

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES  
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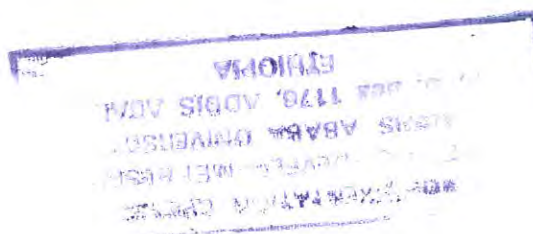
An Assessment of the Effect of Productive Safety Net Program on  
Asset Protection from Depletion and Creation of A new Asset at  
Household and Community level:  
The Case of Shashogo Woreda, Hadiya Zone, SNNPRS

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A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa  
University in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree of Master  
of Arts in Development Studies

Melaku Abu Deboch

Addis Ababa  
July, 2010



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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES  
(CDS)**



*Title*

*An Assessment of the Effect of Productive Safety Net Program on Asset Protection from Depletion and Creation of a New Asset at Household and Community Level: The Case of Shashogo Woreda, Hadiya Zone, SNNPRS.*

By  
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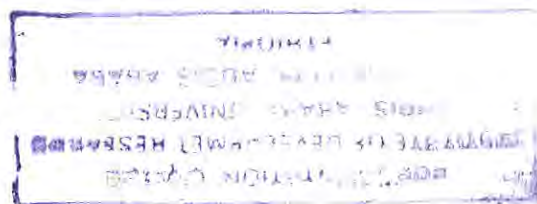
# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all I would like to praise the almighty GOD because he is my helper and good father. Then I would like to give special thanks to my advisor Dr. Getnet Alemu for his unreserved support and giving much constructive comment.

I am also giving special thanks and appreciation to my wife Yetmwork Anebo. She has been with me through my educational career, and helped me in whatever she can.

My sincere appreciation and thanks to Ato Dessalegn Weto and His Wife Genet Abu for giving necessary educational material and moral.

Yet importantly, I have special gratitude to my mother Feleckeche Molla for her support and encouragement. Finally, I would like to thank the staff member in college of Development studies especially to Tsega.



## **ABSTRACT**

*The productive safety net provides transfers to food insecure populations of the Shashogo Woreda and through which the program intended prevents asset depletion at the household level, creates assets at the community level. Evaluating the outcome that such programs thought to bring to the beneficiaries has vital role in making the programs effective and the communities to benefit more from. To this end, the purposes of this study were to assess the effect of PSNP on the prevention of asset from depletion and creation of asset in household level. The study also assessed the targeting process that has been undertaken to select eligible beneficiaries the study kebeles. The study was designed to collect both qualitative and quantitative data from randomly selected 102 PSNP households. The findings of this research revealed that PSNP has brought significant improvement in households' food consumption and in protecting assets of the beneficiaries from depletion. The result indicated that PSNP beneficiary households were able to narrow their food gap from six month to three months on average. Moreover, most households who participated in PW and DS reported that they were able to achieve to maintain their assets, and further enabled them to create additional assets. In this regard, the sample households have shown improvement in the number of livestock resource they owned. It was also reported that PSNP beneficiaries that participated in PW and DS program were used to sharing and renting out their farmlands to other farmers before the start of the PSNP. But after they started to receive the benefits of PSNP, they were able to plow their land by themselves and harvest agricultural outputs for family consumption. With respect to the outcome of PSNP in social infrastructure and human resource, the study found that not only the PSNP households, but also other households in the study kebeles were benefited a lot. This has been achieved through tremendous improvement in social infrastructure such as construction of schools, health post; farmers training centers are likely to improve the human resource in the study kebele. Generally; the overall outcomes of the program were to be promising. However, there were challenges that hinder the program to attain fully its objectives.*

## ACRONYMS

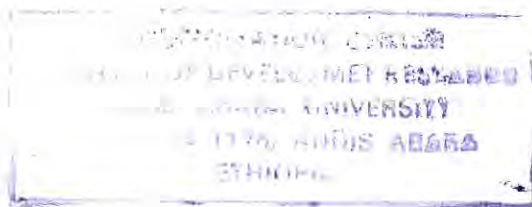
APEC	- Asia Pacific Economic Commission
AU	-Africa Union
BC	- Before Christ
CFW	-Cash For Work Program
CSA	-Central Statistic Authority
DA	- Development Agent
DPPA	- Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency's
DS	-Direct Support
EGS	-Employment Generation Scheme
FAO	- Food and Agricultural Organization
FGD	- Focus group discussion
GAPVU	-Portuguese Acronym 'office for Assistance to the Vulnerable Population'
GDP	-Growth Domestic Product
GR	-Graduation Relief
HH	- Household Head
HZARDO	-Hadiya Zone Agricultural and Rural Development Office.
IDS	- Institute of Development Studies
KAS	- Kebele Administrations
LEAP	- Livelihoods Empowerment against Poverty
MARD	- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MLDP	- Meket Livelihood Development Programme.
MOFED	- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
NGO	- Non- Governmental Organization
NNM	- Nearest Neighbor Matching
NSPS	- National Society Protection Strategy
OFSP	- Other Food Security Program
PIM	- Program Implementation Manual
PRoGRAESA	- Latin Acronym 'Prorama de educacion saludy alimentocion'
PSNP	- Productive Safety Net Program
PW	- Public Work

SFP	-School Feeding Program
SNNPR	- Southern Nation Nationalities and People Region
SSA	- Sub- Saharan Africa
SWFERO	- Shashogo Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office.
UN	- United Nation
USD	- United States Dollar
WFP	-World Food Program

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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

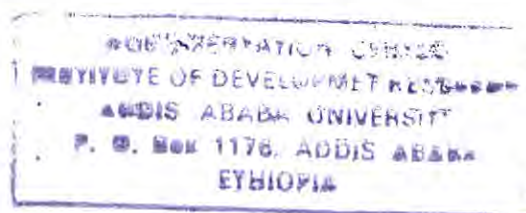
### **1.1 Background**

One of the most significant challenges facing humanity during the 21st century will be how to pursue three key goals simultaneously: global food security, environmental stability and poverty alleviation (Rattan Lal, et. al., 2002).

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is the only region in the world currently facing wide spread chronic food insecurity as well as persistent threats of famine. Food insecurity in Africa is a product of low agricultural production plus low incomes, not one or the other alone, and is a consequence of policy failure as well as institutional failure. Food insecurity is no longer seen simply as a failure of agriculture to produce sufficient food at the national level, but instead as a failure of livelihoods to guarantee access to sufficient food at the household level (Devereux and Maxwell 2001).

According to MOFED (2008), agricultural sector, on the Ethiopian economy has been overwhelming. And it influences the path of the economy both in terms of its impact on the over all out put and employ sector contributes about 50% to overall GDP, generates 90% of export earnings and supplies about 70% of the countries raw material to the secondary activities. However, the sector encounters many problems. MARD (2009) stated that the major cause of poverty and food insecurity in Ethiopia: - land d degradation recurrent drought population pressure, low input subsistence agriculture practice, lack of employment and limited access to services.

Cognizant of this fact, the Government, in close collaboration with its development partners, develops a food security program within the framework of the country's poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (MOFED, 2002). Ethiopia's existing realities reveal that there is an acute shortage of capital. In contrast, the country is endowed with a large number of working age population and a potentially cultivable land although land is still relatively scarce in some part of the country, particularly the northern and central high land. It is believed that faster growth and hence economic development could be realized the country adopts a strategy that help raise the employability of our labor resources and enhance productivity of land resources aimed at capital



accumulation. Pursuing a development strategy that does not make extensive use of the manpower and intensive use of the land resources forfeits the considerable contribution that these resources could make to growth and capital accumulation (MOFED, 2002).

Food insecurity has become one of the defining features of rural poverty, particularly in drought-prone areas of Ethiopia. The government of Ethiopia has decided that there is an urgent need to address the basic food needs of food insecure households via a productive safety net program. The program is a component of the larger food security program; it is targeted to those woredas identified as being chronically food insecure from eight regions (MARD, 2006).

The objectives of the productive safety net program (PSNP) are to provide transfers (food/ cash) to the food insecure population in chronically food insecure woredas in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level and creates assets at the community level. The programme will thus address immediate human needs while simultaneously (i) supporting the rural transformation process (ii) preventing long-term consequences of short term consumption shortage, (iii) encouraging households to engage in production and investment, and (iv) promoting market development by increasing household purchasing power. The PSNP consists of two components: (i) a labor intensive public works component and (ii) a direct support component to ensure support to those household who have no labor at all, no other means of support, and who are chronically food insecure.

## ***1.2 Statement of the Problem***

Ethiopia, one of the most famine-prone countries in Africa, has a long history of famines and food shortages that can be traced back to 250 BC. More than half of the Africa's food insecure populations live in Ethiopia and six other countries: Chad, Zaire, Uganda, Zambia and Somalia (Ramakrishan and Assefa 2002).

The country has been structurally food deficit since at least 1980. The food gap rose from 0.75 million tons in 1979/80 to 5 million tons in 1993/94, falling to 2.6 million tons in 1995/96 despite a record harvest (Befekadu and Burhanu 2000, cited by Devereux 2000). Even in that year, 240,000 tones of food aid were delivered, suggesting that chronic food insecurity affects million of Ethiopians in the absence of transitory production shocks (Devereux, 2000).

According to Devereux (2000), food insecurity incorporates low food in take, variable access to food and vulnerability-a livelihood strategy that generates adequate food in good times but is not resilient against shock. These out comes correspond broadly to chronic, cyclical and transitory food insecurity, and all are endemic in Ethiopia . The main triggers of transitory food insecurity in Ethiopia are drought and war. Seasonality is a major cause of cyclical food insecurity. Structural factors contributing to chronic food insecurity include poverty (is both cause and consequence), the fragile nature resource base, weak institution.

Similarly the data by MOFED (2008), poverty remained widespread in Ethiopia. Using a consumption-based measure of poverty, 38.7 percent of Ethiopians were poor in 2004/05. This implies that 27.5 million people were living below the poverty line. The proportion of people who are classified as poor are 35.1 percent in urban areas and 39.3 percent in rural areas indicating that rural poverty is higher than urban poverty.

SNNP is one the region out of the nine Administrative state of the country. According to SNNPR agriculture and rural development office (2010) 78 chronically food insecure woredas in the region were included in the program. So, under the Administration of the region Hadiya Zone is one out of 13 Zones and 8 special woreda. Thus, Shashogo woreda is chronically food insecure and one of the woreda found in Hadiya zone which is targeted by productive safety net program since in 2005.hence, the intended objective of program is through provision of cash transfer, the food insecure household able to purchase food for consumption and protect their asset from forced sell to buy food and through public work activities create asset at community level. To this end, at study area the program whether achieved or not their objective, impact assessment mad was necessary. So, limited research was conducted in the area of PSNP by different researcher some of them: Teffera (2007) he was put due attention on assess the achievement, gaps and prospects of the productive safety net program and other studies conducted by Samuel (2008) focusing on assessing community participation in planning and implementation phases of the productive safety net program and public works execution and out put. Thus my research focusing on the assessment of the effect of productive safety net program to prevent asset from depletion and the creation of new asset at household level. In these regard the paper fill gap the area of theme and add up the additional knowledge.

## **1.3. Objectives**

### **1.3.1 General objective**

The general objective of the study is to assess the effect of productive safety net program (PSNP) on the prevention of asset from depletion, and in a way building of new asset at household level and creation of asset at community level.

### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

1. Examine the effect of productive safety net program on asset protection from depletion at household level.
2. To see the change in the asset holdings of productive safety net beneficiaries after the launching of the program.
3. To Examine the program whether create or not asset at community level.
4. To see the process of beneficiary selection.

## **1.4 Research Questions**

To accomplish its objective the research paper will raise and the following questions and will try to find their answer

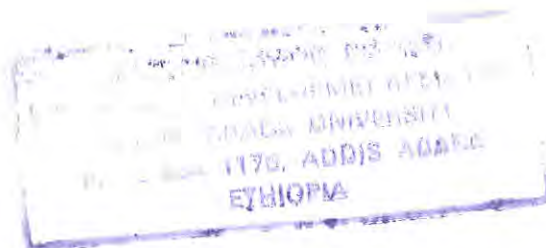
1. The program protected the previous assets of its beneficiaries from depletion?
2. The productive safety net beneficiaries created new assets after their involvement in the program?
3. The program created asset at community?
4. Beneficiary selection process was on guide line?

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The government of Ethiopia developed and implemented PSNP to alleviate food insecurity and poverty in the country. Hence, because of its age (newly started program) few research works have been conducted. Thus, this research work adds up additional knowledge on the existing research finding on the area of productive Safety net program.

## **1.6 Scope of the Study**

This study conducted in Shashago Woreda of Hadiya Zone with the intent of assessing the effect of PSNP in the prevention and the creation of asset on its beneficiaries at household level. Thus, the major objective of the PSNP is to prevent asset depletion at the household level and create asset at the community level. So, in connection to this the paper was mainly focus on how the prevented asset from depletion to create new asset at household level. Thus, the study did not take in to account the possible effect of all other intervention.



## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### **2.1 Definition of Concepts**

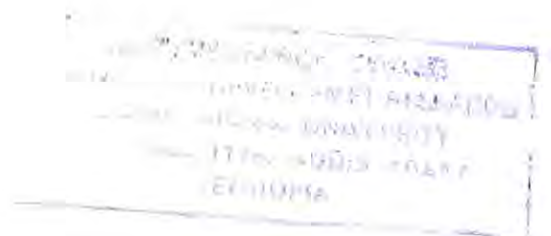
**Transfer** is any donation of cash or commodities that is given either for free or subsidized. Private transfers describe support to the poor that is provided informally with in extended families and communities (remittance, charity). Public transfer describe formal (government, donor, NGO) redistribution of income, food and commodities towards the poor and vulnerable, ranging from ad hoc emergency relief interventions to permanent social welfare programmes (Devereux, 2001:267).

**Social protection has been defined by** the UN (2001) cited in (Mutangadura, 2009:2),to be the set of public and private policies and programs undertaken by societies in response to various contingencies to offset the absence or substantial reduction of income from work; to provide assistance for families with children as well as provide people with health care and housing. Another definition proposed by IDS and cited in (Devereux et al, 2008: 4) “social protection describes all public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risk, and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized; with the over all objectives of reducing the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable and “Marginalized groups”.

**Public Works-** are labor intensive community- based activities which are designed to provide employment for chronically food insecure people who have “able- bodied” labor (MARD, 2006:19)

**Direct Support:** is a mechanism for delivering assistance to house holds who are labor poor and do not have any other form of Support (MARD, 2006:20).

**Sustainable Livelihood-** comprises the capability, assets (including both material and social recourses) and activities required for a means of living. Livelihood is sustainable when it can cop with and recover from stresses and shocks maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base. (Ellis, 2000:82).



**Food Security-** is access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life (World Bank 1986).

**Targeting-** is a tool that has cost and benefit, the main objective is to deliver more resources to the poorest groups of the population. Therefore, different type of targeting can be used to for a particular program (such as, community based targeting, means tests, geographical area, proxy means tests and self-selection). Decision about whether to target, how precise to be and what method to use will depend on the relative size of these costs and benefits (MARD, 2006:9-10)..

**Other Food Security Program (OFSP) -** This include access to credit, agricultural extension, technology transfer (such as advice on food crop production, cash cropping, livestock production, and soil and water conservation.

## ***2.2 Genesis and Meaning of Safety Net Program***

In Africa and else where, safety nets were promoted in the 1980 as a response to the (presumably short-term) adverse effects of structural adjustment Adate (2004). During the transition or adjustment, that follows have adverse short-term effects on the living standard of vulnerable groups. Hence to protect the existed chronically poor people and the newly emerged poor from the adverse effect some countries introducing social assistance program to smooth the impact on the poor. In line of this lusting (1997), explain the introduction of safety net program in Latin America, After the adjustment and short term cost reform, the region had undergoing the painful economic problem, at a time most of countries did not have safety nets program to smooth diverse effect on the poor. However, the World Bank argues that social funds are an increasingly common instrument and through which the Bank has supported safety net interventions to protect specific vulnerable groups from the short-term adverse impact of adjustment programs.

While, Meaning of safety net is so evolved and introduced into the development concept. Adato (2004) stated that, some safety nets had a development component; safety nets are still largely associated with the idea of a short term buffer. Thus, there is no as such universally applicable definition sated to the term. Its definition depends on type of intervention, country context and type of targeted group and also the thinking of development practitioners and organization (such as World Bank, UN etc...). Hence, (Wikipedia, 2009:1). Define, Social Safety Nets can be as income

insurance to help people through livelihood shocks and stresses, such as those caused by drought, illness, unemployment or displacement during a war. In the circus, a safety net catches someone who falls: its function being to prevent serious injury or death. So 'social safety nets' strictly applies only to situation of sudden income or consumption collapse. Similarly (Devereux, 2001:268), Defined social safety net are non- contributory transfer programs seeking to prevent the poor or those vulnerable to shocks and poverty from falling below a certain poverty level.

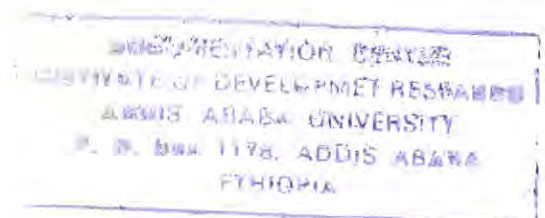
### ***2.3 Typologies of Safety Net (formal and informal)***

According to subbarao, et al (1997) classified safety nets in formal (public transfer) and informal (private or community – based arrangement safety nest). Informal safety nets are a border range of mechanism for protecting individuals from acute deprivation or inadvertent declines in income. In some societies informal safety net help mitigate the adverse outcomes in welfare. The formal (publicly supported social safety nets) also help the vulnerable group. The formal safety nets include in a broader development program that are social service (health and education in particular ), social insurance programs such as pensions, all publicly funded transfer ( cash transfers such as family allowances and in kind transfer such as food subsidies ), and income - generation program targeted to the poor ( such as public work). Moreover, Adato, et al (2004) explain that, the formal safety nets redistribute resources to poor people to reduce chronic poverty or to protect them against risks to their livelihoods - risks posed by diseases, loss employment, drought, conflict, financial crises, or macro economic adjustment. The formal safety nest can both reduce poverty in .the short term and, when coupled with the larger term approach taken by social protection program contribute simultaneously to a broader development strategy.

