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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

URBAN PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM: IT'S IMPACTS
ON FOOD SECURITY AND JOB CREATION, THE CASE OF
WOREDA 4, Lideta sub-city ADDIS ABABA.

By

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September, 2021.

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Urban productive safety net program: its impacts on food security and job creation, the case of woreda 4, Lideta sub-city.

By

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September, 2021.

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

Urban productive safety net program: its impacts on food security and job creation, the case of woreda 4, Lideta sub-city.

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Abebe Fenta Kassa , entitled: **Urban productive safety net program: its impacts on food security and job creation, the case of woreda 4, Lideta sub-city** and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology complies with the regulation of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Abbreviation

AAUJCFSS:	Addis Ababa Urban Job Creation and Food Security
AAUPSNP:	Addis Ababa Urban Productive Safety Net Project
CSA:	Central Statistics Agency
DS	Direct support
EDRI:	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
EFY:	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
FANTA:	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD/s:	Focus Group Discussion
FUJCFSSA:	Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency
HFIAS:	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
HH:	Household Head
MIS:	Management Information System
MoUDC:	Ministry of Urban Development and Construction
NDRMC:	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
PAD:	Project Appraisal Document
PCU:	Project Coordination Unit
PIM:	Project Implementation Manual
PW	Public work
PMT:	Proxy Means Test
PSNP:	Productive Safety Net Program
UPSNP:	Urban Productive Safety Net Project
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development.

Abstract

This study examines the impact of Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) on beneficiaries' livelihood and food security in Worda 4, Llideta sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The study focused on livelihood activity improvements/job created for beneficiaries', improvement on their food insecurity status and how UPSNP contributed to the beneficiaries' fight against Covid-19. A cross sectional research design and mixed research method of quantitative and qualitative data collection instruments are used: household survey and key informant interview. A total of 185 sampled household heads were selected through proportionate non probability sampling method from public work and direct support beneficiaries. Though safety net programs are relatively new to urban areas and the complexity of urban poverty makes it difficult to pull out the urban poor out of poverty in such short period with this limited amount of transfer, UPSNP has brought positive improvements on the recipient households' livelihood and food security through monthly cash transfer and livelihood improvement. The result showed that 62.8% of the beneficiaries had got livelihood improvement services including the saving experiences and different vocational trainings before graduating from UPSNP. However only short listed beneficiaries had started working in the field they are trained by changing their livelihood activity, the majority 68.2 % haven't changed their household livelihood activity. In terms of their food security status 23%, 51% and 19.5% of the recipients were respectively severely food insecure, moderately food insecure and mildly food insecure. However, the program has managed to bring positive improvement on children's food consumption and adults using the cash transfer for food. The result also showed UPSNP impacts are more positive for Public work beneficiaries compared to direct support beneficiaries. Finally, 88.1% of the respondents had confronted the socio economic crisis created by covid-19 and the contribution of UPSNP to their struggle to overcome from this socio economic crisis was not helpful to 87% beneficiaries. It is recommended that the amount of cash transfer should be adjusted based on the current market price of food. Food Security and Urban Job Creation Agency should work together with enterprise development and job creation agency to successfully support beneficiaries in becoming successful in the new business activities.

Key words: UPSNP, livelihood activities, food security/insecurity, beneficiaries, Covid-19.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Africa's second-most populous country, with 83% of the population living in rural areas and subsisting largely on agriculture, Ethiopia is one of the world's oldest countries known for being a home for multinational peoples endowed with rich natural and cultural heritages. Ethiopia's economy is the fastest growing economy in the continent and this economic growth brought positive trends in poverty reduction in both urban and rural areas (World Bank, 2015).

As the country is repeatedly hit by frequent drought and poverty, food insecurity has remained a problem for both rural and urban Ethiopians. Food security is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for active and healthy life (FAO,2002). Food security generally has four accepted pillars/dimensions: food availability, food access, utilization, and stability (FAO, 2006).

There were many governmental and non-governmental efforts to eliminate poverty and food insecurity in Ethiopia. Amid these efforts, Productive Safety-Net Program (PSNP), a social protection program with support from The World Bank, helps rural households by providing transfers of food to chronically food-insecure households. Since 2005 this program has supported 10 million rural poor' (MoARD, 2010).

In urban areas including the capital Addis Ababa, the government and NGOs have tried to tackle the problem of food insecurity. The Urban Local Government Development Program (ULGDP) supported by The World Bank provides grants to municipalities for building infrastructure. In

addition, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are implementing different programs to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups (World Bank, 2015). The most identified vulnerable groups to food insecurity are the elderly and the disabled with no working members in their households; street children, the homeless, and beggars. In response to these problems, the government of Ethiopia in 2015 approved an urban food security strategy (UFSS). It was followed by a ten-year urban job creation and food security program (UJCFSP) which aims to alleviate urban food insecurity and tackle the increasing levels of vulnerability by supporting over 4.7 million urban poor living in 972 cities and towns (World Bank,2015).

The Ethiopian Urban Productive Safety Net Program (EUPSNP) was launched in April 2016, and the first phase is expected to run up to 2021 with 604,000 urban poor enrolling in the program from 11 cities (Addis Ababa, Adama, Hawassa, Mekele, Dessie, Dire Dawa, Harar, Jigjiga, Asayita/Samara, Gambella, and Asossa) through rolling out strategy. The plan, in the end, is to support about 4.7 million people covering 972 urban centers through the urban safety net and complementary livelihood interventions. The current urban productive safety net program has applied an integrated model of safety net combining safety net transfer, livelihood services, institutional strengthening, and project management (MoARD, 2010).

