

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**  
**GRADUATE PROGRAM**

**PERCEIVED CONTRIBUTION OF URBAN PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM  
TO GRADUATED HOUSEHOLD'S LIVELIHOOD SECURITY THE CASE OF  
GULLELE SUB-CITY, WOREDA 7, ADDIS ABABA**

**BY: YEHUALA GETAHUN**

**JULY, 2023**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**  
**GRADUATE PROGRAM**

**PERCEIVED CONTRIBUTION OF URBAN PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM  
TO GRADUATED HOUSEHOLD'S LIVELIHOOD SECURITY THE CASE OF  
GULLELE SUB-CITY, WOREDA 7, ADDIS ABABA**

**BY: Yehuala Getahun**

**Advisor: Dr. WoldeabTeshome**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY IN PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF  
ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY**

**JULY, 2023**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**  
**GRADUATE PROGRAM**

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Yehuala Getahun, entitled as, "Perceived contribution of urban productive safety net program to graduated household's livelihood security the case of gullele sub-city, woreda 7, Addis Ababa" is submitted for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality as well as quality.

Signed by the Examining Committees:

Internal Examiner \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

External Examiner \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Advisor \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Chair of Department in Sociology**

## **Declaration**

I, Yehuala Getahun, declare this Master's thesis entitled "Perceived contribution of urban productive safety net program to graduated household's livelihood security the case of gullele sub-city, woreda 7, Addis Ababa" is my original work submitted for the award of Master's Degree in Sociology at College of Social Science, Addis Ababa University. It has not been presented for the award of any degree or other similar titles in any other institution of higher learning to the best of my knowledge, and all sources used have been duly acknowledged.

Name: Yehuala Getahun

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Acknowledgment**

First of all, I would like to say thank you for my advisor Dr. Woldeab Teshome for his constructive comments, guidance, patience, and encouragement throughout my thesis work. He played a vital role as responsible advisor in shaping and directing my thoughts. I am indebted to my family and friends for their effort in helping me with the completion of the study and this paper.

I am also grateful for the encouragement and support of all instructors in Sociology Department, University of Addis Ababa. I am thankful to all participants of the study for providing their valuable information. I would like to acknowledge Addis Ababa University for offering me a sponsorship to complete the study.

## **Acronym**

**CBT** - Community-Based Targeting

**CCT**- Conditional Cash Transfer

**COVID-19**- Corona Virus Disease 2019

**ETB**- Ethiopian Birr

**GDP**- Gross Domestic Product

**HH**- Household

**HHs**- Household's

**KTCs**- Ketena Targeting Committees

**MFI**- Micro Finance Institution

**MoLSA**- Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

**MoUDH**- Ministry of Urban Development and Housing

**MSE**- Micro and Small Enterprises

**NGO**- Non-Governmental Organization

**NSPP**- National Social Protection Policy

**PDS**- Permanent Direct Support

**PIM**- Program Implementation Manual

**PMT**- Proxy Means Test

**PSNP**- Productive Safety Net Program

**PW**- Public Work

**SDGs**- Sustainable Development Goals

**SPSS-** Statistical Package for Social Science

**TDS-** Temporary Direct Support

**TVET-** Technical and Vocational Education and Training

**UFSS-** Urban Food Security Strategy

**UJCFSP-** Urban Job Creation and Food Security Program

**UPSNP-** Urban Productive Safety Net Program

**USD-** United States Dollar

## Table of Contents

Acknowledgment.....	I
<i>Abstract</i> .....	VIII
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1. Background of the study.....	1
1.2. Statement of the problem.....	4
1.3. Objectives of the study.....	6
1.4. Significance of the study.....	6
1.5. Scopes of the study.....	6
1.6. Limitation of the study.....	7
1.7. Organization of the paper.....	7
CHAPTER TWO.....	8
2. Literature review.....	8
2.1. Sustainable livelihood Framework.....	8
2.2. Social safety net program.....	9
2.3. Global expansion of social safety net program.....	10
2.4. Empirical evidence.....	10
2.4.1. The contribution of safety net program.....	10
2.5. Social safety net program in Ethiopia.....	12
2.5.1. Ethiopian rural productive safety net program.....	12
2.5.2. Urban productive safety net program.....	13
2.5.2.1. General and specific objectives of UPSNP.....	13
2.5.2.2. Principles of UPSNP.....	14
2.5.2.3. Components of UPSNP.....	14
2.5.2.4. Targeting Criteria for UPSNP and methods.....	16
2.6. Conceptual framework.....	23
CHAPTER THREE.....	24
3. Research Methodology.....	24
3.1. Description of the study area.....	24
3.2. Research approach.....	25

3.3. Research design .....	25
3.4. Data collection method and instrument .....	26
3.4.1. Household Survey .....	26
3.4.2. Key informant Interview .....	27
3.5. Target population of the study .....	27
3.6. Sampling method and Sampling Techniques .....	27
3.7. Source of Data .....	28
3.8. Method of Data Analysis and Presentation .....	28
3.9. Reliability and Validity Analysis .....	29
3.10. Ethical consideration.....	30
CHAPTER FOUR.....	31
4. Data analysis and interpretation.....	31
4.1. Demographic characteristics of respondent .....	31
4.2. Descriptive analysis .....	32
4.2.1. UPSNP-graduated HH beneficiaries perceived effect of the program on their income improvement.....	32
4.2.2. UPSNP-graduated beneficiary HH’s perception about how the program create sustainable livelihood opportunity for them. ....	37
4.2.3. UPSNP-graduated beneficiary HH’s perceived challenges of them to obtain a secured livelihood opportunities .....	41
CHAPTER FIVE .....	51
5. Conclusion and Recommendation .....	51
5.1. Conclusion .....	51
5.2. Recommendation .....	52
5.3. Suggestion for future study .....	52
Reference .....	53
Appendices 2 .....	62

**List of tables**

Table 3.1: Reliability analysis using cronbach alpha.....29

Table 4.1: Gender and responsibility of respondents.....31

Table 4.2: descriptive analysis Of UPSNP-graduated HH beneficiaries perceived effect of the program on their income improvement.....32

Table4.3: Descriptive analysis of how UPSNP create sustainable livelihood opportunity for graduated beneficiary HH's. ....37

Table 4.4: Descriptive analysis of Household livelihood security indicators.....41

table 4.5; Descriptive analysis of UPSNP-graduated beneficiary HH's perceived challenges of them to obtain a secured livelihood opportunities .....44

## List of figures

Figure 2.2 ; conceptual frame works of the study.....	23
Figure 3.1; Maps of gullele sub-city .....	25

### **Abstract**

*This study aimed to assess the perceived contribution of urban productive safety net program to graduated households' livelihood security in the case of Gullele sub-city, woreda 7, Addis Ababa. A mixed-methods research approach was applied to conduct this study. And to address the objectives of this study, a cross-sectional research design was employed. To collect data for the present study both probability and non-probability sampling methods were used. A purposive sampling technique from the non-probability sampling method was used to select key informant interviewees, whereas a simple random sampling technique from the probability sampling method was used to select respondents to the survey. Structured questionnaires were distributed to 301 sample respondents, and 276 of them were filled out completely and used for analysis. Whereas, for interview purposes semi-structured questions were prepared and sixteen key informants participated. Self-administered questionnaires and interviews from primary data sources, reports, an extensive review of related literature from journal articles, and published and unpublished theses from secondary data sources were used to collect data for this study. The collected quantitative data were analyzed with descriptive statistics using SPSS version 2020 and then qualitative data were analyzed thematically. Based on the finding of the study, UPSNP perceived by respondent as it has not contributed for most of graduated beneficiaries HHs to have secured livelihood opportunities. As result most of the UPSNP-graduated beneficiaries failed to have secured livelihood due to the spread of COVID-19 pandemic and having low financial capital, lack of loan service and work place, the last cause was supervision and support from woreda was not continou when they graduated from this program.*

**Keywords; Contribution, Urban Productive Safety Net Program, graduated households, livelihood, livelihood security.**

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1. Background of the study**

In recent decades many developing countries developed and strengthen their social protection program to reduce numerous livelihood shocks and vulnerabilities in their country. Many social protection schemes have targeted and contributed to attempts to minimize vulnerabilities and establish more inclusive and sustainable development (Cirillo and Tebaldi, 2016). There is a growing acknowledgment of the importance of social protection programs to address diverse livelihood shocks, vulnerabilities and poverty (Davies et al., 2013). Inclusive social protection is one of the efforts made to address the complicated nature of poverty and vulnerability, which has a direct impact on one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework's main priorities, namely eradicating poverty and hunger by halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2030 (Berhane, 2020).

In Ethiopia social protection is not a recent issue since the 1960s implemented many social protection schemes has implemented. However, as a signatory to the African Union's Social Policy Framework, which requires member states to improve the social protection plans of action. Social protection has become an important tool in the countries for poverty reduction agenda, particularly since the adoption of social protection policy in 2012 (MoLSA, 2012). Ethiopian National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) was adopted within the vision of seeing all Ethiopians enjoy social and economic well-being, security and social justice. As strategic directions, this policy identified five integrated focus areas; those are Productive safety nets program, Livelihoods and employment support, social insurance and access to health, education and other social services (MoLSA, 2016).

Ethiopian NSPP stated that Productive safety net programs planned to use for addressing food insecurity problem and various livelihood shock (poverty) in the country (MOLSA, 2016). Ethiopian people are challenging with food insecurity problem like other developing countries due to the existences of extreme poverty in the country particularly in urban areas of the country (Weltejiet et al., 2017).

In 2011, the total national poverty headcount was 29.6% specifically, in rural and urban area counted 30.4%, 25.7 % respectively. Based on this, there is extreme poverty in urban area of the country. Particularly, in the two administrative cities (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa) poverty rates high as 28.1 percent and 28.3 percent respectively. Moreover, poverty in large cities is decreasing, although not as quickly as in rural areas and smaller cities. For the poorest 15% of city dwellers, consumption growth was negative from 2005 to 2011. Specifically, in the capital city (Addis Ababa) household who are living in this city challenging with poverty their salaries didn't rise to compensate for the increasing food prices (Lakew, 2016; Hulala, 2020).

To reduce poverty and vulnerability in urban areas, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MoUDH) developed an Urban Food Security Strategy (UFSS) within the framework of the NSPP. It was approved by the government on May 8, 2015 and followed by a 10-year Urban Job Creation and Food Security Program (UJCFSP). This strategy aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line over a period of 10 years. It also, has an objective of reaching 4.7 million poor living in 972 cities and towns by implementing productive and predictable urban safety nets and complementary livelihood interventions. This strategy will be achieved over a long-term period through a gradual roll-out plan of different phases starting with big cities having a population of over 100,000 people (PIM, 2016).Accordingly, Ethiopian UPSNP (Urban Productive Safety Net Program) is the first instrument of the government to implement UFSS (Kebera, 2020). It was developed based on the experience of rural PSNP (Productive safety net program). Ethiopian rural PSNP Well-publicized social protection program and has offered targeted assistance to rural residents (Franklin et al., 2016).

The first phase of UPSNP was designed for five years (2016/17-2020/21) and targeted 11 major cities that included the two City Administrations (Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Adama, Assayita, Asosa, Dessie, Gambella, Hawassa, Harar, Jigjiga, and Mekele). It was focused on putting in place basic safety net building blocks, including productive and predictable transfers through Public Work (PW), capacity building, and livelihood interventions (Berhanu et al., 2022). This program targeted 604,000 beneficiaries over five years through a progressive roll-out plan. The poorest 12 percent of the population and around 55 percent of persons living below the poverty line are the broad criteria for selecting these cities/towns (Lavers, (2016).

In particular Addis Ababa has the highest concentration of urban poverty; approximately three-quarters of the beneficiaries planned (nearly 400,000 people /75%) to target from this city (*Hulala, 2020*). This program is funded by Ethiopian government and World Bank which counted 33% and 67% respectively. Out of the total beneficiaries of this program 84% of them are expected to be public works (PW) participants and the remaining 16% of them are PDS (permanent direct support who are labor-constrained beneficiaries like disabled, elders). This program also has TDS (Temporary Direct Support) beneficiaries who are pregnant and breastfeeding mothers (*Bischler et al., 2020*). As stated on the program implementation manual (2016), UPSNP has three components (safety net support, livelihood services or counseling and life-skills development, financial support and training for livelihood development and Institutional Strengthening and Project Management).

Beneficiary's selection process for UPSNP, conducted at the household level by local community groups called Ketena Targeting Committees (KTCs). KTC listed all households in their community who were considered as poor and then ranked those households according to their level of income, asset ownership, health status/disability and other factors. After the ranking was completed, they determined whether each household would be categorized as a direct support or Public Work beneficiaries. Lastly, the KTCs submitted the final list of selected households (HH) to the city administration, which ratified the KTCs nomination depending on the total number of targeted beneficiaries per sub-city. After that, households were selected randomly and surveyed for a Proxy Means Testing (PMT). If the PMT at the woreda level shown that, there was a targeting inclusion error of more than 20%, then the targeting for that woreda was revised. After the PMT test, the final lists of program beneficiary households were posted in public places for the purpose of review, and any complaints were to be addressed to the Appeals Committee, who made a final decision (*Derso et al., 2021*).

Generally, the combination of geographic targeting (urban area/ town based on their high incidence of poverty and regional representation), Community-based targeting (KTCs), Proxy means tests (Survey used to estimate household consumption and poverty level) and Self-selection (Eligible HH for UPSNP have the choice to participate in the program) are used to Select the beneficiaries households to UPSNP (*MoLSA, 2016*).

Graduation is an important outcome of UPSNP. One graduation cycle being three years, then new beneficiary will replace. To graduate from this program beneficiaries expected to take all skill development training's to increase their future employ-ability and entrepreneur skill, submission of feasible business plan in climbing the graduation ladder to more regular employment and sustained livelihoods, saving 20% of their monthly income from public work participation in the program within three years. However, this program beneficiaries able to graduate early than three years based on their interest if they able to create sustainable livelihood opportunity for them self which called self-graduation (PIM, 2016).

The first phase of UPSNP was implemented in 2016/17 - 2020/21 and benefited urban poor people who were living below the poverty line. So, assessing its perceived contribution to graduated beneficiary households livelihood security is important study areas to determine how the contribution of UPSNP to livelihood security perceived by graduated beneficiaries. Due to this reason, this study planned to conduct. Therefore, this study focused on assessing the perceived contribution of urban productive safety net program to graduated household's livelihood security; the case of gullele sub-city, woreda 7, Addis Ababa

## **1.2.Statement of the problem**

The Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Urban Development and Construction implemented the first phase of Ethiopian Urban Productive Safety Net Program to reduce poverty and vulnerability among urban poor who are living under absolute poverty (Bischler et al., 2020). There are few empirical evidence have been undertaken to investigate the effects of UPSNP. For-instance, evidence from a cross-sectional study by Gebresilassie, (2019) demonstrates that UPSNP has a considerable impact on the consumer expenditure of program participant households. According to the study's findings, program participants experienced food insecurity at a lower rate (22% versus 36% for non-participants). Moreover, the impact study reveals that the program has a significant impact on the income earnings of program beneficiary households.