### ***2.4 The Mode of Safety Net Transfers***

The different literature revealed that, there are various form of safety net transfers that are implemented in the countries, but some of the common alternative forms of transfer described in wikipedia (2009) article are:-

- Cash transfers



- Food-based programs such as supplementary feeding programs and food stamps, vouchers and coupons.
- In – kind transfers such as school supplies and uniforms.
- Conditional cash transfers.
- Price subsidies for food, electricity or public transport.
- Public works.
- Fee waivers and exemption for health care, schooling and utilities. Similarly, Devereux (2001), in his book of transfer and safety nets explain that the common alternative forms of safety net program are food - based transfer, income based transfer and nutrition programs. Table 3 presents these the common alternative form of safety net transfer.

**Table 2.1 Food income and nutrition transfers**

No	Targeting	Food	Income	Nutrition
1	Targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪. Food stamps for the poor.</li> <li>▪. Food aid programmes supplementary feeding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪. Cash transfer “safety nets” unemployment benefits.</li> <li>▪. Disability grants social pensions for the elderly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪. Weaning foods for low-income families.</li> <li>▪. Vitamin and mineral supplements for specified groups.</li> </ul>
2	Un targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪. General food price subsidy</li> <li>▪. Over valued exchange rate for imported food.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪. Universal child benefit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪. Water fluoridization.</li> </ul>
3	Self-targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪. Food - for - work programmes</li> <li>▪. Price subsidy on inferior foods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪. Cash-for-work programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪. Iodization of salt</li> </ul>

*Source: Devereux (2001)*

## **2.4.1 Food - based transfers**

According to wikipedia (2009), food - based safety net programs support adequate consumption and contribute to improving nutrition and securing livelihoods. They differ from other safety net programs in that they are tied to the provision of food, either directly or through cash like instruments (food, stamps, and coupons) that may be used to purchase food. Devereux (2001), Explain in the above table the program forms are many, but currently operational in most Africa is: food-for work, supplementary feeding & school feeding.

### ***2.4.1.1 Food – for – work***

The programs are implemented by the provision of food rations in exchange for a given amount of work done, because of food' - for - work projects have two elements - "food" and "work" they also have two objective to transfer food in the short term an "entitlement protection aim" and to create lasting assets that have sustainable food security benefit an "entitlement promotion aim". Public works can be implemented either in normal time (as with Ethiopia 's employment generation scheme) or during emergency (as one component of a drought relief program in Namibia).

The largest food-for-work project in Africa is WFP project Ethiopia 2488 "Rehabilitation and development of rural lands and infrastructure (Devereux, 2001:278)

### ***2.4.1.2 Supplementary feeding***

The programs are more focuses on maternal and child feeding. Wikipedia (2009), described as the programs are provide a direct transfer or food to targeted households or individuals. The food may be prepared and eaten on - site (e.g. in child feeding centers at schools ), or given as dry ration to take home- supplementary feeding is often provided as an incentive for participation in public services such as primary health care ( pre- and post natal and well- baby care) and education.

### ***2.4.1.3 School feeding***

According to Adato, et al (2004) school feeding programs distribute prepared food (for example, hot meals, nutrients fortified biscuits, milk) to children in school. School feeding increases school attendance and reduce short-term hunger experienced by children in the class room, improving their learning ability. Similarity, Devereux (2001), elaborate the importance of school feeding program, he said that the programs

are therefore intended to achieve longer term impacts on poverty reduction (through incentive effect on child enrolment and school attendance and an academic achievement) as well as immediate nutritional benefits.

## **2.4.2 In come - based transfer**

According to Devereux (2001), Income based transfers can be made directly in the form of cash handout (Social Pension to the elderly, cash grants to the destitute) or indirectly in the form of price subsidies (e.g food price subsidies). Similarly, Adato, et al (2004) explain that, these programs are often targeted to specific groups such as the elderly, children, the malnourish pregnant women, single parent, the disable or very poor individuals.

### ***2.4.2.1 Cash grant (Cash transfer)***

The programs involve the direct transfer of cash to the destitute families, the elderly, and disability and so on. Devereux (2001) explained that very few Sub - Saharan Africa, (South Africa, and Namibia and Botswana) have non- contributory “Social pension” for all their elderly citizens, while program called “GAPVU” transfers cash to destitute families in urban Mozambique. Again Adato et al (2004), explain that South Africa also has a child support grant and a disability grant. Such programs provide significant social and economic security.

## **2.5 The Choice of Safety Net Transfers**

There are different instruments that are implemented in social safety net program, but the choices of the interventions are depend on the objective, the administration capacity and so on. According to Subbarao, et al (1997), the choice and scope of instruments varied a great deal across countries, depending on circumstance that are, the capacity of financing, administrative capacity, reaching the poor in a cost - effective way and the political economy factors. Moreover, Devereux (2001), explain that selecting an appropriate intervention depends on the objective of the intervention and the capacity of the country to implement it. If the objective is to keep people alive during famines, then food aids an obvious and often essential intervention. If instead, in a non-emergency context, the objective of national food security and nutrition policy is to reduce vitamin A deficiency, then micro-nutrient supplementation is the logical approach.

## **2.6 Social Protection Program in Africa**

In low and middle income countries, where few people have access to unemployment benefits and insurance schemes, public works program can play an important role in providing social protection against unemployment and underemployment (Kimmis, 2009). Hence, social protection programs are important to the people those who are poor, vulnerable to risk and marginalized groups.

Hunger and malnutrition, poverty and poor access to social service (like education, health etc) are the main feature of African. The causes of problems are complex and many. Colonization, dependent on rain fed agriculture, civil war, drought and unbalanced international trade are some from the many. These and other factors are continued the region economies in under development way and the nations to stay on poverty. Though, to reduce the risk of poor and marginalized group the countries in the region are implemented social protection program. However, the programs are more supported by the donors with in a short period as a project. But, some fewer middle in come countries (like, South Africa ) experienced to allocate the budget from the government to implement the program. Hence, most implemented social protection programs are not yet in comprehensive manner. To overcome the problem in 2008, the Au in collaboration with help age international and other stakeholder held a series of national consultation in selected countries (that include Burkina Faso , Mozambique , Cameroon , Rwanda , Sierra Leone and Tunisia ). The discussions was in the meeting the importance of including social protection in national development plans in PRSPS. Though the consultations and other literature emphasize that risks and vulnerabilities differ from country to country such that there is no single protection strategies that can be recommended for all the countries since a social protection strategy should be specifically set up to meet the local needs. However, there is general consensus on some guidelines or actions that countries can adopt to ensure successful implementation of comprehensive social protection strategies that can promote inclusive development. These are:-

- High level of political commitment. The primary responsibility for social protection lies with the state, which acts in collaboration with other stakeholders, it is important that the state provides a leadership role.
- Development of a legislative framework that includes social protection. Eg. Integration of social protection in the national constitution.


- Development of national social protection strategy that addresses the country's peculiar situation determined by factors which include among many the proportion of persons who are poor; affected by HIV and AIDS; persons with disability; older persons etc.
- Inter- ministerial collaboration and co-ordination of all the ministries and stakeholders that are involved in the implementation of the social protection strategy.
- Linking social assistance to basic service. Eg. Linking cash transfers to education on child and maternal health, prevention and treatment of illness and nutrition.
- Collection of gender disaggregated data for monitoring implementation and evaluating the impact or to immunization.
- Sustainable fund for social protection from both domestic and external resource mobilization

As can be seen from the table below, the Ethiopian social protection strategy exercised more of on food based compared with other African country. Although, overwhelming resources to implement the program obtained from international donors in form of food when the time of food crisis year. As some other African country the government of Ethiopia was not designed to social protection program from government finance. However, since in 2005 the government collaborated with donor shift trends of food based social protection program to cash based through PSNP.

Some examples of social protection strategies that have been implemented in African countries are shown in the table.

Table 2.2 - Social protection strategies implemented by African countries

Social protection	Strategy	Countries implementing
Social assistance to the vulnerable protection and mitigation	Cash transfers	Mozambique National Institute of Social action, Ethiopia's Productive Safety Nets Programme Kenya - Cash Transfer program for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Zambia - Kalomo pilot Sierra Leone
	Food transfers to the destitute	Ethiopia, Gambi - Child ?Survival Project and the Sesame Growers' Association Institutional Strengthening Project, Liberia - Internally Displaced People Relief Assistance Project, Malawi - North - Central Food Response
	Food security input packs	Zambia, Malawi, Ethiopia
	Social pension for older persons	Botswana - Old - age pension (universal), Lesotho - Non- contributory old – are Pension scheme, Liberia - Old age assistance, Mauritius - Old - age pension (Universal), Namibia - Old - age pension, South Africa – Old - age pension (means tested)
	Child support grant	Botswana - Orphan care benefit system, Mozambique - Minimum Income for School Attendance, South Africa - Child Support Grant, Care dependency
	Disability Grant	Liberia - Disability assistance, Mauritius - Basic disability pension, South Africa - Disability grant (means tested)
Promotive and transformational social assistance	Targeted free health care for pregnant women, children under 6 years and the poor	South Africa, Tunisia
	Targeted free	South Africa

	school (no fees) for the very poor.	
	Access to low cost housing	South Africa
	Free targeted quota of municipal services to the poor for electricity, water and sanitation.	South Africa
	Social services and residential care for children, older persons and persons with disabilities	South Africa 
Labour market programs	Micro-credit schemes	Zambia, Mozambique
	Public works programme	Zambia, Ethiopia's Productive Safety Nets Programme, Sierra Leone-Youth employment scheme Ethiopia - Cash for Work (CFW), Mekele Livelihoods Development Programme (MLDP), Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) Malawi - improving Livelihood through Public Works Programmes South Africa – Zibabele
Social	Occupation/	South Africa, Tunisia

insurance programmes	contributory Pension	
	Mutual Health insurance	Burkina Faso
	Unemployment benefits	South Africa (contributory but the government and employer also contribute. Tunisia (through contributions to the National social Security Fund) Mauritius - Unemployment hardship relief
	Disability pension	South Africa, Tunisia (through contributions to the national Social Security Fund)

Source: Help Age International and AU, 2008; Holmes R and A. Jackson, 2008; United States social Security Administration, 2007, cited in Mutangadura (2009).

## **2.7 Challenges to Implement Social Protection Program in Africa**

According to Devereux, (2001), most development practitioners believed that the main reasons lack to apply social protection in poor countries are financial, logistical and political constraints. Help age international and African union, (2008), Taylor, (2008) cited in Mutangadura (2009), they identified the major challenges to implement social protection program in Africa :-

- ◆ Lack of integration of social protection into national plans - as a result social protection is not broad based to target all areas of vulnerability.
- ◆ Planning constraint: Lack of a comprehensive plan on the implementation of social protection programmes.
- ◆ Inter - sectoral coordination: poor budget allocations to social protection and poor mobilization of resources as a result the funding is not sustainable and is not adequate for scaling up.
- ◆ High dependency on donor funding for social protection.



- ◆ Ineffective targeting of recipients. For example, social protection programmes benefit people residing in urban areas better than in rural areas.
- ◆ Technical and institutional capacity constraints: Low institutional capacity to develop social protection programmes and to administer some social protection programmes.
- ◆ Lack of reliable data: Lack of reliable data on which policies on social protection could be based.

## ***2.8 Review of Cross Country Experience with Social Safety Net Program (in Ghana, Malawi, Mexico)***

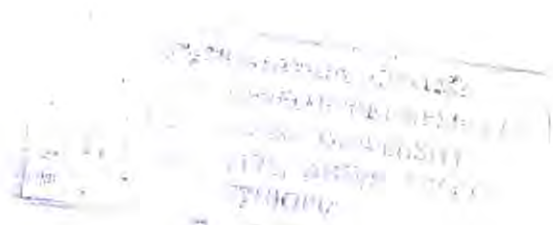
**Ghana:** Ghana's national social protection strategy (NSPS) was launched by Ghana's ministry of man power, youth and employment in March 2007. According to the government of Ghana's (2007), cited in Devereux et al (2008), "uncoordinated delivery and poor targeting of most of the existing interventions have resulted in limited coverage and impact". Through, the NSPS aims to target systematically the 15% "extreme poor" in Ghana. The targeted group for the programs are vulnerable subsistence farmers and fisher folk, extremely poor above 65 years, care-givers (for children affected by AIDS, children with severe disabilities and other incapacitated people), extremely poor people living with HIV/AIDS, and pregnant or lactating women living with HIV/AIDS. In the program the total targeted recipient populations are 800,000. The main aims of cash grants to beneficiaries are to improve the basic livelihood security, thereby increasing their ability to plan for the future and freeing them "to engage in productive activities to support themselves and ultimately contribute to national development. Through, to achieving these the main instrument is a social grants programme called LEAP", Livelihoods empowerment against poverty. The LEAP social grants will there for assist the poor "to reduce, ameliorate, or cope with social risk and vulnerability". The grant of LEAP is equivalent to US\$ 8 per household per month. The case study evolution in general conclude that, the program had a positive impact on the beneficiaries, but to achieved great positive synergies should be a complementary intervention are a vital between LEAP cash transfers and Agricultural policy to alleviate asset constraints and agricultural and market risks. Devereux et al (2008),

**Malawi:** Devereux et al (2008) , in their study of agricultural and social protection policies in Malawi, described as, the food shortage and high prices following poor harvests in 2000/1, 2001/2 and expensive imports, the government of Malawi since in 2005 implemented a targeted input subsidy to small holder farmers. Though, the delivered system was in the form of vouchers that could be redeemed of agricultural parastatals (ADMAR or SFFRM) for fertilizer and maize seed of one third of normal retail prices. The subsidy program was financed from the government budget. In the harvest year of 2005/06 the Malawian enjoyed a bumper harvest, due to a combination of favorable weather and the input subsidy. This evidence of success and the obvious popularity of the programme caused the government to implement it again in 2006/07. A preliminary evaluation of the 2006/07 input subsidy programme by imperial college et al (2007), as cited in Devereux et al (2008), reported the following key findings:-

- . Nationally 54% of rural households received coupons, and “less poor” households (by farm size and asset value) were more likely to receive coupons than poor households.
- . The displacement rate for commercial fertilizer sales was 40% (down from 60% the year before), and was higher where most coupons were received by “less poor” farmers.
- . Incremental production from the input subsidy was tentatively estimated at 700,000 tons of maize.
- . Maize prices in 2006/7 remained relatively low and stable, and average rural wage rates were higher than in previous years, partly due to the 2005/6 and 2006/7 input subsidies.

Generally, the interventions were found to have had significant impacts on maize production and on stabilization of maize prices in Malawi.

**Mexico:** The government of Mexico’s in 1997 initiated an integrated approach to poverty reduction program or in Latin word programa de educacion saludy alimentacion (PROGRAESA). The program aims was to eradicate extreme rural poverty by promoting investment of the poor in human capital, through strengthening their demand for education and health services. Beneficiary households in the program receive cash transfers, school supplies, and nutrition supplements conditional on children’s school attendance and regular preventive health care visits. In 1999, the program reached 2.5 million households in 53,000 localities in 2,156 municipalities.



The expenditure on the program represented around 0.2 percent of GDP in 1999. Beneficiary targeted process under PROGRESA, was under taken in three steps. The first step identifies the localities to be included in the program with a 'marginality index'. The second step selects beneficiary households with in the localities with a means - tested methodology. Finally, the beneficiary list is reviewed by the community to insure accurate identification of the most needy and exclusion of other.

The evaluation results found among the target population between 1998 and 1999:-

- 1) 17% increases in secondary school enrollment.
- 2) 25% drop in child labor.
- 3) 30% increase in well baby visits and a 16% increase in prenatal care visits: and
- 4) 22% increase in food consumption, accomplished by a significant increase in the purchase of foods rich in protein and micronutrients.

However, the drawback of the program was the nature of its particular targeting method that the program has excluded poor people living in non - marginal communities and in communities without access to a school or health post APEC (2001).

## ***2.9 General Overview of Food Insecurity Situation in Ethiopia***

FDRE (2002) food security strategy document categorized food insecurity into chronic and acute. Chronic food in security mainly occurred as a result of poor access or lack of productive asset. Acute food insecurity is viewed as more of a transitory phenomenon related to man made and unusual shocks, such as drought. Theoretically the two categories are separate, but there are linkages between them. Because, unpredictable shocks do not suddenly lead to acute food insecurity unless people are already very poor. the cause of food insecurity in Ethiopia is high population growth, diminishing land holdings, and a lack of on-form technological innovation has lead to significant decline in productivity per household.. An additional studies conducted by Alemayehu (2001) cited in Degefa (2005), the underline cause of food insecurity in Ethiopia is drought, war and ethnic conflicts, and resource constants. Here is the new input in the study and elaborated by Degefa, is ethnic-based regionalization hinders both seasonal and permanent labor migration across regional states largely because of

language barriers and discriminations against non-member groups and individuals. In addition studies pointed out that the problem of food insecurity and famine in Ethiopia is also a consequence of policy failure (Getnet, 2005).

FDRE (2002) food security strategy document stated that the incidence of food poverty in Ethiopia is higher and it estimated about 50% of the total population is living in food poverty, 52% rural and 37% of urban. However, this figure now reduced in a considerable percentage, according to MOFED (2008). The proportion of people who are below the food poverty line (food poverty head count index) reduced from 49.5 percent in 1995/96 to 38 percent in 2004/05 indicating a 23 percent reduction in food poverty over ten-year period.