Similar to PSNP, the UPSNP is implemented through Public Work (PW) in which beneficiaries are expected to work in their neighborhoods to get a regular monthly income and Direct support (DS) provided to elderly and disabled living in households with no working-age members, street children, the homeless, and beggars. The urban Productive Safety Net Project was designed to reach all the 604,000 potential beneficiaries, as UPSNP Project Coordination Unit report (2020) 415,000 resident of Addis Ababa city has become beneficiaries of this program through three consecutive targeting's from the 116 Woredas.

The urban productive safety net program is helping 415,000 beneficiaries living under poverty line in all 116 Woredas of Addis Ababa. Sixteen percent (16%) of beneficiaries are on the Direct support (DS), while the remaining 84% are on the Public work (PW) earn a regular income for work expected to do in their neighborhoods. From 116 Woredas Lideta sub-city has 10 Woreda having 13,595 beneficiary households, which is among the top of the ten sub-cities. So Lideta sub-city selected for having a large number of beneficiaries with a high prevalence of poverty and Woreda 04 for having the highest number of beneficiaries from the rest nine Woredas.

In March 2020 the global Covid-19 health pandemic hit Ethiopia and complicated the problems of the urban poor', but the government of Ethiopia put in action national emergency measures for protecting the spread of the virus and to support the victims of the health, socio-economic crisis created by the pandemic. With the spread of the virus in Addis Ababa and other Ethiopian cities fear of contracting the virus combined with strict protective legislative measures to contain its spread have caused severe disruptions in livelihoods (Hirvonen, 2020). The government response to the crisis uses the urban productive safety net program as the means to reach the urban poor for the provision of assistance. Addis Ababa city is highly affected by the virus and experiencing a humanitarian crisis. Lideta sub-city specifically Woerda 03 and 04 is highly affected by the virus and was a hot spot area of virus transmission.

1.2 Statement of the problems

According to 2007, Ethiopian census urban population estimated to reach 16.7 million in 2014, with an average population growth rate of 3.8 percent. In 2011, 14 percent of Ethiopia's poor lived in cities (CSA, 2011). With rapid growth, Addis Ababa is a home for one-fifth of Ethiopia's urban population having a poverty rate high as 28.1 percent, reducing poverty rates in the capital and other large urban centers is a key priority toward addressing poverty reduction in Ethiopia

(PIM, 2016). The poverty situation in the city manifested in a very complicated way with a lack of social protection for vulnerable groups like the elderly and the disabled, street children, the homeless, and beggars. As poverty and food insecurity has a significant correlation this group faced the direct effect of poverty, which is food insecurity (Devereux 2000).

The urban food security strategy of Ethiopia takes safety net as the major means to reduce poverty and food insecurity in the urban area as Productive safety Net Programs (PSNP) is to the rural areas. Having a primary aim to reduce poverty and food insecurity PSNP provided its core protective benefit for the rural poor's by smoothing household food consumption; participation to PSNP measurably improved household food security (World Bank. 2010).

The urban poverty situation of the urban poor become complicated with the social and economic problems in urban areas, though the focus of governments and humanitarian agencies to eradicate poverty and food insecurity was on the rural part, which neglected the urban poor from getting any assistance aiming to improve the food insecurity situation of urban poor's. The urban poor mainly in the informal business sector, having a low level of education status and income, the urban poor experiences the primary effect of poverty. Solving these problems of the urban poor is the objective of the urban productive safety net program in Addis Ababa. In its first phase, the urban productive safety net program reached 415,937 beneficiaries in Addis Ababa from this number Lidta sub-city consist of 13,593 households and 41,405 poorest individuals living under the poverty line. These households are receiving productive and predictable transfers through public work (livelihood interventions) and direct support; of which Woreda 04 accounts 1935 households from total beneficiaries of the sub-city.

Despite the fact that many empirical studies have been done to measure the contribution or impact of PSNP on household's food security and livelihood strategy in Ethiopia at much

stressed in rural beneficiaries of safety net in Ethiopia. A finding done by Welteji et al. 2017 in Southeast Ethiopia of Bale zone has identified that PSNP was helping beneficiaries for consumption smoothing, asset accumulation, and development of the local community; according to Yitagsu, 2014 the safety net program in rural Ethiopia slightly touches food consumption status of beneficiary households however it has brought improvements on assets building particularly on livestock, production and consumer durable assets since joining the program; Gilligan et al. 2009; for Berhane et al. 2015 Rural safety net program has been successful on saving lives, reducing distress sales and providing community-level services such as household asset building and livestock accumulation were some illustrations.

Urban Productive Safety Net Program is at the final year of its first phase implementation period for Ethiopia and Addis Ababa specifically, though there is limited empirical investigation has been done so far on the impact of UPSNP on food security and job creation opportunities for beneficiaries' particularly in Addis Ababa city and non in the study area. A studies done by Yeabsira, 2019 in Addis Ketma sub-city focused on the targeting practices of the Urban Productive Safety Net Program and the finding showed that beneficiaries were highly vulnerable to food insecurity than non-beneficiaries; Muluken, 2019 also studied the impact of UPSNP and its impact on food security , determinant factors for food security and according to him UPSNP have positive, but not statically significant changes on beneficiaries food security status and identified households size as positive significant determinant factor for household food insecurity status in Yeka sub-city. Another finding was done by Menen, 2019 targeting to identify practices and challenge of Addis Ababa UPSNP respectively and has identified some challenges which the program was facing at the beginning and confirmed that UPSNP is

successful in establishing functional institutional arrangements and effective payment system within short period of time.