Additionally, Zegeye (2020) attempted to evaluate the contribution of UPSNP to beneficiary household's livelihood improvement before graduation from the program. The study's findings demonstrate that UPSNP improved program participant households' access to food variety taken

each day. In terms of a financial asset, UPSNP raise the beneficiary's saving culture and creates a social network between the beneficiary and the community (social asset). Furthermore, according to the study findings, UPSNP plays an important role in creating a comfortable and clean environment for living as well as in human assets to increase beneficiary skill by training for future sustainable livelihood. In addition to the previous studies, Melese (2019) also attempted to examine the practice and challenges of UPSNP during the implementation period;The case of Addis Ababa city administration. The finding of the study shown that UPSNP got off to a good start in terms of establishing institutional and procedural arrangements. Furthermore, the study attempts to demonstrate to some extent that the program was properly implemented and enhanced the livelihood of the Beneficiaries.

As a result, the preceding studies concentrated solely on the impact of UPSNP to beneficiary HHs food insecurity and income improvement. And also, its practice and challenges for the implementation process. According to implementation manual (2016), UPSNP aimed to provide recipients with stable income source after graduation form the program (ensuring livelihood security for beneficiary HHs).

Therefore, it's necessary to conduct analytical research to investigate the perception of UPSNP-graduated beneficiary households with regards to the contribution of UPSNP to their livelihood security after graduation from the program. This program recently ended, and large numbers of beneficiaries have graduated. However, no research has been conducted yet that examines how UPSNP contribute to graduate beneficiary households' livelihood security. The previous studies are only focused on its impact to beneficiary HHs food insecurity problem and income improvement before graduation from the program. So, those studies only tried to address the question relate with how UPSNP beneficiary households increase their income and reduce food insecurity due to they becoming the participant of this program before graduation from the program, the challenges for the implementation process. But this study focused on assessing perceived contribution of urban productive safety net program to household's livelihood security: the case of graduated beneficiaries in the gullele sub-city, woreda 7, Addis Ababa.

### **1.3.Objectives of the study**

The general objective of this study was to assess perceived contribution of urban productive safety net program to graduated household's livelihood security; the case of gullele sub-city, woreda 7, Addis Ababa”

#### **1.3.1. Specific objective of the study**

**Specific objectives of this study are the following: -**

- To assess UPSNP-graduated HH beneficiaries perceived effect of the program on their income improvement.
- To determine UPSNP-graduated beneficiary HH's perception about how the program create sustainable livelihood opportunity for them.
- To investigate UPSNP-graduated beneficiary HH's perceived challenges of them to obtain a secured livelihood opportunities

#### **1.4. Significance of the study**

Urban Food Security Strategy (UFSS) is designed to be implemented within 10 years in separate phases. This strategy aimed to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line. As mentioned earlier, UPSNP (Urban Productive Safety Net Program) is the first instrument to implement UFSS. Therefore, this study's findings can be an input in reducing the challenges of the next phase of this program. Moreover, the study could be a source for the government officials and various stakeholders who are participating in implementation process of the UFSS. Moreover, it could be a reference for researcher who are interested to conduct studies relate with the present study topic.

#### **1.5.Scopes of the study**

Thematically, this study was focused on assessing perceived contribution of urban productive safety net program to household's livelihood security: the case of graduated beneficiaries. Specifically, this study aimed to identify the perceived effect of UPSNP on improving the income of graduated beneficiary HH's, determine perceptions of how UPSNP provides graduated beneficiary HHs with opportunities for sustainable livelihood and investigate the perceived challenges that UPSNP -graduated beneficiary HHs face in obtaining a secured

livelihood opportunities. Specifically, the present study was conducted in the woreda 7gullele sub-city of Addis Ababa.

### **1.6.Limitation of the study**

To conduct this study, the researcher was challenged with many problems, but the main one was that it was difficult to find the respondents to collect data because most of them were moving from one place to another. Because most of them are live in privately rented houses. Another difficulty was that the majority of the UPSNP benefited household heads that had no formal education. So, the researcher expected to find a person who could read the questioner's , explain to them, and then write their answer to collect quantitative data for the study.

### **1.7.Organization of the paper**

The study organized in to five chapters. The first chapter of the study discussed all about the introduction of the study topic that includes the background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study (general and specific objectives of the study), and significance of the study, the scope of the study and organization of the paper. Whereas the second chapter deals with a review of related literature with different basic topics, related to household livelihood security, social safety net program, Ethiopian rural safety net program and urban productive safety net program with its expected contribution to beneficiaries.

The third chapter contains the research methodology of the study, descriptive of the study area, research design and research approach, target population, sampling method and techniques, data source and methods of data collection, method of data analysis, reliability and validity and ethical issue of the study. The fourth Chapter of the study provides the details about the result and discussions based on the analysis of the collected data.

The last chapter of the study which is Chapter five consist conclusions, recommendations of the study and suggestion area of study for future research investigation areas. References and appendices also are included in this thesis report.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. Literature review

#### 2.1.Sustainable livelihood Framework

“The livelihood framework is an instrument to define the scope and provide the analytical basis for livelihoods analysis through identifying the primary factors affecting livelihoods and the relationships between them; to assist those who are concerned with supporting the livelihoods of the poor ”(Carney cited in Rakodi 2002:9).

Livelihood concept includes material, social resources and activities necessary for living. it can be an asset which is important to survive. Whereas, 'livelihood security' refers to having secure ownership to resources and income-generating activities, such as reserves and assets, in order to reduce risk, shocks (Bohle, 2009). Specifically, household livelihood security occurred when HH's have sufficient and long-term access to income and resources to meet basic needs. A livelihood is deemed sustainable if it can withstand and recover from stresses and shocks, as well as preserve or improve its capabilities and assets in the present and future (Frankenberger& McCaston,1998)

The assets available at the household, community, and societal levels form a stock of capital that can be stored, accumulated, exchanged, depleted, and put to work to generate a flow of income or other benefits (Rakodi, 1999). A household's entitlements include physical, financial, and social resources (networks, institutions, and values), as well as human endowments (skills, aptitudes, initiatives). Investments in physical assets, as well as education, health, and institutional assets, can improve a household's entitlements; on the other hand, they can deteriorate due to a lack of such investments. Previously mentioned that household's livelihood is secure if it can recover from economic, social, or natural shocks without losing its basic rights. Particularly, in urban setting, economic shock includes job loss, as well as job and income insecurity (Rahmato & Kidanu, 2002).

Evidence from Rahmato & Kidanu, (2002) shown that society concerned with basic needs and subsistence, which is reliant on low and insecure income, inadequate social services, and a reducing labor market; many are facing bleak prospects. The majority of households are clearly burdened due to livelihood insecurity, with the threat of impoverishment and losing basic necessities. Hence, the wide diversity of livelihood strategies that peoples pursue and that

poverty alleviation (eradicate initiatives address and better understood through livelihood approach s. the foundation of the sustainable livelihood opportunity is any plan for reducing poverty must put the livelihoods of the poor at its core. The livelihood approach is just people centered, but also holistic because it looks to identify the numerous barriers to and opportunity for peoples change their circumstances (Karki, 2021). In the present study case UPSNP program aimed to eradicate poverty among urban poor and then create livelihood security for the graduated beneficiary household.

## **2.2. Social safety net program**

Social safety nets are types of transfers which provided to people who are vulnerable or living in poverty. It provides by governments these transfers may be in kind, cash, or vouchers. It can be targeted specific groups of peoples who are poor. Social safety net program may provide universally with the goal of including the poor and can be provided conditionally or unconditionally. In different contexts social safety nets are also known as social assistance or social transfers. Social safety nets are just one part of a larger system of risk and poverty mitigation that also includes insurance-related interventions (such as health insurance and pensions) and a variety of labor-oriented programs. It's essential component of long-term, inclusive economic growth. Social safety nets are productive investments, particularly in countries with large populations of poor people who are then able to invest productively. Indeed, they can help to boost national economic growth in a variety way, including by accumulating human capital through improving child cognitive development, school attainment, and future labor productivity, managing risks by allowing people to seize higher-income livelihood opportunities, and addressing market failures (e.g., by building infrastructure that connects markets; and cash-based programs.).There are three main categories of social safety net programs (Banerji and Gentilini, 2013). These are public work program, conditional transfers and unconditional transfer.

- A. **Conditional transfers:** - provided subject to specific conditions and designed to improve access to social services. For instance, school feeding programs, conditional cash transfers.
- B. **Unconditional transfers:** -provides to people in need with direct support without reciprocal activities like cash transfers to the elderly

**C. Public works programs:** - provides low-wage, temporary work for the poor and vulnerable.

### **2.3. Global expansion of social safety net program**

There is worldwide strong political commitment for social safety nets. Developing countries also introduce and expand safety net programs (Beegle et al., 2018). For instance, 131 developing and emerging countries social safety nets are available to individuals and families. As stated in Banerji and Gentilini (2013), safety net programs expanding at a rate of around two countries per year at-scale. This program also, in national scale in 98 countries today being implemented, up from just 72 in 2000. Accordingly, 33 countries are experimenting with innovative pilot initiatives, 22 of them are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Among social safety nets, the numbers of countries with conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs increased ten-fold, from three in 1997 to over thirty in 2008. Unconditional cash transfers are also increasingly popular, including in the form of non-contributory (social) pensions. Accordingly, in East Asia region there is a highest population participation rate for social pensions (7% of population), while the rate declines to 3 percent for Latin America and Caribbean and to 0.3 percent for Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, there are also at least 368 million children benefiting from school feeding programs. In lower-middle income countries, 49 percent of primary-school children have access to school feeding, while in low-income countries. Similarly, public works programs have also expanded remarkably, especially in low-income countries as an aggregate conservative estimate; over 60 million beneficiaries participate in public works in eight countries (Banerji and Gentilini, 2013)

Globally social safety net program plays critical role on reducing poverty and inequality, promoting shared prosperity and stimulating local economies, creating future job opportunities and increasing resilience (Banerji and Gentilini, 2013)

### **2.4. Empirical evidence**

#### **2.4.1. The contribution of safety net program**

Social safety net program's created and implemented for many purposes, as was previously indicated. Depending on the goals, it could be divided into cash income transfers, food-related

transfer programs, price subsidies, human capital-related programs, public works programs, micro credit programs, and programs for informal insurance (Babu, 2002).

Various nations developed and put into place social safety net programs to address poverty and vulnerability, according to empirical findings. For instance, the government of Indonesia created and implemented a social safety net program in 1998 to combat poverty among the underprivileged. High life expectancy, a decrease in newborn mortality, and a rise in school enrollment are all results of this safety net program (Sumarto et al., 2002).

Additionally, the country's fundamental infrastructure, including its roads, water supplies, electricity, schools, and health services. Another study confirmed the value of social safety net programmes in reducing poverty, especially in cities. For instance, in China, between 2007 and 2012, social assistance programmes in urban areas were crucial in easing economic transition and providing support for the poor and vulnerable. As a result, the share of workers who were informally employed rose from 15.1% to 21.4%, while the share of those without a job fell from 27.6% to 18.7%. In a different instance, Mexico's government created food-based safety net programmes in the middle of the 1990s to address the issue of food insecurity (Gentilini, 2015). Furthermore, Hoddinott (2008) investigated how safety net programmes' effects on asset creation and protection led to agriculture and economic growth. According to Krishna et al. (2014), Bangladesh's asset transfer program has successfully reduced poverty among the poorest households. According to Sule and Sambo (2020), youth empowerment programs, small-scale industrialization, conditional cash transfers, and the promotion of the agricultural sector can all significantly contribute to the reduction of poverty.

Social safety net programs are common policy measures in Africa as well to address chronic poverty and promote human capital investment through children's health and education. According to the study's findings (Ralston et al., 2017), safety net programs generally have a beneficial impact on food consumption and income growth. To support poor households that are living below the poverty line, the Ethiopian government also designed and implemented social safety net programs. For instance, Ethiopian rural PSNP had a favourable impact on beneficiaries' consumption level and asset accumulation. Urban productive safety net program is the other social safety net program that implemented by Ethiopian government to reduce vulnerability in urban area (Franklin et al., 2016)

The goals of the Ethiopian UPSNP is to lessen Urban poverty and vulnerability. This program helps recipients build assets in a various ways. For instance, it promotes human assets by paying for public works with cash, human assets development by giving program participants various soft and technical training, social assets growth by giving clients the confidence to get involved in community affairs and social network building, physical assets by managing watersheds and it promotes social assets by helping parents sent their children to school instead of work (PIM,2016). In detail the Ethiopian rural and urban PSNP program practice, objective and role discussed as follows.

## **2.5. Social safety net program in Ethiopia**

### **2.5.1. Ethiopian rural productive safety net program**

In 2004, Ethiopian government launched Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) to address food insecurity in rural areas (Devereux, et al., 2006). In Africa's PSNP were the largest social protection programs, receiving significant funding from both the Ethiopian government and major donors. This program was launched in 262-food-insecure Woredas. The program went through three stages (first from 2005 to 2009, the second from August 2009 to July 2011 and the third phase from August 2011 to July 2016 Abuye& Dar, (2016).

Ethiopian rural productive safety net program (PSNP) primary priority was to wean off the country from food aid by delivering cash transfers rather than food, with the argument that decades of food aid had created disincentives to food production and trade in rural areas, exacerbating rather than alleviating household and national food insecurity. A second goal was to graduate millions of Ethiopians who were chronically food insecure off the annual emergency appeal process. This program was serves eight million Ethiopians (12 percent of the national population) and also, the greatest social protection program in Africa in terms of outreach. The goal of the safety net is to provide participants with regular and predictable transfers of cash or food, either in the form of public work or as free transfers. The "productive" purpose is achieved in two ways: first, by constructing valuable physical assets (roads, soil and water conservation, community buildings); and second, by offering "livelihood packages." to participants to enable them to generate secondary streams of income in addition to their farm-based or non-farm income livelihoods (Devereux & White, 2008)

### **2.5.2. Urban productive safety net program**

Ethiopian urban productive safety net program is a comprehensive and large-scale social protection program which is developed to improve the income of households living in the urban setting of the country. This program aimed to reduce poverty and vulnerability in urban area (Abebe et al., 2018). As stated, earlier Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MoUDH) has developed an Urban Food Security Strategy Within the framework of the National Social Protection Policy. The strategy aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line over a period of 10 years. The long-term program framework has aimed to reach 4.7 million poor in all urban setting of the country through implementing productive and predictable urban safety nets and complimentary livelihood interventions. This program will achieve over a long-term period through a gradual roll-out plan of different phases starting in 11 big cities with over 100,000 populations (PIM, 2016)

This program funded by World Bank and Ethiopian government jointly for the first five-year phase of the government program and is targeting 11 major cities. Those are the two administrative cities and one city from each region (Adama, Assayita, Asosa, Dessie, Gambella, Hawassa, Harari, Jijiga, and Mekele) (Kebere, 2020). In the first phase of this program, 604,000 beneficiaries (the poorest 12 percent and about 55 percent of people living below the poverty line in these 11 cities) will be targeted through a gradual roll-out plan during a five-year period. Given the large size of Addis Ababa and the relatively high poverty rates it records, about three-quarters of the beneficiaries will be from Addis Ababa (PIM, 2016; Melese, 2019).

