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

URBAN PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM /UPSNP/
IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES AND ITS EFFECT ON FOOD
SECURITY STATUS OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS IN ARADA SUB-CITY,
ADDIS ABABA

BY
AMSALU TADESSE

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO CENTER FOR FOOD
SECURITY STUDIES, COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES,
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN FOOD SECURITY AND
DEVELOPMENT

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

NOVEMBER 2021



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DECLARATION

I am Amsalu Tadesse; declare that the thesis here CFSS handed in by me for the qualification of MSc degree at the Addis Ababa University, is my independent work and that I have not get a qualification at another university before in the same work.

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Abstract

Food insecurity is a chronic and big problem in urban area. Ethiopia's government has devised an urban food security strategy, as well as a job creation and food security program. Addis Ababa city is one of the UPSNP beneficiary cities, currently implementing the program by the collaboration of government and World Bank. This research study attempted to investigate urban productive safety net program /UPSNP/ implementation practices and its effect on food security status of poor households in woreda 10, Arada SubCity, Addis Ababa. The study used purposive and simple random sampling techniques and the data was collected using questionnaires, interviews and secondary data. Descriptive statistics were employed to analyze the collected data. Quantitative data was managed using SPSS software in order to describe key findings for the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) and Food Consumption Score (FCS). Measures of central tendency (mean median and mode) and measure of dispersion (variance and standard deviation) was a key descriptive statistic. The finding shows that Arada sub city, woreda 10 urban productive safety net programs has played a major role in ensuring the food security for the beneficiaries of the program. And also, UPSNP is contributing to the development path by transferring cash to beneficiaries to address poverty and by engaging in public works to enhance the living environment of communities. The government of Ethiopia should expand the social protection policy through the involvement of other NGOs. Finally, the UPSNP is more efficient in encountering reducing food insecurity; solve basic social and economic problems furthermore as urban productive safety net programs partially overcome the tutorial, health, and saving problem.

Key words: urban productive safety net program, food insecure households, urban Poverty, targeted beneficiaries, food security status

Abbreviations

AAU	Addis Ababa University
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GRFC	Global Report on Food Crises
IRB	Institutional Review Board
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoUDH	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
NGO	Non-Government Organization
WFP	World Food Program
PIM	Program Implementation Manual
PW	Public Work
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Science
UPSNP	Urban Productive Safety Net Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

According to the World Food Program, Food security exists when all people have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary requirements and food preferences for a healthy and active lifestyle at all times. Food insecurity, on the other hand, refers to a situation in which people do not have enough food to live productive lives (Degefa, 2007). Globally, at least one out of every three children under the age of five is not getting enough nutrition to grow and develop properly. At least 340 Millions of children under the age of five are malnourished due to a lack of micronutrients, with nearly half of them suffering from hidden hunger (UNICEF, 2019). Globally, 49.5 million children under the age of five are wasted, with 16.6 million severely wasted and nearly 149 million stunted, according to the 2019 Joint Malnutrition Estimates report (UNICEF and WHO, 2019).

According to the most recent FAO estimates, 842 million people (12 percent of the world's population) were unable to meet their energy requirements through diet. As a result, one out of every eight people in the world is likely to have experienced chronic hunger or a lack of adequate food to live a full and healthy life. The vast majority of hungry people (827 million) are found in developing countries, where malnutrition is now estimated to have increased by 14.3 percent between 2011 and 2013 (FAO, 2013). Food insecurity and related vulnerability are common in rural Ethiopia, where 79 percent of the population lives (World Bank 2018) and where rain fed farming dominates agricultural production. The level of vulnerability and food insecurity mainly depends on the performance of agriculture (Demeke et al. 2011).

According to MoUDH (2016), food insecurity is a chronic and big problem in urban area. The marketing system for agricultural products is not well developed to promote the growth of industrialization and create employment opportunities. It is improving, but it is still at a lower stage due to slow infrastructure and service expansion. On the other hand, urban centers become the center of modern market exchange, good governance, and technology transfer. To improve the situation in urban areas, the Ethiopian government has devised an urban food security strategy, as well as a job creation and food security program.

According to the situational analysis of the urban food Security Strategy, some of the root causes of food insecurity in urban areas are: unsystematic rural-urban migration (that is, urban-rural migration that is not guided by economic indicators); lack of adequate employment opportunities; lack of integrated social protection for disadvantaged groups; and the underutilized potential of urban areas. Due to drought and natural disasters, urban areas are severely affected by the high price of agricultural production (UFSS 2015).

Ethiopian's government developed the Urban Food Security Strategy in 2015 (UFSS). Following that was a ten-year Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP). It is a five-year phase of the Government program that will target 11 major cities; one of them is Addis Ababa. Food insecure households are engaged for pay in public works such as solid waste and environmental cleaning activities, urban beautification and greenery activities, urban integrated watershed development, urban social infrastructure, and other services to mitigate vulnerability, and this program supports over 4.7 million people living in cities and towns. People living in the cities and towns are supported by this program (UFSS 2015).

According to CSA (2011), Addis Abeba is home to one-fifth of Ethiopia's urban population, and reducing poverty rates in this and other large urban centers is a key priority in Ethiopia's poverty reduction efforts. Addis Ababa city is one of the UPSNP beneficiary cities, currently implementing the program by the collaboration of government and World Bank, which selected or targeted by criteria's of their population size, population density, poverty rate, and others. Among the 448,885 total program beneficiaries in eleven cities; 370,343 (84%) for public work transfer; 70,542 (16%) have been targeted for direct support, 8000 clients with special needs have also planned to be targeted. Among the total targeted beneficiaries, Addis Ababa has been above 70 percent beneficiaries are targeted and benefited. In the first round of implementation 123,180 beneficiaries in 35 woredas, 200,000 beneficiaries within the second round in 55 woredas, a complete of 323,180 beneficiaries in 90 districts are benefited in Addis Ababa city, UPSNP Project Coordination Unit (2011). And now the 92,743 beneficiaries in the third round in 26 woredas, a total of 415,923 beneficiaries in 116 districts are benefited in Addis Ababa city (CSA, 2011).

CSA (2011) also indicates that Addis Ababa poverty status at the sub cities and woredas are; a total of 116 woredas within 11 sub cities in Addis Ababa, which has 21 high, 69 moderate, and 26 low poverty woredas. Of this, the Arada sub city has 10 woredas which 4 are high and

6 are moderate poverty woredas and having a greater number of beneficiaries (24,696) than the others. However, select Arada sub city by the criteria with a high incidence of poverty focus on high medium poor woredas and having a greater number of beneficiaries and woreda 10 one of the high poverty woredas. As a result, the importance of this study is to determine whether Arada sub-city, specifically woreda 10 safety net program beneficiaries or poor of poor households, have improved their food security status in the right way through multidisciplinary activities or whether it is not working as planned and other related issues.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is mentioned as the fast urbanizing Sub-Saharan African country, and it is also predicted to have an increasingly urban population in the future. According to the CIA World Fact book, 2020, the rate of urbanization had increased by 4.63 percent annual rate of change (2015-20) due to high rates of rural-to-urban migration and an increase in the number of urban centers. The urban poverty rate in Addis Ababa is 28.1 percent. One-fifth of Ethiopia's urban population lives in Addis Ababa, and reducing poverty rates in this and other large urban centers is a key priority for addressing poverty reduction in Ethiopia (CSA, 2011).

Addis Ababa city administration sees the urban productive safety net program as one of the strategies for achieving its goal of long-term poverty reduction and addressing the city's food insecurity issues. The FDRE government has designed a program that could improve the conditions of urban centers. More specifically, the recently declared FDRE's Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) document clearly stated that the program's core principles are to focus on people living below the poverty line and to provide livelihood support in order to diversify and improve household-level income in the long run (MoUDH, 2015).

According to the situational analysis of the Urban Food Security Strategy (UFSS), there is unsystematic rural-urban migration, lack of adequate employment opportunities, lack of integrated social protection for disadvantaged groups, an underutilized potential of urban agriculture, lack of a recent market exchange system, lack of efficient service delivery, and lack of contrary to the positive impact and also as a result of the main challenges, limited capacities for ensuring the planned structure and application of technical standards, community-based planning, and data management. Other issues that have a negative impact on the program include dependency syndrome, improper targeting, a lack of institutional

linkage, and a lack of active community participation in decision-making (Gebru et al, 2009).

Urban productive safety net is a recent program and it needs assessment and study to increase the performance or achievement of the program. As this program is not only new for Ethiopia but also for Africa, no analytical research has been done so far. Thus, assess the following crucial issues are the fundamental reasons to conduct the study. That is, assessing the practices and challenges during the implementation of the program, problems that occur during beneficiaries selection (is the selection process is fair and transparent), issues related to grievance handling during selection, implementation of the public work and its drawbacks, and the immediate effect on the living situation like economic and social issues of the beneficiaries. Some of studies did not show the overall implementation of UPSNP program and its effect on food security status of poor households. Thus, this study was investigating urban productive safety net program whether poor households ensure their food security sustainably or it negatively affects like dependency syndrome on poor households. So, that is very important to examine UPSNP implementation practices and its effect on food security status of poor households in Woreda 10, Arada sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General objectives

The general or main objective of this study is to investigate UPSNP implementation practices and its effect on food security status of poor households in woreda 10, Arada sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1.3.2. The Specific Objectives

The specific objective of this thesis is to:

- ✓ Evaluate whether the targeting or selection criteria's and processes of the program beneficiaries are strictly practical or not
- ✓ Compare the socio-economic status of beneficiaries before and after UPSNP engagement
- ✓ Identify the major problems facing in the implementation of the program in the study area
- ✓ Investigate food security status of beneficiaries in the study area

1.4. Research Questions

Based on the specific objectives, the research will try to answer the following questions:

- ✓ How UPSNP beneficiaries targeting process and practices?
- ✓ How is the socio-economic status of beneficiaries?
- ✓ What are the main challenges to implement the UPSNP program?
- ✓ How is UPSNP beneficiaries' food security status after they are joining the program?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The study offers much important information about to investigate UPSNP implementation practices and its effect on food security status of poor households in woreda 10, Arada sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This research was also fill knowledge gap and assist in adding new information on the current information of urban productive safety net program whether urban poor households ensure their food security sustainably or it negatively affects like dependency syndrome on poor households. Finally, the output of this study will also be benefiting policy makers and others as it will provide them empirical and scientific evidences.

