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***ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND
ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT.***

**An Assessment on the Practices and Challenges of
Urban Productive Safety Net Program in Addis Ababa city
Administration.**

By: Menen Melese

**A thesis submitted to the school of graduate studies of Addis Ababa
University in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of Masters of Art in Public Administration**

Advisor: Jemal Abagissa (PhD)

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Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies

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Signed by the Examining Committee

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External Examiner	Signature	Date
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Internal Examiner	Signature	Date

Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented or submitted partially or in full by any other person for a degree in any other university, and that all sources of materials used for the purpose of this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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Acronyms

CBT: Community Based Targeting

ETB: Ethiopian Birr

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

HH: Household

GoE: Government

GTP: Growth and Transformation Plan

HH: Household

Kebele or Werda: Lowest administrative district in Addis Ababa city Administration

KTC: - ketene targeting committee

Kifile Ketema: Sub city

MDG: Millennium Development Goals

MUDHO: Ministry of Urban Development and Housing

NSPP: National Social Protection Policy

PCU: project coordination Unit

PW: Public work

PIM: Program Implementation Manual

PMT: Proxy Means Test

PSNP Productive Safety Net Program

SSN: Social Safety Nets

SP: Social Protection

UPSNP: Urban Productive Safety Net Program

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

USD: US Dollar

WB: World Bank

WFP: World Food Program

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Abstract

In urban areas, poverty, food insecurity and vulnerability have been growing overtime and have never been addressed systematically until the design of urban productive safety net program. Since 2017, the program is being implemented in the largest 11 cities of the country (Addis Ababa, Harar, Gambela, Semera, Asosa, Mekelle, Dessie, Hawassa, Jigjiga, Dire Dawa and Adama). The first stage targets about 604,000 beneficiaries who are the poorest in these 11 cities. Given that urban poverty is concentrated in the capital city Addis Ababa, about three-quarters of the beneficiaries (around 400,000 people) would be from this city. The research study attempted to assess the effectiveness of the UPSNP in Addis Ababa city administration. Three sub cities with the highest poverty rate were purposive selected to identify the potential study participants from the study's target population. A total of 145 households were selected for the study. The data was collected using structured and semi structured questionnaires and interviews as well as secondary data. Descriptive statistics were employed to analyze the collected data. The finding shows that the program had a good start in establishing institutional and procedural arrangements. Also, in some extent the program had been implemented properly and improved the livelihood of the beneficiaries. To further improve the performance of the program, it is important to solve challenges in relation to targeting process, public work planning and procurement process.

Key words: Productive safety net program, food insecure households, urban Poverty, targeting, livelihood of beneficiaries

Chapter One: Introduction

1. Background of the study

Effective social protection services contribute to social cohesion and the achievement of broader national socio-economic development and security making growth more efficient and equitable. It addresses the imbalance by sex in access to basic social services and facilitates investment in human capital for poor households and communities (*Arup Banerji and Ugo Gentilini, 2013*)

Investing in social protection reduces the vulnerabilities of poor people to external shocks such as aggregate income shocks, instability in the price of essential commodities, and the effect of climate change. Financial resources that spent on social protection re-circulate in the economy enhancing demand and supply, thus, contributing to growth. Effective social protection contributes to social cohesion resulting in accelerated achievement of socio-economic development including improved security, sustained peace and greater social stability (FDRE-NSPP, 2012).

Social protection constitutes policies and programs that are designed to protect people against risk and vulnerabilities. In the face of shocks, such as natural disasters, rising food and fuel prices, loss of employment, and many other problems, social protection plays an important role in limiting the need for negative coping strategies (IEG, 2011).

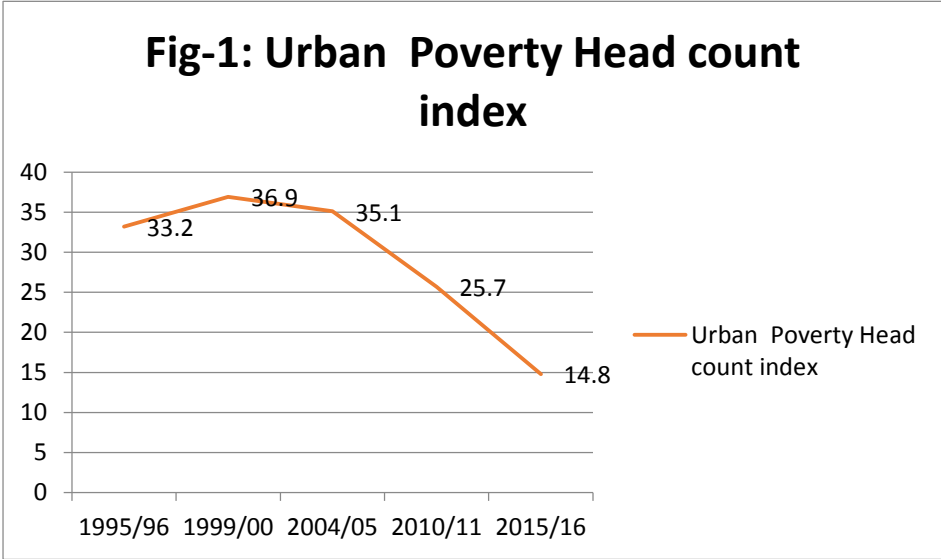
Adesina (2007:1) as cited in the African Union Social Policy Framework, 2008, defines social protection policy as:

“...the collective public efforts aimed at affecting and protecting the social well-being of the people within a given territory. Beyond immediate protection from social destitution, social policy might cover education and health care provision, habitat, food security, sanitation, guarantee some measure of labor market protection, and so on”.

The Ethiopian national social protection policy was ratified in March 2012. The policy puts strong emphasis on the need to expand social safety nets and livelihood and employment interventions in rural and urban areas. The policy also focuses on ensuring access to social services including micro insurance for the most vulnerable (PIM, 2016).

Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) is part of the national social protection policy. PSNP is explained in the policy as one of the food security programs designed to protect food insecure households through transfer of cash and food items during times of shocks such as drought and other natural hazards. The rural PSNP, which has been implemented since 2005, has demonstrated that safety nets are important tools for addressing chronic food insecurity (MoLSA, 2012).

Although Ethiopia remains predominantly rural, urbanization is taking place, and as Ethiopia urbanizes, poverty becomes more urban. In 2000, 11 percent of Ethiopia’s poor lived in cities, but this rose to 14 percent in 2011. The urban population reached 11.9 million by the last census in 2007 and was estimated to reach 16.7 million in 2014, with an average population growth rate of 3.8 percent. Urban population growth is expected to increase, with a tripling of the urban population expected by 2034 and 30 percent of the population in urban areas by 2028 (Ethiopia Urbanization Review, World Bank 2015).



Source; National Planning Commission (2017)

Urban poverty rates in Ethiopia are quite high, particularly in the large cities. The total national poverty head count in 2011 was 29.6 percent (30.4 percent in rural Ethiopia and 25.7 percent in urban areas). Poverty rates in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa were as high as 28.1 percent and 28.3 percent, respectively. The poverty gap index is estimated to be 8 percent in rural Ethiopia and 6.9 percent in urban Ethiopia. From 2005 to 2011, consumption growth was negative for the poorest 15 percent of the urban population and for the majority of households in Addis Ababa as wages did not increase to compensate households for the rising food prices that they faced. One-fifth of Ethiopia’s urban population lives in Addis Ababa and reducing poverty rates in this and other large urban centers is a key priority toward addressing poverty reduction in Ethiopia (PIM, 2016).

Food insecurity in urban settings is chronic and complex. The root causes of food insecurity in urban areas are: unsystematic rural-urban migration (that is urban rural migration not guided by economic indicators); lack of adequate employment opportunities; lack of integrated social protection for disadvantaged groups; underutilized potential of urban agriculture; lack of modern market exchange system; lack of efficient service delivery; lack of conducive working environment; poor solid and liquid waste management; and environmental, natural and man-made hazards .As a result, a significant number of people in urban areas are unemployed and underemployed and as a result, they are facing food insecurity and living in difficult circumstances. Moreover, the number of street dwellers, beggars, people with mental disorder, juvenile delinquency, disadvantaged groups and other victims of social problems and evils are increasing from time to time (PIM, 2016).

To tackle these problems within the framework of the national social protection policy, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDHo) has developed an Urban Food Security Strategy, which was approved by the government on May 8, 2015. The strategy aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line over a period of 10 years. The long-term program framework has an objective of reaching 4.7 million poor in all urban areas by implementing productive and predictable urban safety nets and complimentary livelihood interventions. It is envisaged that this will be achieved over a long-term period through a gradual roll-out plan of different phases starting with big cities having a population of over 100,000 people. (FDRE UPSNP, 2015).

In its first half of the project life span, going from 2016 until 2021. The first stage targets about 604,000 beneficiaries who are the poorest 12 percent and about 55 percent of people living below the poverty line in these 11 cities. Given that urban poverty is concentrated in the capital city Addis Ababa, about three-quarters of the beneficiaries (around 400,000 people) will be from this city. The program is envisioned as a three-phase graduation process. In the first year, beneficiaries will receive transfers conditioned on public works. A group of labor-constrained beneficiaries will also receive direct unconditioned cash support. In the second year, conditional transfers will continue and one beneficiary per household (including many youth) will receive livelihoods support comprising training and financial support to increase employability in wage and self -employment. In the third year, beneficiaries will have the option to continue to engage in public works to supplement their employment income and will receive coaching and mentoring services to strengthen their livelihood activities.

Since 2017, the program has been implementing in eleven cities named Addis Ababa, Adama, Assosa, Desie, ,Diredawa, Gambella Harar, Hawassa, Jigijiga, Mekele and Semera/logia and benefiting 190,000 people who live below poverty line in public work and direct support .However, the practice and

challenges of the program is not well studied before. The paper tries to assess the practice and challenges of UPSNP in Addis Ababa city administration.

2. Statement of the problem

Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program is the largest social protection program operating in sub-Saharan Africa except in South Africa. It operates in the rural parts of the country where food insecurity is prevalence. It provides transfers to the ultra-poor both in cash and in kind with cash priority principle. PSNP intends to improve food consumption of households, protecting asset level of beneficiaries and creating community level assets, among others. (Habtamu Ali Beshir, 2011)

Several empirical studies have been conducted to examine the effect of PSNP, on various households' welfare outcomes. Evidence from Alderman and Yemtsov (2012) shows that 62% of the households that participated in the PSNP avoided selling assets in states of food shortages, and 36% avoided using savings to buy food. In addition, they found that 23% of participants acquired new household assets, 46% used healthcare more, and 39% sent more children to school while 50% kept them in school longer.

Gilligan et al. (2006) tried to assess the impact of Productive Safety Nets Program together with the other food Security Program on different household economic situations by using Propensity Score Matching and Nearest Neighbor Matching. They find that access to the PSNP improves two measures of household food security: it reduces the likelihood that a household has very low caloric intake and it increases mean calorie availability. However, the study also came up with, relative to the control group; beneficiaries did not experience faster asset growth.

In addition to above Devereux et al. (2006) have done a paper on PSNP using cross sectional data set and by employing both qualitative and quantitative(both descriptive and econometric) analysis. The study identified that institutional structures for combined administrative and community targeting are in place in most areas (though not all), and are functioning with varying degrees of success. Some major misinterpretations and confusions in targeting during the first year have now been corrected. No systematic corruption or large-scale abuse of the targeting system was found.

Hence, urban productive safety net is new program it needs assessment and study to improve the performance of the program. As this program is not only new for Ethiopia but also for Africa, no analytical research has been done so far. Thus, to assess the following crucial issues are the fundamental reasons to conduct the study. i.e assessing the overall practices and challenges during the implementation of the program, problems that occur during beneficiaries selection(is the selection process is fair and

transparent), issues related to grievance handling during selection, implementation of the public work and its drawbacks and the Immediate effect on the living situation (economic and social issues) of the beneficiaries.

3. Objective of the study

General Objective: To assess the practice and challenges of UPSP in Addis Ababa city administration

Specific objectives:

- To assess the poverty status of beneficiary household members targeted under UPSP
- To assess the targeting criteria and process of the beneficiaries
- To assess effect of the Program on the Livelihood of Beneficiaries
- To identify the major problems facing in the implementation of the program

4. Research questions

The study tracked to answer the following research questions.

- What is the poverty status of individuals within households that supported by the UPSP intervention in Addis Ababa?
- Is the selection process of the beneficiaries done based on predetermined targeting criteria?
- What is the effect of the program on the livelihood of beneficiaries?
- What are major problems facing in the implementation of the program?

5. Significance of the study

Although the government of Ethiopia had fetched lots of experience from rural based PSNP, very limited demonstration was obtained from urban based interventions. World Food Program's (WFP) UHANFSP and USAID's Local Economy Development (LED) projects were the major commitments implemented to tackle urban poverty or food insecurity in very minimal parts of the country.

Hence, the study considered that assessing the effectiveness of UPSNP would have contribution on documenting lesson and leaving its drop to the continuous stream of knowledge building on the area of urban productive safety net intervention.

In addition, the researcher identified that there was no similar research done in Ethiopia on the study topic before; so that the study could be considered as a forerunner to serve as reference and also may initiate

further documentation. Findings of the study on the UPSP intervention towards household food security attainment in urban areas would be shared to government, nongovernment and other civil societies that had been taking commitment to curb food security and livelihood issues.

6. Scope of the study

UPSNP, the focus of the study, has been implementing in 11 cities of Ethiopia; however, due to resource (mainly time and money) and accessibility limitation the researcher limited the study to one of the 11 cities, Addis Ababa. The study was limited in assessing the effectiveness of the safety net program in terms of the changing the life of beneficiaries in terms of food security and income improvement, process of selection and challenges encountered in the implementation of the program.