Accordingly, the components of UPSNP include safety net support (public works and direct support schemes), livelihood services, Institutional Strengthening and Project Management (PIM, 2016). Beneficiaries for this program identified through a combination of geographic targeting, community-based targeting, proxy means tests and self-selection (MoLSA, 2016)

#### **2.5.2.1. General and specific objectives of UPSNP**

The general objective of urban productive safety net program is alleviated and eventually eradicate poverty that challenging households who living within below poverty line in urban setting through establishing sufficient job opportunity in their localities. Whereas, specific objectives of UPSNP include ensuring food security and providing opportunity for jobless

peoples who are living under poverty line, establishing a system to assist orphans and children from low-income families to reduce school dropout due to shortage of food (PIM,2016)

#### **2.5.2.2. Principles of UPSNP**

As stated earlier urban productive safety net program designed to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability in urban area. This program has the following principles those are goal oriented, strategic based (aligned with government policies, strategies), fair and transparent (the overall program implementation process based on fairness and transparency starting from planning, targeting and program implementation), no-discrimination (program beneficiaries are treated equally) and gender equity (men and women benefits equally from the program),integration with local sustainable development plans (UPSNP plans are integrated with wider development plans of City and woredas administrations. The last principle UPSNP is timely, predictable and appropriate transfer. Accordingly transfers from this program can considered predictable if the beneficiaries have timely knowledge about their eligibility for the program and the amount of transfer well in advance. Moreover, transfer to beneficiaries from the program is appropriate if it meets the needs of households (PIM, 2016)

#### **2.5.2.3. Components of UPSNP**

UPSNP implements in three- stage integrated support pathway intended to increasing employability and providing financial assistance. Beneficiaries get transfer and life skill training and assistance on the best career path (self-employment or wage employment) in the first phase. In the second phase of the program conditional transfers continue to provide to beneficiaries with financial support, training, and job-matching services to improve beneficiaries' employ-ability. Following that in third phase, there is option for beneficiaries' to continue to receive a limited amount of conditional payment to complement their job income. This support offered for a maximum of three years; however, some recipients may choose to graduate earlier based on their interest. The components of UPSNP are Safety Net Support, Livelihood Services, and Institutional Strengthening and Project Management (PIM, 2016; Gebresilassie, 2019;Zegeye, 2020)

## **1. Safety net support**

This support consist conditional and unconditional transfer which provide to the program beneficiaries based the criteria which stated on the program implementation manual of 2016. Conditional cash transfer targeted persons in household who able to employ in public work (PW) based on this the beneficiary of UPSNP expected to participate in public work to this support. This category accounts for about 84% of all program participants. The initiative provides assistance by funding and developing long-term community assets and public services utilizing labor-intensive approaches.

Public work includes the following activities such as urban vegetation development, watershed management, solid waste management, environmental cleaning, and the like. Whereas, Unconditional cash transfer beneficiaries are a person's unable to employed due to different reason like chronic disease, elderly, disability and urban destitute. So, mainly this support focused on persons who lack access to a sustainable means of income and frequently turn to begging or illegal activities to survive. Out of the total beneficiary of UPSNP only 16% of them get unconditional cash transfer. The last sub- components of Safety net mechanisms and systems. Under this sub- component of safety net support UPSNP also concerned with supporting the development of common safety net mechanisms and systems. It includes payment systems, targeting, wage rate setting, and market price monitoring (PIM, 2016)

## **2. Livelihood service**

It helps beneficiary of UPSNP to graduate from the program and get out of poverty. This intervention targeted persons in household who are receiving conditional transfers and want more and better-paying jobs, as well as a small number of beneficiaries with a business skill who are actively involved in livelihood. So, support is available to one person per household and individual of this intervention will be selected by the household members. Livelihood service component of UPSNP has the following sub-components these are counseling and life-skills development, financial support and training for livelihood development (PIM,2016).

According to implementation manuals of UPSNP 2016; Counseling and life-skills development take in place the first phase of livelihoods support. It focuses on enhancing financial literacy and soft skills that will be useful across a range of livelihood choices; assessing the technical skills of

beneficiaries; and providing individuals with information on entrepreneurship and wage opportunities in their location. The other sub-components of livelihood security are financial support and training for livelihood development. It's the second phase of livelihoods support, beneficiary who received guidance in the first phase will select whether they would like to receive support to increase their income from self-employment (either by starting a business or increasing the profitability of an existing business) or wage employment (either by gaining access to wage employment or moving from low- to higher-wage employment) (Melese, 2019)

### **3. Institutional Strengthening and Program Management**

These components focus on supporting the development and strengthening of program systems for targeting, monitoring and evaluation and Management Information System, payments, and citizens' engagement. This component of UPSNP is finance capacity building (human resource, training, administrative, and physical capacity) and strengthening program management (coordination, Financial Management, procurement, and safeguards). Operational system development, capacity building and citizen's engagement are the sub-components of institutional strengthening and program management component of urban productive safety net program. under the operational system development sub-component system development activities will be supported by the program. It includes systems for Monitoring and Evaluation, Financial Management, human resources management, targeting, and Management Information System. The second sub-component is capacity building (capacity-development) activities are expected to ensure that the primary managers, implementer s, and stakeholders of the UPSNP have the required awareness levels for safety nets in general and urban safety nets in particular and impart them with skills to successfully deliver their roles. Urban productive safety net program created the opportunities for citizens engagement to pursued during the implementation stage, monitored and evaluated on a regular basis (PIM, 2016; Gebresilassie, 2019; Zegeye, 2020)

#### **2.5.2.4. Targeting Criteria for UPSNP and methods**

Methods of UPSNP beneficiaries targeting process are Geographic targeting; community-based targeting, proxy means testing, and self-selection. As stated on the (2016) program implementation manuals. Targeting process of UPSNP starting from ketena→kebele→woreda/sub-city → city level where beneficiary numbers are aggregated.

(PIM.2016). An Individual to be beneficiary of UPSNP should fulfill the following criteria those are being household members who are living under the poverty line compared to other (relative to other), lived in UPSNP ketene/village continuously at least for previous six months, they should not benefit from other long-term as well as predictable governmental and NGO relief and rehabilitation program (PIM, 2016; Melese, 2019)

### **1. Geographic Targeting**

As stated on UPSNP implementation manual was targeted urban setting/ town in Ethiopia. Those Cities and towns are selected based on their high incidence of poverty and regional representation. Within each city/town, poverty classifications are made for woredas/kebeles with low poverty level (less than 20%), moderate poverty level (between 20-40%) and high poverty level (40% poverty and above).Based on geographical targeting process towns/ cities selected by the following criteria's those are poverty status of selected city or town should be 25% and population size of that area expected to count 20%, unemployed rate 20% compared to other town/ cities, levels of vulnerability and social problems count 10 %. The rest criteria are towns development level, and readiness to implement the program, migration rate should count 10%, 10%,5% respectively (PIM, 2016; Melese, 2019; Zegeye, 2020).

As stated on the implementation manual of urban productive safety net program (2016); specifically, criteria's for targeting ketenas for UPSNP intervention are the following. Those are numbers of household who are living under the poverty line should count 25%, amount of unemployed rate (20%), numbers of people exposed to various social problems (15%), villages exposed to informal employments (10%), availability of other development program in that ketene should count 7 8%, infrastructure and social service coverage and housing condition count only 6 % each them (Melese, 2019)

### **2. Community-Based Targeting**

The Urban Productive Safety Net Productive was used already-existing community structures at the ketena level to form Ketena Targeting Committees once high/medium poverty kebeles have been identified (KTCs). These committees were charged with making sure that every household residing in the ketena is counted and will rank the households according to a set of eligibility

requirements and household characteristics. As a result, the ketenas' poorest households will be the ones targeted. Before it is finalized, the residents should approve of this list (PIM, 2016; Melese,2019)

### **3. Proxy Means Test (PMT)**

According to PIM (2016) of Urban Productive Safety Net Program, proxy mean test is survey questionnaire with a set of objectively verifiable questions that can estimate household consumption and poverty. It used as a verification tool after the CBT (community-based targeting) procedure. The PMT only practical to a sample of households within the CBT ranking, mainly those are immediately under poverty and immediately over the recipient level of the 12% of poorest households. When Households that were ranked outside of the CBT but have a PMT score are among the poorest 12% of households and will be included into the program. The Ketena Targeting Committee and Woreda administrative structures analyze and discuss households with CBT rankings but PMT scores that are higher than the worst 12% of households. It is acquired. The PMT indicators should be updated to reflect the CBT criteria and should concentrate more on consumption/income poverty than asset poverty (such as owning household equipment) (Melese, 2019; Zegeye, 2020).

### **4. Self-Targeting**

Based on (PIM.2016) households to be eligible for the UPSNP categories of public works, direct support or livelihood, they will have the choice to participate in the program.

**Categorical Targeting:** - after the selecting household beneficiaries of UPSNP, through using targeting criteria they will categories and determine either they are qualifying for conditional cash transfer or unconditional cash transfer.

#### **2.5.2.5. Program Exit/Graduation**

##### **a) Principles of graduation**

For many people, graduation means leaving a school or university after completing a program of study and acquiring a set of skills that will prepare them for a higher-paying future career. But in case of social protection program, graduation refers to leaving a social protection program once

the participant has accumulated a set of resources that are expected to prepare them for a higher-income future livelihood (Devereux & Sabates-Wheeler, 2015). Particularly, UPSNP vital principle is that beneficiaries should not become dependent on transfers. Encourage and facilitate the graduation process is one method to put this notion into practice.

Graduation entails a re-targeting exercise using the community-based target method, as well as means testing to ensure that households have enough assets to exit the program. From each UPSNP beneficiary required to participate in the program for at least three years (PIM, 2016).

Accordingly, graduation is an important outcome of this program and one graduation cycle being three years. New beneficiaries will add on a needs basis after the previous participant graduate from the program, through using targeting system, as long as there are unmet needs in the urban centers of the country. The program provides more intensive income support to beneficiaries through providing access to more days of PW (public work) during the 1<sup>st</sup> year and then gradually letting them have more time for livelihood support. On average, 2,000 Birr from the 1<sup>st</sup> year's transfers expected to save after all consumption needs have been met, if the full entitlement of days is worked within a family. So, the beneficiaries are likely to graduate from the program within three years. The requirement for beneficiaries to graduate from this public work (PW), they expected to take all skill development training's which help them to gain various skills and submission of feasible business plan in climbing the graduation ladder to more regular employment and sustained livelihoods. Moreover, beneficiaries of program should save not less than 20% of their earnings (PIM, 2016).

#### **b) Self-Graduation**

As stated on Urban Productive safety Net program implementation manual (2016), self-graduation happened when beneficiary voluntarily exit from the program. This could happen if beneficiaries of program decide that their time and labor are better spent on non-program income-generating activities rather than public works. Self-graduation, on the other hand, must be fully voluntary and not prompted by program authorities at any level (PIM, 2016).

### **2.5.2.6. Livelihood plan of UPSNP**

The Woreda/kebele Plan's livelihood component takes into account (implementation capability, financing availability, and market capacity) as well as UPSNP clients' interest in various livelihood options. According to urban productive safety net program implementation manual (2016) the following steps are taken in order to create the woreda/kebele livelihoods plan:

**Step 1:** The Livelihoods Joint Technical Committee, which oversees the livelihood implementation unit, compiles the following data:

- The woreda/kebele level's human resource capacity to offer technical support and training in financial literacy.
- Credit availability (including willingness to lend) at MFIs and other financial institutes
- Market for products, services, and labor
- Number of clients prioritized for livelihoods technical support, by pathway.
- Number and list of clients targeted for livelihoods transfers who are prioritized for the year
- Initial livelihoods training plan, including: financial literacy training, promotion of savings, training in each of the livelihood pathways, preparation of business plan, following-up support
- Implementation arrangements for each of the above

**Step 2:** Based on initial Environmental and Social Management Framework assessments conducted during the livelihood analysis process the Woreda/City Environmental/ Expert uses the Livelihoods Environmental and Social management Planning Template and Checklist and ensures that any planned livelihood activities of environmental concern are clearly earmarked. This checklist is used to identify potential negative environmental and social impacts, and to plan for the implementation of mitigating measures as required.

**Step 3:** The Livelihoods Implementation Unit prepares staffing plans, training plans, equipment plans and basic procurement plans. The livelihoods elements of these plans will be kept separate

from the other elements, as they will be covered by the Livelihoods Capacity Building budget rather than the Woreda/kebele Administrative Budget.

**Step 4:** Following review and approval by the Livelihoods Technical Committee, the livelihood implementation unit submits the Woreda/kebele Livelihoods Plan to the Woreda/kebele job creation and Food Security units for incorporation into the overall Woreda/kebele Annual Safety Net Plan, and also sends it to Zone/city (PIM,2016)

#### **2.5.2.7. Key Roles in Livelihoods Implementation**

##### **City Level MSE / Job Creation and Food Security One Stop Centers**

- Oversee the implementation of wage and self-employment livelihoods pathway
- Support and review clients for business plan preparation
- Provide technical support for Livelihood Technical Committee and Arrange capacity building programs

##### **City Level Labor and Social Affairs**

- Oversee the implementation of the job employment pathway

##### **City Level TVET**

- Provide technical training to program beneficiaries in the self and job employment pathways and Provide entrepreneurship training to clients in the self-employment pathway

##### **City Level Credit & Saving Cooperatives**

- Provide training and follow-up support in financial literacy, conduct savings promotion and provide follow-up support and link clients to inputs and markets as needed

##### **City Level Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)**

- Mobilize savings and disburse loans and participate in credit committees to review business plans and ensure their financial viability

### **City Level Finance and Economic Development Offices**

- Disburse livelihoods grants

### **City Level Women and Children Affairs Office**

- Support and ensure implementation of the gender and social development provisions in the implementation of livelihood services,

### **City Level Youth and Sport Office**

- Support and ensure implementation of the youth and social development provisions in the implementation of livelihood services,

### **NGOs**

- Provide technical support to the management of livelihood activities and capacity support for front line workers.
- Avail the required budget according to allowable expenditures

