

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT



**Impacts of HIV/AIDS project on Livelihoods and Food Security in Addis
Ababa Ethiopia**

**A Research Proposal Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa
University in Partial Fulfillment for Master of Arts in Project Management**

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ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

Economic Strengthening Intervention
For Food Security and Poverty Reduction:
The case of Urban HIV/AIDS Nutrition and Food Security Project
participants in Addis Ababa

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF
COMMERCE
GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

June 2018

Addis Ababa

Declaration

I hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled Impacts of HIV/AIDS project on Livelihoods and Food Security in Addis Ababa Ethiopia submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the M.A. in Project management to Addis Abeba University, is my own original work and has not been submitted to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

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Acronyms

CSA:	Central Statistical Agency
ES:	Economic Strengthening
ETB:	Ethiopian Birr

FMSEDA:	Federal Micro and Small Enterprises Development Agency
MFI:	Micro Finance Institutions
MSEs:	Micro and Small Enterprises
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
IGAs:	Income Generating Activities
FDRE:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
HH:	Household
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
SUB-CITY:	Lowest administrative region Addis Abeba town
NSPP:	National Social Protection Policy
NSSN:	Nutrition and Social Safety Net
PLHIV:	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT:	Preventing Mother-To-Child Transmission
PSNP:	Productive Safety Net Programme
UHANFSP:	Urban HIV and AIDS and Nutrition and Food Security Project
UPSNP:	Urban Productive Safety Net Project
USD:	US Dollar
VSLA:	Village Saving and Loan Association
WB:	World Bank
WFP:	United Nations World Food Programme

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Abstract

Urban poverty is a widely and deep-rooted problem in both large and small cities of Ethiopian urban areas. Focus on people living below the poverty line, and livelihood support aims to diversify and improve household level income in the long run considered as core principles for reducing vulnerability and poverty, and promoting more productive livelihoods. Therefore, Economic Strengthening (ES) intervention were implemented under Urban HIV and AIDS and Nutrition and Food Security (UHANFS) project towns, where Dessie city became the one to be covered by the program; and also purposefully selected for this evaluative study.

The major objective of this research was to assess effectiveness of the ES intervention towards achieving food security and poverty reduction of its project participants. To conduct the study, from total 325 ES participants, 180 of them selected using Multistage systematic random sampling from project that already received full package of the intervention.

The ES component of Urban HIV and AIDS Nutrition and Food Security Project (UHANFS) has the objective to help households impacted by HIV and AIDS promote their livelihood and achieve food security. PLHIV identified based on a set of criteria undergo a vulnerability assessment at the time they join the project. The assessment provides information on the status of PLHIV and the mode of economic assistance that should be provided for each target beneficiary

To determine change on food security status, food consumption score (FCS) method was used as a tool to categorize by four FS status; and to assess status of poverty, poverty line against income per person per day using World Bank's Purchasing-Power Parity (PPP) conversion was administered, which become 13.87 ETB as cut-off point.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

HIV/AIDS pandemic is a global crisis with impacts that will be felt for decades. There were approximately 36.7 million people worldwide living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2016. This includes 160,000 children (<15 years). Most of these children live in Africa (Martin, 2018). Ethiopia had 722,248 HIV/AIDS infected adult population with 22,827 new infection and annual death of 14,872 in 2017. Prevalence of the disease is 18 % in Addis Ababa region.

1 million people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2016, bringing the total number of people who have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic to 35.0 million. According to national AIDS estimates adult HIV/AIDS prevalence in Ethiopia in 2017 the current HIV/AIDS infected adult population in the country is counted to be 722,248 with 22,827 new infection and annual death of 14,872. According to national AIDS estimate, prevalence of the disease is 18 % in Addis Ababa region. The total number of population who are infected with HIV/AIDS in the same year was 128,912 with 16,849 new infection and annual death of 1955.

According to UNAIDS (2014) the global HIV epidemic is characterized not only by the virus and medical interventions to control it, but also by a range of social, economic and political conditions, including gender and income inequalities, human rights, and the systems put in place to deal with illness, that is, by the social determinants of health. Over the past decades, a growing attention has been given to these variables by using a range of social protection tools like cash transfer, in-kind transfer, livelihood support, health fee waiver and subsidies, social insurance, etc.

Food security is a critical problem for both urban and rural Ethiopian populations (FDRE, NSPP, 2012). According to the 2010/11 household income, consumption and expenditure survey (HICES), the proportion of poor people in the country is estimated to be 29.6%

(FRDE-FSS, 2012). Ethiopia has made significant progress in reducing hunger, with a 39.24% reduction in the Global Hunger Index from 1990 to 2013 (FDRE-NSPP, 2012).

Urban HIV and AIDS Nutrition and Food Security (UHANFS) Project is PEPFAR funded investment implemented under the overall responsibility of United Nations World Food Program (UN-WFP) throughout Ethiopia in nine regions and two city administrations, where Addis Ababa is one of the nine. The project commenced implementation in seven towns from June 2012 onwards; while having a five years' intervention scheme.

The UHANFSP has two major programs to address the nutrition and food security problems of the target beneficiaries who are infected and affected by HIV/AIDS known as People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV). The first program was Nutrition and Social Safety Net (NSSN) which focused to meet the objectives of improving Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) treatment retention and adherence; eliminating the chance of mother to child HIV transmissions; increasing school enrollment and attendance; reduce the rate of low birth weight and smoothen house hold food consumptions. The second program was Economic Strengthening (ES) which was dedicated to capacitate adult PLHIVs to engage into Income Generating Activities (IGA) or microenterprises for their livelihood. Those PLHIVs who graduated from their nutrition and social safety net services follow up then entitled for the ES. The ES component of the project had an ultimate objective of attaining food security sustainably and reducing the effect of HIV/AIDS on health through building capability to generate income base for the economically poor beneficiaries.

Extending economic and livelihood support to individuals, families, and communities affected by HIV/AIDS is regarded by Donors and practitioners. Increasingly, multisectoral programs that can integrate health, economic strengthening, educational and social protection services are being tested and implemented. Accurate and timely data are essential for informing effective planning and examining effectiveness of the project for sustainable economic growth and reduce negative impact of HIV/ADIS in the country economy, livelihood and food security (Yibeltal Assefa, 2015). Yet knowledge of what

works, for whom and why, is still limited. There is little cross-fertilization of best practices and lessons across different sectors, including health, economic development, and social protection (Kloos H, 2004). Thus, this study is aimed at evaluating the ES part of the UHANFS project towards attaining food security and eliminating poverty among target people.

All ES participants receive a series of trainings intended to build their business and financial management skills. These trainings include Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) methodology, basic financial education, business building/ development skills (BDS) and advanced business skills, which is delivered after some months of engagement in business. Based on the type of business they are engaged in, additional technical trainings are provided on selected business topics in partnership with government Technical Vocational and Educational Training (TVETs).

ES participants organize themselves in VSLAs which help them to save from their sources, take loans and invest in different business activities. The VSLAs have social funds meant to support members that encounter different social or health difficulties. The weekly/ bi-weekly VSLA meetings are used as forums to discuss and share experiences on a range of issues including business skills, treatment adherence, positive living, nutrition, etc.

The ES participants are assisted to start businesses as individuals or by organizing themselves in accordance with their preferences and after an initial analysis has shown that a certain market has potential. This analysis takes into account the capabilities of project participants. In order to boost the profitability of the businesses of the ES participants, the project seeks market linkages and adopts a value chain approach. The former means that every effort is made in order to link the micro-enterprises of ES participants to market outlets. Demand for a product is taken into account before using ES activities to generate supply. The latter means linkages between different ES participant enterprises are sought along the value chain. The products/ services of certain ES participants become valuable inputs for the creation of products/services by other ES

participants. The most common microenterprises the ES participants are engaged in comprise: goats and cattle fattening, poultry, injera baking, cooked food preparation, dry food processing, vegetable and fruits production and retailing, grain trade, industrial products retailing, garment making, embroidery and petty trading.

ES participants are expected to raise part of the investment funds required to implement their business plan from their own resources, taking a loan from their VSLAs and microfinance institutes. WFP provides the rest of the requirement in the form of matching funds. Matching funds are established as mechanisms to avoid the dependency of participants on grants and enable them to see that they have just like any other individual the capacity to take out loans to improve their livelihood and later on pay them back. Intensive technical support is provided for the first three years of engagement in ES activities.

In the course of the previous four years (2012-2015), some 26,000 food insecure PLHIV and PMTCT clients and their households identified through vulnerability analysis have received technical and financial assistance to improve their livelihood sustainably through economic strengthening activities.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The pathways of poverty and HIV/AIDS are closely connected and create a vicious cycle of illness and impoverishment (Piot P, 2001, *Gladys B., 1999*). HIV/AIDS remains a critical public health challenge in Ethiopia as well (Solomie Jebessa 2016) and this has impact on the overall economy, lively hood and food security (EPHI, 2017). The two major economic effects are reduction in labor supply and increased costs (Stover J, 1999); which leads to erosion of food security and livelihood asset base, decreased access to education and other productive assets thereby exacerbating poverty (*Gladys B., 1999*).

Investing in social protection reduces the vulnerabilities of poor people to external shocks such as aggregate income shocks and instability in the price of essential commodities (FDRE-NSPP, 2012). Intervention projects like WFP's Economic strengthening projects

have their own contribution in alleviating consequences of the pandemic and are now considered to be an important strategy in enabling HIV/AIDS-affected households to cope with the effects of the epidemic and preserve livelihoods that sustain basic needs such as food, water, shelter, health, education, and social protection (Conway and Chambers in Allen 2005).

Examining the effectiveness of the project is very essential for sustainable economic growth and reduces the negative impact of the HIV/AIDS in the country economic, livelihood and food security. However, there is no well framed and comprehensive guide on how to design and operate well defined ES programs. Lots of pieces of programs have been under implementation throughout the country so far, however, lacking comprehensiveness and certain minimum standards to be followed (Beyene and Mequanint, 2010). Therefore, the study will have substantial importance on identifying changes brought on the food security and poverty status through complementary assessment of determinant factors that influence ES program intervened for urban based needy PLHIVs. It is also aimed to skim experience and lessons through assessment of an ongoing ES program implementation.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study aims to assess the impacts of ES interventions designed to address poverty and food insecurity on prevention, treatment and care and support outcomes among PLHIV. Specifically, the study intends to explore the impacts of engagement in ES activities on

- i. To assess relevance and appropriateness of the Project in terms of the objectives of the operation, attained on the food security status of ES participant households supported by the UHANFS project.
- ii. To assess the effectiveness of ES project on poverty reduction ES participant household members targeted under UHANFS project.
- iii. To overview major constraints that influence performance of microenterprises operated by the ES participants and identifying future need of assistance.

1.4 Research questions

This research is expected to answer the following key research questions emanated from the above research objectives and the research problems.

- ☞ What is relevance and appropriateness of the ES project on the food security status of households' supported by ES intervention in Addis Ababa?
- ☞ What is the poverty status of individuals within households that supported by the ES intervention in Addis Ababa?
- ☞ What are major challenges that influence performance of microenterprises which ultimately determine effectiveness of the ES programs?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Although the government of Ethiopia had fetched lots of experience from rural based PSNP, very limited demonstration was obtained from urban based interventions. Hence, assessing the status of food security, poverty and microenterprises would have contribution on documenting lesson and leaving its drop to the continuous stream of knowledge building on the area of ES interventions.

Findings of the study on the ES intervention towards household food security attainment in urban areas would be shared to government, non-government and other civil societies that had been taking commitment to curb food security and livelihood issues. The study will have significant benefit for designing and implementation of nutrition interventions for PLHIV at health facilities. It helps policy makers, donors and implementing agencies to understand factors that associate with nutritional recovery. In connection with this they will be able to design sound nutrition intervention for PLHIV programs.

1.6 Scope of the study

UHANFS project, the focus of the study, has been in implementation in different towns of Ethiopia; however, due to resource and accessibility limitation the researcher limited the study to one of the towns, Addis Ababa. In addition, despite the project had two major programs, the study entirely focused on the ES component of the project. Hence, Economic Strengthening (ES) project participants of Addis Ababa city became universe for the study.