7. Limitation of the Study

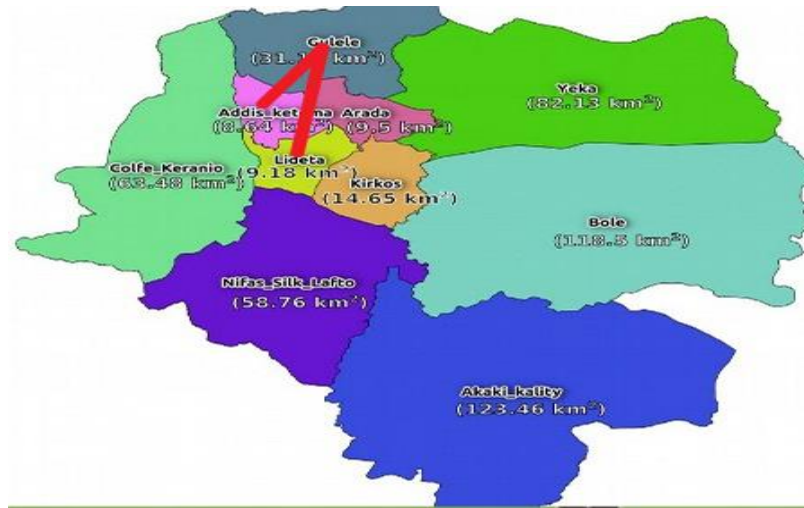
The study program focused on effectiveness of urban productive safety net intervention in Addis Ababa city administration. Hence this study was limited to Addis Ababa city administration the finding of the study would not represent performance of the program as whole; this may limit the generalization of the research finding to the entire program in Addis Ababa as well as other cities.

The other limitation of this study was unwillingness of respondents to some part of the questions. For example the questions related to the poverty level of the beneficiary before the program implementation would not answered properly because it might be related to the dignity of the respondents. In addition since the program had implemented for one year in the city this may make difficult to analyses the change brought by the program.

8. Back ground of the study program

Established in 1886 and with four million populations, Addis Ababa is one of the oldest and largest cities in Africa. At an average altitude of 2400 meters, it is also one of the highest. Hosting 30 percent of the urban population of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia and the diplomatic center of Africa, is one of the fastest growing cities on the continent. Its population has nearly doubled every decade. In 1984 the population was 1, 412, 575, in 1994 it was 2,112, 737, and it is currently thought to be 4 million. UNHABITAT estimates that this number will continue to rise, reaching 12 million in 2024.(UNHABITAT, 2008.)

Figure 2:- Map of Addis Ababa City Administration showing study area



Source: UN-HABITAT, 2008.

As of the latest 2007 population census conducted by the Ethiopian national statistics authorities, Addis Ababa has a total population of 2,739,551 urban and rural inhabitants. For the capital city 662,728 households were counted living in 628,984 housing units, which results in an average of 5.3 persons to a household. Although all Ethiopian ethnic groups are represented in Addis Ababa because it is the capital of the country, the largest groups include the Amhara (56.04%), Oromo (19.00%), Gurage (16.34%), Tigray (5.18%), Silt'e (2.94%), and Gamo (1.68%).

According to the 2007 national census, 98.64% of the housing units of Addis Ababa had access to safe drinking water, while 14.9% had flush toilets, 70.7% pit toilets (both ventilated and unventilated), and 14.3% had no toilet facilities. In 2014, there were 63 public toilets in the city, with plans to build more.^[35] Values for other reported common indicators of the standard of living for Addis Ababa as of 2005 include the following: 0.1% of the inhabitants fall into the lowest wealth quintile; adult literacy for men is 93.6% and for women 79.95%, the highest in the nation for both sexes; and the civic infant mortality rate is 45 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, which is less than the nationwide average of 77; at least half of these deaths occurred in the infants' first month of life. (Wikipedia, 2018)

The urban productive safety net program is designed for five years (2016/17-2020/21). It is targeting 11 major cities that include the two City Administrations (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa), and one major city/town from the nine regional states. In the first phase, 604,000 beneficiaries will be targeted through a gradual roll-out plan during a five-year period. Given the large size (75%) of Addis Ababa and the relatively high poverty rates it records, about three-quarters of the beneficiaries will be from Addis Ababa (PIM, 2016)

Table 1. Population, Poverty Rates, and Estimated Number of Beneficiaries, by City

City	Population Estimates (GoE, 2015)	Poverty Rate (HCES, 2010/11)	Adjusted Poverty Rates based on GTP Reporting (2012/13)	Estimated Number of People Below the Poverty Line	Estimated Number of Beneficiaries
Addis Ababa	3,195,000	0.28	0.24	766,800	415,923
Mekele	306,972	0.1	0.09	27,627	14,986
Assayita	25,144	0.13	0.11	2,766	1,500
Dessie	177,688	0.20	0.17	30,207	18,804
Adama	308,466	0.19	0.16	49,355	26,771
Jijiga	154,364	0.15	0.13	20,067	10,885
Asosa	43,204	0.19	0.16	6,913	3,750
Hawassa	284,426	0.25	0.22	62,574	33,941
Gambella	62,093	0.17	0.15	9,314	5,052
Harari	125,000	0.12	0.1	12,500	6,780
Dire Dawa	268,000	0.35	0.3	80,400	43,610
Total	5,039,336	–	–	1,072,982	582,000
Urban destitute not captured in population statistics				22,000	22,000
Total including destitute				1,094,982	604,000

Sources: Ministry of Urban Development and Housing 2015; HCES 2010/11; and Progress report on the GTP 2012/13, Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey 2014, Central Statistical Agency

Operational Definition of Terms

Food security: All people at all times having both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life (Ministry of Agriculture, 2010).

Safety nets: Refer to noncontributory transfer programs targeted in some way to the poor or vulnerable (Grosh et al. 2008). Safety nets aim to increase households' consumption either directly or through substitution effects of basic commodities and essential services.

PIM: Refers to Urban productive safety net project implementation manual

Targeting: Refers to identifying the right beneficiaries of the program

PMT: - Refers to conducted to verify whether the program selected the right poor or not

Organization of the Paper

This thesis is organized into five chapters. Following the introduction in chapter one, relevant literatures are reviewed and presented in chapter two. Chapter three presents the research method, data sources and data types, and the analytical tools. Chapter details the results and discussion. Finally, chapter five presents conclusion, recommendations and social work implications of the study.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

2.1 Concept of Social safety net

Social safety nets are defined as non-contributory transfers provided to people vulnerable to or living in poverty and other forms of deprivation. These transfers can be provided by governments in-kind, or through cash or vouchers; they can be directly targeted to identified categories of the poor, or provided universally with an aim to including the poor; and they can be provided “conditionally” (in exchange for the recipients’ “socially good” behavior) or unconditionally. Social safety nets are only one component of broader social protection systems that aim to mitigate risk and poverty, which also include insurance-related interventions (such as health insurance and pensions) and a range of labor-oriented programs. (Banerji and Gentilini, 2013)

Social safety nets are key ingredients for sustained and inclusive economic growth. Social safety nets are productive investments, especially for countries that have large numbers of poor people who are then allowed to make productive investments. Indeed, they can contribute to national economic growth in a number of ways, including by accumulating human capital (e.g., by bolstering child cognitive development, school attainments and future labor productivity), helping to manage risks (e.g., by allowing people to seize higher-income livelihood opportunities), addressing some market failures (e.g., through building infrastructure that connect markets; and cash based programs that that generate local market multipliers), and reducing inequality in opportunity. (Banerji and Gentilini, 2013)

2.1.1 Different Types of Safety Nets

Safety net programs are diverse. Two dimensions of safety net programs are particularly important: conditionality and transfer type. Conditionality occurs when assistance is contingent on specific behaviors, such as school attendance or work on public infrastructure projects, intended to help reduce poverty and vulnerability over the long term. (Morgan Ruelle and Marc Rockmore, 2011)

Conditional safety nets often aim to increase participation in education and healthcare systems to promote the long-term economic security of beneficiaries and the productivity of household and community assets in the future. Conditionality has drawbacks. First, vulnerable households may not include members able to meet behavioral requirements (e.g., school-age children or able-bodied adults). Second, conditionality requires costly monitoring to ensure that beneficiaries comply with program requirements. Third, as the

size of the safety increases (“scales up”) it places increased demands on the government’s administrative capacity. (Morgan Ruelle and Marc Rockmore, 2011)

Safety net programs provide cash, near-cash (e.g., vouchers), in-kind transfers (e.g., food), or some combination to vulnerable households. Cash transfers are typically less expensive to administer than other types. Cash transfers allow recipients to determine the best use of their benefits, which may not coincide with those desired by their government. On the other hand, inflation diminishes the purchasing power of cash transfers, which may also be ineffective if markets cannot provide an adequate supply of food, such as during a regional food shortage. Near-cash transfers are vouchers or coupons that recipients can exchange for specific goods or services. (Morgan Ruelle and Marc Rockmore, 2011)

2.1.2 Criteria for selecting effective safety net program

The choice of the most cost-effective program should be the result of informed decision-making processes around objectives, capacity and eligibility. Given that well-designed social safety nets can deliver on a large number of desirable socio-economic objectives, clearly identifying these objectives are critical.

- If the objective is pure *poverty or inequality reduction*, unconditional cash transfers targeted to the poor may be the most straightforward instrument, though targeting methods, as described below, will play a role in efficacy. Alternatively, if the objective is to address skewed levels of poverty for a specific demographic group, there can be more focused transfers – such as child allowances, widows’ allowances, and social pensions and, for the working poor or the seasonally poor, self-targeted public works programs.
- If the challenge is to *increase household demand for children’s human capital (education, health, nutrition)*, then cash transfers are often the most powerful instrument, often as CCTs with conditions or co-responsibilities of households aimed towards the specific gap . In general, evidence shows that both CCTs and unconditional transfers are effective instruments for human capital development, with CCTs having more power but being more resource-intensive: in the realm of education, preliminary systematic reviews show that the likelihood of children being in school increases by 41 percent with CCTs and by 23 percent with unconditional cash transfers; but CCTs entail higher costs in the range of 14 to 27 percent of total program costs
- If the intended objective is to *provide temporary employment to poor households and build assets*, and then public works programs might be considered – provided that people are physically able to work and that technical capacity is available for program implementation. More recently, there is increasing attention to the “public works plus” model that integrates safety net with other.

2.2 Effectiveness of Targeting

Targeting' can be defined as any mechanism that identifies individuals who are eligible to receive support from a programme, and screens out the ineligible. Conversely, a 'universal' programme (e.g. a general food price subsidy) is accessible to all citizens and residents in a country. Whether social protection programmes should be targeted or universal is a long-running debate, as is the discussion– based on a limited evidence base – about how to target most accurately and cost-effectively. (HLPE, 2012.)

There are at least three powerful reasons for targeting. First is to achieve the programme objectives – if a cash transfer programme aims to reduce food insecurity, it makes sense to transfer cash only to food insecure people. Second is the pragmatic argument that policy-makers always face budget constraints, so maximizing the impacts of public spending requires targeting limited resources where they are most needed. Third is a political or ideological imperative for redistributive equity – transferring resources from rich to poor reduces inequality and is welfare-enhancing. (HLPE, 2012.)

There are also several powerful arguments against targeting. Firstly, targeting inevitably introduces two types of errors: **inclusion error** or 'leakages' – transferring resources to ineligible or non-needy people, which is inefficient and costly because it wastes resources – and **exclusion error** or 'under coverage' failing to transfer resources to eligible people, which is inequitable and can even have fatal consequences (HLPE, 2012.).

Targeting effectiveness should take account:-

Administrative costs describe the actual spending on identifying eligible beneficiaries and screening out the ineligible.

Private costs of targeting refer to the expense and time that applicants incur in registering for a programme, including transport costs and queuing time. If these 'access' costs are too high they can unintentionally exclude eligible individuals

Social costs arise from the separation of communities into 'beneficiaries' and 'non beneficiaries', which could undermine social cohesion and social capital – beneficiaries might be stigmatized and non-beneficiaries might be envious and resentful. Public transfers could also 'crowd out' private transfers, eroding informal community support systems based on social networks.

Political costs of targeting were succinctly articulated by Amartya Sen, who wrote: "Benefits meant exclusively for the poor often end up being poor benefits" (Sen 1995: 14), meaning that universal programmes generate broader political support than narrowly targeted transfers for the poorest. Another risk is that the targeting process could

become politicized, either to channel resources such as food aid to government supporters or to buy the political support of opponents.

According to Morgan Ruelle and Marc Rockmore, (2011), Safety net administrators need some way of identifying, enrolling, and monitoring program beneficiaries. This process, known as “targeting”, can be conducted in many ways. The most common way to determine if individuals and households are eligible is by means or proxy means testing. These tests rely on either direct measurement of household income, expenses, and assets or by indicators of these values. These tests are usually conducted by a social worker or other government employee. In other cases, community-based targeting relies on a community group (e.g., village elders) to make decisions about who receives benefits based on local definitions of need and welfare. Other programs rely on self-selection; in these cases, the conditionality or type of transfer offered is chosen so as to only attract poor or vulnerable individuals or households, such as by requiring manual labor for a sub-market wage rate. Other targeting approaches include: Geographical area – everyone in a remote or drought-prone region; Categorical (demographic) targeting (Gender, ethnic and age groups) - women, children, elderly or historically disadvantaged minorities;

Targeting approaches associated with poverty generally focus on households, and use criteria of (low) income, expenditure, consumption and assets; whilst social categorical targeting focuses on whether individuals belong to a specific social or demographic group (older people, disabled people, women, children, disadvantaged tribal or ethnic groups, etc). Typically, poverty targeting involves criteria that are continuous variables whilst social categorical involves more easily observable dichotomous indicators (i.e. people are either part of a social category young, old, male, female, etc – or they are not). Geographical targeting selects different districts or villages or regions – often on the basis of poverty data where poverty is known to be chronic, or on the basis of other criteria (such as proneness to earthquakes, flooding etc where natural disasters are common and poverty may be more transitory. (ODI, 2009)

According to UK’s Department for International Development (DFID, 2009), if social transfers are to achieve their objectives, getting the targeting approach right is crucial. The most common targeting choices that low income countries face are constrained by both financial and technical capacity. Resources for social transfer programmes are limited and compete with other public expenditure requirements. There is an underlying trade-off between maximizing coverage across a population where poverty is generalized, and providing social transfers at a meaningful level i.e. a level at which they can have a real impact on the welfare of targeted individuals and households. This has significant implications for targeting. A principal challenge in making good choices about an income poverty targeting approach

is the lack of data available about the characteristics of the poorest households and how these differ from other households across the poverty and vulnerability distribution.