## **2.10 Social Protection Program in Ethiopia**

### **2.10.1 Food aid as social protection**

Ethiopia experienced natural and man made disasters for a long period due to that adverse effect the peoples are suffered by food shortage for a long. So, in response to this the world people through UN-WFP and other international donors helped the people through food aid and other basic relief logistics. Clay et al, (1998) cited in Devereux, (2000), Ethiopia is the world's most food aid dependent country. Although food aid is a standard response to transitory food insecurity (e.g. drought emergencies), in Ethiopia it has become an institutionalized response to chronic food insecurity as well. Hence, the government needed to utilize the aid with its development objective particularly food security goals. And to this end, the transition government of Ethiopia (1993) issued the policy document of national policy on disaster prevention and management (NPDM), aimed of linking relief assistance to disaster prevention and sustainable development. The document envisaged ensuring adequate income to disaster affected people to cover food and other basic needs in a way that promotes self reliance, safeguards human dignity, preserves assets for speedy recovery, makes best use of national resource endowment and contributes to elimination of the root causes of disaster vulnerability.

Therefore, the distribution of relief aid was based on food for work (Employment Generation Scheme program) for able body as a wage and about 80% of relief beneficiaries assumed in this category. 20% of total affected population assumed those who are aged, infirm, disabled including pregnant and received free distribution.

The basic principle of the policy document was:-

- i. Community participation in all phases of relief projects,
- ii. Giving priority to most needy areas based on careful assessment of situations,
- iii. Clearly define focal points for actions at different levels and empowering the centers of coordination,
- iv. No free distribution of relief aid to able-bodied affected population.

Similarly, Ninno, et al (2005) explain the food aid program in Ethiopia that, most food aid is delivered in Ethiopian thought food-for - work program such as (employment generation scheme, EGS and WFP's food - for - work program, that distribute about 80% of all food aid) and of free distribution of food (Gratuitous relief or GR, and school feeding programs, SFP, with jointly use approximately about 20% of all food aid). Though this food aid have been effective in reducing household Vulnerability and had a positive impact on child nutritional status. Similarly Devereux (2000) described the introduction of this food aid through food- for -work program in the dry seasons and drought years act as safety nets that mitigate risk and stabilize food consumption over time.

## ***2.11 Productive Safety Net program in Ethiopia***

### **2.11.1 Why need PSNP in Ethiopia?**

According to Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2006), food insecurity has become one of the defining features of rural poverty, particularly in drought-prone areas of Ethiopia. Poverty is wide spread in both rural and urban areas. However, the magnitude is much greater in drought- prone rural areas than in urban areas. The problem of food insecurity in recent years has worsened with around 14 million people requiring emergency food aid. In addition to this again the MARD (2009) explain that extreme poverty is wide spread in Ethiopia . The major causes of poverty and food insecurity in rural areas include land degradation, recurrent drought, population pressure, low input subsistence agricultural practices, lack of employment opportunities and limited access to services.

As a result more than 38% of rural households fall below the food poverty line and 47% of children under five suffer from stunting. Moreover, FAO (2009), Ethiopia seemed always to have a food crisis. Even in years of good rains, the country could

not produce enough to feed it self and had to ask for food aid. Though Food aid is a longer history in Ethiopia and these aids are not yet solution to chronic food in security. Subbarao, et al (2003) cited in Gilligan, et al (2008), these the ad hoc nature of the provision of emergency assistance are often in the form of food - for-work programs was not integrated into on going economic development activities. Though to fill this development gap and to prevent the household asset from depletion, since in 2005, the government of Ethiopia and a consortium of donors implemented new forms of safety net. It reaches more than of 7 million people and operates with an annual budget of nearly 500 million USD. Currently, out side of South Africa , it is the largest social protection program operating in sub - Saharan Africa. The PSNP operates as a safety net, targeting transfers to poor households in two ways, through public works and direct support Devereux et al (2008).

### **2.11.2 Objective of the programme**

According to ministry of agriculture and rural development (2006), the objective of the productive safety net programme (PSNP) are to provide transfers to the food insecure population in chronically food insecure woredas in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level and creates assets at the community level. The programme will thus address immediate human needs while simultaneously (i) supporting the rural transformation process, (ii) preventing long- term consequences of short- term consumption shortages, (iii) encouraging households to engage in production and investment, and (iv) promoting market development by increasing household purchasing power.

### **2.11.3 Program coverage and beneficiaries**

According to MARD (2006) in the program implementation manual, the Ethiopia's safety net programme is part the country's food security programme, it is targeted to those woredas identified as being chronically food insecure. The beneficiaries of the programme are the food insecure population living in these chronically food insecure woredas. The figure is currently estimated to be about 8 million people. The beneficiaries of the programme are resource- poor and vulnerable to shock, and often fail to produce enough food even at times of normal rains in the country. The productive safety net programme is being implemented in rural areas only. For planning purpose a number of woredas have been identified as chronically food

insecure with in these woredas, the target of the program is on chronically food insecure households. For the purpose of the safety net, a woreda is considered chronically food insecure if it (a) is in one of 8 region (Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNPR, Afar, Somali, rural Harare and Dire Dawa) and (b) has been a recipient of food aid for a significant period, generally for at least each of the last 3 years. According to the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency's (DPPA) list of woredas, 262 woredas currently included the program by the two conditions stated above (MARD, 2006).

#### **2.11.4 Components of the program**

According to MARD (2006), the productive safety net program (PSNP) has two component (I) direct support (i) public works. Though, the program implementation manual stated that, for the purpose of recourse allocation (division) there is no strict criteria, and these amount of resource should go to public work or these amount to direct support beneficiaries. However, based on the selection criteria community food security task force (CFSTF) will determine which household will participate in public works, and which in Direct support.

**(i) Direct support;** Individuals who live the community and do not have labour to participate in public works and do not have sufficient and reliable support from son/daughters, or remittance from relative away from the villages, and some individuals who are disable are included in the direct support. Those individuals are not participate or contribute to community - based activities. Through, for those eligible are giving free transfers. How ever, the individuals who do not have labour and do not have sufficient and reliable support from sons/daughter, or remittances from relatives away the village, but who can participate or contribute in other community activities, those individuals should participate the activities like managing a crèche ( community - care center ) at public work sites, community and free girls of school going age from domestic chores to enable them to attend a school, participating in child nutrition and growth promotion class.

**(ii) Public work.** Those chronically food insecure households targeted by PSNP as beneficiaries in the community and having able bodies labor are participate in public work (PW) activities. The activities in public works vary based on location. Although, the selection of activities to be under the public works component should be driven by the local planning a process at the community level, in order to identify community

needs and priorities activities base don those needs. Hence, in doing these activities, the community able to improve land productivity and soil fertility, improve market infrastructure, improve access to drinking water and improve school and health facilities. Activities are undertaken in the community to help create communal assets such as Area closures, physical conservation measures, gully control, road and bridges, stream diversion, spring development build and repairing of class rooms and health facilities.

### **The basic principles of safety net public works**

According to MARD (2006), the program implementation manual described the basic principles of public works are:-

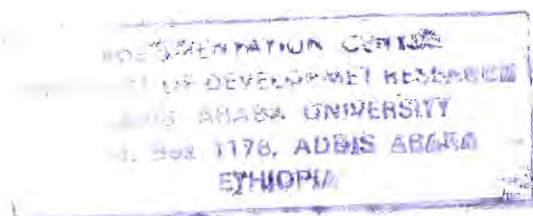
- Labour –Based: works must be Labour- intensive and use simple tools as much as possible. Public works sometimes can be supported by machinery if it is essential for the work.
- Participation: - the community participates in the selection, planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects.
- Predictability: - public works are provided through a multi-annual resources frame work.
- Targeting: - a combination of administrative and community targeting is used to identify able bodies' food insecure households who can participate in the program.
- Integration:- public works are integrated into woreda development plans and planned on an inter-sectoral base.
- Complementarity: - public works are properly sequenced with other agricultural activities to maximize impact. Public works must not compete with agricultural activities or voluntary work.

Food aid is a long history in Ethiopia, be cause of transitory and chronic food insecurity factors. Due to that the country received large volume of food aid from donor's .so that, the government of Ethiopia, has been exerting efforts to utilize the aid to support its development objectives. To this end the transitional of government Ethiopia (1993) issued the national policy on disaster prevention and management (NPDPM), the main objective of the policy were integrated the aid with development, due to that the Employment Generation Scheme program were introduced with the principle and assumption of at least 80% of food aid should be distributed through food-for-work and the remaining 20% of food aid free distributed for non-able-bodied

poor. However, these nature of emergency assistance based on food for work program (Employment Generation Scheme) was not integrated into the ongoing economic development activities, because of that the government and donors shifted in to cash based safety net program. From these perspective, here below comparison were made the previous intervention and PSNP. Table 2.3 below indicates how the public works component of the safety Net program differ from the previous employment generations schemes.

Table 2.3: Differences between the PSNP and Previous EGS Activities.

Framework	Previous EGS Activities	Safety Net Public Works
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual emergency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Longer - Term Productive Vision</li> </ul>
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Due to the nature of the annual appeal process, resources often arrive too late for a public works programme given the season.</li> <li>▪ Resources often inadequate for the needs of the food-insecure.</li> <li>▪ Because of nature of the emergency resources, limited resource available for capital inputs and administration of programme, greatly limiting programme effectiveness.</li> <li>▪ No certainty on the amount of resources for woredas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ External resources will be provided on a multi-annual basic through the safety net budget line of the government budget. This ensures availability of resources from the start of the year allowing public works to be undertaken at the most appropriate time.</li> <li>▪ Budgeting will be based on an improved needs assessment to ensure that woredas have sufficient resources to meet the needs of the food insecure.</li> <li>▪ Woredas will be given an appropriate budget for capital inputs in to public works and other supporting activities. This will improve the quality of public works assets created and where appropriate allow for more technical complex project.</li> </ul>
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public works were not planned as part of a broader development strategy for the Woreda, and did not take in to account issues of maintenance and coordination with other activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The program will be based on community priorities taken into account in the woreda development plan. It will therefore be carefully coordinated with other development activities and programmes to ensure maximum synergies, and place public works in the</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Often lacked appropriate consultation of the community to ensure relevance and ownership of assets created.</li> </ul>	<p>context of long-term development strategy for the woreda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It will ensure that maintenance and sustainability issues are directly addressed within the Woreda budget.</li> <li>▪ It will focus on the participation of the community in determining priorities and engaging them in maintenance of those assets where appropriate.</li> </ul>
Institutional Arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No clear institutional responsibility for EGS activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food security line offices at every level have oversight of public works component of the safety net programme, even though multiple implementing agencies are involved.</li> </ul>
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limited training and technical assistance to ensure minimum standard and appropriateness of assets created.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training will be provided as needed at the woreda and Kebele levels to ensure that above outcomes are realized.</li> <li>▪ Improved technical assistance in the planning, design and implementation of public works will ensure relevance, minimize maintenance requirements, and maximize sustainability.</li> </ul>

Source: - MARD (2006)

## ***2.12 Empirical Literature on Ethiopian PSNP***

The Ethiopian productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) is a recent phenomenon and some empirical studies were conducted by an independent researcher and/or group of member in an organization. Thus, most of the research study findings concluded that, in terms of household asset protection, improvement of agricultural production, improvement of household food consumption, creation of community asset and etc... PSNP has a promised developmental intervention. However, some constraints and gap have been shown from at the beginning of beneficiary selection to process of program implementation at each level of decision maker, implementer and program beneficiaries, etc. Here below achievement, strength, gap and constraints discussed.

### 2.12.1 Achievement

An analysis of Ethiopian productive safety net program and its linkage study was conducted by (Alemayehu, et al, 2008) in four principal regions served by the PSNP: Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) the field survey were under taken between late June and early August, 2006.). Hence to see in detail of its impact they grouped the beneficiaries in to three type of treatment. The first treatment, defined by theme a household is considered a treatment household if it received *any* payment for undertaking work on PSNP-supported public works. Under the second definition, a household is considered a treatment household if it received at least 90 birr *per person* for undertaking work on PSNP-supported public works. This treatment group represents those households that received at least half of the amount of transfers it should have received according to the design of the program. Under the third definition, a household is considered a treatment household if it received any payment for undertaking work on PSNP-supported public works AND during this period, it received access to any component of the OFSP.

Accordingly, survey results indicated that, using the first definition; by applying matching method estimates find little evidence of program impact. By contrast, using the second definition, they find that access to the PSNP improves two measures of household food security: it reduces the likelihood that a household has very low caloric intake and it increases mean calorie availability. By using, matching methods to the third definition of participation (access to the public works component of the PSNP and access to the OFSP) reveals a much more positive picture. They are more likely to be food secure, and are more likely to borrow for productive purposes, use improved agricultural technologies, and operate non farm own business activities.

The same PSNP impact assessment study were conducted by Devereux et al. (2006) as cited in Devereux et al. (2008:34), the study findings showed that positive and significant effects of PSNP on smoothed household food consumption, protected household assets and promoting of agricultural livelihood:-

***In terms of smoothing food consumption:-*** a survey of 960 households in 8 PSNP districts of four region (Tigray , Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR) in 2006 found that 88% of households that received PSNP food transfers consumed all this food while 7% sold some (often to buy other food) and consumed the rest, and a few household



gave of this food to others (usually family members). Among PSNP cash recipients, 88% used some or all of this cash to buy staple food, and 11% bought other food. About ¾ of PSNP households reported consuming more food, or better quality food.

***In terms of asset protection:*** - 62% of PSNP households reported being effectively protected against; 'distress sales' of assets, while 23% increased their asset ownership over the year.

***In terms of promoting agricultural livelihoods:-*** In their study they identified two linkages between PSNP and agriculture. One direct (public works activities that support agricultural production) and one indirect (investment of PSNP transfers in agricultural production).the first linkage is a program design effect: the second is household behavioral effect .the success of the first depends on the quality and appropriateness of the public works activities. The success of the second depends on individual choices-how many households decide to invest how much transfer income in farming enterprises. Though, the implemented public work activities are raising or stabilizing crop yields and farmer incomes through development of small - scale irrigation, micro dams, soil and water conservation and the constriction of rural access roads and farmers training centers, improved water supply ( spring capping, pounds shallow wells ). Construction of social infrastructure (school classrooms, health posts). In the second case, the survey findings on investment of PSNP cash transfers in agriculture reveals that more than one in ten households, (88 of 768 participants = 11.5%) purchased seeds while a small number (26 participants = 3.4%) purchased fertilizer. Poorer and wealthier households were equally inclined to buy seeds. But most of the (more expensive) fertilizer was purchased by upper wealthier groups. Interestingly, more than half the households that purchased livestock using PSNP cash (50 participant = 6.5%) were in the bottom two quintiles, possibility because poorer families took this opportunity to start rearing animal whereas wealthier households already own animals.

Table 2.4: Investment uses of PSNP cash transfers

Use of cash	Poorest → Richest Income Quintile				
	1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture: seeds	15 (17.1%)	16 (18.2%)	27 (30.7%)	17 (19.3%)	13 (14.8%)
Agriculture: fertilizer	1 (3.9%)	6 (23.1%)	11 (42.3%)	3 (11.5%)	5 (19.2%)

Livestock purchase	9 (18.0%)	21 (42.0%)	13 (26.0%)	4 (8.0%)	3 (6.0%)
Business investment	2 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Debt repayment	23 (24.7%)	22 (23.7%)	22 (23.7%)	11 (11.8%)	15 (16.1%)
Education expenses	13 (14.1%)	26 (28.3%)	21 (22.8%)	13 (14.1%)	19 (20.7%)

Source: Devereux et al. (2006:46) as cited in Devereux et al (2008).

### 2.12.2 Strength

Workneh (2008:17). In their study of food security strategy and productive safety net program in Ethiopia, identified some strengths point. The major once are outlined below:

- *The PSNP program is designed not only to solve the short-term food in security problem of the household but also to lay the foundation for achievement of other food security programs. This approach enables in principle integration of productive safety net interventions with wider food security programs.*
- *The program has shown strong preference for purchases from local markets, which could be useful to stimulate local crop production and productivity.*
- *The program's ambition to move away from pure relief type of assistance to the mode of assistance that simultaneously promotes productive investment may help to prevent any attitude of dependence on food aid.*
- *The program document has paid attention to participation of women in public works with the intention of enhancing the income and productivity of female-headed households.*

### 2.12.3 Gap

Workneh (2008) pointed out the gap of the implementation process of Ethiopia PSNP. Some of them among the others one listed below

- The number of people who suffer from chronic food insecurity is very high. Nevertheless, because of its limited capacity, the PSNP targets a small proportion of households, excluding a large population of food insecure households and individuals from participation in PSNP.
- The problem of food insecurity is covering both rural and urban areas. However the PSNP has paid attention only to rural areas, giving little attention to urban areas. The PSNP excludes not only the urban areas but also food insecure people residing in pockets of areas in some food secure woredas.

- The major objective of developing PSNP is to reduce dependency. Although the reason for moving away from pure relief approach to productive safety net is to reduce dependency, it is not clear how the PSNP could reduce dependency among beneficiaries and enable them to become self-sufficient.
- The responsibility of executing safety net activities has been given to various actors. However, the PIM does not clearly specify in what way these various agencies implement the program activities in an integrated manner.
- In addition to formal government institutions, committees have been established in all tiers of government structure to coordinate and implement PSNP. Experience showed that the roles and responsibilities that have been envisaged for the committees are not properly implemented. The committee members do not pay attention to executing the envisaged responsibilities. Moreover, they are always busy n day to day activities of their institutes. The institutional farm work of PSNP needs further scrutiny and refinement in order to facilitate effective and participatory implementation of the program's activities.

#### **2.12.4 Constraints**

Sharp and Brown (2006) as cited in Workneh (2008:19), in their assessment stud, have identified constraints faced in the implementation of PSNP. From the outlined constraints some are:-

- In most of the study areas public works are undertaken during the peak seasons of agricultural activities although the PIM asserts that the public works projects should take during slack seasons.
- Payments to beneficiaries are often not made on time. Erratic payment undermines the program's objective of providing regular and predictable transfer.
- The proportion of beneficiaries to be registered for direct support is determined by quota and not on the basis of the need assessment, posing challenges to screening and targeting the most needy ones.
- Food security task forces at the Woreda, Kebele and community level have not been established in many woredas and in woredas where food security task forces are established, they are not as such functional.