2. Literature review

This second chapter of the dissertation comprised reviews of literature on thematic areas related to the study objectives and consisted different sections. The first section discussed on concepts related to food security, poverty, economic strengthening, microenterprises and income generating activities. The second and third sections reviewed various aspects of the ES interventions and policy frame work of Ethiopia towards achievement of food security and poverty reduction. Fourth section presented measurement of food security and poverty. In the fifth section, experience and empirical findings from already executed and documented schemes on ES related interventions touched; while conceptual framework for the study indicated in the sixth section.

2.1. Urban HIV and AIDS Nutrition and Food Security (UHANFS) Project

The ES component of UHANFS is designed to respond to a range of challenges including food insecurity, chronic poverty and the HIV pandemic by WFP. UNAIDS (2010). It has the objective to help households impacted by HIV and AIDS promote their livelihood and achieve food security to “enhance social protection for people affected by HIV” as one of its 10 priority areas, a critical step towards the realization of universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support.

PLHIV identified based on a set of criteria undergo a vulnerability assessment at the time they join the project. The assessment provides information on the status of PLHIV and the mode of economic assistance that should be provided for each target beneficiary. At project entry, vulnerability of potential ES participants is assessed using a standard tool and categorized as food insecure with severe hunger, moderate hunger, and without hunger. While all the support provided to ES participants is similar across categories, ES participants with severe hunger receive monthly assistance in the form of cash or a food voucher or in-kind food for six consecutive months. Such support is intended to strengthen their resilience and help them to focus on the trainings and business activities without much worry about where their next meal will come from.

Then they are organized into Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) so that they can save from their sources, loan and invest in different business activities. A range of capacity building trainings and intensive technical support are provided for the first three years of their engagement in ES activities. These trainings include Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) methodology, basic financial education, business building/development skills (BDS) and advanced business skills, which is delivered after some months of engagement in business. Based on the type of business they are engaged in, additional technical trainings are provided on selected business topics in partnership with government Technical Vocational and Educational Training (TVETs).

ES participants are expected to raise part of their business plan financial requirements by accessing loan from VSLAs or microfinance institutes. A matching fund that covers the rest of their business finance requirement will be provided by WFP. Matching funds are established as mechanisms to avoid the dependency of participants on grants and enable them see that they have the capacity as any other individual to take loans, improve their livelihood and pay back their debt. More than 19, 000 foods insecure PLHIV all over the country have been reached by the ES intervention in three rounds.

ES participants organize themselves in VSLAs which help them to save from their sources, take loans and invest in different business activities as individuals or by organizing themselves into Production and Marketing Groups (PMG) or Marketing Groups (MG). The VSLAs have social funds meant to support members that encounter different social or health difficulties. The weekly/ bi-weekly VSLA meetings are used as forums to discuss and share experiences on a range of issues including business skills, treatment adherence, positive living, nutrition, etc. In order to boost profitability of businesses of the ES participants, the project seeks market linkages and adopts a value chain approach. Linkages between different ES participant enterprises are sought along the value chain. The products/ services of certain ES participants become valuable inputs for the creation of products/services by other ES participants.

In the course of the previous four years (2012-2015), some 26,000 food insecure PLHIV and PMTCT clients and their households identified through vulnerability analysis have received technical and financial assistance to improve their livelihood sustainably through economic strengthening activities. Intensive technical support is provided for the first three years of engagement in ES activities.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of ES intervention, a mechanism has been put in place to collect and analyses the progress in key performance indicators on a bi-annual basis. Key performance indicators for which performance data are collected include household consumption expenditure, dietary diversity, and food security status. Consumption expenditure is important indicator because it depicts the changes in the standard of living of the ES participants after their engagement in ES activities. Dietary diversity is an important indicator that shows the changes in economic well-being as well as the quality of food the ES participants consume as a result of behavioral change. Measuring the changes observed in food security status of households using core food security module gauges the depth of food insecurity of households.

2.2. Concepts

Food Security:

According to FAO 1996, Food Security is: a *situation* in which all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (AIN, 1990). Food insecurity, on the reverse situation is expressed as limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable way (Bickel et al, 2000). Food insecurity is divided into categories of the chronic and acute. Chronic food insecurity is commonly perceived as a result of overwhelming poverty indicated by a lack of assets. Acute food insecurity is viewed as more of a transitory phenomenon related to man-made and unusual shocks, such as drought.

Poverty

Poverty is a condition in which people lack satisfactory material resources (food, shelter, clothing, housing); are unable to access basic services (health, education, water, sanitation); and are constrained in their ability to exercise rights, share power and lend their voices to the institutions and processes which affect the social, economic and political environments in which they live and work (Vandenberg, 2006).

Economic strengthening

Economic Strengthening (ES) refers to actions taken by governments, donors and implementers to improve livelihoods of individuals or households. Household Economic Strengthening (HES) comprises a portfolio of interventions to reduce economic vulnerability of families and empower them to provide for the essential needs of their members they care for, rather than relying on external assistance (PEPFAR working definition, 2011).

Income Generating Activities (IGA): are small-scale ventures that create an income source to target beneficiaries. These are lesser in size than from MSEs (FHAPCO, 2013).

2.2.1. Economic Strengthening Interventions

Provision: refers to provision of food and assets in the form of short term and targeted financial and/or physical assets to destitute PLHIV and PMTCT clients. The activities in this component include provision of therapeutic and supplementary food, food vouchers and provision of matching fund on competitive and rewarding basis to enable them start and expand their economic activity.

Protection: refers to building the capacities of food insecure PLHIV and PMTCT clients to enable them reduce risks or cope with shocks. It involves assisting these households to smooth income and consumption and manage cash flows. The basic activities include provision of financial education training and access to savings and loan services through

informal saving and loan groups to ensure accumulation of assets and access to risk mitigation facilities.

Promotion: refers to expansion of household income and assets of food insecure PLHIV and PMTCT clients through linkage to long term livelihoods opportunities to enable them meet the increasing expenses of basic needs, health and education (WFP, 2012).

Outcomes of ES Intervention: Five key outcomes exist on the livelihood pathway indicating decreasing levels of vulnerability and increasing levels of livelihood and food security (LIFT, 2011). The outcomes are: Recover assets and stabilize household consumption; Build self-insurance mechanisms and protect key assets; Smooth household consumption and manage household cash flow; Smooth household income and promote asset growth; and Expand household income and consumption.

2.2.2. Policy Framework of Ethiopia

Establishing Ethiopia's social protection framework is part of an integrated approach to the progressive realization of social and economic rights noted in article 41 of the constitution. This policy aims to *protect* citizens from economic and social deprivation through emergency interventions and targeted cash transfers; *preventive* actions designed to avert deprivation or to mitigate the impact of adverse shocks including health and unemployment insurance; *promotive* actions that aim to enhance assets and human capital and income earning capacity; and transformative actions including legal and judicial reforms, budget analysis and policy evaluations to help the nation better manage social protection (FDRE=NSPP, 2012).

Since 1998, Federal Micro and Small Enterprises Development Agency (FMSEDA) re-established according to the Regulation of the Council of Ministers 33/198 (FMSEDA, 2015) to take the lead to create integrated and conducive environment for citizens to create MSEs . Any programs intervention intended for assisting poor social groups through employment creation to generate income, including Economic Strengthening,

Livelihood programs and IGA schemes, could exert their effort under the big umbrella of the FMSEDA coordination and support while integrated with respective sector bureaus, like health, education etc.

2.2.3. Empirical findings and Experience

Research carried out by Biggs (2002); cited in Gebre-Egziabher and Ayenew (2010) strongly examine the role played by MSEs to minimize the incidence of high level poverty and attaining food security in most developing economies through employment creation, income generation and multiplier effects on other sectors of the economy and found it tangible.

Though a direct correlation between risk for HIV/AIDS and the economic strengthening programs cannot be established, several components of wellbeing among HIV/AIDS affected households (economic status, nutrition, self-reported health status, asset, and school material ownership) are positively affected by economic strengthening interventions. However, more research is needed to help inform program design and to understand the nuances of intra-household resource allocation, gender dynamics and the long term effects of economic strengthening programs (Stene et al, 2009).

ES had been intervened for various population groups in different countries to address economic and other needs. ES also has been in implementation with an integrated program as well. Some experiences are reviewed by the research as elucidated below:

ES for PLHIVs: ES initiatives are now considered to be an important strategy in enabling HIV/AIDS-affected households to cope with the effects of the epidemic and preserve livelihoods that sustain basic needs such as food, water, shelter, health, education, and social protection. Country programs have begun to add economic strengthening components to HIV/AIDS support programs (Chambers and Conway in Allen 2005) as cited in (Stene et al, 2009). In high HIV/AIDS prevalent countries, targeted by the President's

Emergency Program for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), ES programs were intervened and showed intended positive impact (LIFT, 2011) and (Stene et al, 2009).

ES for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs): ES participants were PLHIV, OVC, OVC caregivers or MARPS¹, depending on the responsible partner's target group. Partners reported that, in isolated cases, there were older OVC in saving and Loan Groups (VSLAs), especially if they were heads of households and had assisted to operate their own IGAs. It should be noted that in the vocational training activities, OVC students and/or graduates are sometimes, if not often, organized into associations in order to benefit from government assistance (such as land or rent-free workshops), and the associations are often trained to save as a group and strengthen their income generation (LIFT, 2011).

2.2.4. Conceptual framework of the study

Economic strengthening strategy refers to logical combination and/or sequences of interventions that Urban HIV and AIDS Nutrition and Food Security project, which the study launched on, implemented to achieve its ES objectives. To this end, the overall objective of the ES strategy is to guide project implementation towards achievement of its objectives in a more effective way as indicated on WFP's not published ES document, 2012.

ES participants who are focal points for the ES project to come to existence, institutions concerned in operating and having stake on the board, linkages across the institutions, or partners and stakeholders, and major activities performed by the intervention were core ingredients. The conceptual framework selected for the study was comprehensive enough to show the great picture and logical framework across the mentioned parties and schemes.

2.2.5. Defining Concepts and Mapping Interactions

Food security refers to physical and economic access to sufficient quality and quantity of food. Food security is necessary, but by itself insufficient to ensure nutrition security. Nutrition security is achieved for a household when secure access to food is coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health services, and adequate care to ensure a healthy life for all household members. HIV/AIDS and food and nutrition insecurity are becoming increasingly entwined in a vicious cycle, with food insecurity heightening susceptibility to HIV exposure and infection, and HIV/AIDS in turn heightening vulnerability to food insecurity.

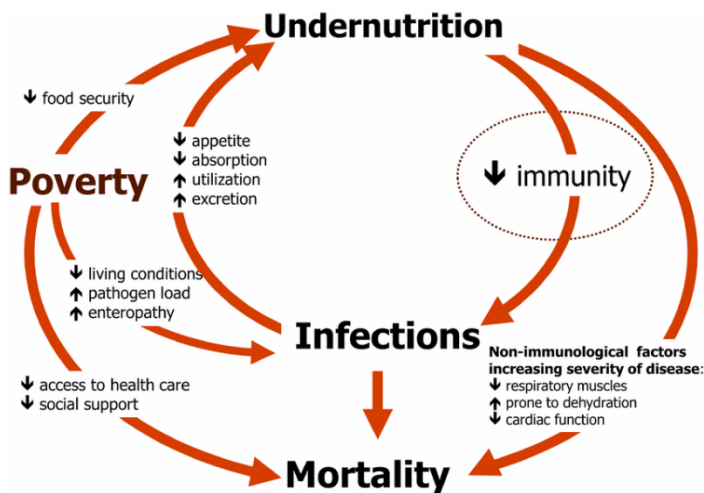


Fig1. Conceptual-framework-on-the-relationship-between-malnutrition-infections-and-poverty (source of the picture internet)

Malnutrition and HIV Transmission Efficiency

Studies showed that falling calorie and protein consumption and increasing inequality to be strongly correlated with HIV prevalence in 44 sub-Saharan African countries (14, 15). Malnutrition weakens the immune system, increasing the risk of ill-health, which in turn can aggravate malnutrition. It is a vicious cycle (16). Around half of all global preschool child deaths are attributable to the negative synergy of malnutrition and infectious

disease, with a majority of deaths complicated by mild to moderate under nutrition (17). Infections are thus longer lasting and more severe in someone who is malnourished. They may also be more frequent.