Banerji and Gentilini (2013), in their research paper pointed out that identifying the population in need of social safety nets is closely connected to choosing the appropriate targeting method. In this regard, evidence shows that the appropriateness of methods is context specific and may include a combination of techniques. Program performance is also affected by calibrating design nuances, such as determining the right transfer size, duration, frequency, delivery, location, timing and recipient within the household. Especially when programs are food security-oriented, the choice of the type of safety net transfers whether cash, food or voucher-based is also important. In this regard, evidence shows that appropriateness depends on whether nutrition is a core objective, the functioning of markets, implementation capacities, gender and other factors.

2.3 Impacts of social safety nets

Social safety nets are currently available to individuals and families in 131 developing and emerging countries. The expansion of programs in social protection has experienced a paradigm shift (sometimes referred to as the “quiet revolution”²), with at scale safety net programs expanding at a rate of around two country per year. Social safety nets are being implemented on a national scale in 98 countries today, up from just 72 in 2000. In addition, some 33 countries are experimenting with innovative pilot initiatives, 22 of which are in Sub-Saharan Africa. (Banerji and Gentilini,2013)

Among social safety nets, the number of countries with conditional cash transfers (CCT) programs increased ten-fold, from three in 1997 to over thirty in 2008. Unconditional cash transfers are also increasingly popular, including in the form of non-contributory (social) pensions. East Asia is the region with the highest population participation rate for social pensions (7 percent of population), while the rate declines to 3 percent for Latin America and Caribbean and to 0.3 percent for Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, there are also at least 368 million children benefiting from school feeding programs. In lower-middle income countries (LMICs), 49 percent of primary-school children have access to school feeding, while in low-income countries (LICs). Similarly, public works programs have also expanded remarkably, especially in LICs. As an aggregate conservative estimate, over 60 million beneficiaries participate in public works in eight countries (Banerji and Gentilini,2013)

Yet, large sections of the world’s population remain uncovered by social safety nets. Only about 27 percent of the world’s population has access to social safety nets. In low-income countries (LICs), 87.5 percent of households are not supported by any form of public social transfer; such percentage declines to

nearly 70 percent for middle income countries (MICs). Geographically, households in Sub-Saharan Africa are the least covered: in that region, only 17.2 percent of the population benefits from social safety nets, compared to about 20 percent in the Middle-East and North Africa and 23.7 percent in South Asia. Coverage slightly increases in Latin America and Caribbean (27.8 percent), East Asia and Pacific (31 percent) and East and Central Europe (33.3 percent) (Banerji and Gentilini, 2013)

Social safety nets are among the best-evaluated interventions in development, including based on experimental and other robust evaluation techniques. For instance, a comprehensive report by the Independent Evaluation Group of the World Bank concluded that evidence on social safety nets is “... richer than most other areas of social policy” and that “... each intervention has positive impacts on the original objectives set out in the programs (Banerji and Gentilini ,2013)

According to Barrientos and Scott (2008), the literature on microfinance and micro-credit institutions also documents the difficulties involved in reaching the poorest households. In this situation, there are two ways in which social transfers could help lift credit constraints for poor and poorest households. Firstly, social transfers, provided that they are regular and reliable, can encourage small scale saving and investment providing another route to lowering credit constraints². Secondly, social transfers could prove more effective, in combination with other interventions, in enabling access to credit. The author argued that the beneficiaries of transfers can obtain credit access from institutions by showing the card (it can be identity card) that identifies the individual as a beneficiary of a given transfer (ibid). Thus in this case the condition that the poor are among the beneficiaries of transfers is serving as collateral.

On the other hand, the theoretical and empirical literature finds that insurance markets seldom reach those in poverty, with the implication that they remain insufficiently protected (Dercon, 2005; Jalan and Ravallion, 1999, cited in Barrientos and Scott (2008)). Insufficient insurance protection has damaging effects on the ability of the poor and their households to exit poverty and benefit from economic opportunity. Insecurity leads to inefficient use of resources by those in poverty (Barrientos, 2007). It, for example, reduces growth opportunities by forcing rural poor households to opt for low-risk/low-return crops and production methods (Morduch, 1995). Insecurity also forces poor households to holding liquid but less productive assets (Dercon, 2003). It also leads to distortions in inter-temporal resource allocation, forcing a focus on current consumption in preference to investment. This is typically the case when households withdraw children from school or economies' on health care in response to crises. In the absence of security, responding to short term shocks can lead to poverty persistence. Thus Regular and reliable social transfers can improve household security, firstly through supplementing household income,

and therefore improving the impact of consumption shocks; and secondly through integrating insurance features protecting consumption, assets and investment (Barrientos and Scott, 2008).

Social transfers can also mitigate the adverse effects of policy change, such as agricultural liberalization. Social transfers can be designed so as to improve insurance protection, enabling recipients to engage in higher-risk, higher-return investment. For example, in Maharashtra, India, the insurance provided under the Employment Guarantee Scheme enabled farmers to plant high yield crops, rather than the low-yield, drought-resistant varieties used elsewhere (ibid).

When poor people encounter shocks, they suffer from the direct effect of poverty and hunger making them less productive and less able to earn a living. They are also forced to employ negative coping strategies such as reducing food consumption, selling productive assets, and removing children from school (Barret, 2001). These strategies further diminish their asset base and make them more vulnerable to the next shock, which leads them to further worse condition. This vicious cycle is referred to as poverty trap.

It is difficult for the poor to escape the poverty trap unaided. They require a combination of development activities complemented by social protection transfers such as safety nets (Yadete, 2008). We can also find similar argument from Barrett, C. B. and McPeak, J. G., (2003) which is redistributive programs may only be effective in achieving sustainable, long-term reductions in chronic poverty when complemented by safety nets. Many people may exit chronic poverty due to pro-poor transfer policies, but new ones will enter chronic poverty just as quickly in the absence of effective safety nets and households teetering on the edge of chronic poverty will choose risk management strategies that predictably fail to stimulate asset and income growth. At a minimum, effective safety nets should block pathways into poverty (Barrett, C. B. and McPeak, J. G., 2003).

Safety nets differ from other anti-poverty interventions in their focus on the prior position of the target group. Specifically, safety nets are concerned with vulnerability rather than chronic poverty. While chronically poor individuals are unable to maintain a minimum living standard with the resources at their disposal, vulnerable individuals may be above the poverty line initially, but face livelihood risks that could drop them below the line without an intervening safety net to cushion their fall (Devereux, 2002).

In a different analysis of poverty trap we found the discussion of Carter and Barrett (2007) which will help us to conceptualize productive safety net program as a particular form of social safety net program. They identify a critical asset threshold around which behavior bifurcates. Below the threshold lie those who are ruined who can do no better in expectation than hang on and whose pathways out of persistent

poverty are blocked. By contrast, those above the threshold can be expected to invest productively, accumulate and advance. The bifurcation of behavior at the asset threshold creates divergent longer-term prospects and thus of welfare status for those above and below the threshold. Following Zimmerman and Carter (2003), Carter and Barrett label this critical threshold the Micawber Threshold (Carter and Barrett, 2007).

From a social protection perspective, the Micawber threshold is important because it implies that temporary shocks can have permanent adverse consequences for those knocked below the threshold. Other households, who do not fall below the threshold, can be expected to recover fully from an objectively similar shock. These trapped agents suffer exclusion from the social and market mechanisms that mediate access to capital and insurance. If people could freely borrow to build up their stock of productive assets or insure themselves against their assets falling below the threshold, they would and there would be no discrete bifurcation of behavior around a particular threshold (ibid).

Barrett, Carter and Ikegami (2007), cited in Carter and Barrett (2007), explore the impact of a standard humanitarian assistance regime in which aid resources provide minimal transfers targeted to those most in need so as to ensure some minimum level of current consumption. They show how over time random events can steadily push ever greater numbers of people below the critical asset threshold, leading to ever increasing numbers of poor people and a corresponding —relief trap for development assistance in which a fixed budget becomes increasingly absorbed by the demands of humanitarian response. Their results showed that an ever larger fraction of the international aid budget is consumed by emergency relief.

Given their simulation results Barrett, Carter and Ikegami then ask whether a more effective social protection program can be built up using the notion of a —productive social safety net A productive social safety net is staked out at the Micawber threshold, as a first priority transferring resources to households that would otherwise fall below the threshold and be expected to collapse into the poverty trap. Such a safety net is productive in the sense that it maintains households' stock of productive assets, enabling them to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, viably rebuilding assets and moving ahead over time. In BCI's numerical analysis, modest productive safety net transfers in the wake of shocks generate large social returns in terms of increased future production and a far smaller subpopulation of persistently poor households.

There is much variation in the meaning and scope of public works programs (also known as workfare programs) across countries. The term public works often creates the impression that the program is a government-run program to create jobs. Public works programs typically provide short-term employment at low wages for unskilled and semi-skilled workers on labor-intensive projects such as road construction

and maintenance, irrigation infrastructure, reforestation, and soil conservation. Public works programs are now viewed as a means of providing income support to the poor in critical times rather than as a way of getting the unemployed back into the labor market. Public workfare programs are relevant for all risk-prone countries and for the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia particularly because of the program's considerable potential for helping the poor to cope with the co-variate risks associated with climatic and systemic shocks (Subbarao, 2003).

The impact of social safety net program is not delimited at house hold level. It has also community level or local economy impact. At the local economy level, social safety nets have the capacity to counter constraints on productivity and growth. In areas with high poverty incidence, household income growth can be constrained by community level factors, such as the absence of adequate infrastructure or the scarcity of liquidity and local trade. Public works programmes (social safety nets conditional on labor supply) could in principle have an impact on both these factors, by transferring income to households and thus enhancing liquidity and upgrading available infrastructure (Barrientos and Scott, 2008). It also appears that well-designed workfare programs do have the potential to confer significant social gains. For example, India's Maharastra Employment Guarantee Scheme was designed to encourage the participation of women (Subbarao, 2003).

On the contrary of what has been said above there are some literatures which argue that social safety net programs in general or productive safety net programs in particular have adverse economy effects. This is because they have negative impact on labor supply and saving and also they may crowd out private transfers to the beneficiaries. To the side of labor supply, standard economics predicts a decline in labour supply among beneficiary households as a response to the transfer. In as much as households value activities outside paid work, a rise in income is likely to lead to rising demand for all valuable goods, including non-work activities (leisure). Given the time constraint the increase in leisure will decrease the labor supply. It also can be seen in another way round that there will be labor substitution among different jobs. There are some safety net programs that require labor as a condition to transfer cash or kind payment to the poor. This may force the households to substitute the labor for agricultural activity to the public work. The result is low agricultural output which is undesirable consequence of social safety net program.

With regard to crowding out effect of safety nets on private transfers, literatures like Heemskerk et al. (2004), Maitraa, and Ranjan (2002), Rubio and Soloaga (2003), and Dercon (2002), say public safety net crowd out private transfers and that of informal risk sharing arrangements. In the poor societies there are several risk sharing arrangements and clubs that the poor households engaged with. Thus among those

who are in the group or in the arrangement if one household is vulnerable to a given shock, the other members will share the risk. However, Dercon (2002) argued that some households covered by the safety net may have incentives to leave their informal risk-sharing arrangements, leaving other households less protected. As a result of the safety net, then, some households may be made more vulnerable. This may be considered as a specific type of crowding out.

2.4 Empirical Evidence

2.4.1 The Social and Economic Impact of Social Safety Net in Latin America

Washburn et al. (2000) used randomization technique of impact evaluation method and discussed the impact of PROGRESA, which is one of social safety net program in Mexico. And they concluded that the PROGRESA program appears to have sizeable and significant effects on the consumption of beneficiary households. Like the above research the study by Skoufias, (2001) found that consumption of PROGRESA households is higher when compared with comparable control households.

Skoufias et al. (2008) also evaluated the impact of in kind and cash transfer on consumption in rural Mexico by using difference and in difference method. The results from their paper show that approximately two years later the transfer has a large and positive impact on total and food consumption. There are no differences in the size of the effect of transfer in cash versus transfers in-kind on consumption which is unlike to Wheeler et al. (2010) study of PSNP. The study also says that the transfer, irrespective of type, does not affect overall participation in labor market activities but induces beneficiary households to switch their labor allocation from agricultural to nonagricultural activities. This may lead to reduction in agricultural output. Most importantly, the analysis finds that the program leads to a significant reduction in poverty.

Apart from consumption and poverty and regarding on crowding out/ in analysis the study by Rubio and Soloaga, (2003) used panel data with approximately 26,000 households to evaluate the impact of PROGRESA and they found no evidence of government transfers having an impact on private transfers. This means no crowding out effect of social safety net. If we look the impact of safety net in another country of Latin America other than Mexico, we found the study by Armando Barrientos, (2003). The author, in his analysis of impact of noncontributory pensions on poverty, he found that Poverty headcount would be 4.2 percent higher for the Brazil if pension income is removed and there are no off-setting changes. In addition he also arrived to a finding that the poverty gap would be 40 percent larger for the Brazil sample if pension income is removed and there are no off-setting changes.

Furthermore a multivariate analysis of the impact of non-contributory pension programmes on the probability of members of a household being poor finds that belonging to a household with a pension recipient reduces this probability by 18 percent for the Brazil sample (Barrientos, 2003). De Janvry,(2006), on the other hand, evaluated the impact of Bolsa Escola program on schooling which is another program in Brazil. The Results of the study shows that the bolsas were not targeted at children with lower pre-program performance in school attendance. In spite of this, the authors find that the CCT had a very strong impact on continuity in school attendance, inducing a 7.8 percentage points decline in drop out. As far as the disincentive effect of social safety net on labor supply in Latin America is concerned, Alzúa et al. (2010), by applying difference –in- difference method, studied the effect of welfare programs of Mexico’s PROGRESA, Nicaragua’s Red de Protección Social (RPS) and Honduras’Programa de Asignación Familiar (PRAF) on work incentives and the labor supply of adults. They found that negative but small and non-significant effects of the programs on the employment of adults, no reallocation of labor between agricultural and other sectors, and a reduction in hours worked by adults in eligible households in RPS. They say that the programs did not imply major disincentives to work, despite substantial transfers.

