the level of food security is very limited. The massive food aid that has been coming to the woreda has been successful in preventing famine and widespread malnutrition. The second objective of food aid is to prevent asset depletion of households participating in relief programs and contribute to the rehabilitation of natural resources through relief-resources-sponsored environmental rehabilitation programs (e.g. food-for-work program). However, the program has not been successful at least in the study areas where aid and aid related environmental programs have been carried out for the last 3 or more decades.

As it observed from the letter which was written for different NGO's like European Union (EU) and region bureau for the emergency appeal, food aid and resettlement as food security program, surely Lemo Woreda is generally food aid recipient and the people are food insecure from long ago since 1966. Because there are so many letters which were written to DPPC, found in the record office and documentation center. This indicated that the repeated prevalence of natural and manmade disaster that happened in the area hamper food security

situation of the people and forced to move to other areas as resettles. For a number of kebeles and households which were received food aid through Food for work (FFW) and food Aid as well as they were forced to resettle away from their homestead in the year between 1992-1995 E.C

#### **4.1.2 Food Security Condition of the Study Area**

Lemo Woreda is one of the floods and drought affected area in Hadiya Zone. This and other contributory factors affect agricultural productivity and decrease production as a result chronically food insecure in SNNPRS. The report by DPPC (2004) indicated that the Woreda has been a recipient of food aid for long and significant period of time in the past. Regarding this many households (36.6%), according to the WARDO, (2011) experience broader food shortage gaps (commonly 3-4 months and above to some specific horrible areas) even at times of good and normal rainy season. Crop failure is the very common in this specific area for every three and four years due to different reasons like erratic rainfall distribution over the growing periods, which is usually followed by a seasonal drought and sometimes with excessive rainfall there is a prevalence of floods in the area affects many households (DPPC, 2004, MOARD, 2006 & WARDO, 2011).

The main causes of food insecurity in this Woreda are emanated from both natural and socio-economic factors in nature. The most common natural factors include erratic rainfall, unpredictable excessive rainfall, recurrent drought and natural disaster, severe soil erosion, infertility of the soil to produce sufficient production, while the socio-economic causes are population pressure leads to small land holding and continuous fragmentation of land, large family size, inadequate infrastructure and un wise use of modern technologies and agricultural inputs (WARDO, 2011).

The information obtained from key informants and WARDO experts revealed that Lemo woreda and other Woreda's in Ethiopia which were included in this productive safety net program are obviously food insecure because they showed food gap for three consecutive years just immediately before the implementation of PSNP. However, after the implementation of PSNP in the study area, there is a significant change in availability of food, access and purchasing power of household. Soil erosion, environmental degradation and other factors that decrease the productivity of the soil could be curbed by public work

project of PSNP and currently the environment is productive. The overall improvement made through PSNP was relatively changed the food security situation of the study area.

## **4.2 The Implementation of PSNP in the Study Area**

### **4.2.1 Targeting**

The major objective of this research work and its questions pertaining to targeting is to assess the trend of targeting, level of stakeholders especially community participation during the processes and their role, type of targeting, family dilution in terms of household size reduction within the family and mix up of other members in to them from other families so that they would share the resource on transfer and measures taken to refine the process. Accordingly, the instrument administered felt relevant to this objective are condensed in to issues in focus to be examined. Below are results obtained and discussions made from the data and the researcher's personal field observations made to enrich and cross checked the data collected from the household survey regarding targeting.

To this end, the process of beneficiary selection in the Woreda, where the study has been conducted, a mix of approaches has been employed both community and administrative targeting approaches. As the PIM puts the procedures to be followed to go through the task, priority setting in terms of location and beneficiary household seems crucial. Geographically, the Woreda is within one of the eight regions identified food insecure for the program's implementation which is in SNNPRs. Thus the regions are assigned with power that they would prioritize locations which experienced chronic food insecurity where the supposed beneficiaries are dwelling and the regions in turn deliver the same power to zones and the grass root implementation ground were the households an assessed. As indicated above the zone is in the region that identified to be food insecure and the Woreda is one of the most vulnerable Woredas in the zone.

Within the Woreda while targeting beneficiaries supported eligible, no geographic prioritization has been experienced as the whole PAS, which are twenty seven, have been covered by the program. Hence, since the commencement of the program almost all of the PAS have been addressed and still they are beneficiaries. Considering the household selection, both administrative and community targeting approach has been put in place

which are desirable as it is believed to be efficient relatively. With respect to the administrative stakeholder part Woreda offices, especially agricultural and rural development office along with its personnel has been involved having training held for the program. The training was given to the DA's leader who participated in the first place for implementation of the program. To the part of community, orientation about the program and the way and criteria by which eligible households of their community members would be selected, was given on the conference or meeting called for targeting at PAS centers. Thus the community participation was there though the level of role make is not to be dealt right now.

As the focus group discussion participants and the survey which was collected from the respondent households revealed that 88.8% (111) of them answered that the major criteria during targeting was poorest of poor, possession of small land holding followed by large family size. 6.4% (8) of them reported that land holding and family size is the first criteria to select beneficiaries during targeting and the rest 4.8% (6) of the household respondents reported that a high attention were given for larger family size households during targeting. From the response that has been collected from the respondents it is easy to decide poorest of poor household was took as a major criterion to select beneficiary households during targeting in 2005.

The PIM guides that community should be fully involved with its entire role: such as voting, prioritizing, commenting and arguing on individuals who would be supposed or nominated to join the program. It also necessitates and urges the need for awareness creation through information provision about the program. To assess about the issue data supposed to be relevant so that it would answer about the trend was collected from the survey households and triangulated with the information obtained from FGD participants and key informants.

The survey data collected from the households and cross-checked with the focus group discussion participants revealed that the community was participated in the selection of beneficiaries during the onset of the program by attending the meetings held for the purpose of selections which were hosted at each PA's centers. From these it is possible to see that the communities have been provided with information so that they would be participated the meeting at each PA and they would involved in career of nominating, being nominated or

the two during the selection.

From the whole respondent households who have contacted for the survey almost all of them witnessed that there was community participation during the selection, of course without denying the fact that all came to be selected eligible, that is to be selected but not to select the poor and they stressed there was lack of belongingness and taking care of by each other. To specify their expression the respondents said that most were looking needy and with sense of selfishness.

In addition to this information which was collected from one key informant revealed that;

*1997 was a time of national election for new parliament members in Ethiopia. And in Hadiya most of the people were Government opponents, thus they were used the program as one incentive for those people and Woreda Cabinets and Kebele's chief's distributed this quota for every members of the community to handle the community without the guidance of the manual for the sake of their political will. Though, this misleads the objective of the program to achieve its major goal in the study area.*

According to program implementation manual (PIM) For planning purpose a number of Woredas have been identified as chronically food insecure within these Woredas, the target of the program is on chronically food insecure households and most of the targeted beneficiaries were asset poor, very poor & and households with large family size, yet some people are medium in their income and they were included in the program and expected as one factor for the low achievement of the program objective in the study area.

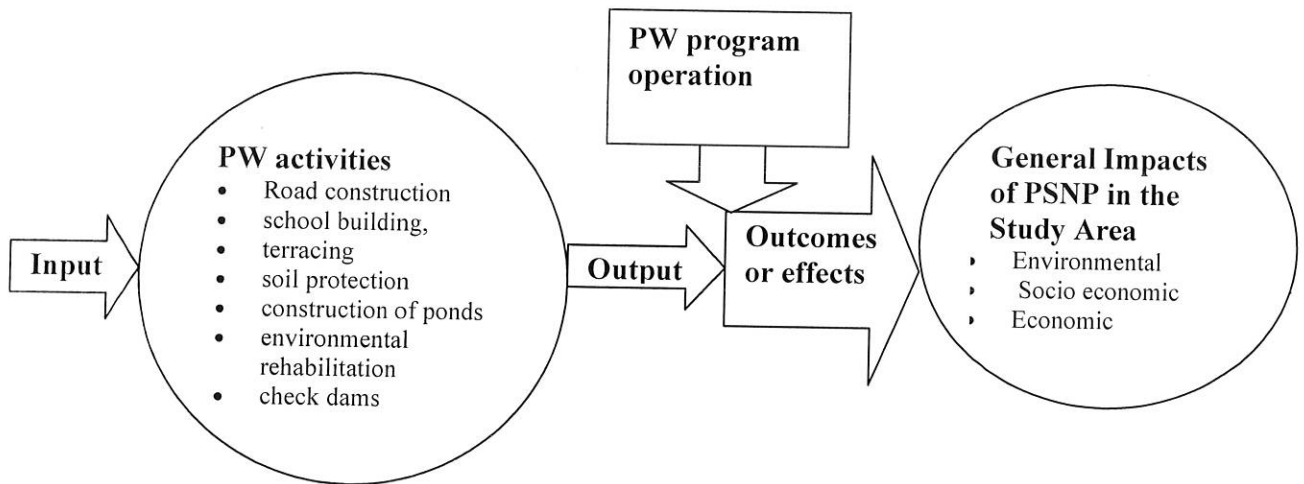
#### **4.2.2 Mode of Safety net Transfer in the Study Area**

The information which was gathered from WFSO indicated that the payment has been made both in cash and in-kind basis since the on-set of program implementation (2005) and latter the transfer is only in cash basis. This information was confirmed by survey households and DAs. The most repeatedly stated reason from (WARDO) for only cash payment was lack of sufficient food availability and storage facility system in the Woreda.