Food by prescription program in Ethiopia

Food by prescription program in Ethiopia has been implemented by save the children and WFP in through the Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Health. The program targets a combined package of nutrition assessment, counseling, and support (NACS) to malnourished adults with HIV as well as OVC. In addition, the program seeks to link participants to economic strengthening opportunities following their graduation from the program. Implementation began in 2010, initially in 58 health facilities, and has been scaled up in each subsequent program year.

Under this element of the program, adult HIV+ patients with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) are provided with two sachets of RUTF daily until recovery from malnutrition or for a maximum of three months. Those with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are provided with four sachets daily until recovery or for a maximum of six months. Outcomes for individual participants at the time of program exit can be Graduated/Recovered, where participant reached a BMI of 18.5 for two consecutive visits within three or six months, non-response/Unrecovered when participant did not reach a BMI of 18.5 for two consecutive visits. Participants will be default when they did not reach a BMI of 18.5 and dropped out of the program before the end of three (MAM) or six (SAM) months. When participants transferred to another clinic for NACS the outcome will be transferred out (24, 25).

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is designated to elucidate study design, study period and area, study population, inclusion and exclusion criteria, sample size determination, sampling procedures, variables of the study, operational definitions, data collection procedure, data quality control, data processing and analysis, and ethical consideration

3.1. Study design

Community based cross sectional mixed method study will be conducted.

3.2. Description of the study period and area

The study will be conducted in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia from 2012 to 2017. The city has a total population of 3,048,631; of which 52.3% are females. The city has a total of 11 public hospitals, 90 health centers, 31 private hospitals and 700 different level private clinics [12]. The city is classified into ten sub-cities for administration purpose namely Bole, Kolfe keranio, kirkos, Gulele, Lideta, Cherkos, Arada, Nifassilk lafto, Akaki kaliti and Yeka.

The Economic strengthening (ES) program was launched in Addis Ababa in June 2012. The town was selected for the UHANFS project operation for various reasons; mainly, higher HIV/AIDS prevalence, food insecurity and poverty status (WFP, 2012). Addis Ababa was purposefully selected by the researcher for its convenience. In order to assess the situation of the ES participants during their entry into the ES program, baseline (BL) data were collected in December 2012.

3.3. Population

3.3.1. Source population

The source population will be all ES participant households of UHANFS project in Addis Ababa

3.3.2. Study population

The study population will be selected ES participant households of UHANFS project in Addis Ababa.

3.4. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

3.4.1. Inclusion criteria

Those who were graduated or terminated from the ES intervention after receiving intended support for three consecutive years through satisfactory project participation will be included in the study

3.4.2. Exclusion criteria

Those who are critically ill and unable to respond will be excluded from the study

3.5. Sample size determination

Sample size will be determine using Yamana's (1967) formula. Based on a significance level of 95%, 5% margin of error, and 10% for possible nonresponse; making the total sample size 180. The formula is described as:

$$n = N / [1 + N (e)^2]$$

Where: n = required sample size.

N = number of people in the study population, which was 340.

e = allowable error or margin of error, which would be computed from confidence interval (C.I.) or confidence level as 1 – C.I.

The study is administered at 95% (or 0.95) as confidence interval. That implies, "e" became 1.00 – 0.95 = 0.05.

Therefore, the sample size calculation followed is:

$$n = 325 / [1 + 325 (0.05)^2]$$

$$= 325 / 1.975$$

= **164**, by adding 10% for possible non response rate the final sample was calculated to be 180.

3.6. Sampling procedures

Multistage sampling technique will be employed to select the respondents. Three sub cities will be randomly selected by names from hat method out of the ten sub-cities of Addis Ababa city administration. Name list of all ES participants in those selected sub cities will be obtained from their respective sub cities. Then, participants will be enrolled to the study by simple random sampling technique to provide a more even spread sample over the population (JHPN, 2014; IGNOU, 2005). The number of participants included in the study from the selected sub cities was determined using proportion to size allocation technique.

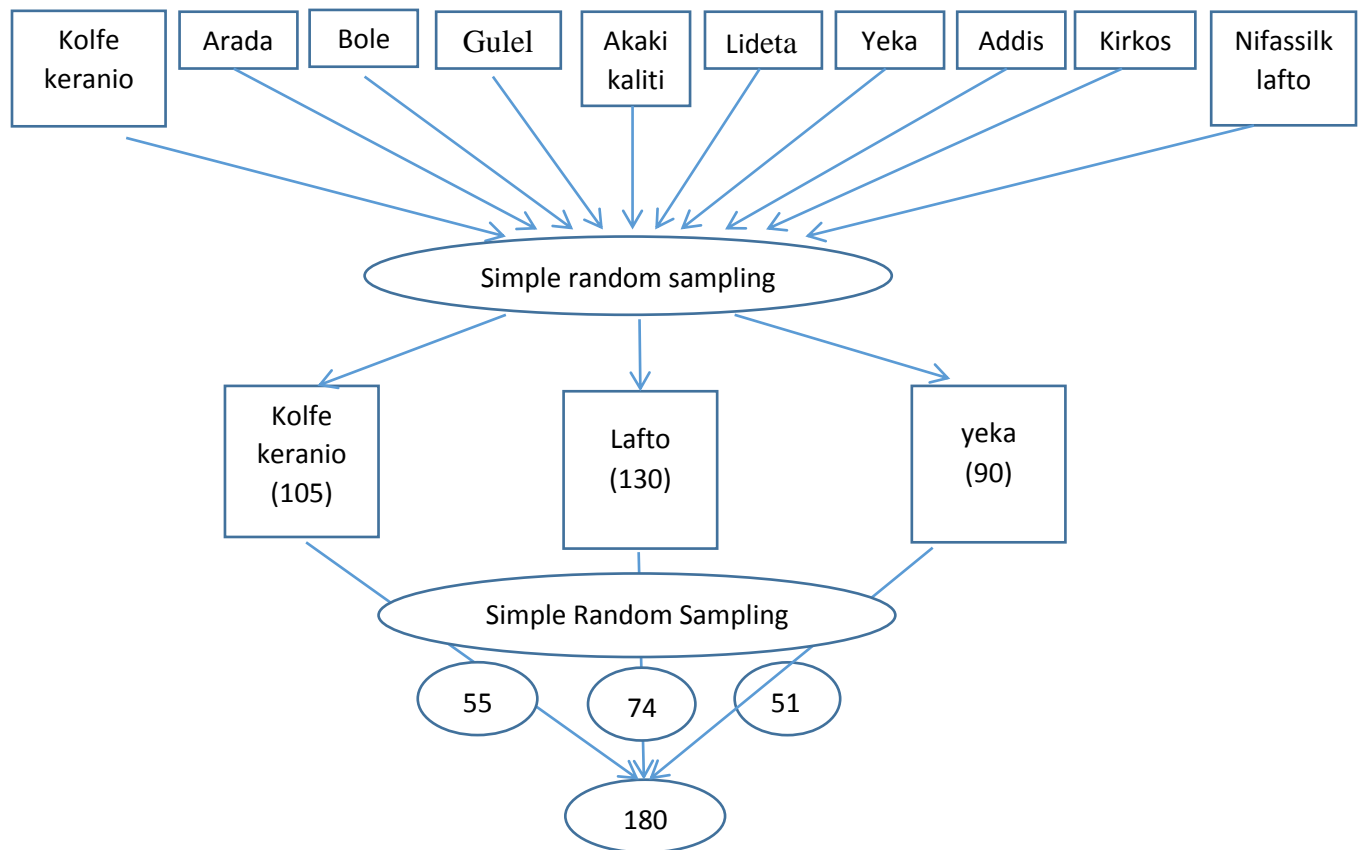


Figure 2: schematic presentation of the sampling procedure

3.7. Types and sources of data

Qualitative and quantitative data will be collected in a way to complement each other. In addition, the study will also utilize quantitative and qualitative secondary data.

3.8. Data collection procedure and instruments

3.8.1. Data collection procedures

Certain procedures will be deployed to realize the data collection exercises. With approval from Addis Ababa town health department, the UHANFS project officer and ES Facilitators will be contacted for their coordination to trace the randomly drawn ES participants at their living houses and/or coming to the health office. Three B.SC and BA holder youths that have data collection experience on the area of food security will collect the data.

3.8.2. Data collection instruments

Data will be gathered from primary and secondary sources. Data collection instruments that will be used to capture required data using tables electronically then the data go to directly to the server, from the server the data can be easily download using excel and SPSS.

Questionnaire: Qualitative and quantitative data will be gathered from 180 sample study respondents by administering structured and semi-structured interview questionnaire. The instrument will be adopted from Current Population Supplement's (CPS) "core module" of food security questions published in *"Guide to Measuring Household Food Security"* by Bickel et al (2000) and WFP also working using this instrument.

Respondents may have difficulty recalling consumption expenditure with longer reference periods due to memory lapse. On the other hand, short recall periods may exacerbate problems arising from purchase infrequency. To mitigate this problem, different reference periods are applied for different expenditure categories, one month for frequently happening items and six months for groups that are more likely to be paid once in a while.

Focus Group Discussion: FGD will be conducted with ES facilitators that were serving as community volunteer. They attended additional trainings to be focal points to assist and coordinate five to eight Village Saving and Loan Groups (VSLA) and individual ES participants' business performance that are members of respective VLAs. Hence, the researcher will consider the ES Facilitators to get comprehensive and detailed qualitative information about the ES intervention implementation and their views. The qualitative data gathered from the FGD is expected to reinforce analysis and interpretation of the data that gathered from the study samples.

Key informant interviews: This tool will be used to acquire qualitative information through open interview with relevant experts and officials of Addis Ababa town's government offices. The interviews will be done with Health department and former ES facilitators. The interviews will basically focus on achievement/success of the outcome, challenge, gender impacts, results and positive changes of economic strengthening component of the Project.

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

Secondary /documentary/ sources: Secondary data will be gathered from different sources such as unpublished documents from UN-WFP's UHANFS project documents and reports, E-books and internet web sites. The literature review performed will be vital and stepping stone to build the theoretical aspects and fetching tools and experience on how to proceed with the study designing and execution.

3.9. Data quality control

One day training will be given to data collectors and the supervisor on the objective, relevance of the study, confidentiality of information, respondent's right and informed

consent. Pretest or test interview will be conducted to check the accuracy and validity of the questionnaire prior to the actual study period using 5% of the questionnaire among ES participants not included in the study from May 16-18/2018. The principal investigator and the supervisor will make frequent checks on the data collection process to ensure the completeness & consistencies of the gathered information.

3.10. Data analysis

Before uploaded the data to the server data will be check for completeness and then exported to Excel and SPSS version 21 for further analysis. Descriptive statistics will be done.

Variables and Measurements

3.10.1. Dependent variables: -

Household's food security status

Food security status is measured by Food Consumption Score (FCS) method. The FCS categorize weighed households into four food security status groups namely: food insecure with sever hunger, food insecure with moderate hunger, food insecure without hunger and food secured (Bickel et al, 2000). In order to look for the changes attained, their current status will be compared with baseline food security status assessment results that were carried out by the UHANFSP upon entry of the ES participants into the program by applying similar food consumption score.

In order to approximate the monthly Consumption expenditure of ES participant households, their expenditures on array of food and non-food items was asked using structured questionnaire. Household expenditure is defined as expenses incurred by the household or any of its members in the previous 30 days prior to the assessment day on items: food; beverages; clothing and footwear; housing, water, electricity, fuels; furnishings, household equipment and operation; health; education; transport and communication; entertainment, religious and cultural services; personal care and effects; miscellaneous goods and services. However, for some expenditure items that would

happen once in a while (like, education, funeral, ceremonies, etc.) their expenditure over a period of six months before the assessment was asked and divided to six in order to estimate the monthly expenditure on these items.

Food secure: Households show no or minimal evidence of food insecurity.

Food insecure without hunger (Promotion): Food insecurity is evident in household members' concerns about adequacy of the household food supply and in adjustments to household food management, by applying unusual coping patterns. Little or no reduction in members' food intake is reported.

Food insecure with moderate hunger (Protection): Food intake for adults in the household has been reduced to an extent that implies that adults have repeatedly experienced the physical sensation of hunger. In most, but not all, food-insecure households with children, such reductions are not observed at this stage for children.