2.4.2 The Social and Economic Impacts of Social Safety Net in Africa

Devereux, (2002) assessed the impact of three social safety-net interventions in Southern Africa – namely- cash transfers in Namibia (social pensions) and Mozambique (cash payments to urban destitute), and public works in Zambia. The research, by using descriptive statistics and by 28 reviewing different researches on these areas, identified different poverty and other economic and social outcomes of these income transfers.

The research reviewed Low et al. (1998) which found that the number of beneficiary households living in absolute poverty had fallen from 71% to 65% as a result of GAPVU. The article discussed also that in western Zambia, where 86% of farming households survive below the poverty line, differential cash-for-work earnings by district resulted in differentiated poverty impacts by providing empirical evidences. When the programme ended in 1997, the proportion of participating households still below the poverty line had fallen to 74% in Kalabo District, was approximately equal to the provincial average at 86% in Mongu District, but remained at an extremely high 97% in Lukulu District, indicating that higher income transfers made the greatest difference to economic well-being in Kalabo. The Zambian case provides evidence against the labor substitution arguments. Many cash-for work participants used their income to hire labour to plough or weed their fields. This behavior had a number of positive features. Firstly, it provided income to a second group of workers a significant multiplier effect. Secondly, since many hirers were women and many laborers were men, this freed women from the most demanding farming tasks. Thirdly, if investment in labor and other inputs increased as a direct result of cash-for-work income,

agricultural output might have risen rather than fallen (Devereux, 2002). This result is an interesting result for those who fear social safety nets would result a reduction in agricultural production.

Maitraa, and Ranjan (2002) used household level data from South Africa and employed econometric method to examine the behavioral and welfare impacts of private and public transfers. Their results show that crowding out of private transfers as a result of the introduction of public pensions holds only for poor households and not for the non-poor. This result is similar with the result of the study by Rubio and Soloaga, (2003) in Mexico. They also found that both private transfers and public pensions significantly reduce poverty but private transfers have a larger impact on expenditure patterns. In South Africa we can also find a similar conclusion with above regarding impact public transfers on welfare from the study of Armando Barrientos, (2003). In his analysis of impact of non-contributory pensions on poverty, he found that Poverty headcount would be 2.8 percent higher for the South Africa sample if pension income is removed and there are no off-setting changes. The poverty gap would be 81 percent larger for the South Africa sample if pension income is removed and there are no off-setting changes.

In Malawi the study by Miller et al. (2010) employed both descriptive and econometric techniques of difference-in-differences estimates to analyze the impact of this cash transfer on household food security or welfare. They also used separate regression models to examine, for instance, the differential impact of the transfer depending upon the gender of the household head. The results from this study show that intervention households in Malawi allocated 62% of total expenditures to food purchases. The study also pointed that, although the evaluation was 30 relatively short-term in length, conducted over the course of one year, recipients were able to reach what they reported as an acceptable level of food security. According to the authors by end line, 13% of intervention versus 81% of comparison households reported that food consumption was less than enough. On average, cash recipients consumed a variety and adequate amount of foods per day, without experiencing many days of food shortages, which is in striking contrast to the comparison group.

2.4.3 Safety net program in Ethiopia

2.4.3.1 Rural Productive Safety Net Program

Gilligan et al. (2006) tried to assess the impact of Productive Safety Nets Program together with the other food Security Program on different household economic situations by using Propensity Score Matching and Nearest Neighbor Matching. They find that access to the PSNP improves two measures of household food security: it reduces the likelihood that a household has very low caloric intake and it increases mean calorie availability. However, the study also came up with, relative to the control group; beneficiaries did

not experience faster asset growth. But the work tried to assess the impact of the program one year after the onset of the program using cross sectional data. Similarly the study by Alemtsehay Aberra et al. (2006) find that the PSNP, unlike to Vietnam's safety net program which is discussed by Walle, (2003), is (now) reaching the poor. This is an interesting finding that the paper came up with regarding the targeting of the program.

The study identified that institutional structures for combined administrative and community targeting are in place in most areas (though not all), and are functioning with varying degrees of success. Some major misinterpretations and confusions in targeting during the first year have now been corrected. No systematic corruption or large-scale abuse of the targeting system was found. In addition to above Devereux et al. (2006) have done a paper on PSNP using cross sectional data set and by employing both qualitative and quantitative(both descriptive and econometric) analysis. The study pointed the following findings among others. In line with the PSNP targeting issue the study says that the PSNP was well targeted, using labour constraints as targeting criteria.

The study found that participation in Public Works leads to a moderate reduction in agricultural labor hours on average for boys age 6-16 years and a reduction in domestic labor hours for younger boys age 6-10 years. The paper also pointed that Boys in households receiving more regular transfers (at least 90 birr per member) show large increases in school attendance rates and, at the younger age, a significant reduction in total hours worked. Furthermore the paper also noticed that younger girls experience worse outcomes, with lower school attendance on average and increases in child labor in households participating in PW and the OFSP. Whereas older girls benefit, with a reduction in labor hours on average and an increase in school attendance in households receiving larger transfers. Thus, all the three studies, Aberra et al. (2006), Devereux et al. (2006) and Hoddinott et al. (2009), have the same problems as the work of Gilligan et.al (2006) because they tried to assess the impact of the program one year after the onset of the program using cross sectional data. But Devereux, et al (2006) says that the literature on cash transfer programmes indicates that impacts will not accrue in the short-term and thus to fully and rigorously evaluate the PSNP, longitudinal data is needed

2.4.3.2 Urban Productive safety net program in Ethiopia

The National Food Security Strategy, Which Previously focused on mainly on rural communities, does not address the unique issues involved in the urban context. A closer look at the development activities in Ethiopia's urban centers shows that, urban food security issues: Are not addressed in an integrated and consistent manner, and appropriate organizational systems, legal frameworks and operational procedures are not in place to lead the urban food security effort in a coordinated, consistent and transparent fashion.

Apart from serving as reliable market outlets for the increasing agricultural produce from rural areas, urban centers will provide adequate infrastructure and services as well as food lest they slow down the growth already being achieved and that is anticipated to be achieved by the fledging manufacturing sector

As stated earlier, the Central Statistics Agency has estimated that Ethiopia's urban population has reached 18.7 million and will continue to grow at the rate of 5.2% per year. The actual level of development exhibits significant differences across urban centers, the extent of complexity of the problems faced by their residents. The problem of food insecurity in the country is deep-rooted and the main reasons include: the lack of industriousness, weak market linkages, lack of developmental good governance, poor dietary habits, inappropriate attitudes to work, inadequate provision of social support, and limited use of family planning services. (Urban food security strategy,2015)

Within the framework of the NSPP, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDHo) has developed an Urban Food Security Strategy, which was approved by the government on May 8, 2015. The strategy aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line over a period of 10 years. The long-term program framework has an objective of reaching 4.7 million poor in all urban areas by implementing productive and predictable urban safety nets and complimentary livelihood interventions. It is envisaged that this will be achieved over a long-term period through a gradual roll-out plan of different phases starting with big cities having a population of over 100,000 people.(PIM,2015)

The program is jointly funded by the World Bank and Ethiopian government for the first five-year phase of the government program and is targeting 11 major cities, Addis Ababa and one city from each region (Adama, Assayita, Asosa, Dessie, Dire Dawa, Gambella, Hawassa, Harari, Jijiga, and Mekele). In the first phase, 604,000 beneficiaries (the poorest 12 percent and about 55 percent of people living below the poverty line in these 11 cities) will be targeted through a gradual roll-out plan during a five-year period. Given the large size of Addis Ababa and the relatively high poverty rates it records, about three-quarters of the beneficiaries will be from Addis Ababa.

The program has two components to address food security problems of the beneficiaries who are living below poverty line. The first component is safety net support which supports the delivery of a predictable, timely, and productive safety net through conditional and unconditional cash transfers. Conditional transfers require participation in PW which can range from small-scale infrastructure to urban greenery development and environmental and other services. This group constitutes an estimated 84 percent of total program beneficiaries. Unconditional transfers targets persons who for various reasons are unable to perform work (for example, the chronically ill, the elderly, people with disabilities, and the urban

destitute. The second component:- Livelihood Services which is dedicated to facilitate graduation from the program and promote moving out of poverty. The target groups for these interventions are individuals in households receiving conditional transfers who desire more and higher-paid work and a few numbers of beneficiaries who have a business skill directly involve in livelihood activities

Program beneficiaries are identified through a combination of geographic targeting, community based targeting, proxy means tests and self-selection. The UPSNP is inherently a geographically targeted program in that it operates only in selected cities/towns in Ethiopia. .(PIM,2015)

General and specific objectives of the program

General Objective

The Urban Food Security Strategy's general objective is to minimize and eventually abolish the poverty that is affecting households who are living below the poverty line by creating sufficient job-opportunities in their localities

Specific objective

- 1. Ensuring food security for the poorest of the poor** by increasing their daily income and making income consistent by reorienting unsupportive attitudes about work and instilling entrepreneurial thinking in society.
- 2. Enabling jobless persons and those close to being socially vulnerable to be productively engaged** within their own localities by helping them to help themselves become self-reliant and actively participants in national economic development.
- 3. Establishing a system to assist orphans and those children from low income families** so that they do not abandon their education due to shortage of food. (Urban productive safety net starategy,2015)

UPSNP Principles

- 1. Goal oriented:** all activities and interventions are geared towards the goal of reducing urban food insecurity and vulnerability.
- 2. Strategic based:** interventions are aligned with Government's policies, strategies and programs so as to create synergy and accelerate poverty reduction.
- 3. Fair and transparent:** UPSNP planning, targeting, implementation and other processes shall be fair and transparent. .

- 4. Non-discrimination:** All program beneficiaries are treated equally. The PIM makes sure that there are no practices of treating one person or group of people less fairly or less well than other people or groups.
- 5. Timely, predictable and appropriate transfers:** Transfers can be considered predictable if UPSNP clients have timely knowledge of their eligibility for the program, and they know the amount of transfer they will receive well in advance. A transfer is timely if (i) it is provided to clients before or at the time during the year when they need it most; (ii) A timely transfer also it should be done according to a planned transfer schedule. A transfer is appropriate if it meets the needs of households.
- 6. Integration with local sustainable development plans:** UPSNP plans are integrated into wider development plans of City and woredas/kebeles administrations.
- 7. Gender equity:** The UPSNP is designed to respond to the unique needs, interests and capabilities of men and women to ensure that they benefit equally from the program. This is done by promoting the participation of both men and women in UPSNP decision-making structures and responding to women's responsibility for both productive and reproductive work and the differential access of female-headed households to resources. (UPSNP PIM, 2015)

Components urban productive safety net program

Component 1: Conditional cash transfers

Conditional transfers will require participation in PW which could range from small-scale infrastructure to provision of beneficial services to communities in urban areas including child care, home care for the elderly and people affected by HIV/AIDS and other chronic illnesses, and preparation of food for workers that are absent in urban areas.

In the case of beneficiaries receiving conditional transfers, the daily transfer amount (wage rate) is determined taking into account the market wage rate for unskilled labor, the availability of individuals to undertake their co-responsibilities, and market prices of basic food commodities. Accordingly, a daily transfer rate of ETB 60 (US\$2.91 equivalent based on the current exchange rate) per person per day will be used at the start of the program. This will be reviewed on an annual basis and adjustments will be made as necessary depending on the specific food price situation of each city. The 2015 market wage rate for those with primary and some secondary education (education level of target beneficiary group) converges at around ETB 50 (2015 prices) per day¹ (excluding the construction sector in which wages are

70 percent higher), but a higher rate of ETB 60 is chosen to take into account expected inflation between 2015 and the program's start in 2016. Each eligible urban household will be able to work for up to four members of the household and will be entitled to a transfer over 12 months by providing labor to access PW (PIM, 2015).

Unconditional cash transfers.

Unconditional transfers will target persons who for various reasons are unable to perform work (for example, the chronically ill, the elderly, people with disabilities, and urban destitute). The urban destitute include the target group who do not have access to a sustainable livelihood, and often resort to begging or illicit activities to make a living. Physical and mental health problems affect many in this group. Some in this group are very young—children who have run away from homes in rural areas. The unconditional transfer beneficiaries will make up 16 percent of total project beneficiaries. Unconditional transfer beneficiaries will receive ETB 170 per person a month (US\$8.25 equivalent) or ETB 2,040 per year (about US\$100 equivalent) which will lift about 48 percent of those in this group out of poverty. These are the poor without homes that live on the street or in temporary shelters. The needs of this group are vast and complex. In addition to financial support that can be provided through transfers, they need housing, healthcare, and psycho-emotional counseling services. In this regard, it is estimated that a support of ETB 600 per person per month (about US\$29 equivalent) for 12 months and an additional 30 percent overhead cost for the provision of this services will be required(PIM, 2016).

Component 2: Livelihood Services

This component will support interventions that will facilitate graduation from the program and promote moving out of poverty. The targets of these interventions are selected individuals in poor households receiving conditional transfers who desire increased access to quality work. This beneficiary group moves between unemployment, marginal self-employment, and low-wage employment. At any point in time, it is estimated that half of these beneficiaries are unemployed or underemployed wage workers; a quarter are in marginal self-employment; and a quarter are in full-time low-wage employment. One individual per household can receive this support which will result in a total of 188,000 individuals eligible under this component. The individual will be selected by the household. Sectors where employment is likely to be encouraged are agro processing, garment manufacturing, retail trade, repair, construction, and urban agriculture (PIM, 2015).

Table2. Categories of Urban Poor

Group	Percent of Beneficiary Population
1. Urban destitute	2.7
2. Disabled and elderly with limited family support	6.6
3. Individuals living in households who need more work	41.7
4. Individuals living in households, in marginal self-employment	23.8
5. Individuals living in households, in low-wage employment	24.6

Source: PIM, 2016

Program Exit/Graduation

It is the basic principle of the program that beneficiaries should not develop dependency on transfers. One way to operationalize this principle is to encourage and facilitate the process of graduation. Graduation involve a re-targeting exercise using the community based target mechanism and means testing as a verification that households have sufficient assets to exit from the program. As a design each beneficiary will have to stay in the program for at least 3 years anyway.