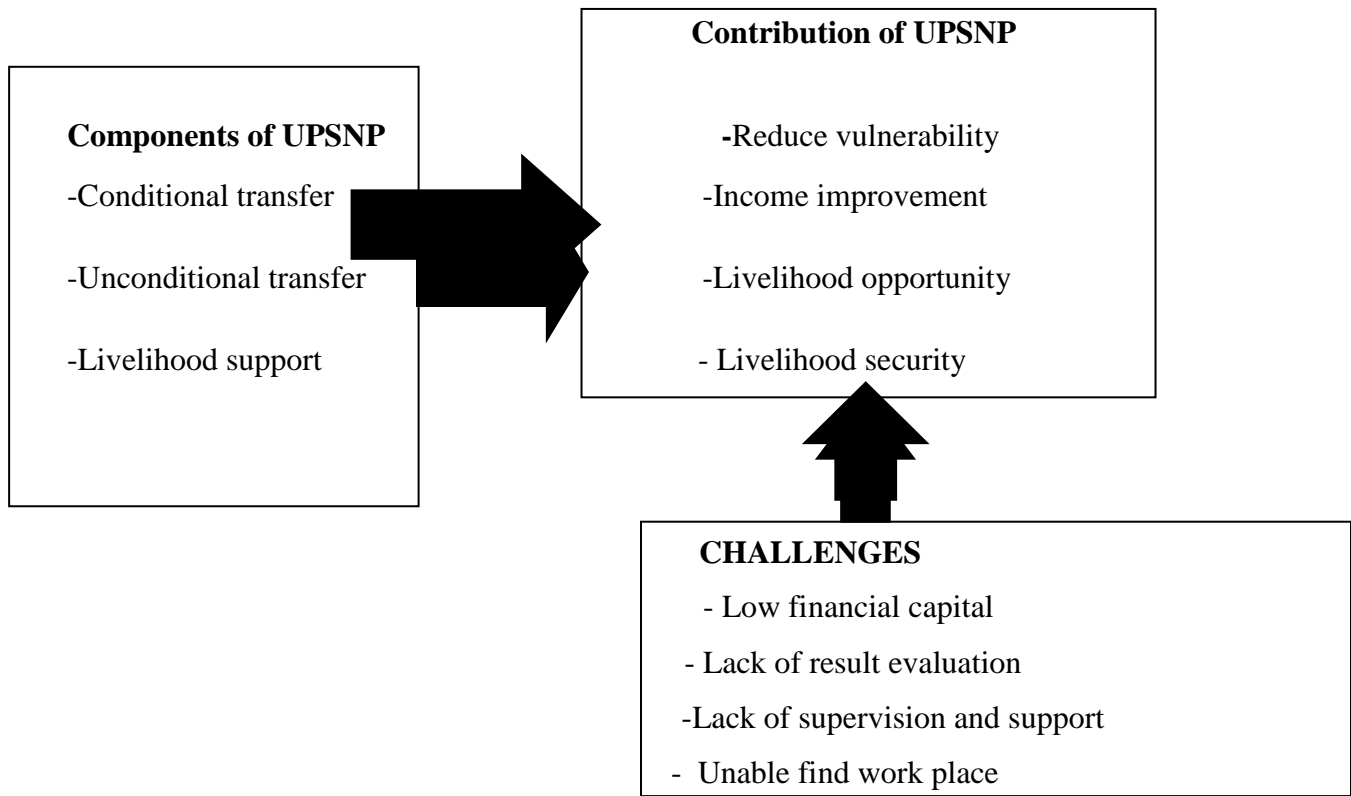
### **Public organizations**

- Mobilize people for program implementation
- Monitor the program success and provide technical support.

### **Private Sector**

- In terms of skill development and capacity-building activities private sector play an important role. (PIM,2016)

## 2.6. Conceptual framework



Source: (own source, 2022)

FIGURE 2.2; CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORKS OF THE STUDY

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. Research Methodology

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

#### 3.1. Description of the study area

Gullele sub city is one of third populated sub city in Addis Ababa and organized in ten district. It located in northern part of the Addis Ababa, near to Entoto Mount and Entoto Natural Park. Based on sub-city report of 2016, Gullele is one of the sub-cities of Addis Ababa City administration with a total population of 327,312 (Girmay et al., 2019). Data from the sub city trade and industry bureau show that this sub city is strongly concentrated in the Kebele textile and garment sub sector, particularly weaving. The three most prevalent types of weavers in the sub-city are Shiromeda, Kechene, and AddisuGebiya. The majority of the sub-city's residents have medium or lower living standards, who actually are mainly imaged in low standard informal activities (Worku, 2019).

The most common problems found in gullele sub-city are unemployment, housing problem, poor quality of education, and health problem, and inadequate market infrastructure, problem of waste disposal and shortage of recreational center for the youth (Gullele sub city Strategic plan, 2008). Base this evidence this sub-city challenge with various social-economic problems. The first phase of UPSNP targeted this sub-city to address those Social-economic problems of these area poor resident household members.

As mentioned earlier, graphical boundary of this study was gullele sub-city particularly in woreda 7. As cited on Worku (2019), base 2007 Census, Woreda 7, gullele sub-city total population counted 37,012 (male 17,553 and female 19,459). In gullele sub-city three woredas was targeted for the first rounds of UPSNP namely woreda 2, 6 and 7. Thus. woreda 7, was one of them which was selected for the implementation of UPSNP. In this woreda around 1215 households are exit from the first phase of UPSNP through graduation. Those households were involved in public work. For the purpose of conducting the present study, woreda 7 was randomly selected from woredas which were targeted and implemented the first phase of UPSNP.

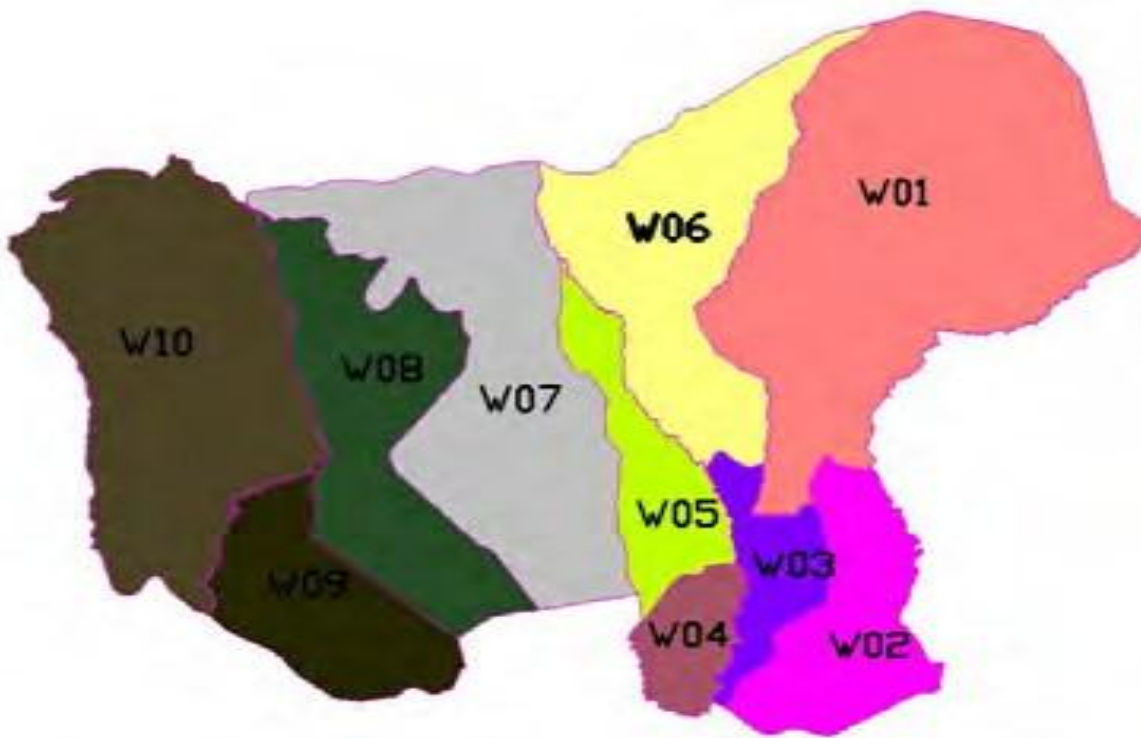


Figure 3.1; Maps of gullele sub-city

Source; (Sherefa, 2012)

### 3.2. Research approach

The researcher used a mixed approach which involved both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The quantitative research is applicable to phenomena that can be expressed in terms of quantity, whereas qualitative research concern with qualitative phenomena (*Kothari, 2004*). Therefore, mixed approach study involves the collection or analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data (*Creswell et al., 2003*). Accordingly, different research approaches have varying strengths and weaknesses. Hence, to collect multiple sets of data mixed-methods research is a good idea because it helps to improve study quality and increase reliability (*Creswell, 1999*).

### 3.3. Research design

The research design refers to the prior planning of the methods to be utilized for collecting relevant data and the techniques to be employed in their analysis, while keeping the study goal,

time, and money in mind. In general, the design must reduce bias while increasing the reliability of the data collected and analyzed (Kothari, 2004). To address the objectives of this study, the researcher was employed cross-sectional research design. A cross-sectional research design is used to collect data from many different target subjects at a single point of time, less time and cost consuming. Therefore, using cross-sectional research design enables the researcher to collect data from many subjects within a single period of time. Therefore, its appropriate research designs to answer this study research questions. Furthermore, in this study survey and key informant interview was used to collect data. The detail is followed below.

### **3.4. Data collection method and instrument**

In this study to collect appropriate data both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection method was used. In order to collect qualitative data, the researcher was used key informant interview whereas household survey for quantitative data.

#### **3.4.1. Household Survey**

Household survey was one of the data collections instruments which were used in this study. A survey is a method of obtaining large amounts of data from many representative samples in a relatively in short period of time. This is the main advantage of surveys over other methods which allows collecting large amount of information. To collect data relate with how perceived the contribution of UPSNP to graduated beneficiary households livelihood security in the study area. First the researcher was prepared close ended structured questionnaire in English then translate in to Amharic language to facilitate easy communication with the respondents. For this purpose, 301 survey questionnaires were distributed to collect data from the study population. Of the total questionnaire distributed 295 questionnaires were returned that weighs 98.01%. From the returned questionnaires, 276 were completely filled, 12 were partially filled and the remaining 7 were returned but not filled. Therefore, out off returned questionnaires from study population responses used for analysis were those returned and completely filled which was 276 (93.56 %). Partially filled and returned, and unfilled questionnaires were excluded from the analysis which accounts for about 12(4.06%) and 7(2.37%) respectively. Group leaders in the public work activities component of UPSNP, helped the researcher to apply survey data collection by reading questionnaire to sample respondent and write their answer because most of the household heads that were benefited from UPSNP have low educational status.

### **3.4.2. Key informant Interview**

The researcher used key informant interviews to collect data to answer the objectives of the study. Key informants of the study were selected purposely and then interview was conducted with sixteen key informants, namely two woreda official (one public work expert and one urban food security and livelihood Improvement experts team leader), two Targeting Committees and one Grievance Committee (who selected by community and participated in targeting process of the first phase of UPSNP), five PW group leaders and six UPSNP -graduated household heads who were benefited from the first phase of UPSNP. Except the household heads key informant the remaining key informant of the study were selected to conduct the interview based on the expectation that, they have more information relate with the contribution of UPSNP and how it's perceived by the UPSNP- graduated beneficiaries, whereas the household heads key informant were selected to get data relate with their real experience how UPSNP contribute to have secured livelihood opportunity for their family member. In-depth interview was conducted with the key informant of the study in order to gather clear and detail information about the present research questions and also, to counter check the problem of responses set when other techniques of data collecting methods used. For this purpose, semi-structured questions were developed for the reason, to allow the researcher to go beyond systematically prepared questions and it was conducted in Amharic.

### **3.5. Target population of the study**

As stated earlier, this study aimed on assessing the perceived contribution of urban productive safety net program to graduated household's livelihood security; The case of gullele sub-city, woreda 7, Addis Ababa Therefore, the target population of this study was UPSNP- graduated beneficiary households and inhabit in gullele sub-city, woreda 7, Addis Ababa.

### **3.6. Sampling method and Sampling Techniques**

In this study both probability and non-probability sampling methods are used in order to match with the selected approach. Probability sampling technique was used to select sample for survey method while non-probability sampling was employed to select respondents for qualitative data collection. So, the researcher was used a simple random sampling technique from probability sampling methods to select sample representative of graduated beneficiary households of the first phase of UPSNP. Simple random sampling technique applied on the base of every target

population of the study have equal chance to be the sample respondents of the study which means every UPSNP- graduated beneficiary HHs can be a sample for survey data collection purpose. Whereas from non-probability sampling method, purposive sampling technique (based on the researcher judgment criteria's ) was used to select key informant of this study for in-depth interview.

The sample respondents of this study were selected from the sample population based on Taro Yemane's sampling formula of sample size determination for a finite population (Yemane, 1967) at a 95% confidence and total population is 1215 graduated households of the program. According to (Yamane, 1967) simplified formula calculate the sample sizes by using the following equation.

$$\begin{aligned}n &= N / [1 + N (e)^2] \\n &= 1215 / [1 + 1215(0.05)^2] \\n &= 1215 / 1 + 1215(0.0025) \\n &= 1215 / 4.0375 \\n &= 300.928 \qquad \qquad \qquad n = 301\end{aligned}$$

### **3.7. Source of Data**

In this study both primary and secondary sources of data was used. Primary sources of data included the data which was got from household survey and interview from key informants. Whereas secondary sources of data encompassed published and unpublished articles, thesis, and program reports.

### **3.8. Method of Data Analysis and Presentation**

In the present study collected data was analyzed in order, structure, and meaningful ways. The data obtain through interviews was analyzed thematically. Whereas quantitative data analyzed and interpreted in quantitative techniques which was descriptive statistics and then presented using tables. The researcher was decoded collected data into a software tool called Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 2020 version to present by using tables.

### 3.9. Reliability and Validity Analysis

The present study has conducted the reliability and validity test to assure the appropriateness of the tool and the consistency of the results using the pilot study. The validity of the study clarifies how well the collected data covers the actual area of study (Taherdoost, 2016).

Besides, the reliability concerns the extent to which a measurement of a phenomenon provides stable and consist result (Carmines & Zeller, 1979) or it is all about the consistency of the result (Taherdoost, 2016) to measure inter-item homogeneity of each construct using Cronbach's alpha value greater than or equal to .70 (Cronbach& Warrington, 1951) and the inter-item correlations were greater than or equal to .30 (Tavakol&Dennick, 2011) were included to collect data and included in the analysis. Besides, Sharma (2016) categorized the reliability statistics depending on the Cronbach alpha value:  $\alpha \geq .90$  = Excellent,  $.90 > \alpha \geq .80$  = Good,  $.80 > \alpha \geq .70$  = Acceptable,  $.70 > \alpha \geq .60$  = Questionable,  $.60 > \alpha \geq .50$  = Poor and  $\alpha < .50$  = Unacceptable.