- The high turn over of employees' at all administrative levels and particularly at the Woreda level (up to 80%) has reduces the effectiveness of the PSNP.
- The number of chronically food insecure people is higher than the resources of safety net can cover. The study indicates that the number of eligible people in all study areas was higher than the quotas of safety net, making it both technically and socially difficult to distinguish households who need PSNP support from those who do not require the support.
- The principle of universal food security, which states that “food should not be used as an instrument by nations to impose political and economic pressures on others”, was violated in some woredas and localities.

Moreover, Government of Ethiopia, (2006), cited in Devereux, et al (2008), identified many problems that undermined the effectiveness of public work activities. These are: “Inadequate coordination and monitoring , untimely delivery of resources, high turnover of staff , inadequate assignment of personal, lack of timely planning and implementation , inadequate technical support to field staff, inadequate supply tools and equipment , low level of technical skills of field staff”

# CHAPTER THREE

## THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### ***3.1 Location and Administrative Structure***

Shashogo is one of woreda among ten woredas and one town Administration in Hadiya zone in SNNPR. It is located at 224km south of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. Bonosha town is the capital of the woreda. The woreda is bounded by in the North Analemo wereda of Hadiya zone, in the south Angacha woreda of Kembata Tembaro zone, in the east Sankura woreda of the silte zone and in west Lemo woreda of Hadiya zone. It is divided in to 34 rural and 2 urban kebeles. Under each kebele administration there are sub-KAS locally called 'Gote'. It is situated astronomically, between 7.25-7.35<sup>0</sup>N Latitude and 37.57-38.12<sup>0</sup>E Longitude.

### ***3.2 Demographic Features***

According to population census commission (2007), the total population of shashogo woreda is 102,464 with 51,777 (50.53%) male and 50,687 (49.46%) female on the other hand urban population comprise 7,522 (7.341%) and rural population comprises 94,942 (92.658%) of the total population in the woreda. Total area of woreda is 323.2 km<sup>2</sup>, with the population density of 317.59 person/km<sup>2</sup>. shashogo woreda finance and economic development office (2010), stated that the average family size is nearly 6 persons per household.

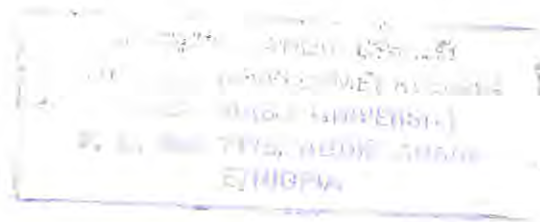
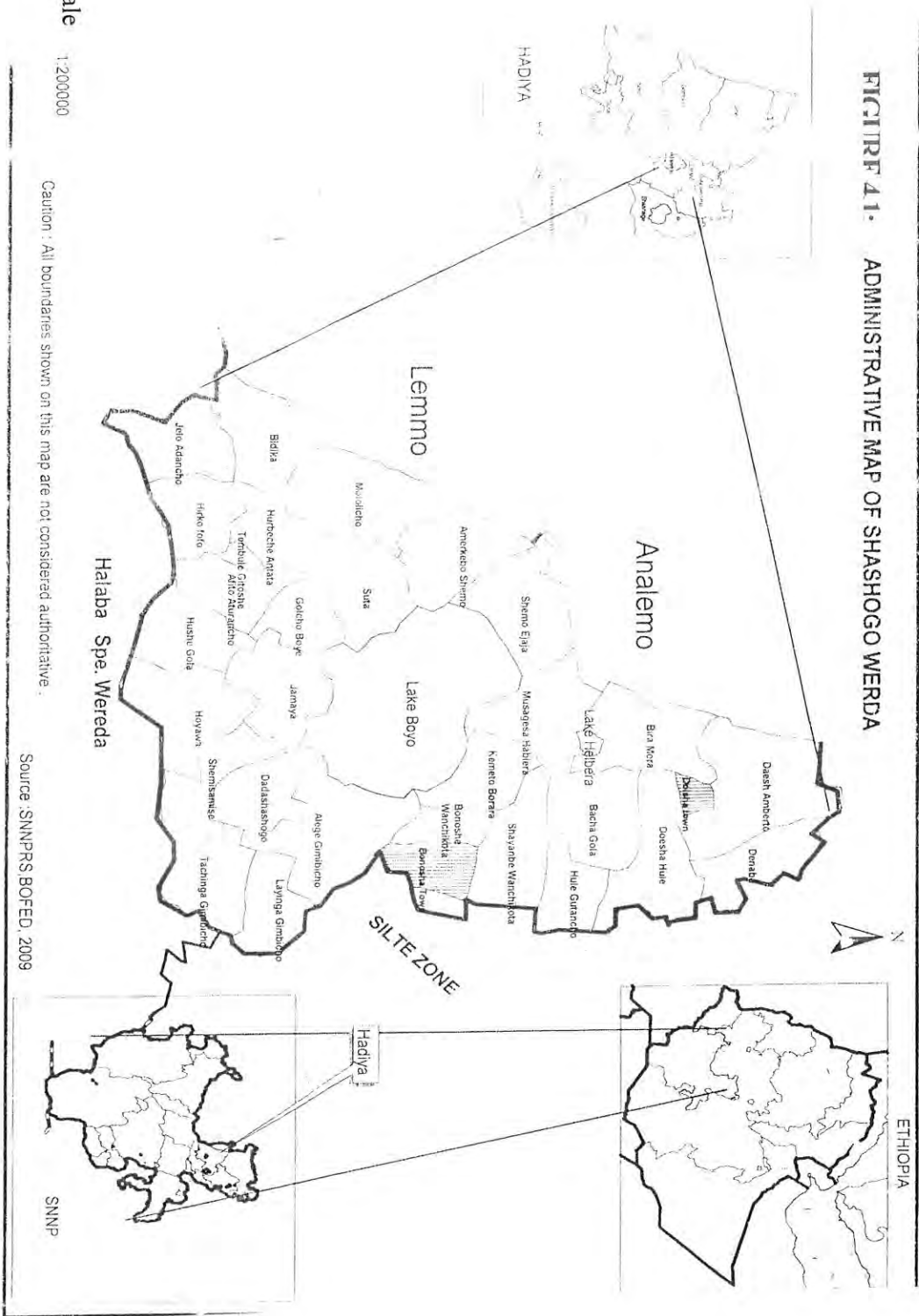


FIGURE 4.1. ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF SHASHOGO WEREDA



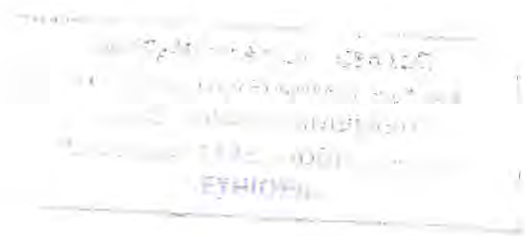
### **3.3 Livelihood Activities**

Shashogo woreda is predominantly rural and the livelihood activities of peoples are heavily depend on mixed agriculture which means crop production combined with animal. Maize is staple crop produced for food while pepper and teff are produced for cash. Sorghum and finger millet produced for food followed by maize. Haricot bean also produced by a small number of farmers in the season of bulge. However, earning income from crop production sectors faced with many problems (such as flood, recurrent drought erratic rainfall, increased agricultural inputs price etc...)

According to shashogo woreda agricultural and rural development office (2010) report, the livestock population in the woreda is estimated at 204443 heads. Rearing of livestock's used is major source of income, drought animal power and packing, household food consumption (milk and milk products) and homestead land fertilization etc... However, this production sector is constrained by the shortage of feed availability and internal parasite (like liver fluke, faciolosis) and Africa horse sickness etc.... During the summer or rainy season grazing lands are completely covered with flood. Thus, this condition causes a critical feed shortage in the summer seasons. At the beginning of October the flood start to leaves the grazing land and the livestock's able to graze the grass from the marsh land and finally they affected by the internal parasites.

Therefore, to mitigate the sever effect of disease, one Non Governmental Organization (Brook Ethiopia International) with collaboration of woreda agricultural and rural development office designed a projects on livestock health services particularly on equine ( such as donkey, horse and mule) animals provides a medicine treatment and promote preventive methods of disease.

Income from off-farm is the most important livelihood sources of people. Seasonal sale of labor within the woreda and out of the woreda in the form of seasonal labor migration to neighbor zone and woreda (mainly Silte zone in sankura woreda and Halaba special woreda during the peak agricultural cultivation and harvesting seasons) is the major off-farm income source. Trading plays an important role in generating off-farm income. There are weekly and daily markets in the woreda and neighbors woreda and zone traded a range of agricultural, handicraft and industrial outputs and inputs.



Apart from these, reliefs aid also a source of livelihood. According to Hadiya Zone Agricultural and Rural Development Office (2010), for the last two decades a large volume of relief aid was distributed to hundred thousand people. Even if after intervention of PSNP relief was distributed for non PSNP beneficiaries because of heavily victimized by flood.

### **3.4 Topographic and Agro-Ecology**

According to Shashogo woreda agricultural and rural development office (2010), the topographic of the woerda is dominated by low land that accounts for 90% of the total area, and the remaining 10% is mid land with some undulating slopes. The altitude of the woreda falls in the range of 1700 to 1900 m.a.sl. The agro-ecological condition is dry woynadega. The woreda having one lake (boy, marshy lake) covering around 2000ha. The woreda is surrounded by mountains of Dato from Kembata Tembaro zone in the south and kebeco mountain in Analemo woreda in the north. When during the rainy season, the flood has coming from the mountain area and damaged or even washed away of the crop. The problems were frequently happened and heavily victimized around 22 KAS which are located surround the mountain and Boyo Marshy Lake area. The average annual rainfall of Shashogo woreda is the range between 900-1100 mm per annum.

There are two Agricultural Productions Seasons mehere (long rainy season) and Belg (short rainy season). The Mehere rains start in May and extended up to mid September, while the Belg rainy season from mid February to March lasts. Belg seasons are not significant contribution to the annual crop production. However it is important source of food for the family member. A planting crop in the Belg seasons are Haricot bean and maize at homestead area, while *meher* season crops contributes the highest share to the annual crop production and is the most important cropping season in the livelihoods of the people.

### **3.5 Study Type and Design**

The researcher used the combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods as a general approach in the study. And both probability and non-probability sampling techniques were applied to select the study area, household survey respondent, key informant and focus group discussion.

### **3.6 Selection Procedures of the Study Area (Woreda, Kebele)**

SNNPR is one region out of nine states in the country. Under the region 78 foods in secured woreda was targeted by PSNP at national level since 2005. Thus the researcher purposively selected the study woreda because of better access to information about the program implementation process and other pertaining document in the woreda. Out of 34 PSNP targeted kebeles 22 kebeles are found in the lowland of around Boyo Lake while the rest 12 kebeles are found the mid land. Based on the above agro ecological classification the researcher applied stratified simple random sampling and proportion sampling technique. In doing so two kebeles (Suta and Kemecho) and one kebele (Sheymba Wanchkota) were from low land around boy and the mid land selected respectively.

### **3.7 Data Sources**

Both primary and secondary data sources were used for the study. The primary data sources were from sampled household respondents, focus group discussant and key informants. Secondary data were obtained from books, thesis, both published and unpublished documents and office records.

### **3.8 Selection Procedure, Sample Size Determination and Method of Data Collection from the Primary Sources**

#### **3.8.1 Household Survey**

Most of the study indicates that the representative sample size is about 10% of the total population. In the sample kebele of this study (Suta, Kemecho and Sheynba wanchekota) a total of 1,771 household heads are found, out of this 731 household heads are beneficiaries from PSNP. Thus, from these beneficiaries 595 household heads account from the public work and 136 household head account from direct support. The beneficiaries in the sampled rural kebele, there is similarity by Agro ecology, socio-cultural and economic activities. However, there is also heterogeneity in terms of gender: i.e. male household head Vs female household heads. Though from the beneficiaries 150 of female household head and 581 of male household heads are included in to the PSNP. Thus, from these beneficiaries, the public work accounts of

86 female and 509 male household heads, and the direct support accounts of 64 female and 72 male household heads.

Table 3:1 the Number of Public Work and Direct Support Beneficiaries in the Study Kebeles

Sampled Kebele	Number of PW participant		Total	No. of DS Beneficiaries		Total
	MHH	FHH		MHH	FHH	
Kemecho	139	40	179	19	25	44
Sheyneba wanchekota	168	30	198	23	20	43
Suta	202	16	218	30	19	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>136</b>

Source: Shashogo woreda Agricultural and Rural Development Office, (2010)

Therefore, out of the total PSNP beneficiaries in the sampled kebeles the research work considered 102 household heads (i.e. 14% of the sampling frame i.e. 731) as the sample size for the household survey. Out of these 102 households, 83 public work participants and 19 direct support beneficiaries were selected.

To clarify the process of selection, the researcher stratified the beneficiaries based on eligibility with gender i.e. public work male and female and direct support male and female. From each kebeles and each stratum 14% of male and female in both components (public and direct support) were selected by applied simple random sampling technique. In doing this from public work participant 71(14%) and 12(14%) of male and female were selected respectively. Similarly from direct support 10(14%) and 9(14%) of male and female were selected respectively.

Table 3:2 Sampled Numbers Drawn from the Study Kebeles

Sampled kebele	Sampled household heads (PW)		Total	Sampled household heads (SDS)		Total
	MHH	FHH		MHH	FHH	
Kemecho	19	6	25	3	3	6
Sheyneba wonchekota	24	4	28	3	3	6
Suta	28	2	30	4	3	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>

### **3.8.2 Focus Group Discussion**

In order to supplement information obtained from household survey and key informants, information obtained from focus group discussion is very important. To this end the researcher used six focus groups, two focus groups in each kebele, each group consisting of six individuals (4 male household heads and 2 female household heads). The composition of focus groups in each kebele were one group from community food security task force and one from kebele food security task force and the selection was made purposively. A Check list was prepared to guide the discussants.

### **3.8.3 Key Informant Interview**

This method is help to collect detailed information about the PSNP in the study area. Total of 10 individuals with better knowledge and experience about the PSNP of the study area were purposively selected. In doing these 3 kebele leaders, 4 Development Agent (DA) and 3 experts from Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development Office were selected. A kind of an in depth interviews were undertaken, with the help of checklist.

## **3.9 Data Analysis**

Both descriptive statistics and qualitative description were applied to analyze the data. Data obtained from the household survey were analyzed in to descriptive statistics by tabulation of variables with percentage value. Where as data collected from focus group discussion and key informants in the review were analyzed through wording (narration).



## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Generally, the chapter organized into three sections. Sections 5.1 explore Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of both components (public work participants and direct support) of beneficiaries, section 5.2 present results obtained from public work participants and section 5.3 described results obtained from direct support beneficiaries.

#### ***5.1 Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of Sampled public work and direct support Household head***

##### **5.1.1 Age and labor capacity of the households**

The Ethiopian productive safety net program implementation manual clearly stated about the participation of public work activities, the eligible beneficiary household will be selected to participate to public work activities should be chronically food insecure in the last 3 years and assessed by administrative guideline and community knowledge to have faced continuous food shortage, and able-adult men and women. The pregnant women up to four months and lactating women after ten months engaged in to lighter works. Regarding on DS beneficiary Individuals who live the community and do not have labour to participate in public works and do not have sufficient and reliable support from son/daughters, or remittance from relative away from the villages, and individuals who are disable included in to the direct support. During the study the household survey results shown that in table 5:1 below, the average age of PW participant is 37, the minimum is 26 while the maximum age of the respondent is 78. Accordingly in the age category 75.5% of respondents in the range between 15-65 years old while 5.9% of public work respondents are above 65 years old. The average age of DS beneficiary is 60, the maximum is 78 while the minimum is 30. Thus, results indicated that majority of public work household heads overwhelming in the



productive age where as few numbers of households are under dependent on the family member labor.

Table 5.1 the age category of household head

Age	PW Respondent			DS Respondent		
	MHH	FMM	Total	MHH	FMM	Total
15-65	65	12	77(75.5%)	3	4	7(6.9%)
Above 65	6	-	6(5.9%)	7	5	12(11.7%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>83(81.4%)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19(18.6%)</b>

Source: Household survey, 2010

### 5.1.2 Educational status

The educational status of public work and direct support respondents were assessed: The survey result show that, 39 HH (38.2%) of PW respondents are illiterate, 19HH (18.6%) are able to read and write while 8 HH (7.8%) are primary cycle (1-4), 10HH (9.8%) are in the category of primary and secondary school (5-8) and 2 HH (1.9%) are secondary school. The remaining 4HH (3.9%) and 1HH (0.9%) are completed grad 12 and above and preparatory class respectively. Regarding on DS beneficiaries majority (12.7%) of them are illiterate while 5.9% of respondents are can only able to read and write.

Table 5.2 Educational status of the respondents

Educational status	PW Respondent			DS Respondent		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Illiterate	28	11	39(38.2%)	8	5	13(12.7%)
Read & write	18	1	19(18.6%)	2	4	6(5.9%)
Primary cycle(1-4)	8	-	8(7.8%)	-	-	-
Primary & Secondary(5-8)	10	-	10(9.8)	-	-	-
Secondary(9-10)	2	-	2(1,9)	-	-	-
Preparatory(11-12)	1	-	1(0.9%)	-	-	-
Grade 12 and above	4	-	4(3.9%)	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>83(81.4%)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19(18.6%)</b>

Source: house hold survey result, 2010

As can be seen from the above table both components of beneficiaries (public work and direct support) in both sex (male and female) HH of educational status are poor. Survey findings show that, the majority of participants are illiterate and can only able to read and write. While, few number of respondents are above primary cycle.

### 5.1.3 Household size

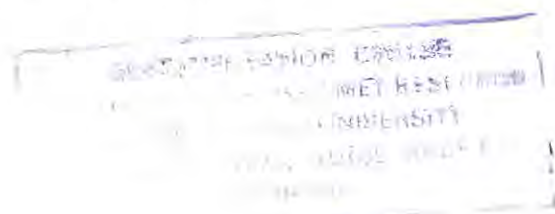
The maximum and the minimum family size of PW respondents on both sex is 13 and 2 respectively. While, the average household size of the respondent is 6. Accordingly to national CSA (2009) household census report, the national Average household size is 6. So the comparison is made between the national and household survey household size is similar.