Therefore, many studies emphasized on the impacts of PSNP and UPSNP on food insecurity, the targeting practices, and identifying determinants of food security for safety net beneficiaries but there is limited knowledge and understanding on Urban Productive Safety net Program impacts on households' food security statuses and in creating new job opportunities for the urban beneficiaries, and this study tries to fill this knowledge gap by investigating the impact of UPSNP on food security and its role in creating new job opportunities for beneficiaries households. Generally, the knowledge from this study will contribute to show the impacts of UPSNP on food security, jobs of beneficiaries and will help for the improvement of the program in Addis Ababa city and particularly the study area.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to examine impacts of urban productive safety net program in reducing food insecurity status and job creation opportunities for the program beneficiaries Woreda 4 Lideta Sub City.

The specific objectives are:

- To examine whether the program (UPSNP) helped to improve recipient urban households' food insecurity situation.
- To examine whether the program has brought new job opportunities for beneficiary households.

- To examine UPSNPs contribution for beneficiaries' at the time of the socio-economic crisis created by Covid-19 pandemic.

1.4 Delimitation of the Study

Thematically, this study focuses on the effect of the program on the recipient's improvement in food insecurity status and on livelihood activities through the introduction of the urban productive safety net program by the Government of Ethiopia, with the assistance of the World Bank.

Methodologically, this study is delimited based on the units of analysis served as sources of information. Accordingly, the main observation units of the study are beneficiary household. Government officials and selected beneficiaries is also the target of the study.

Geographically, Lidta sub city woreda four is selected for the implementation of the UPNSP in the first targeting and in this Woreda 1935 households are beneficiaries of this project. The project assists beneficiaries by direct support and public work framework, using proportional random sampling beneficiaries of Woreda 4 used as a sit to this study.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study will contribute to increase the awareness of the actual impact of UPSNP on food security and livelihood improvements on beneficiary households by examining the program success in achieving its goals in Addis Ababa city administration, lideta sub city Woreda 4. It is hoped that this study will contribute to the understanding of the contribution of UPSNP for implementing agencies, other concerned bodies and for anyone who want to use it.

In addition, it will reveal realities can be used to the community and policy makers and implementing agencies in their decision making process for the success this program. Finally, the study will help as a guide for future studies on issues raised in the area.

1.6 Definition of Terms

Household: Constitutes of a person or group of persons, irrespective of whether related or not who normally live together in the same housing unit or group of housing units and who have common cooking arrangements (CSA 2018).

Head of Household: The head of a household is a person who economically supports or manages the household or for reasons of age or respect, is considered as head by members of the household or declares himself as head of a household. The head of a household could be male or female (CSA 2018).

Livelihood activities: are the planned activities that men and women undertake in order to sustain a given standard of living. (Farrington, et al., 2002; Deessalegne et al, 2002).

Food security: a situation when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2006).

Food insecurity: a situation exists when people lack sustainable physical or economic access to enough safe, nutritious, and socially acceptable food for a healthy and productive life (FAO, 2006).

Urban Productive Safety Net Program: is a social protection program intended to bring a significant change and to better respond to the needs of food insecure households and creates productive investment to strengthen economic growth and urban environment.

Beneficiaries: are recipients of safety net and livelihood improvement support from urban productive safety net programs.

1.7 Limitations of the study

Doing a survey research with in a community in the current time is difficult thing for the researcher and the participant health while the world as well our country is in the surge of the Covid-19 pandemic. While doing the study the researcher has faced different challenges the major was because of the pandemic it was difficult to do a face-to-face interview and data collection become much expensive as the only way to collect data was telephone interview. The telephone interview needs additional data collectors with additional cost and it takes much time to do the entire data collection from selected samples as accessibility of much samples were under question. The other limitation was the availability baseline data on the beneficiaries' food insecurity status and with the newness of urban productive safety net program there was limitations of literatures on the issue.

1.8 Organization of the thesis

The research document is organized into five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introductory part which includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, concept, delimitation, and limitations of the study, background of the study area. The second chapter represents related pieces of literature on poverty, livelihood, food security and safety net programs globally, regionally and nationally.

The third chapter is the research methods part that includes the research approach, research design, and procedures of data collection, methods of data analysis, presentation and interpretation. The fourth chapter comprises of the findings of the study on the socio-economic

condition of the UPSNP recipients, livelihood strategies pursued by beneficiaries and food insecurity status of beneficiaries before and after the program, and the contribution of the program on the fight of covid-19. The fifth and final chapter incorporates the conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

Review of the Related Literature

This chapter presents a review of the related literature as well as theoretical issues, relevant empirical studies and basic concepts that used to explain household's vulnerability to poverty and food insecurity. The major concepts used in this research are household livelihood strategies, food security, urban food security program and urban productive safety net program.

2.1 Urban poverty

In 1800, only 3 percent of the world's population lived in urban areas; in 1950, it was 29 per cent and shortly after 2000 over 50 per cent of world's population is living in cities (Hossain, 2011). Consequently, the problem of people living in extreme poverty in urban areas has become serious issue, particularly in cities of the developing world. For years, poverty was understood primarily as a rural phenomenon and development initiatives were overwhelmingly concerned with rural investment (Beall et al. 2002; as sited in Rakodi 2002).

Many studies have explored the relationship between rapid urban transformation and vulnerability to poverty in the developing cities. However, there is no consensus on the measurement of poverty and what constitutes basic human needs or how they can be measured. Most definitions associate poverty with a 'lack' or 'deficiency' of the necessities required for human survival and welfare (Hossain, 2011).

The World Bank has incorporated a number of social issues in its measure of poverty, including 'lack of access to employment; adequate housing and services; social protection; and lack of access to health, education and personal security' (World Bank 2001a:1).