In this study the reliability of the survey tools was estimated based on Cronbach alpha measure of internal consistency as indicated in the table below. Hence, reliability analysis revealed the Cronbach alpha coefficient that exhibited the consistency of the results that ranges from .793 to .828 that made the result acceptable based on (Tavakol & Dennick, 2011; Cronbach & Warrington, 1951)

TABLE 3.1: RELIABILITY ANALYSIS USING CRONBACH ALPHA

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Total number of tested items
UPSNP and income impovement	.809	5
UPSNP and sustainable livelihood opportunities	.828	5
Indicators of HH livelihood security.	.808	4
Challenges of UPSNP -graduated beneficiaries to obtaining a secured livelihood opportunities	.793	5

(Source; Field Survey, 2022)

### **3.10. Ethical consideration**

During data collection process of the study, the researcher expected to follow some principles of ethical behavior which are widely accepted within voluntary participation and harmlessness, and confidentiality, disclosure, analysis, and reporting (O'Neill & Palmer, 2003). Therefore, the researcher to collect data from all subjects of the study through the interview and questionnaires first the voluntariness of them will be asked in advance. Respondent's response, confidential and used for academic purpose only.

|

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. Data analysis and interpretation

This chapter presented the study findings. The findings of the study are gathered through in-depth interview with key informants and survey. In this section first the quantitative data findings presented through using descriptive analysis with presenting the corresponding means and standard deviations and then followed by qualitative data findings were presented thematically.

#### 4.1. Demographic characteristics of respondent

**TABLE 4.1: GENDER AND RESPONSIBILITY OF RESPONDENTS**

Category of respondent's gender			Responsibility of respondent in household		
<b>Gender</b>	Frequency	Percent	<b>Responsibility</b>	Frequency	Percent
Male	93	33.7	Female household head	183	66.3
	183	66.3	Male household head	93	33.7
Total	276	100.0	Total	276	100.0

*Source: own survey2022*

Table 4.1; indicates that the gender and responsibility of respondents in their households, Out of the total respondents in this study, the majority of them were female and female house heads, which accounted for 183 (66.3%), whereas the remaining 93 (32.7%) were male and male house head respondents. The above table 4.1; shows that most of the respondents are female house heads who have graduated from the first round of the Urban Productive Safety Net program.

Therefore, most of the respondents are responsible in their family as house heads, and based on gender, they are female.

#### **4.2. Descriptive analysis**

To address the objectives of the present study, respondents of the study were asked to rate how much they agreed with each other on a five-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=undecided, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree). The researcher presented the data using the corresponding means and standard deviations. Therefore, the mean shows how much, on average, the sample group agrees or disagrees with the various propositions.

The mean score between 1 and 1.8 is extremely low, the mean score between 1.8 and 2.6 is low, the mean score between 2.6 and 3.4 is moderate, the mean score between 3.4 and 4.2 is high, and the mean score is deemed to be very high if it is over 4.2 and up to 5.00 (Alsayyad et al., 2006). The more respondents disagree with the statements, the lower the mean. More respondents agree with the statement when the mean is greater. The diversity of an observed response from a single sample is, however, depicted by the standard deviation (Marczyk et al., 2005).

This study respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with the effect of UPSNP to improve the income of graduated beneficiary HH's, How UPSNP provides graduated beneficiary HHs with opportunities for sustainable livelihood and challenges that UPSNP- graduated beneficiary HHs face in obtaining a secured livelihood opportunities. The finding was presented as follows:

##### **4.2.1. UPSNP-graduated HH beneficiaries perceived effect of the program on their income improvement.**

Five questions were provided for the respondent of this study to identify their perception about the effect of UPSNP to improve income of graduated beneficiary HHs of this program and then respondents were stated their level of agreement. The result discussed as follows.

**TABLE 4.2: DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF UPSNP-GRADUATED HH BENEFICIARIES PERCEIVED EFFECT OF THE PROGRAM ON THEIR INCOME IMROVEMENT.**

No	UPSNP and sustainable livelihood opportunities	N	Mean	Std. deviation
1.	This program has encouraged savings since its implementation up to the end.	276	3.72	1.256
2.	Discussions (training) were conducted to create awareness about savings for program beneficiaries.	276	3.56	1.166
3.	Savings encouragement helped us to increase our income after we exited this program.	276	2.61	1.313
4.	The money transferred from the program helped us to have our current source of income.	276	2.53	1.149
5.	This program encouraged us to do more work after participating in public work to increase our family's income.	276	3.04	1.307
	<b>Aggregate mean value</b>	276	3.09	1.238

(Source: own survey, 2022)

Table 4.2 illustrates the perception of respondents with regard to the effect of UPSNP on improving the income of graduated beneficiary HHs. Based on the result, most of the respondents agreed moderately about the effect of UPSNP on improving the income of graduated beneficiaries (HHs), with a mean score value of ( $M = 3.09$ ,  $SD = 1.238$ ). UPSNP involved to increase the income of beneficiary HHs through encouraged savings since its implementation up to the end, preparing discussions (training) forums to create awareness about the importance of savings for program beneficiaries, and encouraging them to do more work after participating in public work. Particularly, most of the respondents disagreed with the question that discussed about the money that was transferred from the UPSNP to beneficiary HHs helps them to have their current source of income and saving encouragement under UPSNP helps the graduated beneficiary HHs to increase their income with a mean value of  $M = 2.53$ ,  $SD = 1.149$ , and  $M =$

2.61, SD = 1.313, respectively. Based on this finding, most of the respondents perceived that UPSNP have a negative effect on improving the graduated beneficiary HHs of this program.

Based on the key informant of woreda officials, for conditional cash transfer beneficiaries to graduate from the UPSNP they must save 20% of their monthly income, which is paid to them for public work participation. During the program implementation period, to develop saving practices among beneficiaries, discussion forums related to the importance of saving were organized once every two months. So, starting from the program implementation up to the end the beneficiary HHs encouraged saving money.

According to Derso et al., (2021).

*“Public work participant of UPSNP households received conditional cash monthly for their participation in public work project near to their residence (woreda/ ketene). Types of public work which the beneficiary’s household participated includes urban greenery development, watershed management activities and environmental cleaning activities. Only one of the beneficiary households can participate in public who able to work. In the first year, participation in public works entitled beneficiaries to a transfer of ETB 60 per person per day (around U\$ 2), with a cap of 5 days per month per household member, for up to four persons per household. This resulted in a maximum of 240 days per year for each beneficiary household. While the maximum of 20 days of public works per month could be distributed among up to four household members, it was up to the household to choose who did the work. In sum, households (with four members enrolled) can receive up to ETB 1,200 per month or ETB 14,400 per year”*

The program implementation manual (2016) also stated that, one beneficiary household can support under this program for only three years, but there are also self-graduated beneficiaries who are interested in leaving the program early and then involving other means of income. At the end of the program grant money will transfer to the beneficiary for the purpose of ensuring sustainable livelihood opportunities for them after graduation.

In the other side, based to woreda official key informant interview, under UPSNP implementation process one of the mechanism which was used to improve the beneficiary incomes, they were encouraged to find additional source of income in-addition to public work. As

stated by key informant of wereda official encouraging the PW participants of UPSNP to find additional means of income for their family member due to the following reason;

*“During the first phase of Urban Productive Safety Net Program implementation period, the cash which was transferred from the program to conditional cash-transferred beneficiaries for the participation in PW didn’t cover their all expenses necessary for their family member. so they were encouraged to do more work after public work participation. This encouragement also promoted a working culture among program beneficiaries. As known, most of these program beneficiaries were unemployed for a long period of time or they didn’t involve in any kind of work. So, this encouragement performed on the expectation of developing a working culture among program beneficiaries and to raise their family income, and to decreasing dependency on Program cash transfer. Public work beneficiaries were only expected to participate in public work only starting from 6AM to11 AM in the morning at local time, and then they were encouraged to do more work after that. Conditional cash transfer was continued for up to three years but the amount of cash transferred to PW participant was varied in each year. When beneficiary households exited from this program after three, they received grant money from the program. This grant money was provided to the beneficiary based on the expectation that benefited households will able to create their own sustainable livelihood for their family members after they leave from the program”*

To identify the real effect of UPSNP on improving the income of graduated beneficiaries, UPSNP- graduated household heads were interviewed. Based on their response, this program helped them increase their income in different ways. They categorized the impacts of UPSNP on beneficiary income improvement into two categories: after and before graduation from the program. One of the UPSNP –graduated household head key informant respond that;

*“I have four children, and my mother also lives with us. So, I have six family members, including me. Before participating in the Urban Productive Safety Net Program, none of my family members were economically active or had jobs because my children were students, and my mother was also unable to work due to her age and health problem. Therefore, I was the only person responsible for taking care of my family member economically. During that time, to earn money and fulfill basic needs for my family*

*members, I was giving laundry service to different people from door to door with very low payments. However, after I became a participant in public work opportunities under the Urban Productive Safety Net Program. I received additional payment (income) for public work participation and was able to provide basic needs for my family members better than before. I was also able to pay college tuition for my daughter because she was a college student during that time. Currently she completed her education and started to help us economically. Therefore, this program helps my daughter to become economically independent and improve her educational status. Moreover, after graduation from the program I also started my own business, selling injeres, and earned money. Moreover, UPSNP helps us become knowledgeable about the importance of saving money (developing a saving culture)"*

In contrast, most of the UPSNP-graduated household head key informant interview response shows that UPSNP has no positive impact on the income improvements of graduated beneficiaries HHs after graduation, because grant money that was provided for beneficiary HHs was not enough to create their own business. Additionally, key informants of PW group leaders are given an example of a few beneficiaries who are able to increase their family income after graduation from the program.

Based on the findings of the study regards to perceived effects of UPSNP on improving the income of graduated beneficiary HH's shows that; during it's implementation period it plays a critical role to improve the beneficiaries incomes, this finding supported by Zegeye (2020). According to Zegeye (2020) "*Urban Productive Safety Net Program increased the incomes of beneficiaries HHs due they got employment opportunity in public work under this program and their nutrition diversity also improved*". In the contrast based on the present study finding, it has no positive effect on improving the beneficiary household's income specifically after graduation from this program.

#### 4.2.2. UPSNP-graduated beneficiary HH's perception about how the program create sustainable livelihood opportunity for them.

Household Sustainable opportunity conceptualized by some scholars in different way. As stated in *Rakodi, C. (19992)* livelihood defined by Carney (1998: 2) as the capabilities or assets that include both materials as well social resources and any activities essential to means of living of peoples. When livelihood opportunity able to manage and recover from stress and shock. It can consider as sustainable livelihood. In other when enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future.

Respondents were asked about their perception of how UPSNP creates sustainable livelihood opportunities for graduated beneficiaries, and they stated their levels of agreement on five questions. The result is discussed as follows;

**TABLE4.3: DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF HOW UPSNP CREATE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR GRADUATED BENEFICIARY HH'S.**

No	UPSNP and sustainable livelihood opportunities	N	Mean	Std. deviation
1.	There was an awareness creation program to make beneficiaries familiar with the purpose of the program.	276	3.62	1.379
2.	Through this program, one of our family members received skills and technical training that will prepare them for future employment opportunities.	276	3.26	1.259
3.	The training which we got from the program helped us to find jobs after we exited the program.	276	2.45	1.224
4.	The program helped us to identify available employment opportunities in the environment.	276	3.37	1.448
5.	This program helped us to develop a working culture.	276	3.34	1.528
<b>Aggregate mean value</b>		276	3.21	1.368

(Source: own survey, 2022)

Table 4.3; Describes the perception of respondents with regards to how UPSNP creates sustainable livelihood opportunities for graduated beneficiary HH's. Based on the result, respondents moderately agreed, with mean score values of **M = 3.21 and SD = 1.368, that** UPSNP used the following mechanisms to create sustainable livelihood opportunities for beneficiaries: providing an awareness-creation program to make beneficiaries familiar with the purpose of the program, providing skills and technical training that prepares them for future employment opportunities, helping them to identify available employment opportunities in their environment, and developing a working culture among the beneficiaries. Specifically, the above table 4.3; result shows that respondents only disagreed with the training that they got from the program did help them find jobs after graduation, with a mean value of **M = 2.45 and SD = 1.224.**

Key informant interviews with woreda officials revealed that awareness creation program regards to the purpose or aims of UPSNP were prepared and provided to this program beneficiary s.

*“During the Urban Productive Safety Net Program implementation period, awareness-creation forums were prepared for the program beneficiaries to make them familiar with the purpose of the program. The main purpose of UPSNP is to ensure sustainable livelihood opportunities for beneficiaries after graduation. Awareness-creation discussions or training's were conducted with the expectation that knowing the program purpose(objective) helps beneficiaries to focus on creating future livelihood (job) for their family members rather than depending on the income that was transferred from the program”*

Moreover, based on the key informant interviews with public work group leaders, under the first phase of the UPSNP implementation process, various skill and technical trainings were provided for these program beneficiaries to develop entrepreneurial skills.

*“Livelihood development training was also one of the components of Urban Productive Safety Net Program. This program's beneficiaries get livelihood development training based on their interest in and desire to be involved in future livelihood activities. One family member had taken the training, which was selected by beneficiary family*

*members. Before attending those training's specifically, those trainees must prepare a business plan that describes their employment interest. This process is expected to help the beneficiaries to identify what kind of job they can do to earn better income for their family after graduation from the program"*

As stated earlier, one of the major objectives of UPSNP was providing sustainable employment opportunities for urban poor. To achieve this objective, livelihood development training's were planned to provide for beneficiary household representative (PIM, 2016)

Furthermore, key informants of UPSNP-graduated household heads also confirmed that they got different training opportunities, which helped them find jobs after graduation. one of them said that:

*"My family was one of the households that benefited from the first phase of Urban Productive Safety Net Program. Due to this program I got a job opportunity in public work for three consecutive years. After graduation from I was planned to involve in urban agricultural economic activity to generate income for my family members, specifically, chicken farming. After I was identify what I want to employ in the future and then I was got training opportunity relate with chicken farming basic knowledge development training in TVET (technical and vocational education and training) college for one month"*

The other key informant of UPSNP-graduated household heads responses also shows that, they all get livelihood development training. According to them, before they exited from this program, they had taken livelihood development trainings or entrepreneur skill development training's like tailoring, business skills, garden vegetable production, cattle breeding, and the like. Based on their response, to participate in those training's, they must prepare a business plan that describes what kinds of jobs they want to pursue after graduation. So they conduct a business plan after identifying what employment opportunities are available in their environment.

Therefore, this program also helps the beneficiaries to find out what are the available employment opportunities in their environment. Additionally based on the key informant interview finding, UPSNP also develops a working culture of beneficiaries; most of the public

work participants were unemployed or had not been involved in any kind of job for a long period of time. Due to the implementation of this program, those unemployed community members had the employment opportunity in public work. So, this opportunity helps them develop a working culture and change their perception of work.

Regarding to the question how does UPSNP livelihood development training programs can helped the graduated beneficiaries to find job, according to key informant interview response of PW group leaders, livelihood development training that was provided for UPSNP beneficiaries was not used practically by most of them to create sustainable livelihood opportunities for themselves after they graduation from the program. One of the PW group leader key informants said that:

*“Even if Urban Productive Safety Net Program benefited household members taken livelihood development training based on their interest. But those training's are not used practically for the purpose of creating means of income (job) for their family members after graduation. Only few numbers of beneficiaries are able to create sustainable means of income (Job) for them self through using the those training's practically”*

Hence, the findings of the study revealed that UPSNP used a composition of various mechanisms during the implementation period to create sustainable livelihood opportunities for program beneficiary households. The first was preparing an awareness-creation program for the beneficiaries to eliminate their economic dependency only on the program transferred money. This mechanism was applied during the implementation period. And those awareness creation forums were prepared to encourage the beneficiaries to focus on generating sustainable livelihood opportunities for themselves after graduation because they had only participated in and been supported by it for three years. After three years, these program beneficiaries must be able to find sustainable employment opportunities.