The PIM (2004) clearly stated that the preference of the beneficiary community is one of the major factors that need to be considered when choosing cash and/food as payment. On the basis of this, the study attempted to assess the preference of the beneficiary households on

the type of transfers made through the program. The survey results indicated that the majority (60.8%) of the respondents prefer food only. The most repeatedly stated reason given by the beneficiary households was the current decline in the purchasing power of the cash and inflation in price. (29.6%) respondents preferred a combination of both food and cash in every other month (one month cash, and one month food) the remaining (9.6%) was preferred only cash throughout the year.

The frequently stated reason which is directly associated with preference to cash delivery was commonly attributed to the poor quality food and the distance of the distribution centre from their homestead in the very beginning, but currently this problem was unfortunately solved through Stopping the delivery of transfer in kind (food) because of insufficient food availability and shortage of storage in Woreda and delivered only in cash. However, there is still a rumor on demand side (beneficiaries) because of the weak purchasing power of birr and they need their transfer in kind and both in cash and kind (food).



**Figure 4.1 The Impact Chain of the Public Works Project in the Study Area**

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2011

Public works project under the study area include among others road construction, school building, terracing, soil protection, construction of ponds, environmental rehabilitation, check dams, and others which deemed necessary for their food security in one and other way. Some public work activities are different from Ethiopia “Impact Assessment of the PSNP Public Works Program, but the site level impacts are similar. Even though, it has its own impact on the on-farm, off-farm and other food security activities, it is very important to enhance food security of the community through rehabilitating the environment and increase the productivity. When there are public works, the beneficiaries are expected to work five days per month and not more than eight hours per day by doing so one environmental protection, one soil conservation professional and one animal health professional are assigned for each kebeles and they performing their duty perfectly.

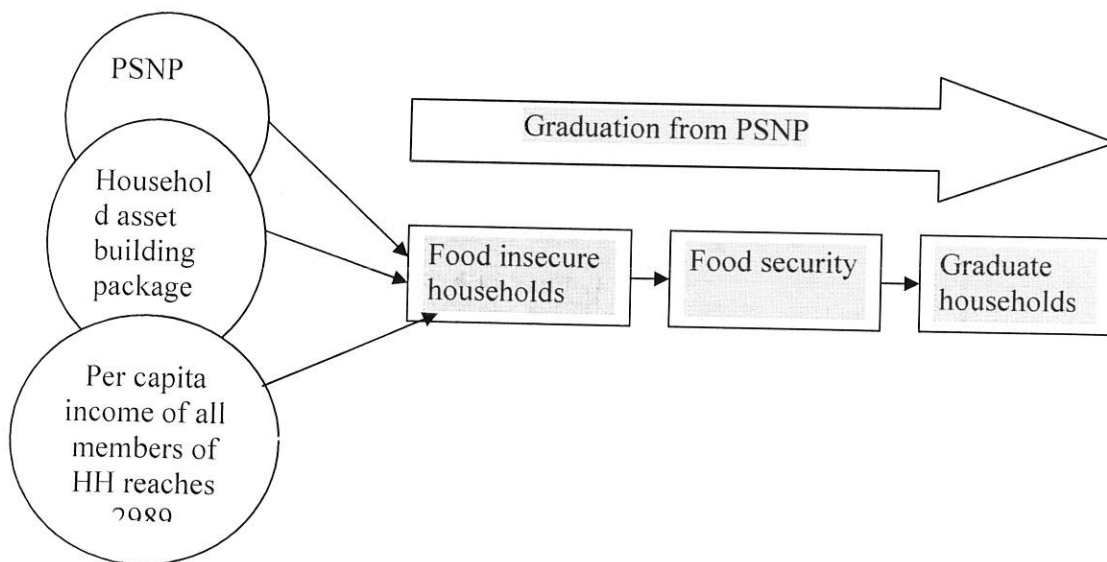
#### **4.2.3 Household Asset Building Package (HABP)**

The HABP aims to provide a mix of technical advisory services, and appropriate financial services to PSNP clients in order that they can diversify their income sources, and increase their productive asset bases. Households receiving PSNP support together with the Household Asset Building component are expected to graduate from the PSNP. At the point of ‘graduation’, households achieve food self sufficiency and are no longer eligible for the PSNP and instead substituted by other food insecure households. Regarding household asset building package in the study area, 67 (53.6%) of them benefited and the remaining 58 (46.4%) of the respondent households are waiting time to benefit from the program. The focus group participant members in my study area are unfortunately a mix of households which were benefited from HABP and non beneficiary from the package. Though, the beneficiary households clearly stated that without HABP it is unthinkable to graduate from safety net program and food self sufficient with the only transfer of PSNP.

#### **4.2.4 Graduation**

PSNP is planned to contribute to graduation of beneficiary households which is a major goal of the government. Graduation is a point where the beneficiaries become self sufficient in food and are able to lead their household livelihood properly. The criterion of graduation is set by the federal food security coordination bureau. According to the program PSNP has only contributory role for graduation and its alone without other contribution couldn't

enough for graduation. Household could not graduate from PSNP with only public work or direct support transfer. In order to achieve graduation, other food security and development program like HABP (household asset building package) should be introduced in line with PSNP. Graduation is not applicable to households which are eligible for direct support component on permanent basis. Because even though they are eligible for other food security programs there may be households who could not take advantage of it due to lack of labor (WARDO, 2011).



**Figure 4.2 The Chain of Graduation from PSNP in the Study Area**

**Source: Developed by the Researcher, 2011**

As it indicated in the table below, 12 households were graduated from the program in the selected Kebeles in 2009. And 17 households again graduated from the program in the next year 2010. As it is written in the above, there are outlined criteria that allow households to be graduated from PSNP. For instance, the per capita income of every individual in the household reaches about 2989 birr, households who benefited from HABP and it is believed that the household is food self sufficient; then the kebele food security task force, DA's and chair man of the kebele including woreda food security task force with integrated follow up assure the graduation of the households.

**Table 4.1 PSNP Graduate Households in Study Woreda in 2009 & 2010**

Sample Kebeles	2009			2010		
	MHH	FHH	THH	MHH	FHH	THH
Ambicho Gode	2	0	2	3	1	4
Gora Tume	3	2	5	4	0	4
Shurmo Dacho	5	1	6	6	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: WARDO, 2011

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is dedicated to present the research findings and discuss the demographic and socio-economic features of sample households under the structure of PSNP. Moreover, it gives a high attention for the long and short term impacts of PSNP to rural household food security in the study area.

#### 5.1 Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

This part of the paper discusses the general background information of the survey respondents and the direct and indirect impacts of PSNP on food security situation of the households under study.

##### 5.1.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Survey Households

The household survey under this research paper covered a total of 125 household respondents of which about 61.6% (77) were male headed and the rest 38.4% (48) were female headed households.