This thesis is a useful resource for academic researchers who want to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the program, and for this study/research/ findings will serve as input for the next phase of the program and also that is important for program coordinators and Arada sub-city, woreda 10 food security office staff members, They will be able to better understand how much the program has made a positive and negative impact on beneficiaries.

1.6. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The primary goal of this research is to look into UPSNP implementation practices and their impact on the food security status of poor households in woreda 10, Arada sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. And also the study was focused on poor households supported by UPSNP that only participate in different public works and it was consider both male and female beneficiaries over the age of 18.

The research was encompassing a review of primary data, through observation, interviews, and questioner from each beneficiary. The first limitation concerns because of covid 19

infectious diseases, data collectors and supervisors was not be successful to collect relevant data easily and they did not get the exact number of respondents. The second limitation of this study was time and budget constraint, the sample size is very small so, it appeared problems during statistical tests, to identify significant relationships within data set.

Alternatively, UPSNP is a recently implemented program so that, there was happened absence of appropriate information.

1.7. Ethical Consideration

The study was carried out after it obtains ethical clearance from AAU, institutional review board (IRB) of the Center for Food Security Studies, Addis Ababa University. A food-insecure household provided verbal informed consent, the leader of the group of 30, and the coordinator of UPSNP public workers. A consent form was prepared before conducting the data collection. The researcher and enumerators was promise to keep confidentiality regarding respondents' details. Managers of the UPSNP office provided written consent. The interview was carried out only with the full consent of the person being interviewed. Each respondent was assured that the information he or she provided would be kept private and used only for this research.

1.8. The thesis Organization

This thesis is organized into five chapters. The first chapter of this study provides a general introduction of the thesis, which includes the following sections: background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, and research questions, significance of the study and scope and limitations of the study. The second chapter is titled devoted to a review of related literature in which various concepts pertinent to the study are discussed. The third chapter is concerned with methodological issues, which fall under the purview of the general descriptions of the research area, data sources, and data acquisition techniques, as well as methods of data analysis is discussed. The forth chapter is also devoted to discussion and analysis based on the processed primary and secondary data of the study. And finally the fifth chapter is dedicated to conclusion and recommendation based on the findings/results of the study.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEWS

2.1. Over View of Food Security in the Global World

According to latest FAO estimates, in 2017, around 10 percent of the world population was exposed to severe food insecurity like about 770 million people. At the regional level, values range from 1.4 percent in Northern America and Europe to almost 30 percent in Africa. In the case of the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU), severe food insecurity is on the rise globally, driven by trends observed in Africa and Latin America. Data from the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) show that the prevalence of severe food insecurity is slightly higher among women in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, with the largest differences found in Latin America (FAO, 2017).

More than 113 million people in 53 countries experienced acute hunger in 2018, according to the Food Security Information Network (FSIN), necessitating immediate food, nutrition, and livelihood assistance (FSIN, 2019). After 2010 the speed of undernourishment remained flat then rose possibly up to 22.7 percent in 2016, while the quantity of undernourished may have reached 224 million, most recently Ethiopia is Africa's second most populous country, with a population of 94.3 million people in 2013.

According to the Africa Food Security and Hunger/ Undernourishment Multiple Indicator Scorecard, Ethiopia has the highest number of people in the state of undernourishment/ hunger, with 32.1 million people. This places it as the fourth African country with the highest proportion of undernourished/hungry people (37.1%). The livelihoods of rural Ethiopians are climate-sensitive. Food insecurity patterns are seasonal and linked to rainfall patterns, with hunger trends decreasing significantly following rainy seasons. Climate-related shocks reduce productivity, stymie economic progress, and exacerbate existing social and economic issues (Mohamed, 2017).

Ethiopia's food insecurity situation is inextricably linked to severe, recurring food shortages and famine, both of which are linked to recurring drought. Droughts and other related disasters (such as crop failure, water scarcity, and livestock disease, land degradation, limited household assets, and low income) are significant triggers, as are other factors that increase vulnerability to food security and undermine livelihoods. According to the World Food Program, the long-term effects of chronic malnutrition cost Ethiopia approximately 16.5 percent of its GDP each year. In 2014, 2.7 million people would require emergency food

assistance, and 238,761 children would require treatment for severe acute malnutrition. Estimated number of food insecure people was 4.5 million August, 2015 (Mohamed, 2017).

2.2. Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP)

2.2.1. Development of UPSNP in Ethiopia

Safety net program is intended to provide people who are vulnerable to poverty, living in poverty, or experiencing food insecurity and other forms of deprivation with predictable and dependable assistance in the form of food, cash, or vouchers (WFP, 2017). In order to alleviate food insecurity, the Ethiopian government has expanded the Productive Safety Net Program to urban areas since 2015. Within the framework of the National Social Protection Policy, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing has developed an Urban Food Security and Job Creation Strategy (MoUDH, 2016). The Urban PSNP (UPSNP) aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability among urban poor living below the poverty line over a ten-year period divided into five-year phases, according to MOUDH (2016). The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is assisting with the project's pilot implementation in 11 cities, including the regional capitals (Adama, Assayita, Asosa, Dessie, Gambella, Hawassa, Harari, Jijiga, and Mekele) and administrative cities (Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa). Addis Abeba will receive one-third of the beneficiaries due to its large population and relatively high poverty rate. UPSNP provides income support and increases beneficiaries' employability through a three-phase integrated model or pathway.

According to the MoUDH, beneficiaries receive conditional transfers followed by life skills training and guidance on employment pathways (self-employment and wage employment) during the first phase (2016). Will they continue to receive conditional transfers, training, and job creating services in the second phase to help them find work? However, in the third phase, they will have the option of continuing to receive a limited number of conditional transfers to supplement income derived from employment secured through program support or other means. As a result, recipients of public work will be able to finish the program in three years or less. Safety Net Support, Livelihood Services, and Institutional Strengthening Project Management and Coordination are the three components of UPSNP.

a) Assistance with the Safety Net; It is a component of the safety net that provides both conditional and unconditional transfers. The two types of unconditional transfers are

permanent unconditional transfers and temporary unconditional transfers. The permanent unconditional transfer is intended for those who are unable to work for a variety of reasons. Those who are eligible for permanent unconditional transfers due to their age (over 65 years only) or a disability or chronic illness that prevents them from performing a transfer responsibility MoUDH (2016). The temporary unconditional transfer is for those who are unable to work due to pregnancy, lactation (having a toddler under the age of one year), injury, or illness. According to the PIM (2016), households will verify pregnancy or other temporary factors that prevent them from participating in publicly funded work. Those who are physically capable of performing work are given a conditional transfer. As a result of their participation in public works projects, these clients receive cash transfers. This group accounts for roughly 84% of total program beneficiaries (MOUDH, 2016).

b) Assistance with Livelihood Beneficiaries; who want to strengthen their work will receive livelihood support, allowing them to graduate from the program and promote moving out of poverty, according to MOUDH (2016).

c) Institutional Strengthening and Program Administration; this component will aid in the development and strengthening of project systems for targeting, evaluating, and monitoring, as well as management information systems, payments, and citizen engagement, which will include social accountability and grievance redress mechanisms. It will also fund capacity building (human resources, training, administrative, and physical capacity) and program management strengthening (MOUDH, 2016).

2.2.2. Beneficiaries of the Program

The UPSNP targeted the poorest members of society who live below the poverty line. Including (Poorest of the poor) households with incomes that fall below the poverty line, Street dwellers, Beggars, Prostitutes, Unemployed section of the society, People with disabilities, People suffering from mental disorder, Drug addicted, the elderly and Young children with no support. Specific Targeting Criteria; this section indicates the criteria that are to be used by the Community Based Targeting process to help identify eligible candidates for the UPSNP program.

The effectiveness of the Community Based Targeting (CBT) process will be based on this assessment. In general, UPSNP beneficiaries will be selected based on the following basic

criteria: such as, Households with incomes that fall below the poverty line, and categorized as poorest of the poor (relative to others), Permanently resided in UPSNP ketena /village at least for the last 6 months and proved by the community development committee and eligibility confirmed by the community/village council/KTC and Households that are not benefiting from other long term and predictable governmental and nongovernmental relief and rehabilitation programs.

2.2.3. Program Exit/Graduation

Each beneficiary will be required to remain in the program for a minimum of three years. When a beneficiary voluntarily withdraws from the program, this is referred to as self-graduation. This could happen if beneficiaries decide that their time and labor are better spent on non-program income generation activities rather than public works activities. Self-graduation, on the other hand, must be done entirely on one's own volition and without undue influence from program officials at any level. To predict the likely graduation rate, a Graduation Prediction System should be designed to support the assessment of likely graduation rates. Savings are being encouraged in order to facilitate the transition mechanism to self-employment within the livelihood activities. The program provides beneficiaries with more intensive income support by giving them access to more structured days during the primary year and then gradually allowing them to have longer for livelihood support.

2.3. Empirical Literature and the Gap

2.3.1. Impacts of PSNP

According to Gilligan D, Hoddinott, Kumar, and Taffesse (2009b), the PSNP was still making an impression. Notably, the findings indicated that, throughout this volatile period, no beneficiary households experienced a decrease in food security (as measured by a drop in the number of months during which the families declared they would have no problem meeting their household's needs), whereas beneficiary households' food security situation remained stable. It was also discovered that the livestock holdings of both non-beneficiary and beneficiary households increased between 2006 and 2007, but no beneficiary households experienced a decrease in their holdings in 2008, while the number of livestock within beneficiary households remained constant. The vast majority of beneficiaries (86 percent) stated that the new skills were obtained as a result of the PSNP, and 55 percent stated that the

new assets were obtained as a result of this program (Devereux, Sabates Wheeler, Tefera, & Taye, 2006).

Beneficiary households experienced a slow but steady increase in asset accumulation from 2004 to 2010, and there has been a decrease in distressed asset sales among these households (Berhane, et al., 2011). Gilligan et al. (2008) was discovered that while the PSNP and other food security programs increased food security, they also reduced growth rates in livestock holdings. However, they only took into account the quality net effect from the beginning of the number considered in their survey to the tip. While this may be valuable information, it doesn't say anything about how successful the security net is in protecting assets in times of temporary income shocks, although this is often one among the foremost goals of the program.