Accordingly, the second mechanism that UPSNP involved in creating sustainable livelihood opportunities process to the beneficiaries HHs was providing sustainable livelihood development training (skills and technical training) for one of the beneficiary HHs me. As stated in the program implementation manual (2016), one of the UPSNP beneficiary HH members who is able to employ and is selected by HH members takes sustainable livelihood development training

before they graduate from this program. However, based on the present study's findings, even if these program beneficiaries were able to get sustainable livelihood development training, most of them did not use it to create jobs for their family members and li.

The third mechanic was that UPSNP beneficiaries were expected to search for available livelihood opportunities in their environment and conduct their own business plan. The last mechanism was developing working culture among the beneficiaries. So, based on the study finding, UPSNP participant were develop working culture. This finding is supported by Zegeye (2020). According to Zegeye, (2020), UPSNP increased working culture among the beneficiaries through providing employment opportunities, which were public work activities.

#### **4.2.3. UPSNP-graduated beneficiary HH’s perceived challenges of them to obtain a secured livelihood opportunities**

In table 4.4, there are many indicators of household livelihood security. But some indicators of household livelihood security-related questions which focused on income and livelihood activity were provided to respondents based on the specific objective of the study and then presented as follows: (See table 4.4.)

**TABLE 4.4: DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD SECURITY INDICATORS**

No	Indicators of HH livelihood security	N	Mean	Std. deviation
1.	We have a sustainable livelihood for our family.	276	2.47	1.473
2.	We have enough sources of income to meet the basic needs of our family members.	276.	2.37	1263
3.	We have money for our family member which is used in case of emergency.	276	2.36	1.057
4.	This program enhanced our social life.	276	3.55	1.148
<b>Aggregate mean value</b>		276	2.69	1.235

(Source: own survey, 2022)

Table 4.4; Shows respondent households livelihood security indicators related with income, sustainable livelihood opportunity and social life. Based on the result, most of the respondents have no sustainable livelihood and failed to have enough source of income that can be used to fulfill basic need for their family members and they also have no saved money that can be used for emergency case with mean score value of  $M= 2.47$   $SD =1.473$ ,  $M=2.37$   $SD= 1.263$ ,  $M= 2.36$   $SD= 1.057$  respectively. In the contrast, respondents of the study were highly agreed with UPSNP enhanced social life (social network) among beneficiaries with mean value counted  $M= 3.55$   $SD= 1.148$ .

According to key informant of woreda official, out of the first phase of UPSNP beneficiary household only few number of them only able to sustain economically after they graduated from this program.

*”In case of our woreda, we were tried to make an observation to identify how many households who are benefited from the first phase of Urban Productive Safety Net Program able to have sustainable livelihood opportunity after they exited from this program. Based on that observation out of the total Program benefited households (graduated beneficiaries) from the first round, more than 60% of them failed to create sustainable source of income (sustainable livelihood) after graduation. Only few numbers of graduated beneficiaries, able to start job after they graduated from the program. But their sustainable is questionable”*

Moreover, the key informant of PW group leaders also shared that the idea of woreda official regards to having sustainable livelihood opportunities after graduation from UPSNP. According them, UPSNP- graduated beneficiaries who were used properly the program grant money and livelihood development training’s to create job opportunity able to have means of income for their family member and live better life. But it’s not true for large numbers of this program benefited HHs.

On the other side, to identify the actual situations of Urban Productive Safety Net program graduated beneficiaries in the study area in terms of income, sustainable livelihood opportunity and social capital, some question were provided for key informant of graduated household heads and their respond revealed that how they lack to have sustainable livelihood and saved money

which can be used for emergency case. For example one of graduated beneficiary household head said that;

*“My family was one of the households that benefited from the first round of the Urban Productive Safety Net program. Under this program I got job opportunity in public work component of the program, and I get a monthly salary for public work participation. And I was spend that payment (cash transferred from UPSNP) to fulfill the basic needs of my family members, like food. I have four family members, including me. After we graduated from this program, I started making pottery to meet the basic needs of my family members, but the income I earn from pottery is only used for the daily consumption of my family. But I have no money left over to save”*

In the contrast there are UPSNP- graduated beneficiaries’ households who are able to sustain economically after they exited from this program or who are able to have source income and have saved money that can be used for emergency case. Based on key informant interview some examples that UPSNP- graduated beneficiaries involved in the following livelihood activity; providing laundry service, selling injure, petty trade, and urban agricultural economic activity like chicken breeding. Furthermore, one of the key informants from graduated beneficiary household heads said that;

*“After graduation from the program, I was involved in selling traditional cloth to earn money and then to fulfill what my family members need. Currently, life is better that before us becoming the participant of Urban Productive Safety Net Program beneficiary because it helps us to have sustainable livelihood opportunity through using grant money and livelihood development training’s. Before my family becomes the beneficiary of this program, we have no saved money that can be used for emergency case like sudden health problem. However, nowadays we can save money from our income because this program enables us to have livelihood opportunity (means of income). So, you can takes my family as an example from few households who are graduated from Urban Productive Safety Net Program and able to find sustainable livelihood opportunity”*

Additionally, based on key informant interview responses, Urban Productive Safety Net Program play critical role for the developments of social capital among the beneficiaries For instance interview with public work group leader reveals that;

*“During the program implementation period, we had a discussion program to talk about anything related to the implementation of the Urban Productive Safety Net Program specifically public work activity, social issues, and future employment opportunities in our environment. We also, visit sick peoples, new given-birth women’s and participating in various social groups like iddir, iquib with our public work colleague”*

As stated by Zegeye, (2020), public work in Urban Productive Safety Net Program, is not only about cash transfer to this program participants rather it enhance social network among the beneficiaries through participation in iddir, iquib, visiting sick neighbors, visiting given-birth women, getting credits, and the like and it increased beneficiaries confidence to be part of social life in their communities. Other empirical evidence also, shows that how Urban Productive Safety Net Program transfers contribute to develop social capital (Ayana et al., 2021).

Based on the present study finding most of the UPSNP- graduated beneficiaries households in he study area, failed to have sustainable livelihood to meet basic need and to save money that can be used for emergency case in the future. However, this program has positive impact for the developments of social network (social capital) between the beneficiaries.

On the other case below table 4.5; Shows the perception of respondent regards to the challenges of Urban Productive Safety Net Program-graduated beneficiary HHs faced to have secured livelihood opportunity with mean value of **M= 3.57, SD= 1.321**; that means respondents of the study highly agreed with the five items relate with the challenges of UPSNP benefited HHs to have secured livelihood security after graduation. As result UPSNP- graduated beneficiary HHs challenged with lack of financial capital, the spreads of COVID-19, unable to got loan and work place for example;- house which can be used to start business, lack of support and supervision from woreda official after they graduated from the program.

**TABLE 4.5; DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF UPSNP-GRADUATED BENEFICIARY HH’S PERCEIVED CHALLENGES OF THEM TO OBTAIN A SECURED LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES**

No	Challenges of UPSNP -graduated beneficiaries to obtaining a secured livelihood opportunities	N	Mean	Std. deviation
1.	The money transferred from the program was not enough to create a job opportunity for our family.	276	3.41	1.333
2.	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we have spent the transferred money from the program for daily consumption.	276	3.38	1.393
3.	We were not able to get a loan from the relevant party to create a sustainable livelihood for our family.	276	3.59	1.347
4.	After graduating from the program, we were unable to find a place to start our own business.	276	3.63	1.355
5.	The district support and supervision did not continue after we graduated from the program.	276	3.85	1.177
	<b>Aggregate mean value</b>	276	3.57	1.321

(Source: own survey, 2022)

Interview were conducted with key informant of the study to identify their perception regards to the challenges of Urban Productive Safety Net Program graduated beneficiary households to having secured livelihood.

Key informant interview with woreda official revealed that,

*“When the beneficiary of Urban Productive Safety Net Program graduated, grant money was transferred to them to ensure their future livelihood security. But they believed that grant money don’t enough to create their own business or source of income for their future life”*

Key informant interview with UPSNP- graduated household heads show that they agreed with the idea of woreda officials that the money that was transferred to them was not sufficient to

have sustainable livelihood opportunities (grant money was not enough to invest in creating job opportunities for their family members after they exited from this program. One of them said that;

*“I was given the chance to engage in training program for cloth sewing at TVT College before we graduated from the Urban Productive Safety Net Program. I was taken this training due to I intended to work as cloth seamstress once we exited from this program and use the money I earned to improve the lives of my family members. Due to a lack of funding, I was unable to carry out my goal and engage in the cloth sewing. Prior to begin this job, it's crucial to rent a suitable house and purchase a sewing mechanic for it. As all know that at the end of the urban productive Safety Net Program, my family received the program grant money just like this entire program benefited households. But that money didn't cover all the costs that were required to begin sewing clothes. Due to this reason I didn't started this job”*

In the other case, based on the key informant interview responses UPSNP- graduated beneficiaries also challenged with the spread of COVID-19 pandemic to have secured livelihood. In our country, the first case of COVID-19 was confirmed on March 13, 2020 (World Health Organization, Ethiopia, 2020). At the end of January 2021, there had been 137,650 confirmed cases in Ethiopia and 2,097 deaths. The government of Ethiopia quickly announced a number of measures to slow the spread of the virus after the first case of COVID-19 in Ethiopia were officially verified on March 13, 2020(Bischler et al., 2020).

A five-month state of emergency was proclaimed by the government on April 8, 2020, and was ratified by Parliament on April 10, 2020. Although the state of emergency did not result in a complete lock-down of the country, the Ethiopian government imposed a number of stringent regulations, including mandatory quarantine periods for all travelers, bans on public gatherings, closures of schools, the wearing of face masks in public places, and reduced use of public transportation (Bischler et al., 2020).

Interview with PW group leaders and UPSNP- graduated beneficiary HHs heads indicated that the first phase of UPSNP beneficiaries were graduated in December 2020, just as the COVID-19

pandemic spread across the globe well as in our country. The spread of this pandemic resulted to most of the people to stay at home without employment because most of the economic activities were outside the system. Social distance and staying at home was one of the major mechanics to stop the spread of this virus. If people stay at home without job, it is difficult to survive. So, the solution to survival can be using what they saved before (what they have on the hand). According to key informant respondent particularly UPSNP -graduated beneficiary household head key informant said that; in the case of UPSNP graduated beneficiaries, during that time the only solution to survive in life was using this program grant money for consumption purpose because most of them lack additional income to meet their family members basic needs. Accordingly, based on the finding of the study, the emergence of COVID-19 over the world contributed for the most of the first phase of Urban Productive Safety Net Program benefited households to have in-secured livelihood.

One of the key informants from UPSNP- graduated household head discussed about the challenges of COVID-19 to have secured livelihood opportunity as following;

*"We graduated from Urban Productive Safety Net Program during the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Before this epidemic happened, I provided laundry service manually for those who needed it, to earn additional income from public work because the monthly salary of public work did not cover all the expenses of my family members. But after this epidemic happened, I could not do this job. Because the people were afraid of the COVID-19 epidemic to employ me, and I was also afraid that I would be infected with the epidemic, so I stopped working and stayed at home. During that time, my only option was to use grant money that was transferred from the Urban Productive Safety Net Program to fulfill basic necessities for my family members. Due to this reason, we used the money that was transferred from the UPSNP to our family for the purpose of consumption rather than investing in creating a sustainable livelihood (future employment opportunity) for our family members, which we could use as a source of income after we graduated from this program"*

Additionally, based on the key informant interview finding, UPSNP -graduated beneficiary HHs were unable to obtain loan service from a relevant party, which was one of the main obstacles to obtaining a sustainable livelihood opportunity.

According to UPSNP- graduated household head respondents, during the Program implementation period, the families who were beneficiaries of this program were promised by the district that when they graduated from this program, they would be able to get financial loan services from the relevant party in a special case, and then they could create their own business (a livelihood) to generate income for their family member. However, they could not get the loan service that was promised to them because the district could not facilitate the conditions for the beneficiary families to get the special loan service as promised. One of the key informants of graduated beneficiary household head, said that:

*“When we graduated from Urban Productive Safety Net Program, we were promised that we would get a special loan service to start our own business in addition to the money given to us at the end of the program (grant money), but we could not get the loan service as promised. The money we got from the program alone was not enough to start our own business, so we could not achieve our plan”*

Moreover, there are also UPSNP-graduate household members who are able to start their own businesses, but they need more financial capital to sustain their businesses and then provide better lives for their own families. But they couldn't able to get loan due to a lack of collateral. One of the key informants of UPSNP-graduated household head explained her perception with regard to how they challenged to have sustainable livelihood opportunity because of unable to get loan service.

*“After graduating from the Urban Productive Safety Net Program, I employed in baking and selling injera to support my family. However, the income that I get from baking injera is not enough to meet all the needs of my family. I am only using it to pay house rent and for some basic necessities. My family is still living in hand to mouth. I would like to get a loan to improve my family's income so that I can distribute injera to more shops. As you can see, we live in a rented house, so there is no property or collateral to get credit from a government institution.”*

Furthermore, key informant of woreda officials said that:

*“Most of the first phases of UPSNP beneficiaries were women and elders who were living in rented private houses, living in extreme poverty, having health problems, and*

*having low education status. Those beneficiaries are not able considering providing collateral to get a loan. However, it's mandatory to have collateral to get loan services from the government sector. Therefore, the collateral issue is a major problem for UPSNP-graduated households to get the loan, and this woreda also failed to prepare the special opportunities that helped them get the loan until now, this problem"*

Additionally, based on the key informant interview respondents, finding a work place also challenges the UPSNP graduated beneficiaries to secure a livelihood opportunity. Particularly, a key informant of UPSNP-graduated HHs heads responded that, most of them want a place that can be used for employment like petty trade, urban agriculture activities (to produce garden vegetables, chicken farming, cattle breeding), pottery production, and the like). During the program implementation period, the woreda promised to provide a work place like a shop, an open place that can be used by the program beneficiaries for the purpose of starting their own businesses to sustain themselves economically after they exit this program. However, the woreda did not keep the promise and the beneficiaries were not able to have sustainable employment opportunities due to this reason.

Furthermore, a key informant of the woreda official explained as the following: how UPSNP-graduated beneficiaries complained about the lack of a work place that could be used for employment purposes.