According to World Bank poverty assessment (2015), the following three poverty measures are commonly used to assess poverty:

- ***Incidence of poverty (headcount index)***: The headcount index for the incidence of poverty is the proportion of individuals in the population living below the poverty line.
- ***Depth of poverty (poverty gap)***: The depth of poverty indicates how far, on average, poor households are from the poverty line.
- ***Poverty severity (squared poverty gap)***: The poverty severity takes into account the distance separating the poor from the poverty line (the poverty gap) as well as the inequality among the poor. Conceptually, poverty severity puts a higher weight on households/individuals, who are further below the poverty line.

Since 2015, the World Bank has defined extreme poverty as people living on \$1.90 or less a day, measured using the international poverty line. Those falling below this line considered poor. Different groups of poor people are poor for different reasons, and each set of causal factors implies different remedial actions.

The majority of the world's adults generate their livelihoods by laboring to produce food or earn a regular income. It is often remarked that labor is 'the poor's most abundant asset' indeed; labor power may be the only productive asset that poor people own. Poverty for these people can be attributed simply to an inability to generate adequate returns to their labor (Devereux, 2000).

2.2 Concept of Livelihood

"Livelihood" refers to the ensemble of activities that a household (or an individual) regularly undertakes and the entitlements it makes claims to in order to sustain a given standard of living. A livelihood is thus more than just income (Deessalegn and Aklilu, 2002). Livelihood is used to

describe the way in which people make a living, and mainly points to the economic resource base people have at their disposal for doing this (Ephrem, 2015).

Livelihood is defined as comprising ‘. . . the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living’ (Chambers and Conway, 1991, p.6).

‘Livelihood’ is a broad concept and covers many components that include income, resources and risk opportunity management, social relation and negotiation and social network management of households and community. The resources at a household’s hand comprise both human capabilities skills, education, and the ability to work (including the availability of work as well as the health and nutritional status of workers) and other assets such as natural resources, savings and financial resources, and the web of social relations in which members of the household engage (Maxwell, et al., 2000). A household's entitlements may be improved through investments not only in physical assets but also in education, health, or in institutional assets; conversely, they may deteriorate because of the lack of such investments (Deessaegn and Aklilu, 2002).

As in rural areas, so in urban areas households seek to mobilize resources and opportunities and to combine these into a livelihood strategy which is a mix of labour market involvement; savings, borrowing and investment, productive and reproductive activities, income, labour and asset pooling and social networking (Grown and Sebstad, 1989, as sited in Rakodi, 2002). Households and individuals adjust the mix according to their own circumstances (age, life-cycle stage, educational level, tasks) and the changing context in which they live.

A household commonly defined as a person or co-resident group of people who contribute to and/or benefit from a joint economy in either cash or domestic labour that is, a group of people

who live and eat together (Rakodi, 2002). Many urban families do indeed fit this definition and are, comprised of single people or nuclear families, with or without additional ‘permanent’ resident relatives and identification of the ‘household head’ is unproblematic (Rakodi, 2002).