Table 5.3 House hold family size

Family Size	PW Respondent			DS Respondent		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FMM	Total
2	1	-	1(1%)	1	1	2(2%)
3	-	1	1(1%)	2	-	2(2%)
4	3	1	4(3.9%)	2	1	3(2.9%)
5	18	2	20(19.6%)	2	2	4(3.9%)
6	17	3	20(19.6%)	1	2	3(2.9%)
7	8	3	11(10.8%)	-	2	2(2%)
8	13	1	14(13.7%)	1	1	2(2%)
9	3	1	4(3.9%)	1	-	1(1%)
10	5	-	5(4.9%)	-	-	-
11	2	-	2(2%)	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1	-	1(1%)	-	-	-
Total	71	12	83(81.4%)	10	9	19(18.6%)

Source: house hold survey result, 2010

As can be seen from the above table, 40 HH (39.2%) of public work Participants in the family size between 5 and 6, and 25 HH (24.5%) of respondents also in the family size between 7 and 8. The remaining 12HH (11.7%) and 6HH (5.9%) of respondents in the family size between 9-13and 2-4respectively. survey result shown that 77 HH (75.5%) or the majority of PW responds have 5 and above family size while, the few number 6HH (5.9%) of respondents have the family size below 5. The minimum and the maximum family size of the respondent on both sex of DS beneficiaries is 9 and 2 respectively. While the average household sizes of the direct support beneficiaries are 5. The survey results shown that, 7 HH (6.9%) of respondents have the family size between 2-4 while, 12 HH (11.7%) of respondents have 5 and above family size.



### 5.1.4 Land holding size

Land is one of the key productive resources for the small holder farmers to generate their livelihood. One key informant from kebele officials explained that the holding size is unequal between the respondents. This variation may be due to favoritism to some people during the redistribution period in the derg regime or due to some people inherited more land from their families. So, the causes are more and complex. Due to that different wealth status among the farmers were happened. The majority of the farmers are poor because of having a fragmented and small land. in line of this the household survey results in the table 5.4 below, are witness the farmers to be poor. Because, the majority of them are overwhelming in the small land size.

Table 5.4 the owner ship of land by the respondents and their distribution in size.

Land size (in timad)	PW Respondent			DS Respondent		Total
	MHH	FMM	Total	MHH	FHH	
Have no land	3	-	3(2.9%)	-	-	-
< 1 timad	8	-	8(7.9%)	2	1	3(2.9%)
1-2 timad	26	4	30(29.4%)	3	3	6(5.9%)
>2 and ≤ 3 timad	20	4	24(23.5%)	1	2	3(2.9%)
> 3 and ≤ 4 timad	8	2	10(9.8%)	4	3	7(6.9%)
Above 4 timad	6	2	8(7.9%)	-	-	-
Total	71	12	83(81.4%)	10	9	19(18.6%)

Source: house hold survey result, 2010

## 5.2 Result and Discussion for public work participants

The program implementation manual described that, the intended or the expected outcomes of the Ethiopian productive safety net program are: to provide transfers to those food insecure people who live in chronically food insecure Woredas to prevent assets depletion at the household level, consumption smoothing or stabilization and creates asset at the community level. On the bases of this, an assessment was made to see at the household level how the beneficiaries protect their asset from depletion, in a way how to create /build the household asset, how to smoothing food consumption, how to earn income from non farm and off farm activities (before and after) and create asset at the community level as direct effect of the program and in terms of human capital like child education and family health care as indirect effect of the PSNP on the household.

## 5.2.1 Effects of PSNP on land

### Trends of Rented Out Land before the Program

Constitution of The government of Ethiopian is forbidden to sell the land. Due to that the farmers were not sell their land. But, the trends of rented out land among them are common because of different triggering factors. Generally argued that, the PSNP beneficiaries are resource poor and chronically food insecure. So, due to the fact of that the possibility of rented out land is high. Hence, to know the degree of rented out land of the beneficiaries before involved in to the PSNP assessments were made. Hence, the study results indicated that, 25 HH (31.1%) of respondents rented out the land before involved in to the program while 55 HH (66.3%) of the respondents were not rented out their land, the remaining 3HH they have no land to rent. Further analysis is important to know the cause of rented out of land. In line of this the questions was administered to the respondent what was the factor to push you rented out the land before joining in to PSNP. Accordingly the survey result show In table 5.5 below, 100% of respondents said that we needed cash to buy food, 44% of responded reported that we needed cash to pay the input and other dept, 40% respondent pointed out we rented out the land for the purpose of family health care, 36% of the respondent stated that, we rented out the land for the purpose of school fee (i.e. necessary material and wear for school) and 20% of the respondents reported that, we rented out the land due to the absence of oxen. The reaming 16% of them pointed out that we didn't afforded agricultural input and we didn't have enough labor to farm the land respectively. Thus, one can conclude from the findings, factors that are pushed to rent out land of the beneficiaries are more before involved in to the program.

Table 5.5: rented out land before PSNP (N=25)\*

What was the reason you rented out the land before the program?	Response			
	MHH	FHH	Total	
			Freq	%
We needed cash to buy food	22	3	25	100%
We needed cash for the purpose of school fee	8	1	9	36%
We needed cash to pay the input debt and other dept	8	3	11	44%

Due to the absence of oxen	5	-	5	20%
For family health care	9	1	10	40%
We didn't have enough labor to farm the land and to afford agricultural input	4	-	4	16%

Sources: household survey, 2010

\*Multiple responses are possible and percentages are based on the 25 household who are rented out their land before joining in to the PSNP.

### Trends of Rented Out Land after the Program

Here is, the question were administered for the two groups i.e. 25 household respondents those who are rented out their land before involved in to PSNP and 55 households that are not rented out their land they before involved in to the program. Thus, the question was asked after engaged into PSNP what was the trends of rented out land. From 25 HH (those who are rented out the land before the PSNP) the majority (96%) of them stated that because of the program cash transfers, we accessed to ox, agricultural inputs and able to expend cash to school fee and health care expense, due to that, we returned back the rented out land for us, whereas 4% of respondents said that the trends of rented out land were increased and continued, because the payment of PSNP is not enough even to full fill the food gap. The other group of 55 households (those who not rented their land before they involved in the PSNP) reported that, they were not rented out the land after engaged in to the program Hence survey results shown that because of positive impact of PSNP returned back of the rented out land and protecting them to rented. As earlier mentioned in the literature review research conducted by Deveruex (2008), results concluded that PSNP had positive and significant effects on protected household assets and promoting of agricultural livelihood.

### Trends of Rented In Land before the PSNP

Table 5.6: Described the distribution of rented in land before the PSNP (N=83)

Rented in land before engagement in PSNP	Respondent		
	MHH	FHH	Total
Yes	4	-	4(4.8%)
No	67	12	79(95.2%)
Total	71(85.54%)	12(14.46%)	83(100%)

Source: Household survey 2010

Comparison was made on the sampled respondents to understand the effect of PSNP on the rented of inland before and after the program. To this end, the question was asked to them, are you rented in land before involved into the program. The survey results as tabulated in the table 5:6 above the majority 95.2% of respondents stated that they didn't rented inland before the program where as only 4.8% of respondents they were rented inland before engaged in to PSNP. Further analysis is important to understand what was the factors to rented inland of those (4.8%) of household respondents before involvement of the program. Thus, the survey results indicated that in table 5:7 below, 100% of the respondent's said that our farmland was affected by flood and also we had enough labor. The remaining 50% of them stated that due to the shortage of farmland we rented in land

Table 5.7 rented inland before joining in to PSNP (N= 4)\*

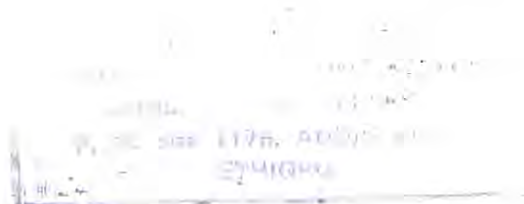
What was the reason you rented in land before the PSNP?	Respondent		Total	
	MHH	FHH	Freq.	%
We had not enough farm land	2	-	2	50%
The farm land was affected by flood and we had enough labor	4	-	4	100%

Source: - Household survey 2010

\* Multiple responses are possible and Percentages are based on 4 household respondents who are rented in land before involved in to PSNP.

#### **Trends of Rented In Land after the PSNP**

The assessment was made on the 79HH (95.2%) of respondents that are not rented inland before the program and those 4HH (4.8%) of respondents that are rented in land before the program. In doing this for both (rented and non-rented) respondents the questions were administered and get responses. Hence, response results indicated that for those 4(4.82%) of respondents, that are the all or 100% of them stated that after involved into PSNP the trends of rented inland was increased due to the positive outcome of the PSNP cash transfers on their life. On the other hand from 79 (not rented) before the PSNP household respondents, new 6 HH (7.6% )of respondents after involved in to PSNP they were rented in land while the remained 73HH(92.4%) of them just as before PSN didn't rented in land. Generally concluded from the



results that PSNP cash transfer helped to protect land of the beneficiaries and helped to increase the household agricultural production through increasing rented in land.

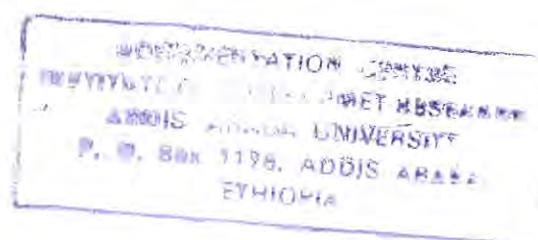
### Trends of sharecropped out land before the PSNP

Sharecropped out land is one of the common practices in farming community for a period due to different reasons. Some reasons among the many are: absence of oxen, the shortage of labor, inability to buy the agricultural inputs and etc... From the total PW participant the majority 67 HH (83.75%) of them were not share cropped out land they before involved into the program where as 13HH (16.25%) of PW participants were share cropped out land before involved into the program. Hence results indicated because of different factor majority respondents unable to farm their land. So, to know the cause, further investigation was made on these 16.25% of respondents that are not able to farm the land by themselves before involved in to the program. To this end, the respondents were asked what factors that pushed to share cropped out land. The survey findings shown that in table 5.8 below, 61.5% of the respondent said that we were share cropped out the land due to the absence of oxen, 46.2% of respondents stated that we hadn't afford agricultural inputs due to that share cropped out land, 23% respondents pointed out that we were share cropped out land for the purpose of family health care. The remaining 7.7% and 7.7% of respondents said that we hadn't enough labour to farm the land and to funeral ceremony respectively.

Table 5.8: Factors that pushed the sample respondents share cropped out the land before joining into PSNP (N=13)\*

Factors that pushed participants to share cropped out the land before joining into PSNP	Respondent		Total	
	MHH	FHH	Frequency	%
We hadn't enough labor to farm the land	-	1	1	7.7%
Due to the absence of oxen	7	1	8	61.5%
We hadn't afford agricultural inputs	4	2	6	46.2%
For family health care	2	1	3	23 %
For funeral ceremony purpose	-	1	1	7.69%

Source: - household survey, 2010



\*Multiple responses are possible and percentages are based on 13 house hold respondents who are share cropped out land before the program.

#### **Trends of share cropped out land after engaged into PSNP**

The transferred cash whether helped or not in terms of land protection from being to share cropped out of the participants after they involved into PSNP, assessments were made. From this perspective the question were administered for 80 PW participant households those who have the land. Thus, after engaged in to the program did you share cropped out the land? All 80 households (100%) of them said that No, and explained the reasons that, because of the cash transfer received from the program we able to protected the land, bought ox and agricultural inputs. And, now they plough the land by themselves. When comparisons made on the before and after program 80 HH (100%) of respondents after the program were not share cropped out their land, but before the program out of 80 households, 13 HH(16.25%) of respondents were share cropped out the land because of different factors. Hence PSNP had protected the land from share cropped out and contributed to increases the households agricultural production. These are one of the positive outcomes of the program.

#### **Trends of sharecropped inland before the PSNP**

Sharecropped inland is a common practice among the farmers. In the survey an assessment was made on the trends of respondents in terms of sharecropped inland before the program. In this regard the respondents were asked before you joining in to the PSNP are you share cropped in land? The majority 72 HH (86.75%) of them said that they did not sharecrop inland before the program while 11HH (13.25%) of respondents stated that they were sharecropped inland before engaged in to PSNP. These people (those who are sharecropped inland before joining in to PSNP) asked what the factor that you sharecropped inland was. The survey results indicated that in table 5.9 below, 54.5% of them stated that as a result of the shortage of farm land and also having enough labor we share cropped inland while 45.5% of sampled household respond that the land were frequently covered by flood, because of that we sharecropped inland. Hence, the study show that in the study area there were shortage of land and flooding problem, due to that some farmers were share cropped in land to generate their livelihood.

Table 5.9: Reasons of the respondents that are sharecropped in land before joining into PSNP (N=11)\*

Factors that push sharecropped inland before joining into the PSNP	Respondents		
	MHH	FHH	Total
The land were always affected by flooding problem due to that we sharecropped inland	4	1	5(45.5%)
Due to the shortage of farm land having enough labor	5	1	6(54. %0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9(81.8%)</b>	<b>2(18.2%)</b>	<b>11(100%)</b>

Source: Household survey, 2010

\*Percentages are based on 11 households who are sharecropped inland before involved in to PSNP.

### Trends of sharecropped inland after the PSNP

In order to know any changes in terms of sharecropped in land before and after the PSNP, the comparison made was necessary. To this end, the respondents were asked after you are involved into PSNP what was trend of sharecropped in land? The survey results indicated that in the table 5.10 below, the majority or 69 HH (83.18%) of them were not share cropped in land after they involved in to the program while 3 new household (3.6%) of respondents were share cropped in land after they involved in to the program and this respondents reported that because of the cash transfer from the program we, share cropped in land and used the money for other purposes. The remaining 11 households (13.25%) of them reported that, similar just as before PSNP share cropped in land (i.e. not increased or decreased). Hence from the result one can conclude that PSNP helped to increases household agricultural production through cash transfer to the program beneficiaries.

Table 5:10: share cropped in land after in to the PSNP (N=83)

Trends of share cropped in land after in to the PSNP	MHH	FHH	Total
Share cropped in land just as before PSNP (i.e. not increased or decreased)	9	2	11(13.25%)
Due to the transfer from PSNP share cropped in land	2	1	3(3.6%)
Not sharecropped in land	60	9	69(83.15%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>71(85.54%)</b>	<b>12(14.46%)</b>	<b>83(10%)</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2010

## 5.2.2 The outcome of PSNP on livestock

The Table 5:11 below describes the livestock holding before and after joining the program. As they are livelihood and productive assets their depletion is critical so that the program strives to protect them by bridging the food gap to own supply to HH. When the case of cattle from the livestock group is treated after and before joining the program, the trend seems supportive, hence indicating the progress and protection. For the group as a whole change has been observed in general. To describe separately increased possession has been high steer its size increased is 11 in number explaining 11 HH created or owned newly. The second access that the program enabled the HH is creating oxen as an asset and the magnitude is 10 again showing 10 individual heads possessed them for their families.

The case of access to heifers takes the third position to be accessed by the program to the HH followed by cows whose figure is about nine and seven respectively. The trend for oxen and steers seems favored or preferred to by the HH may be due to interest to have farm power as the society is based on agrarian economy for their livelihood system. The posses sessions are created because of payments the HH are receiving from a portion might have been invested in and the credit based HH income improvement package given in the form of animals for most of the cases.

Bearing in mind the trends to another category of livestock, small ruminants, still incremental pattern has been encountered hence additional HHS have got access to buy or invest in them as their livelihood assets since the HHS join the program. Therefore, this indicates the contribution due to the PSNP. Accordingly, sheep was possessed by 17 HHS which then possessed by 40 HHS revealing the difference of 23 HH and it indicates that some have been accessed to the animals due to the program.

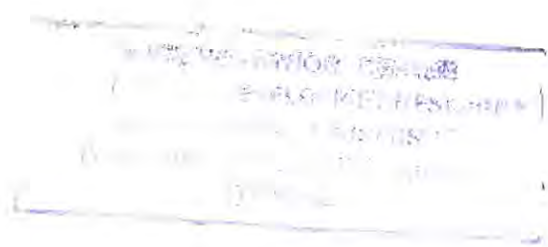
Similarly, goats were owned by 20 HHS before which the figure raised to 29 HH with difference of nine after the joining the program and the difference between the after and before articulates additional HHS were accessed. Equines were also other category of livestock with interest to be highlighted. Under this category only donkeys were found to be owned by the survey HHS for the two cases of time in reference. Only six HH targeted eligible for the program were with the animals which later scaled up to 13 HHS with difference of seven HHS creating them. In general the program has contributed both to prevention of depletion and creation of new livestock as an assets by the HHS.