*"As known, the first phase of the Urban Productive Safety Net Program benefited households, which are members of society who are living below the poverty line. Participating in this program may improve some beneficiaries' income. But most of them failed to improve their income after they graduated from this program. To improve their income, they must be employed in certain types of jobs. An individual may become employed by starting his or her own business. There are necessary things to start your own business; one of them is a place to employ the business, which can be a house or an open space. People may rent their work places. But in the case of UPSNP-graduated beneficiaries, it is difficult to rent a house or a place to start their own business by using only grant money that was transferred to them when they graduated from the program. Our woreda also weren't able to address all the needs of the beneficiaries' workplace*

*because the available open space in our woreda didn't satisfy their interests. This situation resulted for the beneficiaries of the first phase of the Urban Productive Safety Net Program were not able to have a sustainable livelihood or employment opportunity after graduation”*

The last issue that was perceived by key informants of the study as the challenge for UPSNP-graduated beneficiary households to have sustainable employment opportunities was that district supervision did not continue after they graduated from the program. Based on a key informant interview with one of the UPSNP- graduated HHs heads:

*“After we exited the Urban Productive Safety Net Program, we couldn't get any technical and professional support from our woreda official in the process of ensuring our sustainable livelihood opportunity.”*

It is possible to conclude based on the findings of the study that the following: un enough financial capital, COVID-19, lack of supervision and support from officials, lack of work place, and lack of loan service are perceived as the challenges of the first phase of UPSNP-graduate beneficiaries to have secured livelihood opportunity after they exited this program.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5. Conclusion and Recommendation**

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to present the conclusion and recommendations. Hence, based on the major finding the following conclusion, recommendations and suggestion for future study are forwarded.

#### **5.1. Conclusion**

As indicated in earlier chapters, the main objectives of this study were to assess the perceived contribution of UPSNP to graduated household's livelihood security; the case of gullele sub-city, woreda 7, Addis Ababa. This research has three specific objectives: These are identifying the perceived effect of UPSNP on improving the income of graduated beneficiary HHs, determining perceptions of how UPSNP provides graduated beneficiary HHs with opportunities for sustainable livelihood, and investigating the perceived challenges that UPSNP-graduated beneficiary HHs face in obtaining secured livelihood opportunities.

Based on the findings of the study, UPSNP was perceived by the respondents as having no positive effect on the improvement of most of the graduated beneficiary household's income. In the other side, based on the perception of respondent, under the implementation process of UPSNP, the following activities were performed to create sustainable livelihood opportunities for beneficiaries HHs. Those are creating awareness about the purpose of this program to reduce economic dependency among the beneficiaries; providing livelihood development training to one of the beneficiary household members; developing a working culture; and helping them to identify the available employment opportunities in their environment. But all those things are not contributed to most of the program benefited HHs to find sustainable employment opportunities after graduation. Based on the perception of the respondents most of the first phase of UPSNP benefited HHs (Graduated beneficiaries) in the study area failed to have secured livelihood opportunity due to the spread of COVID-19, a lack of financial capital and loan service, being

unable to find work place, and failing to continue the supervision and support from the woreda after graduation.

### **5.2.Recommendation**

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

- Stakeholders who participated in the implementation process of UPSNP, like woreda specifically, job creation sector must conduct an assessment to find out the actual living standards of graduated beneficiaries HHs.
- The support from the woreda should continue after the graduation of beneficiary HHs to ensure livelihood security of them.
- The responsible body should provide loan service to the UPSNP benefited household through considering their collateral problem.
- Stakeholders who participate in the implementation process of the next phase of UPSNP should focus on creating awareness related to program objectives, purposes to achieve the aims of this program.
- The responsible government body should respond UPSNP-graduated beneficiaries, work place question.
- The livelihood development training which provided to the UPSNP beneficiary HHSS must focus on developing entrepreneur's skill that can be used practically to ensure livelihood security of them..

### **5.3.Suggestion for future study**

The purpose of this study was to determine perceived contribution of Urban Productive Safety Net Program to graduated beneficiary HHs livelihood security. Therefore, this study could serve as a starting point for other researchers who want to look at this topic more deeply. Additionally, it is possible to look into the actual difficulties that the Urban Productive Safety Net Program beneficiaries faced to have sustainable employment opportunity rather than the perception towards the challenges of benefited HHs to have sustainable employment opportunity. It is also conceivable to conduct research on the problems associated with the Urban Productive Safety

Net Program's implementation period as well as the living conditions of UPSNP recipient households before and after their participation in the program.

## Reference

- Abebe, G., Franklin, S., & Mejia-Mantilla, C. (2018). Public Works and cash transfers in urban Ethiopia: Evaluating the urban productive safety net program. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Abuye, G. N., & Dar, B. (2016). Impact of Productive Safety Net Program on Households' Physical Livelihood Assets and Reduction of Vulnerability to Seasonal Shocks in Sekota Woreda Amhara Region Ethiopia.
- Acosta, P. A., & Avalos, J. (2018). *The Philippines Sustainable Livelihood Program: Providing and expanding access to employment and livelihood opportunities*. World Bank.
- Ayana, G. F., Megento, T. L., & Kussa, F. G. (2021). *The extent of livelihood diversification on the determinants of livelihood diversification in Assosa Wereda, Western Ethiopia*. *GeoJournal*, 1-25.
- Babu, S. C. (2002). Social safety nets for poverty reduction in South Asia—global experiences. *Sri Lankan Journal of Agricultural Econ.*
- Banerji, A., & Gentilini, U. (2013, September). Social safety nets: Lessons from global evidence and Practice. In Bank of Namibia's Annual Symposium on Social Safety Nets in Namibia, Windhoek, September (Vol. 26).
- Beegle, K., Honorati, M., & Monsalve, E. (2018). Reaching the poor and vulnerable in Africa through social safety nets. *Realizing the full potential of social safety nets in Africa*, 49-86
- Berhane, Z. (2020). Social protection in Ethiopia: making the case for a more comprehensive and equitable intervention in the digital economy (No. 6). SCIS Working Paper.
- Berhanu, G., Woldemikael, S. M., & Beyene, E. G. (2022). The interrelationships of sustainable livelihood capital assets deprivations and asset based social policy

- interventions: The case of Addis Ababa informal settlement areas, Ethiopia. *Research in Globalization*, 4, 100081.
- Bischler, J., Asheber, T., Hobson, M. (2020) ‘Towards shock-responsive social protection: lessons from the COVID-19 response in Ethiopia’, *Shock-responsive social protection responses during COVID-19*, Oxford Policy Management, Oxford.
- Bohle, H. G. (2009). Sustainable livelihood security. Evolution and application. In *Facing global environmental change* (pp. 521-528). Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.
- Chambers, R., & Conway, G. (1992). *Sustainable rural livelihoods: practical concepts for the 21st century*. Institute of Development Studies (UK).
- Cirillo, C., & Tebaldi, R. (2016). Social Protection in Africa: inventory of non-contributory programmes. International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth Working Paper
- Creswell, J. W. (1999). Mixed-method research: Introduction and application. In *Handbook of educational policy* (pp. 455-472). Academic press.
- Creswell, J. W., Plano Clark, V. L., Gutmann, M. L., & Hanson, W. E. (2003). Advanced mixed methods research designs. *Handbook of mixed methods in social and behavioral research*, 209(240), 209-240.
- Cronbach, L. J., & Warrington, W. G. (1951). Time-limit tests: Estimating their reliability and degree of speeding. *Psychometrika*, 16(2), 167–188.
- Davies, M., Béné, C., Arnall, A., Tanner, T., Newsham, A., & Coirolo, C. (2013). Promoting resilient livelihoods through adaptive social protection: Lessons from 124 programmes in South Asia. *Development Policy Review*, 31(1), 27-58.
- Derso, A., Bizuneh, H., Keleb, A., Ademas, A., & Adane, M. (2021). Food insecurity status and determinants among Urban Productive Safety Net Program beneficiary households in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *PloS one*, 16(9), e0256634.
- Devereux, S. (2002), —Can Social Safety Nets Reduce Chronic Poverty? †, *Development Policy Review*, 2002, 20 (5): 657-675.
- Devereux, S. (2002), —Social protections for the poor: lessons from recent international experience‡, IDS working paper 142.
- Devereux, S. (2002). *Can social safety nets reduce chronic poverty? Development Policy Review*, 20(5), 657-675.

- Devereux, S. (2016). Social protection for enhanced food security in sub-Saharan Africa. *Food policy*, 60, 52-62.
- Devereux, S., & White, P. (2008, September). Social Protection in Africa: Can evidence, rights and politics converge. In Conference on Social Protection for the Poorest in Africa: Learning from Experience, Chronic Poverty Research Centre, Development Research & Training and Brooks World Poverty Institute, Entebbe, Uganda (pp. 8-10).
- Devereux, S., & Sabates- Wheeler, R. (2015). Graduating from social protection? Editorial introduction. *ids Bulletin*, 46(2), 1-12.
- Devereux, S., R. Sabates-Wheeler, M. Tefera, and H. Taye (2006), Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP): Trends in PSNP Transfers within Targeted Household. Sussex, UK and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Institute of Development Studies and Indak International Pvt. L.C.
- Elmi, O. H. & Minja, D. (2019). Effects of hunger safety net program on livelihood improvement in Wajir County, Kenya. *International Academic Journal of Law and Society*, 1(2), 435-449
- Endale, K., Pick, A., & Woldehanna, T. (2019). Financing social protection in Ethiopia: A long-term perspective.
- FDRE (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia). 2012. National Social Protection Policy (NSPP). Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA): Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Frankenberger, T. R., & McCaston, M. K. (1998). The household livelihood security concept. *Food Nutrition and agriculture*, 30-35.
- Frankenberger, T. R., Luther, K., Becht, J., & McCaston, M. K. (2002). Household Livelihood Security Assessments: A Toolkit for Practitioners, Prepared for the PHLS Unit by: TANGO International Inc., Tucson, Arizona 2002.
- Franklin, S., Tefera, G., & Getahun, T. (2016) "Monitoring and Evaluating Ethiopia's Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP)". World Bank, Washington, DC. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO.
- Gebresilassie, H. Y. (2019). Ethiopia's Urban Productive Safety Net Programme: Its Impact on Households' Food Insecurity. Unpublished manuscript. Adigrat: Adigrat University.
- Gentilini, U. (2015). Entering the city: Emerging evidence and practices with safety nets in urban areas. *Social Protection and Labor Discussion Paper*, 1504.

- Girmay AM, Evans MR, Gari SR, Gebremariam AG, Reta MT. Urban health extension service utilization and associated factors in the community of Gullele sub-city administration, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *Int J Community Med Public Health*. 2019;6:976-985.
- Gullele sub city urban plan and information preparation office (2011). Geographical map of Gullele sub city. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Hulala, d. (2020). Determinants of urban household poverty in kirkos sub city of the Addis Ababa city administration, Ethiopia (doctoral dissertation, st. Mary's University).
- Javed, A., Ahmed, V., & Amal, B. K. (2021). The Social safety nets and poverty alleviation in Pakistan: an evaluation of livelihood enhancement and protection Programme. *Britain International of Humanities and Social Sciences (BIOHS) Journal*, 3(1), 21-36.
- Karki, S. (2021). Sustainable livelihood framework: monitoring and evaluation. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Management*, 8(1), 266-271.
- Kebere,A. (2020). Opportunities and Challenges of Urban Productive Safety Net Programs in Africa: The Case of Ethiopia and Rwanda.(Doctoral dissertation, Addis Ababa University).
- Khan, M. S., &Arefin, T. M. S. (2013). Safety net, social protection, and sustainable poverty reduction: a review of the evidences and arguments for developing countries. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 15(2), 23-29.
- Kothari, C. R. (2004). Research methodology: Methods and techniques. New Age International.
- Lakew, T. (2016). Economic Strengthening Intervention For Food Security and Poverty Reduction The case of Urban HIV and AIDS Nutrition and Food Security Project participants in Dessie (Doctoral dissertation, St. Mary's University).
- Lavers, T. (2016). Social protection in an aspiring 'developmental state' The political drivers of Ethiopia's PSNP. United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics, Working Paper 2016/130.
- Melese, M. (2019). An Assessment on the Practices and Challenges of Urban Productive Safety Net Program in Addis Ababa city Administration (Doctoral dissertation, Addis Ababa University).

- Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, (2016). Urban Productive Safety Net Program Implementation Manual. (Program implementation manual (PIM), 2016
- MoLSA (2016), National Social Protection Strategy of Ethiopia, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Federal Republic of Ethiopia.
- O'Neill, M., & Palmer, A. (2003). An exploratory study of the effects of experience on consumer perceptions of the service quality construct. *Managing Service Quality: An International Journal*, 13(3), 187–196. .
- Rahmato, D., & Kidanu, A. (2002, October). Livelihood insecurity among urban households in Ethiopia. *Forum for Social Studies*.
- Rakodi, C. (1999). A capital assets framework for analyzing household livelihood strategies: Implications for policy. *Development policy review*, 17(3), 315-342.
- Ralston, L., Andrews, C., & Hsiao, A. J. Y. (2017). The impacts of safety nets in Africa: what are we learning?. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, (8255).
- Sherefa, M. (2012). Performance of Micro and Small Enterprises and their Role in Enhancing Local Economic Development: A Case Study in Gullele Sub City of Addis Ababa. *Unpublished Masters Thesis, Addis Ababa University*.
- Sumarto, S., Suryahadi, A., & Widyanti, W. (2002). Designs and implementation of Indonesian social safety net programs. *The Developing Economies*, 40(1), 3-31
- Taherdoost, H. (2016). Validity and reliability of the research instrument; how to test the validation of a questionnaire/survey in research. How to Test the Validation of a Questionnaire/Survey in a Research (August 10, 2016).
- Tavakol, M., & Dennick, R. (2011). Making sense of Cronbach's alpha. *Int J Med Educ*, 2, 53–55. <https://doi.org/10.5116/ijme.4dfb.8dfd>
- Tolossa, D. (2010). Some realities of the urban poor and their food security situations: a case study of Berta Gibi and Gemechu Safar in the city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *Environment and Urbanization*, 22(1), 179-198.
- Welteji, D., Mohammed, K., & Hussein, K. (2017). The contribution of Productive Safety Net Program for food security of the rural households in the case of Bale Zone, Southeast Ethiopia. *Agriculture & Food Security*, 6(1), 1-11.
- Worku HA. (2021). Evaluation of Vulnerability Status of the Infection Risk to COVID-19 using Geographic Information Systems and Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis: A case

- study Addis Ababa City, Ethiopia. (Doctoral dissertation, Adama Science and Technology University)
- Worku, Y. E. (2019). The Human Right to Food and the Post-1991 Ethiopian State's Obligation: A Case Study on Simada Woreda and Gulele Sub-city.
- World Bank. 2016. Ethiopia Public Expenditure Review 2015. Washington, DC: World Bank Group. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO
- World Health Organization Ethiopia (2020) 'First case of COVID-19 confirmed in Ethiopia', news post, 13 March 2020, World Health Organization Ethiopia, [www.afro.who.int/news/first-case-covid-19-confirmed-ethiopia](http://www.afro.who.int/news/first-case-covid-19-confirmed-ethiopia)*
- Xiong, F., Zhu, S., Xiao, H., Kang, X., & Xie, F. (2021). Does social capital benefit the improvement of rural households' sustainable livelihood ability? Based on the survey data of Jiangxi Province, China. *Sustainability*, 13(19), 10995.
- Yamane, T. (1967). Statistics: an introductory analysis harper and row. new york, evanston and london and john weather hill. Inc., Tok
- Zegeye, k. (2020). The contributions of urban productive safety net project to household's livelihood improvement: the case of nefas silk lafto sub city Addis Ababa (doctoral dissertation, st.mary's university).