Self-Graduation - Self-graduation occurs when a beneficiary voluntarily withdraws from the program. This may occur if beneficiary determine that their time and labor are better used engaging in non-program income generation activities than in public works activities. However, self-graduation must occur on a completely voluntary basis and not due to urging on any level from program officials. Predicting the Likely Graduation Rate - A Graduation Prediction System should be designed to support the assessment of likely graduation rates to predict the likely graduation rate. Encouraging savings will be designed to facilitate the graduation mechanism to self-employment in the livelihood activities. The program provides more intensive income support to beneficiaries by providing access to more days of public works during the first year and then gradually letting them have more time for livelihood support. Analysis suggests that, on average, 2,000 Birr from the first year's transfers can be saved after all consumption needs have been met, if the full entitlement of days is worked within a family. Therefore, the beneficiaries expected to graduate from the program within three years. In order to graduate from the public work the beneficiaries are expected to take all skill development trainings that will enable them to gain different skills and submission of feasible business plan in climbing the graduation ladder to more regular

employment and sustained livelihoods. Moreover, clients should save not less than 20% of their earnings (PIM, 2016).

Beneficiaries of the Program

The UPNSP will focus on the poorest section of the society living below poverty line, including:-

- a) (Poorest of the poor) households living below the poverty line
- b) Street dwellers
- c) Beggars
- d) Prostitutes
- e) Unemployed section of the society
- f) People with disabilities
- g) People suffering from mental disorder
- h) Drug addicted
- i) The elderly
- j) Young children with no support

Specific Targeting Criteria

This section indicates the criteria that are to be used by the CBT process to help identify eligible candidates for the UPSNP program. The effectiveness of the CBT process will be based on this assessment. In general, UPSNP beneficiaries will be selected based on the following basic criteria:

- a) Households living below the poverty line and categorized as poorest of the poor (relative to others)
- b) Permanently resided in UPSNP ketena/village at least for the last 6 months and proved by the community development committee and eligibility confirmed by the community/village council/KEC
- c) Households that are not benefiting from other long-term and predictable governmental and non-governmental relief and rehabilitation programs.

As per the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) data, the poorest sections of the society depict the following features:

- Large family size (often debatable as large families usually have more able bodied persons who can earn income for the family)

- Low educational level of the head of the household
- Poor housing condition and household items ownership
- Malnourished members

However, households should be compared based on their current and tangible consumption poverty and not using the above features.

Households are targeted for the **Public Works Scheme** if only the household is living below the poverty line and in more severe poverty condition than other households and has one or more able bodied member who can engage in the public works. The following targeting criteria will be applied:

- a) Households with able-bodied members (between age range of 18-60 years old) living below the poverty line and poorer than other households
- b) Willing to participate in the program
- c) Up to four household members in a family can benefit from the public work component. Should a mother in the household be pregnant or gave birth to a baby, she will continue receiving the same transfer she was getting before her pregnancy without the need to participate in public works from third month from conceiving to twelve months after delivery. She will be required to submit medical certificate from a prenatal care service provider.
- d) In the case of temporary illness and injury, they can substitute, if there is, any able-bodied household member; if not they continue receiving the same benefit and return back to participation after the end of the sick leave.

Geographic Targeting

UPSNP will be targeted at urban areas, only in selected cities and towns in Ethiopia. Cities and towns are selected based on their high incidence of poverty and regional representation. Within each city/town, poverty classifications are made for woredas/kebeles with low poverty level (less than 20 %), moderate poverty level (between 20-40%) and high poverty level (40% poverty and above). The first year of the program will focus on woredas/kebeles with high poverty level, integrating low poverty level kebeles thereafter. Since not all high/medium poverty level kebeles can be integrated into the program within the first year, a process of randomization will take place where some high/medium poverty level kebeles will be integrated in Year 1, and the remaining high/medium poverty level kebeles will be integrated in Year 2. The rationale for randomization is to ensure fairness in selection and remove any doubts that political

links have not biased the selection process. Moreover, the process will allow to objectively measure the effectiveness of UPSNP cash transfer on both high and medium poor kebeles.

Priority within the first two years will be given to woredas/kebeles classified with high/medium poverty rates, followed by low poverty level kebeles in the third year. Certain exceptions are maintained: in some cities with no high/medium level poverty kebeles such as Semera, Mekele and Assosa, the kebeles will be incorporated into UPSNP within the first year. Other cities with a huge volume of high/medium poverty level kebeles that cannot all be integrated within the first two years will be incorporated into UPNSP in Year 3 along with the remaining low level poverty kebeles.

The criteria for targeting towns/cities are:

- Poverty status of the city (25%)
- Population size (20%)
- Joblessness rate (20%)
- Level of vulnerability and social problems (10%)
- Towns' development level (10%)
- Towns' readiness to implement the program (10%) and
- Immigration rate (5%)

The criteria for targeting Ketenas are:

- Number of HHs living below the poverty line (25%)
- No of unemployed people (20%)
- No of people exposed to various social problems (15%)
- Villages/localities exposed to informal employments (10%)
- Villages/localities vulnerable to natural and man-made calamities (10%)
- Availability of other development programs (8%)
- Infrastructure and social service coverage (6%)
- Condition of housing (6%)

Community-Based Targeting (CBT)

Once high/medium poor kebeles have been identified, the UPSNP will use existing community structures at the ketena level to develop Ketena Targeting Committees (KTCs). These committees will be responsible for ensuring that all households living in the ketena are accounted for and will rank the households based on certain eligibility criteria and household characteristics. Accordingly, the poorest

households in the ketenas will be targeted. This list should get approval from the residents before it becomes final.

The criteria for targeting households are:

- Households living in extreme poverty in comparison to others;
- Households that lived in the ketena for at least six months; and
- The household should not be benefiting from other long-term and predictable governmental or NGO programs

Proxy Means Test (PMT)

A proxy means test (PMT) is a survey questionnaire composed of a series of objectively verifiable questions that can estimate household consumption and poverty. The PMT will be applied following the CBT process as a verification tool. The PMT will only be applied to a sample of households within the CBT ranking, mainly households that are immediately below the beneficiary threshold of the 12% of poorest households, and those immediately above this beneficiary threshold. Households that were ranked outside of the CBT but have a PMT score are among the poorest 12% of households and will be included into the program. Households that are ranked within the CBT, but have a PMT score above the poorest 12% of households will be reviewed and discussed by the KTC and Woreda administrative structures. It is learned from the first round targeting process that the PMT indicators should focus on consumption/income poverty than asset poverty (like ownership of HH equipment) and adjusted to match the CBT criteria.

Categorical Targeting

Once household beneficiaries have been identified, households will be classified using the targeting criteria to determine if they are eligible for the Permanent Direct Support (unconditional cash transfer) or the Public Works Component (conditional cash transfer).

Self-Targeting

Once households are found to be eligible for the UPSNP categories of public works, direct support or livelihood, they will have the choice to participate in the program.

UPSNP Targeting Process

This section explains the step-by-step process of how the targeting process should take place. As mentioned earlier, the UPSNP targeting will be done through a combination of methods. The first method

will be through *geographic targeting*. Select cities and towns with a high incidence of poverty for inclusion into the UPSNP during phase I.

Within the cities, poverty classifications will be made using both the 2011 poverty maps and the woreda/kebele checklist which will identify any changes to poverty levels, migration patterns and boundary changes since the 2007 census. Kebeles/Woredas will be classified as low level poverty (incidence of poverty is 20% or below), moderate poverty level (between 20-40% incidence in poverty) and high poverty (40% and above). Based on these classifications, the UPSNP will randomly select the poorest and moderately poor kebeles/woredas to roll-out during the first 2 years of the program, expanding into the low poverty kebeles in year 3. *Note that random selection of woredas/kebeles from all sub cities is not encouraged as it may affect the possibility of giving priority for the poorest woredas/kebeles and households.* The specific steps for area/beneficiary targeting are as follows:

Step 1: Community/Ketena Targeting Committee or Community/Ketena Care Coalitions, consisting of 9 members of which 4 are women, are established (or strengthened where they exist) in each community for ease of decision-making (see the detail in section 5 below).

The Kebele/woreda personnel and social workers are tasked with making the community more sensitized to UPSNP and to the eligibility/targeting criteria to ensure a common understanding.

Step 2: The poorest woredas/kebeles are selected for the first year of implementation using the 2011 within-city poverty maps. The current population of each woreda/kebele and the 2011 poverty rate is used to determine the number of target beneficiaries in each woreda/ kebele.

Step 3: Ketena Targeting Committees rank households from poorest to richest. *The list is made public after PMT result.*

Step 4: Kebele/woreda personnel and social workers oversee the community targeting process in the kebele/woreda. This involves (i) assigning the indicative number of beneficiaries across the ketenas in the respective kebeles/woredas²; (ii) sensitizing and awareness creating campaigns about the program in general and eligibility/targeting criteria in particular;

Step 5: Lists of registered households and members are updated to take into account any recent changes, and an additional list of unregistered members or households is developed containing those that have been residing in the woreda/ kebele for at least six months since the targeting process began.

Step 6: UPSNP and PCU, at sub-City, level provide technical support to woreda/kebele/ketena targeting committees in capacity building, awareness creation, creating important structures, staffing and fulfilling office facilities.

Step 7: The woreda office provides information to an independent data collection agency contracted by the program that works with UPSNP staff to sample households. The PMT will be sampled on approximately 10 % of households that fall just below and above the CBT's cut-off point. Based on data collected, a PMT poverty score is calculated for sampled households. Households that were ranked amongst the poorest through the CBT, but have a PMT score above 12% of the poorest households, will be reviewed and discussed. Households that were not ranked among the poorest but have a PMT score among the 12 % poorest households will be eligible for the program. All non-sampled households on the beneficiary list remain eligible for the program.

Step 8: Households whose classification as beneficiary or non-beneficiary is questionable will be reviewed by woreda officials, program staff, and the Ketena Targeting Committee and a final decision is made. The final list of proposed beneficiaries will be made public.

Step 9: For all eligible households, categorical targeting will be used to determine who is eligible for conditional (84%) and unconditional transfers (16%). Those who are eligible for the conditional transfers decide whether they want to participate in PW, given the wages paid in return for PW, and they register. They can also decide the number of days they want to work per month; five days per beneficiary being the maximum number of days of participation;

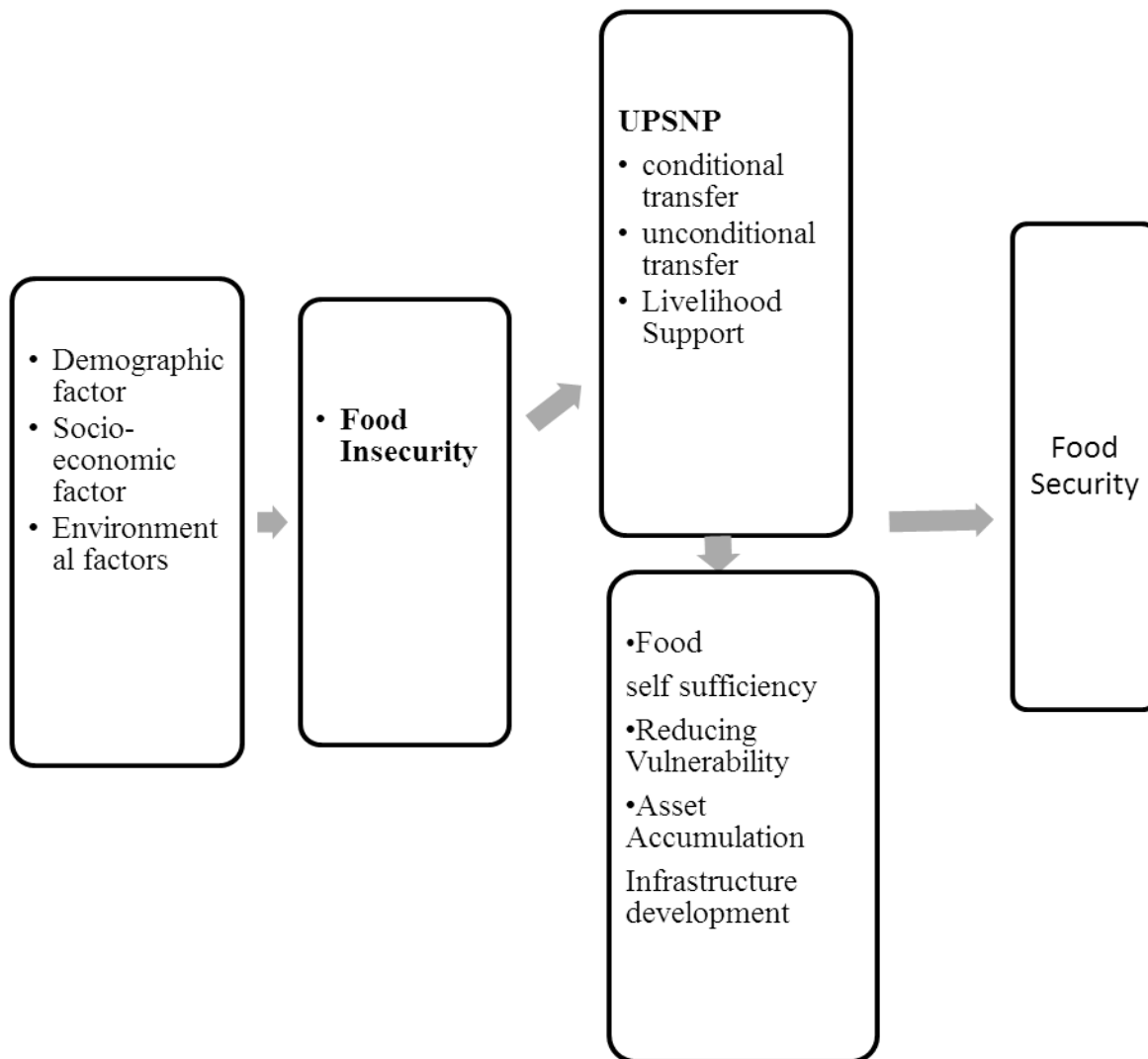
Step 10: Those eligible for permanent unconditional transfers who would like to receive these transfers register and provide verification of their age and/ or of their disability or chronic illness that prevents them from participating in public works.

