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College of Development Studies

Centre for Food Security Studies

The Role of Social Protection Program in Improving Household Food
Security Status: The Case of UPSNP Beneficiaries in Lideta Sub-City,
Addis Ababa

By: Samuel Mesele Belete

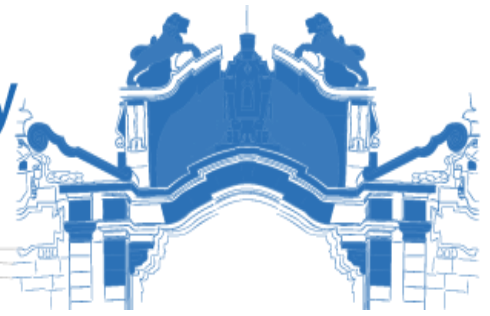
November, 2021

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



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By: Samuel Mesele Belete

Supervisors: Meskerem Abi (PhD)

Chanie Ejigu

MSc Thesis Proposal Submitted to Centre for Food Security Studies, College of Development Studies, Addis Ababa University in Partial Fulfilment of Master of Science in Food Security and Development Studies

November, 2021

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Statement of Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that this study is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other Universities or Colleges, and that all the sources of materials used for the study have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by:

Name: Samuel Mesele

Signature _____

Date _____

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTER FOR FOOD SECURITY STUDIES

As research advisor, I hereby certify that I have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by **Samuel Mesele Belete** under my guidance and knowledge, entitled “**The Role of Social Protection Program in Improving Household Food Security Status: The Case of UPSNP Beneficiaries in Lideta Sub-City, Addis Ababa**”. I recommend the thesis for open defense as it fulfills the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Food Security and Development.

Meskerem Abi (Ph.D) _____
Advisor Signature Date

Chanie Ejigu _____
Co-Advisor Signature Date

As members of the Examining Board of this thesis open defense, we certify that we have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by **Samuel Mesele Belete**, entitled “**The Role of Social Protection Program in Improving Household Food Security Status: The Case of UPSNP Beneficiaries in Lideta Sub-City, Addis Ababa**” and recommend that it is acceptable as a thesis required for the degree of Master of Science in Food Security and Development.

Signed by the examining committee.

Name, Chairman Signature Date

Name, Internal Examiner Signature Date

Name, External Examiner Signature Date

Final approval and acceptance of this thesis is contingent upon the candidate’s submission of the final copy of the thesis, incorporating all the comments by Examining Board, to the Council of Graduate Studies (CGS) through the Center Academic Committee (CAC) of the center.

Chairperson of the Center or Graduate Program Coordinator

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Abbreviations

AUSPF	African Union Social Policy Framework
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GoE:	Government of Ethiopia
HFIAP:	Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence
HFIAS:	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
ILO	International Labor Organization
KII:	Key Informant Interview
MOA:	Minister of Agriculture
MoARD:	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MoUDH:	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSPP:	National Social Protection Policy
NSPS	National Social protection Strategy
PSNP:	Productive Safety Net Program
PW:	Public Work
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goal
SP:	Social Protection
UPSNP:	Urban Productive Safety Net Program
WB:	World Bank
WFP:	World Food Program
WHO:	World Health Organization

Abstract

The Ethiopian government launched the UPSNP since 2016 in order for reduction of poverty and improvement of household livelihood. UPSNP in its first phase targeted to benefit 604,000 poor beneficiaries in 11 major cities of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa took 70% of the highest beneficiaries from the other regional cities of the country. The main purpose of this study was to analyze the role of social protection programs with the case of UPSNP in urban areas in Lideta Sub-city; Addis Ababa. Cross-sectional research design was used with mixed research approach. Both primary and secondary data were collected through surveys with 126 households, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Multistage sampling techniques were used to draw participants of this study. Descriptive statistics and ordered logistic regression model were applied for the analysis. HFIAS and HDDS were used to analyze food security status of households. Results from HFIAS analysis indicated that 27% of beneficiaries and 25.4% non-beneficiaries were food secured. Thus, UPSNP has a great contribution in the betterment of beneficiary households' livelihood. Total annual income of household head is statically significant as the data from ordered logit regression analysis indicates. Other variables are not significant because the data illustrates that the p-values of all variables except total annual income are above 0.05 or below the Z score of 1.96. From the findings of the study the thesis come up with the conclusion of UPSNP as social protection program is contributory instrument of reducing vulnerability to risk and poverty reduction. Stakeholders from Addis Ababa Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency to the ground selection committee should work cooperatively and give attention for the improvement of the program and follow up beneficial.

Keywords: Urban productive Safety net, food security, social protection, HFIAS, HDDS

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Food is both a basic need and human right. The situation where and when all household members get enough food of good quality is called food security. Different organizations defined food security differently. The most widely used definition of food security is the one forwarded by World Food Summit in 1996, and it goes as: “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (FAO, 1996). On the other hand, “the situation of not having enough food for all people at all times is food insecurity”. Thus, countries have different strategies and programs to help the food insecure citizens. There could be direct, regular and predictable cash or in-kind resource transfer to poor and vulnerable individuals or households to help them to withdraw food insecurity situation. Barrientos (2010) stated that such type of supports are usually provided by the state and financed by national taxes and also there would be support from donors. To enhance food security and to keep sustainably, countries use programs called social protection.

Social protection is concerned with protecting and helping those who are poor and vulnerable, such as children, women, older people, people living with disabilities, the displaced, the unemployed and the sick (GSDRC, 2015). As Slater et.al (2014) stated, social protection in Africa and South Asia has emerged largely as a mechanism for tackling food insecurity. However, in recent years, the social protection agenda has come to embrace a range of diverse and sometimes competing objectives: tackling life cycle vulnerability; addressing geographic and social exclusion; ameliorating the worst impacts of HIV/AIDS; and buffering households against food and fuel price volatility and the effects of global recession (Mutiatetal, 2019). Like that of food security, different stakeholders of development defined social protection. For instance, Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler (2004) defined social protection as “all public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized; with the overall objective of reducing the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups”.

Social protection programs in the forms of cash transfers and social support services are increasingly implemented as a key policy tool for reducing poverty and increasing the accumulation of human capital in developing regions (Mariapia and Mengesha, 2019). Ariel et al. (2014) estimate that nearly one billion people around the world receive cash transfers in 2013.

Similarly, International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that only 27 percent of the working-age population and their families across the globe had access to comprehensive social security systems in 2012. In other words, 73 percent of the world's populations, about 5.2 billion people, do not enjoy sufficient access to comprehensive social protection (ILO, 2014).

Moreover, Babatunde and Sheshangai (2014) indicated different forms of social protection measures implemented by the governments, with assistance from development partners and larger international NGO, in African and South Asian countries. Some of the measures include direct welfare programs (conditional and unconditional cash transfers, school feeding programs, food aid), productivity enhancing programs (work programs, subsidies), market intervention (price control), public works programs, fee waivers, subsidies and allowances (Babatunde and Sheshangai, 2014).

Despite success stories of social protection in general and productive safety net programs in particular in reducing hunger and poverty in some countries, the overall prevalence of hunger and poverty progress has fallen slowly. This is due to the fact that large majority of people in these countries live in rural areas relying on rain-fed agriculture as the source of their income (FAO, 2015). According to UNICEF (2015), 34% of children fewer than 5 years are stunted because of severe and repeated food insecurity in South Asia and Sub Saharan Africa. The report also revealed that a third of its population is undernourished in East Africa (UNICEF, 2015).

Similar to other Sub-Saharan African countries, food insecurity situation, poverty and related social problems are high in Ethiopia. Birara *et al.* (2015) revealed that about 10% of Ethiopia's citizens were chronically food insecure and the figure could rise to more than 15% during frequent drought years. Accordingly, about 2.7 million People required emergency food assistance in 2014, while, about 240 thousand children required treatment for severe and acute malnutrition in the same year.

Similarly, in 2016, following El Niño drought in 2015, more than 10 million peoples required emergency food assistance in many parts of the country (WFP, 2017). Nevertheless, Ethiopia is one of the African countries, which adopt social protection programs to improve the livelihoods and food security of citizens and to alleviate poverty.

Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), which was introduced in 2005, is the largest social protection program operating in sub-Saharan Africa (Menen, 2019). PSNP has two components: (1) public works program for households with workforce potential and (2) direct transfers of cash and food products for households with low work potential (HLPE, 2012). Ethiopia has demonstrated its capacity to shift its response to chronic food insecurity from emergency interventions towards social protection programs through the PSNP, which focused in rural food insecure areas. Similarly, the government of Ethiopia has introduced the urban productive safety net program (UPSNP) in 2016. As the data obtained from Manual (PIM, 2016) of Addis Ababa City Government Creating Employment Opportunity and Food Security Agency, there were 415,000 beneficiaries in its first phase (up to the end of 2020) out of 766,800 under poverty residents in its 10 Sub-city of Addis Ababa UPSNP.

The focus of this study is urban PSNP as a social protection program, which has been practiced in urban areas since 2016. During the preliminary assessment made in Addis Ababa, Lideta Sub-city it was observed that there are about 34,694 UPSNP beneficiaries including the direct cash transfer (children, elders and disabled) and public worker (Menen, 2019). Lideta Sub-city is one of the sub-cities where most economically poor households are found. Since UPSNP is a recent program, limited studies have been conducted on its implementation and effectiveness in terms of reducing food insecurity. Its first Phase period has been finished in the last month of 2020. This study was aimed at assessing food security status of UPSNP beneficiaries; identify factors affecting food security status of UPSNP beneficiaries and assess the role of UPSNP in enhancing food security status of the beneficiary households in Lideta Sub-city of Addis Ababa.

1.2. Statement of the problem

In order to ending poverty and hunger by 2030 the 193 member state of the United Nation has been agreed to commit the sustainable development goal (United Nation, 2015). Thus, countries are performing different ways which enables them to succeed the sustainable development goal like increasing productivity of small holders, support sector of their source of major economy with technology, increasing levels of education. In the last 20 years, social protection has emerged as an additional policy tool to address poverty and hunger in developing countries and there has been a rapid increase in the number of social protection programs and the total number of beneficiaries these program cove (Melissa, 2017). A study by Fiszbein et al (2014). , stated that nearly one billion people around the world estimated to use one type of social protection program, cash transfer.

Social protection is the set of all initiatives which encompasses: a) social assistance programs(social safety nets),targeted non-contributory interventions such as cash and in-kind transfer, labor intensive public works, and humanitarian assistance; b)social insurance, contributory schemes that protect against shocks to health or employment; and c)labor market interventions such as job training(Fiszbein et al.,2014). Alongside the implementation and funding, the social protection programs in Middle East and East Africahave increasingly been subject to research (Niño-Zarazúaetal et al., 2012).

There are some few empirical studies which were conducted in Ethiopia with related to social protection programs in general and UPSNP in particular. The recent one among these studies was studied by Yibrah in 2019 on the title “Ethiopia’s UPSNP: Its Impact on Households' Food Insecurity”. This study employed using total consumption expenditure and average annual income of the households as dependent variable age, dependency ratio, and income, size of the household and others as independent variable. The finding of this research was food insecurity of program participants (22 percent) was lower than the non-participants (36 percent); however, food security status can’t be measured using total consumption expenditure and average annual income of the households.

Other empirical studies have been conducted to examine the effect of rural productive safety net (RPSNP) on the livelihoods of households (e.g. Alderman and Yemtsov, 2012; Gilligan et al. 2009; Mohamed, 2017, Debela and Holden, 2014; Hayalu, 2014; Sabates and Devereux, 2010;

Melissa et al., 2017). In addition to this, Gilligan et al. (2006) tried to assess the impact of PSNP together with the other food Security Program on different household economic situations by using Propensity Score Matching and Nearest Neighbor Matching.

Melisew and Logan (2020) published a study entitled with Social Protection Implementation Issues in Ethiopia: Client Households' Perceived Enablers and Constrainers of the Productive Safety Net Program. Their research is focused RPSNP as a social protection. John and Tseday(2020) also conducted a research with title "Social Protection, Household Size, and Its Determinants: Evidence from Ethiopia". As revealed on the title no evidence that PSNP participation increases fertility and some evidence that fertility is reduced. Thus, as far as the researcher review is concerned and to the best of knowledge there has been no study conducted on UPSNP as a social protection program in the study area and the country as a whole.

Due to the research, practice and knowledge gap obtained reviewed literature; direct observation on the study area the researcher had an interest to conduct investigation towards the role of social protection program in improving household food security status: The case of UPSNP Beneficiaries in Lideta Sub-City, Addis Ababa.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General objective of the study

The general objective of this study was to investigate the role of social protection program in improving food security status with the case of UPSNP beneficiaries in Lideta Sub-city of Addis Ababa.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

1. To analyze the socio-economic benefits obtained from participating in social protection program in the study area
2. To estimate the food security status of social protection program beneficiaries in the study area
3. To identify major factors determining food security status of social protection program beneficiaries in the study area

1.4. Research questions

Based on the above stated specific objectives, this research was intended the following basic questions

1. What are the socio-economic benefits obtained from participating in social protection program?
2. Does the economic and social supports provided to social protection program beneficiaries improve their food security status
3. What are the factors affecting food security status of social protection program beneficiaries in the study area?

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

Thematically, the study scope was confined to investigating the role of social protection with the case of UPSNP, status of beneficiary's food security and factors affecting food security status of beneficiaries. Spatially it will be limited to Lideta Sub city, Woreda 01 administration area. In order to achieve the objectives of the study implementation of UPSNP will be analyzed along with the situation and factors affecting food security of households who are benefiting from the program. This study was faced limitations with regard to data acquisition (in amount and time horizon) because of limited available financial and time resources. In addition to this, the pandemic Corona Virus has affected the data collection process. There were also limited access to data or unable to get respondents by fear of COVID 19 transmission and with related to duties of government election.

1.6. Data Validity and Reliability

Validity explains how well the collected data covers the actual area of investigation. Validity means, "Measure what is intended to be measured" (Hamed, 2016). For this study, validity was ensured by using a variety of data collection methods from different sources. Thus, the data obtained from questionnaire was crosschecked by the data obtained from key informant interview and focus group discussion.

Reliability concerns the extent to which a measurement of a phenomenon provides stable and consistent result. Reliability is also concerned with repeatability.

For example, a scale or test is said to be reliable if repeat measurement made by it under constant conditions will give the same result (Hamed, 2016). For this study, the researcher ensured the reliability and accuracy of the questionnaire using pre-test method of reliability test. Randomly selected 14 households (2 household from each Ketena) were asked to complete the questionnaire.

1.7. Ethical Consideration

Ethical conventions and principles in dealing with human subjects specifically consent, anonymity, confidentiality and privacy of participants and subjects of the study, autonomous decision by participants to withdraw at any time were duly acknowledged.

Participants of the household survey, the FGDs and interviews were approached to get their consent before proceeding to data collection. Accordingly, verbal consent was obtained from each survey participants.

1.8. Significance of the Study

Before supporting the vulnerable and the poor, it is important to know and identify the people in need and their food security status. Thus, this research offers important insights how much the study area people are food insecure. In addition to this, it is important to know how much the social protection program is becoming effective in improving food security of beneficiaries by the City Administration Food security and Job Creation Agency. This is again important to follow up its implementation, to allocate the required amount of budget and to find supports from aid provider organizations.

Moreover, it can also help as a spring board for further research and examination of the role Social protection programs as of UPSNP and its impact on household food security.

1.9. Organization of the

This thesis was organized in to five chapters. The first chapter focused on the problem and its approach including the background, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter is devoted to the review of related literature. In this part, relevant theories concepts and empirical literature was reviewed and discussed.

The third chapter was set out research design and methodology. The fourth chapter is also devoted to discussion and analysis of the findings. Finally, in the fifth chapter conclusions and possible recommendations were stated based on the findings obtained in chapter four.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical and Conceptual literature Review

2.1.1. Theoretical Framework of the study

The issue of social protection is confined differently in different theories of development. These include right based approach, entitlement approach, theory of vulnerability, the capability approach, dependency theory, and modernization theory. For the purpose of this study right based approach and basic need approach are discussed because they address social protection as a means of poverty alleviation mechanism in different ways to ensure food security.

Right-Based Approach

Rights dimension of social protection promotes the position that “states are obliged to provide appropriate regulation of labor and financial markets and an acceptable basic standard of health care and education, all of which will improve the ability of households to manage risk within livelihood strategies that are focused on improving standards of living” (Conway and Norton, 2002). This right-based perspective views poverty and its consequents as anti-human evils and equates social protection with a human right. In addition to this, social protection can be considered as a human right to all people in different conventions, organizations and agreements of countries (FAO, 2015). So, right-based approach aim at strengthening the capacity of duty bearers (the institution obligated to fulfill the right holders right) and empower the rights holder. Thus, as the social protection programs are addressed and gained as per the right and the requirement food security status of households will be ensured (Assefa, 2013).

Basic Need Approach

The objective of a basic needs approach to development is to provide opportunities for the full physical, mental, and social development of the individual. This approach focuses on mobilizing particular resources for particular groups, identified as deficient in these resources, and concentrates on the nature of what is provided rather than on income (Streeten, 1978).

UNHCR, (2015) defines basic needs approach as a way to enable people in need to meet their basic needs and achieve longer-term well-being through means to survive and services based on

their socio-economic vulnerabilities and capacities. Thus, this approach focuses on providing basic needs to whom in need than other development intervention.