Table 5.11: household heads possessed livestock's before and after the program (N=83)

Local type of animal		Respondents					
		Before the program			After the program		
		MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Ox	Have	18	2	20(24%)	25	5	30(36.1%)
	Don't have	53	10	63(76%)	46	7	53(63.9%)
	Total	71	12	83(100%)	71	12	83(100%)
Cow	Have	15	4	19(22.9%)	20	6	26(31.3%)
	Don't have	56	8	64(78.1%)	51	6	57(68.7%)
	Total	71	12	83(100%)	71	12	83(100%)
Steer	Have	15	1	16(19.3%)	23	4	27(32.5%)
	Don't have	56	11	67(80.7%)	48	8	56(67.5%)
	Total	71	12	83(100%)	71	12	83(100%)
Heifer	Have	13	-	13(15.7%)	18	4	22(26.5%)
	Don't have	58	12	70(84.3%)	53	8	61(73.5%)
	Total	71	12	83(100%)	71	12	83(100%)
Sheep	Have	17	-	17(20.5%)	38	2	40(48.2%)
	Don't have	54	12	66(79.5%)	33	10	43(51.8%)
	Total	71	12	83(100%)	71	12	83(100%)
Goat	Have	15	5	20(24%)	27	2	29(34.9%)
	Don't have	56	7	63(76%)	44	10	54(65.1%)
	Total	71	12	83(100%)	71	12	83(100%)
Donkey	Have	6	-	6(7.2%)	11	2	13(15.7%)
	Don't have	65	12	77(92.8%)	60	10	70(84.3%)
	Total	71	12	83(100%)	71	12	83(100%)
Chicken	Have	45	7	52(62.5%)	60	10	70(84.3%)
	Don't have	26	5	31(31.35%)	11	2	13(15.7%)
	Total	71	12	83(100%)	71	12	83(100%)

Source: Household Survey, 2010



### 5.2.3 The outcome of PSNP on farm tools and house goods

Table 5.12 below is about comparing the trends on beneficiary's possession on farm tools and household goods or utensils. The comparison is made so as to assess the protection of previously existing utensils and farm tools since they join the program, as the main objective of the program is to safeguard the possessions.

The point of reference for the comparison has been made the time when they join the program and assets currently owned by the HH so as to make the difference. Thus, the situation on prevention and creating of additional assets due to the program is viewed. From the table above it is clear to see that house goods and farm tools have been maintained and created. Accordingly a farm tool for most cases has shown to exhibit increase so that indicates creation of new ones by the beneficiaries due to their involvement in to the program. For some of the tools the figure has found the same for the two cases, the after and before, probably spell out no incremental trend for them but maintained.

When dealing with household goods and utensils, the same feature to that farm tools was observed. For example, traditional wooden materials such as wooden table's, chairs, and beds revealed change holding size being increased. In rural areas these materials are recognized as shock absorbents incase of bad situations.

Table 5:12 Average Number of household asset possessed before and after joining the program.

Household asset	Average number	
	Before joining the program	After the program
Sickle (machid)	0.4	1.5
Spade (acafa)	0.06	0.4
Axe (metrebia)	0.06	0.13
Gejera	0.06	0.06
Wooden plough	0.06	0.5
Jonba	0.06	0.13
Fork	0.06	0.06

Traditional beehive	0.06	0.06
Dijjino	0.06	0.06
Donkey/horse wheel borrow	-	0.2
Traditional wooden tables	0.2	0.6
Traditional wooden chairs	1.13	1.6
Traditional wooden bed	0.06	0.6
Modern wooden bed	0.06	0.06
Plastic dish	1.2	2.4
Glass dish	0.6	0.7
Blanket	0.2	0.9
Bed sheet	0.2	0.8
Radio	0.06	0.1

Source: Household Survey, 2010

#### 5.2.4 The outcome of PSNP on house characteristics

All of the sampled respondent have a house. Regarding to type of house, the respondents were asked what type of house you had before joining PSNP. Thus, all 83 HH (100%) of respondents stated that, we have a common type of traditional house (*Gojobet*). Therefore, to know any a house change after they joining into the PSNP, the respondents were asked what type of house you have after involved into PSNP. Thus, the results of household survey revealed that in the table 5.13 below, 94% of respondents were not changed their house in terms of type and size (i.e. it is the same as before they joining into the program) where as 6 % of sample respondents stated that, they were constructed a new traditional (*Gojobet*) house with increased the size. The new house constructed households explained that because of the cash transfer from the PSNP, we able to constructed new house. Thus, this improvements was comes from after involvement of the program. So PSNP had a positive outcome in terms of new house construction.

Table 5:13 Type of house of the sampled respondents after involved into the program

Type of house after the program	Respondents		Total
	MHH	FHH	
The same house as before PSNP (i.e. common traditional house, Gojobet) not changed.	66(79.52%)	12(14.46%)	78(94%)
After involved the program, constructed new traditional house with increase size	5(6.02)	-	5(6 %)
<b>Total</b>	<b>71(85.54%)</b>	<b>12(14.46%)</b>	<b>83(100%)</b>

Source: Household survey, 2010

### 5.2.5 The effect of PSNP on household food gap

PSNP, whether attain their objective or not in terms of smoothing the household food consumption, the assessment was made on its beneficiary comparing before and after PSNP of the household food security situation. The household food availability was assessed in the study used household food security measurements that are the household able to feed the whole family throughout the year before and after the program. From this perspective, the total respondents were asked did you able to feed the all family member throughout the year before engaged into PSNP.

The all (100%) of respondents were reported that they were not able to feed their family throughout the year. Thus, to know the months of food gap, the respondents were asked in which months the family faced with food shortage. The majority of respondents reported that from the beginning of April to September (for 6 months they faced with food shortage). Hence, comparison made is important to know the beneficiaries food security status after they involved into PSNP. In line of this the respondents were asked after involved into the program are you able to feed your family through out the year? The all 100% of them said No.

Moreover, further analysis made was important, so the respondents were asked in which month you and your family had faced with food shortage after joining the PSNP. Obtained responses from the household survey indicated that from July to September.

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To crosscheck the responses that are obtained from house hold survey, the FGD discussants were discussed and gives their Opinion on food gap between before and after program of participant's.

*We know that the beneficiaries were commonly facing severe food gap especially since April before they join the PSNP. Though they could feed their families after they join the program, they are still facing the food gap from July to October until their harvest is matured.*

Therefore, as can be seen from the above discussion the respondents after they involved into PSNP the hanger season or food shortage month decreased by 3 months (i.e. from beginning April to September before PSNP) July to September after engaged in to the PSNP. So, PSNP had a considerable effect on smoothing household food consumption.

## **5.2.6 The effect of PSNP on household activities and income earn**

### **Income from off and non farm activities before joining into PSNP**

Besides agricultural production, most of them gained income from non and off farm activities before involved into PSNP. Thus, survey results in table5:14 below reviled that, accordingly 40.96% of respondents were earns income from working on daily labor while 13.25% of them getting income from construction material sell. 9.8% of respondent earning income from selling grass or fodder (for livestock), while 8.43% of respondent getting income from selling fuel wood. 8.43% of them earn income from remittance and 7.2% of respondents also getting their income from traded of goods on local market (such as vegetables, kocho, cereals flour etc). The remaining 3.6% and 2.4% of respondents were earn their income from selling alcoholic drink and rented cart animal (donkey) respectively. As key informant from worda agricultural office explanations, People do the activities like selling grass or fodder for livestock's, selling charcoal and fuel wood and working daily labor as an indicator of the household faced with under food insecurity situation. However, it does not always meant people under food insecurity situation, because some people needed to increases their income and done daily labor work but as a general these are indicator of food in secured people in the community.

Table 5.14: household respondents earning income from off-farm and non-farm activities before joining into PSNP (N=83)

Off farm and non-farm activities	Respondents		Total	
	MHH	FHH	Frequency	%
Working on daily labor	30(36.14%)	4(4.82%)	34	40.96%
Selling fuel wood	-	7(8.43%)	7	8.43%
Selling alcoholic drink	-	3(3.6%)	3	3.6%
Selling construction materials (wooden for house construction)	10(12.05%)	1(1.2%)	11	13.25%
Trading local market goods (cereals flour, kocho, cereals, vegetable)	1(1.21%)	5(6%)	6	7.2%
Selling grass or fodder (for livestock)	2(2.4%)	6(7.2%)	8	9.6%
Rented cart animal (donkey)	2(2.4%)	-	2	2.4%
Remittance from relatives (transfer received)	4(4.82%)	3(3.6%)	7	8.43%

Source: Household survey, 2010

\* Multiple responses are possible

### **Earn Income from off and non farm activities after joining into PSNP**

If there any changes of the trends of non-farm and off farm activities after involved in to the PSNP, the respondents were asked what the trends of non-farm and off farm activities after you were engaged into the program. As can be seen from the table 5:15 below, the household survey revealed that 32.5% of respondents stated that, because of PSNP working on daily labor was decreased while 6% and 2.4% of respondent stated that the payment of PSNP is not enough due to that increased the trend of Activities and do the same activities as before PSNP respectively. 8.43% of respondents were stated that decreased the trend of selling fuel wood after engaged into PSNP. 2.4% of respondent stated that due to PSNP decreased the trend of selling alcohol drink. 6% of respondent stated that they were after engaged into PSNP decreased selling construction material while 7.2% of respondent pointed out that were do the same as before joining in to PSNP. concerning to trading local market new 2.4% of respondent because of needed increased their income involved into the market, where as 3.6% and 1.2% respondent do the same activities as before joining PSNP and due to PSNP decreased the activity respectively. In terms of selling of grass or fodder (for livestock) 9.6% of respondents stated that, because of PSNP were decreased the activity. Due to the positive impact of PSNP new 7.2% of respondent were involved in to the rented cart animal (donkey) while 1.2% of respondent were do the same activity as before joining into PSNP .8.43% of respondent reported that because of PSNP, remittance from relatives were decreased. From this, one can conclude that

most of the sample households were tended to diversify their activities relatively to high return activities such as petty trading, care renting. Moreover, the number of households, who have been directly relying on sale of natural resources (firewood/charcoal, grass) has considerable reduced. Thus, this phenomenon would have positive impact on improving food security situation and even the sustainability the livelihood of the study community at large.

Table 5.15 Earning income from off-farm and non-farm activities after joining the PSNP (N=83)

Activities	Trends of activities after PSNP											
	Increasing			Decreasing			New HHs involved			Do the same activity		
	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Daily labor	5	-	5 (6%)	23	4	27 (32.5%)	-	-	-	2	-	2 (2.4%)
Selling firewood	-	-	-	-	7	7 (8.4%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling local drink	-	-	-	-	2	2 (2.4%)	-	-	-	-	1	1 (1.2%)
Selling construction materials	-	-	-	4	1	5 (6%)	-	-	-	6	-	6 (7.2%)
Petty trade	-	-	-	1	-	1 (1.2%)	-	2	2 (2.4%)	-	3	3 (3.6%)
Selling grass	-	-	-	2	6	8 (9.6%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renting cart animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6 (7.2%)	1	-	1 (1.2%)

### 5.2.7 The effect of PSNP on human capital

In this section an assessment was made on child education in terms of school enrollment and uses of better health care facilities since them after engaged in to the PSNP. Here below results were discussed.

#### Outcome of PSNP on children School Enrollment

To know the number of school children changes after PSNP, assessment was made on the before and after program. In doing this the respondents were asked how many of your school age children enrolled to school before involved in to the program. From

the total of 83 respondents 40(48.1%) of them enrolled all of their school age children to school while 39(47%) of respondents enrolled some of their school age children. The remaining 4(4.9%) of respondents stated that they were not enrolled all of their school age children to school. If there any changes in terms of school enrolment the respondents after involved in to the PSNP, the question were asked, how many of your school age children enrolled after involved in to PSNP. The household survey revealed that in table 5.16 below, 69(83.2%) of respondents were enrolled all of their school age children while 14(16.8%) of respondents reported that they enrolled some of their school age children.

Table 5: 16 show the respondents response on child school enrolment

How many of your school age children enrolled after PSNP	Respondents		Total
	MHH	FHH	
All of school age children	61(73.54%)	8(9.64%)	69(83.2%)
Some of school age children	10(12%)	4(4.82%)	14(16.8%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>71(85.54%)</b>	<b>12(14.46%)</b>	<b>83(100%)</b>

Source: Household survey, 2010

Therefore, the considerable numbers of school age children changes were after involved in to the program. So that, the respondents were asked what factors helped you enrolled all of schools age children and some of the increased number of your school age children sent to school than before PSNP. The household survey revealed that in table 5.17 below, 61(73.5%) of respondents stated that because of the received cash transfer from the program by the remained money from the food able to cover children school expenses while 22 (26.8%) of respondents reported that due to PSNP public work activities school were constructed nearby.

Table 5: 17 Present helped factor to enrolled children after involved in to PSNP (N=83)

Factors helped to enrolled all school age children	Respondents		Total
	MHH	FHH	
Because of the program (PSNP) we received cash and by some amount of the received money we bought staple food and the remained money expend to school expense.	56	5	61(73.5%)
Due to PSNP PW school were built near by.	15	7	22(26.5%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>71(88.41%)</b>	<b>12(11.59%)</b>	<b>83(100%)</b>

Source: Household survey, 2010

### Outcome of PSNP on Family Health Care

PSNP was expected to improve the health status of households through improving food consumption and access of households on health care facilities. In this study, the number of households that had better access to health care facilities than before the PSNP was 70 (84.4%). It was 6(7.2%) household responded their access similar as before and the other 7(8.4%) rated worse.

This result indicated that the majority of households in the study areas have got better access to health service. The reason for this improvement was associated with PSNP. The income households received from PSNP was able to fulfill the food gap and health expense of the family. Moreover, there were expansions of health infrastructures in the study kebele using the program. On contrary, the PSNP did not bring change on access to health facilities to some 13 HH(15.6%) households. These households stated that the PSNP transfer was not enough even to full fill their family food gap, let alone covering health expense.

Table 5:18 the household health status

Rate	Respondents		Total
	MHH	FHH	
Better	63	7	70(84.4)
Similar as before PSNP	4	2	6(7.2%)
Worth	4	3	7(8.4%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>83(100%)</b>

Source: Household survey, 2010

### 5.2.8 Outcomes of PSNP on community asset creation

One of the objectives of PSNP is create asset at community level. Thus, to attain this objective the labor intensive public work plan were designed. The program activities being implemented by woreda and kebele, but the all food security line agencies at every level of government accountable for the oversight and coordination of the program. In line of this comparison made was necessary to understand which program intervention were contributed a valuable community asset compared with the PSNP. In relation to this the respondents were asked before the intervention of PSNP there was any development intervention program in your community. the all (100%) of respondents stated that before intervention of PSNP in their community there was other development intervention which is Employment Generation Scheme Program, and to know it previous activities, the respondents were asked question what type of activities was done? They stated that, water way construction, bridge construction, check dam construction etc. and again another question were administered to the respondents, and the previous intervention was created the community asset? From the total 83 respondents 8 HH (9.64%) of them reported that, Yes, the previous intervention was created the communal asset where as The majority 75 HH (90.36%)of respondents said that were not created the community asset.

Moreover, further analysis made was necessary on the respondents those who said that by the previous intervention did not created the community asset. To this end, the respondents were asked why the previous intervention not created the community asset. The survey result indicated in Table 5.19 below that, 76% of respondents said that, the activities plans were not started at community level while, 66.7% of respondent stated that from the implemented organization there was not technical support and closed supervision. The rest 46.7% of respondent stated that the food payment were not enough. Though the discussion show that the previous intervention were failed being to attain their objective because of above mentioned reason .hence to correct this defect the PSNP was designed.

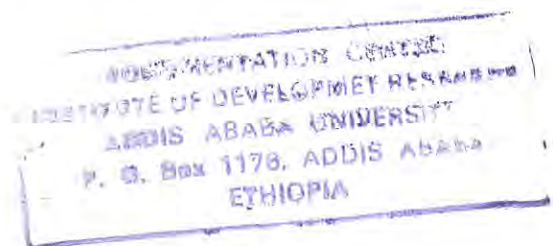


Table 5:19 Reasons why previous interventions did not create community asset (N=75)

What was the reason previous development intervention were not created community asset	Respondents		Total	
	MHH	FHH	Frequency	%
The activities plan process were not started at community level	40	17	57	76%
The food payment were not enough	30	20	50	667%
From the implemented organization were not closed supervision and technical support.	27	8	35	46.7%

Source: Household survey

\* Multiple responses are possible and percentages are based on 75 household those who said previous interventions were not created community asset.

Regarding on PSNP, the assessment was made on the public work activities, in line of this the respondents asked what type of activities implemented by PSNP in your kebele, they said that:- soil bund construction, hill side terrace, water way, road construction, health post, school and farmer training center construction and maintenance etc.

To know its contribution, the respondents were asked that the implemented the public work activities can create the community asset? 61HH (73.5%) respondents argued, the programs were created the community asset. In contrast 22 HH (26.5%) of respondents stated that PSNP as such not created the community asset. Because, there was not gives us strong technical support and closed supervision from DA and Woreda agricultural office and most of the time the payment were delayed up to two months, and the payment of wage not enough, and also old and inefficient work hand tools. Due to this fact the program had not crated the expected community asset. Associated this one key informant from woreda agricultural office stated the following:-

*The PSNP public work program were created community asset particularly on social service institution (Such as school construction, health post construction, former training center construction and road constructions). But in terms of soil and water conservation*

*activities, the program was not effective. Because there were not sufficient technical support and supervision from woreda agricultural office and other line organization and also the farmers not interested to do soil and water conservation activities than social service institutions.*

### **5.2.9 Targeting and beneficiary selection criteria of PW participant**

In the implementation manual clearly stipulated concerning to targeting and beneficiary selection criteria: Administrative and community targeting system applied in the selection of eligible participants for the safety net programme. The Community Food Security Task Forces (CFSTF) is the first and bases of responsible body to start selection of beneficiaries. This bodies (CFSTF) using the PSNP targeting guidelines and targeting criteria stated in the guideline, identify the name of participants in their respective villages and forwarding the list of beneficiaries to the Kebele Food Security Task Force (KFSTF) and through them to the kebele council for verification and further action. In this respect here below is an assessment was made whether practical application of criteria were inline with the implementation manual? The respondents were asked who decide to included or excluded household heads from productive safety net program. In other word what was the important body to select you in to participating the program and the others community member not participated in to the program. Thus, results of survey indicated that in table 5: 20 below, accordingly 87.95% of respondents stated that, we are selected by community food security task force while 6.02% of respondent reported that the whole communities are decided to include into the program. The remaining 4.82% and 1.21% of them pointed out that I don't know who select me because at the time of selection I am not in the place and selected by kebele council respectively.