2.3.2. Challenges of UPSNP implementation

According to Berhane et al., (2013), one of the core principles of the PSNP is fair and transparent beneficiary selection. All candidates of the communities, current clients, and graduates voiced concern regarding the dearth of transparency and clarity about client selection and graduation. This concern is common throughout Ethiopia for both clients and community-based governmental workers, particularly why and the way graduation occurs. A national evaluation of the PSNP indicates that the experiences in these communities are common which the appeals mechanisms are generally ineffective. A government-funded audit of the appeals mechanism in 2014 suggested that Appeals Committees exist but do not function well. The cited reasons include partial participation of members, limited capacity, no standardized appeal process or management system, lack of monitoring and follow-up, no schedule for meetings, overlapping responsibilities of members, lack of record-keeping, on-the-spot solutions of appeals, lack of posting appeal results and clients causing early graduation without accumulating required asset (Ministry of Agriculture, 2014b, p. vii). Berhane et al., (2013), suggested that these are systematic traits, not regionally specific concerns. Because it relates to govern mentality, the act of governing, and shaping citizens, the divergences between plan and practice are consistent.

Fekadu (2009) stated that PSNP implementation faces many challenges that relate to targeting a high inclusion ratio of non-poor households participating within the program at the expense of chronic food insecure households which the method is froth with corruption and nepotism

as is highlighted in nonparticipant group discussions; associated with financial resource transfers lack of budgetary provisions for transport and equipment so on smooth the program implementation process; community participation the program sensitization and regular project review meetings not been applied with beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, and other stakeholders at which among other issues, awareness of the importance of maintenance of community assets is imparted to the community; institutional arrangements lack the performance of both the kebele cabinets and woreda staff in implementing the PSNP.

Several empirical studies are conducted to appear at the effect of social protection programs, like PSNP, on various households' welfare outcomes. Evidence from Alderman and Yemtsov (2012) shows that 62% of the households that participated within the PSNP avoided selling assets in states of food shortages, and 36% avoided using savings to buy food. Additionally, they found that 23% of participants acquired new household assets, 46% used healthcare more, and 39% sent more children to high school while 50% kept them at college longer. One in every of the core principles of the protection Net could also be a good and transparent client selection. Altogether of the communities, current clients and graduates voiced concern regarding the dearth of transparency and clarity about client selection and graduation. This concern is common throughout Ethiopia for both clients and community-based governmental workers, particularly why and therefore the way graduation occurs (Berhane et al., 2013).

According to Gilligan et al. (2009), the beneficiary households that received a minimum of half the intended transfers experienced a serious improvement in food security. Significantly, for those households who participated in both the PSNP and OFSP, the result indicated a significant effect on food intake and no evidence of prevention effects in terms of labor supply or private transfers, slower asset growth, than for non-participants. However, Gilligan et al. (2009) used recall data to fill the gap of lack of pre-intervention data. This recall data was collected from identical respondents by employing retrospective questions on demographic characteristics, prior experiences with emergency assistance, assets, and selected food security outcomes just like the scale of the food gap. However, respondent recall is often inaccurate since it's hard to remember all past events correctly, resulting in over or under-reporting of past events that lead to recall bias (Sudman & Bradburn, 1973).

Berhane et al. (2011) estimated the impact of Ethiopia's PSNP and other related transfers (OFSP/HABP) on food security using panel data of the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency (CSA), called the Ethiopian Food Security Surveys, collected in 2006, 2008 and 2010 from

woredas across the four major regions of Ethiopia, namely Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, and SNNP. The results of Berhane et al. show that the food security of beneficiaries of both PSNP and thus the OFSP significantly increased. They also found that the joint effect of PSNP and OFSP on livestock holdings is statistically significant and larger than the effect of PSNP alone. Similarly, using the identical data and estimation approach employed in Berhane et al. (2011), Hoddinott et al. (2012) evaluated the impact of Ethiopia's PSNP and other related transfers (OFSP/HABP) on agricultural productivity.

According to the findings of Hoddinott et al. (2012), access to both the PSNP and OFSP programs resulted in significant improvements in fertilizer utilization and increased agricultural investments, which are likely to boost agricultural productivity among households receiving both programs. Additionally, households receiving OFSP transfers that also participated within the PSNP for an extended period had significantly higher yields than OFSP beneficiaries with low levels of PSNP participation. However, since transfers were delayed during the primary year of implementation of the PSNP (Gilligan et al., 2009).

Additionally, Woldehanna (2009) estimated the challenge of UPSNP on child welfare by using the Young Lives child-level panel data set and a propensity score matching model. The estimated results show that the public work component of the UPSNP increases child work for pay; reduces children's time spent on child care, household chores, and total hours spent on every kind of labor combined; and increases girls spending on studying.

2.4. Conceptual Framework

This framework is summarized as a flowchart diagram, which shows relationships between theories, concepts, and variables of the study. The following diagram will show briefly the overall causes and effect of food security.

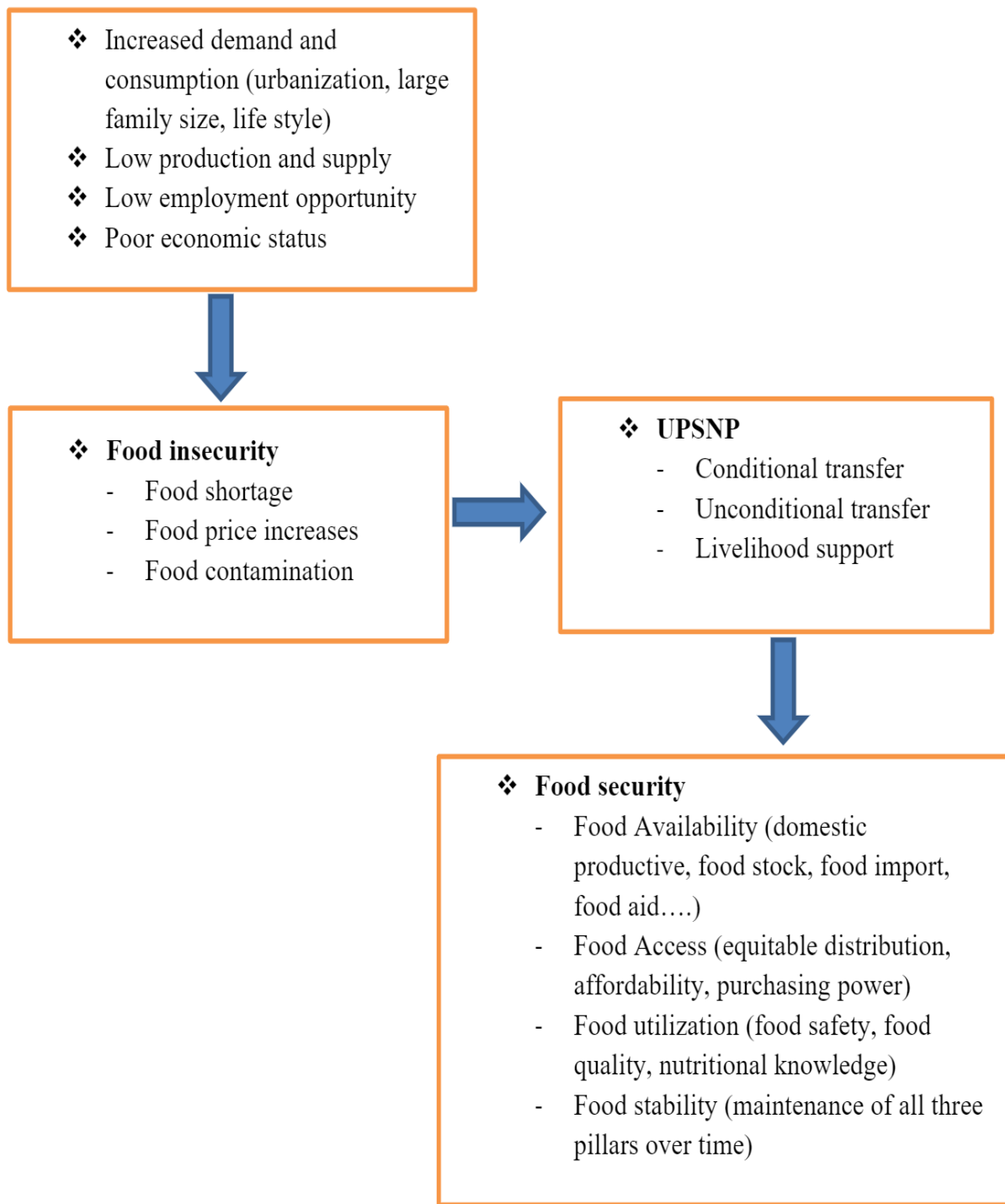


Figure 2.1. Partially adopted from FAO

Figure 2.1 gives the conceptual framework of a thesis. It shows that the food insecurity causes are increased demand and consumption of food which means when expand of urbanization and when there is large family size, if there is low food production and supply (food shortage), low employment opportunity and if there is poor economic status and the others are factors contribute to food insecurity. One way to solve the problem of food

insecurity is urban productive safety net program. This program basically support and focuses on the poorest sections of the community and also it has basic criteria's that can be identifies targeted beneficiaries to support for three years. UPSNP is built on three pillars such as safety net support, livelihood services, and institutional strengthening project management and coordination. Targeted beneficiaries doing so many activities during safety net support phase, this phase provides both conditional and unconditional transfers. The two types of unconditional transfers are permanent unconditional transfers and temporary unconditional transfers. The permanent unconditional transfer is intended for those who are unable to work for a variety of reasons. Those who are eligible for permanent unconditional transfers due to their age (over 65 years only) or a disability or chronic illness that prevents them from performing a transfer responsibility MoUDH (2016). The temporary unconditional transfer is for those who are unable to work due to pregnancy, lactation (having a toddler under the age of one year), injury, or illness. According to the PIM (2016), households will verify pregnancy or other temporary factors that prevent them from participating in publicly funded work. Those who are physically capable of performing work are given a conditional transfer. As a result of their participation in public works projects, these clients receive cash transfers. This group accounts for roughly 84% of total program beneficiaries (MOUDH, 2016).