**Table 5.1 Sex of Survey Household Heads**

Household head	Category	Frequency	Percent
	Male headed	77	61.6
	Female headed	48	38.4
	Total	125	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

As to the age of survey respondents, 35.2% (44) were within the age group of 25-45 and 54.4% (68) of them were within the age group of 46-65 and the remaining 10.4% (13) were fall under the age above 65. Hence, they can actively participate in the public works project with the exception of direct support beneficiaries. The beneficiary households like elderly, disabled, lactating mothers and pregnant are benefited from direct support component for short period of time and long life respectively from the program. From the researcher field observation, both public work and direct support component households, Age between 30 up

## 5.1.2 Socio-Economic Status of Survey Respondents

### A. Educational Status of the Sample Household Respondents

As we can see from table 5.4 below, 60.8% of the survey respondents have never attended school (illiterate), while 31.2% of them attended primary level of education (1-8) and the rest (8% of the total respondents) attended secondary and above secondary level of education. The educational status of the survey respondents indicated that there is prevalence of low level of adult literacy in the survey households. This might have limited their level of active participation in the public work program and the use and application of modern agricultural technologies and inputs that can boost the agricultural production as well as it may challenges the overall struggle to overcome chronic food insecurity in the study area. Even in between Women-headed households who receive even a minimal education are generally more aware than those who have no education of how to utilize available resources for the improvement of their own nutritional status and that of their families. Education may enable both male and female headed households to make independent decisions, to be accepted by other household members, and to have greater access to household resources that are important to nutritional status and food security.

**Table 5.4 Educational Status of Survey Household Respondents**

<b>Educational status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Illiterate	76	60.8
Primary level	39	31.2
Secondary level and above	10	8.0
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

### B. Land holding Size of the Sample Household Respondents

According to the survey, all of the respondent households have land ranging from 0.25 ha up to 1 hectare and very few respondents (3.2%) of the them have land >1ha. Regarding their response no household is landless regardless of its size. The size of land owned by 53.6% of the survey households is <0.5 ha (<2 timad), while relatively small portion of them 43.2% have land holding size ranging from 0.61-1 ha (3-4 timad) and (3.2%) of the respondents have land more than 1ha (>4 timad). This possession of land is both for before

and after the inclusion in PSNP. This showed us the involvement in to safety net program protect assets from depletion/sale majorly land. Thus, the major objective of safety net program achieves its goal in the study area. From this figure we can concluded that majority of the respondents (63.2%) save their land from sale due to their involvement in PSNP and 16.8% of them save their cattle from sale, 6.4% save their small ruminants from sale and the remaining 13.6% of the respondents protect all assets from depletion and sale due to their involvement in PSNP. The objective of the productive safety net program (PSNP) is to provide transfers to the food insecure population in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level (MOARD, 2006).

**Table 5.5 Landholding Size and Assets Protected from Depletion due to Involvement in to PSNP**

Category	Frequency	%	Asset type	Frequency	%
<0.5 hectare	67	53.6	Land	79	63.2
0.6-1 hectare	54	43.2	Cattle	21	16.8
>1 ha	4	3.2	Small ruminant	8	6.4
Total	125	100.0	All	17	13.6
			Total	125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

Even if they were saved their land from sale, land is said to be the main physical asset and the most determinant of welfare in rural parts of the country, however, the results above indicated that the majority of the survey household respondents have land of less than half hectare ('starvation Plot' Desalegn Ramato as phrased by Rachel, et al., 2006), which is inadequate to meet subsistence needs even in good rainfall years (Devereux, 2000). Apart from this when the number of family size will increase, the actual size of the land should be fragmented due to the need of land for every member in the household. This fact is again confirmed by (Subbaro and Smith, 2003) diminishing land holdings and livestock, and rapidly diminishing communal forest and grazing lands contributed in no small measure to the food insecurity, and very high levels of poverty and vulnerability.

## 5.2 Livestock Possession of Households before and after involvement into PSNP

Table 5.6 Livestock Possession of Households before and after PSNP

		Range	Mean	Std. Deviation	Level of significance
Number of Bulls	Before PSNP	0 to 2	.59	.661	
	After PSNP	0 to 3	.74	.552	
	Difference		<b>+.15</b>		.000
Number of Cows	Before PSNP	0 to 2	.40	.539	
	After PSNP	0 to 2	.82	.614	
	Difference		<b>+.42</b>		.000
Number of Calfs	Before PSNP	0 to 1	.34	.477	
	After PSNP	0 to 2	.69	.545	
	Difference		<b>+.35</b>		.000
Number of Goats	Before PSNP	0 to 3	.69	.673	
	After PSNP	0 to 3	.85	.545	
	Difference		<b>+.16</b>		.000
Number of Sheep's	Before PSNP	0 to 3	.85	.685	
	After PSNP	0 to 3	1.04	.745	
	Difference		<b>+.19</b>		.000
Number of Poultry	Before PSNP	0 to 4	1.60	1.016	
	After PSNP	0 to 5	2.13	1.107	
	Difference		<b>+.53</b>		.000

Source: Field survey, 2011

**N= 125 NB all items are statistically significant at the level of 0.05**

As we can observe from the above table 5.6, sample households have with mean score (0.59) bulls before the inclusion into PSNP with the maximum number of two and minimum of zero and there is improvement just after the implementation of the program in the study area. Accordingly households have mean number (0.74) of bulls after the involvement into the program with (0.15) value difference.

Regarding the possession of cows, before the inclusion of productive safety net program households have mean value of (0.40), and after the implementation of PSNP in the study area this possession was increased by (0.42) and reach (0.82). The households have (0.34) mean calfs they had and just after the implementation of PSNP they have (0.69) and their possessions were improved due to their involvement into the program. In terms of goats before joining the program households had mean value of (0.85) and this mean value was

decreased to (0.69), because of the weak disease resistant nature of goats. The mean value of sheep's in the study area before PSNP was (0.85) and the value is significantly changed and reach up to (1.04) with the value difference of (0.19) the last one is poultry, before PSNP the mean value was (1.6) and just after the involvement in to the program this number was increased up to (2.13). This implies that involvement into PSNP can protect their livestock from depletion and create new asset to household and community at large so as to facilitate a way to food security in the household as well. Regarding the livestock possession of both male and female headed beneficiary households, generally, male headed households increase their possession than female headed households due to involvement into PSNP. Similarly, both male and female educated households were changed their livestock possession probably, because they are aware of how to effectively use the transfer they were earn. Against the above findings, the household heads age between 25- 45 were used the package efficiently than household heads that their age is greater than 45. Though PSNP relatively improve the livestock possession of more male headed households than female headed households, educated households of both male and female head than literate households, both younger households of male and female headed than aged ones.

### 5.3 The Impact of PSNP on Asset Status, Food Quality, Frequency of Meal per Day and Asset Protection of Beneficiary Households

Table 5.7 Asset Status of the Households before PSNP

Category	Frequency	Percent
Poor	5	4.0
Medium	120	96.0
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

**NB poor = HH have Land <quarter ha, no livestock, no labor power, no remittances**

**Medium = HH have Land > half hectare, have livestock's from 5-12, have labor power, have remittances**

According to table 5.7, almost all of the respondents (96.0%) respond that their asset status before the inclusion in this program was poor and insignificant portion of the respondents (4%) were medium in their asset status and no respondent was said rich in asset possession.

**Table 5.8 Asset Status of the Households after PSNP**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Improved	109	87.2
No change	16	12.8
Deteriorated	0	0
Total	125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

The asset status of the survey households just after inclusion in this program were relatively changed due to involvement into PSNP. As can be seen from table 5.8 above, the asset status of (87.2%) of the beneficiaries was improved, (12%) of the beneficiaries reported that there is no change in the holding of assets and no one is respond that the previous asset status was deteriorated due to involvement into PSNP. From the report we observed that most of the households distribute the transfer which received from safety net to food and other basic needs and not forced to sale their asset to fill the food gap or other need of the household. When we compare between male and female headed household heads, 75% of female headed households reported that their asset status were improved due to their involvement into PSNP, 25% of them reported that there is no change in their asset status even they were benefited from PSNP. 68% of male headed households reported that there was improvement in their asset status, while 32% of them reported that no change in their asset status due to involvement into PSNP. Though, we can conclude that PSNP has more impact for female headed households than male headed households regarding the improvements of asset.