Table 5:20 who decided to selected the participant in to the PSNP at the beginning of program (N=83)

Who decided you joining into the PSNP	Respondents		Total
	MHH	FHH	
Kebele council/kebele administration	1(1.21%)	-	1(1.21%)
Community food security task force	65(78.31%)	8(9.64%)	73(87.95%)
We all decided to gather (the whole community)	3(3.61%)	2(2.41%)	5(6.02%)
I don't know who select me, because, during selection I am not in the place	2(2.41%)	2(2.41%)	4(4.82%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>71(85.54%)</b>	<b>12(14.46%)</b>	<b>83(100%)</b>

Source: Household survey; 2010

To cross check the responses that are obtained from the sampled household respondents, the question were asked to key informant processes of PW targeting and beneficiary selection (woreda agricultural and rural development office expert). The key informants were stated the following:-

*The experts that are from Agricultural and Rural Development Office and Development Agent from PSNP kebele were together taught the kebele and community food security task forces about how to select the beneficiaries and after that, community food security task force with collaborated to the whole community members (local name Gote) were selected the beneficiaries. Thus, the duty of DA was during the process of selection registered the eligible household asset (such as land, livestock, etc) and the family members name with their sex and age composition.*

For further clarification on process of beneficiary selection, the respondents were also asked your all family member was included into the program? Accordingly, 74HH (89.12%) of respondent said that No, while 9 HH (10.8%) of them Yes, all of the family were include in to the program .Therefore, those households there were not included their all family member into the program were asked what was the reason of

all of your family member was not include in to PSNP? As can be seen from the table 5:21 below, 78.4% of respondents stated that kebele council, KFSTF and CFSTF needed to include large number of household head in the program while 21.62% of respondents sated that we have no relatives among kebele council, KFSTF and CFSTF.

Table 5:21 Respondents of households that are not included all of their family in to the PSNP (N=74)\*

What was the reasons did not included all of your family into PSNP	Respondents		Total
	MHH	FHH	
Kebele council, KFSTF and CFSTF needed to include large number of household head in the program	55(74.32%)	3(4.06%)	58(78.4%)
I have no relative among kebele council, KFSTF and CFSTF	10(13.52%)	6(8.1%)	16(21.62%)
Total	65(87.84)	9(12.16%)	74(100%)

Source: Household survey 2010

\* Percentages based on 74 household those who their all family members were not included in to the PSNP

Although to understand and cross check the household responses, the key informant were asked, why not included the all family member of the eligible household in to the program. The responses are stated below:-

*The problem were emanated from kebele officials, KFSTF and CFSTF members, these decision maker were needed to include large number of household head in their kebele, due to that they reduced the actual family size of the eligible household. These problems were common and persistence almost all of PSNP kebeles.*

Therefore, Beneficiary selection criterion seems correct, but the process of targeting were not done in fair way because the majority of PW participants of their families member were not included in to the program and this is contradicted to the program guide line due to the decision maker needed to cover large household head and favourism to relative.



**Table 5:22 Household head owned livestock before and after the Program (N=19)**

Local type of animal		Respondents					
		Before the program			After the program		
		MHH	FHH	Total	MHH	FHH	Total
Ox	Have	3	2	5(26%)	5	3	7(36.8%)
	Do not have	7	7	14(74%)	5	6	12(63.2%)
	Total	10	9	19(100%)	10	9	19(100%)
Cow	Have	2	1	3(15.8%)	3	4	7(36.8%)
	Do not have	8	8	16(84.2%)	7	5	12(63.2%)
	Total	10	9	19(100%)	10	9	19(100%)
Steer	Have	2	1	3(15.8%)	4	2	6(31.6%)
	Do not have	8	8	16(84.2%)	6	7	13(68.4%)
	Total	10	9	19(100%)	10	9	19(100%)
Heifer	Have	1	-	1(5.3%)	2	1	3(15.8%)
	Do not have	9	9	18(94.7%)	8	8	16(84.2%)
	Total	10	9	19(100%)	10	9	19(100%)
Sheep	Have	2	2	4(21%)	5	3	8(42%)
	Do not have	8	7	15(79%)	5	6	11(58%)
	Total	10	9	19(100%)	10	9	19(100%)
Goat	Have	1	2	3(15.8%)	3	5	6(31.6%)
	Do not have	9	7	16(84.2%)	8	5	13(68.4%)
	Total	10	9	19(100%)	10	9	19(100%)
Donkey	Have	2	1	3(15.8%)	3	1	4(21%)
	Do not have	8	8	16(84.2%)	7	8	15(79%)

	Total	10	9	19(100%)	10	9	19(100%)
Chicken	Have	5	4	9(47.4%)	7	8	15(79%)
	Do not have	5	5	10(52.6%)	3	1	4(21%)
	Total	10	9	19(100%)	10	9	19(100%)

Source: Household survey, 2010

### 5.3.2 The effect of PSNP on land

In the section the assessments were made on direct support beneficiaries in terms of rented out land, share cropped out land, and share cropped in land before and after the program.

Most of the time , farmers not baled to plough their land by himself, due to the absence of ox, the shortage of labor, not baled to afforded agricultural inputs and etc. in relation to this the DS beneficiaries of agricultural production performance were assessed in terms of the rate of share cropped out land. In line of this the respondents were asked before involved in to the program are you share cropped out land? Thus, out of the total 19 HH, 6(31.6%) of them were share cropped out the land before they involved in to the program whereas the remaining 13 households (68.4%) of them were not share cropped out their land before they involved into the program. Therefore, to know any improvements that are made the respondents after involved into the program those households previously share cropped out land, were asked after you engaged into the program what was the trend of share cropped out land? Survey results indicated that in table 5:28 below, 4 household (66.7%) of respondents recovered their land due to accessed to ox, agricultural input and etc because of the received cash transferred from PSNP ploughed their land by themselves, and increased agricultural production. But 2 household (33.3%) of respondents continued share cropped out land as before involved in to the program and explained the reason that the payments of PSNP were not sufficient with the current market situation and also they said we have only small land and there is no other asset at beginning program. Due to that we not able to maintained the land.

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 P. O. Box 1179, Addis Ababa  
 ETYHONRA

Table 5:23 Trends of share cropped out land after program (N=6)

What was the trend of share cropped out land after involved into PSNP?	Respondents		
	MHH	FHH	Total
Due to The positive effect of PSNP recovered the previous share cropped out land	2	2	4(66.7%)
Share cropped out land as before PSNP (the trend was increased )	1	1	2(33.3%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4(66.7%)</b>	<b>2(33.3%)</b>	<b>6(100%)</b>

Source: Household survey

\* Percentages are based on 6 households those are share cropped out their land before involved in to the program.

Regarding on rented out land, 7(36.8%) of the respondents were rented out their land before the PSNP. But now as the households sample survey described, because of PSNP transfer and the household package enabled most of them improve access to agricultural inputs and draft power. So that they were able to recovered their land and plough the land by themselves, rather than renting out.

### 5.3.3 The effect of PSNP on farm tools and house goods

Inventories were made on farm tools and house good through household interviewed. Thus, the household survey results shown in table 5:29 below; there is no asset depletion in terms of farm tools and house goods. Accordingly, the number of household assets possessed by overwhelming of the respondents has either increased or remained unchanged when compared with the number possessed before joining the program.



Table 5:24 Number of household asst possessed before and after joining in to the PSNP

Household asset	Average number	
	Before joining the program	After the program
Sickle (matched)	1.05	1.15
Spade (acafa)	-	0.1
Gejera	0.1	0.1
Wooden plough	1	1
Traditional beehive	0.2	0.3
Traditional wooden tables	0.25	0.35
Traditional wooden chair	0.2	0.2
Traditional wooden table	0.25	0.3
Plastic dish	1.25	1.3
Glass dish	-	0.1
Blanket	1	1.15
Bed sheet	1	1.1

Source: Household Survey, 2010

### 5.3.4 The outcome of PSNP on human capital

In this section, it has been attempted to examine the effect of PSNP on the human capital of DS beneficiaries by way of comparing the status of their human capital before and after their involvement in the program. here, human capital is expressed in terms of education and health .with regard to education, the respondents were asked the status of their child schooling before and after their involvement in the program, and only 3HH (15.8%) of the respondents indicated that they had sent all of their child while 16 HH (84.2%) of them reported that they were unable to send all of their children to school before they involved in the PSNP.

After they were embrace in the program, however, the number of households who were able to send all of their school age children to school raised accounting of 7 household (38.8%) of the DS beneficiaries. 12 household (63.2%) of them failed to send all of their school age children to school after the program.

Cash transfer and public work are the main reasons for the improvements in the child schooling of the DS beneficiaries. The farmer enabled the households to provide their children with all the necessary educational materials which were not able to offer before the program.

The later made it possible to construct new schools in their vicinity, so that their children would attend the schools traveling only a short distance.

Regarding health, the respondents were asked if they realized improvement in the wealth status of their household members in terms of financing their health expenditure. To this end, 75% of them pointed out that they were able to cover their expenditure due to their involvement in the program which they had been unable to do so before the program.

### 5.3.5 Targeting and beneficiary selection of DS beneficiaries

To deliver resource in effective way worth targeting is important. May any miss targeting was made, assessment on process of targeting is necessary. To this end the respondents were asked what was the criteria used select direct support beneficiaries. Accordingly the respondents response tabulated in table 5:30 below that, the majority (89.47%) of them stated that the poorest of the poor and labor poor and disabled body where as 10.53% of respondents reported that there were no clear criteria.

**Table: 5:25 Respondents response on targeting**

What was targeting criteria for direct support beneficiaries	Respondents		Total
	MHH	FHH	
Poorest of the poor and labor poor and disable person	8(42.1%)	9(47.37%)	17(89.47%)
No clear criteria	2(10.53%)	-	2(10.53%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>10(52.63%)</b>	<b>9(47.37%)</b>	<b>19(100%)</b>

Source: Household survey 2010

Further more, the respondents were asked all of your family member were included in to the program? 89.47% of respondent pointed out that all family member were not included into the program while 10.53%% of them said that the all families were included into the program. And again the respondents asked what was the reason your all family member not included in to the program? The household survey results showed in table 5.31 below, 70.6% of respondents stated that, the decision maker were needed to include the large household head in to the program while 29.4% of

respondents stated we have not relatives among the decision maker due to that my all family member not included in to the program.

**Table 5:26 Respondent reasons not included the all family member into the PSNP (N=17)\***

What was the reasons did not included all of your family into PSNP	Respondents		Total
	MHH	FHH	
kebele council, KFSTF and CFSTF needed to include large number of household head in the program	7(41.18%)	5(24.42%)	12(70.6%)
I have no relative among kebele council, KFSTF and CFSTF	2(11.76%)	3(17.64%)	5(29.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9(52.94%)</b>	<b>8(47.06%)</b>	<b>17(100%)</b>

Source: Household survey, 2010

\*percentages are based on 17 household those who are not included their all family member into the PSNP

Kebele FGD was asked why don't include the all family member of the targeted household into the program the discussants were stated the following response:-

*Giving beneficiary quota from wereda Agricultural and rural development office was few, but the needy people in our kebele was more than the stated quota, If we include all family member of those selected household head, we address, only few household head in the kebele due to that we reduced the eligible actual household family size.*



## CHAPTER FIVE

### Conclusion and Recommendation

#### **6.1 Conclusion**

The study was designed and conducted to assess the effect of PSNP on protection of previous assets from depletion and creation of new assets at household level since they join the program. In addition, the study was also intended to assess the food security situation and household activities of sampled households and the process of targeting of the beneficiaries. Hence, on the basis of data collected from the sample household so as to answer the research questions set the following conclusions are drawn as the findings of the study.

##### **i. Protection of the Previous Asset and Building the New One**

PSNP has played a significant contribution to protect the household asset, and the creation of new one. In this regard from both components (public work and direct support), the number of livestock resource of beneficiaries has shown no depletion, rather it has increased in number after join PSNP. The improvement in number of livestock for direct support beneficiaries was observed in all types of livestock at their exposure,. In terms of land, from PW participants before joining the program 13(16.25%) of respondents were share cropped out their land, but after they joining to the program all of them recovered their land for their production. Thus, from the DS beneficiaries 6(31.6%) of them were share cropped out their land before the program, as a result of PSNP after they join 4HH (21.1%) of them were able to return their land back for their production while the remaining 2HH (10.5%) of them were not maintained their land. Regarding of rented outland, 25 HH (31.25%) of PW participants were rented out the land before the program, but after they involved, 24 HH (27.28%) of them abled to returned back their land to plough by themselves because of the received cash wage and accessed loan based household improvement package, where as 1HH (4%) of them not abled to maintain the land. But, from DS beneficiaries all of them abled to recovered the rented out land after involved in the program. Generally study findings indicated majority of the participants maintain their land being to rented and share cropped out after the program, because of that

they were able to plough their land by themselves through them increases household agricultural production.

Moreover, when comparison made on the possession of farm tools and house goods on both component of beneficiaries have seen prevention and creation of additional asset rather depletion. Regarding on new house construction, the improvement have been seen from the PW participants 5 HH (6%) of them constructed new house since they after joined in to the program generally concluded from the study, in terms of households of protection and creation of new household asset PSNP had a positive contribution on the majority of participants. However, for the remaining few PSNP beneficiaries the program could not save their asset from depletion. This could be associated with delay of transfer, low wage rate for PW participant and low cash transfer for DS beneficiaries.

#### **ii. Effect of the Program on filling household Food Gap**

Survey made on household food gap experience, so that results indicated that the beneficiaries were facing food shortage before and after joining in to the program. Accordingly, the beneficiaries were facing food gap for six months (beginning of April to mid of September) before joining the program. But after involved in to the program which has been narrowed to three months (from July to September) which is time when their crop is not matured and ready for consumption.

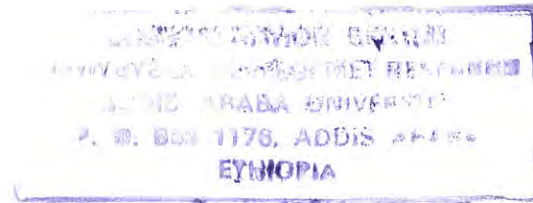
#### **iii. Outcomes of PSNP building on human capital**

As far as concerning to school age children enrollment school, 83.2% of respondents able to enroll their all school aged children to school, because of the transferred obtained from PSNP while, 16.8% of respondents able to enrolled some of their school age children to school, because the payment was not enough even to fill the food gap coupled with the current market inflation. This indicated that PSNP has made a valuable contribution to school enrollment.

#### **iv. The Effect of PSNP on the Creation of Community Asset**

The study results shown that, the community asset were created by PSNP public work program particularly social service institutions (such as school, health post and farmer training center construction). But regarding to soil and water conservation the activities were not implemented effectively. This is mainly due to as the researcher observed the PW participant were used simple and old ineffective hand tools and also there were not close supervision and technical support from Woreda agriculture office. In addition, delay of payment and low wage rate were also main factor.

- PSNP fully to attain their objective in terms of asset protection and graduate its beneficiaries, Time of payment needs corrective measure. So, each government level of bodies should be responsible to avoid payment dalliance.



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# APPENDIX

## I. Household Survey Questionnaire

### A. Household Identification

1. Name of the respondent household head \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kebele \_\_\_\_\_
3. Village/community \_\_\_\_\_
4. Serial No \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sex of the respondent
  1. Male
  2. Female
6. Marital status
  1. Single
  2. Married
  3. Divorced
  4. Separated
  5. Widowed
7. Family size \_\_\_\_\_
8. Educational status:
  1. Illiterate
  2. Read and write
  3. Primary cycle 1-4
  4. Primary and secondary 5-8
  5. Secondary 9-10
  6. Preparatory 11-12
  7. Grade 12+1 and above
9. Name of enumerator \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Sign. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Household composition and their characteristics

	Name of the household member	Relation to the household head (write code)	Male (M) or Female (F)		Age in a complete year	Educational status (write code)	Labour capacity (write code)
	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4	Q5	Q6
			M	F			
1			1	2			
2			1	2			
3			1	2			
4			1	2			
5			1	2			
6			1	2			
7			1	2			
8			1	2			
9			1	2			

**Codes for Q2: Reaction to the household head**

- 1 = Head
- 2 = Wife
- 3 = Son/Daughter
- 4 = Mother/Father
- 5 = Brother/Sister
- 6 = Niece/Nephew
- 7 = Uncle/Aunt
- 8 = Grand parent
- 9 = Servant
- 10 = Other relative
- 11 = Non relative

**Codes for Q6: Labor capacity**

- 1 = pregnant (not able to work)
- 2 = elderly (not able to work)
- 3 = handicap (not able to work)
- 4 = adult (able to do work)
- 5 = lactation (able to do work)
- 6 = young children (not able to work)
- 7 = working children (able to work)

**Codes for Q5: Educational Status**

- 1 = cannot read and write
- 2 = read and write
- (For the rest write grade of formal education completed)

Q7. Do you have more than a wife? 1. Yes 2. No

**C. Access/ownership of a household productive asset before joining the PSNP**

Q8. Did you have land of your own?  
1. Yes 2. No

Q9. If your answer to question number 8 is "Yes" how many times? \_\_\_\_\_

Q10. How did you get the land? 1. Inheritance 2. Gift 3. Rent 4. Buy  
5. Re distribution

Q11. Did you cultivate all of your land?  
1. Yes 2. No

Q12. If your answer to question number 11 is 'No' what was the reasons?  
1. Absence of oxen 2. Shortage of labor 3. Unable to afford agricultural inputs  
4. Engaged in non farm /other activities 5. Others (specify it)

Q13. Did you rent out land?  
1. Yes 2. No

Q14. If your answer to question number 13 is "Yes" how many times? \_\_\_\_\_

Q15. For how many years rented out the land from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Q16. How much birr / or quintal of grain did you get \_\_\_\_\_

Q17. What was the reason you rented out the land?

- 1. Needed cash and bought food
- 2. We needed cash for the purpose of family health care expense
- 3. We needed cash for the purpose of student school fee
- 4. We needed cash to paid the input debt and other debt
- 5. We didn't have enough labor to farm the land
- 6. Due to the absence of oxen
- 7. We didn't afforded agricultural input

8. We needed cash for social obligation (wedding, funeral etc....)

9. We needed cash for other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

Q18. Did you have rented in land?