The basic needs theory formulated by International Labor Organization (ILO) and World Bank (WB) emerged in 1976 emphasizing on the importance of satisfying people's basic need rather than focusing on economic growth of a country. It directed focus on the need or deficiency of poor people. Thus, different types of social protection programs support the people in need to overcome the hunger and survive and help to improve the food security status (Melsew, 2019).

2.1.2. Concepts and definitions of social protection and food security

2.1.2.1. Concepts of Social Protection

Social protection is an activity of providing protection and care for the poor and vulnerable like elder, women, children and disabled and/or for people who are at risk. Different organizations and countries defined social protection in differently based on their level of providing the social protection services. Most share a focus on managing risk and assisting poor people, while some add a rights dimension (Menen, 2019).

Social protection is also defined in several ways. In most literature, it is interchangeably used with social security, social safety net, social insurance, social transfers, to save lives and livelihoods. Let's see some of the definitions given by different organizations and countries including Ethiopia.

The UK Institute of Development Studies (IDS) proposed a definition that identified three overlapping target groups – the poor, the vulnerable, and the marginalized – with distinct social protection needs.

“Social protection describes all initiatives that: (1) provide income (cash) or consumption (food) transfers to the poor; (2) protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks; (3) enhance the social status and rights of the excluded and marginalized”(HLPE,2012).

European communities defined social protection on European Report on Development, ‘Social Protection for Inclusive Development’ as:

“A specific set of actions to address the vulnerability of people's life through social insurance, offering protection against risk and adversity throughout life; through social assistance, offering

payments and in kind transfers to support and enable the poor; and through inclusion efforts that enhance the capability of the marginalized to access social insurance and assistance”(European communities,2010)

The African Union defines social protection as *“a package of policies and programs with the aim of reducing poverty and vulnerability of large segments of the population through a mix of policies and programs that reduce people’s exposure to risks, promote efficient labor markets and contribute to enhancing their capacity to protect and cover themselves against lack of or loss of adequate income, and basic social services” (GoL, 2013).*

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) defines social protection as *“a set of formal and informal interventions that aim to reduce social and economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations from all people and facilitates equitable growth” (MoLSA, 2016).*

The 1995 EFDRE constitution codifies the right to social protection, including access to an adequate standard of living; special care for children and women; rehabilitation for disadvantaged groups such as orphans and people with physical and mental disabilities; and better employment opportunities and unemployment benefits for unemployed and underemployed individuals in its Article 41(EFDRE constitution 1995). Thus, the constitution supports the definition of social protection by GoE.

The ILO understands social protection as arising from human rights. It defined it as *‘entitlement to benefits that society provides to individuals and households – through public and collective measures – to protect against low or declining living standards arising out of a number of basic risks and needs’ (Barrientose and Hulme,2009).*

The UN defines social protection as *‘a set of public and private policies and programs undertaken by societies in response to various contingencies to offset the absence or substantial reduction of income from work; to provide assistance to families with children as well as provide people with basic health care and housing’ (United Nations, 2000 as cited in Barrientos and Hulme, 2009).*

2.1.2.2. Types of Social Protection

Social Protection programs can be delivered in different ways and types. It can be classified based on who provide the social protection and what type of social protection given. Social protection can be state social protection and none state social protection.

In the former, the actor which provide the programs is the government; whereas, in the later the social protection program can be provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), and families and other social institutions (Amdissa, et al., 2015). On the other hand, it can be categorized based the type of program provided by the state as social assistance, social insurance and labour market interventions. These are explained as follows;

Social assistance: it is direct, regular and predictable cash or an in-kind resource transfers to poor and vulnerable individuals or households. It is usually provided by the state and financed by national taxes. Social assistance is the primary form of social protection available in most developing countries (Barrientos, 2010).

Social protections such as, cash transfer, social pensions, in-kind transfers school feeding, and public works program are types of social assistance services.

Social insurance: it is contributory program where participants make regular payments to a scheme that will cover costs related to life-course events, for example, maternity, unemployment or illness (Barrientos, 2010). Sometimes costs are matched or subsidized by the scheme provider. Social insurance includes contributory pensions; health, unemployment, or disaster insurance; and funeral assistance.

Labor market interventions: it provides protection for poor people who are able to work, and aim to ensure basic standards and rights (Barrientos, 2010). These interventions can be given as active and passive labor intervention. Active labor market policies aim to help the unemployed and the most vulnerable find jobs, through interventions such as job centers, training, and policies to promote small and medium sized enterprises.

Passive interventions include maternity benefits, injury compensation, and sickness benefits for those already in work, financed by the employer. Passive interventions also include changes to legislation, for example establishing a minimum wage or safe working conditions.

2.1.2.3. Global Overview of Social protection programs

There are several features distinguishing the emerging paradigm in developing countries. There, social protection has a strong focus on poverty reduction and on providing support to the poorest whereas in developed countries the emphasis of social protection is on income maintenance and on protecting living standards for all (Barrientos ,2010).

In Europe, countries such as Italy protected the poor from the financial crunch by distributing targeted vouchers for use in supermarkets and other outlets whereas, in Middle-East countries have extensive experience with safety nets in the form of consumer price subsidy programs, particularly food-based ones (Alderman & Yemtsov(2012).

Many African countries have made progress towards comprehensive social protection systems, through legislation and the establishment of delivery institutions. Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and Uganda, among others, have adopted, or are in the process of adopting social protection strategies as national development agendas (Mutiat *etal.*, 2019).

Several programs have achieved substantial coverage; for example, cash transfers in South Africa reach 16 million beneficiaries, over a third of the population.

In 2015, the Ethiopian Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) was accessed by 10 million beneficiaries, and has inspired similar social protection systems which combine public works and cash transfers programs in Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger (M Honorati *et al.*, 2015). Several southern African and island states (Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland) have non-contributory universal or very broadly targeted social pensions, and in some cases child grants and disability benefits, as legislated rights. Other countries have initiated efforts to reform their pension systems to expand coverage and consolidate different schemes, such as Cape Verde, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Zambia.

Following successes in Ghana and Rwanda, countries including Benin, Burkina Faso, 12 Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Senegal and Tanzania are reforming their social protection strategies to implement universal health coverage (European University Institute, 2010). In several North African countries with high levels of social inequality, political volatility has triggered increased investment in social assistance and a reform of subsidy-dependent strategies (Devereux, 2015).

2.1.2.4. Overview of Social Protection Practices in Ethiopia

Social protection is one of the development agenda aiming to improve the economic and social status of people in need. African Union member countries, including Ethiopia, have endorsed the African Union Social Policy Framework (AUSPF), and integrated into their development agendas and strategies aiming to reduce chronic poverty and vulnerability. This shows the paramount importance of social protection at regional level to bring about equitable and stable growth (Rebecca, 2012).

According to the Government of Ethiopia, formal social protection began in Ethiopia in 1963 with the establishment of a civil servant pension scheme. This initiative began during the Imperial regime, and acted as a pension for government employees, namely public servants, members of the military and personnel of the police force (MoLSA, 2012). During the Derg regime, there was a rehabilitation program and large-scale resettlement and villagization. The villagization campaign was the largest of its type in Africa, with an ambitious aim outlined in rural development policies (Rahamato, D., 2002). Recently, the GoE has endorsed a number of key policy frameworks for social protection that chart a way forward for the sector. These include the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) in 2014, the National Social protection Strategy (NSPS) in 2016 and an Action Plan for the implementation of the NSPS in 2017. These frameworks are based on five focus areas for social protection: 1) promote productive safety nets; 2) promote employment opportunities and improve livelihoods; 3) promote social insurance; 4) increase access to health, education and other social services; and 5) address violence, abuse and exploitation and provide legal protection and support (OECD, 2019; MoLSA, 2014)).

1. Promote Productive Safety Net

Ethiopian Productive safety net is the second largest social protection program in Africa. The objectives of Focus Area 1 include expansion of social assistance to ensure food security for the poor and vulnerable; the provision of support and care to children, individuals and families in difficult circumstances; the implementation of a social safety net for the elderly and people with disabilities who are without access to care and support; and the promotion of public works programs (PWP). Productive safety net program was launched as rural productive safety net program in 2005 and urban productive safety net program started in 2016 (OECD, 2019).

2. Promote employment opportunities and improve livelihoods

This focus area was the second-smallest in terms of average annual expenditure between 2012/13 and 2015/16. However, it achieved the strongest growth in real spending across the five focus areas over this period, averaging 33% per year.

3. Promote social insurance

The third focus area of the NSPP is the promotion of social insurance systems to prevent and mitigate shocks. It also supports informal social protection mechanisms and strengthens their linkages to the formal system. Moreover, it looks to expand social insurance coverage by supporting poor households to access insurance that covers their priority risks, including life, health, crop failure and loss of livestock.

Two mandatory pension schemes account for the majority of spending: the Public Servants' Social Security Agency (PSSSA) and the Private Organizations Employees Social Security Agency (POESSA). However, enrolment in Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) has grown rapidly since its launch in 2015/16 and spending by CBHI can be expected to increase significantly from 2016/17 onwards, in turn driving stronger growth in this focus area.

4. Increase equitable access to health, education and other social services

The fourth focus area of the NSPP focuses on increasing access to basic services among the ultra-poor and vulnerable individuals and households. In this focus area health fee waiver, school feeding and low cost housing are provided.

Health Fee waiver

The GoE provides fee waivers for health services to individuals identified as being particularly poor by local communities, who subsequently are exempt from paying for health services from public providers.

Data from regional Bureaus of Health shows that an average of about 1.5 million individuals received health fee waivers each year between 2012/13 and 2016/17. (OECD, 2017)

School feeding

Ethiopia implements a national school feeding program as part of the National School Health Nutrition Strategy (MoE, 2012). The strategy recognizes school feeding as a critical part of a coherent system for ensuring child health, especially amongst poor and vulnerable children.

The program is also intended to improve the health and nutrition status of women and children and to create employment and market opportunities for small and micro enterprises and farmers in drought-affected areas.

Following the severe drought in 2015/16, the GoE initiated an emergency school-feeding program to increase school attendance, to improve performance and to reduce school dropout by supplying food and school supplies. Addis Ababa city administration also launched school feeding program that provide for over 300000 students in 2019/2020 (WFP, 2017).

Low-cost housing

It is low-cost housing program, financed by federal and regional governments on a long term repayment basis, account for the largest proportion of spending. Implemented since 2004/05, there are four types of housing program: 10/90, 4 20/80, 40/60 and co-operatives (OECD, 2017).

5. Addressing violence, abuse, exploitation and providing legal protection and support

The fifth focus area of the NSPP is the provision of legal protection and support to citizens exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation.

The strategic objectives of this focus area include preventing abuse, violence, and exploitation; providing social services to victims; empowering the most vulnerable groups in society; and encouraging collaboration among multiple stakeholders (government ministries and agencies, parliament, justice and the police) to enhance the rights of vulnerable groups.

2.1.3. Concepts of Food Security

In 1996, the World Food Summit adopted the following definition of food security, which implicitly identifies the four dimensions of food security: availability, access, stability and utilization. “Food security exists when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (FAO, 1996). From this definition, four main dimensions of food security can be identified:

Food Availability: It addresses the “supply side” of food security and is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade. The food availability indicators capture not only the quantity but also the quality and diversity of food. Food supply is very essential and that the government of any particular country should not depend entirely on international markets for food supply (Kannan, 2000). Social protection programs like PSNP and school feeding plays a great role to deliver food for the people in need.

Food Access: It involves the physical and economic access to food. The physical access involves a place where food is attainable and available; while the economic access relates to entitlement to food (Staatz et al., 2009). An adequate supply of food at the national or international level does not in itself guarantee household level food security. Concerns about insufficient food access have resulted in a greater policy focus on incomes, expenditure, markets and prices in achieving food security objectives. Food accessibility by households can be obtained through consumption, production and receiving gifts from other households.

The extent to which each member of a household has access to sufficient food depends on gender, age and the employment status. Access to food is closely associated with poverty because poor people usually do not have sufficient resources to attain access to the right amount of quantities (FANTA, 2006).

Food Utilization: It is commonly understood as the way the body makes the most of various nutrients in the food. Sufficient energy and nutrient intake by individuals is the result of good care and feeding practices, food preparation, and diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food. Combined with good biological utilization of food consumed, this determines the nutritional status of individuals. Utilization of food involves the preparation of sufficient food with clean water, sanitation and special health care. This ensures that the wellbeing of individuals' psychological needs is met efficiently (Richardson, 2010). Food utilization is limited by several factors such as loss of nutrients during food processing, inadequate sanitation, lack of proper care (Staatze *et al.*, 2009).

Food Stability: Most often, even though food intake is adequate today, it is still considered to be food insecure if there is inadequate access to food on a periodic basis, risking a deterioration of nutritional status. Adverse weather conditions, political instability, or economic factors (unemployment, rising food prices) may have an impact on food security status (FANTA 2006). In order to maintain stability of the food security of the vulnerable well organized programs and emergency responses can be given by governments.

UPSNP is one kind of program aimed to eradicate poverty and ensure food security status of the people in need either via direct support (for whom unable to work) or public work ((cash transfer) for whom able to work).

Food insecurity

Food insecurity as a concept has been reformulated many times since mid-1970s when the term began to be used on a regular basis. It was progressively developed and expanded along with the growing incidence of hunger, famine and malnutrition in most parts of the world (Maxwell and Smith, 1992). A condition in which people lack the food intake they need to lead fully healthy and productive lives ((Maxwell and Smith, 1992). Jeffrey *et al.*, (2016) also define food insecurity as a household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food”

2.2. Empirical Literature Reviews

As Schmidt *et al.*, (2013) assessed the impact of safety net program on households' food insecurity using data for the years 2001-2009, the finding indicated that low-income, single-parent families, and food benefits significantly minimize the incidence of food insecurity. According to the finding, safety net program reduces significantly the household's incidence of food insecurity.

Similarly, Hidrobo *et al.*, (2018) investigated the effect of social protection on food security and studied creation using meta-analysis. The research found that the social protection program participants increase their calories intake from animal source foods and value of food consumption expenditure by 8 and 13 percent, respectively. In addition to that, results revealed that social protection program increases households' asset holdings such as farm and non-farm productive assets, livestock, savings.

The role of social protection towards food security of households in sub-Saharan Africa had a positive association. There was also the introduction of social justice in designing and delivering social protection program that enhance the food security of the poor (Devereux, 2015).

Ulrichs and Slater, (2016) assessed the impact of Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) in Kenya. The findings of the study indicated that the HSNP enable the program beneficiaries to reduce significantly their multidimensional poverty level. The reduction in the level of poverty was mainly due to the reduction in the headcounts and poverty intensity level among the poorest people. The study also revealed that the short-term focused on impact evaluation, lack of adequate finance and poor implementation of the program could underestimate the potential role of the program in reducing the level of poverty.

Andersson, *et al.* (2009) had investigated PSNP's impact on livestock and tree holdings of rural households in Amhara region. They found that households that participated in the program increased the number of trees planted, but there was no increase in their livestock holdings. Likewise, Furthermore, Gilligan *et al.*, (2009) evaluated the impact of PSNP in Ethiopia using a PSM technique. The findings of the study revealed that the program has little impact on program participants in improving food security.

Also, households who have access to agricultural support packages and PSNP were less likely to be food insecure, use unimproved agricultural technologies, and participate in non-farm business activities. However, they indicate that program beneficiaries could not able them to grow their asset holdings.

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

Similarly, Yihenew,(2014) examined the impact of productive safety net program on households' poverty reduction in Tigrai, Ethiopia, using a PSM, and Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) techniques. The poverty rate was lower for program beneficiaries (27 percent) than non-beneficiaries (30 percent). The poverty rate for female-headed households was higher (32 percent) than their counterparts (25 percent). The total consumption expenditure per adult equivalent for non-participants was lower than the program participants. Furthermore, the productive safety net program played a significant role in reducing households' poverty level and able to reach the poorest households. Hence, to reduce the overall poverty level of the region as well as the country, due attention has to be given to reducing gender disparity in poverty and sustained effort is needed to government-administered productive safety net program woredas to accelerate the rate of poverty reduction.

Yitagesu, (2014) studied the impact of PSNP on the food security among Keberibeyah woreda of Somali region. Results show that PSNP has positive impact on improving assets building particularly on livestock, production and consumer durable assets since joining the program as well as on the working behavior of the community through its public work project. Though water

and soil development project have been undertaken through public work project, it is not satisfactory in terms of their quantity as well as quality. The study states that the program slightly touches food consumption status of beneficiary households, because it is not insured that all members reliably gain access to sufficient quantity and quality of food to enjoy a healthy and active life.

PSNP's impact on households' response to drought was studied in regions of Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP). The researchers stated that receiving mean PSNP transfers reduces vulnerability to drought by 57%. It significantly improves household's recovery trajectory, implying a significant increase in resilience for beneficiaries (Knippenberg & Hoddinott, 2016).

Moreover, Mohamed, (2017) evaluated rural PSNP and its impact on households' food security using a PSM technique. The results indicated that the program beneficiaries increased their calorie intake by about 17 percent as a result of program participation. The study concluded that program beneficiary households are less likely to be food insecure than non-program participant households.