**Table 5.9 Comparison of Current Food Quality in the Households with the situation before PSNP**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Improved	111	88.8
Deteriorated	0	0.0
No change	14	11.2
Total	125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

Regarding the food quality, 88.8% of the respondents responded that the previous quality of food was improved and changed due to involvement into PSNP. Before PSNP, our households eat similar and low caloric food throughout the year, but after the implementation of the program and our involvement we can purchase enough food for our family and improve the food quality as well as we feed our households three meals per day. The response from focus group discussants;

*Before the program our household was forced to eat less preferred food, borrowing food from neighboring households, scavenging and others, but after our involvement into this program, there is slight change in our pattern of food consumption and even in its quality and thanks to the government our life have shown visible change in food security and other livelihood condition.*

The remaining 11.2% were said there is no change in our food consumption pattern and food quality with before PSNP because Before the inclusion into this program our household consumed two meal per day and it is the same meal we did eat after launching of this program and even the quality is similar with previous. Lastly, no household respond/said that our food consumption pattern and food quality was deteriorated from the previous time. According to (Devereux, et al., 2006), the specific objective of the cash and food transfer provided through the program is to smooth food consumption at household level. Though from this figure we can concluded that PSNP has a lot of impact on food consumption pattern and quality of food, asset protection and creating new assets to beneficiary households due to their involvement in PSNP.

**Table 5.10 Asset Protection from Depletion due to Households involvement in to PSNP**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	125	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

The result of table 5.10 indicated that the survey households protect their live asset, land and other utensils from depletion and loss. According to Devereux, et al., (2006), the specific objective of the cash and food transfer provided through the program is to protect household

assets from depletion and to create assets at community level. Accordingly, all of the survey households reported that the involvement into PSNP save their asset from sale and depletion. But before the involvement into PSNP people face different problems and food shortage then they were forced to sale whether live assets, household utensils to others or rent their land and lose their assts to fill their acute problem and they were more vulnerable to seasonal shocks.

**Table 5.11 comparison of current food consumption with before the inclusion to PSNP**

Before PSNP			After PSNP		
Meal/day	Frequency	Percent	Meal/day	Frequency	Percent
1	23	18.4	1	11	8.8
2	89	71.2	2	83	66.4
3	13	10.4	3	32	25.6
Total	125	100.0	Total	125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

From the above table 5.11 we observed that the frequency of meal was improved due to the involvement into PSNP. Accordingly before PSNP 23(18.4%) of the respondent households eats food 1 meal per day and this number was reduced by 11 households after the implementation of the program and only (8.8%) of the households consume food 1 meal per day after joined the program. 89 (71.2%) of survey households eats food 2 meals per day before joining the program and this number could be decreased to 83 (66.4%). Only 13 (10.4%) of the respondent households consume 3 meal per day and after PSNP this figure was increased into 32 (25%). Surprisingly, no household decreased meal frequency from three to two and from two to one just after involvement into the program, but some households increased their meal frequency from one to three. According to Devereux, et al., (2006) the specific objective of the cash and food transfer provided through the program include: first to smooth household consumption i.e. to bridge the production deficits in chronically food insecure farming households that are not self sufficient even at times of normal rain.

## 5.4 The Relationship between Productive Safety Net Program and Food Security

It is obvious that productive safety net program have contribute a lot for its beneficiaries and the whole community at large through creating different social facilities like health posts, schools and good environment for agricultural activities. Besides assets protection at household level and creating new assets at community level, soil protection from degradation, environment stable as well as smoothening food consumption at the household level. All these and other contributory factors can improve food security condition of the households in the study area. However Food security encompasses access to and availability of food, as well as the distribution of resources to produce food, and the purchasing power to buy the food where it is not produced by oneself. Thus the table below indicated that the correlation between productive safety net program and food security.

**Table 5.12 The Relationship between Productive Safety Net Program and Food Security**

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Correlation of food security & productive safety net program
Food security	1.35	.480	.319**
Productive safety net program	1.63	.484	

Source: Field survey, 2011

N=125 \*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). The Pearson Product Momentum coefficient reported in table 23, showed that the relationship between food security and productive safety net program is positive and significant, but a low relationship ( $r = .319$ ,  $p < 1$ ). Though, productive safety net program has clearly had a positive impact on the food security situation of the households in the study area.

## 5.5 PSNP in the Study Area

### 5.5.1 Time Duration of Beneficiaries Stayed in PSNP

Productive safety net program is believed to give long –term solutions for long term and chronic food security problem. As such the program was designed in such a way that improve the condition of chronically food insecure and vulnerable households through protecting asset depletion at household level and by creating new assets at the community

level in five years of time. On the basis of this, the survey was made an attempt to assess for how long the beneficiaries have benefited from the program. Accordingly, the great majority 86.4% of the total respondents responded that they have been included in the program since 2005 (the starting year of the program), while the rest 13.6% of the respondents respond that they have been benefited from the program since 2006 (the second year of the program implementation).

**Table 5.13 Time Duration Beneficiaries Stayed in the Program**

<b>Time to join</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
2005	Six year	108	86.4
2006	Five year	17	13.6
Total		125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

As we can see from table 5.12 above most of the beneficiary households have been benefiting since the very beginning of the program and small proportion of the respondents joined just one year after the launching of the program. From the above data, perhaps most of the beneficiary households grasp enough skills about soil protection, environmental rehabilitation, and how to boost agricultural production and their experience in public work enabled them to give enough and reliable information about the overall aspects of the program and its impact on their food security situation, community asset creation and protection of their asset from depletion in their household.

### **5.5.2 Mode of Transfer**

The information which was gathered from WFSO indicated that the payment has been made both in cash and in-kind since the on-set of program implementation (2005) and latter the transfer is only in cash basis. This information was confirmed by survey households and DAs. The most repeatedly stated reason from WARDO for only cash payment was lack of sufficient food availability and storage facility system in the Woreda. However according to program implementation manual (PIM) adequate storage facility is one of the decisive capacity dimensions that Woredas should need to develop in order to implement the program efficiently (MOARD, 2004).

The PIM (2004) clearly stated that the preference of the beneficiary community is one of the major factors that need to be considered when choosing cash and/food as payment. On the basis of this, the study attempted to assess the preference of the beneficiary households on the type of transfers made through the program.

**Table 5.14 Household's Preference for Type of Safety Net Transfer**

Transfer type	Frequency	% of the total
Food	76	60.8
Cash	12	9.6
Both food and cash	37	29.6
Total	125	100.0

Source Field survey, 2011

The survey results indicated that the majority (60.8%) of the respondents prefer food only. The most frequently stated reason given by the beneficiary households was the current decline in the purchasing power of the cash. (29.6%) respondents preferred a combination of both food and cash in their choice of month (one month cash, and one month food) the remaining (9.6%) was preferred cash only.

The frequently stated reason which is directly associated with preference to cash delivery was commonly attributed to the poor quality of food and the distance of the distribution centre from the very beginning, but currently this problem was solved through Stopping the delivery of transfer in food because of insufficient food availability and shortage of storage in Woreda and delivered only in cash. However, there is still a rumor on demand side (beneficiaries) because of the weak purchasing power of birr and they need their transfer in kind and both in type and kind. From male headed households, 63% want their delivery in food, 27% want in cash and the rest 10% want both in food and in cash. However, 92% of female headed households want their delivery in food and the remaining 8% want only in cash and no female headed households want in both cash and food together. Thus, from the figure we can conclude that most of both male and female headed households preferred their delivery in food. This might be the effect of price fluctuation and inflation.

### **5.6 Allocation of Transfer Received from PSNP by Beneficiary Households**

The respondents were asked to answer how they have used/spent the safety net transfer received from the program.

**Table 5.15 The Proportion of Safety Net Transfer Spent for Food**

Category	Frequency	Percent
<25%	3	2.4
26-50%	100	80.0
51-75%	22	17.6
Total	125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

The researcher observed that most of the households spent larger portion of their transfer for food accordingly, majority (80%) of the respondents replied that they spent 25-50% of their safety net transfer to buy food, (17.6%) also responded that they spent 51-75% to buy food and the remaining very few (2.4%) of the respondents spent (<25%) of their transfer to buy food for their household. Apart from the above figure, both male and female headed households spent large proportion of their transfer to buy food. Accordingly, 87% of female headed households spent 51-75% of their transfer to buy food, 9% of them spent 26-50% and the rest 4% spent <25% of their transfer to buy food. From male headed households, 68%, spent 51-75%, while 23% of the respondents spent 26-50%, and the remaining 9% spent < 25% of their safety net transfer to buy food. This indicates that PSNP contribute a lot for households' food consumption.