1. Yes                      2. No

Q19. If your answer to question number 18 is "Yes" how many timad? \_\_\_\_\_

Q20. For how many years you rented in land? From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Q21. How much birr did you get \_\_\_\_\_

Q22. What was the reason to rented inland? \_\_\_\_\_

1. We had enough labor
2. We had not own farm land
3. We had a timad and above oxen
4. We needed to increase our income and involve in trading activities
5. There was a project in our community due to that we received wage labour for a period and rented the land and bought oxen to increase production and ensure a household food security
6. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

Q23. Did you have share cropped out land?

1. Yes                      2. No

Q24. If your answer to question number 23 is "Yes" how many timad? \_\_\_\_\_

Q25. For how many years sharecropped out land from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Q26. How much birr/or quintal of grain did you get \_\_\_\_\_

Q27. What was the reason you share cropped out the land?

1. We hadn't enough labour to farm the land
2. Due to the absence of oxen
3. We hadn't afford agricultural inputs
4. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

Q28. Did you have sharecropped in land?

1. Yes                      2. No

Q29. If your answer to question number 28 is "Yes" how many timad? \_\_\_\_\_

Q30. For how many years sharecropped inland from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Q31. How much birr did you pay ? and how much quintal of grain get ? \_\_\_\_\_

Q32. What was the reason to sharecropped inland? \_\_\_\_\_

#### **D. Targeting**

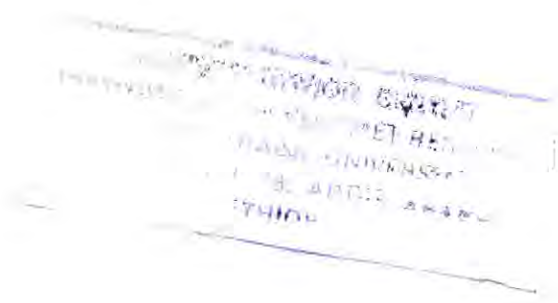
Q33. When did you join the PSNP? Are you still part of it? \_\_\_\_\_

Q34. In which PSNP component have you participated?

1. Direct support                      2. Public works

Q35. Why do you participate in the component under Q34? \_\_\_\_\_

- Q36. What was the criterion used to select direct support beneficiaries?  
 1. Poorest of the poor and labor poor 2. Political commitment 3. Ownership of the asset  
 4. Land holding size 5. No clear criteria  
 6. I do not know 7. Others ( Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Q37. What was the criterion used to select public work participant?  
 1. Poorest of the poor and able-body 2. Political commitment 3. Ownership of the asset  
 4. Land holding size 5. House holding family size 6. No clear criteria  
 7. I do not know 8. Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Q38. Who decide to (“included” and “excluded”) household heads from the productive safety net program?  
 1. Woreda food security task force 4. Community FSTF  
 2. Kebele council/administration 5. Community (we all decided together)  
 3. Kebele FSTF 6. Don't know
- Q39. Was the targeting fair? 1. Yes 2. No
- Q40. If the targeting was not fair, what are the reasons?  
 1. Favoritism to party affiliation  
 2. The powerful pressurized (forced) to be targeted  
 3. Relativism to kebele officials  
 4. Others \_\_\_\_\_
- Q41. Did all of your family members included in the program?  
 1. Yes 2. No
- Q42. If your answer to question number 41 is No, what was the reason?  
 1. Kebele officials, KFSTF and CFSTF needed to include large numbers of household heads in the program.  
 2. I do not any relative among kebele officials, CFSTF, and KFSTF  
 3. Some of my family members were not with me during targeting.  
 4. Some of my family members were not my children though were living together.  
 5. Others (specify it ) \_\_\_\_\_


  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Access/ownership of a household productive asset after the inclusion of the program**

**i. Land**

Q43. After you joint PSNP the trend of access/ownership to land decreased or increased?

Access to land	Increased = 1	Decreased = 2	Reason for increase or decrease
Cultivated land			
Rented out land			
Rented in land			
Sharecropped out land			
Sharecropped in land			

**ii. Livestock**

**The comparison of livestock before and after the inclusion of PSNP**

Q44. Do you have the listed type of animals? 1. Yes 2. No

Q45. If your answer to question number 44 is "Yes" please answer

Question 45 and 46

Code	Local type of animal	Q 45. Number of animals you own before joining PSNP	Q46. number of animas you have currently	What was the reason increased or decreased the number of animals after you involved into PSNP
1	Ox			
2	Caw			
3	Steer			
4	Heifer			
5	Calve			
6	Sheep			
7	Goat			
8	Horse			
9	mules			
10	Donkey			
11	Chicken			
12	Other (specify)			

### iii. Types of Assets in the house

The comparison of household asset before and after joining in to the PSNP

Code	Types of asset	Q47 Number assets you have before joining the PSNP	Q48 Number of assets you have currently
	Farm tools		
1	Sickle (machid)		
2	Spade (Akafa)		
3	Axe (Faas or Tegera)		
4	Gehera (ገደራ)		
5	Wooden plough		
6	Janba (ጃንባ)		
7	Fork		
8	Tridle pump		
9	Traditional beehive		
10	Modern beehive		
11	Water pump (diseale generator )		
12	Animal cart		
13	Pr-rakes (mecharia)		
14	Dijino (ዲጅኖ)		
15	Wheel barrow (Gare)		
	House goods		
16	Traditional wooden tables		
17	Traditional wooden chairs		
18	Traditional wooden bed		
19	Modern wooden tables		
20	Modern wooden chairs		
21	Modern wooden bed		
22	Kerosene stove		
23	Sofa		
24	Plastic dishes		
25	Glass dishes		
26	Blanket		
27	Bed foam		
28	Bed sheet		
29	Radio		
30	Television		
31	Mobile telephone		
32	Bi-cycle		
33	Dwellers (gold, silver)		
34	Others (specify if)		

**iv. A house characteristics before joining the PSNP**

Q49. What type of house did you have before joining PSNP?

1. Traditional house the walls made by wooden and the roof covered by grass (Gojo Bet)
2. Modern house the walls made by wooden and the roof covered by metal sheet and the floor with out covered by concrete
3. Modern house the wall made by wooden and the roof covered by metal sheet and the floor with concrete
4. Other (specify it)

**v. A house characteristics currently**

Q50. What type of house do you have now?

1. Traditional house the walls made by wooden and the roof covered by grass (Gojo Bet)
2. Modern house the walls made by wooden and the roof covered by metal sheet and the floor with out covered by concrete
3. Modern house the wall made by wooden and the roof covered by metal sheet and the floor with concrete
4. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

**vi. Home garden asset before joining the PSNP**

Q51. Did you plant a cash crop around homestead before you join the PSNP?

1. Yes
2. No

Q52. If your answer question number 51 “Yes” what type of cash crops?

1. Chat
2. Coffee
3. Fruits
4. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

Q53. Are used for home consumption or market? If the market how much birr you sold it

\_\_\_\_\_

Q54. If your answer to question number 51 “No” what was the reasons?

1. The absence of land
2. Unable to afford Agricultural inputs
3. The Shortage of labor
4. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

**vii. Home garden asset currently**

Q55. Do you planted a cash crop around homestead after the program?

2. Yes
2. No

Q56. If your answer question number 55 “Yes” what type of cash crops?

6. Chat
2. Coffee
3. Fruits
4. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

Q57. Are used for home consumption or market? If the market how much birr you sold it

\_\_\_\_\_

Q58. If your answer to question number 55 “No” what was the reasons?

1. The absence of land
2. Unable to afford Agricultural inputs
3. The Shortage of labor
4. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

## F. A Household Activities and income

### i. Agriculture

Estimate the total yield and income obtained the year just immediately before joining the PSNP in 1997 E.C

Code	Crop	Q59 total obtained yield (Qt)	Q60 Amount consumed (Qt)	Q61 Amount sold (Qt)	Q62 how much income obtained (birr)
	Staple crop				
01	Maize				
02	Sorghum				
	Cash crop				
03	Pepper				
04	Teff				
	Livestock				
05	Income from sold of animas				
06	Income from livestock bi-products				
07	Income from honey production				

Estimated the total yield and income obtained in the year 2001 E.C

Code	Crop	Q63 total obtained yield (qt)	Q64 amount consumed (qt)	Q65 amount sold (qt)	Q66 how much income obtained (birr)
	Staple crop				
01	Maize				
02	Sorghum				
	Cash crop				
03	Pepper				
04	Teff				
	Livestock				
05	Income from sold of animals				
06	Income from livestock bi-products				
07	Income from honey production				

**ii. Off farm and Non-farm activities before joining the PSNP**

Code	Activities	Q67. did these activities before joining in to PSNP? Yes = 1          No = 2	Reasons for Yes or No
1	Working on daily labour		
2	Selling charcoal		
3	Selling fuel wood		
4	Selling alcoholic drink (Tela, Tejj, Areke)		
5	Selling tea, coffee, bread		
6	Selling soft drink		
7	Selling grass or fodder (for livestock)		
8	Selling construction materials (Sand, Wooden pole)		
9	Trading local market goods (Cereals flour, kocho, cereals, vegetable)		
10	Trading livestock's		
11	Making baskets or mats		
12	Rented cart animal (donkey)		
13	Received from equb		
14	Remittance from relatives (transfer received)		
15	Tailoring and weaving		
16	Offer (specify it)		

**iii. Off farm and Non-farm activities after joining the PSNP**

Code	Activities	Q68 The trend of activities after joining in to PSNP decreased, increased or no do the activities (write code)	Q69. Reason for decrease, increase and no do the activities
1	Working on daily labour		
2	Selling charcoal		
3	Selling fuel wood		
4	Selling alcoholic drink (Tela, Tejj, Areke)		
5	Selling tea, coffee, bread		
6	Selling soft drink		
7	Selling grass or fodder (for livestock)		
8	Selling construction materials (Sand, Wooden, pole)		
9	Trading local market goods (maize flour, kocho, cereals, vegetable)		
10	Trading livestock's		
11	Making baskets or mats		
12	Rented cart animal (donkey)		
13	Money-lending		

14	Received from equb		
15	Remittance (transfer received)		
16	Tailoring and weaving		
17	Offer (specify it)		

**Codes for Q68. Trend of Activities after inclusion in PSNP**

0= No do activities

1= decreased

2= Increased

Q70. Did you participate in any food/cash aid or development program previously? (i.e before joining the PSNP)

1. Yes 2. No

Q71. If your answer to question number 70 "Yes" please specify the program

1. United nation development program
2. Employment generation scheme program
3. Free food distribution from WFP
4. Government cash for work
5. World bank development program
6. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_



Q72. If you are answering question number "71" for how long did you participate (years)? From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Q73. How many members of your family participant in the program? \_\_\_\_\_

Q74. How much kg of grain/oil or birr you and your family received per month/quarter/bi-annual/year \_\_\_\_\_

Q75. Did you participate in any other food/cash aid or development program other than PSNP after you joining the PSNP?

1. Yes 2. No

Q76. If your answer to question number 75 "Yes" please specify the program

1. United nation development program
2. World bank development program
3. Free food distribution from donors
4. Government cash for work
5. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

Q77. For how long did you participate (years) from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Q78. How many members of your family participate in the program \_\_\_\_\_

Q79. How much kg of grain/oil or birr you and your family received per month/quarter/bi-annual/years? \_\_\_\_\_

**G. Household food security**

Q80. What was the household food security situation before joining the PSNP, which means were you able to feed the whole family through out the year?

- 1. Yes    2. No

Q81. If your answer to question number 80 is “No” what is the reason?

- 1. Having small farm land
- 2. Shortage of labor
- 3. Absence of oxen
- 4. Unable to afford agricultural input
- 5. Rented out the land due to school fee and health care expense
- 6. Sold of the land due to social obligation (weeding)
- 7. There was no remittance from sons and other relatives
- 8. The absence of aid agency in the area
- 9. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

Q82. If you are answering question number 80 is No which months you and your family faced with food shortage?

1996 E.C											
Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Q83. Have you ever experienced food shortage after you joining the PSNP? If yes when specific the year/s for how long months? Explain \_\_\_\_\_

**H. Community asset**

Q84. Are there any other governmental and/or Non-governmental Organizations before the intervention of PSNP that are implemented as public work activities in your community?

- 1. Yes    2. No

Q85. If your answer to question number 84 is “Yes” please specify the organizations that implementing the activities.

- 1. Voluntary community participation soil and water activities
- 2. Government soil and water activities on cash base payment
- 3. United nation development program
- 4. Employment generations scheme program (EGS)
- 5. Other (specify if)

Q86. In the community what was their activities

- 1. Road construction
- 2. Road maintenance
- 3. School construction
- 4. School maintenance
- 9. Water way
- 10. Other (specify it)

5. Health post construction
6. Health post maintenance
7. Bridge construction
8. Hillside terrace

Q87. The previous intervention was created the communal asset?

1. Yes
2. No

Q88. If your answer to question number 87 is “No” what was the reason?

1. The payment of wage was not sufficient
2. Lack of awareness of the community to the importance of the program
3. The implementing organizations were not committed to work
4. Selection of participant was relativism to PA officials and development agent
5. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

Q89. The public work activities are implemented in your community by PSNP?

1. Yes
2. No

Q90. If your answer to question number 89 “Yes” what type of activities are done?

1. Soil bund construction
2. Hillside terrace
3. Water way
4. Road construction
5. Road maintenance
6. Health post construction
7. Other (specify if) \_\_\_\_\_

Q91. Do you think the public work activities implemented in your community are created valuable communal asset?      1. Yes      2. No

Q92. If your answer to question number 91 is “Yes” what do you think the relation of the created communal asset to contribute the protection of household asset and the creation of new assets at households? Explain

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Trends of household asset protection and creation

	Trends	If your answer Yes = 1      No = 2		Reasons for yes or not (circle all that apply)
Q93	Have you enrolled more of your school age children/boys/girls in school than before inclusion in the PSNP?	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Q 94	Have you kept your children/boys/girls in school for longer than before inclusion in the PSNP?	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Q 95	Have you used better health care facilities than before inclusion in the PSNP?	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Q 96	Have you consumed more food or better food than before inclusion in PSNP?	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Q 97	have you avoid to selling your household assets to buy food after included in PSNP	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Q 98	Have you avoided having to use your savings to buy food after the inclusion of PSNP?	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Q 99	After the joining of the program are you sold all or parts of your won production to buy new household asset?	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

**For Q 93 - 99 the reason of No**

1. The food/cash are not paid on time due to this we borrow the money from money-lender
2. The food distribution/cash payment places are more far from the community, because of this we expend more transaction cost
3. The food/cash payment are not sufficient compared with the work
4. The food payment are not sufficient to fill even the food gap and there is no remaining food to sell and cover the school fee
5. The food payment are not sufficient to fill even the food gap and their is no remaining food to sell and cover the health care
6. Even the payment of food are not fill the food gap
7. The cash payment is not sufficient to fill even the food gap and there is no remaining money to cover the school fee.
8. Our health care trend is the same as we do just before we join the program
9. The cash payment are not sufficient to fill even the food gap and there is no remaining money to expend for better health car facilities.
10. Because, all my family members were not included so that the transfer I receive is not enough to afford for others.

**For Q 93-99 the reason of Yes**

1. Because of the program we received food with the standard norm and sold some amount of the food and expended to the school fee
2. Because of the program we received cash with the standard norm and by some amount of the received money we bought food and the remained money paid to education cost
3. Because of the program we received food with the standard norm and sold some amount of the food and expended to family health care
4. Because of the program we received cash and by some amount of the received money we bought food and the remained money expended to better family health care facilities and use for other purposes
5. We consumed part of the received food and the remained are sold and bought other quality type of food (e.g. Meet...)
6. Because of the program we received food and fed may family
7. Because of the program we received cash and bought staple food and groceries (salt, sugar, coffee, soap, oil, kerosene etc...)
8. Other (specify it) \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Checklist for focus group discussion**

**For kebele food security task force**

1. The implementation of PSNP started since in 2005, so do you thing the PSNP are create a communal asset in your kebele ? If so explain.
2. In your kebele the PSNP beneficiaries before included in the program what was their food security situation? Are they feed their household throughout the year? Are they sell their asset to buy food? Explain
3. After the implementation of PSNP in your kebele the beneficiaries of PSNP are avoided to sell their household asset to buy food for their family and for other social purpose?
4. Do you think the PSNP beneficiaries are created a household asset after they involved in to the program?
5. Who is decide to graduate the beneficiaries from the program?
6. The processes of graduations are under taken by a pre - setting quota system or by setting criterion from the government?
7. What was the criterion used to select direct support beneficiaries?
8. What was the criterion used to select public work participant?

### **For community food security task force**

- 1) The implementation of PSNP started since in 2005 in your community, so do you think the PSNP are create a communal asset in your community? If so, explain .
- 2) In your community the PSNP beneficiaries before included in the program what was their food security situation? Are they feed their household throughout the year? Are they sell their asset to buy food? Explain
- 3) After the implementation of PSNP in your community the beneficiaries of PSNP are avoided to sell their household asset to buy food for their family and for other social purpose?
- 4) Do you think the PSNP beneficiaries are created a household asset after the involvement in the program?
- 5) Before the intervention of PSNP in your community what type of projects are support the community to crate a communal asset? Do you think that projects are created the valuable communal asset compared with the PSNP?
- 6) What was the criterion used to select direct support beneficiaries and public work participant?

### **III. Checklist for key informants**

1. Is there any household asset change in the beneficiaries of PSNP compared with before inclusion in the program? If so, explain
2. PSNP started since in 2005 in Shashogo woreda and do you think the program improved the food security situation of the beneficiaries? Explain
3. The beneficiaries of the program after they involved in to PSNP are they prevented their household asset from depletion?
4. The beneficiaries after included in the program are they created new household asset?
5. What was the criterion used to select the beneficiaries on both component (i.e public work participant and direct support ) ?
6. What is your opinion towards on the process of graduation?
7. Who made the major decision making roles during beneficiary selection?

## Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that the thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by:

Merapu Aba  
[Signature]

Candidate

Confirmed by:

Getnet Alemu  
[Signature]

Advisor