As a result, beneficiaries of the urban productive safety net program will graduate from the program by participating in various activities for three consecutive years and receiving life enhancing (improving) trainings. After graduation the beneficiaries can become food self-sufficient, reduce vulnerability, and build livelihood. Then finally food security can be ensured in a sustainable way.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the Study Area

Addis Ababa city has a population of over 3 million, which is 25% of the country's urban population (World Bank Group, 2015). Addis Ababa is located at a height of 2,200 meters, located at a GPS coordinates of 9°1'48"N 38°44'24"E (MoH, 2019). Addis Ababa has a subtropical highland climate and with precipitation varying considerably by the month. The city has a complex mix of alpine climate zones, with temperature differences of up to 10°C (18°F), depending on elevation and prevailing wind patterns. The city is divided into eleven sub-cities. Arada is one of the city administration's 11 sub-cities. It covers an area of 950 hectares. The total population size is more than 212,000 and the average density is 223 people/hectares. It situated in the central part of Addis Ababa, bounded from the south by Kirkos and Lideta, from the west by Addis Ketema, from the east by Yeka, and from the north by Gulele sub-cities. This sub city divided into 10 weredas, 31 sub weredas, 100 sefers, and 316 blocks. The population of the Arada sub-city is 211,501 of which 112,336 female and 99,165 male; the population of woreda 10 is 13,521 of which 7184 female and 6337 male with 3427 total household size (CSA, 2015). The study area, woreda 10, is located towards the center of the sub-city (Atlas 2006/2014).

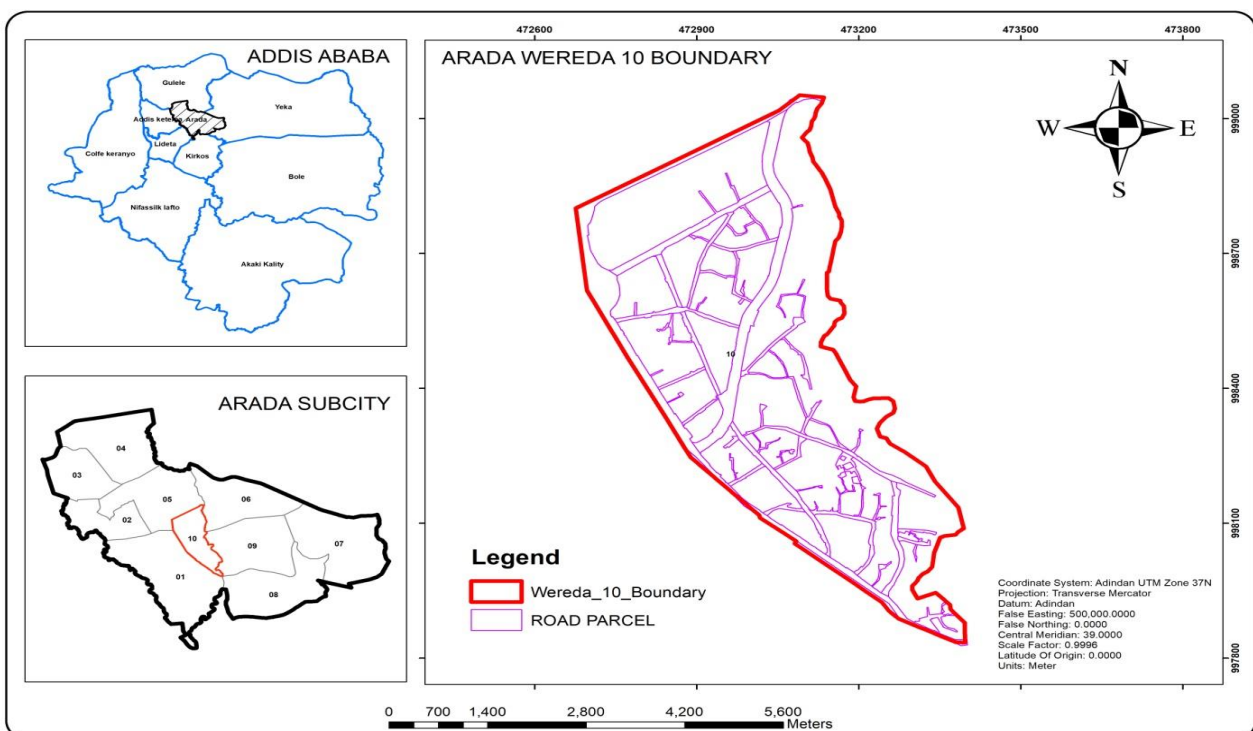


Figure 3.1. Source: Arada sub-city Administration office 2013; Ethio-GIS 2015

3.2. Research Design and Approaches

The study was used a descriptive research design. The primary goal of a descriptive research design is to accurately describe the characteristics of a specific group (Inaam, 2016), in this case, the UPSNP implementation practices and their impact on the food security status of poor households. This study gathered both qualitative and quantitative data.

3.3. Data types and sources

Primary data from questionnaire, interview and observation on the other hand, secondary data from urban productive safety net program studies, E-books and internet websites was collected.

3.4. Sampling Techniques

According to the program implementation manual 2016, UPSNP will be targeted at urban areas, only in selected cities and towns in Ethiopia. Cities and towns are selected based on their high prevalence of poverty and regional representation. Within each city/town, poverty classifications are made for woredas with low poverty level (less than 20 %), moderate poverty level (between 20-40%), and high poverty level (40% poverty and above). The study focuses on beneficiaries of the Addis Ababa city administration's urban productive safety net program. The population was selected by using purposive sampling technique and simple random sampling technique was employed to select sample from study area and population. Arada sub-city is purposely selected based on the poverty rate of the sub-cities and it has 10 woredas which 4 are high and 6 are moderate poverty woredas and having a greater number of beneficiaries (24,696) than the others. However, from the Arada sub-city, woreda 10 is selected through simple random sampling which is one of the high poverty woreda. The study used both probability (simple random sampling techniques) and non-probability (purposive sampling techniques) sampling technique. From probability sampling technique, simple random sampling was used to select public work beneficiaries of the UPSNP.

In Arada sub-city woreda 10, a total number of 739 household public workers are participating in the urban productive safety net program. Yamane developed a formula to determine the required sample size for this study. Beneficiary households were then chosen at random from each targeted Ketenas. Thus, 259 households both male and female and over the age of 18, were chosen for the survey using systematic random sampling techniques. The

sample population consists of randomly chosen households and the sample size was calculated based on Yamane (1967) at a 95% confidence level.

The sample size for this study was calculated using a population proportion formula. Because we are working with a finite population, and if the population size is known, and the original sample collected is greater than 5% of the population size, the corrected sample size is calculated using the Yamane formula.

This formula was used to calculate the sample size:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$\text{Sample size} = \frac{739}{1 + 739 (0.05)^2} = 259$$

Where, n represent the sample size,

N represent the population size, and

e represent the level of precision.

3.5. Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data sources were used in the study. Primary data was collected through observation, interviews, and questioner from each beneficiary. The vast majority of the questions start with a series of closed-ended questions, with boxes to tick or scales to rank, and including few open-ended questions for a more detailed response. Secondary data collecting from various UPSNP studies, E-books, and internet websites. During data collection, the questioners are translated from English into Amharic for easy communication with the respondent. UPSNP beneficiaries categorized by 1 to 30 groups and 1 to 5 networks in order to lead the beneficiaries in the right way. So, 1 to 30 group leaders was selected randomly for this study as a data collector and supervisors. And also, two days of training was given to both data collectors and supervisors. The data collection sites were reached by the supervisor and researcher. Data collection instruments that were applied to capture required data for the thesis are described as follows.

Questionnaire: Structured and semi-structured questionnaires are used to collect qualitative and quantitative data. A structured questionnaire is a closed-ended type of questioner in

which respondents can only choose an answer from the alternatives provided by the interviewer, whereas a semi-structured questionnaire allows the interviewee to add his/her opinion on some interesting questions (there are open ended questions). Structured questionnaires were used to collect information on 243 beneficiaries from the Wereda 10. The purpose of qualitative data is to identify the major problems encountered in the implementation of UPSNP, as well as to investigate the saving culture and food security status of program beneficiaries.

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

Checklist of observations: observations were made during quantitative data collection and field visits to the public work area to examine the implementation of UPSNP activities that were visited in order to collect data on the ground (both informal discussion and photographs was obtained).

3.6. Techniques of Data Analysis

Data were analyzed by using a questionnaire decoded into a software application of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) of version 25 for carrying out detailed summaries to make it ready for results, discussion, analysis, and interpretation. Descriptive analysis was used for describing the data by using word descriptions, tables, percentages, graphs, and diagrams as appropriate.

The recent version of Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) is one of the most crucial techniques used in the investigation of the UPSNP beneficiaries' food security status in this study area. It was a key technique for the investigation of the access component of food security in particular. HFIAS is one of the most up-to-date, relatively simple to run and methodologically rigorous (Swindale and Bilinsky, 2006) measure of food insecurity. In this study, HFIAS technique was employed to classify the households into food secure and food insecure groups. Moreover, it was used to assess the Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP) and then to classify the food insecure ones further into mildly, moderately and severely food insecure households. According to Jennifer et al. (2007), the food insecurity access scale (HFIAS) indicator provides information on food insecurity

(access) at the household level (survey instrument to assess whether households have experienced problems with accessing food during the last 30 days).

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is an index created in 1996 by the World Food Program (WFP). The FCS collects data from households on the variety and frequency of food groups consumed in the previous seven days, which is then weighted based on the relative nutritional value of the food groups consumed. Food groups with higher nutritional density, such as animal products, are given more weight than those with lower nutritional density, such as tubers. Based on this score, a household's food consumption is frequently classified into one of three categories: poor, borderline, or acceptable. The food consumption score could be used as a proxy for caloric availability in the household. Once the food consumption score (FCS) is calculated, the thresholds for the food consumption groups should be determined based on the frequency of the scores and the knowledge of the consumption behavior in that study area.

The typical thresholds are:

No	FCS	Profiles
1	0-21	Poor
2	21.5-35	Borderline
3	> 35	Acceptable

Table 3.1 Thresholds of food consumption score

Based on household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS) was measured the food security (access) status of households in the study area and also based on food consumption score (FCS) was measured a proxy indicator of household caloric availability.