Food insecure with severe hunger (Provision): At this level, all households with children have reduced the children's food intake to an extent indicating that the children have experienced hunger. For some other households with children, this already has occurred at an earlier stage of severity. Adults in households with and without children have repeatedly experienced more extensive reductions in food intake.

To summarize, after asking the core food consumption score questions to each respondent: households with very low scale scores, having no, or very limited, food-insecurity or hunger experiences will be categorized as *food secure*; and on the other extreme, households with very high scale scores and reported with large number of the conditions will be classified as *food insecure with hunger (severe)*.

Poverty

Income amount per person per day will be assessed and weighted against poverty line. Poverty line developed by World Bank in October 2015 that sets 1.90 USD per person per day at 2014 purchasing-power parity (PPP) will be applied to assess prevalence of extreme poverty through measuring income. The poverty line will help to set the demarcation in

order to depict respective individuals' poverty status as either below or above the extreme poverty. World Bank Devised Purchasing-Power Parity (PPP), conversion factor of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market will be used to exchange rate of local currencies to the international market at USD (World Bank, 2015). Household expenditure is defined as all expenses incurred by the household or any of its members in the previous 30 days prior to the assessment day on items (WFP, 2014).

In order to obtain income [I] per person per day for each member of the ES participating household, the Study take into account of the following expenditure and income sources:- monthly household expenditures [ME] and expenditures paid out in six-month basis [SE], any form of savings [S] (in bank, VSLA, house or others), outstanding loans (provided [LP] or received [LR]), remittance that household received as gifts/remittance [R] in the past one year.

For income [I] computation, the study multiplied monthly expenditures [ME] by 12 (considering that amount as average); multiply six-monthly expenditure [SE] amount by two; then, summed up amounts of: those effected in the last one year from the date of assessment, like savings, expenditure on asset to expand business, and outstanding loan provided to others; and deducting, similarly those incurred in the last one year, outstanding loan received and any form of remittance the household gained. The aggregate, now, expected to provide the proxy income amount for that respective household. Finally, this amount then divided to 365 and then to the number of members of that household [N] to reach at the proxy amount of income per person per day, which later used to determine the status against extreme poverty line.

Performance status of microenterprises: *microenterprise* for this specific study concern, is considered at an income generating activity (IGA) level. It is defined as small-scale

ventures that create an income source to target beneficiaries, PLHIVs. The IGAs are lesser in size than from micro and small enterprises (MSEs), (FHAPCO, 2013).

Performance refers to implementation or efficiency, and measures actual against expected results; it is a proxy measure of the quality of management. Indicators for measurement of performance of microenterprises were changes on the level of working capital, net income/profit, asset created and market demand as indicated in LIFT (2011) and FHAPCO (2013).

To study the change on status of microenterprises' performance of the ES participants as compared to their start-up or in the period of joining the program, assessment will be conducted on the current performance of microenterprises of the sampled ES participants. Each study sample's current businesses performance status will be assessed by inquiring ordinal scale of 'Highly Improved', "Slightly Improved: 'No Change', 'Declined', 'Stopped' as retrospective analysis by recalling back with their own microenterprise status during the entry period into the ES program.

3.10.2. Independent variables:

Independent variables that are expected to have influence on the dependent variables are described by the study.

Variables that have determinacy on status of microenterprise, food security, poverty and empowerment as studied by FMSEDA (2013), Sisay and Edriss (2012), LIFT (2011), Chane (2010) and Muluneh (2008) were: Family characteristics (for example: Age of household head, Marital status of household head, Educational Level of Household Head, Household Size (number), Dependency ratio), Health (for being PLHIV), Household income, ownership of housing premise (for living and business), training receipt, access to market, participation on group saving and loan schemes, feasible microenterprise selection, coherent microenterprise group formation, Aid or Financial assistance, Access to credit, Years of experience in IGA, location of the microenterprise, failure to convert profit back

to investment, bankruptcy, Remittance income, Monitoring and Supervision support availability, Institutions and Coordination, and policy frame work.

The research will consider ES participants who are primarily living on income they were earning from their own microenterprises. This implied, any factor that would influence their performance of microenterprise undoubtedly would impact their status of food security and poverty. Hence, among the many listed factors, the research by considering situations of the ES intervention, purposefully overviewed the following independent variables and described their corresponding measurement.

3.11. Limitations of the study

The research exercise will rely on the response and opinions of ES participants and key informant's information. Thus, the finding will not be generalizable to the non-ES participant PLHIVs. The availability of limited studied evidence in and outside the country about ES in the literature will confine the result analysis and interpretation to large extent.

3.12. Ethical Considerations

Sub cities will be communicated by official letter from the university. Data will be collected only after verbal informed consent is obtained from each participant. Participants will be interviewed in a separate room to insure their privacy. Anonymity and confidentiality of the data providers will also be strictly maintained by avoiding names and other personal identifiers from the questionnaire.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

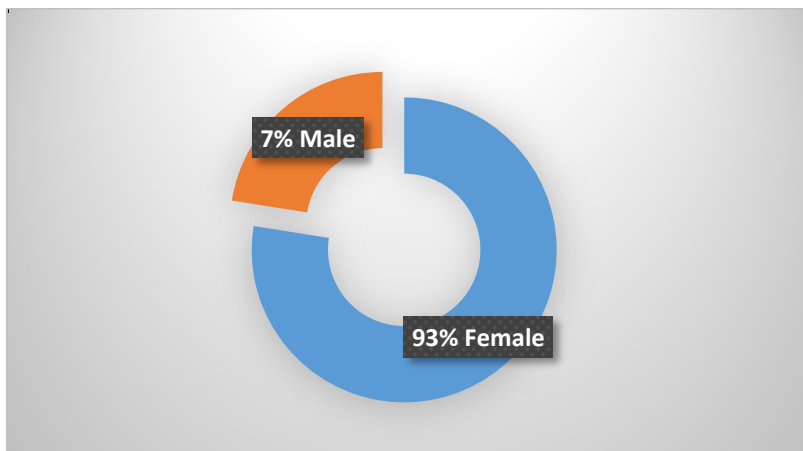
In this chapter the data gathered using questionnaires and interview were reorganized, tabulated and analyzed. The analysis was made by categorizing the data in to two parts where the first part deals with the characteristics of the respondents which includes sex, educational background and work experience and the second parts deals with the analysis of the data gathered from different sources. The study examined the relevance and appropriateness of the Project design in terms of the objectives of the operation. The study also examined the appropriateness of the planned activities vis-a-vis identified needs.

4.1.1. Results of the study

4.1.2. Demographic characteristics of Households

From total of 180 sample respondents 167 (93%) were female; while the remaining 13 (7%) were male. When comparing the sampled figure with the actual number of ES participants in the study town, Addis Ababa, female constituted about 90% (351 from 390 actual ES participants by the time of the assessment). Hence the study indicated that the sample showed good representation of its total population in terms of gender; and also the project had reached more women, whom are the most disadvantage groups in particular in developing countries like Ethiopia.

Figure1: Sex Composition of the ES Participants



The mean age of the respondents were 39 years old, which was in high working period. The lowest age of the ES participants was 21 and the highest at 67.

The marital status of sampled ES participants it was 95 (52.8%) of the total currently found in marriage, 3.9% were living 'single' as unmarried, divorced (13.3%) and widowed (30%).

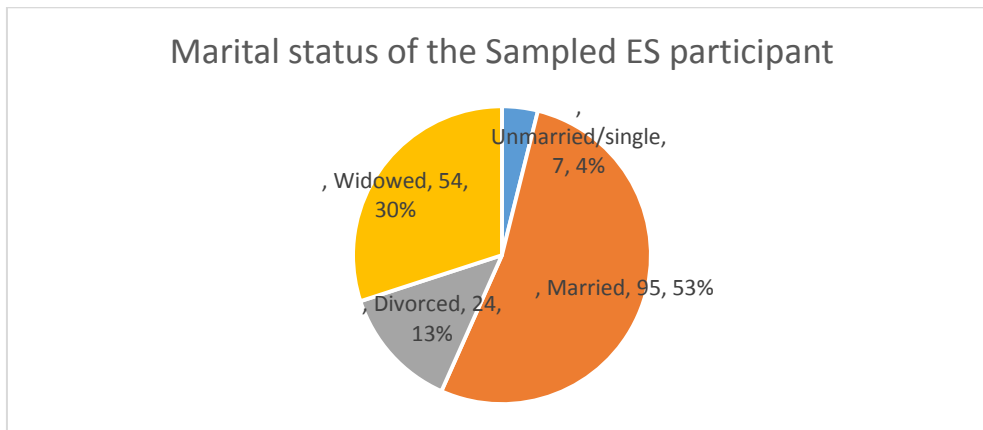
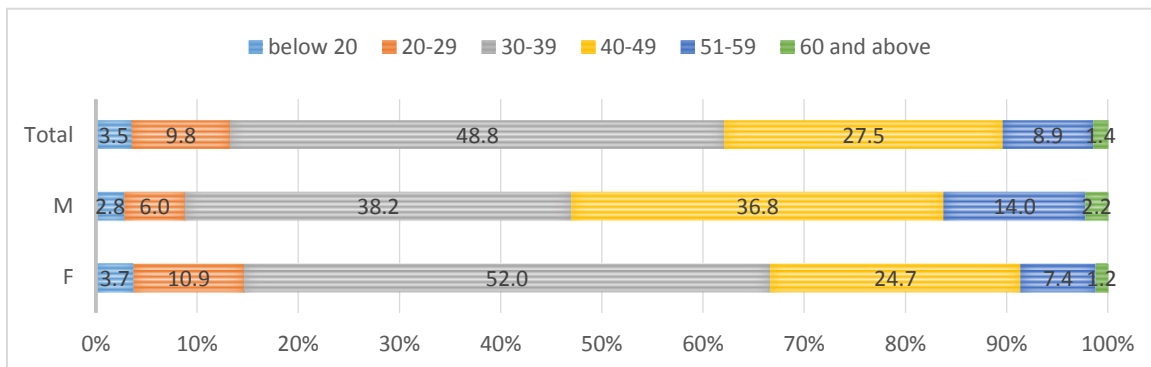


Figure 2: Marital status of participants, Addis Ababa 2018

Family size of sampled respondents

The study investigated that majority (62%) of the sampled respondents have two to three family members. Generally study shows that the average household size was 3 and 7 was the highest and 1 was the lowest family size.

Figure 3: Percent Distribution of ES Participants by Age categories



The study shows the Education level of the respondents, nearly one-third of the study participants were illiterate and similarly the other one-third in the range of Grade 5 -8; from the remaining respondent ES participants 5% can read and write, 11.7 % grade 9-12 educational levels.

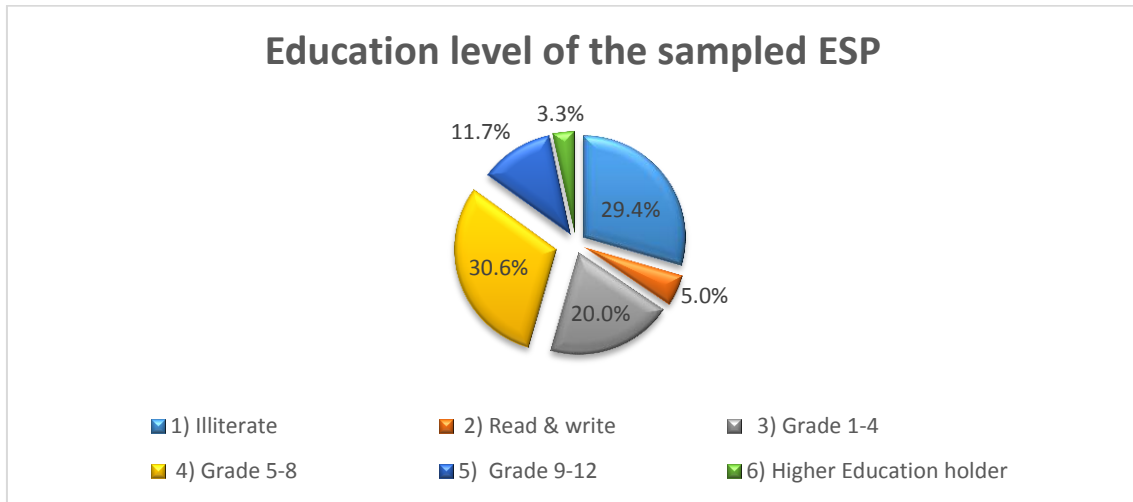


Figure 4: Educational level of study participants, Addis Ababa 2018

4.1.2 Food Security Status assessment

This project component is implemented to assist food-insecure PLHIVs sustainably meet their food and nutrition requirement as a result of improved livelihood. All ES participants receive a series of trainings intended to build their business and financial management skills. ES participants organize themselves in Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) which help them to save, take loans and invest in different business activities. The weekly/bi-weekly VSLA meetings are used as forums to discuss and share experiences on a range of issues including business skills, but also ART adherence, positive living, nutrition, etc.