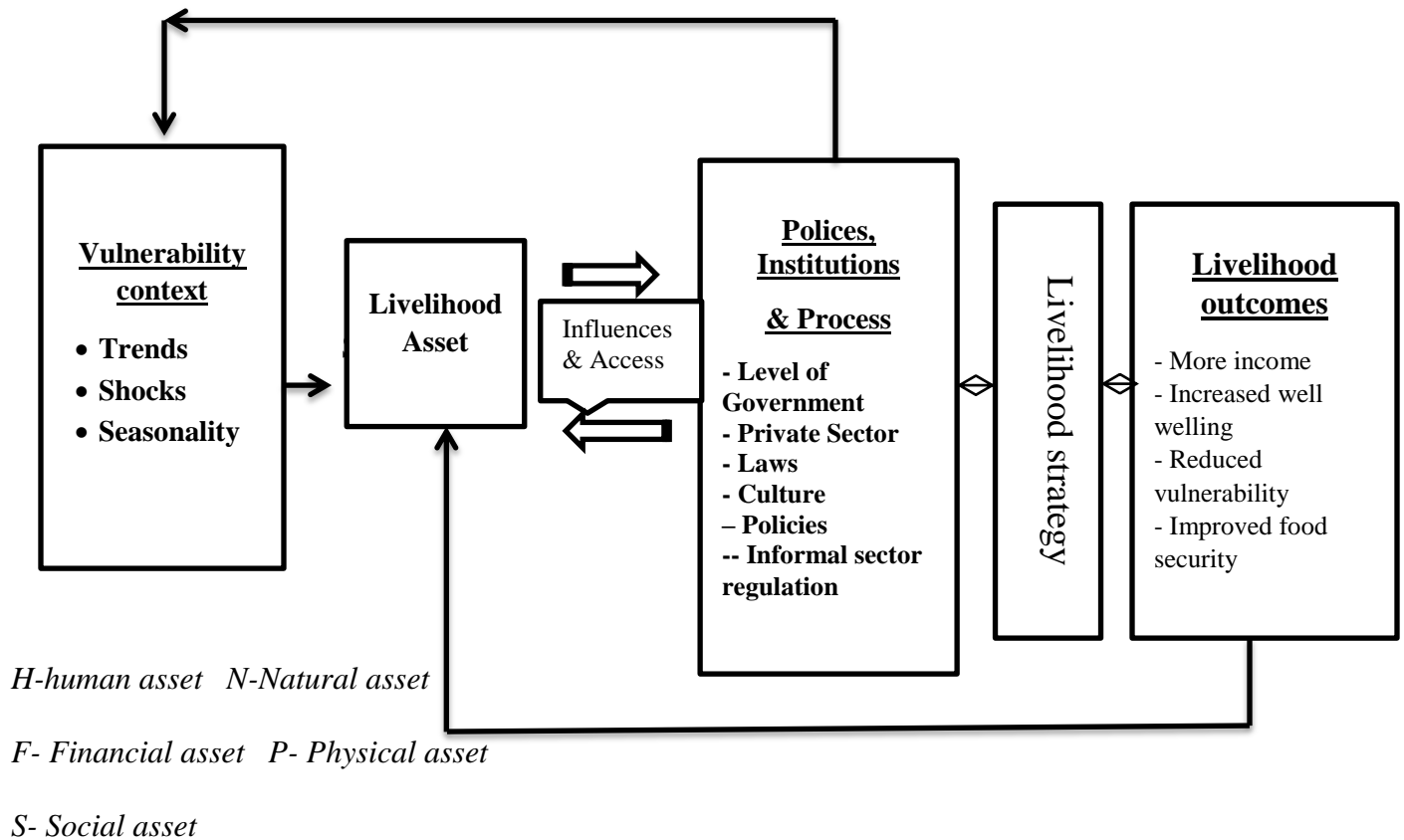
2.3 Sustainable livelihood approach

A livelihood is sustainable, according to Chambers and Conway (1992, p.6), when it “can cope with and recover from the stress and shocks, maintain its capability and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation...” Unfortunately, not all households are equal in their ability to cope with stress and repeated shocks.

The majority of the world population earns living through labor especially in the urban context; economic shocks include loss of employment, and work and income insecurity. AS sited in Ephrem, 2015, Ruel and Garrett (2004) confirmed that most food consumed by urban dwellers is purchased and that food expenditures account for more than half of the urban household budget, so, shocks in urban household can lead to critical vulnerability.

Sustainable livelihood approach is an effort to conceptualize livelihoods in a holistic way, capturing the many complexities of livelihoods constraints and opportunities they are subjected too. Central to an understanding of the concept of sustainable livelihoods is that poverty is not a stable, permanent or static condition. The poor move in and out of relative poverty as they respond to the opportunities, shocks and stresses (social, economic and environmental) which they experience. The more diverse and complex livelihood strategies become, the more they are likely to reduce vulnerability (Rakodi, 1997).

Figure 1.1 Sustainable livelihood model.



Source: Adapted from Farrington, et al., 2002

Vulnerability: it has the opposite meaning of security. Vulnerability context in above model refers to the external environment in which people live. This includes trends, shocks (such as illness or death, conflict, weather), and seasonality (of prices, production cycles and so on). The vulnerability context is important because the three factors have a direct impact on the possibilities that poor people have to earn a living now and in the future. Wider economic conditions can create more or fewer opportunities; an illness in the family can deprive a family of an important source of income and can force them to sell important assets that they have built up. Seasonal shifts in prices, production and employment opportunities are one of the most enduring sources of hardship for poor people all over the world (DFIDS, 1999).

Livelihood assets/capitals: is central to the sustainable livelihoods approach. Rather than understanding poverty as simply a lack of income, Sustainable livelihoods approach considers the assets that poor people need in order to sustain an adequate income to live. Based on those assets, and shaped by the vulnerability context and the transforming structures and processes, poor people are able to undertake a range of livelihood strategies - activities and choices - that ultimately determine their livelihood outcomes (DFIDS, 1999).

- ***Human capitals*** - The labour resources available to households, which have both quantitative and qualitative dimensions. The quantity refers to the number of household members and time available to engage in income-earning activities. Qualitative aspects refer to the levels of education and skills and the health status of household members.
- ***Social and political Capital*** - The social and political resources (networks, membership of groups, relationships of trust and reciprocity, access to wider institutions of society) on which people draw in pursuit of livelihoods.
- ***Financial Capital*** - The financial resources available to people (including savings, credit, remittances and pensions) which provide them with different livelihood options.
- ***Natural Capital*** - The natural resource stocks from which resource flows useful to livelihoods are derived, including land, water and other environmental resources, especially common pool resources (Rakodi, 2002).

PIPs: These refer to Policies, Institutions and Processes. PIPs cover a broad range of social, political, economic and environmental factors that determine people's choices and so help to shape livelihoods, such as institutions (established ways of doing things, such as social norms and belief systems), organizations, policies or legislation. They are relevant at all levels, from

households to global processes. They are key in determining access to the various types of capital asset that women and men use in pursuing their livelihood strategies either through acting as conduits to make assets available to them, or as barriers to their access Ibid.

Livelihood Outcomes: are the goals to which people aspire, the results of pursuing their livelihood strategies, such as increased income, reduced vulnerability, increased well-being, improved food security, and more sustainable use of natural resources.

Livelihood Strategies: are the planned activities that men and women undertake to build their livelihoods. They usually include a range of activities designed to build asset bases and access to goods and services for consumption. Livelihood strategies include coping strategies designed to respond to shocks in the short term, and adaptive strategies designed to improve circumstances in the long term (Farrington, et al., 2002).

Generally, livelihood strategy make it easy to us to raise several analytical questions that can help to understand situations of individual or household: In reviewing responsibilities and risks, how do households and individual decision makers within households organize and manage income generating activities and other forms of assets and income? What are the various means of coping with shocks: household based mechanisms, formal safety nets, or kinship networks?. How do they protect their future ability to earn a livelihood and ensure food security and their access to other basic necessities? This are the necessary concepts one can address thorough analyzing the issue of livelihood strategy and applies to both individuals and the household as a unit of analysis.