3.7. Description of study variables

The dependent variable was Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) status of the households, which was categorized as food secure (No), mildly food insecure (Rarely), moderately food insecure (Sometimes), and severely food insecure (Often) and also food consumption score (FCS), which was categorized as acceptable consumption, borderline consumption and poor consumption. On the other hand, independent variables that used in this study are, sex, income, age, marital status, health status, and education level.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter was concerned with the analysis, presentation, and interpretation of information gathered from the beneficiary of the urban productive safety net program, public officials of food security and productive safety net office of Arada sub-city in woreda 10. In relation to the total number of households or respondents, 259 questionnaires (sample size) are distributed to the beneficiary but 243 questionnaires were collected or returned back to the researchers and the remaining was uncollectable due to different reasons.

4.1. Demographic Profile of the Respondent

Observing the demographic trend or characteristics of the sample population before starting the data analysis is useful to make the analysis more meaningful for the reader. This part of the questionnaire requested limited amount of information related to personal and demographic status of respondents. The purpose of demographic analysis in this research is to describe the characteristics of the sample such as proportion of male and female in the study area, categorizing of respondents in the marital status group, household size who have embraced by the program, to get more understanding about the academic qualification of respondents. Accordingly, these variables are summarized and described in tables shown below.

Table 4.1. Demographic Profile of the Respondent

Items	Description	Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	76	31.3
	Female	167	68.7
	Total	243	100.0
Age of the Respondents	18 - 28 Years	32	13.2
	29 - 45 Years	187	77.0
	45 - 60 Years	24	9.9
	Total	243	100.0
Marital status	Single	30	12.3

	Married	117	48.1
	Divorced	41	16.9
	Widowed	55	22.6
	Total	243	100.0
Household size	1 – 4	149	61.3
	5 – 6	87	35.8
	Above 6	7	2.9
	Total	243	100.0
Educational status	Can't Read & Write	61	25.1
	Read & Write	75	30.9
	Completed primary School	74	30.5
	Complete High School	31	12.8
	Diploma And above	2	.8
	Total	243	100.0

Source: Own survey result, 2021

4.1.1. Sex

The total number of survey respondents was 243 among 259 sample size, of which 31.3 % were men and only 68.7 % women. This division corresponds more or less to the real situation of sex distribution of safety net actors of the program at the research site. Several studies have found that female-headed households are more vulnerable to food insecurity than male-headed households. Therefore in this study it is anticipated that there is an increased likelihood that male-headed households are likely to have food security and less vulnerable by severe food insecurity than their female counterparts.

4.1.2. Age

The respondents' age distribution also corresponds between the age groups. All respondents were over 18 years old which include the early working age of the country and the majority are between 29-45 years old which accounts 187 or 77.0%, the rest of the age group 18-28 and 45-60 years old accounts 56 or 23.0%. In this case, the majority of the age group is 29-45 years which categorized is under the prime working age (25- 54).

4.1.3. Marital status

The marital status of the respondent is single 30, married 117, divorced 41 and widowed 55 which represent 12.3%, 48.1%, 16.9% and 22.6% respectively. The Ethiopian constitution explicitly states that the minimum legal age for Marriage is at the age of 18 for both boys and girls. However, lack of education and economic opportunities influence to get marriage. This is supported by the results of this study in which most of the respondent of the program are below primary school.

4.1.4. Household size

As of the table 4.1 results shows the respondents' household sizes indicate that more than 149 are grouped in to 1-4 house size group while the rest 5-6 and above 6 are account 87 and 7 respectively. This represents 61.3, 35.8 and 2.9 percent of the respondents. It is argued that the larger the household size, the higher the anticipation of more food consumption in a household. In the study, it is expected that households with economically active and employed members are more food secure than household with members who are unemployed. The sizes of respondents' households indicate that, the household size will have a positive or negative effect on food attainment. This can be seen by occupation of the household in which majorities of the respondents which represent 168 or 69.1 are earn income by private work engagement and as the same time they are living in kebele rent house which account 195 or 80.2 percent of the respondents.

4.1.5. Educational back ground

Table 4.1 above indicates that, the majority of the respondent's educational back ground which accounts 61 or 25.1 percent cannot read & write followed by read & write 75 or 30.9 percent, completed primary school 74 or 30.5%, complete high school 31 or 12.8 percent and diploma and above 2 or 0.8 percent respectively. This is simply because most of the respondents actors who involved in program are not educated but they simply perform their work for generating income for themselves.

4.2. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF URBAN PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM /UPSNP/ IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES AND ITS EFFECT ON FOOD SECURITY STATUS OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS

4.2.1. The targeting or selection criteria's and processes of the program beneficiaries

According to Amelework (2014) Likert Rate Scale (LRS) mostly consists of two parts, namely the item part and evaluative part (categorical responses). Likewise, in this study variables that could measure the attitudes of beneficiaries were prepared having five points of Likert Rate Scale (LRS). Such scales were from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). Thus, the formula to calculate the mean score of responses is presented as:

$$LRSy = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N X_j}{N}$$

Where, LRSY= Likert rating scale for household Y

X_j= 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 variables that indicate attitude

N=number of indicator variables

Then, the mean can be calculated as:

$$M = \frac{1+2+3+4+5}{5} = 3$$

Therefore, using 0.50 interval scale, the upper limit was determined as 3.00+0.50=3.50 while the lower limit was from 3.00-0.50=2.50. Based on this, mean score 3.50 is taken as high satisfaction or positive attitude. However, it does not mean that both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed separately. Instead, both data were organized and analyzed jointly in order to reach at a meaningful conclusion about the problem.

Table 4.2 Evaluate whether the targeting or selection criteria's and processes of the program beneficiaries are strictly practical or not

Items	Description	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
beneficiaries selection process is transparent and fair	Strongly Disagree	0	0	4.01
	Disagree	2	.8	
	Neutral	2	.8	
	Agree	231	95.1	
	Strongly agree	8	3.3	
	Total	243	100.0	

The level of understanding of the targeting criteria and procedures are better	strongly disagree	2	.8	3.98
	Disagree	0	0	
	Neutral	7	2.9	
	Agree	227	93.4	
	Strongly agree	7	2.9	
	Total	243	100.0	
The composition of Ketena Targeting Committee (KTC) is appropriate	Strongly Disagree	0	0	3.93
	Disagree	8	3.3	
	Neutral	6	2.5	
	Agree	224	92.2	
	Strongly agree	5	2.1	
	Total	243	100.0	
enough awareness about the grievance handling process	Strongly Disagree	3	1.2	3.49
	Disagree	40	16.5	
	Neutral	37	15.2	
	Agree	161	66.3	
	Strongly agree	2	.8	
	Total	243	100.0	
appeal committees working properly and fairly	Strongly Disagree	9	3.7	3.40
	Disagree	37	15.2	
	Neutral	44	18.1	
	Agree	153	63.0	
	Strongly agree	0	0	
	Total	243	100.0	

Source: Owen survey 2021

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

The UPSNP is a geographically limited program because it only operates in a few Ethiopian cities and towns. And also The World Bank claims that report of 2015, a poor is the person

that their income is from the cut-off point, which set at 1.90 USD by World Bank in October 2015, considered as being poor.

Information was collected by surveying each individual household member in woreda 10 Arada Sub-City, Addis Ababa, plus the household head as a whole (usually the head) to collect information on components of evaluate whether the targeting or selection criteria's and processes of the program beneficiaries are strictly practical or not in woreda 10, Arada sub city, Addis Ababa, According to literature review of this study the social protection agenda was evolved since new millennium, however Ethiopia was implementing in 2005. One aspect of social protection is the safety net program. The safety net program was designed to support the vulnerable people support through food, cash, or vouchers in Ethiopia in general particularly in woreda 10, Arada Sub city, Addis Ababa. Therefore, evaluate whether the targeting or selection criteria's and processes of the program beneficiaries are strictly practical or not through its components using likert scale measurement technique help to see whether the participants are benefited or not by the program.

This section presents major findings regarding the attitude of beneficiary households towards UPSNP and targeting or selection criteria's and its implementations.

As shown in table 4.2, respondents were asked five (5) attitude questions about UPSNP targeting or selection criteria's. Thus, in line with the UPSNP beneficiary selection process, the finding indicates that the mean score of all responses is 4.01. Obviously, it shows that greater number of respondents do have positive attitude and they confirmed that UPSNP beneficiaries are targeted or selected fairly and transparently.

Similarly, for the second item (the level of understanding about targeting criteria's and procedures) 0.8% of respondents replied strongly disagree and none of respondents replied disagree. 96.3% of respondents have both agreed and strongly agree. The rest 2.9% were neutral. However, the mean score of this item is 3.98 that are greater than 3.50. So, based on likert rate scale, the majority of respondents are being highly satisfied or they were understood the UPSNP targeting criteria's and procedures.

Furthermore, respondents were also assessed their attitudes towards the composition of ketene targeting committee (KTC) and the mean score is 3.93, greater than 3.50, this in turn, reveals that respondents have highly recognized the composition of ketene targeting

committees are organized and selected by the community based on the rules and criteria's of UPSNP guideline.

In addition, in terms of enough awareness about the grievance handling process, the mean score is 3.49 which notify that many households' beneficiaries have enough awareness about the grievance handling process.

Moreover, regarding the working activities of appeal committees the majority of respondents (63%) asserted that appeal committees were worked properly and fairly and (18.1%) respondents who chose none of the two alternatives disagree and agree. But, lesser number of household (18.9%) believed that UPSNP appeal committees were not working properly and fairly. The mean score of 3.4 which notify that many respondents recognized the UPSNP appeal committees were worked properly and fairly. According to the PIM (2016) individuals, households and groups have the right to appeal against targeting decisions. The woreda/kebele Council is responsible for overseeing the establishment of appeals committees. In most cases woreda/ kebele appeals committees is responsible to resolve complains and alleviate the beneficiaries concerns ,the woreda/Kebele appeals committee submits a complete listing of grievance cases, grievance solutions and unresolved grievances to the woreda/Kebele Council. The Council should verify the solutions and discuss in any unresolved complaints with the woreda/Kebele appeals committees.

Federal Food security and productive safety net Agency guideline issued that details the criteria which prioritizes which area should be benefited from the program. Priority was given to areas with a high level of poverty is exhibited by characteristics such as woredas/kebeles, in which a large majority of individuals live in poverty, a high rate of unemployment, and a neighborhood with very few social amenities. Beneficiaries, on the other hand, were targeted at the household level by local community groups known as Ketena Targeting Committees (KTC), which were trained before the selection process began. The numbers of committee member ranges from 7 to 11 for the purpose of making a decision of which 3-4 members will be women. There are criteria developed for selecting households to become UPSNP beneficiaries. One criterion is ownership of assets and the other is the condition of family members such as the elderly, and disabled members of the community. Ketena targeting committees will make it public after the recruitment.