Step 11: Households eligible for temporary unconditional transfers are identified by the social worker and presented to Ketena Targeting Committee for consideration. They should present prenatal follow up or medical certificate confirming their case.

Step 12: This list will include only people who live together as a family and with permanent address. Others like street dwellers, addicts (mentally ill) and mobile commercial sex workers that do not have permanent address will be targeted separately by skilled professionals, with a lot of experience, in tracking and identifying these individuals.

Step 13: A Ketena/Kebele/Woreda Appeals Committee receive and review appeals lodged on targeting decisions

Figure3 .Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter focused on research design, target population, sampling procedures, data collection and source of data and data analysis instruments. To conduct this study, the following major activities were performed.

3.1 Research Design

There are three types of research design, namely; exploratory (which emphasizes discovery of new ideas), descriptive (concerned with determining the frequency with which an event occurs or relationship between variables) and analytical (this is concerned with determining the cause and effect relationships). The study used descriptive research design to assess the practice and challenges of urban productive safety net program. The method used for this research is mixed method because the researcher believes that both qualitative and quantitative research methods help best understand the research problem. The concept of mixing different methods originated in 1959 when Campbell and Fisk used multi methods to study the validity of psychological traits. The researcher bases the inquiry on the assumption that collecting different types of data best provides an understanding of a research problem. The study begins with a survey in order to generalize results to a population and in a second phase focuses on qualitative, open-ended interviews to collect detailed views from participants (John, 2003).

Mixed methods research begins with the assumption that investigators, gather evidence based on the nature of the question. Social inquiry is targeted toward various sources and many levels that influence a given problem; for example policies, organizations and families. Quantitative methods are ideal for measuring prevalence of known phenomena including inferences of causality. Qualitative methods allow for identification of previously unknown processes, explanations of why and how phenomena occur. Mixed methods research, then, is more than simply collecting qualitative data from interviews, or collecting multiple forms of qualitative evidence or multiple types of quantitative evidence((Pasick et al., 2009).

First, the researcher gathered data from program beneficiaries of three Weredas through quantitative approach and using structured survey questionnaire. Later on, the qualitative part; key informant interview with food security official and personal observation was held in the end.

3.2 Study Population

The population of this study was only beneficiary's urban productive safety net program in Addis Ababa city administration. The population of this study did not include all beneficiaries in Addis Ababa due to limitation of resources such as time and money. According to Addis Ababa food security agency report, in 2017 there are about 36,341 households who were benefiting from the program in public work and direct support package.

The study focused on the beneficiaries of public work package because the beneficiaries of conditional cash transfer must participate in productive activities which range from small scale infrastructure to provision of beneficial services to communities in urban areas.

Accordingly, the currently active **36,341** households became the actual study population to undergo the sample size determination.

Table 3. Study population

S.no	Sub City	Male house holds	Female House hold	Total
1.	Addis Ketema	1845	4795	6640
2.	AkakiKality	1006	1911	2917
3.	Arada	578	1598	2176
4.	Bole	62	195	257
5.	Gulele	1350	3722	5072
6.	Kirkos	1442	3246	4688
7.	KolefeKeranio	692	2149	2841
8.	Lideta	1329	4063	5392
9.	Nifas Silk Lafto	539	1910	2449
10.	Yeka	815	3094	3909
	Grand Total	9658	26683	36,341

Source: 2017 report of food security agency of Addis Ababa

3.3 Sampling technique and sample size

3.3.1 Sampling technique

According to the program implementation manual 2016, UPSNP will be targeted at urban areas, only in selected cities and towns in Ethiopia. Cities and towns are selected based on their high incidence of poverty and regional representation. Within each city/town, poverty classifications are made for

woredas/kebeles with low poverty level (less than 20 %), moderate poverty level (between 20-40%) and high poverty level (40% poverty and above).

The focus of the study was beneficiary's urban productive safety net program in Addis Ababa city administration. The study used purposive sampling technique. Three sub- cities namely Lideta, Gullele and Addis ketema were purposely selected based on the poverty rate of the sub-cities. From those 3 sub-cities 3 woreda were selected through simple random sampling.

3.3.2 Sample Size

According to Kothari C (2004), the size of sample should neither be excessively large, nor too small. It should be optimum. An optimum sample is one which fulfills the requirements of representativeness, and reliability. An optimum sample is one which fulfills the requirements of representativeness, and reliability. The principal considerations in the selection of the sample respondents included the following:

- a) Resource and time constraints of the study: because getting fund to finance the study project is almost impossible and the research fund provided by the researcher is not enough to study large sample size. In addition since the duration of the field work would be about 5 days it is not possible to have large size sample.
- b) Accessibility and ease of management.

Beneficiaries were listed based on the following characteristics.

1. Female headed households
2. Male headed households

The total population of the beneficiaries in the three woreds were 1,581. The overall sample size determined by formula adopted from Cohen. The researcher used a level of significance of (a) 0.05 and a margin of error (E) of 5%. Z_{α} is a value from the normal distribution related to and representing the confidence level (equal to 1.96 for 95% confidence). Using these inputs and the standard sample size calculation formula, the sample size calculated for this study is 145.

a) $N_0 = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}$

b) $n = \frac{N_0}{1 + N_0 - 1/N}$

Where: N_0 - desired sample size when population size is $> 10,000$

n - Desired sample size when population size is $< 10,000$

$Z_{\alpha/2}$ - Value of standard score at a desired confidence limit (in this case 95% i.e. 1.96)

p- Intended proportion of the population to be included in the sample (assumed to be 0.1 in this case; because of limitation of time & budget this would provide the minimum sample size).

$q=1-p$ (0.9 in this case)

N= size of total population

D=error margin (0.05 in this case 95% confidence interval)

$No = Z_{\alpha/2}^2 pq / d^2$

$= (1.96)^2 * (0.1)(0.9) / (0.05)^2$

=138

$n = No / (1 + No - 1 / N)$

$= 138 / (1 + (138 - 1) / 1581)$

=138.087 =138

Non-respondent 5% total sample size was 145

Representative samples were arranged from three woredas based on proportionate stratified sampling. In proportionate stratified sampling, the number of elements allocated to the various strata is proportional to the representation of the strata in the target population. That is, the size of the sample drawn from each stratum is proportional to the relative size of that stratum in the target population.

Table 4. Sample size

S.No	Sub City	Wereda	Male house holds	Female House hold	Total	sample size
1.	Addis Ketema	05	130	345	475	44
2.	Gulele	04	88	426	514	47
3.	Lideta	02	151	441	592	54
Grand Total			369	1,212	1,581	145

Source 2017 report

3.4 Data Sources

Qualitative and quantitative data collected for analysis in a way to complement each other. The study deployed both primary and secondary sources of data.

Primary data were collected by observation, interview and questioner. The majority of the questions began with a series of closed ended questions, with boxes to tick or scales to rank, and including few of open-ended questions for a more detailed response. A key informant interview questions were also developed for discussion with job creation and food security officials and KTC members.

Secondary /documentary/ sources: conducted on various UPSNP studies, E-books and internet web sites.

3.5 Data collection method and instrument design

Data collection instruments that were applied to capture required data for the dissertation are described as followed.

Questionnaire: Qualitative and quantitative data were gathered by structured and semi-structured questionnaire. Structured questionnaires were be used to gather information on one hundred fourty five households that were selected in the Weredas. The purpose of qualitative data was used to understand the experiences, to obtain detail information on UPSNP services, alternative livelihoods, and challenges related to achieving the program.

Key informant interview schedule: This tool was used to acquire qualitative information through structured and open interview schedule with relevant experts and officials of Federal urban job creation and food security agency officials, project coordinators and wereda officials. The food security officer at the Wereda level is engaged with activities such as targeting, coordination and other tasks related to UPSNP.

Observation checklist: Important and remarkable contexts and observations obtained during completing individual questionnaires with sampled respondents were recorded by the data collectors. It was contributed for the enrichment of study findings analysis and write-up and also to produce success case stories.

3.6 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The study has only considered male and female above the age of 18 years who are beneficiaries of the program for 6 (six) month and above. The reason is, beneficiaries who enrolled for less than six month in the program are not necessary expected to provide reliable information about the benefits gained from the program.

3.7 Data analysis

The collected data using questionnaire decoded into a software application of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) of version 20 for carrying out detailed summaries to make it ready for results, discussion, analysis and interpretation. The data gathered during the survey have been analyzed using word descriptions, tables, percentages, graphs and diagrams as appropriate.

Chapter Four: Data Presentation and Analysis

The main purpose of this study was to assess the effectiveness of urban productive safety net intervention towards food security and poverty reduction in Addis Ababa city. To this end, three Wordas, were selected from three sub cities with highest beneficiaries of the program. Data was gathered from 145 household respondents using structured and semi structured questionnaire. In addition, a key informant interview was conducted with urban job creation and food security officials.

Thus, data gathered from respondents were presented using descriptive statistic with tables, graphs and pictorial presentations. Results were further elaborated and explained. Data gathered from survey questionnaire was analyzed through using statistical packages for social science (SPSS) version 20 software.

4.1 Descriptive analysis of household characteristics

Table 5 Profiles of respondents categorized by Gender, Age and Education status

Variable	Addis ketema sub city	Gulele sub city	Lideta sub city	Total	%
	woreda 05	woreda 04	woreda 3		
Gender					
Male	12	16	11	39	27
Female	33	31	43	106	73
Age of head					
Below 25	2	3	4	9	6.4
25-40	21	21	25	68	46.7
40-60	16	18	19	53	36.3
above 61	5	4	6	15	10.4
Education of head					
no education	16	19	22	57	39.3
Meseret timhirte (campaign)	5	7	9	21	14.5
completed primary and high school	20	17	23	60	41.4
certificate, diploma and degree	3	1	3	7	4.8

Source: own survey result

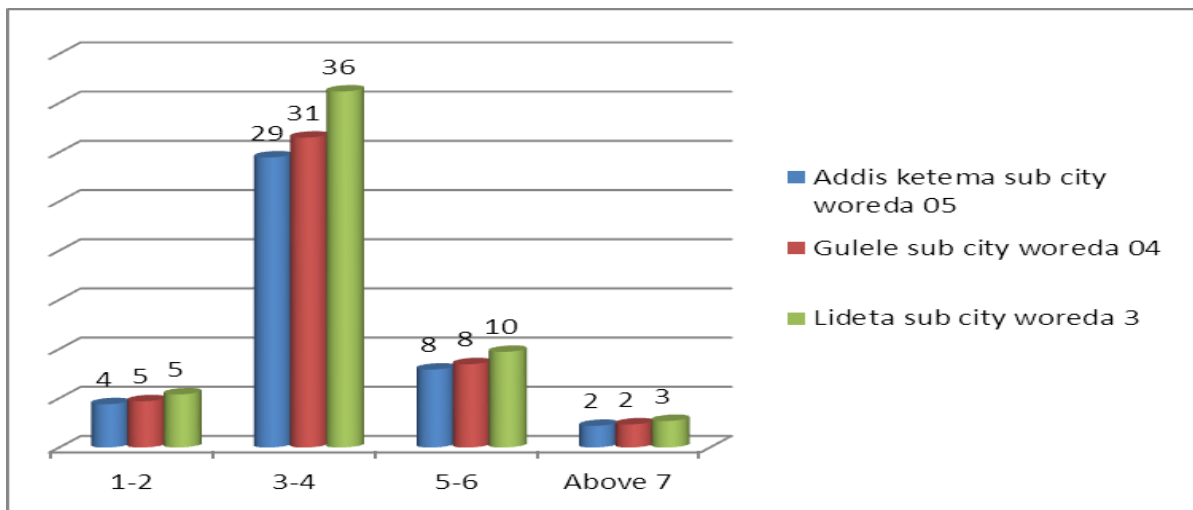
Table5 .represents the sample surveyed in three sub-cities of Addis Ababa. The names of purposely selected wereda/district are Addis ketema sub city wereda 05, Gulele sub city wereda 04 and lideta sub city wereda 02. Out of 145 sampled respondents 73.3% were female. When comparing to the actual

number of urban productive safety net beneficiaries of Addis ababa city administration constituted about 80% from the total beneficiaries (2017 annual report). It also complies with the project implementation manual targets 70% beneficiaries of the program is women. Thus, the sample showed good representation of the total population in terms of gender.

Regarding the age 25-40 years age constituted 47.7% of the sample respondents. The other 36.3% and 10% of respondents are in the range of 40-60 and above 60 years of age respectively. The remaining 6% respondents are below age 25. Thus, the majority of respondents who are economically active.

Nearly 40% of the respondents have no education. About 11% of the respondents have got education through literacy campaign (Meseret timhirte), they are able to read and write. The other 44% of the respondents completed their primary and high school education. The remaining few (0.05%) respondents have certificate, diploma and degree. It would be logical to expect such illiterate and at low educational levels were living in poverty and slum condition in urban society (Gobeze, 2006).

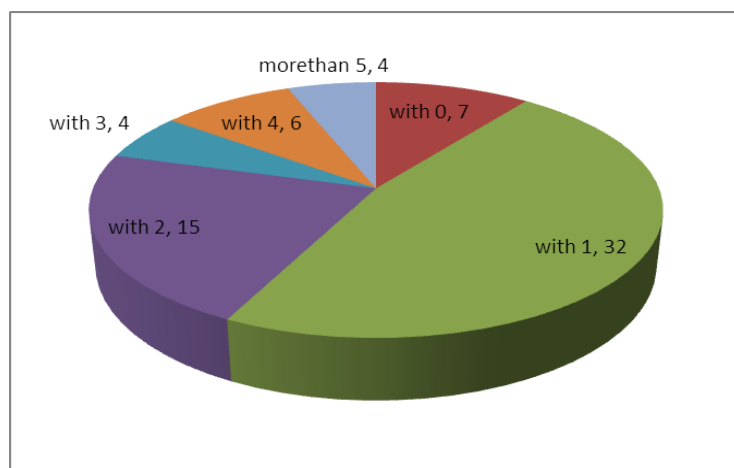
Figure 4. Family size of sampled respondents



Source: own survey result

The study investigated that 77.14% of the sampled respondents have three to four family members. 18% of the respondent households have four to six children. Only 4.86% of the respondent households have above 7 children.