**Table 5.16 The Proportion of Safety Net Transfer Spent for Health Care**

Category	Frequency	Percent
5-10 %	24	19.2
11-20%	86	68.8
21-30%	15	12.0
Total	125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

Based on the same survey, (68%) of the respondents spent (11-20%) of their transfer to pay for education, (19.2%) of them spent (5-10%) and the rest (12%) used to spent 20-30% of their income to pay for education for their children. From safety net transfer, both male and female headed households, both sexes ages less than 45 and both heads that are literate were spent relatively high proportion of their safety net transfer for health care. Regarding the safety net transfer of literate, male and female headed households, there are differences in their allocation. To this end, 56% of literate male headed households spent 11-20% for

health care, 42%, spent 5-10% and the rest 2% spent 21-30% of their transfer to keep health of their household. Hence, we can conclude that most of literate households from both male and female headed households spent money for health care.

**Table 5.17 The Proportion of Safety Net Transfer Spent for Children Education**

Category	Frequency	Percent
5-10 %	14	11.2
11-20%	98	78.4
21-30%	13	10.4
Total	125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

Regarding allocation of safety net transfer by households for education, considerable proportion (78.4%) of the respondent households spent (11-20%) of their transfer for health care and (11.2%) of the respondents spent (5-10%) and the remaining (10.4%) of them spent (21-30%) for health care. Concerning the allocation of transfer for education, both literate female and male headed households spent money for their children. Accordingly, 64% of literate male headed households spent 11-20% of the transfer for education, 28% of them spent 5-10% and the rest 8% spent 21-30%. From female headed households, even they were literate; they spent very little proportion for education. 83% of female headed households spent 11-20% and the rest 17% spent 5-10% for education. Hence, we can conclude that literate male headed households have better understanding than literate female headed households.

**Table 5.18 The Proportion of Safety Net Transfer Spent to Buy Clothes for Children**

Category	Frequency	Percent
5-10%	12	9.6
11-15%	62	49.6
16-20%	46	36.8
21-25%	5	4.0
Total	125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

Obviously, from the above table we observed that (49.6%) of the respondents spent (11-15%) to buy clothes, (36.8%) of them spent (16-20%), few portion of the respondents (9.6%) spent (5-10%) of their income to buy clothes and very few (4%) of them spent (21-25%) to buy clothes for their children.

**Table 5.19 The Proportion of Safety Net Transfer Spent to Pay Tax**

Category	Frequency	Percent
1-5%	27	21.6
6-10%	74	59.2
11-15%	23	18.4
16-20%	1	0.8
Total	125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

The last and small portion of the safety net transfer was allocated for tax. (59.2%) of the respondents reported (6-10%) spent for tax, (21.6%) of them spent (1-5%) of the transfer and (18.4%) of them spent (11-15%) and the rest (one household) spent (16-20%) of his/her safety net transfer to tax. From the above figure we can concluded that all of the respondents spent very high portion of their transfer/birr to spent to food this can be also enables them to recover from food insecurity and increase their self sufficiency. Very few percent safety net transfers of the respondent households were pay for tax because all of them have small hectare of land.

### **5.7 Un Intended (unplanned) Impact of PSNP on Beneficiaries**

Majority of sampled households benefited from public work component and the time of the public works project is a crucial aspect of employment based safety nets. The time of the public works implementation in PSNP is a key factor affecting the time of other livelihood activities (both off-farm and on-farm). As such this research paper were made attempts to assess time clash of public work projects with agriculture in three categories like, working months, working days per month and working hours per day.

#### **5.7.1 Public Work Project Working Months**

The program Implementation manual (2004) clearly and specifically address seasonality of public works as they must not ignore normal and comfortable agricultural activities and therefore the massive of public works projects should take place during the time slack agricultural season, so as not to compete with the need of labor for agriculture.

The information which was obtained from WARDO indicated that the public works of the

woreda is scheduled between the beginnings of January up to the middle of June (for six months). According to WARDO, Lemo woreda experiences the four climatic seasons: Kiremt (the major rainy season) from the end of May to September whereas the Belg (short rainy season) from March to May and this time is also a time of spring vegetables and crops such as potato, maize, cabbage, some of which are products of both winter and spring seasons. There is a clash between implementation time of PSNP and peak agricultural time in study area have contributed a low production and productivity and can contribute for low availability of food at the household.

**Table 5.20 Labor Competition between PSNP Public Work and Agriculture**

		Belg rain			Kiremt (main rainy season)						
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
The implementation of public works in PSNP					Households free from public works						

**Source: WARDO, 2011**

**NB** = Labor competition between PSNP and agricultural activities

Thus, the public works of PSNP projects highly overlap with peak agricultural time between the months of March up to mid June in the study area. This result is supported by the survey results obtained from the respondents.

Accordingly the majority (78.4%) of the total survey respondents reported that the public works are highly competed labor with on-farm activities in the peak agricultural seasons, especially in Kiremt (June) and Belg (March to May). Moreover, insignificant proportion of the respondents (4.0%) reported that no labor competition between public works projects and agricultural activities and the remaining (17.6%) of the respondents are from direct support component and reported it doesn't concern us because we are supported directly without involvement in public works. with the same idea that (59.2%) of the respondents said that PSNP can compete our off-farm activities hence, we are delimited to stay only on the public works rather than done extra income earning works and (23.2%) of the respondents reported that no labor competition between off-farm activities and public works if we plan our working time properly, because we stayed a little time in the public works. The rest (17.6%) of the respondents are benefited from direct support component and it doesn't concern them.

**Table 5.21 Labor Competition between Public Works and on-farm and off-farm Activities**

On-farm activities			Off-farm activities	
Category	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	98	78.4	74	59.2
No	5	4.0	29	23.2
Doesn't concern me	22	17.6	22	17.6
Total	125	100.0	125	100.0

**Source; Field survey, 2011**

The survey result above indicated that the majority of the respondent households agree on the reality that participating in the public works project compete labor with on-farm and off-farm activities as well as indirectly affect other food security activities. Generally, public working time (January-June) is highly compete both off-farm and on-farm activities too.

### **5.7.2 Public Work Project Working Days per Month**

According to the PIM (2004) there are “five working days per person per month”. Similarly, the Woreda has been applying the principle stated on the PIM. This principle did not include unable bodied in the household. In these days even there is urgent and crucial income earning activities/ a special day for their homestead activities, it is impossible to miss the program and it is not allowed to absent from daily work, this might affect their livelihood activities in general and food security in particular in the household.

### **5.7.3 Public Work Project Working Hours per Day**

The decision of working hour is given for woredas regarding the PIM (2004). The information collected from household survey and WRADO revealed that no time limitation for their duty, but maximum of eight hour. First of all the daily work is equally distributed to the public workers, then the quality and their progress should be controlled by the DA's and the delegates of Kebele food security task force (KFSTF) finally if they were finished their duty at early they can go to their home for another duty and livelihood activities and if they late, they can work the remaining duty at any time out of actual budgeted time for work of the day. However, special attention is given for the finishing and quality of their work but, price and the potential they allotted for the work is incomparable with the energy and time it was allotted to the project work.

### 5.8 The Amount of Transfer Paid as Wage for Public Works Projects Participants

The amount of price which is delivered as wage is 10 birr per day per person and multiplied by the number of beneficiaries in the household included in the program.

**Table 5.22 The Amount of Transfer Paid as Wage**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Good	5	4.0
Fair	23	18.4
Unfair	72	77.6
Total	103	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

**NB Good = 20-30 birr/day/person, Fair 10-20 birr/day/person & Unfair 10 & <10/day/person.**

From table 5.21 (77.6%) of the respondents reported that the amount of transfer we have get as wage rate for our labor is unfair due to different reasons like consumable goods and items are high priced that the transfer couldn't cover monthly consumption, and there are other employment alternatives with higher rates than which paid as wage in the program, but no consistency as the program and also agricultural inputs are too costly and the transfer which we received from the safety net program doesn't cover even our food gap and hence the income we collect as wage rate is unfair. And also (18.4%) of household respondents respond that the transfer they have got from safety net transfer as wage is fair because they can do their own work out the public working time. The remaining (4.0%) of the respondents reported that the transfer we received from safety net transfer is fair and good, because it have a dual effect on their household and community through protecting their soil from erosion, building different social facilities and so on thus, the transfer is very good and fair for them. Regarding the household heads, 86% of male headed households reported that, the amount of transfer paid as wage is unfair and the rest 14% respond the payment is fair. However, the response from female headed households was differing from male headed households. Hence, 68% of them reported that the payment paid as wage is fair and the rest 32% is reported that the payment is unfair because of different reasons. Probably, most of male headed households have a chance to work beyond the payment which was received from safety net transfer and vice versa. In line with this most of literate households from both male and female headed households critically complained about the amount of transfer.