A study by Lukas and Mandado, (2018) examined the impact of productive safety net program on food security using a logit regression model. The results of the analysis indicated that being a program participant enable the household to improve food consumption, increasing job opportunity, accumulate asset, and enhance livelihoods. The age and education of the household heads and households' frequency of shocks affected the performance of PSNP. The study concluded that to enhance the role of PSNP, household targeting, monitoring and evaluation of the program should be reassessed.

Misgana ,(2018) also studied the contribution of Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) to improvement of livelihoods of beneficiary households and the environmental protection in Addis Ketema and Arada sub cities of Addis Ababa. The researcher employed cross sectional research design with HFIAS and binary regression model of data analysis. As the result of the study showed that cash transfer have different effect on the household's livelihood based on different factors.

Another study has been also conducted by Yibrah, (2019) on the impact of UPSNP in Tigri region, Mekele city. The study employed Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) technique to study the household level of food insecurity while the impact of urban productive safety net program on the households' food insecurity was evaluated using a Propensity Score Matching (PSM) estimation technique. The stated that the food insecurity (headcount ratio) of program participants (22 percent) was lower than the non-participants (36 percent) and the urban productive safety net program has a significant impact on program participant households' consumption expenditure (measured in per adult equivalent) and participant households' income earnings.

Yeabsira,(2019) assessed the targeting practices of UPSNP and its implications to household food security in a woreda 05, Addis Ketema sub city, Addis Ababa. The methodologies used to analyzed data were Proxy Means Test (PMT) and Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS).

The results show that, the PMTs were 69.8% below the median score and 30.2 above the median score, and of the selected samples; approximately 2.1% of households were categorized as food secure, 30.5% as mildly food insecure and 45.3% as moderately food insecure and 22.2% as severely food insecure.

A study by Amede, (2020) evaluated the impact of productive safety net program on household food security in Kutaber district, Amhara national regional state, Ethiopia. Data were analyzed using a propensity score matching (PSM) technique. The results revealed that on average the program participants have increased their calorie intake by 233.04 Kcal compared to the non-participants, with significant differences in calorie intake.

The reviewed literature indicated that the social protection programs have a significant effect on households' asset holdings, reducing the incidence of food insecurity and poverty levels of the rural poor households.

2.3. Research gap

As presented in the theoretical and empirical reviews above, most of the studies have focused on the social safety net in the rural areas. The reviewed literature indicates that the social safety net program has a significant effect on households' asset holdings, reducing the incidence of food insecurity and poverty levels of the rural poor households. However, empirical researches on the impact of urban PSNP on households' food insecurity are relatively scant in Ethiopia as to the benefit of such intervention for poor urban households. In addition to this, most researches are focused on the assessment of challenges and practices of UPSNP, selection of beneficiaries and other variables related to UPSNP. Thus, to address this knowledge gap, this study attempts to evaluate the contribution of the UPSN program as social protection program to improve the food security of the beneficiary households.

2.4. Analytical Framework

Analytical framework is a structure, which the researcher believes can best explain the natural progression of the phenomenon to be studied. It is linked with the concepts, empirical research and important theories used in promoting the knowledge espoused by the researcher (Anwar, 2019).

As shown in the figure below, there are a number of factors that affects the food security status household's. These factors can be categorized as demographic factors, socioeconomic factors and institutional factors.

Demographic factors: Demographic factors like age, gender, marital status and family size affects the probability of participating in social safety net programs like UPSNP. Several studies (for instance, De Cock, 2012; D'Haese *et al.*, 2011; and Olagunji *et al.*, 2012) have argued that female-headed households are more likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity and poverty as compared to their male counterparts. Females are most likely to take care of their extended families, usually sacrifice their food intake to feed other members of their household when threatened by food insecurity, and they are most likely to be single parents than their male counterparts. Thus, females have greater chance in participating in UPSNP.

Age also has an effect on the household food security situation. As the age increases over a year the person to do work and support livelihood decrease. Young people are economically active than old people and can operate in challenging jobs with the labor market. Households with older heads are exposed to chances of food insecurity because they might have more retired and older members to feed (Bashir *etal*, 2012). Furthermore, households with many members are expected to consume more food than small households. Household size and food security are negatively correlated; this is because as household size increases food security decreases and this enabled them to participate in the program (Jacobs, 2009).

Socio-economic factors: Among the socioeconomic factors, education status of the household head, health status, total income and consumption expenditure influences household food insecurity and participation in social protection programs. Household heads that have attained a minimum of primary education have an advantage with agricultural production than those with no formal education (Bogale & Shimelis, 2009). Because, educated person has the ability to think critically with regards to maintaining a certain standard of living because they have the necessary knowledge and information. Similarly, Ejigayhu and Abdi-Khalil (2012) observed that households who have household heads with relatively better education are more likely to be food secure than those headed by uneducated (illiterate) household heads. Thus, less educated households are let to be participated in social safety net programs (UPSNP). Total annual income of household is important factor influencing household food insecurity. Besides, a household that has limited sources of income could not have access to food. It is obvious that income earned from any source improves the livelihoods of the household. If income producer member of the household is unhealthy, the household will be exposed to food insecurity. In addition to this there will be an expense for medication of the patient. This may also enhances the level of food insecurity in the household. So, this type of situation enables the households to participate in the program.

Institutional and Policy Factors: The main institutional and policy factors included in this study are monthly cash transfer, training, participation in social networks and employment opportunities. Cash transfer is a monthly payment by which the PSNP delivered in two forms of activities both public works and direct support.

The payment is given by institutions of the government. This monthly payment affects the food security status of the households with the help of other factors.

Training is another factor by which program participant acquire new knowledge and skills that will help them achieve better job creation after graduation. Trainings such as, technical and vocational training, entrepreneurship training have a contribution to change the livelihood of the household by creating job and generating income. Traditional social support mechanisms, locally known as Iddirs and Equbs, have also been providing support for the poorest communities in specific localities. This may have their own effect on maintaining the food security status of the households. Another important factor is access to credit. If there is access to credit there will be a chance of creating job and change the livelihood situation of the household.

Therefore, in order to reduce or eradicate the effect of the factors on food security of the households, social protection programs like UPSNP is required. UPSNP has been implemented in the past four years to help households in need. There are two components of UPSNP: transfers public works (Food/Cash-for-Work) and direct support for ‘non-able bodied’ beneficiaries (i.e. chronically illness, disabled or aged).

This program effects household food security: it improves household’s access to food security, dietary diversity /utilization/ at household level through enabling beneficiaries, to generate more income, to develop better saving culture and increase social interaction. Hence, the expected final outcome of participating in UPSNP is improved household food security.

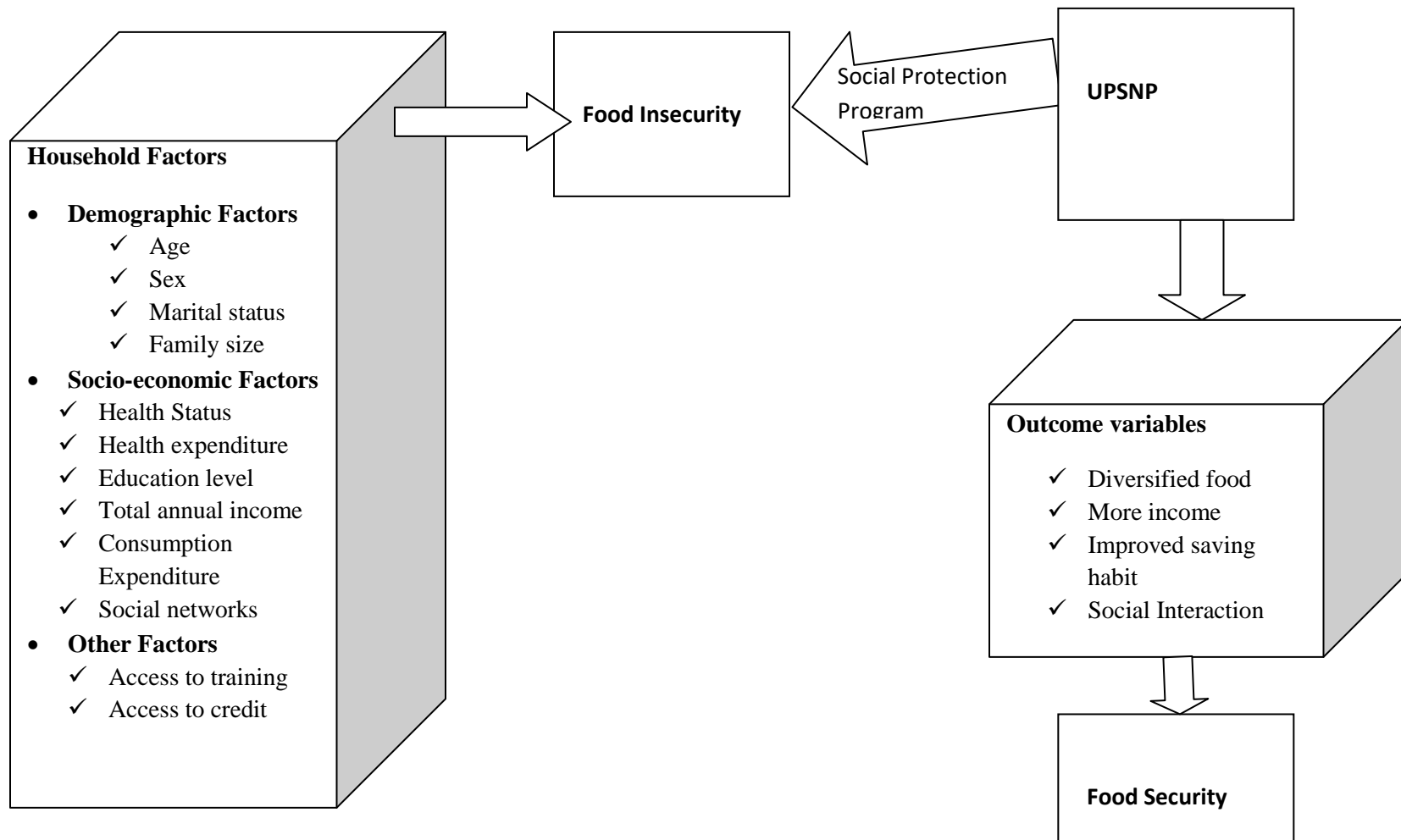


Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework of the study

Source: Researcher's own construction based on literature reviewed

CHAPTER THREE: DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Description of the study area

The study was conducted in Addis Ababa with specific area of Lideta Sub-city. Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia, located at 9°03'N latitude and 38°75'E longitudes coordinates. In addition, the city serves as the social, political and economic center for both the country and the continent of Africa because it is the seat of the head quarter of AU and UN economic commission for Africa.

Addis Ababa's 2020 population is now estimated at 4,793,699 (World Population review, 2020) and the city is divided into eleven sub-cities named as Arada, Addis Ketema, Yeka, Kirkos, Lideta, Kolfe, AkakiKaliti, Nifas Silk Lafto, Gulele, Bole and Lemi Kura. Lemi Kura is the newly formed sub city by taking four woredas from Bole sub city and four woredas from Yeka sub city. The overall aim of forming the new sub-city was to facilitate better administration of the districts in the capital, as the city is a simultaneously experiencing high rate of economic growth and urbanization having 25% of the urban population of Ethiopia (UN-HABITAT, 2017; World Bank Group, 2015 as cited in Kassaye; 2019).

Lideta Sub-city is one of the 11 sub-cities. The sub-city is located in the central-western area of Addis Ababa, near by the center. It shares borders with five sub-cities; Addis Ketema, Arada, Kirkos , Nefas Silk Lafto, and Kolfe Keranio. It borders with the Sub-city of Addis Ketema in the north, Arada in the north east, Kirkos, in the east, Nifas Silk-Lafto in south, and KolfeKeranio in the west directions. The sub city is further divided into 10 woredas which are the lowest level of administrative structure.

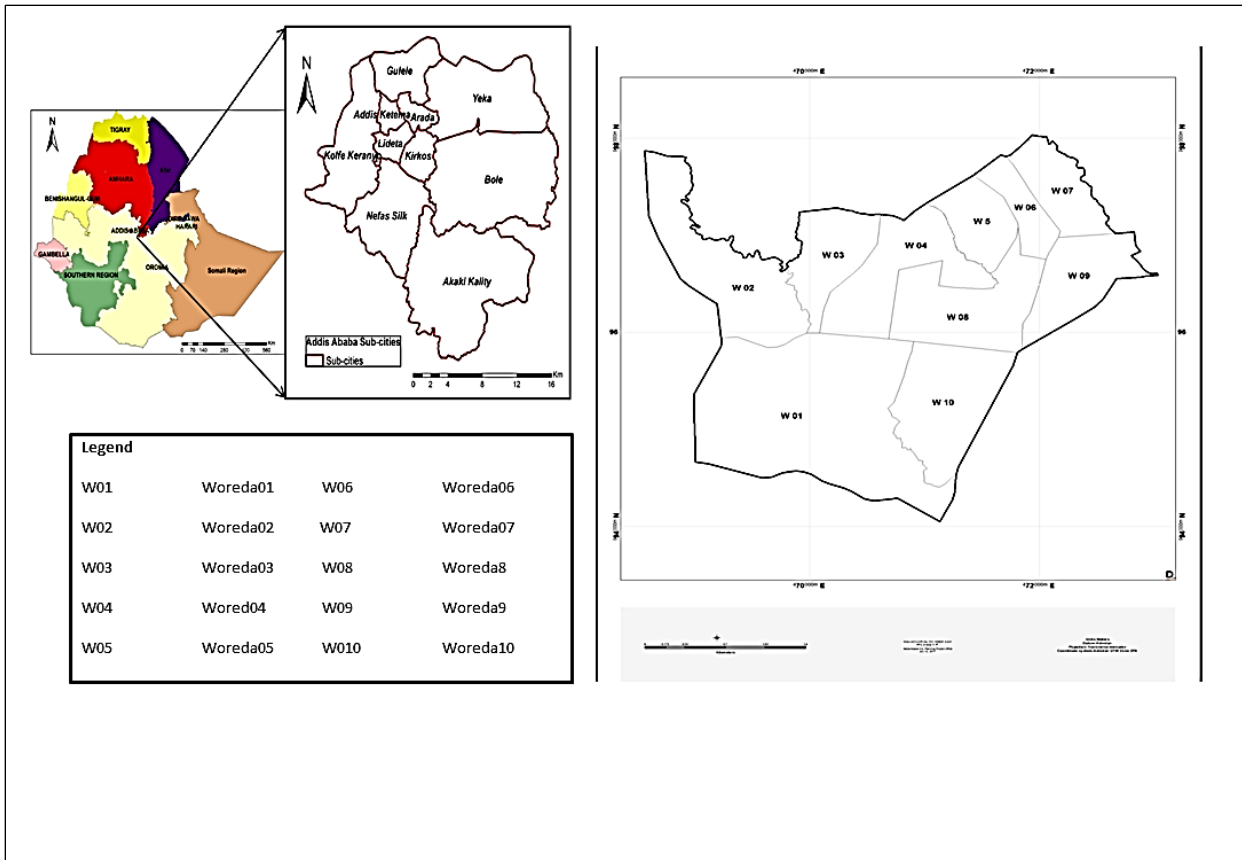


Figure 3.1: Map of Lideta Sub city (Source: Lideta Sub-city Plan Commission; 2021)

3.2. Research Design and Approach

For this study, cross-sectional research design was used. Cross-sectional study is a research tool used to capture information based on data gathered for a specific point in time. This research design is also appropriate to study different units (e.g. households, ketena, woredas, sub-cities and cities) at a given point in time (Misgana, 2018).

Mixed research approach was used to collect data for this study. The term “mixed methods” refers to an emergent methodology of research that advances the systematic integration, or “mixing,” of quantitative and qualitative data within a single investigation or sustained program of inquiry (Creswell, 2009). Since, all the two approaches have their own limitations, researchers felt that biases inherent in any single approach could neutralize or cancel the biases of other approaches. On the other hand, triangulating data sources a means for seeking convergence across qualitative and quantitative methods (Creswell, 2009). The quantitative approach encompasses from survey data (HFIAS, and regression analysis). On the other hand, qualitative approach was used with the main aim to investigate the perceptions, feelings and experiences of the informants.

3.3. Data types and sources

For this study, both primary and secondary data was used. The primary data was obtained from surveys with the beneficial and non-beneficial households, key informants who were workers of the sub-city food security agency officer and coordinator of woreda FS agency officer, from coordinator and ketena leader.

The secondary source of data was published brochure, reports and minutes prepared about the UPSNP beneficial by the governmental and non-governmental concerned bodies.

3.4. Sampling techniques and Sample Size

Multistage sampling techniques were used to draw participants of this study. At the first stage, Lideta Sub-city was selected because the sub city is the least studied, and with high number of residents under poverty. In addition to this, the researcher knows the sub city in detail than others so that it is better to get the required data. At the second stage, Woreda 01 was purposely selected because of the intensity of UPSNP program implementation from the ten Woredas of the sub city. It is also the widest and densely populated than other Woredas.

At the third stage, out of the Seven Ketenas in the selected woreda, four urban Ketenas were selected using convenience sampling technique. Those ketenas are close to the woreda office, and more accessible for data collection. Finally, a stratified sampling technique was employed to stratify people living in the selected ketenas in to two strata, namely UPSNP beneficiary households and non-beneficiary households. Therefore, a total sample size of 140 beneficiary and non-beneficiary households were randomly selected to conduct surveys

Moreover, the sample size of this study was determined by using Cochran's (1977) formulas. For large populations that are large to study, Cochran formula can be used (Glenn, 1992).