In order to obtain food security status of the study samples, food consumption score (FCS) was administered. Each respondent households were asked the eighteen FCS questions; and then those with children responded for the whole eighteen, while households without children replied for ten of the questions as deemed. Following, the researcher

applied the prescribed Food Security Scale (FSS) values to obtain the required current food security status at four categories for the study households (Bickel et al. 2000). The below table 2 indicated the assessment result of the study.

Table 1 Food Security Status of respondents as categorized by FCS, Addis Ababa, 2018

		Count	Percentage
Total FCS	Food Secure	40	22.2%
	Food insecure without hunger	89	49.4%
	Food insecure with hunger, moderate	49	27.2%
	Food insecure with hunger, severe	2	1.1%

The study finding showed that 40 (22.2%) of the total 180 become food secured and also 89 (649.4%) of the samples were food insecure without hunger. Only 2(1.1%) and 49 (27.2%) sampled participants were found food insecure with sever and moderate hunger respectively.

Table 2: Gender segregated FS Status of study participants, Addis Ababa 2018

Respondent	FCS	Frequency	Percentage
Gender			
Male	Food Secure	3	23.10%
	Food insecure without hunger	10	76.90%
	Food insecure with hunger, moderate	0	0.00%
	Food insecure with hunger, severe	0	0.00%
Female	Food Secure	37	22.20%
	Food insecure without hunger	79	47.30%
	Food insecure with hunger, moderate	49	29.30%
	Food insecure with hunger, severe	2	1.20%

When viewed the categorized FS status by gender, from 13 male respondents there were no records on food insecure with moderate hunger and Food insecure with sever hunger. However the result shows for female respondents there are 49 (29.3)Food insecure with moderate hunger and 2 (1.2%)Food insecure with sever hunger.

Table 3: Relationship between Age and FS Status of respondents as categorized by FCS

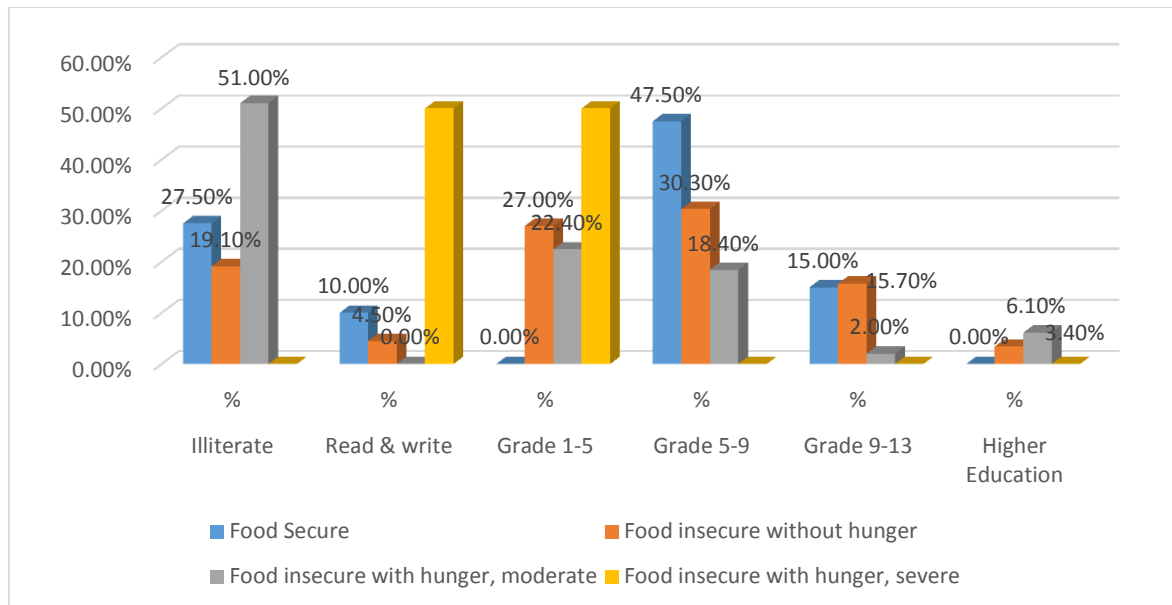
FCS	Age Category	Count	Percentage
Food Secure	under 25	0	0%
	between 26-40	32	18%
	41-55	4	2%
	56 and above	4	2%
Food insecure without hunger	under 25	1	1%
	between 26-40	64	36%
	41-55	17	9%
	56 and above	7	4%
Food insecure with hunger, moderate	under 25	3	2%
	between 26-40	33	18%
	41-55	13	7%
	56 and above	0	0%
Food insecure with hunger, severe	under 25	0	0%
	between 26-40	1	1%
	41-55	1	1%
	56 and above	0	0%

Respondents in age group of 25 to 55 had demonstrated success in skipping food insecurity problems. Out of the total 64 (83.1%) food secured respondents, 55 (87%) belongs to these age group. One respondent with sever food insecurity was found in age

category of 25 to 40. Whereas 7(5.2%) from 25 to 40, (2.6%) from 40 to 55 and (1.3%) above 55 years of age were moderately food insecure. The following Table 4 indicated the result of age against food security category.

Regarding the relation between food security status and educational level those illiterate and at lower grade levels participants showed encouraging results defying all the odds. For instance, 27.3% of the 'illiterate', 7.8% of those who can read and write, 6.5% of the grade 1 to 4, 27.3% of the grade 5 to 8, and 14.3% of the grade 9 to 12 study respondents have become food secured.

Figure 5: Education level in relation to FS Status of respondents as categorized by FCS



As the Graph shown that educational level is not shown the direct relationship with FCS. Illiterate ES participants can cope up their food security problem through support of ES project by having financial support, training and coaching

Table 5: Household size in relation to FS Status of respondents as categorized by FCS

Family Size	FCS							
	Food Secure		FoodInsecure without hunger		Food insecure with hunger, moderate		Food insecure with hunger, severe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-2	33	39.3%	24	28.6%	27	32.1%	0	0.0%
3-4	6	8.8%	40	58.8%	20	29.4%	2	2.9%
5-6	1	3.7%	25	92.6%	1	3.7%	0	0.0%
7-8	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%

4.1.3 Poverty status assessment

In order to know the poverty status of the sampled ES participants, the annual households' income were assessed and divided to their respective number of households' size, then divided to 365. The assessment and following computation enabled the study to obtain individual income per day for each member(s) within the sampled households. After this, according to the internationally agreed procedure to determine extreme poverty status, at 1.90 USD, of countries by applying purchasing-power parity's (PPP) conversion factor, which was 7.3 for Ethiopia as of 2014 (World Bank, 2015). Hence, by multiplying \$1.9 by 7.3, the poverty line for Ethiopia was converted and set at 13.87 ETB.

From the total 180 sample respondents, 168(93.3%) of them become above the poverty line; while only 13 (6.7%) were below the poverty line. The researcher conferred the success of the sampled ES participants for being above the extreme poverty line, as displayed on Table 6. In the context of sex composition, all of sampled male, 13, found above the poverty line; whereas for the female only 12(7.2%) out of 167 were below the line.

Table 6: Poverty Status of respondents as per entry year to ES and respondent sex

Respondent Sex:							
Man				Female			
Below Extreme Poverty Line		Above Poverty Line	Extreme	Below Extreme Poverty Line		Above Poverty Line	Extreme
Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	percentage
0	0.0%	13	100.0%	12	7.2%	155	92.8%

4.1.4 Microenterprise performance description

The assessment carried out indicated that the sampled ES participants were running, mainly, 15 types of microenterprises. Of course, they were running additional business venture side by side, despite they had one that basically focused on. From the 15 types, petty trade (40), dry food processing – locally named as *Balitina* (23), industrial products sale (14), Cloth, shoe and used items sell (16) and *injera* selling (23) were the highest types of enterprises, in descending order, operated by the study samples. Performance status of the enterprises run by the sample respondents is presented on the below.

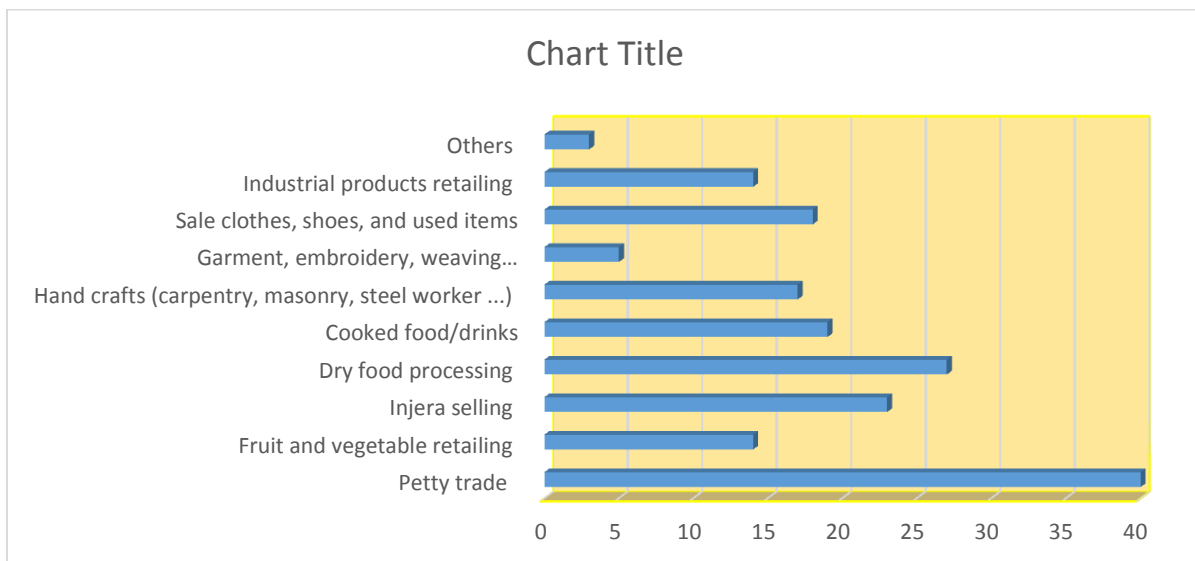


Figure 6: study participant's business type involvement, Addis Ababa 2018

Current performance of microenterprise per type among participants, AA, 2018

When compared to the total 180 study samples, 10 (5%) has stopped the business 40 (22%) respondents achieved high improvement on their business; while similarly, 40 (22%) of the study participants showed slight improvement and 48 (27%) and 42 (23%) samples registered at low microenterprise performance status, as presented in the below Table 10.

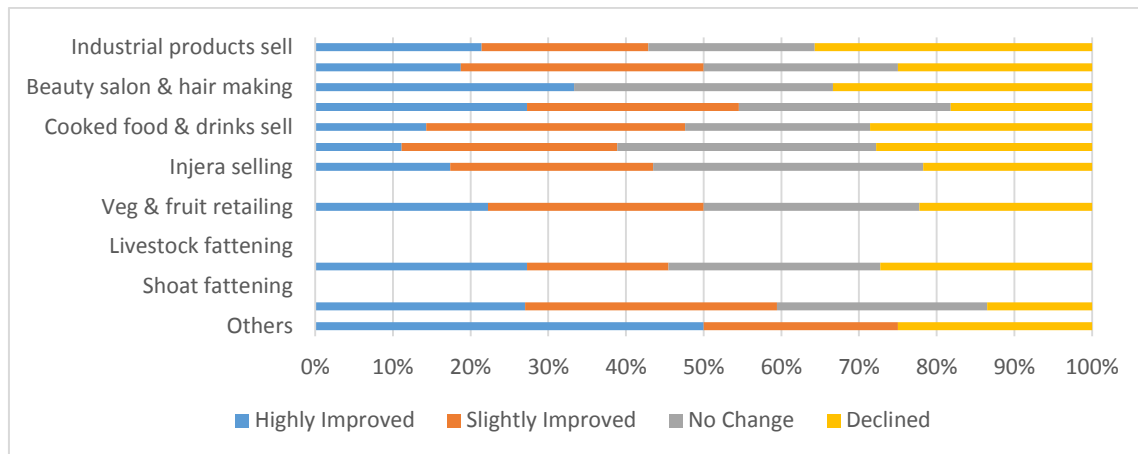


Figure 7: study participant’s business level of Improvement, Addis Ababa 2018

Table 7: Microenterprises Performance status, current, Vs entry year to the ES intervention

Microenterprise performance status:					
Highly Improved	Slightly Improved	No Change	Declined	Stopped	Total
40	40	48	42	10	180
22%	22%	27%	23%	6%	100%

As gender is an important demographic characteristic to be considered by any development initiative, the study also indicated performance of the microenterprise status by sex, and revealed on the below.