**Table 5.23 The Amount of Transfer Paid as Wage Rate is Unfair, Because**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
consumable items are high priced & couldn't cover monthly consumption	83	66.4
Inputs and other agricultural equipments are getting costly	21	16.8
There are other employment alternatives with rates higher than the program	21	16.8
Total	125	100.0

**Source: Field survey, 2011**

From the table above that the respondents complained about the amount of payment received from safety net program due to different reasons. Regarding this majority of the respondent households 83 (66.4%) reported that due to the higher price of consumable items/food the transfer doesn't cover even the household food need thus, it is incomparable that the time, wage & with price we received from the safety net program. Small portion of respondents who have land between 1-2 hectare 21 (16.8%) reported that the costly agricultural input, and equipments added with the high price of other food items and the time we allotted for public works, the price which we received as wage rate is unfair. The same number of respondents 21 (16.8%) reported that unless its consistency and long life of the program there are different employment opportunity and alternatives we have with little labor power and time allotment thus the price we received from the program is not fair when we compared from different angles.

### **5.9 Major Problems and Prospects of Public Works Project in the Study Area**

From both qualitative and quantitative data gathered from different sources indicated that in the implementation of public works projects have been obviously producing tangible and visible results for the whole community in the study area and other parts which were implementing same project as well. Insuring sustainability of the public works projects and the expected results and outcomes achieved so far requires good plan, strong commitment and sight full strategy, but this research paper didn't found any clearly stated, any improvement from the federal level strategy and suitable strategy for the area as well as environmentally friendly at grass root level (both Woreda and Kebele). Due to this, the practical implementation of the program encountered different challenges and problems that

would have undesirable effects on long life and sustainability of the public works projects and the expected positive outcomes obtained from it.

According to Lemo Woreda 2009/10, food security office report about PSNP achievements, progress and Gaps, the major challenges of the program were limited capital and administrative budget, lack of strong capacity, lack of commitment, delay of budget from regional bureau, this led to delay of beneficiary transfer especially, at the beginning of January, and also procurement problem.

The PIM (2004) under critical capacities of the woreda, indicated that every woredas should ensure availability of sufficient technical staff in order to implement PSNP projects as per the minimum technical requirements. Moreover, it is clearly stated in the PIM (2004) that pre-implementation and ongoing training both for DA's and site managers should be provided depending on their experience, due to the fact that lack of basic training and technical capacity among field staff is an obstacle to ensure the minimum technical standards required by the public works as well as to undertake proper maintenance and follow up activities.

In this regard the interviewed DA's at the field complained that they were given few days training on community based watershed management and designing of public works projects at the onset of the program. Moreover three of the DA's meet on the sample kebeles reported that they newly assigned and had no training on PSNP implementation in any of its form.

## 6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Conclusion

- Before the implementation of PSNP in the study area, the Woreda was relief recipient and food insecure, but after the implementation of PSNP, there is improvement in food consumption, food quality, and frequency of meal per day and asset status of households. Though the stated improvements certain that the food security situation of the study area was relatively changed just after the implementation of the program.
- Like other parts of the country which PSNP implemented, the implementation of PSNP in the study area began since 2005. Accordingly, targeting has its own limitation even it was participatory of community, kebele food security task force and the beneficiaries themselves. Like quota system, political interest, extreme selfishness of both woreda and Kebele leaders to include their kin into the program was the major weakness of targeting. In addition, the payment has been made both in cash and in-kind basis since the on-set of program implementation (2005) and latter the transfer was changed only in cash basis this was condemned by the beneficiary households, because currently the purchasing power of birr was declined and most beneficiaries preferred their delivery in kind (food). Regarding the HABP, (53.6%) more than half of beneficiary households were benefited from it and (46.4%) of the respondent households are waiting time to benefit from the package.
- The implementation of PSNP has brought immense changes on the livelihood of the beneficiaries. By the same talken directly and indirectly improve the food security status of the beneficiary households regarding in their consumption pattern, food quality and by protecting asset depletion at household level and by creating new asset at community level and the overall impacts of those changes increase households food security condition after their involvement into PSNP.
- Following the implementation of PSNP in the study area, some major changes had occurred. Among others these include access to roads, schools, health posts and environmental protection, soil protection from erosion. Thus, all the activities which were practiced under the public works can boost agricultural productivity and

directly enhance food security condition of both beneficiary households. One the other hand one of the visible and undesirable outcomes of public works projects is labor competition from agricultural activities and other food security movements among participants in the program. According to the findings of this study the implementation of PSNP has been competing labor from both on-farm and off-farm activities and other livelihood and food security activities of the beneficiary households in the study area.

## 6.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the research findings and conclusions.

- PSNP has a positive impact on food security situation of rural households. Thus, the government of Ethiopia needed to increase the program coverage and include other chronically food insecure peoples who were ignored during targeting and currently vulnerable to chronic food insecurity.
- Targeting is the basic and core element for the real implementation of PSNP throughout the country. And in the study Woreda, there was some limitation during the onset of the program. Regarding the application of targeting, the Woreda should be need of retargeting in the study area to reduce households which were illegally included in the program in 2005 and substitute the real food insecure households.
- The amount of payment delivered to the beneficiary households is unfair and not enough as a compensation of their labor so, there is need to be revised by the government so that the transfer could be used for beyond consumption smoothing, frequency of meal per day, asset building, school fee, health care and clothes.
- Regarding to the preference of the PSNP beneficiaries, the modality of payment should be critically considered if the objectives of PSNP are to be achieved. To this end, detailed and consistent beneficiaries need assessment should be conducted at the Woreda level and the mode of transfer must be decided according to the interest of the beneficiary households.
- Even though there is a change in food security situation on beneficiary households after the implementation of PSNP in the study area, some beneficiary households did not efficiently use the transfer which was delivered from PSNP and they were not food self sufficient, so that Woreda food security professionals, Kebele food security Task force and the DA's cooperatively and critically follow the pattern and use of safety net transfer of the beneficiary households.
- One of the visible and undesirable outcomes of public works projects is labor competition from agricultural activities and other food security movements among participants in the program. Thus in critical time of agriculture and some very crucial

off-farm activities, there is a need to allow the households to done their homestead work and they should compensate their duty in another time.

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## Appendix A

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF FOOD SECURITY STUDIES**

**Household Survey Questionnaire Designed to Beneficiaries of PSNP in Light With  
The Impact of Productive Safety Net Program to Rural Household Food Security:  
The Case of Lemo Woreda, Hadiya Zone**

Dear Participant:

I am a graduate student in the college of development studies at the university of Addis Ababa, and currently working research on **The Impact of Productive Safety Net Program on Rural Household Food Security: The Case of Lemo Woreda Hadiya Zone**. This interview questionnaire is designed to collect relevant data to the study. Therefore, I would like to kindly request you to give genuine response and also I hope you shall provide me with accurate and reliable information as per the following questions and finally I would like to assure you that the information you are going to provide will be exclusively used for only academic purpose and will remain confidential.

Thank you

**I. Background of the household survey respondents**

1. Age \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sex of the household head
  - a. Male
  - b. female
3. Educational status of the household head
  - a. Illiterate
  - b. Primary level
  - c. Secondary level
  - b. Above
4. Family size -----

**II. Access/ownership of a household productive asset before inclusion in the program**

5. Did you have land of your own before inclusion in the program?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
6. If your answer for item number 5 is "Yes", how many hectare (timad)? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How many quintal you produce per year?
  - a. 1-6qt
  - b. 7-10qt
  - c. >10qt

**III. Access/ownership of a household productive asset after inclusion in the program**

8. Do you have land of your own after inclusion in the program?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
9. If your answer for item number 8 is "Yes", how many hectare (timad)? \_\_\_\_\_
10. How many quintal you produce per year?
  - a. 1-6qt
  - b. 7-10qt
  - c. >10qt

**IV. Livestock Possession before and after PSNP and its difference**

No	Types of livestock	Number owned Before PSNP	Number owned After PSNP	difference in possession
1	Bulls			
2	Cows			
3	Calf			
4	Goats			
5	Sheep			
6	Poultry			
9	Other (specify)			



22. The amount of transfer paid as wage rate for your labor is?  
 a. Good                      b. Fair                      c. Unfair
23. If the amount of payment is 'unfair' why?  
 a. Consumable items are getting high priced and couldn't cover monthly consumption  
 b. Inputs and other agricultural equipment are getting costly  
 c. There are other employment alternatives with rates higher than the program is offering  
 d. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
24. Who made the choice on transfer you are earning so far?  
 a. The beneficiaries including me                      c. Woreda office                      d. all  
 b. The DAs and the kebele official's                      e. I don't now
25. Are there other development support programs from which your household has benefited so far?  
 a. Yes                      b. No
26. If your answer is yes for question number '26', what is that program and what do you benefited from it?.....
27. Considering the period after safety net, how do you compare the status of the following services?  
 • Meal per day                      a. Improved                      b. deteriorated                      c. No change.  
 • Education                      a. Improved                      b. deteriorated                      c. No change.  
 • Health care                      a. Improved                      b. deteriorated                      c. No change.
28. How do you spend/use the transfers received from PSNP?