The formula is:

$$n = \frac{z^2pq}{e^2}$$

Where,

n = Sample size required

p = the estimated proportion of UPSNP participants an attribute that is present in the population
(expected prevalence of participant households)

$q=1-p$ (P is the estimated proportion of participants an attribute that is present in the population)

Z = Z - Score (critical value associated with appropriately chosen level of confidence)

e = the desired level of precision or marginal error

To estimate the sample size, the expected prevalence for the Addis Ababa is not known since there were limited similar studies carried out. Accordingly, the desired level of precision 5% with 95% level of confidence the Z value equals 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) and q is 0.9 in this case.

$$n = \frac{z^2pq}{e^2}$$

$$= (1.96)^2 [(0.1) (0.9)] / (0.05)^2$$

$$= 138$$

Finite Population Correction for Proportions

The sample size (n_0) can be adjusted using another equation if the population is small and then the sample size can be reduced slightly. This is because a given sample size provides proportionately more information for a small population than for a large population (Glenn, 1992).

The study areas (woreda 1 of Lideta sub city) have definite number of UPSNP beneficiaries (1553). Therefore, the finite population correction formula is used to draw the sample size from this population.

$$\begin{aligned} n &= n_0 / 1 + (n_0 - 1) / N \\ &= 138 / 1 + (138 - 1) / 1553 \\ &= 127 \end{aligned}$$

Adding 10% contingency for expected non-response rate, the final sample size of beneficiary households for the household survey is:

$$n = 127 + 10\% (13) = 127 + 13 = 140$$

The following formula was used to determine the sample size of each stratum in the four Ketenas of Woreda 01 (As applied by Kassaye, 2020)

$$P_i = n_i / N$$

Where; P_i = proportion of population included in stratum,

n_i = the number of element

N = the total number of the population $P_i = 140 / 1553 = 0.09$

Table 3.1: Total population and sample size of the study area

Study Sub-city and Woeda	Sample Ketena	Population Size			Total Population	Sample Size			Total Sample
		PSNP participants		Non-PSNP Participants		PSNP participants		Non-PSNP Participants	
		Public Work	Direct Support			Public Work	Direct Support		
Lideta Su-city, Woreda 01	Ketena 01	286	54	38	378	26	5	3	34
	Ketena 03	307	58	40	405	28	5	4	37
	Ketena 04	324	62	42	428	29	6	4	39
	Ketena 06	258	49	35	342	23	4	3	30
	Total	1175	223	155	1553	106	20	14	140

3.5. Tools of data collection

Both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were employed in order to obtain detailed and reliable data for analysis.

Household Survey: Quantitative and qualitative data was gathered from respondents by administering open and close ended questions. Information concerning the socio economic and demographic information of household and livelihood conditions were collected through interview based household survey. Before carried out the survey, pretest was done on five beneficiary households to evaluate the questionnaire questions. Relevant questions were screened out after the pretest.

The survey was deployed on 126 households in the study areas. Two enumerators were recruited to fill out questionnaires through interview. Before starting the survey, they have been trained about the research's objectives and contents. Discussion was held on each question's meaning and how to fill to avoid confusion. This method of data collection was applied for the purpose of determining the socio-economic benefits obtained from the social protection program and the food security status of beneficiaries.

Key Informant Interviews (KII): The study was employed key informant interviews to get information on personal thought, experience and attitude related to UPSNP targeting practices. Interview is the most commonly used qualitative technique, which can provide rich sources of data on people's experiences, opinions, aspirations and feelings (Kitchin and Tate, 2000). Four key informant interviews were carried out with Urban Job Creation and Food security Agency office two from woreda and the other two from the Sub-city.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD): One focus group discussions (FGDs) was carried out with a selective participants from ketena targeting committee, 2(1 from each male headed and female headed household beneficiary) and 2 non beneficiary households. The participants were selected purposively with the help of the Ketena leader those who can explain their ideas. All procedures were held with taking into account the COVID 19 Safety rules. The COVID-19 is also the reason why only one FGD has been carried out.

According to Wilkinson (2003), the advantage of FGD is that, when managed well, they can produce a broader as well as more-in-depth understanding of an issue or topic, because the interaction process stimulates memories, discussions, debates and discloser in a way that is less likely a one-to-one interview. Topics related to issues of UPSNP's contribution, factors affecting food security of each household was addressed.

Secondary data collection

Besides the aforementioned data collection techniques and procedures, intensive desk review of published and unpublished literatures such as books, journals, articles, reports and e-resources was carry out. Different documents from *woreda* 01 and Lideta sub-city and reports, plans, and publications of various government departments and NGOs working in the area was also reviewed.

3.6. Techniques of data analysis

To analyze the collected data with that of the objectives for this research, statistical procedures were carried out using SPSS Statistics version 23 and STATA 14. The quantitative data obtained from food security status measurement model (HFIAS and HDDS) have been analyzed using table and graphs with the application of SPSS version 23. In addition to this, ordered logistic model have been adopted to analyze determinants of household food security status.

3.6.1. Analysis of food security

Food security is supposed to measure the availability, accessibility, utilization and stability of food at the global, national, household and individual levels. A state of food insecurity also expressed when the people lack of access to adequate and safe supply of food on stable basis. There are a number of measurement tools, which can be used to assess the food security situation of households. Tools like Coping Strategy Index (CSI), Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS), Household Hunger Scale (HHS), Anthropometry (height-weight-age nexus) analysis, Household Economy Approach (HEA), Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), and Experience-based Measures (EbM) can be applied to assess food security/insecurity situation in terms of the pillars of the food security. In this study, the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) and Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) food security measurement were applied to analyze the food security status of study households. These indicators measure the severity of household food insecurity at household and individual level.

It focuses on the “access” aspect of food insecurity. Many scholars including Menen, (2019); Misgana,(2018); Girum et al. (2018); Yebasira,(2019), and Kassaye, (2020) employed HFIAS to assess the food security status of households in their studies.

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)

HFIAS is a method based on the idea that the experience of food insecurity (access) causes predictable reactions and responses that can be captured and quantified through a survey and summarized in a scale.

The HFIAS was developed between 2001 and 2006 by the USAID-funded Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance II project (FANTA) in collaboration with Tufts and Cornell Universities, among other partners. The HFIAS has since provided the foundation for the development of the HHS, another household-level experience-based scale, which resulted from cross-country validation of the HFIAS (INDDEX Project, 2018).

HFIAS is constructed from a short questionnaire that captures households’ behavioral and psychological manifestations of insecure food access, such as having to reduce the number of meals consumed or cut back on the quality of the food due to a lack of resources. Responses to the questionnaire enable the household to be pinpointed on a spectrum that indicates the degree of severity of insecure food access.

Information gathered from the HFIAS can be used to assess prevalence of household food insecurity of a population, as well as changes in food insecurity over time. This is useful in the context of population-level targeting and program monitoring and evaluation of food access-related activities. The HFIAS has been used in myriad ways to measure food insecurity in various contexts.

In general, the information generated by the HFIAS can be used to Assess the prevalence of household insecurity (access), e.g. for geographic targeting and to detect changes in the household food insecurity (access) situation of a population over time (USAID, 2007). It consists of four sequential steps from adapting the questionnaire to preparing indicator tabulation plan.

Adapting the Questionnaire the first procedure by which the questions are prepared on the way that the respondents could understand easily.

Even though the FANTA professionals develop the occurrence questions, one can adapt and improve his/her own questionnaires. In addition to this, the existing questions also should be explained and enabled easily understandable to the respondents.

The HFIAS questionnaire consists of nine occurrence questions that represent a generally increasing level of severity of food insecurity (access).

Each question is asked with a recall period of four weeks (30 days). The respondent is first asked an occurrence question that is whether the condition in question happened at all in the past four weeks (Yes or no).

If the respondent answers “yes” to an occurrence questions, a frequency of occurrence question is asked to determine whether the condition happened rarely (once or twice), sometimes (three to ten times) or in the past four weeks (See how the question organized: Appendix-I).

Household dietary diversity Score (HDDS)

HDDS is the number of different food groups consumed over a given reference period. While applying HDDS to better reflect a quality diet, the number of different food groups consumed is calculated, rather than the number of different foods consumed. Knowing that households consume, for example, an average of four different food groups implies that their diets offer some diversity in both macro- and micronutrients. This is a more meaningful indicator than knowing that households consume four different foods, which might all be cereals. While using HDDS information on household food consumption should be collected using the previous 24-hours as a reference period (24-hour recall).

Data for the HDDS indicator was collected by asking the respondent a series of yes or no questions which will prepare based on the format. These questions were asked of the person who is responsible for food preparation, or if that person is unavailable, of another adult who was present and ate in the household the previous day. The questions refer to the household as a whole, not any single member of the household. As explained on FANTA,(2006), it is an attractive proxy indicator for the following reasons: (1) A more diversified diet is an important outcome in and of itself, (2) A more diversified diet is associated with a number of improved outcomes in areas such as birth weight, child anthropometric status, and improved hemoglobin concentration, (3) A more diversified diet is highly correlated with such factors as caloric and protein adequacy, percentage of protein from animal sources (high quality protein), and household

income. Even in very poor households, increased food expenditure resulting from additional income is associated with increased quantity and quality of the diet,

(4) Questions on dietary diversity can be asked at the household or individual level, making it possible to examine food security at the household and intra- household levels, and (5) Obtaining these data is relatively straightforward.

Field experience indicates that training field staff to obtain information on dietary diversity is not complicated, and that respondents find such questions relatively straightforward to answer, not especially intrusive or especially burdensome. Asking these questions typically takes less than 10 minutes per respondent.

3.6.2. Regression Analysis

Based on the theoretical reviews and empirical considerations, ordered logistic regression model was adopted.

Ordered logistic regression model

The model employed in the research was ordered logit. This is used to estimate the linkage between the food security and other variables. The dependent variable has four outcomes hence the ordered logit categories dependent variables in to four 1, 2, 3, and 4 (1 for food secured, 2 for mild, 3 for moderate and 4) for food insecure according to (Fanta, 2013). Therefore, the probability of a given observation for ordered logit were

$$y(x) = \begin{matrix} 1 \text{ secured} \\ 2 \text{ mild} \\ 3 \text{ moderate} \\ 4 \text{ insecured} \end{matrix}$$

Where $y(x)$ = status of food security condition of household

The ordered logit model is used to predict an ordinal dependent variable given one or more independent variables. Ordinal regression was used to determine which independent variables (if any) have a statistically significant effect on dependent variable.

The order logit model becomes for each category or order $Z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ sex} + \beta_2 \text{ age} + \beta_3 \text{ marital} + \beta_4 \text{ fa} \\ \text{msize} + \beta_5 \text{ health} + \beta_6 \text{ education} + \beta_7 \text{toanin} + \beta_8 \text{ training} + \dots + \beta_{\text{emploppo}} + U_i$

Where:

β_0 = Y-intercept

β_1, β_2 ----- β_n are the slopes of the equation in the model

U_i = disturbance term/Error term

3.6.3. Variable of the study

3.6.3.1. Dependent variables

The household food security status of the UPSNP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries is the dependent variable which will be measured using ordinal values. The ordinal values were obtained from HFIAS and HDDS model, which was used to analyze the food security status of the study households. The food security status of the households, was categorized as food secure (No), mildly food insecure (Rarely), moderately food insecure (Sometimes), and severely food insecure (Often) (Nature of the dependent variable with the corresponding code is attached as Appendix -I).

3.6.3.2. Independent variables

The independent variables of the model are those variables that were expected to have relationship with the participation in the PSNP and the effects on food security and the outcome variables were selected depending on available literature. The demographic, socio-economic and institutional factors hypothesized to affect the dependent variable and outcome variables are the following.

Sex of household head: It refers to the sex of the household head taking a value of 1 for male and 0 for female. Labor supply plays a great role; due to lack of labor female headed household they are forced to rent their land. Male-headed households are in a better position to pull more labor force than the female-headed ones; sex of the household head is an important determinant of livelihood security in the study area. Based on this assumption, it is hypothesized that households who are female-headed, were more likely to gain from the program and probability of household to be participant will be higher for female headed than male headed.

Age of the household head: It is continuous variable measured in years. Age of household head plays a significant role in increasing its own productivity by exerting his/her labor and also it may affect adoption to new technologies. Household head with young age will have strong labor which can produce more and seek new technologies to improve his/her livelihood. It is hypothesized that the probability of being food

self-sufficient and preventing asset will be higher for young aged household heads. To make it precise, household head with old age above active and near to dependency age has a higher probability to be included in the PSNP program.

Marital status of household head: A household with a head and a spouse has a greater chance of avoiding food insecurity, because the spouse is likely to contribute to the means of getting food. It is argued that single household heads bear a large burden on the attainment of food as they usually enjoy a limited support structure (Kaloï et al., 2005:70).

There was a need to include this variable because limited information is known about the relationship between marital status and food security (Hanson et al., 2007:1460). This question had four options for the participants: married, unmarried, divorced and widowed.

Health status of the household head: Health status of the household head in the study refers health conditions of the household to insure his food security. It helps to identify if the household has health problem and interferes with employment opportunities or doesn't interfere. It was expected that food security was seen differences with the health status of the household head. Although depending on UPSNP client categories in terms of their health status of the household head, this question had two options (Dummy variable) for the participants (no health problem and have health problem).

Household family size/number: is a continuous variable measured in terms of numbers of family in the household. In rural areas those who have a large size of family numbers implies having high manpower for on-farm and off-farm activities which generates income and will alleviate food gap of the households at the same time in urban areas. The main hypothesis is that the farmer who has larger family size will be food sufficient with a better livelihood status.

Education level of household head (education): It is an essential factor for diversified activities in human life. The opportunity of employment is dynamic by its nature. This is due to the continuous improvement in the research findings and technological advances. Education level could measure the household's human capital and therefore attainment of higher level of education is expected to provide higher levels of household welfare. So, since the program is for food insecure household's education

level is hypothesized to have a negative effect on dependent variable (access of participating in the PSNP).

Total annual household income (tot income): Annual income is a continuous variable and it is the amount of total income (measured in Birr) that a household has earned from different sources in the last twelve months.

It is obvious that income earned from any source improves the livelihoods of the household. High-income families are less likely to be food insecure. As Yilma (2005), indicated income variable has a significant positive effect on livelihood. Hence, it is expected that households who have large income, are better in their livelihood.

Consumption expenditure /expenditure/: Total food and non-food consumption expenditure of the household for different purposes is computed by converting the one month food and non-food expenditure.

Training: it is one of the means by which program participant acquire new knowledge and skills that will help them achieve better job creation after graduation. It is hypothesized that training of technical and vocational, and entrepreneurship will affect positively with achievement of household resilience.

Participation in Social Net Works /institutions: it is a dummy variable measured in terms of capability if the household participating in different social networks. Traditional social support mechanisms, locally known as Iddirs and Equbs, have also been providing support for the poorest communities in specific localities. 1 if the household is capable of participating in different social networks implies the household is in sustainable livelihood status, 0 otherwise.

Table 3.4. Description of independent variable

Variables	Description	Variable type
Sexhh	Sex of the household head	Dummy
Agehh	Age of the household head	Continuous
MaSta	Marital status of the household head	Dummy
HHSize	Family size of household head	Continuous
EdLevel	Education level	Continuous
HealthSt	Health status of HHH	Dummy

TotAninc	Total annual household income	Continuous
Cons Exp	Consumption expenditure	Continuous
Training	Access for training	Dummy
PSN	Participation in social networks	Dummy

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data of the study. The chapter discusses the socioeconomic characteristics of respondents, food security analysis of respondents and the influence of UPSNP on food security of respondents.

4.2. Questionnaire response rate

Out of 140 questionnaires distributed, 126 (90%) filled questionnaires were collected. According to Mugenda (2003) a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% is excellent, so it is over excellent; therefore, this response rate was adequate for analysis and reporting.

Table 4.1: Questionnaire return rate

Respondent categories		Size			
		Population	Sample	Return	Return rate %
Beneficent	Public Work	1175	106	97	91.5
	Cash Transfer	223	20	18	90
Non-Beneficent		155	14	11	78.57
Total		1553	140	126	90

4.3. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents

The Pearson Chi-Square statistic is needed in order to analyze the socioeconomic benefits of participating in UPSNP. Thus, Chi-Square test was manipulated and as the result is shown below in the table 4.2, the p-value for the chi-square statistic for sex of HHH and training access is 0.000, which is smaller than the alpha level of 0.05 while the result is opposite of this for other dummy variables.

In the Chi-Square test, degree of freedom (*df*) was 1 for all variables and $\alpha = 0.05$ level of significance is selected, the chi-square value of sex of HHH and training access was 18.837 and 20.250 respectively i.e. the figures were much larger than the critical value of 3.84, so the null hypothesis can be rejected regarding to the two dummy variables (sex of HHH and training access).

From the top row of the output table the Pearson Chi-Squared statistic, $\chi^2 = 18.837$ and 20.250 , degrees of freedom 1, corresponding to $p < 0.05$. Therefore, the researcher rejected the null hypothesis with 99.95% confidence interval and concluded that there is very strong evidence of an association of households' beneficiary in UPSNP with sex of HHH and training access. A positive result from a chi-squared test indicates that there is some kind of relationship between these dummy variables but it is unknown what sort of relationship it is. It is need to use summary statistics to discuss what the relationship is.