4.2.2. socio-economic status of beneficiaries before and after UPSNP engagement

Table 4.3 Compare the socio-economic status of beneficiaries before and after UPSNP engagement

Items	Description	Frequency	Percentage
How long have you been a beneficiary of UPSNP?	One year	0	0
	Two Years	8	3.3
	Three Years	235	96.7
	Total	243	100.0
What benefits do you get from UPSNP?	Food	0	0
	Cash	243	100
	Supplementary food	0	0
	Total	243	100.0
How many UPSNP beneficiaries are there in the HH?	One	21	8.6
	Two	87	35.8
	Three	45	18.5
	Four	90	37.0
	Total	243	100.0
What was your average income before joining UPSNP?	Up to 300 birr	92	37.9
	300-600 birr	95	39.1
	600-1000 birr	35	14.4
	1000-1500 birr	21	8.6
	Total	243	100.0
What is your average income after joining UPSNP?	400-1000 birr	122	50.2
	1000-2000 birr	100	41.2
	2000-3000 birr	19	7.8
	3000-4000 birr	2	.8
	Total	243	100.0
Is there variation of income after joining UPSNP?	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	4	1.6
	Neutral	2	.8
	Agree	212	87.2
	Strongly agree	25	10.3
	Total	243	100.0
Is monthly income obtained from UPSNP enough to fulfill household's need?	Fair but not Sufficient	180	74.1
	Not Sufficient at all	61	25.1
	Yes	2	.8
	Total	243	100.0
As UPSNP beneficiary, do you	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Disagree	4	1.6
	Neutral	2	.8

think skills training and education given by the government are improving your life?	Agree	205	84.4
	Strongly agree	32	13.2
	Total	243	100.0
What kinds of education and skills trainings have you received from UPSNP so far?	Business planning	77	31.7
	Life skill training	96	39.5
	Technical skill	68	28.0
	Other, specify	2	.8
	Total	243	100.0
Do you think UPSNP improve your family saving culture?	strongly disagree	2	.8
	Disagree	4	1.6
	Neutral	2	.8
	Agree	182	74.9
	Strongly agree	53	21.8
	Total	243	100.0

Source: Own survey 2021

According to the study, 3.3% of those who attended or benefited by UPSNP for 2 years and the rest were 96.7% for 3 years. UPSNP provides financial support to program beneficiaries in the same manner this program has enabled them to improve their knowledge by providing various lessons like life skill training, business planning training, and technique training.

The table showed that, 31.7% of beneficiaries received business plan training, 39.5% of beneficiaries received life skills training and also the rest were 0.8% took other types of training.

The above table shows; the household income was categorized into four income groups. the average income of UPSNP beneficiaries before joining the program, 37.9% of up to 300 birr, 39.1% of 300-600 birr, 14.4% of 600-1000 birr and 8.6% of 1000-1500 birr.

On the other hand, the average income of UPSNP beneficiaries after joining program; 50.2% of 400-1000 birr, 41.2% of 1000-2000 birr, 7.8% of 2000-3000 birr and 0.8% of 3000-4000 birr. The table shows that UPSNP program beneficiaries had income variation before and after joining the program. Due to this reason, majority of respondents said that, their monthly income obtained from UPSNP was not enough to fulfill their household needs which means not sufficient at all in the current economic situation. Although program beneficiary's financial support may not be sufficient but on the other side, based on UPSNP rules they must be save 20% so, it has improved their saving culture.

The results of Key informant interviews indicated that the cash transfer became an additional source of income in addition to the temporary employment they had been doing. They were unable to obtain credit from neighbors prior to joining the project because they were unsure of their ability to repay. The project has helped them transition from begging to working for themselves. On the other hand, they claimed that the cash transfer was insufficient in comparison to one's current standard of living. Furthermore, the working day varies from year to year, reducing the beneficiary's monthly income. It had become difficult for them to spend it on their basic necessities (food, cloth, medication).

4.2.3. Practice of UPSNP in the study area

Food insecurity in Ethiopia is frequently understood in the context of recurring food shortages and starvations, and traditional food-based intervention strategies have long dominated responses to food insecurity. According to Kebede (2006), Many households that obtain food aid or work on construction projects once a year do not appear to be in starvation but are chronically vulnerable to food insecurity. As a result of agricultural production constraints and poverty, they face predictable annual food deficits. This predictable food insecure population is also vulnerable to recurring shocks, most of which are caused by drought, exacerbating their vulnerability by forcing them to liquidate their assets in order to survive. This leads to a gradual deterioration in their food security situation, which large-scale food aid deliveries have done little or nothing to prevent. Rather, over time, reliance on food aid has steadily increased (Government of Ethiopia, 2004). This study shows that a lot of work is being done by the program during field observation. Of these, photographic information is presented as follows:

*** Road Cleaning**

MoUDH (2016) defines street cleaning, entrance waste collection, proper waste, illegal dumping clean - up, and water body sanitizing, waste management in markets and public spaces, waste segregation, and waste recycling activities as part of urban solid waste management and environmental cleaning.

According to the survey results, UPSNP is involved in solid waste management activities such as sweeping and collecting solid waste. In addition, drainages and water bodies/streams were cleaned on a regular basis. In an interview with Safety Net users or beneficiaries, some of the Safety Net users/beneficiaries said that they are cleaning the inside of the road in groups of 1 to 30 and 1 to 5 networks or groups, and that the environment is cleaner and more attractive than before. On the other hand, during the program's initial phase, working tools such as brooms,

gloves, mouth masks and carrying carts were offered by the woredas' cleaning authority/agency.



Figure 4.1 Solid Waste Cleaning by Public Workers in Arada Sub City woreda 10
(Source: direct observation, 2021)

Figure 4.1 depicts municipal workers cleaning up waste material in their village. Except for door to door collecting waste, waste segregation, and end up wasting recycling activities, the public work has completed all of the activities specified in the Program Implementation Manual (PIM). It has pushed and obtained solid waste from roads within residential areas, as well as cleaned drainage channels and waterways.

* Urban Greenery

UPSNP's public work also involves the creation of green areas all through the city, beginning with residential areas. The activities focus on urban landscaping and basic green infrastructural developments, such as planting and having to manage trees, shrubbery, flowers, and grasses along streets and in public parks (MoUDHPIM, 2016).

The majority of the households in the survey mentioned the presence of developed greenery and described UPSNP's numerous roles in the development of urban greenery, such as planting grasses, flowers, and trees, conserving existing vegetation, erecting security fences, and beautification streets.

The major problems facing in the implementation of the UPSNP

According to Brown and Teshome, (2007) the Ethiopia government and also the donors were involved in the success of the program to achieve its primary goals. However, some push factors have an impact on the project program's implementation. The factors that hampered the program were capacity, ideologies of graduation and dependency and timeliness of transfers, and donor funding. The opposite problem or challenge that faces program implementation is a lack of financial resources. This is a common concern throughout Ethiopia for both clients and community-based governmental workers, particularly why and how graduation occurs. According to a national evaluation of the safety net program, the experiences in these communities are common, and the appeals mechanisms are generally ineffective. A government-funded audit of the appeals mechanism in 2016 suggested that Appeals Committees exist but don't function well. The cited reasons include partial participation of members, limited capacity, no standardized appeal process or management system, lack of monitoring and follow-up, no schedule for meetings, overlapping responsibilities of members, lack of record-keeping, on-the-spot solutions of appeals, lack of posting appeal results and clients causing early graduation without accumulating required Banerji and Gentilini, (2013) Also indicated that targeting the population in extreme poverty is closely connected to selecting the acceptable targeting method. To spot the proper unfortunate on the urban productive safety net program is being implemented a mixture of areal targeting, community targeting, and proxy mean test.

In Addis Ababa city the following common problem is obviously known during urban productive safety net implementation. There is a lack of integration of social protection with national plans to reduce poverty as a result UPSNP is not at all corners to target all areas of vulnerability and also there is a problem to Inter-sectorial cooperation and coordination these mean Inadequate cross-sectorial coordination and collaboration with other development institutions and civil society. Financial challenges poor budget allocations to purchase public work materials and safety equipment as well as poor mobilization of resources as a result the government budget and funding are not adequate for scaling up. And also, High dependency on

donor funding of World Bank for urban productive safety net program And Ineffective targeting of recipients. For example, People living in cities benefit more from social protection programs than those living in rural areas. In Addis Ababa city UPSNP has its own Technical and institutional capacity challenges, weak institutional management to develop social protection programs, and to administer some social protection programs additionally information dissemination gap is also the other basic challenge of the program.

The survey result and field observation shows that, the beneficiaries were not work for 5 hours per day and also the majority of participants were doing road cleaning activities. Household interview conducted during field observation found out that working activities were limited. This clearly indicates that public work plan is not planned properly and also coordination problem. The UPSNP procurement will conform to the World Bank's Procurement Regulations for Goods, Appears to work, Advisor, and Non-Consulting Services. The authorized institutions or bodies should prepare and approve the procurement plan. Procurement under the UPSNP must be carried out in a cost-effective manner, efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and the need to ensure fair competition. City offices of finance and city administration are responsible for procurement at the city level through a pool system. (UPSNP PIM, 2016).

From field observations and information obtained from public work participants indicated that work materials were in short supply and provision were not in time. The vast majority of participants had used their own materials that they bought for their own household purposes while doing the cleaning tasks in the public work.

According to key informant interview with official's procurement plan was prepared at city level and approved by the Federal urban food security and productive safety net agency but the World Bank procurement procedure and limited capacity of local suppliers were major problems of the provision of working material for public work. Pregnant and lactating women with children under the age of one year are eligible for a transitory unconditional transfer. They are exempted from public work but able to get the monthly payment.