2.4 Urban Livelihood strategies

Large numbers of the world urban residents are clearly living in conditions of poverty and, in many countries (particularly sub-Saharan Africa), these numbers are rising rapidly by the economic development of the urban area and through the globalization driven rural urban migration. Urban areas provide much greater opportunity and fewer social restrictions on the livelihood possibilities open to the poor (Farrington, 2002).

The livelihoods of the urban poor defined in large part by the opportunities and constraints under which they are operating. It is therefore necessary, in order to understand the nature of sustainable urban livelihoods, to understand the urban context. Thought is given below to key aspects of this context (Meikle.et.al, 2001).

2.4.1 Social context

Cities are more culturally diverse, and are likely to be less safe and more socially fragmented than generally more stable rural areas. This social diversity is likely to create tensions and the need for different survival strategies from those practiced in rural areas (Wratten, 1995 as cited in Meikle .et.al, 2001). A key asset for both the urban and the rural poor is social capital. Social capital refers to features of social networks, membership of groups, relationships of trust and reciprocity, access to wider institutions of society, making possible the achievement of certain ends that would not be attainable in its absence.

Thus, there is evidence that the existence of informal social networks significantly decreases the likelihood of poor men and women perceiving their household's food, economic or housing conditions as vulnerable (Moser, 1996 and Dersham and Gzirishvili, 1998 as cited in Meikle .et.al, 2001).

2.4.2 Economic context

Cities are engines of economic growth (UNCHS cited in Meikle .et.al, 2001). Urban economies are characterized by a greater degree of commercialization, and most basic goods such as food and accommodation must be bought or rented through the market. Poor urban men and women therefore need higher cash incomes to survive (Farrington, 2002).

The urban poor must therefore survive through undertaking a variety of income-generating activities. In most developing cities, the main part of these income-generating activities take place in the informal sector it is estimated, for example, that 63% of total employment in Delhi is through the informal sector (Dhar Chakrabarti cited in Farrington, 2002). Informal sector activities generally provide poor men and women with low cash incomes and insecure conditions on their job security because of lack of labour rights.

2.4.3 Environment and health context

The unsatisfactory quality of the residential and working environments, and associated health problems, of poor urban people is now generally recognized. The urban poor are commonly concentrated at high densities in areas of low rent part of cities. These low rents reflect the poverty of the environments and the consequent low demand for such locations (Elliott cited in Farrington, 2002).

They are frequently on polluted land close to industrial facilities or where waste dumps are sited and watercourses are contaminated, or on hillsides and river plains which are susceptible to landslides and flooding. The result is that the urban poor are frequently vulnerable to a range of environmental and health hazards (Meikle.et.al, 2001).

2.4.4 Governance context

The relationship of the urban poor to systems of city governance usually depends on their legal status, which is often ambiguous. As noted above, the high cost of shelter in cities frequently forces them to illegally occupy marginal land and many poor men and women work in informal or unregistered activities.

Lack of legal status may also limit the access of informal residents to basic social services (health and education), or financial services (e.g. bank loans) (Farrington, 2002).

2.5 Livelihood and job creation

“Development happens through jobs.” This simple statement sums up the enduring reality that work is the way out of poverty for poor households and that the expansion of productive and decent employment is the way economies grow and diversify. For countries at all levels of development, an adequate supply of jobs is the foundation of sustained and growing prosperity, inclusion and social cohesion. Where jobs are scarce or available livelihoods leave households in poverty there is less growth, less security and less human and economic development (ILO, 2015).

Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all was one of the targets to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty under the Millennium Development Goals. However, due to the confluence of crises of the past years financial, food, fuel and environmental most countries have moved further away from full employment and progress in eradicating poverty is uncertain and uneven.

About 45–50 million new jobs will be needed each year over the next ten years just to keep up with the growth of the world’s working-age population and reduce the unemployment caused by

the crisis. At the same time, a wave of technological innovation is altering the capacity of modern manufacturing and service activities to generate jobs. Widening inequalities in income and opportunity within and across countries are weakening the social and political fabric of our societies, fuelling a downward cycle of economic, political and social uncertainty. (ILO, 2015).

High levels of unemployment, informal employment and other decent work deficits indicate the need to generate not just more jobs, but decent jobs. The working poor are often subject to dirty, difficult and dangerous conditions. It is necessary to improve working conditions, provide social protection, respect labour rights, provide freedom of association and promote social dialogue for all. Urban public works can provide an integrated approach to promote decent work (UN-HABITAT, 2016).

Clearly, growth and better macroeconomic management are necessary preconditions to improve outcomes for the extreme poor and these other vulnerable populations. National social protection systems (in-kind and cash transfer programs, social insurance, labor policies) reduce vulnerability and build resilience of the poor. But these are not enough to eliminate extreme poverty. Governments and the development community must find ways to help as many poor households as possible improve their livelihoods. Income earning and asset building are essential to pathways out of poverty and into sustained upward mobility. Specifically, this segment needs a “big push” to escape the classic poverty trap; while the majority and perhaps as many as three quarters of extreme poor can and will work, they lack productive assets, adequate skills, and market access, and must resort to whatever work they can find to support the household (Alice,2018).

Related to the issue of job creation UPSNP adopted a three-phase integrated support pathway designed to provide income support and increase employability. In the first phase, beneficiaries will receive transfers (conditional on meeting their co-responsibilities) with life skills training and guidance on the employment pathway (self-employment and wage employment) to follow. In the second phase, conditional transfers will continue and beneficiaries will receive financial support, training and job-matching services to increase employability. In the third phase, beneficiaries will have the option to continue to receive a small amount of conditional transfers to supplement their employment income. Support will be provided for a maximum of three years but some beneficiaries may choose to graduate earlier (World Bank, 2015).