The validity Chi-squared tests are only valid when there is reasonable sample size, less than 20% of cells have an expected count less than 5 and none have an expected count less than 1. The output table indicates that the analysis is valid since it shows 1 cell (15.0%) have expected count less than 5 for all variables. The minimum expected count is 2.36, 1.75, 1.96 and 3.58 for the dummy variables as shown in table 4.2 respectively.

The P-values were less than 0.05 alpha level of significance and the mean differences were significant; however, the t-score didn't exceed 1.66 critical T-value in marital status of HHH. However, the t-score didn't exceed 1.66 critical T-value in marital status of HHH. Thus, the result depicts that in some extent there was relationship between households' beneficence in UPSNP and their demographic status. In other words majority of beneficiary households had divorced or widowed marital status.

Towards Health status of HHH, 97 (84.34%) beneficiary and 9 (81.82%) of non-beneficiary of UPSNP had not health problem while 18 (15.65%) beneficiary and 2 (18.18%) of non-beneficiary of UPSNP had health problem. However, the higher percent of non-beneficiary individuals in UPSNP had health problem relatively to UPSNP beneficiary households, the result implied that there is significant relationship between individuals' healthiness or unhealthiness and their beneficiary in UPSNP. Though the fact is that the concerned body has seen the health status of participants to enable them beneficiary in UPSNP.

Regarding to Credit Access provided to households, 104 (90.43%) beneficiary and all of non-beneficiary of UPSNP had no credit access while 11 (9.56%) beneficiary got credit access. The data depicts that there was a relation between credit access and the beneficence of individuals in UPSNP in some extent.

On the other hand majority of beneficiary and non-beneficiary households' had more participation on social network just like "edir" and "equb" i.e. there is no significant relation between individuals' social network participation and their beneficence in UPSNP. However, the fact is that 65.22% of UPSNP beneficiary and 90.91% of non-beneficiary household heads had social network participation. This implied that more non-beneficial households had better social network participation than beneficial individuals. Hence, it can be concluded that non-beneficial of UPSNP households could afford the expense to participate in social network. On the other hand, there is another scenario regarding improvement of social networks as obtained from focus group discussion.

Table 4.2: Demographic and socio-economic characteristics (Dummy variables)

Dummy variables	Category	Beneficence in UPSNP				Chi2-Value	P-Value
		Beneficiary (N=115)		Non Beneficiary (N=11)			
		Count	%	Count	%		
Sex of HHH	Male	19	16.52	8	72.73	18.837	.000
	Female	96	83.48	3	27.27		
Marital Status of HHH	Single	9	100	0	0	42.44	.013
	Married	53	88	7	12		
	Divorced	27	96.4	1	3.6		
	Widowed	26	89.7	3	10.3		
Health status of HHH	Yes	18	15.65	2	18.18	.048	.826
	No	97	84.34	9	81.82		
Credit Access	Yes	11	9.565	0	0	1.153	.283
	No	104	90.43	11	100		
Training Access	Yes	92	80	2	18.18	20.250	.000
	No	23	20	9	81.82		
Participation in Social net work	Yes	75	65.22	10	90.91	3.019	.082
	No	40	34.78	1	9.091		

a. For all variables 1 cell (15.0%) has expected count less than 5.

The minimum expected count is 2.36, 1.75, 1.96 & 3.58 respectively.

Source: SPSS, Own survey, 2021

As it is illustrated below in the table 4.3, the researcher analyzed demographic and socio-economic characteristics of beneficiary and non-beneficiary households of UPSNP using continuous variables. A t-

test is a type of inferential statistic used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the means of two groups, which are related in certain features.

In order to determine the t-test analysis, the three key data values were important these were P-Value at significance level less than or equal to alpha 0.05, Critical T-Value is (1.66) since the degree of freedom (df) was 125 for all variables and mean difference at 95% confidence interval.

Based on the table 4.3, the three criteria are completely revealed in the variables of Total Annual HH income, Consumption Expenditure, and HDDS i.e. the t-values were greater than critical t-values, the p-values of these three variables were $P < 0.05$, and the mean difference didn't include 0 at 95% confidence interval. Since the computed t-score exceeds the value of t (cv) indicated in the table, the result implies that there was statistically significant probability that the relationship between the two groups (being beneficiary or non-beneficiary in UPSNP) and these three variables.

The P-values were less than 0.05 alpha level of significance and the mean differences were significant; however, the t-score didn't exceed 1.66 critical T-value in Family Size of HHH and Education Level variables. Thus, the result depicts that in some extent there was relationship between households' beneficence in UPSNP and their demographic status. In other words majority of beneficiary households had 3 and more family size and they were less qualified, but the data was vice versa for non-beneficial households of UPSNP.

On the contrary, the age mean value of beneficiary households was 45.03 while it was 43.64 for non-beneficiary persons of UPSNP. Hence, majority of UPSNP beneficiary household heads (both the public work and cash transfer) were aged comparing to non-beneficient ones since the total mean value was 44.91. This implied that elder persons had been considered in participating them in the program.

Though the mean value revealed that, the three criteria showed that there was insignificant relation between age of HHH and the beneficiary households in UPSNP rather households' income and or other variables had been taken as consideration to be engaged in the program. The T-value is 0.002 which is too much less than the critical value of 1.66. The P-value is also 0.998 and it is greater than 0.05 alpha level of significance. Not only this but the mean difference includes 0 because of lower value of the confidence interval is -2.37 and the upper score is 2.38.

Similarly, the three criteria were not fulfilled in the variable of health expense because of the t-score result -.001 is less than 1.66 critical t-values. The p-value was 1.000 and it was greater than 0.05 alpha levels. The mean difference lied between -22.78 and 22.76, so it includes zero. Despite the fact was that, the total mean of 50.79 was almost similar with mean value of beneficiary households which is 50.00. Thus, comparing the result of the two groups, non-beneficial households of UPSNP had more health expense than beneficent ones' since they could afford it as they are expected to do.

Regarding to Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP), the total mean was 2.40 and it was closer to the mean value of 2.35 which is the measure of individuals of UPSNP. The result depicts that majority of beneficent ones were in between mildly and moderately food insecure level. The mean value of non-beneficent individuals of UPSNP was 2.91 and this implied that majority of them were moderately food insecure. Based on this evidence, the program enabled individuals who were engaged in the program got better food access than those who were not engaged in the program.

Table 4.3: Demographic and socio-economic characteristics (continuous variables)

Continuous Variables	Beneficence in UPSNP	Mean Value	SD	Total Mean (N=126)	T Value	P Value	95% CI	
							Lower	Upper
Age of HHH	Beneficiary (N=115)	45.03	13.56	44.91	.002	.998	-2.37	2.38
	Non-Beneficiary (N=11)	43.64	12.80					
	Non-Beneficiary (N=11)	2.55	.688					
Family Size of HHH	Beneficiary (N=115)	3.40	1.56	3.39	-4.46	.000	-.88	-.34
	Non-Beneficiary (N=11)	3.27	1.35					
Education Level	Beneficiary (N=115)	2.42	1.08	2.48	-10.37	.000	-1.22	-.83
	Non-Beneficiary (N=11)	3.09	1.22					
Health Expense	Beneficiary (N=115)	50.00	129.44	50.79	-.001	1.000	-22.78	22.76
	Non-Beneficiary (N=11)	59.09	131.94					
Total Annual HH income	Beneficiary (N=115)	54,764.35	10,310.18	54,234.13	56.49	.000	52,281.8	56,078.0
	Non-Beneficiary (N=11)	48,690.90	14,136.86					
Consumption Expenditure	Beneficiary (N=115)	4,599.57	865.00	4,561.50	56.78	.000	4,398.10	4,715.79
	Non-Beneficiary (N=11)	4,163.64	1,193.54					
HFIAP	Beneficiary (N=115)	2.35	1.10	2.40	-1.05	.296	-.30	.09
	Non-Beneficiary (N=11)	2.91	1.04					
HDDS	Beneficiary (N=115)	7.21	1.82	7.06	6.41	.000	.73	1.38
	Non-Beneficiary (N=11)	5.45	1.29					

Note: P-Value at significance level 0.05: Degree of Freedom (df) were 125 for all variables, so Critical T-Value was (1.66)

Source: SPSS own survey, 2021

4.4. Respondents' perspective on social and economic benefit of UPSNP

4.4.1. Finding from focus group discussion

As they discussed most of the beneficiaries specially the public work beneficiaries have been benefited from the UPSNP. They have raised and discussed the following issues.

Income generation: it was important by being a source of income and after graduation from the income obtained from the program most of the public work beneficiaries benefited by creating job opportunities like nonfarm activities. The research conducted by Yibrah, 2019 supports this idea which said that “the program has a strong effect on program participant households' income earnings.”

Improved food access: There is a difference in purchasing and obtaining food items/consumptions before and after starting to use UPSNP for most families especially for those who have no other chance of generating income.

Neighborhood: As raised on the discussion participating in UPSNP improve and increase the social interaction of the participants. It creates the chance of participating in social networks like Iquib and Edir. As they stated together “the program played a great contribution especially for females who sent their time at their home before, got the chance of interacting and discussing with their coworkers and create family hood now.”

Saving: Public work beneficiaries are obligated to save 10-20% of their UPSNP earnings. This was enabled them to practice saving habit. Thus, most of them were saved and continue to save.

For consumption expenditure: as they discussed UPSNP beneficiaries have got cash transfer which helps them to buy different items for consumption. This made their livelihood better than non-beneficial of the same livelihood standard in having dietary diversity.

Other socioeconomic benefits: As discussed by the focus group participants the beneficial have better practice in sending their children to school, in fulfilling their children's need. In addition to this the program enables to pay their annual health insurance payment which helps them to cover their healthcare expenditure.

Women’s Empowerment: The program enabled the female to have better labor participation, improve female autonomy and participation in the community’s public discussion. Girum Abebe et al., 2018 revealed that UPSNP strengthen female participation in different socioeconomic occasions by representing their household.

4.4.2. Finding from interview

Regarding the impact of UPSNP on the Beneficial’s livelihood they have explained and raised different issues. The issues generalized in to the following lists of impacts.

Improve the access to food: Most households who were beneficial of the UPSNP have improved food access relative to their livelihood before. But, this does not mean that it is at its best of obtaining food access.

Improve social interaction: Both interviewee highly explained and agreed on that UPSNP public work beneficial got the chance of introducing and interacting each other. The woreda officer said that

“it is known that most residents in Addis Ababa are of different culture, birth place, and way of livelihood. In addition to this most the female household head and member live unemployed but with low interaction with neighbors. Thus, the UPSNP public work program brought a chance of introducing one another and to share livelihood experiences problems.”

Job Opportunity: Households/household heads who had not job before have been now started their own job of different occupation. This opportunity is obtained from the program in the form of training and income. There are many households who started their income generating jobs by using training opportunity like food preparation, bakery, hairdressing, trade and other small scale activities.

Saving: The program enabled the beneficial exercise saving habit and thus, many households benefited from the saving for startup their business activity.

The interviewee of the sub city Job creation and food security agency head generalize that

“it is to improve the livelihood of households and to enable to be productive rather than aid keeper by enabling to create job with continuous support in training and finance. But, there are households who did not this and use the opportunity and didn’t change their livelihood before and after participating or benefiting in the program.”

4.5. Food Security Analysis

4.5.1. Measure of Food security status of UPSNP beneficent households and non-beneficent ones

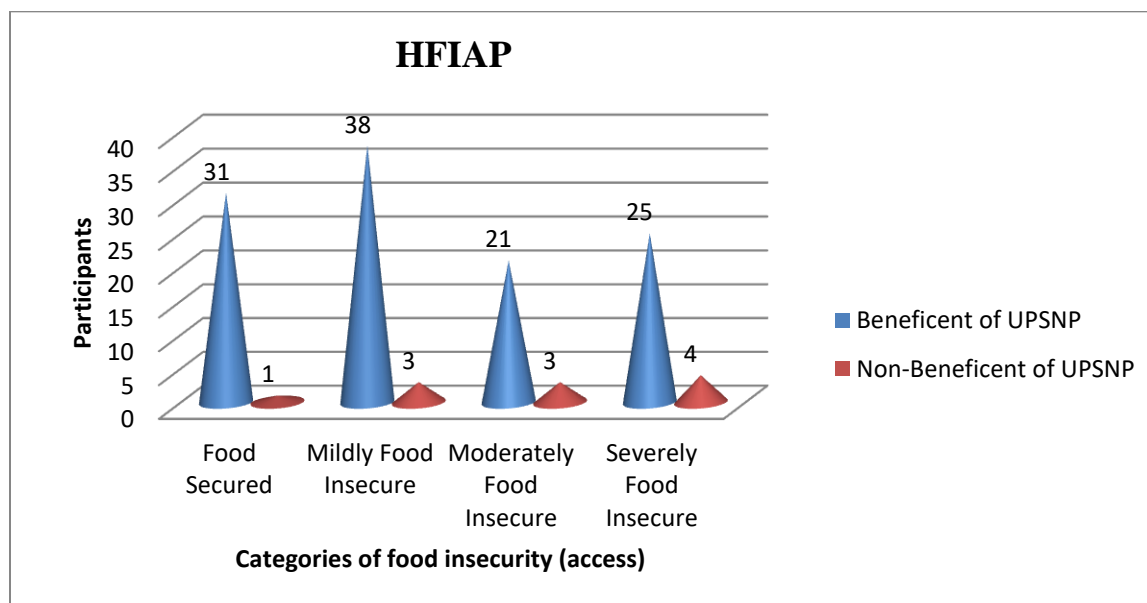
Table 4.4: HFIAP Measure of UPSNP beneficiary households and non-beneficiary ones

Respondent Category	Descriptive Statistics	Food Secured (1)	Mildly Food Insecure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)	Total	Mean	Mod	SD
Beneficiary of UPSNP	Frequency	31	38	21	25	115	2.35	2	1.101
	Percent	27.0	33.0	18.3	21.7	100			
Non-Beneficiary of UPSNP	Frequency	1	3	3	4	11	2.91	4	1.044
	Percent	9.1	27.3	27.3	36.4	100			
Total	Frequency	32	41	24	29	126	2.40	2	1.103
	Percent	25.4	32.5	19.0	23.0	100			

Source: SPSS own Survey (2021)

As the measure of HFIAP shows in the above table 4.4, majority 38 (33%) of beneficial households of UPSNP were mildly food insecure. The mean value and mode of HFIAP measure for beneficial households in UPSNP were 2.35 and 2 respectively. The data implied that a mildly food insecure (access) household worries about not having enough food sometimes or often, and/or is unable to eat preferred foods, and/or eats a more monotonous diet than desired and/or some foods considered undesirable, but only rarely. But it does not cut back on quantity nor experience any of three most severe conditions (running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating).

On the other hand, majority 4 (36.4%) of non-beneficial households of UPSNP were severely food insecure out of 11 participants. The mean value and mode of HFIAP measure for non-beneficial households in UPSNP were 2.91 and 4 respectively. As the data depicts a severely food insecure household has graduated to cutting back on meal size or number of meals often, and/or experiences any of the three most severe conditions (running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating), even as infrequently as rarely. In other words, any household that experiences one of these three conditions even once in the last four weeks (30 days) is considered severely food insecure.



Source: SPSS own Survey (2021)

Figure 4.1: HFIAP Measure of UPSNP beneficiary and non-beneficiary ones

Based on this finding as it is shown both in table and figure clearly, the urban productive safety net program (UPSNP) has a great contribution in the betterment of beneficiary households' livelihood because the total mean value 2.4 was correspondent with the mean value of HFIAP measure for beneficial households in UPSNP.

Another measuring tool used to assess households' food status was Household dietary diversity score (HDDS). HDDS is a qualitative measure of food consumption that reflects household access to a variety of foods. It describes in the guideline consists of a simple count of food groups that a household has consumed over the preceding 24 hours. Data for the HDDS indicator was collected by asking the respondent a series of yes or no questions which were prepare based on the format. The questions refer to the household as a whole, not any single member of the household.

Upon the data illustrated in table 4.5 below, majority 24 (20.9) beneficial households of UPSNP consumed six kinds of food group in the previous 24 hours, and the mean value of the participants was 7.21 while the total mean was 7.13. On the other hand, equally 3 (27.3) of non-beneficent individuals of UPSNP consumed four, five and six kinds of food group in the previous 24 hours, and the mean value of the participants was 5.45.

Table 4.5: Household dietary diversity Score (HDDS)

Measure of HDDS	Respondent Category					
	Beneficiary of UPSNP		Non-Beneficiary of UPSNP		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
One kind of diet	--	--	--	--	--	--
Two kinds of diet	--	--	--	--	--	--
Three kinds of diet	--	--	--	--	--	--
Four kinds of diet	6	5.2	3	27.3	9	7.1
Five kind of diet	16	13.9	3	27.3	19	15.1
Six kinds of diet	24	20.9	3	27.3	27	21.4
Seven kind of diet	20	17.4	1	9.1	21	16.7
Eight kinds of diet	18	15.7	1	9.1	19	15.1
Nine kind of diet	18	15.7	--	--	19	14.3
Ten kinds of diet	8	7.0	--	--	8	6.3
Eleven kind of diet	5	4.3	--	--	5	4.0
Twelve kinds of diet	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	115	100	11	100	126	100
Mean	7.21		5.45		7.13	

Source: SPSS own survey, (2021)

Based on this result, the researcher utilized dietary patterns for comparisons across the two groups (beneficial and non-beneficial households of UPSNP). Hence, beneficial households of UPSNP were consumers of high dietary diversity while non-beneficial were medium dietary consumers FAO, (2006).