4.2.4. Investigate food security status of beneficiaries

Table 4.4 Investigate food security status of beneficiaries (Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) tool)

Household Food Insecurity Access scale, among UPSNP beneficiary household in Addis Ababa city Arada sub-city woreda 10,				
Question	Not at all n (%)	Rarely n (%)	Sometimes n (%)	Often n (%)
1. In the past four weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	110(45.3)	106(43.6)	15(6.2)	12(4.9)
2. In the past four weeks, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources	60(24.7)	139(57.2)	32(13.2)	12(4.9)
3. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	70(28.8)	131(53.9)	26(10.7)	16(6.6)
4. In the past four weeks, did you or any member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	146(60.1)	81(33.3)	16(6.6)	0(0)
5. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	123(50.6)	105(43.2)	15(6.2)	0(0)
6. In the past four weeks, did you or any other household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	185(76.1)	54(22.2)	4(1.6)	0(0)
7. In the past four weeks, was there ever no		40(16.5)	9(3.7)	0(0)

food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	194(79.8)			
8. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	195(80.2)	48(19.8)	0(0)	0(0)
9. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	228(93.8)	15(6.2)	0(0)	0(0)
Food secure; Mildly food insecure; Moderately food insecure and Severely food insecure				

Source: Owen survey 2021

The study assessed the level of food security among urban households in woreda 10, Arada Sub-City, Addis Ababa the 9-item Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) information was collected from 243 heads of households on adequacy of food availability and consumption. Data were analyzed using SPSS and presented as frequencies and percentages. The poor performance of safety net program as a result of insufficient information has led to food availability, access and utilization problems at the household and national levels. However, individual households have not maximally explored for accessing information related to food security. This study therefore, assessed Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) tool in woreda 10, Arada Sub-City, Addis Ababa.

Table 4.5 Household's food security status

HFIAS	Frequency (No. HH)	Percentage
Food secure	36	14.8
Mildly food insecure	180	74.1
Moderately food insecure	27	11.1
Severely food insecure	0	0
Total	243	100.0

Source: Owen survey 2021

According to the table, households in Arada sub-city woreda 10 are food secure (14.8 percent), mildly food insecure (74.1 percent), moderately food insecure (11.1 percent), and severely food insecure (0 percent), or none are severely food insecure. When bringing the four categories into

two categories, 14.8 and 74.1% are food secure (food secure and mildly food insecure); whereas, 11.1 and 0% are food insecure (moderately and severely food insecure). This implies that the beneficiary households in Arada sub city woreda 10 are all most food secured based on the survey data.

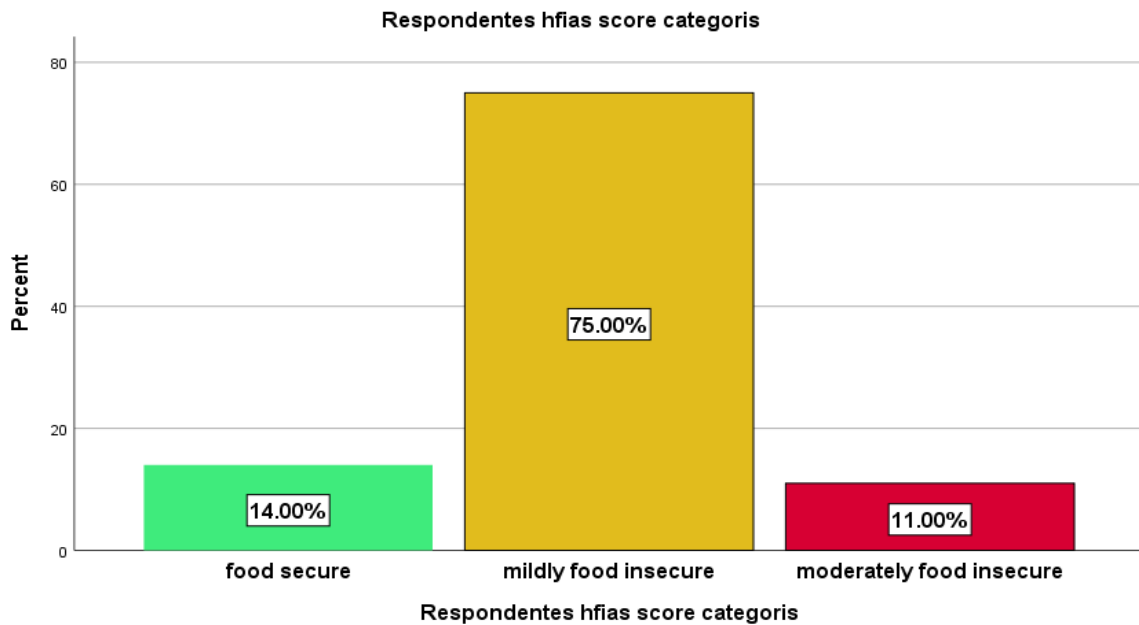


Figure 4.2 percentage of Household food security status

In addition the figure in 4.2 above shows that, The HFIAS indicator divides households into four categories based on their food insecurity (access): foods secure, mildly, moderately, and severely food insecure. The result represented in terms of frequency and percentage, accordingly those who have secured in food are 36, and those who were mildly insecure are 180, while the rest moderately insecure were 27, no household were severely food insecure. In the same manner the percentage was represented by 14.8 percent were food secured, 74.1 percent were mildly food insecure and 11.1 moderately food insecure respectively. Households are classified as progressively food insecure when they respond clearly and unambiguously to more serious conditions and/or experience those circumstances on a regular basis. A food secure household either does not experience any of the food insecurity (access) conditions or only experiences worry on rare occasions. A mildly food insecure (access) household is worried about not having enough food on occasion or on a regular basis, and/or has been unable to eat food preferences, and/or eats a more repetitive diet than wanted, and/or consumes some foods considered unacceptable, but only on rare times. A moderately food insecure household sacrifice in order quality more frequently, by eating an

uninspired eating plan or undesirable foods on a regular or irregular basis, and/or has begun to crop on quantity by reducing the dimensionality of meals or the number of meals on a regular or irregular basis.

Table 4.6 Food Consumption Score of the Household

Variables	Item N= 243	Frequency	Percentage
Respondents those who eat main stables	four times	16	6.6
	five times	28	11.5
	six times	28	11.5
	seven times	171	70.4
	Total	243	100.0
Respondents those who eat pulses	not eat	41	16.9
	one time	16	6.6
	two times	24	9.9
	three times	32	13.2
	four times	23	9.5
	five times	14	5.8
	six times	46	18.9
	seven times	47	19.3
Total	243	100.0	
Respondents those who eat vegetables	not eat	82	33.7
	one time	82	33.7
	two times	48	19.8
	three times	18	7.4
	four times	13	5.3
	Total	243	100.0
Respondents those who eat fruits	not eat	99	40.7
	one time	110	45.3
	two times	16	6.6
	three times	18	7.4
	Total	243	100.0
Respondents those who eat meat and fish	not eat	199	81.9
	one time	28	11.5
	two times	16	6.6
	Total	243	100.0
Respondents those who eat milk	not eat	180	74.1
	one time	32	13.2
	two times	21	8.6
	three times	10	4.1
	Total	243	100.0
	not eat	11	4.5

Respondents those who eat sugar	two times	4	1.6
	three times	14	5.8
	four times	17	7.0
	five times	20	8.2
	six times	17	7.0
	seven times	160	65.8
	Total	243	100.0
Respondents those who eat oil	three times	8	3.3
	four times	17	7.0
	five times	27	11.1
	six times	22	9.1
	seven times	169	69.5
	Total	243	100.0
Respondents those who eat condiments	four times	6	2.5
	five times	14	5.8
	six times	15	6.2
	seven times	208	85.6
	Total	243	100.0

Source: Own survey 2021

Table 4.7 Determinants of typical thresholds of FCS

FCS	Profiles
0-21	Poor
21.5-35	Borderline
> 35	Acceptable

Source: World Food Programme (2007)

Table 4.8 Food Consumption Score (FCS)

FCS	Frequency	Percentage
Poor food consumption	40	16.5
Borderline food consumption	89	36.6
Acceptable food consumption	114	46.9
Total	243	100.0

Source: Owen survey 2021

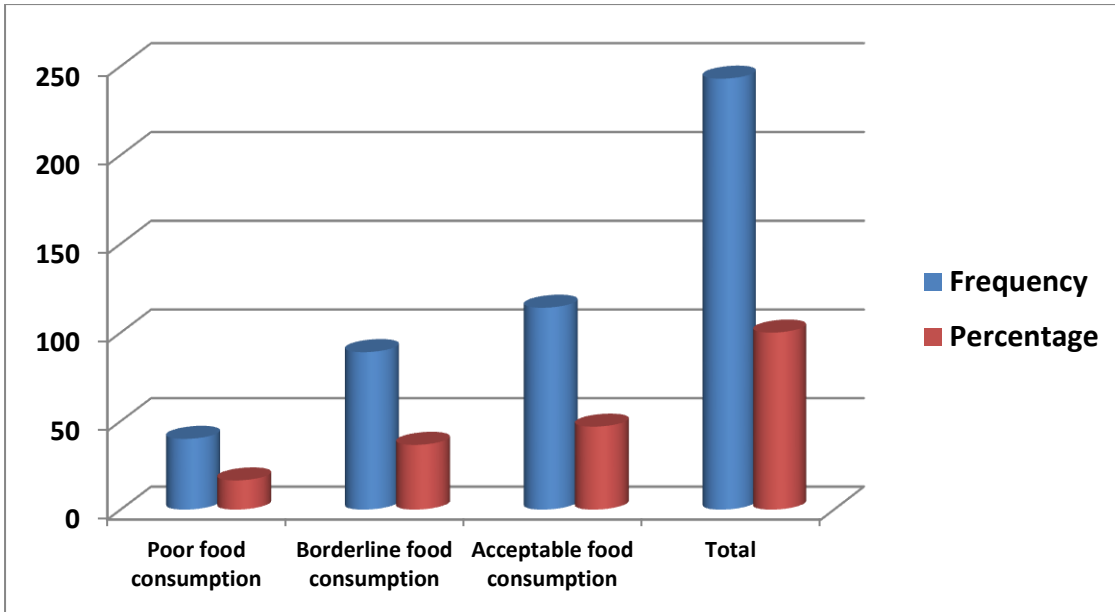


Figure 4.3 Food Consumption Score of the Household

As Table 4.8 and Figure 4.3 above together indicates once the food consumption score is calculated most of UPSNP beneficiary households in Arada sub-city, woreda 10 with a percentage of 16.5 have poor consumption score, and the most which have a percentage of 46.9 have acceptable consumption score while the remaining with a percentage of 36.6 have borderline consumption score.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary of major findings

This final chapter concludes this research by revisiting the research objectives and proposed questions and drawing out the study's main contributions along with the key managerial implications stemming from the research findings. In addition, the research's limitations are outlined and recommendations for future research opportunities proposed.