No	Use of cash transfer/ Allocation	Estimated amount
1	To buy staple /other food items	
2	To pay for education	
3	To pay for health care	
4	To buy cloth for children	
5	Pay for tax	
6	Other (specify)	

29. Do you think that participating in the public work affects off-farm activities?  
 a. Yes                      b. No

30. Who decides to included or excluded household heads form the productive safety net program?
- a. Woreda food security task force
  - b. Kebele council/administration
  - c. Kebele FSTF
  - d. Community FSTF
  - e. Community (all we decided together )
  - f. I don't now
31. What types of activities are so far being undertaken since you joined the program?
- a. Soil and water conservation and tree plantation
  - b. Farmers training center construction
  - c. Health posts and school construction and fencing
  - d. Spring development (Fencing, sanitation) and public pond digging
  - e. Feeder road maintenance
  - f. Other specify.....
32. Who plans for public working time?
- a. The beneficiaries themselves
  - b. The woreda agricultural and rural development office
  - c. Beneficiaries, kebele officials and DAs
  - d. The DAs and kebele officials
33. Have you ever encountered that public works overlap with your peak agricultural season?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
34. Have you ever complained the clash of PWs to your peak agricultural season?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. I don't know
35. If your response for question number 35 is 'yes', to whom you made the claim?
- a. DAs
  - b. Woreda ARDO and Administration offices
  - c. Kebele officials
  - d. others (specify) \_\_\_
36. What was the response that you received?
- a. Positive
  - b. Negative
37. Do you think that your previous assets are being protected from depletion due to your involvement in PSNP?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. I don't now
38. If your response for question number 33 is 'yes', which types of your assets are being protected?
- a. Land
  - b. Cattle
  - c. Small ruminant's
  - d. household utensils
  - e. all
  - f. other specify

39. How is your asset being protected?

- a. Because I and my family receive transfer for some months when we experience food gap which otherwise forces me to sell them
- b. I invest on better and improved inputs the transfer that I receive and food production is increased
- c. Transfer that I receive fills the food gap that my own production could not cover Public works are perverting my farm plot from erosion
- d. All
- e. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

40. Do you think that you are creating new assets of your own since you joined the PSNP?

- a. Yes
- b. No

**VI. Agriculture**

41. Estimate the total yield and income obtained the year immediately before joining in PSNP in 1997 E.C

Co de	Crop	Q43 total obtained yield (Qt)	Q44 Amount consumed (Qt)	Q45 Amount sold (Qt)	Q46 how much income obtained (birr)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Staple crop</b>				
01	Maize				
03	Teff				
04	Wheat				
<b>B.</b>	<b>Livestock</b>				
07	Income from sold of animals				
06	Income from livestock bi-products				
<b>C.</b>	<b>Fiber crop</b>				
09	Kocho				

**VII. Out comes**

47. Compared with the period before safety net indicate the changes in the food consumption pattern of your household using the table below

No	Compared with before PSNP	Improved	No change	Deteriorated
1	The amount of food consumed			
2	The quality of food consumed			

## VII. Food Security related questions

48. What are normally your foods in your household?
- Maize
  - Teff
  - kocho
  - Wheat
  - Sorghum
  - Sweet potato
  - Others specify \_\_\_\_\_
49. What is normally the most important source of main food for your household?
- Own production
  - borrowed
  - Safety net transfer
  - Free relief food
  - bought
50. If your answer for number 44 is 'f' (bought), what was/were the three main sources of your money? (Put in order of importance). \_\_\_\_\_
- Sale of livestock
  - Sale of livestock products
  - Sale of kocho
  - Sale of chat
  - daily labor
  - remittance
  - Sale of fire wood
  - petty trading
  - Safety net transfer
51. If your answer for question 50 is 'a' (own production), for how many months do your own production cover the food requirement at home? (Enter number) \_\_\_\_\_
52. How many meals do your families normally eat in a day? (Enter number) \_\_\_\_\_
53. Did the income you earn from PSNP enable you to buy food to improve your consumption?
- Yes
  - No
54. According to your own self assessment, is your household:
- Not food secure
  - Moderately food secure
  - Highly food secure

55. How is your household food security condition after joining PSNP?

- a) Not food secure
- b) Moderately food secure
- c) Not food secure

56. How much productive safety net program improve your household food security?

- a. Not improve
- b. Moderately improve
- c. Highly improve

## Appendix B

### Check List for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

1. Do you think that targeting process and the criteria are fair? If yes, how? If no, why?
2. Have all your family (HH) members been included in the program? If no, why left?
3. Were there any community members who left untargeted during beneficiary selection? If yes, why left?
4. Are you preventing your previous asset? If yes, How?
5. Do you give any share of transfer to anybody other than your family? If yes, to whom and why?
6. What kind of transfers you are receiving so far and where do you collect it?
7. Who made the choice on transfer?
8. Do you think that your Family will be graduated from this program? If no, why?
9. Why was reduction on your family size made?
10. Do you think that benefiting from PSNP improve the food security situation of your household? If yes, how? If no, why?
11. Do you think that the amount of transfer paid as wage rate for your labor is fair? If no, why?
12. Have you ever complained that the clash of PWs to your agricultural season? If yes, to whom you made the claim and what was the result? If no why?

## Appendix C

### Check List for Key Informant Interview

1. How was the targeting process handled and who participated in it?
2. What do you feel about the amount, type, and time of payment (transfer) that you are proceeding with?
3. How do you consider the progress of beneficiaries in general?
4. How do you evaluate graduation of beneficiaries and are those graduated so far at a better off food security condition?
5. What do you think about the sense of dependency on beneficiaries?
6. Where the gaps were experienced that you suffer now on implementation? Why and what should have been done?
7. Do you think that the beneficiaries are protecting their previous assets and making new ones? How?
8. How do you consider the influence of political affairs on targeting?
9. What are the major challenges on the implementation of the program?
10. From your experience what are the negative impact of PSNP on beneficiaries?
11. From your experience what are the positive impact of PSNP on beneficiaries?
12. Do you think that the beneficiary households are food secured?

## Appendix D

Carvalho's mathematical method of determining sample size table

Population size in range	The proposed sample size		
	Low	Medium	High
51-90	5	13	20
91-150	8	20	32
151-280	13	32	50
281-500	20	50	80
501-1200	32	80	125
1201-3200	50	125	200
3201-10,000	80	200	315
10001-35,000	125	315	500
35,001-150,000	200	500	800





በደ/በ/በ አካባቢ ክልል መንግሥት ተቀባይ ህዝብ ጤና ጋር  
 የሆኑትን መከላከያ ስራዎችን ጽ/ቤት  
 S/N/N/P/R/ Gov't Office For  
 Hadiya Zon Disaster  
 Prevention & Preparedness

03-09-94

ለ ሥዕ ወረዳ ገ/አ/ዓ/ደ/ቤት  
 ሥራ

በወረዳቸው ለ/አ/አ በ2002 ለግዛ ሁኔታ ፕሮግራም ለገለገሉት የግል ክልሎች  
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ገለባጭ/ / / / / /



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 Tilsam Mola Abeso  
 የሆኑትን ስራዎችን ጽ/ቤት

ለ ህ/ ቤታችን ዕርዳታ ጥር  
 ሆኖ ተገኝቶ



Dabuuphphii Guir-Giichi Minaadapophii Kiriiraa Kiriiraa  
 Kulluleesi Aduulaanra Taarphansoo Zoo'n  
 ወልደህይወት ገ/ል/ማስ/ዋና ጽ/ቤት  
 Kere...