4.5.2. Determinant factors for food security status of UPSNP beneficent

4.5.2.1. Respondents' opinion on determinant factors

Members of the focus group discussion have been raised different issues as the cause of food insecurity. The issues rose generalized as follows:

Inflation: Inflation is the decline of purchasing power of a given currency over time. As the members said the price of consumption items increased from time to time. The income of the household and the individual is not becoming balanced with the expenditure for the consumption of the family.

Shortage of income: as they said it is not mean they assured enough income to support their family and themselves even though they are safety net beneficial. Most households are obligated to do additional part time income generating tasks.

Family size: Because of the inflation and the shortage of income families are exposed to food insecurity. The income they got unable to feed sustainably.

Increased cost of production, transportation and other living necessities: products and services necessary for survival require high cost to produce or process them. The transportation fee for human and objects also increase from time to time.

The key informant interviewee also raised the following determinant factors for the food security status of the UPSNP beneficiaries.

Despising work habit: as they explained there are many working force who was not participate in any income generating activities. One of the reasons for this is to despise works of different occupation. Thus, the UPSNP enabled to let household members with working power to exercise to do any type of work which can generate income as far as they can work.

Low income: In the sub city in general and in Woreda 01 in particular, most residents are with low level of income that lived under poverty and absolute poverty because of different reasons like high family size, low level of education

No to use family planning: the level of income and the number of family is not balanced and the family number continuously increases. Thus, their income is unable to support their daily consumption.

Unemployment: Unemployment is a state of not having paid job. This enhances food insecurity by increasing consumers of the family other than income generator.

They have also described increasing cost of goods and COVID 19 as the cause of food insecurity.

4.5.2.2. Regression Analysis of Factors Affecting Household Food Security

Regression is a measure of association between two sets of variables. Thus, in order to determine the statistically significance effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable, ordered logit regression analysis was used. The end result of regression is the development of a regression equation (line of best fit) between the dependent and IV (Pallant, 2005).

The study was aimed to identify the role of UPSNP on food security status. Accordingly, on the correlation analysis section, it is identified that the independent variables has significant positive or negative correlation with food security status, and this ordered logit regression has been conducted since the ordered logit model (also ordered logistic regression or proportional odds model) is an ordinal regression model used for ordinal dependent variables and it was first considered by Peter McCullagh.

Ordered logit coefficient implies the response variable level is expected to change by its respective regression coefficient when a one unit increase in the predictor in the ordered **log**-odds scale while the other variables in the model are held constant.

As the data is illustrated in table 4.6 below, the number of observations is 126. The LR Chi-squared test with a value of 100.71 (P-value=0.0000) depicts that models fit the data well as compare to the null. Pseudo- $R^2 = 0.3016$ shows goodness-of-fit as $1 - L_1 / L_0$, where L_0 represents the log likelihood for the "constant-only" model and L_1 is the log likelihood for the full model with constant and predictors.

The result of the model implies that, only total annual income of household head is statically significant. Other variables are not significant because the data illustrates that the p-values of all variables except total annual income are above 0.05 or below the Z score of 1.96.

Table 4.6: Ordered logit regression Analysis

hfiap	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>z	[95% Conf.	Interval]
agehh	-.0247262	.0209223	-1.18	0.237	-.0657332	.0162807
sexhh	.0445778	.5297608	0.08	0.933	-.9937343	1.08289
masta	.0064515	.2563583	0.03	0.980	-.4960016	.5089046
hhsz	-.1664707	.1847989	-0.90	0.368	-.52867	.1957286
edlevel	-.2378179	.2053863	-1.16	0.247	-.6403677	.1647318
healthst	.5451692	1.127624	0.48	0.629	-1.664934	2.755272
healthexpe	-.0019493	.0031093	-0.63	0.531	-.0080435	.0041448
totaninc	-.0002259	.0000362	-6.23	0.000	-.0002969	-.0001549
consexp	.0025348	.0003805	6.66	0.000	.0017891	.0032805
accetcredit	-1.069248	.7553607	-1.42	0.157	-2.549728	.4112318
acctraining	-.4479124	.5820484	-0.77	0.442	-1.588706	.6928815
parisone	-.4522878	.4271234	-1.06	0.290	-1.289434	.3848588
upsnbe	.7761515	.8712725	0.89	0.373	-.9315113	2.483814
/cut1	-2.771377	3.197795		-9.038939	3.496185	
/cut2	-.6606317	3.197219		-6.927067	5.605803	
/cut3	1.146335	3.189678		-5.105319	7.397988	

Source: Author's regression result using STATA14, 2021

Note: Number of obs = 126, LR chi2(13) = 100.71, Prob > chi2 = 0.0000, Pseudo R2 = 0.2923, Log likelihood = -121.93086 and coefficients are statistically significant at 5%.

The result of ordered logit regression model in table 4.6 above shows that, total annual income and consumption expenditure has a statistically significant positive relationship with household food security at $P < 0.05$ ($P = 0.000$). The coefficient of total annual income is with negative sign and which indicated that as this independent variable increase, the dependant variable (being food secured) tends to decrease. Adugna and Wagayehu (2011), Ejigayehu and Abdi-Khalil (2012), Misgana, (2008) have similar findings were studies with similar findings where monthly income had negative relation with food security. The variable denoted by variation of household's income after joining UPSNP has carried negative sign with statistically significant coefficient. This has implication of income variability creates food insecurity on the households. Since income determines the food purchasing capability of residents in urban areas, variation in households' income will directly affect the food access status of urban households. This could happened because of the errors happened during data collection. Consumption expenditure is positively related with food security which means as the HH expends more it can be considered as they are food secured. (Kassa

4.6. The Role of (Social Protection)UNSNP on Food Security

4.6.1. Correlation Analysis

Pearson Correlation

Correlation analysis illustrates the joint variation of two or more variables for determining the strength and direction of the relationship among the variables (Kothari2004). Accordingly, in order to identify whether the dependent variable & independent variables have a joint variation, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient was computed. Pearson correlation results range between +1(perfectly linear positive correlation) to -1(perfectly linear negative correlation). When the correlation value is 0, no relationship exists between the variables under study and when the correlation value lies between 1 & -1(excluding 0) there is correlation.

Setting the significance level (.01 or .05) is used to accept or reject the null hypothesis. If the .01 level is achieved (p is equal to or less than .01 or .05), then a researcher rejects the H_0 and accepts the H_1 . If the .01 or .05 significance level is not achieved, then the H_0 is retained (not rejected). The table below is interpretation guide which is developed by Marczyk, Dematteo, and Festinger (2005) becomes referred.

Accordingly, this guide has been used to interpret the results which are summarized in the coming sections.

Table 4.7: Correlation result interpretation guide

Correlation value in range	Interpretation
0.00 to 0.19	Weak/ very low correlation
0.20 to 0.39	Low correlation
0.40 to 0.59	Moderate correlation
0.60 to 0.79	High correlation
0.8 to 1.0	Very high correlation

Source: Marczyk, DeMatteo, Festinger(2005)

According to table 4.8 below, the value of the correlation coefficient of sex, education level, health status, annual income, access of credit, training and social network participation variables are positive while other variables have negative correlation coefficient.

Some of the variables like annual income, consumption expense and family size have correlation coefficient near +1 or -1. This implies that there is high relationship between these independent variables and food security status which was measured by HFIAP (dependent variable).

The positive sign shows when an independent variable increase, the dependent variable (food security status) also increases and the result implies vice versa for the negative sign. In addition to that, P-value of some variables are $< .005$ which is less than the significance level of $.05$, so the null hypothesis (H_0) "There is no significant relationship between independent variables and food security status" is failed to be accepted rather the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

But the researcher fail to reject the null hypothesis or it is retained (not rejected) for the variables those p-value is greater 0.01 or 0.05 significant level.

Table 4.8: Correlation between food security status and independent Variables

Variables	SexHH	AgeHH	MarSHH	FSHH	EL	HSHH	HE	TAHHI	CE	AC	AT	PSN	HFIAP	
SHH	PC	1												
	Sig.													
AHH	PC	-.001	1											
	Sig.	.992												
MSHH	PC	.096	.251**	1										
	Sig.	.287	.005											
FSHH	PC	.044	-.052	.051	1									
	Sig.	.623	.566	.569										
EL	PC	.055	-.475**	-.319**	-.053	1								
	Sig.	.540	.000	.000	.554									
HSHH	PC	.038	.178*	.147	.031	-.207*	1							
	Sig.	.674	.047	.101	.726	.020								
HE	PC	.057	.120	.110	.045	-.182*	.909**	1						
	Sig.	.527	.182	.221	.000	.042	.000							
TAHHI	PC	.155	.111	.076	.356**	-.021	.113	.169	1					
	Sig.	.083	.215	.400	.000	.818	.207	.058						
CE	PC	.168	.134	.100	.363**	-.028	.205*	.230**	.932**	1				
	Sig.	.060	.134	.267	.000	.752	.021	.010	.000					
AC	PC	-.093	-.153	-.026	-.097	.070	-.134	-.122	-.025	-.010	1			
	Sig.	.300	.087	.772	.281	.434	.134	.173	.780	.909				
AT	PC	-.184*	-.509**	-.090	.100	.103	-.246**	-.223*	-.021	-.094	.116	1		
	Sig.	.039	.000	.317	.263	.251	.006	.012	.815	.295	.196			
PSN	PC	.032	.037	.093	-.034	-.023	.024	-.015	-.054	-.054	-.205*	-.016	1	
	Sig.	.718	.680	.298	.707	.801	.794	.864	.546	.546	.021	.858		
HFIAP	PC	.005	-.109	-.074	-.374**	.119	.080	-.031	.643**	-.583**	.067	.088	.011	1
	Sig.	.955	.226	.408	.000	.184	.371	.727	.000	.000	.453	.327	.900	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**.. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Own survey (SPSS), 2021

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

This study is conducted with the aim of assessing and analyzing the social and economic benefits of social protection with case of UPSNP for participants/beneficiary. Along with this it has been assessed the cause of food insecurity and the status of food security of beneficent (both the public work and cash transfer beneficent) of Lideta Sub-city Woreda 01 administrative area; Addis Ababa.

As the socio economic demographic analyses showed, beneficent and non-beneficent are different in different variable measurements. Both the dummy and continuous variable affects the process of being beneficent of UPSNP.

As the measure of HFIAP shows majority 38 (33%) of beneficent individuals of UPSNP were mildly food insecure out of 115 participants. The mean value and mode of HFIAP measure for beneficent households in UPSNP were 2.35 and 2 respectively. The data implied that a mildly food insecure (access) household worries about not having enough food sometimes or often, and/or is unable to eat preferred foods, and/or eats a more monotonous diet than desired and/or some foods considered undesirable, but only rarely. On the other hand, majority 4 (36.4%) of non-beneficent individuals of UPSNP were severely food insecure out of 11 participants. The mean value and mode of HFIAP measure for non-beneficent persons in UPSNP were 2.91 and 4 respectively. As the data depicts a severely food insecure household has graduated to cutting back on meal size or number of meals often, and/or experiences any of the three most severe conditions (running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating), even as infrequently as rarely. In other words, any household that experiences one of these three conditions even once in the last four weeks (30 days) is considered severely food insecure.

The findings from the other food security status model; HDDS showed that majority 24 (20.9) beneficent households of UPSNP consumed six kinds of food group in the previous 24 hours, and the mean value of the participants was 7.21 while the total mean was 7.13. On the other hand, equally 3 (27.3) of non-beneficent individuals of UPSNP consumed four, five and six kinds of food group in the previous 24 hours, and the mean value of the participants was 5.45.

Regarding social and economic benefits of UPSNP for beneficent, participants of focus group discussion and key informant interview explained and list income generation, improved food access, escalation of

neighborhood, and improved saving habit women's empowerment etc. as the outcome of being beneficent of UPSNP.

The result also revealed that inflation, shortage of time, family size, and increased cost of production, despising work habit, low income, not to use family planning, unemployment, increased cost of goods and COVID 19 are considered as determinant factors food security status of households. Factors affecting food security have been analyzed by ordered logit model. Thus, the result revealed that one independent variable i.e. annual income is highly significant and have determinant effect on food security status of the households of UPSNP beneficent whereas, others are not that much significant.

Finally, the thesis come up with the conclusion of UPSNP as social protection program is contributory instrument of reducing vulnerability to risk and poverty reduction. The Beneficiary of the program (both public work and cash transfer) are relatively in better situation than the non-beneficiary. But this does not mean that they are food secured.

5.2. Recommendation

The empirical result of this thesis enabled to recommend the following issues to specific stakeholders.

- The selection committee, Woreda and Sub-city Urban Job Creation and Food Security office should improve their selection of beneficiaries to the UPSNP and should take lesson from the 2016/2017-2020 phase program.
- The residents should actively participants in the program starting from the reliable selection procedure by providing the right information and the beneficent should use the program as per the principle of Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency of the City in particular and the aim of PSNP of the country as a whole.
- The Urban Job Creation and Food Security agency in collaboration with the whole city government administration should do to minimize inflation and ways of enhancing job creation.
- The health bureau of the city through its governmental and non-governmental structure starting from the lower level of health stations and clinics should provide awareness escalation programs and services on family planning in collaboration with schools/education bureau of the Addis Ababa city administration.

- Woreda and Sub-city Urban Job Creation and Food Security agency in particular Woreda and sub-city structures should continuously follow up the program starting from the selection to the graduation and the beneficiary's livelihood after that to measure the real outcome of the program.
- It is not few beneficiaries who did not use their saved money and the money given after their graduation to create job appropriately. So, the woreda Urban Job Creation and Food Security office should provide appropriate training to beneficiaries and support and create conducive environment to them to create job and to enable them to generate income.
- Finally, the government bodies and stakeholders mentioned above should take recommendations of research conducted by different scholars and the scholars in turn should also provide a copy of their research to all the stakeholders for its applicability.

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Appendixes

Appendix 1 A: Questionnaire (English Version)

Household Survey Questionnaire

Dear respondent,

My name is Samuel Mesele. I am a Master's degree student at Addis Ababa University. Now I am conducting a research entitled with "*The Role of Social Protection Program in Improving Household Food Security Status: The Case of UPSNP Beneficiaries in Lideta Sub-City, Addis Ababa*". Thus, the main objective of this questionnaire is to collect primary data to undertake an assessment on the *social and economic benefits obtained from participating UPSNP program*, the *role of UPSNP in improving household food security* and, *the factors affecting food security status of UPSNP beneficiaries* in woreda 01, Lideta Sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Your responses to the questions are valuable and will be held in utmost confidentiality to be used only for the analysis of this research. If you accept to participate in this research, you will be doing so voluntarily and there will not be any monetary returns. This interview will take about 30 minutes of your time to respond to the questions.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

I. General Instruction

1. Make tick mark, or circle while responding the questions with choice All responses are required to be answered by a household
2. Please clearly justify the questions that need your suggestions
3. Identification particulars

Name of enumerator: _____ Date of interview: ____/____/2021

Survey HH No _____

Started time of interviewing: _____ Ended time: _____ Name of Woreda: _____ Ketena: _____

Respondent Participant of PSNP Non participant of PSNP

II. Demographic and socioeconomic issues related questions

No	Question	Category	Code
1	Sex of the HHH	1. Female 2. Male	
2	Age of the HHH (write in numerical value)		
3	Marital status of the HHH	1. Single	
		2. Married	
		3. Divorced	
		4. Widowed	
		5. Others (Specify): _____	
4.	Household size		
4.1.	Household size (write in numerical value)		[]
4.2.	How many are in the age group of (write in numerical value)	<15	[]
		15-64	[]
		>65	[]
5.	Household Health status		
5.1.	Do any of household members have a health problem/disability?	1. No	
		2. Yes	
5.2.	If 'Yes' for the above question, how many of the members are with health problem? (write in numerical value)		[]
5.3.	If 'yes' for question no. 5.1., what is its impact on the household	1. It tackles the HH not work outside to generate income	
		2. Not generate income by him/herself	
		3. Enables to expend more healthcare expense	
		4. Others (Specify) _____	
5.4.	How many birr could expend in average for medication (write in numerical value)		[]
5.5.	What is the income to cover the healthcare expense of the patient?	1. From the household income	
		2. By government health insurance	
		3. Others (Specify) _____	
6.	Household education level		Code
6.1.	Level of education of the household head	1. Did not attend formal education	
		2. Read and write	