Accordingly, the study looks at the implementation and practice of UPSNP and its effect on Poor households' food security situation in woreda 10, Arada Sub-City, Addis Ababa. The study's objective is to identify the overall practices and implementation of the program in the study area and examine food security situation of beneficiaries by using appropriate measurement tools in the study area. The study tries to illustrate the relationship between the participant's demographic profile of the UPSNP program and benefit that obtained from the program. In order to achieve these objectives, Data was collected from program participants and analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods.

5.2. Conclusions

Since 2016, Addis Ababa has had the Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP). It has been a year since the program has provided assistance to the study area, namely Arada sub cities, woreda 10. Although it is too early to assess the program's impact, the study attempted to investigate the program's overall practices and implementation, as well as its impact on the food security situation of poor households after they joined the program. As a result, this study looked into the role of UPSNP in improving household food security/access. UPSNP contributes to the development path by transferring cash to beneficiaries in order to alleviate poverty and by engaging in public works projects to improve the living conditions of communities. Though addressing poverty and food insecurity in poor families in a short period is difficult, UPSNP has helped contribute to the household level' income and food situation. The UPSNP brings economic change and thereby positively contribute to fulfill the country's food security objectives, financial institutions, and rescale their outreach through delivering sufficient credit to urban dwellers. They have been shown to have a positive impact on household income diversification, asset building, and vulnerability to food

insecurity. The urban productive safety net incorporates a positive effect on developing positive habits towards saving and developing a working culture in society, it also contributes to expense for social obligation from the monthly income that they generate. The general opportunities and challenges of the UPSNP have brought positive leads to multiple ways for the beneficiaries with some limitations which require monumental attention and sequence adjustment. The government of Ethiopia should expand the social protection policy through the involvement of other NGOs. Finally, the UPSNP is more efficient in encountering reducing food insecurity; solve fundamental social and economic problems, as well as urban productive safety net programs that partially overcome the tutorial, health, and saving problems.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the household survey, interviews, and observations conducted in the study area, the following recommendations were made. Federal food security and productive safety net agency should be able to focus or emphasis on ensuring sustainable food security for all beneficiaries of the program.

- ❖ At all levels of UPSNP offices should provide the necessary problem solving monitoring and support for program beneficiaries to improve their lives in a sustainable manner.
- ❖ When UPSNP beneficiaries targeting or selection, it must be transparent, fair and fulfill targeting criteria's.
- ❖ At all levels of UPSNP offices should work in partnership with stakeholders to be effective in the short period of time.
- ❖ UPSNP beneficiaries need to undergo continuous training to become entrepreneurs and avoid dependency thinking until the end of time.
- ❖ The program has become an additional as well as a stable source of income for households that are mostly employed in low-wage and variable-wage jobs. The findings of this study, like those of other PSNP studies, show that the cash transfer is insufficient to satisfy the basic needs of the beneficiaries. As a result, the transfer quantity should be adjusted to reflect the current urban situation in order to assist beneficiaries in moving out of poverty. Finally, this study discovered that UPSNP beneficiaries were hindered by an absence of sufficient work equipment and health care materials; thus, effective work could be done if it is delivered on time.

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Appendix
English version
Questionnaire and Interviews
Addis Ababa University
College of development studies
Center for food security studies

Appendix 1

The aim of this study will be to investigate Urban Productive Safety Net Program /UPSNP/ Implementation practices and Its Effect on Food Security Status of Poor Households in woreda ten, Arada Sub-City, Addis Ababa. Therefore, dear respondent, you are kindly requested to read and complete all the questions patiently and carefully. Your answer will only be used to academic purpose and handled confidentially. So, please feel freely and put a thick mark and short answer for the following questionnaires.

“I would like to thank you in advance for sharing your time with me!”

General Information

Code _____

Name of the enumerator _____

Date of interview _____

Ketena _____

I. Respondent’s Socio - Demographic Information

No	Questions	Category	Code
1	Sex of the respondent	Male	1
		Female	2
2	Age of the respondent	<18 (less than 18)	1
		18-60	2
		>60 (greater than 60)	3

3	Marital status of the respondent	Single	1
		Married	2
		Divorced	3
		Widowed	4
4	Household size	Under 15 years	1
		Between 15-64 years	2
		Above 64 years	3
5	The education level of the respondent	Cannot read and write	1
		Read & write, but no formal education	2
		Completed Primary school	3
		Completed High school	4
		Completed higher institution education	5

II. Evaluate whether the targeting or selection criteria's and Processes of the program beneficiaries are strictly practical or not

No	Questions	Category	Code
6	beneficiaries selection process is transparent and fair	Disagree	1
		Neutral	2
		Agree	3
		Strongly Agree	4
7	The level of understanding of the targeting criteria and procedures are better	Disagree	1
		Neutral	2
		Agree	3
		Strongly Agree	4
8	The composition of Ketena Targeting Committee (KTC) is appropriate	Disagree	1
		Neutral	2
		Agree	3
		Strongly Agree	4
9	enough awareness about the grievance handling process	Disagree	1
		Neutral	2
		Agree	3
		Disagree	1

III. Compare the socio-economic status of beneficiaries before and after UPSNP engagement

No	Questions	Category	Code
10	How long have you been a beneficiary of UPSNP?	One year	1
		Two years	2
		Three years	3
11	What benefits do you get from UPSNP?	Food	1
		Cash	2
		Supplementary food	3
12	How many UPSNP beneficiaries are there in the HH?	one	1
		two	2
		three	3
		four	4
13	What was your average income before joining UPSNP?	0-300birr	1
		300-600birr	2
		600-1000 birr	3
		1000-1500 birr	4
		>2000	5
14	What is your average income after joining UPSNP?	400-1000	1
		1000-2000	2
		2000-3000	3
		3000-4000	4
		>4000	5
15	Is there variation of income after joining UPSNP?	Disagree	1
		Neutral	2
		Agree	3
		Disagree	4
16	Is monthly income obtained from UPSNP enough to fulfill household's need?	Yes	1
		Fair but not Sufficient	2

		Not Sufficient at al	3
17	As UPSNP beneficiary, do you think skills training and education given by the government are improving your life?	Disagree	1
		Neutral	2
		Agree	3
		Disagree	4
18	What kinds of education and skills trainings have you received from UPSNP so far?	Business planning	1
		Life skill training	2
		Technical skill	3
		Other, specify	4
19	Do you think UPSNP improve your family saving culture?	Disagree	1
		Neutral	2
		Agree	3
		Disagree	4

IV. Investigate food security status of beneficiaries by using appropriate measurement tools in the study area

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) Measurement Tool

NO	QUESTION	RESPONSE OPTIONS	CODE
1	In the past four weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	0 = No (skip to Q2) 1=Yes ___
1.1	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) ___
2	In the past four weeks, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	0 = No (skip to Q3) 1=Yes ___
2.1	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) ___

3	In the past four weeks, did you or any household Members have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	0 = No (skip to Q4) 1 = Yes __
3.1	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) __
4	In the past four weeks, did you or any household Members have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	0 = No (skip to Q5) 1 = Yes __
4.1	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) __
5	In the past four weeks, did you or any household Members have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	0 = No (skip to Q6) 1 = Yes __
5.1	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) __
6	In the past four weeks, did you or any other household members have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	0 = No (skip to Q7) 1 = Yes __
6.1	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) __
7	In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	0 = No (skip to Q8) 1 = Yes __
7.1	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) __

		3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)	
8	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	0 = No (skip to Q9) 1 = Yes __
8.1	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) __
9	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	0 = No (questionnaire is finished) 1 = Yes __
9.1	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) __

Food consumption score

No	FOOD ITEMS	FOOD GROUPS	A	B	FCS
		How many days, in the last 7 days, have you eaten the following food Items?	Number of times 0-7	Weighting	Food Consumption Score Calculation (A*B=FCS)
1	Maize , maize porridge, rice, sorghum, millet pasta, bread and other cereals Cassava, potatoes and sweet potatoes, other tubers, plantains	Main staples		2	
2	Beans, Peas, groundnuts	Pulses		3	

	and cashew nuts				
3	Vegetables, leaves	Vegetables		1	
4	Fruits	Fruits		1	
5	Beef, goat, poultry, pork, eggs and fish	Meat and Fish		4	
6	Milk yogurt and other diary	Milk		4	
7	Sugar and sugar products, honey	Sugar		0.5	
8	Oils, fats and butter	Oil		0.5	
9	Spices, tea, coffee, salt, fish power, small amounts of milk for tea	Condiments		0	

Appendix 2

Key Informant Interview Guides designed for UPSNP experts and officials of Federal urban food security agency officials, project coordinators, and wereda officials. The aim of this study will be to investigate Urban Productive Safety Net Program /UPSNP/ Implementation practices and Its Effect on Food Security Status of Poor Households in woreda ten, Arada Sub-City, Addis Ababa. The study aims to obtain essential information about the overall implementation practices of urban productive safety net program and its effect on food security status of poor households. Your ideas are valuable and will be held in utmost confidentiality to be used only to analyze this research. If you accept participating in this interview, you will be doing so voluntarily. You are also free to refuse to give ideas in case you do not feel comfortable and free to withdraw from the interview anytime you want. This interview will take approximately an hour. Therefore; your answer will only be used to academic purpose and handled confidentially. The following interview questions listed below, so please describe it well.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation

Key Informant Interview Questions

1. How do you target UPSNP beneficiaries?
2. Do you think the targeting mechanism helped you to choose the right beneficiaries?
3. Do you think that UPSNP is helping beneficiaries become food secure?
4. Are there skill trainings and educational programs for the beneficiaries?
5. Do you think your organizational structure especially at grass root level have the capacity to undertake the program?

Appendix 3

Check List for Direct Observation

- **Solid waste management**

- sorting according to types before disposal
- Disposal out of the HH
- Sanitation condition of the residence areas- solid waste pile near houses, road sides, Vacant areas, drainages, open pits

- **Urban agriculture**

- The availability of urban agriculture
- The type of agriculture (if there is urban agriculture)- crop, livestock production or both

- **Social infrastructures**

- Latrine facility
- Road facility

THANK YOU!!