## Appendices 1

Addis Ababa University

College of social science

Departments of sociology graduate program

My name is Yehuala Getahun. I am a graduate class student undertaking Master of Arts in sociology at Addis Ababa University. Currently, I am conducting research which titled “Perceived contribution of urban productive safety net program to graduated household’s livelihood security; the case of gullele sub-city, woreda 7, Addis Ababa” .For partial fulfillment of Master of Arts Degree in sociology. This questionnaire is intended to gather information about the contribution of urban productive safety net program to graduated household’s livelihood security. Your genuine responses are important for the success of the study. So, am kindly request your assistance to spend some minutes of your precious time by filing the provided questionnaire. I would like to give you a full assurance that your information would strictly be used for academic research purpose only. And your participation and contribution will be highly appreciated Thanks a lot!

### General instruction

- Please do not write your name
- Please answer all close-ended questions by ticking (√) in the space provided

#### I. Socio- demographic information of respondent

##### 1. Gender

Male  Female

##### 2. What is your responsibility in your household?

Female house head  Male house head  Child

Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

**II. To identify the perceived effect of UPSNP on improving the income of graduated beneficiary HH's.**

Answer the questions below by ticking (√) your response shown in the table below  
 1-strongly disagree, 2- Disagree. 3-Undecided, 4- Agree, 5-Strongly agree

NO	Statement	Scales (1-5)				
		1	2	3	4	5
	UPSNP and income improvement					
1.	This program has encouraged savings since its implementation up to the end.					
2	Discussions (training) were conducted to create awareness about savings for program beneficiaries.					
3.	Savings encouragement helped us to increase our income after we exited this program.					
4.	The money transferred from the program helped us to have our current source of income.					
5.	This program encouraged us to do more work after participating in public work to increase our family's income.					

**III. To determine perceptions of how UPSNP provides graduated beneficiary HHs with opportunities for sustainable livelihood.**

Answer the questions below by ticking (√) your response shown in the table below  
 1-strongly disagree, 2- Disagree. 3-Undecided, 4- Agree, 5-Strongly agree

NO.	Statement	Scales (1-5)				
		1	2	3	4	5
	UPSNP and sustainable livelihood opportunities					
1.	There was an awareness creation program to make beneficiaries families with the purpose of the program					
2.	Through this program, one of our family members received skills and technical training that will prepare them for future employment opportunities.					
3.	The training which we got from the program helped us to find jobs after we					

	exited the program.					
4.	The program helped us to identify available employment opportunities in the environment.					
5.	This program helped us to develop a working culture					

**IV. To investigate the perceived challenges that UPSNP -graduated beneficiary HHs face in obtaining a secured livelihood opportunities**

Answer the questions below by ticking (√) your response shown in the table below

1-strongly disagree, 2- Disagree. 3-Undecided, 4- Agree, 5-Strongly agree

NO	Statement	Scales (1-5)				
		1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Indicators of household livelihood security</b>					
1.	We have a sustainable livelihood for our family.					
2.	We have enough sources of income to meet the basic needs of our family members.					
3.	We have money for our family member which is used in case of emergency.					
4.	This program enhanced our social life.					
	<b>Challenges of UPSNP -graduated beneficiaries to obtaining a secured livelihood opportunities</b>					
1	The money transferred from the program was not enough to create a job opportunity for our family.					
2	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we have spent the transferred money from the program for daily consumption.					
3.	we were not able to get a loan from the relevant party to create a sustainable livelihood for our family.					
4.	After graduating from the program, we were unable to find a place to start our own business.					
5.	The district support and supervision did not continue after we graduated from the program.					

## **Appendices 2**

### **Guiding questions for key informant interview**

The purpose of this interview is to assess the Perceived contribution of urban productive safety net program to graduated household's livelihood security; the case of gullele sub-city, woreda 7, Addis Ababa" would like to inform you that all the information you will provide will be used solely for academic purposes and your information will be kept confidential. Finally, the quality of this study is highly dependent on your responses

#### **Part A: -Interview guidelines prepared for woreda officials.**

1. Can you explain the objectives of UPSNP?
2. Who were the targets of UPSNP?
3. What were the requirements for graduation from UPSNP?
4. Can you explain the roles of UPSNP to increase income of graduated households?
5. How does UPSNP create sustainable livelihood opportunity for graduated households?
6. Is there assessment method in your wereda that used to assess the contribution of UPSNP?

#### **Part B: - Interview guidelines prepared for targeting committees**

1. Can you explain the purpose of UPSNP?
2. Do you think that the first phase UPSNP beneficiaries were selected fairly? Please explain the process?
3. What are the roles of UPSNP to improve income of graduated HHs?
4. What are the challenges of graduated HH to have secured livelihood opportunity? What do you observed relate with this?

#### **Part C: Interview guidelines prepared for household heads**

1. Do you know well the purpose of UPSNP?
2. Do you get livelihood development training from UPSNP?

3. How UPSNP helped you to increase your family income after graduation from the program ?
4. Has UPSNP contributed to your family's livelihood security?
5. What challenges have you faced in creating a livelihood (job) for your family?
6. Do you get support and supervision from district after graduation from the program

**Part D: Interview guidelines public work group leaders**

1. How UPSNP was contributed for the improvements of program beneficiary's HHs income?
2. Do you think that UPSNP can create sustainable livelihood opportunity for it's beneficiaries?
3. What are the challenges of UPSNP-graduated beneficiaries to have livelihood security?
4. How UPSNP was develop social network among the program beneficiaries
5. Do believe that UPSNP was developed work cultures of the beneficiaries?

**አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ**

**ግህበት ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ**

**የሶፊዮሎጂ የትምህርት ክፍል**

ስሜን ኃላ ጌታሁን እባላለሁ፡፡ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶፊዮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል የሚከተሉት ዲግሪ ተማሪ ስሆን ፡ በአሁን ሰዓት የመሠረቱ ፅሁፍ በመሰራት ላይ እገኛለሁኝ፡፡ የ መሠረቱ ፅሁፍ ርዕስም የ ከተማ ምርታማ ሴንቲኔት ፕሮግራም ከፕሮግራሙ ለተመረቁ ቤተሰቦች የመተዳደርያ ዋስትናን ከማረጋገጥ አንጻር ያለውን አስተዋጾ በተመለከተ ያለው አመለካከት በጉለሌ ክፍለ ከተማ ፡ወረዳ ገ፡አዲስ አበባ። ይህ ማጠቃለያ የተዘጋጀውም ለጥናቱ መረጃ ለመስጠት ሲሆን የእርስዎ እውነተኛ ምላሾች ለጥናቱ ስኬት አስፈላጊ ናቸው። መረጃዎ በጥብቅ ለአካዳሚክ (ለምርምር) ዓላማ ብቻ እንደሚውል ማሉ ማረጋገጫ ማሰብ አስፈላጊ ሲሆን፡፡ ለማይደርጉት ተሳትፎ እና አስተዋጾ ምስጋናዬን ማቅረብ እወዳለሁኝ፡፡

መመሪያ

- እባክዎን ስምዎን አይጻፉ፡፡
- እባክዎን በተሰጠውክፍት ቦታ ላይ በቅንፍ ወስጥ ያለውን ምልክት በማድረግ (✓) ሁሉንም ጥያቄዎች ይመልሱ፡፡

ክፍል አንድ፡ -የ ምላሽ ሰጪዳምራፊያዊ መረጃ

1. ያታወንዱ  ሴት
  2. በቤተሰብዎ ውስጥ ያለዎት ሃላፊነት ምንድን ነው?
- እማመራ  አባወራ  ልጅ  ሌላ ፡ ይግለጹ \_\_\_\_\_

**ክፍል አንድ፡ ከከተማ ምርታማ ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም የተመረቁ ተጠቃሚ ቤተሰቦችን ፕሮግራሙ ገቢያቸውን ከማሻሻል አንጻር ያለውን ተፅዕኖ በተመለከተ ያለውን ግንዛቤ ለመመርመር።**

እባክዎን ከስር በሠንጠረዥ ዝቅተኛ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ስለሆነ የሚመዘኑትን ደረጃ በቅንፍ ወስጥ የተቀመጠውን ምልክት (✓) በቀረበው ክፍት ቦታ ላይ በመጠቀም ይግለጹ፡፡

1- በጣም አልሰማም፡ 2 - አልሰማም፡ 3 -ለመሳሰለ እቸገራለሁ፡ 4-እስማህሁ 5- በጣም እስማህሁ

ተ.ቁ	መግለጫ	ልኬት				
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	ይህ ፕሮግራም ከትግበራውግዜ ጀምሮ ቁጠብን ያበረታታ ነበር፡፡					
2.	ለፕሮግራም ተጠቃሚዎች ስለቁጠባ ግንዛቤ ለመፍጠር ወይይት (ስልጠና) ይካሄድ ነበር።					
3.	የቁጠባ ማበረታታት ከፕሮግራሙ ከወጣ በኋላ ገቢያችንን እንደናሳድግ ረድቶናል።					
4.	ከፕሮግራሙ ያገኘን ውጤት ያለን የገቢ ምንጫችን እንዲኖረን ረድቶናል፡፡					
5.	ይህ ፕሮግራም የቤተሰባችንን ገቢ ለማደግ የከተማወብት ስራተኛነት በኋላ ተጨማሪ ሥራ እንድንሠራ ይበረታታ ነበር፡፡					

እባክዎን ከስር በሠንጠረዥ ዝቅተኛ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ስለሆነ የሚመዘኑትን ደረጃ በቅንፍ ወስጥ የተቀመጠውን ምልክት (✓) በቀረበው ክፍት ቦታ ላይ በመጠቀም ይግለጹ፡፡

1- በጣም አልሰማም፡ 2 - አልሰማም፡ 3 -ለመሳሰለ እቸገራለሁ፡ 4-እስማህሁ 5- በጣም እስማህሁ

**ክፍል ሁለት፡ ከከተማ ምርታማ ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ለተመረቁ ተጠቃሚ ቤተሰቦች ፕሮግራሙ ዘላቂ የሆነ የመተዳደሪያ እድሎች እንዴት ሊፈጥሩ እንደሚችሉ ያለውን ግንዛቤ ለመመርመር።**

እባክዎን ከስር በሠንጠረዥ ገለጻል ተዘረዘሩት ሀሳቦች ልኬት እርስዎን የሚጠይቁትን ደረጃ በቅንፍ ወስጥ የተቀመጠውን ምልክት (✓) በቀረበው ክፍት ቦታ ላይ በመጠቀም ይግለጹ፡፡

1-በጣም አልሰማም፡፡ 2-አልሰማም፡፡ 3-ለመመዘን እቸገራለሁ፡፡ 4-እስማማለሁ

5- በጣም እስማማለሁ

ተ.ቁ	መግለጫ	ልኬት				
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	ለፕሮግራም ተጠቃሚዎች ስለፕሮግራም አላማግንዛቤ ለመፍጠር የሚረዱ ፕሮግራሞች ይዘጋጁ ነበር፡፡					
2.	በዚህ ፕሮግራም አማካኝነት ከቤተሰባችን አባላት አንዱ ለወደፊት የስራ እድል የሚይዝ ጋጀትን የቴክኒክ ክህሎት ስልጠና አግኝቷል።					
3.	ከፕሮግራም ያገኘን ውጤት ከፕሮግራም ከተወጣ በኋላ ሥራ እንደናገኝ ረድቶናል።					
4.	ፕሮግራም በአካባቢያችን ያሉትን የስራ እድሎች እንደንለይ ረድቶናል።					
5.	ይህ ፕሮግራም የስራ ባህል እንደናዳብር ረድቶናል።					

**ክፍል ሶስት፡-** ከከተማ ምርታማ ሴኔቲኔት ፕሮግራም የተመረቁ ተጠቃሚ ቤተሰቦች የመተዳደርያ ዋስትናቸውን ለማረጋገጥ የሚያጋጥሟቸውን ተግዳሮቶች በተመለከተ ያለውን ግንዛቤ ለመመርመር።

እባክዎን ከስር በሠንጠረዥ ገለጻል ተዘረዘሩት ሀሳቦች ልኬት እርስዎን የሚጠይቁትን ደረጃ በቅንፍ ወስጥ የተቀመጠውን ምልክት (✓) በቀረበው ክፍት ቦታ ላይ በመጠቀም ይግለጹ፡፡

1- በጣም አልሰማም፡፡ 2 - አልሰማም፡፡ 3 -ለመመዘን እቸገራለሁ፡፡ 4-እስማማለሁ 5-በጣም እስማማለሁ

ተ.ቁ	መግለጫ	ልኬት				
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	ለቤተሰባችን ዘላቂ መተዳደሪያ አለን።					
2.	የቤተሰባችን አባላት መሰረታዊ ፍላጎቶችን ለማሟላት በቂ የገቢ ምንጮች አለን።					
3.	ለቤተሰባችን አባላት በአደጋጊዜ ጥቅም ላይ የሚውል ገንዘብ አለን።					
4.	ይህ ፕሮግራም ማህበራዊ ህይወታችንን ያሳድጋል።					
1.	ከፕሮግራሙ ተላለፈልን ገንዘብ ለቤተሰባችን መተዳደሪያ የሚሆን ስራን ለመፍጠር በቂ አልነበረም።					
2.	በኮድ 19 ወረርሽኝ ምክንያት ከፕሮግራሙ ተላለፈልን ገንዘብ ለሰጠታዊ ፍጆታ አወለነዋል።					
3.	ተያዝ ወይም መጽዣ መግኘት ስላልቻልን ብድር መግኘት አልቻልንም።					
4.	ከፕሮግራሙ ለመከተላቸው በኋላ የራሳችን ስራ ለመስራት የመከራከሪያ ቦታ መግኘት አልቻልንም።					
5.	ከፕሮግራሙ ለመከተላቸው በኋላ ከመሥሪታችን በፊት ከወረዳው የምናገኘው ድጋፍ እና ክትትል መቋረጥ።					

### Table of key respondents

#### A. Public work group leader

No	Gender	Responsibility in household	Responsibility in UPSNP
1.	Male	Male HH head	Group leader in public work
2.	Male	Male HH head	Group leader in public work
3.	Female	Female HH head	Group leader in public work
4	Female	Female HH head	Group leader in public work
5	Female	Female HH head	Group leader in public work

#### B. UPSNP-graduated beneficiary household heads

No	Gender	Responsibility in household	Role in UPSNP
1.	Female	Female household head	Public work participant
2.	Female	Female household head	Public work participant
3.	Female	Female household head	Public work participant
4.	Male	Male household head	Public work participant
5.	Male	Male household head	Public work participant
6.	Female	Female household head	Public work participant

#### C. Woreda officials and committees

No,	Gender	Responsibility in implementation of UPSNP
1.	Male	Public work expert in gullele, woreda 7
2.	Male	Urban food security and livelihood improvement experts team leader in gullele, woreda 7
3	Female	Targeting committee
4	Male	Targeting committee
5	Male	Grievance Committee