4.1.5 Determinant factors influencing performance of microenterprise

This sub-section described the findings of the research to respond for the third objective of the study, which was overviewing factors that have influence on performance of microenterprises or income generating activities run by the study respondent ES participants.

Few 10(6%) ES participants had stopped running their small enterprise: the reasons stated were Shortfall of working capital (40%), Business not profitable (20%), lack of market (18%), lack of work/selling place (10%), health problem (10%), ES support is not significant to continue the business (2%). Working capital is the major problem and that is why completion of the project affect the continuity of the small enterprise.

Out of the sample 180 participants, 170 continue running their small enterprise however there are still challenges like Shortage of raw materials (0%), Lack of suitable working place (25%), Shortage of capital (33%), market demand (28%)

As evidenced by the study finding, male’s microenterprise status was by far better than women’s when it comes to continuation of business. no male microenterprise had declined nor stopped. On the other hand, out of the 167 women owned microenterprises only 30 were highly improved, while 48 showed no change, 42 had declined and 10 had already stopped.

Table 8: Microenterprise performance status by gender

Microenterprise performance status:						
Gender	Highly Improved	Slightly Improved	No Change	Declined	Stoped	Total
Male	10	3	0	0	0	13
Female	30	37	48	42	10	167
Total	40	40	48	42	10	180

To scale up participant's capacity ES intervention project provided series of trainings for its targeted ES participants. Titles of major four trainings organized were Methodology of Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA), Financial Education, Intensive Business Skills, and Vocational or Technical trainings on pre-assessed type of enterprises. Hence, study samples were asked about relevance and applicability, and determinacy of trainings for their microenterprise or IGA. 100% of the sampled respondents confirm that they have taking different types of trainings. 110 (61%) of respondents rated relevance and applicability of the training high while 70(39%) and 20 (11%) rated as medium and low.

Participation in saving and loan groups: All the actual ES intervention participants and at the time the study samples were VSLA participants since an integral component of the ES project. The result of the study, indicated that 90% of the respondents continuing their saving out that 50% were encouraging improvement on the saving performance of the sampled ES participants in their respective VSLAs.

The minimum saving per month was 40 while 4000 ETB was the maximum amount and only 17% of the respondents were able to save the maximum saving; while the majority (60%) were making 200 ETB as monthly saving. Respondents also had other saving practices like microfinance, formal banks and even at house.

The study found out that 160 (89%) of the samples assured their strong agreement on the determinacy of participation to adhere to regular saving and also to access loan to reinforce their business running.

The study participants were provided with financial support by the ES program. The provision was initially as loan, then after successful repayment for at least two loans total of 7,000 ETB were granted as reward for their improvement on three installments, as 3500, 2100 and 1400 ETB (WFP, 2012). Hence, the study samples were asked if they can attain their current microenterprise and income status without ES intervention, and they responded; I will not achieve (75.8%), I might achieve in the long run (20.2%) and yes, I

will achieve (4%) respectively. Hence, the study concluded that the financial support for the ES intervention were determinant factor.

The result of the study indicated that 69.8% of participants ‘strongly agree’ while the remaining 30.2% ‘agree’ on the determinacy of getting credit service from microfinance (MFI) to expand microenterprises’ performance respectively. The respondents also expressed that they experienced varied challenges to access MFI credit service; as indicated in the below Table:

Table 9: Challenges experienced by respondents to get credit from MFI

	Frequency	Percent
Fear of taking loan, or fear of inability to repay	79	44%
Lack of Collateral	41	23%
Not willing to take loan as-grouped	33	18%
Fear of higher interest rate	18	10%
Other problems	9	5%
Total	180	100%

Type of ownership of market place and also living house were assessed by the study as justified by others to determine performance of microenterprise. Hence, the market and the living ownership type of the respondents found showed variability on the premise ownership types which exert different type and extent of challenge and opportunity for their business.

Table 10: Type of ownership of living house

		Count	Column N %
On what house ownership condition are you living in?	1) Own	16	8.9%
	2) Government	69	38.3%
	3) Rented Private	72	40.0%
	4)As dependent in others' house	21	11.7%
	5) Other	2	1.1%

Table 11: Type of ownership of market place

		Count	Column N %
What is the owner ship condition of your trading house or place?	1) Own house	35	19.4%
	2) Rented in government's house	59	32.8%
	3) Rented Private house	56	31.1%
	4) In market place	8	4.4%
	5) Within homestead and road side	22	12.2%

With respect to challenges experienced by the ES participants as a result of premise ownership type respondents view was indicated below. Accordingly, 22% described that they didn't faced any problem; while the remaining were negatively affected by frequent house changing (30%), higher rent fee (42%) and other undisclosed problems (6%). As a result, the study concluded that market place ownership was one of the determinate factors of microenterprises' performance since 78% of the study samples were negatively influenced.

The research carried out assessment on the degree or extent of market demand to buy the respondents' products and services. The result, then, revealed that the market demand was high (48.8%), medium (38.6%) and low (12.6%). The study, hence, deduced that market demand is a problem for them.

All the study samples, said the monitoring and coaching services provided to them, through ES facilitators, government implementing partners and World Food Program staffs up to the completion of the project, were highly essential to determine their overall achievement on the ES program participation. Thus, monitoring schemes were critically determinant to attain positive improvement on the microenterprise performance of the study samples.

Almost all (95%) of respondents said "yes" when asked "if they feel that their life was improved after ES membership?" Out of this 20% said it increased their satisfaction of working and helping themselves, 22% of them express increased knowledge of the work they were doing, 50% improvement in their monthly income and the rest 8% confirmed developing good relation with same peer. As the question allows multiple response the percentage was only done based on their first choice.

Most (90%) participants expressed their need for more assistance from such projects. 10% of the respondents confirmed their future need on in kind assistance, 60% of participants said they need assistance on cash delivery in the future while 15% are interested on credit service. The rest confirmed their interest on training and knowledge to improve their small trade enterprise. This mean the ES project was very helpful and such kinds of projects are important for the part people part of the society. Majority (65%) of sampled ES participants' working capital was on decline because of lacking additional support they need after ES project completion

Economic strengthening component of the Project played major role among the other components. Many VSLA groups were established to run their income generating businesses. Such initiative has contributed to an improved food security and subsequently enabled them to send their children to school.

Economic empowerment of the beneficiaries was designed to encourage the beneficiaries to save and borrow money from their saving as well as get matching fund from WFP to expand their businesses. In addition to these, they were provided with basic training to add value to their skills set.

Demand-driven capacity development, better acquired skills through trainings, and active community participation in the overall project cycle management enhanced genuine and meaningful community participation that helped VSLA members, developed sense of social belongingness, own small-scaled businesses, and empowerment leading to good project outcomes which would finally lead them to set their own development agenda and determine their own destiny in the long term perspective. As a group, the Project has offered them with opportunity to share their views and increase social relationships.

Women's participation: In this section, women's role in program development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, whether or not women share the benefits generated out of the program and to what extent women capacities/skills on business management had been improved, will be explained.

According to the findings from document reviews, the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Project gender was mainstreamed to increase women's access to and control of benefits generated from the Project. In this regard, women were given the lion's share proportion (above 80%) in beneficiary selection.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Change on food security status

After thorough description of the study results, food security status is related with per capita income per day. As presented in the below Table there was a positive relationship between the income and the food security status, which implies as income grows the food security status got improved. The assessment results clearly pointed that all ES participants that earn higher income, for example above 45 ETB per day found food secured. In similar fashion, there was negative relation between monthly income per adult equivalent and food insecurity level (Sisay and Edriss, 2012). The result confirmed that the ES intervention helped the majority (40%) of its participants food secured.

Table 12: Income per person/day Vs FS Status of respondents as categorized by FCS

Income per person/day Vs FS Status of respondents as categorized by FCS	FCS			
	Food Secure	Food insecure without hunger	Food insecure with hunger, moderate	Food insecure with hunger, severe
	Count	Count	Count	Count
Below 13.87	0	2	1	0
13,87 - 30	8	3	20	0
30 - 45	8	31	18	2
45 - 60	4	28	0	0
60 - 75	13	14	1	0
75 - 90	3	1	2	0
Above 90	1	5	0	0

In terms of assessing the trend of improvement in between status of food security and performance of microenterprises, as shown on Table below, higher food security category corresponded to improved microenterprise performance at high and slight degrees. There was positive relationship in between.

Table 13 : Relationship between Food Security Status and Microenterprises' Performance

FS Status categorized by FCS	Performance of microenterprises				
	Highly Improved	Slightly Improved	No Change	Declined	Stopped
Food insecure with SEVERE hunger	0	0	1	1	0
Food insecure with MODERATE hunger	1	2	8	34	4
Food insecure WITHOUT hunger	14	28	34	8	6
Food Secured	25	10	5	0	0
Total	40	40	48	42	10

The study finding is compare with secondary data (baseline status of the UHANFS project) as both applied the same food consumption score (FCS) as a tool to assess food security status on the same ES participants.

Accordingly, as displayed on the below table, the 5.1% food insecure with severe hunger proportion sharply dropped to 1.1%; while on the contrary the food secured category boosted upward from 3% to 22.2%. The percentage of food insecure with moderate food hunger at baseline (31.8%) lowered to 27.2%. Therefore, the study confirmed that the sampled ES participants' food security status was significantly improved as compared to their status at the entry into the ES intervention.

Table 14: Current and baseline FCS

Change on Food Security status ES participants at Baseline and Study		Current 2018	Baseline (2012)
FCS	Food Secure	22.20%	3.0%
	Food insecure without hunger	49.40%	60.1%
	Food insecure with hunger, moderate	27.20%	31.8%
	Food insecure with hunger, severe	1.10%	5.1%

4.2.2 Poverty status

The result of the study indicated that 120 (93.33%) out of the 180, become above the poverty line to demonstrate upward improvement on their poverty status. The research triangulated the improvement on poverty status with the food security status of the study, as computed using FCS, indicated on Table below to look into their trend. As a result, all of the food secured (40) and food insecure with sever hunger (2) made their destination below the extreme poverty line by justifying the positive and upward status improvement on both of the poverty and food security.

Table 15: Poverty status cross tabulated with Food Security Status.

Poverty Status	FCS			
	Food Secure	Food insecure without hunger	Food insecure with hunger, moderate	Food insecure with hunger, severe
Below Extreme Poverty Line	0	3	7	2
Above Extreme Poverty Line	40	86	42	0

4.2.3 Factors determining microenterprise performance

Martin (2010) explained performance in business can be defined in output terms such as quantified objectives or profitability. Performance has been the subject of extensive and increasing empirical and conceptual investigation in the small business literature (Bidzakin K.J., 2009:31).

The results indicated, upon assessment of years of experience on business, about 77% of the interviewed respondents were new beginners while the remaining 33% had had four to 11 years of experience of running business. According to the information gathered from key informant interview conducted with the former ES community facilitators, the project was very supportive for venerable beneficiaries and had provided a lot of support in terms of cash, credit, training, mentoring and coaching and the ES community

facilitators witness of the people's life change. And also all of them agreed that the project completion had negatively affected the status of food security. Thus, more assistance is required to sustain the change ES project. This was positive side of the UHANFS project to assist the food insecure and vulnerable PLHIVs to build their capacity in order to strive by themselves to carry their income demands for their households.