Figure5. Dependent members of households



Those who are under 18 age years old accounts for nearly half of the total household size. This survey result is consistent with national survey and previous living standard and measurement studies (ERSS2011). The size of children under 18 years can be also taken as an indicator of dependency.

4.2 Poverty status of beneficiaries

The objective of UPSNP is to minimize and eventually abolish the poverty that is affecting households who are living below the poverty line by creating sufficient job-opportunities in their localities. Thus, the beneficiaries of the program should be people who live below poverty line. Poverty lines are cut-off points separating the poor from the non-poor. Lesser income earning per day per person from the cutoff point, which set at 1.90 USD by World Bank in October 2015, considered as being poor or living under extreme poverty.

Table 5 shows that 44.23% households are making their livelihood through retail trading followed by 35.7% cleaning and janitorial service. The remaining 19% and 1% of households are making their livelihood through daily laborer and casual work. Wellbeing and household income are highly correlated.

Table 6 Source of Income

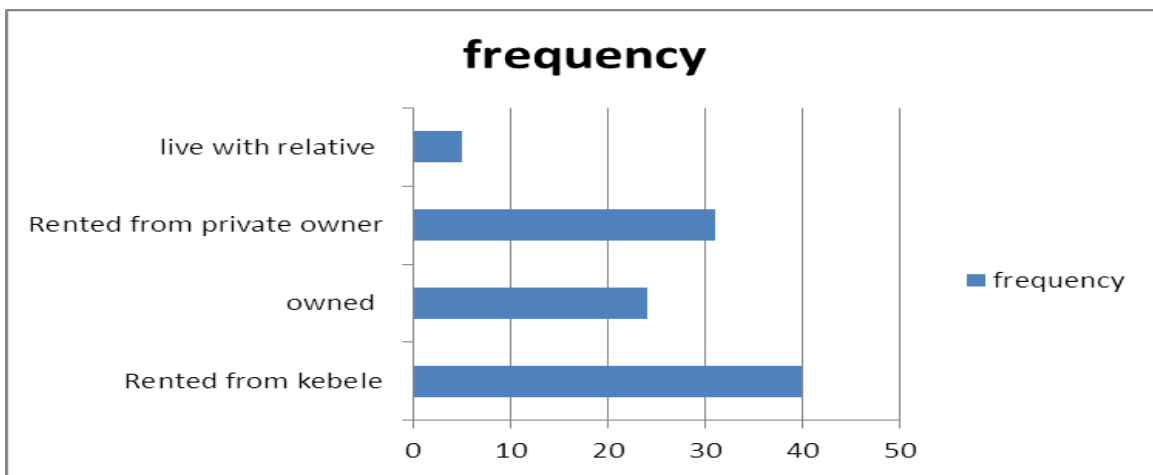
source of income	Addis ketema sub city	Gulele sub city	Lideta sub city
	woreda 05	woreda 04	woreda 3
retail trading	19.4	20.7	23.8
cleaning and janitorial	16.3	17.4	20.0
daily laborer	8.4	8.9	10.3
casual work	0.4	0.5	0.5

Source: own survey result

The survey result show that Household level monthly earnings from different employment related income. The highest monthly average earnings of the household from different employment is ETB 1015.3. The lowest is ETB 155.4

Housing ownership of the surveyed sample respondents shows that 40% of them rented from kebele, 24 % of respondents owned their own house and 31 % rented from private owners. The remaining 7% of respondents live with their relatives.

Figure 6: Housing ownership of sampled respondents



Source: own survey result

The amount of money spent on basic necessities is an important indicator of welfare. According to OECD(OECD,2017), household spending is the amount of final consumption expenditure made by resident households to meet their everyday needs, such as :food ,clothing ,housing(rent)energy ,transport ,durable goods, health cost, leisure and miscellaneous services. The study investigated that 67.22% of the respondents spend their income in food related expenditure and 23% of income expenditure on non-durable (housing rent, cleaning material, transport and water). The remaining 10 % of sample respondents income expenditure on durable good

The research triangulated the targeting process with the poverty status of the beneficiaries; the targeted beneficiaries have low income, low asset ownership and high food consumption .Thus, the study confirms the beneficiaries targeted fairly.

4.3 The effectiveness of the targeting criteria and process

Targeting is the most important milestone in the safety net program and needs to be done carefully and methodically. If targeting wrong it means either those who are entitled to benefit from the program are excluded or those who are not nutritive to benefit from the program are included. (EDDI, 2017)

According to interview with Deputy Director of Federal Food security and Job Creation Agency, the agency issued guide line that details that the criteria which prioritizes which area should be benefited from the program. Generally those areas with high incidence of poverty manifested by attributes, such as woredas/kebeles where there is large number of people living below the poverty line, high rate of unemployment and neighborhood with very low social amenities were given priority.

On the other hand Addis Ababa city food security agency director explained that the targeting task in Addis Ababa city covers 35 woredas in 2017. Targeting was conducted at the household level by local community groups, the Ketena Targeting Committees (KTC), who were trained before the selection process started. The numbers of committee member ranges from 7 to 11 for the purpose of decision making of which 3-4 members will be women. There are criteria developed for selecting households to become UPSNP clients. One criterion is ownership of assets and the other is the condition of family members such as the elderly, and disabled members of the community. Households were then randomly selected and surveyed for a Proxy Means Testing (PMT). If the PMS at the woreda level indicated that there was a targeting inclusion error of more than 20%, then the targeting for that woreda was revised. After passing the PMT test, the final lists were posted in public places of the community for review, and if any complaints were to be addressed to the Appeals Committee, who made a final decision.

Participating community in the targeting process is helpful to identify the household that qualifies to be included in the program. From the sampled respondents 87% believe that KTC members are represents the community while the other 13% of sample respondents was not satisfied.

As described in the literature review, UPSNP starts with proper targeting of beneficiaries. In order to help people build up their livelihoods, and escape poverty, it is important to insure that only the poorest households are being selected. Survey response shows that 96% sample respondents agree that UPSNP targeting is fair. The remaining 4% of respondents believe that there were problems in the targeting process.

According to the PIM (2016) individuals, households and groups have the right to appeal against targeting decisions. The woreda/kebele Council is responsible for overseeing the establishment of appeals committees. In most cases woreda/ kebele appeals committees is responsible to resolve complains and alleviate the beneficiaries concerns ,the woreda/Kebele appeals committee submits a complete listing of grievance cases, grievance solutions and unresolved grievances to the woreda/Kebele Council. The Council should verify the solutions and discuss in any unresolved complaints with the woreda/Kebele appeals committees

In interview with Woreda officials and grievance handling committee there is grievance reporting and resolving procedure and system to monitor whether the targeting was done properly and fairly. Asking the sample respondents about do the appeal committees working properly and fairly 28% of respondents believes that committee grievance handling was transparent and fair. While, 65.2% of the surveyed respondents indicated that the grievance handling system was not transparent and the system do not solve problem face in the implementation of the program .The remaining 6.2 % of response shows that they do not have any information about the grievance committee .

4.4 Effect of the Program on the Livelihood of Beneficiaries

As described in the literature review, the urban Productive Safety Net Program set out to achieve multiple objectives. It has aimed to improve the targeting and benefits of the most vulnerable groups of the society. On development side it focused on building community assets through a public works program and direct support program.

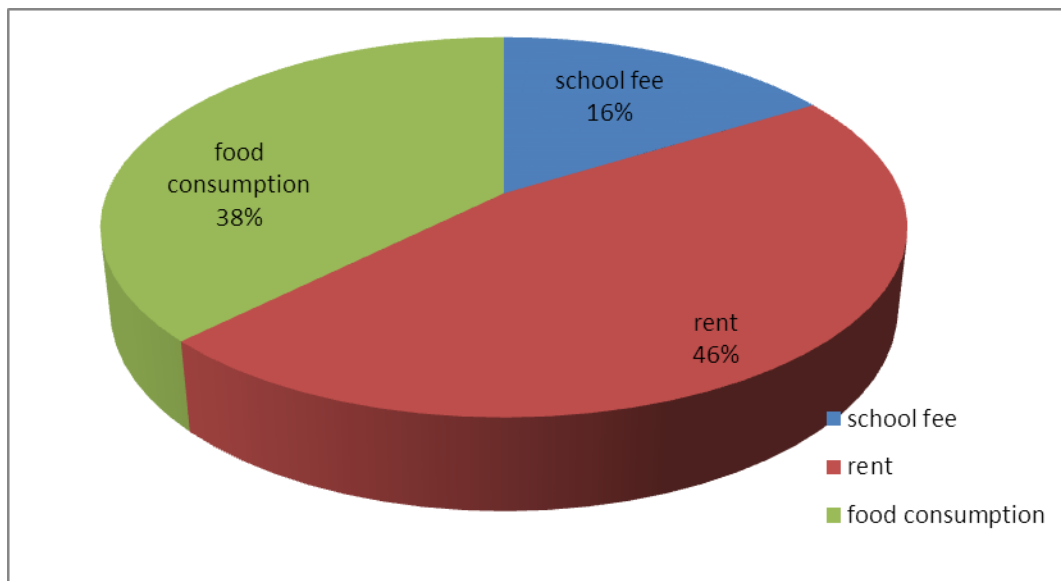
UPSNP provides monthly cash transfer to the beneficiaries. During the first year, participation in public works entitle beneficiaries to a transfer of ETB 60 per person per day (around US\$ 2), with a cap of 4 days per month per household member, for up to four persons per household. This results in a maximum of 240 days per year for each beneficiary household. While the maximum of 16 days of public works per month can be distributed among up to four household members, it is up to the household to choose who fulfills the requirement. In sum, the average household (with four members enrolled) receives a cash transfer of ETB 960 per month or ETB 11,520 per year that is deposited into a designated bank account. (PIM, 2016) The wage rate for UPSNP public works is improved from 60 ETB per person per day to 75 ETB per person per day (UJCFSA six month reports, 2018).

UPSNP is a government owned program co-financed by both the World Bank and the Ethiopian government. The mode of payment is cash. Each client opened a bank account in a nearby Commercial Bank branch to which payments are made. Both direct support and conditional transfer beneficiaries has been getting their monthly payment through commercial bank of Ethiopia. The monthly transfer usually made in three or four days after the end of each month.(EDRI,2018)

Most of the households are involved in cleaning 81.65%. Other job that the beneficiary households are involved includes urban agriculture 0.21%, construction of roads/cobblestones 0.1%, other forms of construction 0.05, landscaping/gardening 6.91%, refuse/west removal 11.07% (EDRI report, 2018).

Adger (2003) discussed that even people who are, by definition, poor have certain resources and capacities they can bring to bear to improve their own well-being. Sample respondents of this research claimed that they have been spending the income from the PW for different aspects: 17.6% respondents claimed that they have spent some of their income on school fees and uniforms for their children. Other 50.3% beneficiaries have indicated that they have been spending the PW income, to cover monthly ‘iddir’ and ‘iqub’ fees and to pay for clean water, house rent, for rent electricity and phone bills. 40.6% beneficiaries claimed that they are now able to purchase their monthly Teff consumption for the household, before participating in the program; they were buying a limited number of pieces of ‘Inera’ whenever they get money.

Figure 7: house hold spending of public work income



Source :own survey result

In the other hand the study shows that all beneficiaries stated saving 20 % of the monthly earned amount. The majorities (93%) of the beneficiaries were not even familiar to the bank system, it is this program enables them to open a new bank account for the first time in their lives and started to save some money. In the PIM saving of 20% from monthly income is mandatory for the participants of the PW, all responds has been saving from PW payment and it has gained the acceptance of the vast majority of the participants of this research. This saving scheme is intended to the support the beneficiaries to start livelihood activities like micro and small Enterprises after graduation from the program. The program will provide USD 500 grant during graduation.

Public work standard manual described that the participants of public work should work for 4 hours per day. The number of working hours has been increased in all the three ‘Woredas’ covered in this study. From the sampled respondents indicated that 53 % of them work for four hours, 20.7% work 3 hours and 21.3 work for 2 hours on PW. The remaining 5.5% sampled respondents work for 1 hour PW.

Table 7: numbers of hours spend on PW

Number of Hours	Frequency			Total
	Addis ketema sub city	Gulele sub city	Lideta sub city	
	woreda 05	woreda 04	woreda 3	
Four Hour	15.4	17.3	20.3	53
Three Hours	6.8	7.7	6.7	21.2
Two Hours	7.3	5	8	20.3
One Hours	1.5	1.3	2.7	5.5

Source own survey



Pw Participant on terrace building and cleaning Practice at ‘Woreda’ 04of Gulelle Sub City

According to deputy director of Addis Ababa city food security agency, in all of the ‘Woredas’ participants of the PW carry of the tasks in groups. These groups are formed by supervisors that are locally known as ‘Kabbos’ and that are assigned for each ‘Ketena’. In many of the ‘Ketenas’ the participants are organized in a group consists of five members. Among the group members a strong social

bod has been created and this enables them to come together when they face some kind of problems. In many of the 'Woredas' claimed that they have started 'iqubs' from the beginning of the PW.

In addition UPSNP provides trainings to the beneficiaries who incorporated in the livelihood program. According to the discussion in key informant interviews, trainings are given on financial literacy, Business planning and technical skill. The survey respondents have been asked if they had been given skill training. Out of the total, 73.6% confirmed that they did get training and remaining 27.4% responded that they did not get any training.

There is a temporary unconditional transfer for the pregnant women and lactating women with a child less than one year old. They are exempted from public work but able to get the monthly payment. (PIM, 2016) In the interview with food security officials, pregnant women are not forced to work and in addition, after birth, they will receive their maternity leave. However, the actual practices of the program vary among the surveyed Woredas. In some 'Woredas' a maternity leave is given for a period of a year beginning from the sixth month of pregnancy until the new born becomes six months old. In other 'Woredas', however, Pregnant women are given only a four months of maternity leave beginning from the eighth months of pregnancy

4.5 The major problems facing in the implementation of the program

Banerji and Gentilini (2013), in their research paper pointed out that identifying the population in need of social safety nets is closely connected to choosing the appropriate targeting method. To identify the right poor UPSNP is being implemented a combination of geographical targeting, community targeting, self-targeting and proxy mean test. The result of the survey shows that the targeting system is working fairly well perhaps better than might have been expected. Given that the scope of the program is nationwide (All major cities), implemented in a short period and capacity constraints.