		3. CompletedPrimaryschool	
		4. CompletedHighschool	
		5. Completedhigherinstitutioneducation	
		6. Other(specify)_____	
6.2.	Howmanychildrenarecurrently attendingschool?(write in numerical value		[]
6.3.	How many children are not currentlyattending school?(write in numerical value)		[]
6.4.	What is the reason for notattending school? (multiple response is possible)	1. Economicconstraints	
		2. Illnesses	
		3. Lookingaftersiblings	
		4. Takingcareoftheirguardians	
		5. Takingcareof sickones	
		6. Needstowork	
		7. Others (specify) _____	
7	Availablefamilylabor		
7.1.	Numberofeconomicallyactive membersofthe HH(write in numerical value)		[]
7.2.	Numberofeconomicallyinactive membersofthe HH (write in numerical value)		[]
7.3.	What are the causes for those who are economically inactive? (multiple response is possible)	1. Age	
		2. Disability/health status	
		3. Level of education	
		4. Others(Specify)_____	
8.	Accesstocreditandsavingservices		Code
8.1.	Didyouhaveaccesscreditservice beforetheprogram?	1. No	
		2. Yes	
8.2.	If ‘yes’ for the above question, howmany timesdoyouget it asthreeyears?	1. Onetimeonly	
		2. Two time only	
		3. Threetimeonly	
		4. Other (specify)_____	
8.3.	If ‘yes’ for question no. 8.1, whatwere the sources ofthe credit? (multiple response is possible)	1. Cooperatives	
		2. Government	
		3. Individuals	
		4. others(Specify) _____	
8.4.	If ‘yes’ for question no. 8.1., what have you been benefited from the credit you took?	1. For purchasing food for consumption	
		2. For trade (to generate income)	
		3. For other family expense	
		4. Others(Specify) _____	

8.5	Do you get saving access?	1. No	
		2. Yes	
8.5	If 'yes' for the above question, how many Birr do you save per month? (write in numerical value)	[]	
9.	Income status of the household		
9.1	Monthly income of the household (in birr)	[]	
9.2	Source of income of the HH (multiple response is possible)	1. UPSNP	Public work
			Cash transfer
		2. Employee in government office	
		3. Employee in private company	
		4. Informal own business	
		5. Employee in CSO/NGO	
		6. Other (please specify) _____	
10.	Consumption expenditure per month (Birr)	[]	
11	Training		
11.1	Did you get training in the past three years	1. No	
		2. Yes	
11.2.	If 'Yes' for the above question, what type of training you have got? (Multiple response is possible)	1. Entrepreneurship	
		2. Technical skill	Food preparation
			Garment
			Manufacturing
			Construction
			Electricity
			Other (please specify) _____
11.3.	If 'Yes' for the question no. 12.1., what have you been benefited from the training?	1. Generate income for household by own	
		2. To be employed in the organization	
		3. Not benefited	
		4. Other (please specify): _____	
12.	Participation in social networks (Iqub and Idir)		
12.1.	Did you participate in social networks? (Iqub and dir)	1. No	
		2. Yes	
12.2.	If 'Yes' for the above question, what have you been benefited from the social networks	1. Support income of the HH	
		2. Generate income of the HH	
		3. Access credit to the HH	
		4. Cooperate in time of emergency and ceremony	
		5. Other (please specify) _____	
13	Food security Condition of the Household		
13.1.	How many times the household	1. One times	

	members feed on a meal per day?	2. Two times	
		3. Three times and above	
		4. Other (please specify)_____	
13.2	What could be the reason for the absence of meal in your households?	1. having large family size	
		2. shortage of income	
		3. inflation	
		4. Increased cost of production, transportation and other living necessities	
		5. No shortage of food	
		6. Other (Please specify)_____	
14.	UPSNP and Food Security		
14.1.	Are you beneficial of UPSNP?	1. No	
		2. Yes	
14.2.	If 'Yes' for the above question, is there food access change after joining UPSNP?	1. Not improved	
		2. Improved	
		3. Other(Specify please)_____	
14.3.	If 'yes' for question number 14.1. What benefit did you get from UPSNP	1. improve dietary diversity	
		2. Increase income	Income for consumption Income for saving
		3. Increase social interaction	
		4. Others (specify please)_____	
14.4.	What kind of UPSNP support did you get?	1. Cash transfer	
		2. Public work	

Appendix 1B: HFIAS Questions

Part III: Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) Questions

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale(HFIAS)					Remark
	(rarely: once or twice; sometimes: 3 to10 times; Often:morethan10 times in the last 4 weeks)				
1	In the past four weeks, did you worry that your Household would not have enough food? (if answer is No, Skip toQ2)	1:Yes	0:No		
1a	How often did this happen?	1:Rarely	2:Sometimes	3:Often	
2	In the past four weeks, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources? (if answer is No, skip to Q3)	1:Yes	0:No		
2a	How often did this happen?	1:Rarely	2:Sometimes	3:Often	
3	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources? (if answer is No, skip to Q4)	1:Yes	0:No		
3a	How often did this happen?	1:Rarely	2:Sometimes	3:Often	
4	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food (if answer is No, Skip to Q5)	1:Yes	0:No		
4a	How often did this happen?	1:Rarely	2:Sometimes	3:Often	
5	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food? (if answer is No, skip to Q6)	1:Yes	0:No		
5a	How often did this happen?	1:Rarely	2:Sometimes	3:Often	
6	In the past four weeks, did you or any other household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food? (if answer is No, skip to Q7)	1:Yes	0:No		
6a	How often did this happen?	1:Rarely	2:Sometimes	3:Often	
7	In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food? (if answer is No, skip toQ8)	1:Yes	0:No		
7a	How often did this happen?	1:Rarely	2:Sometimes	3:Often	
8	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? (if answer is No, skip toQ9)	1:Yes	0:No		
8a	How often did this happen?	1:Rarely	2:Sometimes	3:Often	
9	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	1:Yes	0:No		
9a	How often did this happen?	1:Rarely	2:Sometimes	3:Often	

Appendix 1C: Structure of question of HFIAS

Table 3.2: Structure of Questions (source; FANTA, 2007)

	Occurrence Questions
Body	In the past four weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food?
Response Options	0= No (skip to... 1= Yes
	Frequency of Occurrence Questions
Body	How often did this happen?
Response Options	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3=Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)

Appendix 1 D:

Table 3. 3: Nature of the dependent variable with the corresponding code

Categories	How often do this HFIAS happen for the last 4 weeks?	HFIAS score of the HH	Code
Food secure	If the answer is "No", in the last 4 weeks	0	0
Mildly food insecure	If the answer is "Rarely" (once or twice) in the last 4 weeks	1 to 9	1
Moderately food insecure	If the answer is "Sometimes" (3 to 10 times) in the last 4 weeks	10 to 18	2
Severely food insecure	If the answer is "Often": (more than 10X) in the last 4 weeks	19 to 27	3

Appendix 1 E: HDDS questionnaire

Part IV- Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) questionnaire

I would like to ask you about the types of foods that you or anyone else in your household ate yesterday during the day and at night (exclude foods purchased and eaten outside of the home)

Question No.	Food group	Example	Yes = 1 No = 0
1.	Cereals	corn/maize, rice, wheat, sorghum, millet or any other grains or foods made from these (e.g. bread, muffin, noodles, porridge, pasta Macaroni ,enjera	
2.	Roots and tubers	Potato, sweet potato, manioc, cassava, carrot, Kocho or any other foods made from roots or tubers?	
3.	Vegetables	Green leafy vegetables(cabbage, lettuce, spinach...) pumpkin, cucumber ,tomato, onion, or any other vegetables	
4.	Fruits	Mango, avocado, papaya, apple, grape, banana, peach, juice or any other fruit.	
5.	Meat ,Poultry	Meat (pemmican, roasted meat, steak, raw meat, chicken),	
6.	Eggs	Egg	
7.	Fishes and sea food	Fish	
8.	Pulses/legumes/ nuts	beans, peas, lentils, nuts, seeds or foods made from these	
9.	Milk and milk product	milk, cheese, yogurt or other milk products	
10.	Oil/fats	oil, fats or butter added to food or used for cooking	
11.	Sugar/honey	sugar, honey, sweetened soda or sugary foods such as chocolates, candies, cookies and cakes	
12.	Miscellaneous	spices(black pepper, salt), condiments (soy sauce, hot sauce), coffee, tea, alcoholic beverages	

Appendix 1 F: Guiding questions for Focus group Discussion

Guiding Questions for Focus Group Discussion

I. Introduction

Date _____ sub-city _____ Woreda

Kebele/ketena _____ Focus Group No _____

Total No of people in the group: _____

Questions

1. In your review, what are the causes of household food security?
2. In your review, what do you think on the continuity of the UPSNP? Should it continue or should stop?
3. In your discussion, what have you been obtained by being UPSNP beneficial

Appendix 1 G: Guiding Questions for Semi-Structured Interview

Guiding Questions for Semi-Structured Interview (For Key informants i.e. Woreda and Sub-city Food security and job creation agency officers and leader)

Date of interview: _____

Interview No: _____

1. Can you explain the causes of food insecurity condition in this *Woreda*?
2. Explain about the number of beneficiary individuals and households, females and males in the *Woreda*.
3. How do you assess the effect of UPSNP on food security status of beneficiary households in the *Woreda* and sub-city? (Changes/progress, effectiveness, limitations, challenges)
4. What adverse effect does UPSNP has on households' social and economic situation?



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Appendix 1 H: Questionnaire (Amharic Version)

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሃገር ልማት ጥናት ኮሌጅ የምግብ ዋስትና ጥናት ትም/ት ክፍል

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ልደታ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 01 በሚገኙ የከተማ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ተጠቃሚዎች እና ተጠቃሚ ያልሆኑ ቤተሰቦች የሚሞላ መጠይቅ

ውድ የዚህ ጥናት ተሳታፊዎች እና መሳሾች:

ሳሙኤል መሰሰ አባላሰሁ:: በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሃገር ልማት ጥናት ኮሌጅ በምግብ ዋስትና ጥናት የትምህርት ክፍል የምረቃ ተማሪነኝ:: ስዚህም የማስተርስ ድግሪ ማሟያ ጽሁፌን “በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር በልደታ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ01 የቤተሰብን የምግብ ዋስትና ስማሻሻል የማህበራዊ ጥበቃ አገልግሎት ሚና በተሰይሞ የከተማ ልማታዊ ዊሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ምን ይመስላል” የሚሰውን በማጥናት ላይ እገኛለሁ:: ሥለሆነም የዚህ መጠይቅ አላማ በተጠቀሰው ርዕስ ዙሪያ የከተማ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት በመሳተፍ ስቤተሰቡ የተገኘ ኢኮኖሚያዊ እና ማህበራዊ ጥቅም ፣ የቤተሰቡን የምግብ ዋስትና ስማረጋገጥ ያለው ሚና እና የልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ተጠቃሚ ቤተሰቦች ምግብ ዋስትና የሚወስኑ ተፅዕኖዎች ምንድን ናቸው ? የሚሰውን ማስረጃዎችን መሰብሰብ እና መገምገም ነው:: ስዚህ መጠይቅ የሚሠጡት መልስ ሚስጥራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ ሂሆን በፈቃደኝነት የሚሰጡት በመሆኑ ምንም አይነት ክፍያ አይኖረውም:: መጠይቁን ስመሙላት 30 ደቂቃ ሲወስድበዎት ይችላል::

ስለትብብርዎበቅድሚያአመሰግናለሁ!!

ክፍል 1: አጠቃላይ መረጃ

1. የሁሉም ጥያቄ መሰሪያዎች በቤተሰቡ ተወካይ የሚመሰሱ ሲሆን እባክዎን መስጠት ላይ የራደት ምልክት (✓) ያስቀምጡ::

2. እባክዎን ተጨማሪ ማብራሪያ የሚፈልጉ ጥያቄዎች ላይ ማብራሪያ ይስጡባቸው

3. የቃስ መጠይቁ መስደ ቁጥር: _____

4. የመረጃ ሰብሳቢው ስው ስም _____

5. መረጃው የተሰበሰበበት ቀን: ____/____/2013ዓ.ም ወረዳ: _____ ቀጠና: _____

ቃስ መጠይቁን ለመሙላት የጀመሩበት ሰዓት: _____ የጨረሱበት ሰዓት: _____

የመላክ ምድብ የከተማ ሱፍቲኔት ተጠቃሚ የከተማ ሱፍቲኔት ተጠቃሚ ያልሆነ

ክፍል 2: ከቤተሰቡ ማህበራዊ እና ሰብዓዊ ጉዳዮች ጋር የተያያዙ ጥያቄዎች

ተ/ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	የመልስ አማራጮች	መስደ
1.	የቤተሰቡ መሪ ምሁር	ወንድ 2.ሴት	
2.	እድሜ		
3.	የጋብቻ ሁኔታ	1. ያላገባ	
		2. ያገባ	
		3. የተፋታ	
		4. በሞት የተሰደተ/ወ	
		5. ሴላ ካስ ይጠቃስ እባክዎን	
4.	የቤተሰብ ብዛት		
4.1.	የቤተሰብ ብዛት (በቁጥር ይጻፍ)		
4.2.	የቤተሰብ ብዛት በዕድሜ ክልል (እባክዎን በቁጥር ይጻፉ)	ከ 15 ያነሰ	
		ከ 15 - 64	
		ከ 65 በላይ	
5.	የቤተሰብ የጤና ሁኔታ		
5.1.	ከቤተሰብ አባሉ ውስጥ የጤና ችግር/የአካል ጉዳት ያሰበት ሰው አለ?	1. የሰም	
		2. አዎ	
5.2.	ከላይ ላለው ጥያቄ መልስዎ “አዎ” ከሆነ ስንት የቤተሰብ አባል የጤና ችግር/የአካል ጉዳት አሰበት? (በቁጥር ይጻፉ)		
5.3.	ስ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 5.1. መልስዎ “አዎ” ከሆነ በቤተሰብ ውስጥ ምን ጉዳት አመጣ? (ከእንደ በላይ አማራጭ መምረጥ ይቻላል)	1. ቤተሰብ ወጭ ወጥተው በመስራት ገቢ ማመንጨት እና ዳይጅቱ አድርገዋል	
		2. ታማሚው በራሱ ገቢ እንዳያመነጭ አድርገዋል	
		3. ቤተሰብ ለመታከሚያ በዙ ወጭ እንዲያወጣ አድርገዋል	
		4. ሴላ ካስ ይጠቃስ እባክዎን _____	
5.5.	ለህክምና ወጭ በወር በአማካኝ ስንት ብር ያወጣሉ? (እባክዎ በቁጥር ይገልጹ)		
5.6.	የህክምና ወጭ መሸፈኛ ከምን ያኛሉ? (ከእንደ በላይ አማራጭ መምረጥ ይቻላል)	1. ከቤተሰብ ገቢ ላይ	
		2. ከመንግስት የጤና መድሃኒት ሸፋን	
		3. ሴላ ካስ ይጠቃስ እባክዎን	
6	የቤተሰብ የትም/ት ደረጃ ሁኔታ		

6.1.	የቤተሰቡ አስተዳዳሪ/መሪ የትም/ት ደረጃ	1. መደኛ ትም/ት አስተከታተሎም	
		2. መፃፍ እና ማንበብ ደቅሳሎ	
		3. አንደኛ ደረጃ ትም/ት አጠናቀዋል	
		4. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትም/ት አጠናቀዋል	
		5. የከፍተኛ ትም/ት ተቋማት አጠናቀዋል	
		6. ሴሳ ካስ ደጠቀስ እባክዎን	
6.2.	በቤተሰቡ ውሥጥ ስንት ልጆች ትምህርታቸውን እየተከታተሉ ነው?(እባክዎ በቁጥር ይግለጹት)		
6.3.	በቤተሰቡ ውሥጥ ስንት የማይማሩ ልጆች ትምህርታቸውን እየተከታተሉ ነው?(እባክዎ በቁጥር ይግለጹት)		
6.4.	ለጆች ትም/ት ቤት አስመላድ ምክንያቱ ምንድን ነው? (ከአንድ በላይ አማራጭ መምረጥ ይቻላል)	1. የኢኮኖሚ ችግር	
		2. የጤና ችግር	
		3. ለጆችን በመንከባከብ ምክንያት	
		4. በቤት ውሥጥ የታመመ ስው ለመከታተል	
		5. ገቢ የሚያመጣ ስራ ስለሚሰሩ	
		6. ሴሳ ካስ ደጠቀስ እባክዎን	
7.	የቀጠባ እና በድር አገልግሎት አቅርቦት		
7.1.	የልማታዊ ሴፍቲኒት ፕሮግራም ከመጠቀሙ በፊት የብድር አገልግሎት ተመቻቸቶታልም ነበር?	1. የሰም 2. አዎ	
7.2.	ከሳይ ሳስው ፕደቄ መልሰም “አዎ” ከሆነ በባሰፉት ሶስት ዓመት ስንት ጊዜ ብድር ወስደዋል?	1. አንድ ጊዜ	
		2. ሁለት ጊዜ	
		3. ሶስት ጊዜ	
		4. ሴሳ ካስ እባክዎን ይጥቀሱ	
7.3.	ስ ፕደቄ ቁጥር 7.1. መልሰም “አዎ” ከሆነ የብድር አገልግሎት ምንጫም ምን ነበር? (ከአንድ በላይ አማራጭ መምረጥ ይቻላል)	1. ከህብረት ስራ ማህበራት	
		2. ከመንግስት	
		3. ከገለልብ	
		4. ሴሳ ካስ ይጥቀሱ	
7.4.	ስ ፕደቄ ቁጥር 7.1. መልሰም “አዎ” ከሆነ ቀጠባ በመውሰድም ምን ተጠቀሙ? (ከአንድ በላይ አማራጭ መምረጥ ይቻላል)	1. የምግብ ፈጅታ ለማሟላት	
		2. ለንግድ(ገቢ ለማመንጨት)	
		3. ለሴሳ የቤተሰብ ወጭ	
		4.	
7.5.	የቀጠባ አገልግሎት አለዎት(ይጠቀማሉ)?	የሰም	
		አዎ	
7.6.	ከሳይ ሳስው ፕደቄ መልሰም አዎ ከሆነ በወር በአማካኝ ስንት ብር የቆጥባሉ?(በብር)		
8.	የቤተሰቡ የገቢ ሁኔታ		
8.1.	የቤተሰቡ ወርሃዊ የገቢ መጠን(በብር)		
8.2.	የቤተሰቡ የገቢ ምንጭ ምንድን ነው? (ከአንድ በላይ አማራጭ መምረጥ ይቻላል)	1. የከተማ ለማታዊ ሴፍቲኒት	የልማት ስራ ቀጥታ ክፍያ
		2. ከመንግስት ስራ ቅጥር	
		3. ከግል ስራ ቅጥር	
		4. ከአርሻ ወጭ ያለ የግል ስራ(ገልጽ፣ ሱቅ...)	