According to UPSNP Income support and services to increase employability will be provided to those with too little work or in low-quality employment.

2.6 Food security

The global food crisis prompted the introduction of the food security discourse at the 1974 World Food Summit to mobilize international collaboration and to ensure that adequate food is produced together with stability of supply and prices. Nonetheless, after few years later, there was a clear recognition that the solitary aim of available food in sufficient quantities did not necessarily make people food secure (FAO, 2003). Once food availability failed to eliminate the problem of hunger, the discussion on food security was adapted to integrate access to food in the early 1980s. The concept was once again expanded at the World Food Summit of 1996, and food security was universally agreed to exist when “all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (ODI, 1997:2, as cited in Michael, 2011).

Certainly, food security is central to the survival of humanity and can never be underestimated because essentially, we represent what we eat. Overall, food security requires that there should be enough food which is accessible and rightly used at every level; nationally, regionally, and within the households. The concept emphasizes the importance of individual access in all seasons of the year for survival and active participation in society. It does not only mean the availability of resources to produce food but highlights the power to purchase food when it is not in production, *ibid.*

Food security reflects a holistic approach embracing different interconnected dimensions. According to FAO (2006), four dimensions need to be fulfilled for food security to be realized, *i.e. availability, accessibility, utilization and stability.*

Availability: denotes that there should be adequate and physical presence of food supply on all levels ranging from national, regional, community to household levels through either local production or importation. Availability of food is affected by population growth, demographic trends, government policies, environmental degradation and natural disasters (FAO, 2006).

Accessibility: relates to the individuals legal, political, economic and social access to entitlements or resources to obtain appropriate foods for dietary needs (FAO, 2006). Access to food proves to be the most challenging dimension of food security because food could be available in enough quantities but cannot be accessed by various households since it requires financial resources which most households lack.

Utilization: simply refers to the state of physical well-being through access to adequate nutritious food, clean water, sanitation and health. Thus, utilization as a component highlights the non-food aspects of food security (FAO, 2006).

Stability: means that for individuals to be food secure, they must have access to food throughout the year at all times and be protected from losing this access (Ibid). Such loss could take place because of decreases in availability of food or income deficiencies emanating from rapid and unexpected changes including economic crisis, climate change and seasonal variations.

According to the 2008 World Development Report (World Bank, 2008) food security goes beyond food availability and embrace food access and use. It also acknowledges that food availability could be achieved in areas but access and use that is dependent on financial resources remain the sole challenge to achieve ultimate food security. For instance, India has been able to move from food deficits to food surpluses, and attaining a per capita income higher than that in most parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, yet it remains home to 210 million undernourished people and 39% of the world's underweight children (Michael, 2011).

2.7 Ethiopia's food security situation

Poverty and food insecurity are two different concepts, with their correlation varying significantly among countries, depending in each case on the specific national context. However, in the case of Ethiopia, the overlap of the two concepts is greater than in other countries (Devereux 2000). This strong correlation is reflected by the Ethiopian government's calculation of the national poverty line, which is based on a 'basic needs method', compounding costs of a bundle of food, supplying a predefined level of minimum caloric requirements at 2,200 kilocalories (GoE 2012a).

Devereux (2000) refers two different groups of analysts of food insecurity in Ethiopia: the 'physical ecology cluster', which focuses on population growth, soil fertility and drought, and the 'political economy cluster', focusing on government policies, markets, and institutions. For a holistic analysis of food insecurity, neither of the two approaches is sufficient in itself. In order

to be able to properly assess food security, a more holistic approach is needed, which encompasses both dimensions.

A study conducted in Addis Ababa shows there is high food insecurity problem in the city reaching 74.9 % (20.5 % mild food insecure, 31.1 % moderately food insecure and 23.3 are severely food insecure). This result considered higher than the national average 35 % as reported by Ethiopian health and nutrition research institute national food security baseline survey in 2009 (Tesfaye et al, 2017). This higher level of food insecurity in Addis Ababa is due to the high inflation of food price in recent years, as residents are dependent on the market for food (Ibid).

Reducing the amount of meals and shifting to poorest quality or less expensive food were commonly reported household coping mechanism of food insecurity, which is consistent with findings in Bangladesh (WFP, 2015). Household's income were major determinant to food insecurity. Households headed by individuals who were unemployed and had low educational attainments are also more likely to be food insecure. Uneducated headed are less likely to employ especially in the context of the present global economic crisis. The study did not find any significant difference between male and female-headed households with respect to households' food insecurity status (Tesfaye et al, 2017).

2.8 Safety net program in Ethiopia

There is broad consensus today on the importance of social protection for the promotion of poverty reduction and food security, particularly in the context of developing countries (CFS 2012; FAO, IFAD and WFP 2012). Social Protection describes all public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks, and enhance the social status and rights of the excluded and marginalized; with

the overall objective of reducing the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups” (Devereux & Sabates-Wheeler, 2004, 9).

As this definition demonstrates, social protection is concerned with providing short-term assistance, as well as protecting and promoting the livelihood of the poor and vulnerable in the long-run including legal measures to improve the status quo of disadvantaged groups in society (Maier, 2014).

World Bank report defines Productive safety net are programs which protect a person or household against two adverse outcomes in welfare: chronic incapacity to work and earn (chronic poverty); and a decline in this capacity from a marginal situation that provides minimal livelihood for survival with few reserves (transient poverty)” (World Bank, 2004).