The PIM suggests that proximity test should be conducted by independent consultant company. According to interview with food security officials and reviewed documents, PMT was conducted by independent consultant but the contract price was very expensive and after KTC members submitted the final list of targeted households to the Woreda council it took three to four months to complete PMT.

In addition, the PIM does not set standardized indicators to identify the right poor and the lack of reliable socio-economic data empowers the independent research who conducted PMT test to develop indicators.

For instance ownership of Television and refrigerator were used as an indicator to conduct PMT.

In all three surveyed woredas, mechanisms for addressing grievances with the targeting process are formally in place. However, there were no institutional grievance handling set up at Woreda, Sub city and City level. This creates its own problem in monitoring appeal process and correcting mistakes committed at initial step.

Wereda officials also indicated that standardize format of appeal was developed and used to made appeal. To triangulate the appeal system recorded appeals were reviewed. The number of appeals was different from Woreda to Wored and majority of appeals were made by those who believed that they should be direct support or public works beneficiaries. But the recorded system was poor and the appeal committee did not have permanent office to organize and keep the appeals.

PW component focus on the labor intensive work activities such as urban solid waste management and environmental cleaning, urban beautification and greenery, urban integrated watershed management for the development of community assets and upgrading of social infrastructure. The beneficiaries should work for four hours per day.(PIM,2016) However, the survey result of the study and field observation shows that the beneficiaries were not work for 4 hours per day and also the majority of participants were doing cleaning activities. Household interview conducted during field observation found out that working activities were limited. This clearly indicates that public work plan is not planned properly and coordination problem.

Procurement for the UPSNP shall be carried out in accordance with the World Bank's 'Guidelines for Procurement of Goods, Works, consultant and Non-Consulting Services. Procurement plan should be prepared and approved by the authorized institutions or body. Procurement under the UPSNP must be carried out with due regard to economy, efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and the need to ensure fair competition. City offices of finance and city administration are responsible for procurement at the city level through a pool system. (UPSNP PIM, 2016). From field observations and information obtained from PW participants indicated that work materials were in short supply and provision were not in time. The majority of the participants had used their own materials that they bought for their own household purposes while doing the cleaning tasks in the PW. According to key in format interview with officials procurement plan was prepared at city level and approved by the Federal urban job creation and food security agency but the World Bank procurement procedure and limited capacity of local suppliers were major problems of the provision of working material for PW.

There is a temporary unconditional transfer for the pregnant women and lactating women with a child less than one year old. They are exempted from public work but able to get the monthly payment. (PIM, 2016)

In the interview with food security officials, pregnant women are not forced to work and in addition, after birth, they will receive their maternity leave. However, the actual practices of the program vary among the surveyed Woredas. In some 'Woredas' a maternity leave is given for a period of a year beginning from the sixth month of pregnancy until the new born becomes six months old. In other 'Woredas', however, Pregnant women are given only a four months of maternity leave beginning from the eighth months of pregnancy

Discussion

The study assessed the effect of urban productive safety net program intervention data collected from three Woredas of Addis Ababa city administration. The primary data for this study was collected from 145 UPSNP households using survey questionnaires comprising of close ended and open ended questions. Key informant interview as well as secondary data used to triangulate data obtained from structured surveys. The demographic characteristics of the respondent's shows that majority of beneficiaries of the program are women. This is complement with the objective of the program in which 80% of the beneficiaries will be women. However, key in format interview and document review found that the cost incurred to conduct PMT test was very expensive and it took long time.

Targeting seeks to ensure that the resources of social transfer program are directed only to intended beneficiaries, so as to minimize the coverage of those not intended to be beneficiaries (errors of inclusion) and the non-coverage of intended beneficiaries (errors of exclusion). It is therefore crucial to the efficient use of scarce resources in social transfer program (ODI, 2009).

The PMT is expensive to administer and has associated social and political costs. There is evidence that it can generate social conflict and stigmatize beneficiaries. Politically the methodology—as with all other forms of poverty targeting—is less likely to be popular because it excludes the middle class and those who are better-off (AusAID, 2011)

Proximity test method estimates household income by associating indicators or 'proxies' with household expenditure or consumption. They include demographic characteristics (such as age of household members and size of household), human capital characteristics (such as education of household head and enrolment of children in school), physical housing characteristics (such as type of roof or floor), durable goods (such as refrigerators, televisions or cars) and productive assets (such as land or animals). (AusAID, 2011)

Thus, it is important to revised the targeting approach by assessing which targeting approach has the greatest impact on poverty, within a given resource budget.

According to the PIM (2016), any household, individual or group is entitled to make an appeal regarding a targeting decision and the appeal committee is responsible for hearing and compiling these complaints and responding appropriately with the consultation of woreda council. The survey result shows that the majority of respondents indicated that the grievance handling system was not transparent and the system do not solve problem face in the implementation of the program. The result indicated that the awareness creation work was poor and lack of institutional set up of grievance handling at woreda, sub city and city level. Thus, it is clear that this is one of the areas in need of reform in the targeting system of this program

The objective of UPSNP is to Ensuring food security for the poorest of the poor by increasing their daily income and making income consistent by reorienting unsupportive attitudes about work and instilling entrepreneurial thinking in society. The research triangulated the targeting process with the poverty status of the beneficiaries; the targeted beneficiaries have low income, low asset ownership and high food consumption .Thus, the study confirms the beneficiaries targeted fairly.

Social protection programmes play a triple role in the response to rising food prices: they prevent an increase in poverty and inequality; they help households maintain access to food and essential services for health and education; and they help in maintaining social equilibrium and in avoiding less efficient policies to be implemented (WB 2008). The survey result shows that, in some extent there is improvement in the livelihood of beneficiaries of the program. 17.6% respondents claimed that they have spent some of their income on school fees and uniforms for their children.

Other 50.3% beneficiaries have indicated that they have been spending the PW income to, to cover monthly ‘iddir’ and ‘iqub’ fees and to pay for water,for rent electricity and phone bills. 40.6% beneficiaries claimed that they are now able to purchase their monthly Teff consumption for the household while, before participating in the program, they were buying a limited number of pieces of ‘Inera’ whenever they get money. Even though, the saving scheme is mandatory all sampled respondent had bank account and started saving.

UPSNP The number of working hours has been increased in all the three ‘Woredas’ covered in this study. About 53 % of sampled respondents spent 4 hour on public work and the remaining 47% respondents spend 3-1 hours on public work. Household interview conducted during field observation found out that the amount of work and working activities were limited. This created difficulty of covering the working hours and the number of working days. This indicated that there is gap in public work plan and coordination with other stakeholders.

Public works are designed to enable women to participate, and priority is given to works which reduce women's regular work burden. Public works must be flexible to adapt to women's activities. (PIM2016) However, the survey result shows that it has not practicing properly. This is because of limitation in the project implementation manual to set specific number of months pregnant and lactating women temporarily exempted from PW .Thus, clear guidelines on who qualifies and for what periods should be developed in consultation with the stakeholders at all levels

Chapter Five: Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

Urban poverty rates in Ethiopia are quite high, particularly in the large cities. The total national poverty head count in 2011 was 29.6 percent (30.4 percent in rural Ethiopia and 25.7 percent in urban areas). Poverty rates in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa were as high as 28.1 percent and 28.3 percent, respectively. To reduce poverty and vulnerability in urban areas the government designed UPSNP .The program has been implementing in 11 major cities of the country. This study is mere attempt to examine the effectiveness of the program in Addis Ababa. The study reveals that this program has registered encouraging achievements in establishing well functional institutional arrangement in short period of time; effective payment transfer to the beneficiaries supported by ICT (UPASS software) and a fair beneficiaries targeting due to public participatory approaches are to name the few.

The study also finds out that the UPSNP program to positively affect welfare outcomes such as income and consumption and the saving behavior of the beneficiaries. The overall effect of the UPSNP has brought positive results in many aspects of the beneficiaries with some limitations which require monumental attentions.

Recommendations

The empirical results reported in this thesis leads to forward the following recommendations.

- ✚ UPSNP is designed to reach 972 cities in the next 10 years. Thus, great attention needs to paid to revise the targeting approach by assessing which targeting approach has the greatest impact on poverty, within a given resource budget. Efforts should continue to ensure that community targeting processes are transparent, participatory and well managed.
- ✚ Greater attention needs to be paid to raising awareness of the appeals process: who to appeal to, what process the appeal should follow and how complainants are expect to be treated. While it is clearly stated in the Targeting Guideline that any appeal must be addressed within two or three days, but Currently most appeals are taking weeks and in some cases months to resolve. Thus strengthening the institutional arrangement is a crucial issue at all administrative level (Woreda, Sub City and City).
- ✚ Public work plan should be prepared with integration of city development plan and participation of stakeholders. Continual training and back-up are needed at woreda level, partly to counteract

the institutional memory loss associated with high staff turnover. Greater attention should be given to other public work activities.

- ✦ Great attention needs to be paid to preparation of proper procurement plan and improvement of procurement process.
- ✦ A procedure and guidelines should be set in place to grant temporary exemption from work for registered beneficiaries who fall pregnant or seriously ill, and who do not have enough household labour to cover their work requirement (within the agreed per-person ceiling). Criteria for temporary exemption should be clear and strict, to avoid abuse and ensure transparency.
- ✦ Finally, additional research should be carried out at different locations to acquire more empirical findings on the effectiveness of the program.

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Appendices

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Department of Public administration and development management

Structured and Semi structured questionnaire

This questionnaire is intended to collect primary data concerned with practice and challenge of UPSNP.. The topic of this research is “An Assessment of the practice and challenge of urban productive safety net program in Addis Ababa City Administration”.

The purpose of this research is to identify the major problems of the implementation of UPSNP and hence to contribute supportive role to the better performance of program. Therefore, dear respondent, you are kindly requested to read and complete all the questions patiently and carefully. Your answer will only be used to academic purpose and handled confidentially. So, please feel free. I thank you in advance for your diligence in filling my questionnaire.

Objective 1: To assess the poverty status of beneficiary household members targeted under UPSP

Basic Information Regarding the Household

1. Name of Household _____

2. Gender

Male Female

3. Age _____

4. Marital Status

a) Single

b) Married

c) Divorced

d) Widow

5. Which group do you belong?

a) Nuclear family

b) Single Headed family

c) Family with aged/disabled members

6. Educational Status

a) Illiterate

b) Read and write

c) Completed high school

d) Other specify: _____

7. Is the head of the household economically active?

a) Yes

b) No

If not economically active, why?

a) Sick

b) Aged

c) Disabled

d) Others specify: _____

8. How many children do you have? _____

9. Total Family size _____

10. Number of total dependents

a) Less than 18 _____ b) Over 65 _____

11. How many members of the family are economically active? _____

12. Do you children go to school?

a) Yes

b) No

13 Work occupation _____

14 What is your monthly income? _____

15. How do you spend your income?

a) Food related expenditure

b) Non-durable

c) Durable

16. Housing condition

a) Own house

b) Rented house

c) Other please specify _____

Objective 2: To assess the targeting criteria and process of the beneficiaries

17. By whom are you selected as beneficiary

a) Kebele social worker

b) Neighbor

c) Ketena/community

d) Other, _____

18. Do you think the beneficiary selection process is transparent and fair?

a) Yes

b) No

If no please explain your reason _____

19 How do you rate your level of understanding of the targeting criteria and procedures?

a) Very good

b) Good

c) Poor

20 Do you think the targeting procedures/steps followed are appropriate to target the poorest HHs? Explain _____

21. Do you think the composition of Ketena Targeting Committee is appropriate? Explain _____

22. Do you think the **targeting criteria** given in the targeting guideline are appropriate and clear to identify the poorest households? Explain _____

23. Do you know about the grievance handling committee?

a) Yes b) No

24 Do you think appeal committees working properly and fairly?

A yes b) no

If your answer is no please explain your reason _____

Objective 3 To assess changes attained in the food security status of beneficiary households supported by the UPSP.

25 How long have you been a beneficiary of UPSNP? _____ Months/Years

26. What benefits do you get from UPSNP?

a) Food

b) Cash

c) Supplementary food

27 your family participate on public work? a) Yes b)No

28. From your family member how many persons participate in public work? _____

29 How many days do you work in a month? _____

30 How many hours do you work per day?

31 How much do you get per month? _____ birr.

32. How do you level your spending of PW income

a) I spend it to buy food consumption

b) I spend it to pay my children school

c/ I pay housing rent, electricity rent water bill

d)Other activities pls specify _____

33As UPSNP beneficiary, have you been given skills training and education by the government?

a) Yes

b)No

34 What kinds of education and skills trainings have you received from UPSNP so far?

a) Business planning

b)) Life skill training

C) Technical skill

d) Other, specify _____

35 As UPSNP participant, do you start saving?

a) Yes

b) No

If yes how much per month _____

36 . Do you think that the food/cash transfers you get from UPSNP come on time?

- a) Yes b) No

37As a beneficiary of UPSP how do you rate the level of change the program brought on your livelihood compared to last year,

- a) We have more income and food
b) We received good assistance from UPSNP
c) The same If the same explain the reason _____
-
-

Key Informant Interview Questions

1. How do you target UPSNP beneficiaries?
2. Which targeting mechanisms UPSNP program is using?
3. Do you think the targeting mechanism helped you to choose the right beneficiaries?
4. Do you think that PSNP is helping beneficiaries become food secure?
5. Do you think the transfers are timely and adequate?
6. Are there criteria's for the transfer?
7. Are there skills trainings and educational programs for the beneficiaries?
8. What improvements have you seen in the households since the launch of UPSNP?
9. Do you think your organizational structure especially at grass root level have the capacity to undertake the program
10. What are the requirements to select beneficiaries for livelihood program?
11. How do you level coordination between stakeholders?
12. Public work has standards and norms?