ቁጥር 44907/1901/15/95  
 ቀን 1/12/95

ለ

በዞናችን በተደጋጋሚ የሚከሰተውን የምግብ እጥረት ለመቅረፍ የክልሉ መንግሥት ከቀየላቸው ስልቶች አንድ የሰፈራ ፕሮግራም ነው።

ፕሮግራሙን ተግባራዊ ለማድረግ ይቻል ዘንድ አስፈላጊ ቅደመ ዝግጅት ተጠናቆ በአሁኑ ወቅት የማስፈራ ሥራ መጀመሪያ ምዕራፍ ላይ ተደርጋል። በዚህ መሰረት ከደ/ብ/ብ/ሐ/ክ/መንግሥት አደጋ መከላከልና ዝግጅት በቁጥር ደሀሀ1/3/11/201 በቀን 23/11/95 በተጻፈልን ደብዳቤ መነሻነት በጽ/ቤታችሁ በኩል ለሰፈራዎቹ መቅረብ የሚገቡ ዕርዳታዎች ለማቅረብ ይቻል ዘንድ ከዞናችን የሚከተሉትን መረጃዎች በትክክል እንድናስተላልፍላቸው የጠየቁን ስለሆነ፡-

- የሠፋሪዎች ብዛት አባወራ ወንድ፣ ሴት፣ ጠ/ድምር ቤተሰብ ብዛት ወንድ፣ ሴት
- ለሠፈራ የሚነሱበት ወረዳ
- ከሠፋሪዎች መካከል ዕርዳታ እያገኙ ካሉ ወረዳና ቀበሌ/ጣቢያ ተጠቅሶ በየጊዜው ሠፋሪዎቹ ከመንቀሳቀሳቸው በፊት መረጃዎች እንዲደርሱን እንዲደረግ በማለት ያስተላልፈልን ስለሆነ ይህ ታውቆ እያንዳንዱ ወረዳ ከላይ የተጠቀሱትን መረጃዎች በትክክል ሞልቶ በአስቸኳይ ለዞኑ ገጠር ልማት ማስ/መምሪያ እንዲያስተላልፍ እናሳስባለን።

ከሠላምታ ጋር



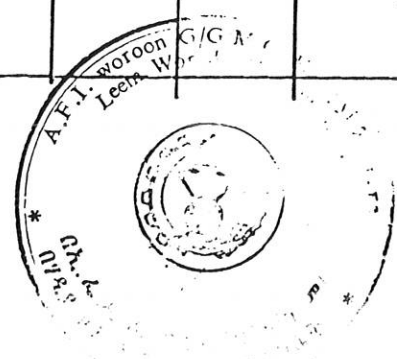
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- አንሾ
- ለጊቤ ወረዳ አስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት
- ሆመቾ
- ለሻሸጎ ወረዳ አስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት
- ቦኖሻ

መለስ ጋሼ ለንድራ (ዶ/ር)  
 Melese Gashe Lendore (Dr.)  
 የገጠር ልማት ማስ/መ/ደ/ሪ  
 Head, Rural Dev't Coord Main



የተረጃ ቀበሌ ስም	ተረጃ			የተከፋፈለ መጠን በኩንታል	ተረጃ			የተከፋፈለ መጠን በኩንታል
	በምገባ ለሥራ	ወገድ	ሲቶ		ደምር	በገፅ ለርዳታ	ወገድ	
ደአባ ሁሌ	-	-	-	-	1027	685	1712	214
ቢራዎራ	-	-	-	-	1440	960	2400	300
ሀጻ ለገራ	-	-	-	-	557	371	928	116
ወጊላ አበራ	-	-	-	-	552	368	920	115
ባዎ ለጃቶ	-	-	-	-	1104	736	1840	230
ዳርባ	-	-	-	-	293	195	488	61
አና ጤጉ	-	-	-	-	259	173	432	54
አና ለም	-	-	-	-	240	160	400	50
አምባርቶ ጊንባ	-	-	-	-	672	448	1120	140
በባ ጊንባ	-	-	-	-	720	480	1200	150
ከቢቶ	-	-	-	-	691	461	1152	144
ደነባ	-	-	-	-	701	467	1168	146
በቻ ሁሌ	-	-	-	-	1346	898	2244	280.5
ጃንቶ አቁላ	-	-	-	-	624	416	1040	130
ደአባ ከነጻ	-	-	-	-	910	606	1516	189.5
ታታ	-	-	-	-	1210	806	2016	252
አርበጃ	-	-	-	-	1320	880	2200	275
ባድቃ	-	-	-	-	758	506	1264	158
ደሉ አዳገቶ	-	-	-	-	864	576	1440	180
አላጌ ጊምቢቶ	-	-	-	-	905	603	1508	188.5
ታቸኛ ጊምቢቶ	-	-	-	-	329	219	548	68.5
ላይኛ ጊምቢቶ	-	-	-	-	437	291	728	91
ደዳ ባባጉ	-	-	-	-	425	283	708	88.5
ባምሃ ዎሲ	-	-	-	-	336	224	560	70
ገጽጽ	-	-	-	-	720	480	1200	150
ገጽጽ	-	-	-	-	730	486	1216	152
ፍቶ ገላቶ	-	-	-	-	914	610	1524	190.5
ፍባ ከነጻ	-	-	-	-	778	518	1296	162
ሃና ከነጻ	-	-	-	-	283	189	472	59
ገደሊቶ	-	-	-	-	586	390	976	122



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ተኩረት	የተኩረት ስም	የገንዘብ ለውጥ		የገንዘብ አይነት	የገንዘብ ደረጃ		የገንዘብ አይነት	የገንዘብ ደረጃ		የገንዘብ አይነት
		ወጪ	ገቢ		ወጪ	ገቢ				
31	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	533	355	888	111	4ኛ ደረጃ	4ኛ ደረጃ
32	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	406	270	576	84	5ኛ ደረጃ	5ኛ ደረጃ
33	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	250	166	416	52	6ኛ ደረጃ	6ኛ ደረጃ
34	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	194	130	324	40	7ኛ ደረጃ	7ኛ ደረጃ
35	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	480	320	800	100	8ኛ ደረጃ	8ኛ ደረጃ
36	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	374	250	524	70	9ኛ ደረጃ	9ኛ ደረጃ
37	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	369	224	560	70	10ኛ ደረጃ	10ኛ ደረጃ
38	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	289	859	2148	268	11ኛ ደረጃ	11ኛ ደረጃ
39	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	46	230	576	22	12ኛ ደረጃ	12ኛ ደረጃ
40	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	600	400	440	55	13ኛ ደረጃ	13ኛ ደረጃ
41	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	912	608	000	20	14ኛ ደረጃ	14ኛ ደረጃ
42	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	434	548	520	90	15ኛ ደረጃ	15ኛ ደረጃ
43	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	0	290	724	0	16ኛ ደረጃ	16ኛ ደረጃ
44	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	0	0	0	0	17ኛ ደረጃ	17ኛ ደረጃ
45	ደብዳቤ ስም	235	152	የገንዘብ	392	202	504	63	18ኛ ደረጃ	18ኛ ደረጃ
46	ደብዳቤ ስም	0	0	የገንዘብ	0	0	0	0	19ኛ ደረጃ	19ኛ ደረጃ
47	ደብዳቤ ስም	660	441	የገንዘብ	0	0	0	0	20ኛ ደረጃ	20ኛ ደረጃ
48	ደብዳቤ ስም	216	176	የገንዘብ	0	0	0	0	21ኛ ደረጃ	21ኛ ደረጃ
49	ደብዳቤ ስም	264	149	የገንዘብ	0	0	0	0	22ኛ ደረጃ	22ኛ ደረጃ
50	ደብዳቤ ስም	223	350	የገንዘብ	0	0	0	0	23ኛ ደረጃ	23ኛ ደረጃ
51	ደብዳቤ ስም	525	350	የገንዘብ	0	0	0	0	24ኛ ደረጃ	24ኛ ደረጃ
ጠቅላላ		2123	1417	የገንዘብ	3540	4425	29423	19613	49036	6129.5



## **Declaration**

I, the undersigned declare that this thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other University and that all sources of material used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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Yisehak Bekele

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as university advisor.

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Yohannes Aberra (PhD)