		5. በ መደድ እና በማበረሰብ ተቋማት ቁጥር	
		6. ሴላ ካስ ደጠቀስ እባክዎን	
8.3.	በቤተሰቡ ውስጥ ገቢ ለማመጣት የሚሰራ ስንት ሰው አለ?(እባክዎን በቁጥር ይግለጹ)		
8.4.	በቤተሰቡ ውስጥ ገቢ ለማመጣት የሚደሰራ ስንት ሰው አለ?(እባክዎን በቁጥር ይግለጹ)		
9.	የቤተሰቡ ወርሃዊ የፍጆታ የወጭ መጠን (እባክዎን በብር ይግለጹ)		
10.	ሥልጠናን በተመለከት		
10.1.	በባለፉት ሶስት ዓመታት ስልጠና አግኝተዋል?	1. የሰም 2. አዎ	
10.2.	ከሳይ ላለው ጥያቄ መልስዎ “አዎ” ከሆነ ምን አይነት ስልጠና ወሰዱ (ከአንድ በላይ አማራጭ መምረጥ ይቻላል)	1. የስራ ፈጠራ 2. ሙያዊ ክህሎት	የምግብ ዝግጅት ልብስ ስፊት የግንባታ ሙያ ኤሌክትሪክሲቲ ሴላ ካስ ደጠቀስ
10.3.	ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 10.1. መልስዎ “አዎ” ከሆነ ስልጠና በማግኘትዎ ምን ተጠቀሙ? (ከአንድ በላይ አማራጭ መምረጥ ይቻላል)	1. ለቤተሰቡ በግል ገቢ ለማመንጨት 2. በድርጅት ውስጥ ለመቀጠር 3. ምንም ጥቅም አላገኘሁትም 4. ሴላ ካስ ደጠቀስ እባክዎን	
11.	የቤተሰቡ የማህበራዊ መስተጋብር ተሳፎ ሁኔታ(ዕቁብ፣ዕድር...)		
11.1.	በማህበራዊ መስተጋብሮች (ዕቁብ እና ዕድር) ይሳተፋሉ?	1. የሰም 2. አዎ	
11.2.	ከሳይ ላለው ጥያቄ መልስዎ “አዎ” ከሆነ በእነዚህ መስተጋብሮች በመሳተፊዎ ምን ጥቅም አገኙ? (ከአንድ በላይ አማራጭ መምረጥ ይቻላል)	1. የቤተሰቡን ገቢ ለማጠናከር 2. ለቤተሰቡ ገቢ ለማፍራት 3. የብድር አገልግሎት ለማግኘት 4. በደስታ እና ሃዘን ጊዜ ለመተባበር 5. ሴላ ካስ ደጠቀስ እባክዎን	
12.	የቤተሰቡ የምግብ ዋስትና ሁኔታ		
12.1.	ቤተሰቡ በቀን ስንት ጊዜ ይመገባል?	1. አንድ ጊዜ 2. ሁለት ጊዜ 3. ሶስት ጊዜ እና በላይ 4. ሴላ ካስ ደጠቀስ እባክዎን	
12.2.	በቤት ውስጥ የምግብ አቅርቦት አስመኖር ምክንያቱ ምንድን ነው? (ከአንድ በላይ አማራጭ መምረጥ ይቻላል)	1. ብዙ የቤተሰብ አባል ቁጥር ስላለ 2. የገቢ አጥሪት 3. የዋጋ ግሽበት ስላለ 4. የንግድ ወደነት(ለመኖር የሚያስፈልጉ ነገሮች ዋጋ መወደድ) 5. ምንም የምግብ አጥሪት የለብንም 6. ሴላ ካስ ደጠቀስ እባክዎን	
13.	የከተማ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኒት እና የምግብ ዋስትናን በተመለከት		

13.1.	የከተማ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኒት ተጠቃሚ ነዎት?	1. የሰም	
		2. አዎ	
13.2.	ከሳይ ሳሰው ጥያቄ መልሰም “አዎ” ከሆነ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኒት መጠቀም ከጀመሩ በኋላ ሰቤተሰቡ የምግብ አቅርቦት ተሻሽሏል?	1. አልተሻሻለም	
		2. ተሻሽሏል	
		3. ሴላ ካስ ደጠቀስ አባክዎን	
13.3.	ስ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 13.1. መልሰም “አዎ” ከሆነ የከተማ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኒት ተጠቃሚ በመሆንዎት ምን ጠቅም አገኙ? (ከአንድ በላይ አማራጭ መምረጥ ይቻላል)	1. ገቢዎ ጨምሯል	የፍጆታ ገቢ ሰቀጠባ የሚሆን ገቢ
		2. የምግባችን ብዘሃነት ጨምሯል	
		3. ማህበራዊ ቁርኝታችን ተሻሽሏል	
		4. ሴላ ካስ ደተቀስ አባክዎን	
13.4.	የትኛው አይነት የከተማ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኒት ተጠቃሚ ነዎት?	ቀጥታ ክፍያ	
		የልማት ስራ	
13.5.	የከተማ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኒት ሰሰንት ወራት/ዓመት ተጠቀሙ(አባክዎ በቁር ይገሰጹት)		

ክፍል ፫: የቤተሰቡን የምግብ ዋስትና አጥረት መለኪያ ጥያቄዎች

ተ/ቁ	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) ጥያቄዎች	የመልስ አማራጮች	ኮድ
1.	በባሰፉት አራት ሳምንታት ቤተሰቡ ምግብ ሳይኖረው ይችላል በሰው የተጨነቀበት ጊዜ አለ?	0=የሰም(ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 2 ይሄዱ) 1= አዎ	
1.a.	ይህ ችግር ስምን ያህሴ ጊዜ ተከሰተ?	1= አልፎ አልፎ 2= አንዳንድ ጊዜ 3=ሁልጊዜ	
2.	በባሰፉት አራት ሳምንታት አርሰም ወይም ሴላ የቤተሰቡ አባል የሚበላ(መገዛም) በመጥፋቱም ክንዳት የፈለገውን የምግብ አይነት ሳይገኝ ቀርቶ ያውቃል?	0=የሰም (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 3 ይሄዱ) 1= አዎ	
2.a.	ይህ ችግር ስምን ያህሴ ጊዜ ተከሰተ?	1= አልፎአልፎ 2= አንዳንድጊዜ 3=ሁልጊዜ	
3.	በባሰፉት አራት ሳምንታት አርሰም ወይም ሴላ የቤተሰቡ አባል የሚበላ በመጥፋቱ ምክንያት ውስን ዓይነት ምግብ የበላበት ጊዜ አለ?	0=የሰም (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 4 ይሄዱ) 1= አዎ	
3.a.	ይህ ችግር ስምን ያህሴ ጊዜ ተከሰተ?	1= አልፎአልፎ 2= አንዳንድጊዜ 3=ሁልጊዜ	
4.	በባሰፉት አራት ሳምንታት አርሰም ወይም ሴላ የቤተሰቡ አባል የሚበላ(አማራጭ) በመጥፋቱ የማይፈልጉትን ምግብ	0=የሰም (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 5 ይሄዱ) 1= አዎ	
4.a.	ይህ ችግር ስምን ያህሴ ጊዜ ተከሰተ?	1= አልፎአልፎ 2= አንዳንድጊዜ 3=ሁልጊዜ	
5.	በባሰፉት አራት ሳምንታት አርሰም ወይም ሴላ የቤተሰቡ አባል የሚበላ በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ መብላት ከሚፈልጉት በታች ጥቂት ምግብ በስተው ያውቃሉ?	0=የሰም (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 6 ይሄዱ) 1= አዎ	
5.a.	ይህ ችግር ስምን ያህሴ ጊዜ ተከሰተ?	1= አልፎአልፎ 2= አንዳንድጊዜ 3=ሁልጊዜ	
6.	በባሰፉት አራት ሳምንታት አርሰም ወይም ሴላ የቤተሰቡ አባል የሚበላ በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ትንሽ ምግብ በስተው ያውቃሉ?	0=የሰም (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 7 ይሄዱ) 1= አዎ	

6.a.	ይህ ችግር ስምን ያህሉ ጊዜ ተከሰተ?	1= አልፎአልፎ 2= አንዳንድጊዜ 3=ሁልጊዜ	
7.	በባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ምግብ ወይም የምግብ መግዣ እጥረት በመኖሩ የቤተሰቡ አባል ፈፅሞ ምግብ ያሳገኘበት ጊዜ አለ?	0=የለም (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 8 ይሄዱ) 1= አዎ	
7.a.	ይህ ችግር ስምን ያህሉ ጊዜ ተከሰተ?	1= አልፎአልፎ 2= አንዳንድጊዜ 3=ሁልጊዜ	
8.	በባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት በቂ ምግብ/መግዣ እጥረት በመኖሩ ምክንያት እርስዎ ወይም ሌላ የቤተሰቡ አካል እድራበው መሰ ሌሊቱን ተኝተው ያውቃሉ?	0=የለም (ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 9 ይሄዱ) 1= አዎ	
8.a.	ይህ ችግር ስምን ያህሉ ጊዜ ተከሰተ?	1= አልፎአልፎ 2= አንዳንድጊዜ 3=ሁልጊዜ	
9.	በባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት በቂ ምግብ/መግዣ እጥረት በመኖሩ ምክንያት እርስዎ ወይም ሌላ የቤተሰቡ አካል መሰ ቀን እና ሌሊት አሳልፈው ያውቃሉ?	0=የለም 1= አዎ	
9.a.	ይህ ችግር ስምን ያህሉ ጊዜ ተከሰተ?	1= አልፎአልፎ 2= አንዳንድጊዜ 3=ሁልጊዜ	

ክፍል ፩: የቤተሰቡን የምግብ በዝሃነት(ብዙ ዓይነትነት) መስኪያ ጥያቄዎች

በባለፉት 24 ሰዓት ውስጥ(ቀንም ሆነ ሌሊት)

ጥ/ቁ	የምግብ ክፍሎች/ምደብ	ምሳሌ	አማራጭ	ኮድ
1.	ጥራጥራ	በቆሎ ሩዝ ስንዴ ገብስ ማሽሳ ዘንጋዳ ጤፍ የመሳሰሉት ጥርጠራዎች ወይም ከእነዚህ የተሰሩ ምግብ ስምሳሌ ዳቦ ቂጣ እንጅራ ገንፎ ፓስታ መኮርኒ	የለም=0 አዎ= 1	
2.	ስራስር እና የድንች ዘር	ድንች፣ስኪር ድንች፣ካዛቫ፣ካሮት፣ ቆጫ፣ቀይ ስር ወይም ከእነዚህ የተሰሩ ምግቦች	የለም=0 አዎ= 1	
3.	አትክልት	ጥቅል ገመን፣ሰሳጣ፣ገመን ስፒናች፣ዳባ፣የፈረንጅ ዳባ፣ ቲማቲም፣አንኩር፣ቃሪያ...ወይም ከእነዚህ የተሰሩ ምግብ	የለም=0 አዎ= 1	
4.	ፈራፍሬ	ማነጎ፣ ፓፓያ፣ አቮካዶ፣ አፕል፣ሙዝ፣ኮክ፣ጁስ ወይም ሌላ ፍራፍሬ	የለም=0 አዎ= 1	
5.	ስጋ ፣ ዶሮ	ስጋ(ቋንጣ፣ጥብስ፣ ቅቅል፣ቀይ ስጋ፣ዶሮ ወጥ...)	የለም=0 አዎ= 1	
6.	እንቁሳል	እንቁሳል	የለም=0 አዎ= 1	
7.	አሳ እና ሌሎች የባህር ምግብ	አሳ	የለም=0 አዎ= 1	
8.	ባቂሳ መሰል ጥራጥራ እና ቅባት እህል	ባቂሳ፣አተር፣አንብራ፣ንዶ፣ሰሊጥ፣ተልባ፣ኑግ...ወይም ከእነዚህ የተሰሩ ምግብ(ወጥ፣ንፍሮ፣ሾርባ...)	የለም=0 አዎ= 1	

9.	ወተት እና የወተት ተዋፅኦ	ወተት፣ ቂቤ፣እርገ፣ አፈራ ወይም ሌላ ተዋፅኦ	የሰም=0 አም= 1	
10.	ቅባት/ዘይት	ዘይት፣ወይም ቂቤ የተጨመረበት ምግብ	የሰም=0 አም= 1	
11.	ጣፋጭ ነገር/ስኳር እና ማር	ስኳር፣ ማር፣ወይም ሌላ ጣፋጭ ምግቦች(ቸኮሌት ከረሚላ፣ ኩኪስ፣ኬክ፣ብስኩት..)	የሰም=0 አም= 1	
12.	ሴሎች የምግብ ክፍሎች	ቀመማ ቀመሞች (በርበሬ፣ ጨው) ፣ቡና ሻይ፣የአጠገብ መጠጦች(ቢራ፣ወይን፣ጠጅ ጠላ..)	የሰም=0 አም= 1	



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ስቡድን ተኮር ውይይት መነሻ ጥያቄዎች(Guiding Question for focus Group discussion)

1. መገቢያ:

ቀን _____ ክ/ከተማ _____ ወረዳ _____

ቀበሌ _____ የቡድን ቁጥር _____

በቡድኑ ውስጥ ያሰ ተወዳዳሪ ብዛት _____

የቡድኑ ሁኔታ መግለጫ _____

የአወዳዳሪ ስም _____

ተወዳዳሪዎች

ተ/ቁ	ስም	ጾታ	እድሜ	የጋብቻ ሁኔታ	የትም/ት ደረጃ	የስራ ሁኔታ
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						

5.						
6.						

ተ/ቀ	የቤተሰብ ብዛት	ቀጠና/ቀበሌ	ተጨማሪ መረጃ(ሚና...)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

መነሻ ጥያቄዎች

1. በወይይታችሁ የቤተሰብ የምግብ ዋስትና ችግር ምንድን ነው?
2. በስተማ ስማታዊ ሴፍቲ ኔት ቢቀጥል ይሻሻል ወይስ ሌላ ሃሳብ አለዎት?
3. በወይይታችሁ የምግብ ዋስትና አጥረትን ስማሻሻል ምንምን ቢደረግ ብላችሁ ታስባላችሁ?

Appendix 2: Result of Ordered logistic Regression

```
. ologit HFIAP AgeHH SexHH MaSta HHSIZE EdLevel HealthSt HealthExpe TotAninc ConsExp AccetCredit AccTraining
> PariSoNe UPSNBe
```

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -172.28665
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -124.43376
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -121.95608
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -121.93088
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -121.93086
Iteration 5: log likelihood = -121.93086
```

```
Ordered logistic regression      Number of obs   =      126
                                LR chi2(13)      =      100.71
                                Prob > chi2        =      0.0000
Log likelihood = -121.93086     Pseudo R2       =      0.2923
```

HFIAP	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
AgeHH	-.0078098	.020391	-0.38	0.702	-.0477754 .0321558
SexHH	.382365	.5179764	0.74	0.460	-.6328502 1.39758
MaSta	.0412847	.2309969	0.18	0.858	-.4114608 .4940303
HHSIZE	-.2089931	.1328899	-1.57	0.116	-.4694525 .0514664
EdLevel	.3718055	.2108444	1.76	0.078	-.0414419 .7850528
HealthSt	.7030516	1.314289	0.53	0.593	-1.872907 3.27901
HealthExpe	.0016672	.0041119	0.41	0.685	-.006392 .0097263
TotAninc	-.0002259	.0000562	-4.02	0.000	-.000336 -.0001159
ConsExp	-.0001031	.0005887	-0.18	0.861	-.001257 .0010508
AccetCredit	.7182369	.6300143	1.14	0.254	-.5165685 1.953042
AccTraining	-.7450984	.6328801	-1.18	0.239	-1.985521 .4953238
PariSoNe	.0078433	.4139033	0.02	0.985	-.8033923 .819079
UPSNBe	-1.09545	.9032823	-1.21	0.225	-2.865851 .6749505
/cut1	-14.8219	3.728219			-22.12908 -7.514728
/cut2	-12.361	3.648343			-19.51162 -5.210373
/cut3	-10.818	3.603694			-17.88111 -3.754891