The key informants were asked to give their views on a question "Despite the challenges faced on work premise, market and others, how higher improvements achieved on the participants food security and poverty status?" Accordingly, they verified that the key for the improvement was as the result of the projects' conducive and reward based modality application. The initial trainings helped to enhance awareness, knowledge and self-confidence; in VSLAs, the higher the saving of a member, the higher amount of loan , the financial assistance, insisted to manage own business to get as loan and then through reward; and finally there were continuous and responsive monitoring scheme.

The key informants responded to the question "to what extent are the results and positive changes from the Project likely to continue after the completion of the Project without funding from WFP?" they all agreed this ES or other projects should be there to continue in the right way the food security situation of the beneficiaries.

Absolute poverty is the level of poverty as defined in terms of the minimal requirements necessary to afford minimal standards of food, clothing, health care and shelter. In this study, poverty is determined using the international poverty line of US\$1.9 PPP a day. At the time ES participants joined the ES scheme in December 2012, the prevalence of poverty (head count) was around 70 percent. After engaging in ES activities for five years, the proportion of ES participants deemed poor dropped to some 6.6% percent. This may mean that substantial proportion of ES participants have been extricated from extreme poverty and helped meet their minimal requirements for life over the period. By comparing the base line and other study the pace of annual poverty reduction among ES

participants is noted to be 15.2 percent, implying that ES can be taken as a crucial instrument to effectively accelerate the poverty reduction.

ES participants usually spend a portion of income they generated from their businesses on consumption goods and services and set aside the remaining in different mechanisms like VSLA or invest directly on capital equipment. Saving in both terms is vital to increase their fixed capital available which contributes for their growth. In the survey conducted among 180 ES participants, they were asked the items (including: chicken, goat/sheep, cattle, machineries and tools for their businesses and day to day life , jewelry, land, shop, house, different equipment, grain for sale, etc.) they bought making use of the proceeds they generated from ES activities. The items were translated into cash value using the prevailing market prices of each item. The results of the survey indicated that on the average each ES participant has bought different items (assets) worth 7,509 Birr after joining the ES scheme. On average, the assets bought by male ES participants' value around 10,343 Birr compared to 8,064 Birr among female ES participants. The average amount of saving each ES participant saved in cash is noted to be around 3232 Birr.

In order to assess the amount they saved in terms of cash, they were also asked the amount they deposited at VSLAs, at home /at hand, at bank, at microfinances, paid out for Iqqub (if they have received their share, the amount they received and the amount they put into the Iqqub was calculated), given out on loan for other persons.

Some 10 % of the cash saving is made in banks followed by cash at hand that comprise 23.5%. VSLAs and Iqubs are also utilized to save substantial amounts of saving by the ES participants.

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Urban HIV and AIDS Nutrition and Food Security (UHANFS) Project was implemented from 2012 to 2016 in Ethiopia in nine regions and two city administrations, where Addis Ababa was one of the nine. Addis Ababa was selected for the intervention due to the hidden of urban poverty and higher HIV/AIDS caseload.

The UHANFS project had two major components, and the study was exclusively focused on Economic Strengthening (ES) component. ES refers to actions taken by governments, donors and implementers to improve livelihoods of Individuals or households. Household Economic strengthening (HES) comprises a portfolio of interventions to reduce the economic vulnerability of families and empower them to provide for the essential needs of their members they care for, rather than relying on external assistance.

The major objective of this research was to assess effectiveness of Economic Strengthening Intervention towards achieving food security and poverty reduction of UHANFS project participants living in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. The study was conducted on sample of currently active 325 ES participants in Addis Ababa city.

Multi stage sampling was used to select three sub cities out of Ten and systematic random sampling method was administered for the reason that list of all the target population were available and 180 sampled ES participants then selected for the assessment.

Based on the results obtained from conducted assessment, through detailed interview with respondents, ES facilitators and key informants, the study presented its findings as detailed and comprehensive as possible. Some of the results of the study were pointed as followed.

More than one fifth (22.2 %) of study samples become food secured. This was considerably high achievement. Food insecure with severe hunger found at its minimal point, where only two females was labeled.

The research also tried to investigate the dispersion of per person per day income of the study participants and found majority of the income concentrated on the ranges of 30 - 45 (80), 13.87 – 30 (40); and also in 45 – 60 (32) and 75 – 90 (18) ETB. The minimum amount of income found by the study was 20.75 ETB while the maximum was 154.74 ETB.

Nine types of microenterprises were operating by the respondents. The assessment also showed, 122 of the 180 study samples were new business establishers and they established their IGA/microenterprise after targeted and assisted by the UHANFS project. Most (95.9%) of the samples assured their strong agreement on the determinance of participation into group saving and lending schemes to adhere to regular saving and also to access loan to reinforce their business running.

5.2 Conclusion

Economic strengthening component of the Project played major role among the other components. Many VSLA groups were established to run their income generating businesses like Petty trade, Fruit and vegetable retailing, Injera selling, Dry food processing, cooked food/drinks, fruits and vegetables. Such initiatives have contributed to an improved food security.

Economic empowerment of the beneficiaries was designed to encourage the beneficiaries to save and borrow money from their saving and also get matching fund from WFP to expand their businesses. In addition, they were provided with basic training to add value to their skills set

Community participation helped VSLA members own small-scaled businesses, develop sense of belongingness, cohesiveness, and empowerment leading to good project outcomes and finally helped them set their own development agenda and determine their

own destiny in the long term perspective. As a group, the Project has offered them with opportunity to share their ideas, views, problems and increase social relationships.

According to the findings from document reviews, the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Project gender was mainstreamed to increase women's access to and control of benefits generated from the Project. In this regard, women were given biggest share proportion (above 80%) in beneficiary selection.

Improving food security and livelihood at household level (ES): This project component is implemented to assist food-insecure PLHIVs sustainably meet their food and nutrition requirement as a result of improved livelihood.

The fact that beneficiaries are satisfied with the services (training related to ES, savings and credit service, they are getting from the Project; the effectiveness of the Project strategies (creating strategic partnership, creating clear linkage to add value and community capacity building) in implementing the Project components and achieving its outcomes; the fact that women are both major decision makers and beneficiaries from the different components of the Project and the linkage between communities, health facilities and households in providing care and support to malnourished PLHIV, created by the scale up of the Project, assured that urban HIV/AIDS nutrition and food security projects is aligned with and relevant to the interest and priority of the government and to the needs of vulnerable groups including women, children, malnourished PLHIV, etc.

5.3 Recommendation

Financial support, in the form of grant, in economic strengthening efforts is found to be effective in letting beneficiaries initiate their businesses easily. On the other hand, it is seen in this study that this form of financial support has to continue in taking the service to a wider coverage of beneficiaries for sustainable food security improvement and reduction of urban poverty.

Urban food insecurity is a growing concern due to the toxic combination of high rates of urban poverty, high dependency of urban households on food supplied by the market,

and fluctuating food prices. Household food insecurity was particularly high among low income households and those headed by uneducated, daily wagers and government employed household heads. Therefore, policy makers should work on stabilization of the food market and creating opportunities that could improve the livelihood and purchasing power of urban households (Birhane et al, 2014).

The subsequent recommendation points were forwarded by the research based on the empirical findings and interviews conducted with key informants from the implementers. Participation in saving and loan groups was identified by the study as one of the essential effective tools to enable the ES participants practice saving scheme and to access loan without collateral problem. Hence consider savings as a first step for poor households to build their asset base and access and financial services; and maintain that participants in group-based savings have to be self-select into schemes and assisted to manage them independently.

Based on the result of study, above 90% of the respondents revealed that they will not attain their improved performance of microenterprises where the financial support were not in place. Hence, the study concluded that the financial support for the ES intervention were determinant factor. Same projects that encourage and provide support for such beneficiaries are highly crucial.

The study result indicated that the various packages of support arrangement for the targeted food insecure PLHIVs were the key driving force to achieve improved microenterprise performance. Such supports need be provided for similar entrepreneurial interventions through responsive with concerned government offices to solve major problems like, work place, market linkage and micro credit.

Above forty percent of the respondents were negatively influenced by lack of marketing premises. Hence, the study indicated that ownership was one of the determinate factors of microenterprises' performance enhancement. Unsatisfactory work premise facilitation was found from Addis Ababa city administration.

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Appendices:

Appendix 1: Interview Questionnaire

Preamble:

- This questionnaire is intended for academic research purpose. Its Objective of interviewing is to collect data from ES participants of UHANFSP on its contribution on the lives of the project participants and the change brought on their household food security status. The lesson gained will be shared to enhance implementation performance of further similar projects.
- Names of the respondent will not be recorded on the response collection sheet and the information obtained will be due confidential. So you are kindly requested for your willingness to provide genuine answers for the questions. You are also advised to weight the questions only with respect to your own scenarios.

Sub-city or Kebele: _____

Name of VSLA the respondent participating: _____

1.1 Registration year into ES: **1)** August 2012 (1st batch) **2)** Aug 2013 (2nd batch)

1.2 Sex: 1) Male 2) Female

1.3 Age of respondent: _____

1.4 Marital status: 1) Unmarried/single 2) Married 3) Divorced 4) Widowed

1.5 Number of household members by age composition, including the ESP.

0 - 14

> 14 – 64

> 64

2.7 What is the estimate, in birr, of the **asset you currently** owned for your business (furniture, utensil, equipment [*stoves, machines, hand tools...*], refrigerator, etc?) _____ birr

2.8 What is your **current** monthly income/**profit**/ from your business? _____ birr

2.9 Now, as you compared your business status from your start or from ES participation time:

1) Highly improved 2) Slightly improved 3) No change 4) Declined 5) Stopped

2.10 If you are **not** currently running business, had you run any business experience before?

1) Yes 2) No

2.11 If yes, how many years of you had experience? _____ years

2.12 Why did you stop your business? 1) Health problem 2) Shortfall of working capital 3) Business not profitable 4) Work/selling place lack 5) Others (specify) _____

3. Factors that influence success of business operation /objective 3/

3.1 How do you rate the overall **relevance** and **applicability** of the trainings you received for your business operation?

1) Very High 2) High 3) Medium 4) Low 5) Very Low

3.2 The trainings I attended was corner stone to boost my business to my current status.

1) Strongly agree 2) Agree 3) Not Sure 4) Disagree 5) Strongly Disagree

3.3 Who selected the type of business for you?

1) Myself 2) My spouse 3) ES project staffs 4) Other colleagues/relatives

3.4 Did you received orientation/training on how to select feasible business type to operate?

1) Yes 2) No

- 3.5 Selection of feasible and profitable business type was determinant step for my successfulness in business running? 1) Strongly agree 2) Agree 3) Not Sure 4) Disagree 5) Strongly Disagree
- 3.6 How do you rate availability of market (customers or clients) to receive your products or services that you are supplying?
1) High 2) Medium 3) Low
- 3.7 How frequently you faced loss/shortfall/ due to lack of market to fully sell your products and services you delivered?
1) Mostly 2) Sometimes 3) Not at all
- 3.8 I am limited by lack of market although I have the capacity to produce/supply more than I do now?
1) Yes 2) Partially 3) not at all (market is not problem for me)
- 3.9 Did you faced discrimination or lack of interest to buy your products and services due to your HIV positive status? Steadiness
1) Yes 2) No
- 3.10 Had you changed your business type before due to lack of market for being PLHIV?
1) Yes 2) No
- 3.11 On what house ownership condition are you living in?
1) Own 2) Government 3) Rented Private 4) As dependent in others' house
- 3.12 (If the answer is 3 or 4) – What challenges did you faced on your business as living in rent?
1) Frequent house change affected my business 2) Paying higher fee for rent
3) others: _____ 4) I didn't faced any problem
- 3.13 Generally, lacking living house ownership critically affected the growth of my business.
1) Strongly agree 2) Agree 3) Not Sure 4) Disagree 5) Strongly Disagree
- 3.14 (If living in own gov't house) – My living house ownership position enabled me to improve my business performance.

- 1) Strongly agree 2) Agree 3) Not Sure 4) Disagree 5) Strongly Disagree

3.15 Where are you working/selling your business/enterprise?

1) In living house 2) In separate shop/place 3) Both in living house and separate market place

3.16 What is the owner ship condition of your trading house or place?

- 1) Own house 2) Rented in government's house 3) Rented Private house 4) In market place 5) Within homestead and road side

3.17 Have you ever faced problem due to lack of own marketing house or place?

- 1) Yes 2) No

3.18 If the answer is 'yes', what problems had you faced?

- 1) I missed my customers due to frequent shift of address 2) Incompatibility of the changed market place for my type of enterprise 3) Higher fee for rent retarded the growth potential of my business 4) Difficulty to get trade license
5) Others _____

3.19 How much saving, per month, you made when you had started participation in VSLA? _____

3.20 Amount of current saving, per month, in your VSLA? _____

3.21 How much birr did you saved in your VSLA in the past six months? _____

3.22 Amount saved in bank, *iqub* and house in the past six months? _____

3.23 In the past six months, how much outstanding loan you **provided** to other person? _____

3.24 In the past six months, how much outstanding loan you **received** from bank or individuals? _____

3.25 In the past three years, amount of remittance you received from relatives, in cash and/or estimation of in kind? _____

3.26 Participation into VSLA's saving and loan receipt scheme was an important factor to improve my business?

1) Strongly agree 2) Agree 3) Not Sure 4) Disagree 5) Strongly Disagree

3.27 Was there financial provision either to start or expand business from the ES project?

1) Yes 2) No

3.28 If the answer is yes, how much money did you received so far? _____

3.29 Do you think will you achieve the current business performance status if the support was not in place?

1) Yes, I will Achieve 2) I might achieve, but will took longer time 3) No, I will not achieve

3.30 Had you received continuous coaching and monitoring assistance on your business from project staffs and community facilitators?

1) Yes 2) No

3.31 How do you rate the contribution of the monitoring guidance?

1) Very Important 2) Important 3) Not Sure 4) Less Important 5) Not Important as all

3.32 Have you the experience of receiving credit from MFIs for business operation?

1) Yes 2) No

3.33 *If Yes*, what was the source for the credit?

1) MFIs (ACSI) 2) Formal Banks

3.34 Did you faced any problems upon getting the credit service?

1) Yes 2) No

3.35 What challenges and limitations did you experienced?

1) Fear of taking loan or fear of inability to repay 2) No access to MFI credit 3) Lack of collateral 4) Not willing to take grouped-loan 5) Fear of higher interest rate 6) Other _____

3.36 Did you received credit from private lenders for high interest rate?

1) Yes 2) No

3.37 If Yes, why?

1) Inability to get credit from MFIs or banks 2) Other _____

3.38 Do you believe credit availability and receipt from MFIs is highly determinant to expand already started business?

1) Strongly agree 2) Agree 3) Not Sure 4) Disagree 5) Strongly Disagree

4. Expenditure, Saving and Loan Questions

4.1 Expenditure

	a) Expenditure in the last 30 days	Estimated expenditure in the last 30 days (ETB)
1	Grain (teff, maize, rice, sorghum, wheat, wheat flour, pasta, macaroni, etc.)	
2	Pulses (lentil, peas, beans, chickpea, shiro, etc)	
3	Meat/Fish	

4	Vegetables (potato, cabbage, carrot, tomato, spinach, pumpkin, etc.)	
5	Fruits (banana, mango, orange, pineapple, apple, etc)	
6	Cooked food/Dining out (restaurant food, bread, cake, biscuits, sandwich, etc.)	
7	Drinks (soft drinks, juice, bottled water, tea, coffee, etc)	
8	Milk (fresh milk, powdered milk, cheese, yogurt, etc)	
9	Egg	
10	Oil, butter, and ghee	
11	Sugar, salt and spices (including <i>berbere</i>)	
12	Fire wood, charcoal Kerosene, dung	
13	Alcohol, chat, cigarettes	
14	Soap and other sanitary items	
15	Cosmetics and other (perfume, beauty salon, lotions, cream, shampoo, etc)	
16	Milling	
17	Transport	
18	Utilities (electricity, water, telephone including mobile charging)	

	b) Expenditure, in the last six months	Estimated expenditure in the last 6 months (ETB)
19	Health care (medical examination, laboratory, medication, etc)	
20	Education (registration fee, school fee, text books, stationery, etc.).	
21	Readymade garments (children and adult clothes, socks,	

	school uniform, towel, scarf, underwear, etc.)	
22	Footwear (leather, plastic, canvas, sport shoes, sandal, etc. for children and adults)	
23	Household use textiles (curtain, bedcover, bed sheet, blanket, table cover, mattresses, etc.)	
24	Remittances to others, gifts and ceremonies (birthday, wedding, funeral, religious festivals, etc.)	
25	Cooking equipment (stove, cooking pot, kitchen utensils, etc.).	
26	Household durables (TV, radio, camera, tape, sofa, bed, refrigerator, etc.)	
27	Personal articles (jewelry, purses, bag, mobile phone, umbrella, belt, etc.)	
28	House rent (actual and imputed), house maintenance and improvements, and painting	
29	Recreation and leisure (theater, film, book, newspapers, children recreation sites, etc.)	
30	Other expenditure – specify	

4.2 Saving and Loan

SN 1 Assets purchased for the enterprise or household Current value (ETB) purposes after joining the ES scheme

1. Chicken
2. Goat/Sheep
3. Cattle
4. Machinery, equipment, and tools
5. Jewelry
6. Land/ Shop/ House
- 7 Household equipment
- 8 Grain (refers to the amount the individual bought and kept for business purpose; i. e. to sell it during periods of high price)
- 9 Others (specify)

2 How much cash saving do you have at current time?

Amount (ETB) Birr

VSLA (the amount the person saved in the VSLA until the time of interview)

At hand or at home

Bank

Microfinance

Iqqub (the amount the person contributed in the Iqqub until the time of interview)

On loan to other person

4.3 Loan

	Source of Loan	VSLA	MFI	Individuals	Bank	Others (specify)	Total
1	Total amount of loan borrowed						
2	Total amount of loan repaid						
3	Total amount of outstanding (unpaid) loan						

5. Food consumption score –questions

Core Food Security Module Questions and Answer Categories		How often in last 12 months?
1.	(I/We) worried whether (my/our) food would run out before (I/we) got money to buy more.	Often true= 0
		Sometimes true=1
		Never true=2
2.	The food that (I/we) bought just didn't last, and (I/we) didn't have money to get more.	Often true=0
		Sometimes true=1

		Never true=2
3.	(I/we) couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.	Often true=0
		Sometimes true=1
		Never true=2
4.	(I/we) relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed (my/our child/the children) because (I was/we were) running out of money to buy food.	Often true=0
		Sometimes true=1
		Never true=2
5.	Did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes=1
		No=2
6.	(I/we) couldn't feed (my/our child/the children) a balanced meal, because (I/we) couldn't afford that.	Often true=0
		Sometimes true=1
		Never true=2
7.	Did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes=1
		No=2
8.	How often did (you/you or other adults in your household) cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	Only 1-2 months=0
		Some but not every month=1
		Almost every month=1

9.	(My/Our child was/The children were) not eating enough because (I/we) just couldn't afford enough food.	Sometimes true=1
		Never true=2
10.	Were you ever hungry but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food?	Yes=1
		No=2
11.	Did you lose weight because you didn't have enough money for food?	Yes=1
		No=2
12.	Did you ever cut the size of (your child's/any of the children's) meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes=1
		No=2
13.	Did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes=1
		No=2
14.	(Was your child/Were the children) ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?	Yes=1
		No=2
15.	How often did (you or other adults in your household) not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?	Almost every month=0
		Some but not every month=1
		Only 1-2 months=2
16.	Did (your child/any of the children) ever skip a meal because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes=1
		No=2

17.	How often did (your child/any of the children) skip a meal because there wasn't enough money for food?	Almost every month=0
		Some but not every month=1
		Only 1-2 months=2
18.	Did (your child/any of the children) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes=1
		No=2

Appendix 2: Interview Schedule

Key Informant Interview Question
What are factors positively affecting for the achievement of the outcome of economic strengthening component of the Project?
What are factors negatively affecting for the achievement of the outcome of economic strengthening component of the Project?
What are the unintended outcomes of economic strengthening component of the Project?
List the major challenge economic strengthening component
What do you think are the major achievements /success of the WFP Project ES component in your community?
What benefits have you or your community received from WFP project? What challenges does the Project have? What are the solutions for tackling the challenges? Are all beneficiaries' (men, women, male and female children) get the service equally? What needs to be done differently to achieve and maximize a positive impact from the Project?
Do you feel that such projects should continue to assist the beneficiary
What were the gender-specific impacts, especially regarding women's empowerment?
To what extent are the results and positive changes from the Project likely to continue after the completion of the Project without funding from WFP?

Appendix 3: Tables

		1.2 Respondent	
		Sex:	
		Man	Female
		Count	Count
1.4 Marital status:	1) Unmarried/single	0	7
	2) Married	10	85
	3) Divorced	3	21
	4) Widowed	0	54

Table 1

1.2 Respondent Sex:			
Man		Female	
Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
13	7.2%	167	92.8%

1.3 Age of respondent:		
Mean	Maximu m	Minimu m
39	67	15

Total Family Size

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1.00	22	12.2	12.2	12.2
2.00	62	34.4	34.4	46.7
3.00	50	27.8	27.8	74.4
4.00	18	10.0	10.0	84.4
5.00	25	13.9	13.9	98.3
6.00	2	1.1	1.1	99.4
7.00	1	.6	.6	100.0
Total	180	100.0	100.0	

	Mean	Maximum	Minimum
Total Family Size	2.84	7.00	1.00

		Count	Column N %
1.6 Education level of the ESP:	1) Illiterate	53	29.4%
	2) Read & write	9	5.0%
	3) Grade 1-4	36	20.0%
	4) Grade 5-8	55	30.6%
	5) Grade 9-12	21	11.7%
	6) Higher Education holder	6	3.3%

		Count	Column N %
Total FCS coded	Food Secure	40	22.2%
	Food insecure without hunger	89	49.4%
	Food insecure with hunger, moderate	49	27.2%
	Food insecure with hunger, severe	2	1.1%

		Total FCS coded							
		Food Secure		Food insecure		Food insecure		Food insecure	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
TotalFamilySizeCategorical	1-2	33	39.3%	24	28.6%	27	32.1%	0	0.0%
	3-4	6	8.8%	40	58.8%	20	29.4%	2	2.9%
	5-6	1	3.7%	25	92.6%	1	3.7%	0	0.0%
	7-8	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%

				Count
Total FCS coded	Food Secure	respondantAgeCatagory	under 25	0
			between 26-40	32
			41-55	4
			56 and above	4
	Food insecure without hunger	respondantAgeCatagory	under 25	1
			between 26-40	64
			41-55	17
			56 and above	7
	Food insecure with hunger, moderate	respondantAgeCatagory	under 25	3
			between 26-40	33
			41-55	13
			56 and above	0
	Food insecure with hunger, severe	respondantAgeCatagory	under 25	0
			between 26-40	1
			41-55	1
			56 and above	0
Total	respondantAgeCatagory	under 25	4	
		between 26-40	130	
		41-55	35	
		56 and above	11	

				Count	Column N %
1.2 Respondent Sex:	Man	Total FCS coded	Food Secure	3	23.10%
			Food insecure without hunger	10	76.90%
			Food insecure with hunger, moderate	0	0.00%
			Food insecure with hunger, severe	0	0.00%
	Female	Total FCS coded	Food Secure	37	22.20%
			Food insecure without hunger	79	47.30%
			Food insecure with hunger, moderate	49	29.30%
			Food insecure with hunger, severe	2	1.20%

		1.6 Education level of the ESP:											
		1) Illiterate		2) Read & write		3) Grade 1-4		4) Grade 5-8		5) Grade 9-12		6) Higher	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Total FCS coded	Food Secure	11	27.5%	4	10.0%	0	0.0%	19	47.5%	6	15.0%	0	0.0%
	Food insecure without hunger	17	19.1%	4	4.5%	24	27.0%	27	30.3%	14	15.7%	3	3.4%
	Food insecure with hunger, moderate	25	51.0%	0	0.0%	11	22.4%	9	18.4%	1	2.0%	3	6.1%
	Food insecure with hunger, severe	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	53	29.4%	9	5.0%	36	20.0%	55	30.6%	21	11.7%	6	3.3%