Ethiopia launched productive safety net program (PSNP) as social protection program since 2005 to tackle the causes of food insecurity. The productive safety net programs implemented in rural part of the country had not brought significant positive effect on the participants’ in terms of asset accumulation for sustainable livelihood improvement though it solved the immediate food shortage problems (Yitagesu, 2014). The urban population reached 11.9 million by the last census in 2007 and was estimated to reach 16.7 million by 2014, and in 2000, 11 percent of Ethiopia’s poor lived in cities, but this rose to 14 percent in 2011. The total national poverty head count in 2011 was 29.6 percent (30.4 percent in rural Ethiopia and 25.7 percent in urban areas). Poverty rates in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa were 28.1 percent and 28.3 percent, respectively. Considering this all In November 2014, the Ethiopian Council of Ministers approved a National Social Protection Policy has a broad objective of providing an overall SP system and creating an

enabling environment in which Ethiopian citizens have equitable access to SP services that will enhance inclusive growth and development.

Within the framework of the NSPP, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDHo) has developed an Urban Food Security and Job Creation Strategy, which was approved by the government on May 8, 2015. The strategy aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line over a period of 10 years. Urban Productive Safety Project is the first instrument of the government to implement this strategy.

2.9 Urban productive safety net program (UPSNP)

Ethiopian government with the help of World Bank developed a 10-year UPSNP, as an element of the Urban Food Security and Job Creation Strategy approved on May 8, 2015, to support over 4.7 million urban poor living in 972 cities and towns. It envisaged that this would be achieved over a long-term period through a gradual rollout plan of different phases starting with big cities having a population of over 100,000 people.

Continuous income support provided to elderly and disabled living in households with no working-age members, street children, the homeless, and beggars. Additional services to meet the specific needs of street children, the homeless, and beggars (access to shelter, healthcare, counseling, and often reunification with their families) will provide. Income support and services to increase employability will provide to those with too little work or in low-quality employment. The UPSNP adopt a three-phase integrated support pathway designed to provide income support and increase employability. Based on the integrated model, the proposed project will have three major components: Safety Net Support, Livelihood Services and Institutional Strengthening and Project Management.

This Urban Productive safety net program provides a predictable, timely, and productive safety net through conditional and unconditional safety net transfers. The conditional transfers targets able-bodied persons in households eligible for project support. This group constitutes an estimated 84 percent of total project beneficiaries. Conditional transfers will require participation in public work, which can range from small-scale infrastructure to urban greenery development and environmental and other services projects. For public work participant a daily transfer size of ETB 60 per person per day used at the start of the program.

Unconditional transfers targets persons who for various reasons are unable to perform work (for example, the chronically ill, the elderly, people with disabilities, and the urban destitute). The urban destitute include the target group who do not have access to a sustainable livelihood and often resort to begging or illicit activities to make a living. Physical and mental health problems affect many in this group. The unconditional transfer beneficiaries will reach up to 16 percent of the total project beneficiaries. Unconditional transfer beneficiaries will receive ETB 170 per person a month or ETB 2,040 per year.

Livelihood services interventions that will facilitate graduation from the program and promote moving out of poverty. The target groups for these interventions are individuals in households receiving conditional transfers who desire more and higher-paid work. One individual per household can receive this support; the household select the individuals for this service. In this track of provision includes a process of help to enable beneficiary's self-employment and wage employment. In these package counseling and life skill development including financial literacy and soft skills development , capacity building services given and it will be followed by financial support and training for livelihood development by providing financial assistance for self-employment and wage employment.

As a design, each beneficiary will have to stay in the program for at least 3 years. Therefore, the beneficiaries expected to graduate from the program within three years. In order to graduate from the public work beneficiaries are expected to take all skill development trainings that will enable them to gain different skills and submission of feasible business plan in climbing the graduation ladder to more regular employment and sustained livelihoods. Moreover, clients should save not less than 20% of their earnings to future investments in livelihood activities with additional 500(USD) support as the final support from the program to help the beneficiaries planned business plan for securing sustainable livelihood activity (PIM, 2016). The last component of the program is institutional strengthening and project management capacity building services.

2.9.1 Targeting strategy of beneficiaries

Project beneficiaries identified through a combination of geographic targeting, community-based targeting (CBT), proxy means tests (PMTs), and self-selection. Although in each city the program scale to cover all areas of the city in the first year, it will target beneficiaries in the poorer parts of the city and expand to other parts of the city in the second and third year. As for this principle the target district for this study also selected in the first targeting process.

Those who have been residing in their current place of residence for 6 months or more at the start of the targeting process considered for the program. Within each administrative unit, targeting committees will established in each community and will rank households from poorest to richest; there by identifying those that will be project beneficiaries. Final list of project beneficiaries will decided by the community targeting committee after any inconsistencies have discussed.

2.10 Conceptual frame work

Productive Safety nets were the major approach used by the government of Ethiopia in the work of eradicating poverty and food insecurity. Before introducing a productive safety net program

Ethiopian government solely depends on the provision of aid for which lead beneficiaries to develop a dependency. In response to this PSNP provides help in two different ways one through public (food/cash for work) work by beneficiaries were expected to work in some community activities (environmental conservation) to get the provision and the second direct support for non-able bodied (chronically ill, disabled and aged. The same to PSNS, UPSNP also work in the same way including livelihood services provisions to help households secure their livelihood and food security.

The Urban Food Security Strategy's general objective is to minimize and eventually abolish the poverty affecting households living below the poverty line by enabling the unemployed and vulnerable to be productive and ensuring the food security of the poorest of the poor. In poor urban household vulnerability to livelihood insecurity and food insecurity is determined by socio-demographic and economic characters of the households i.e. sex of household head, age of household head, educational level of household head, family size, dependency ratio, income level, employment status, access to credit, assets, market, aid and perceived health status.

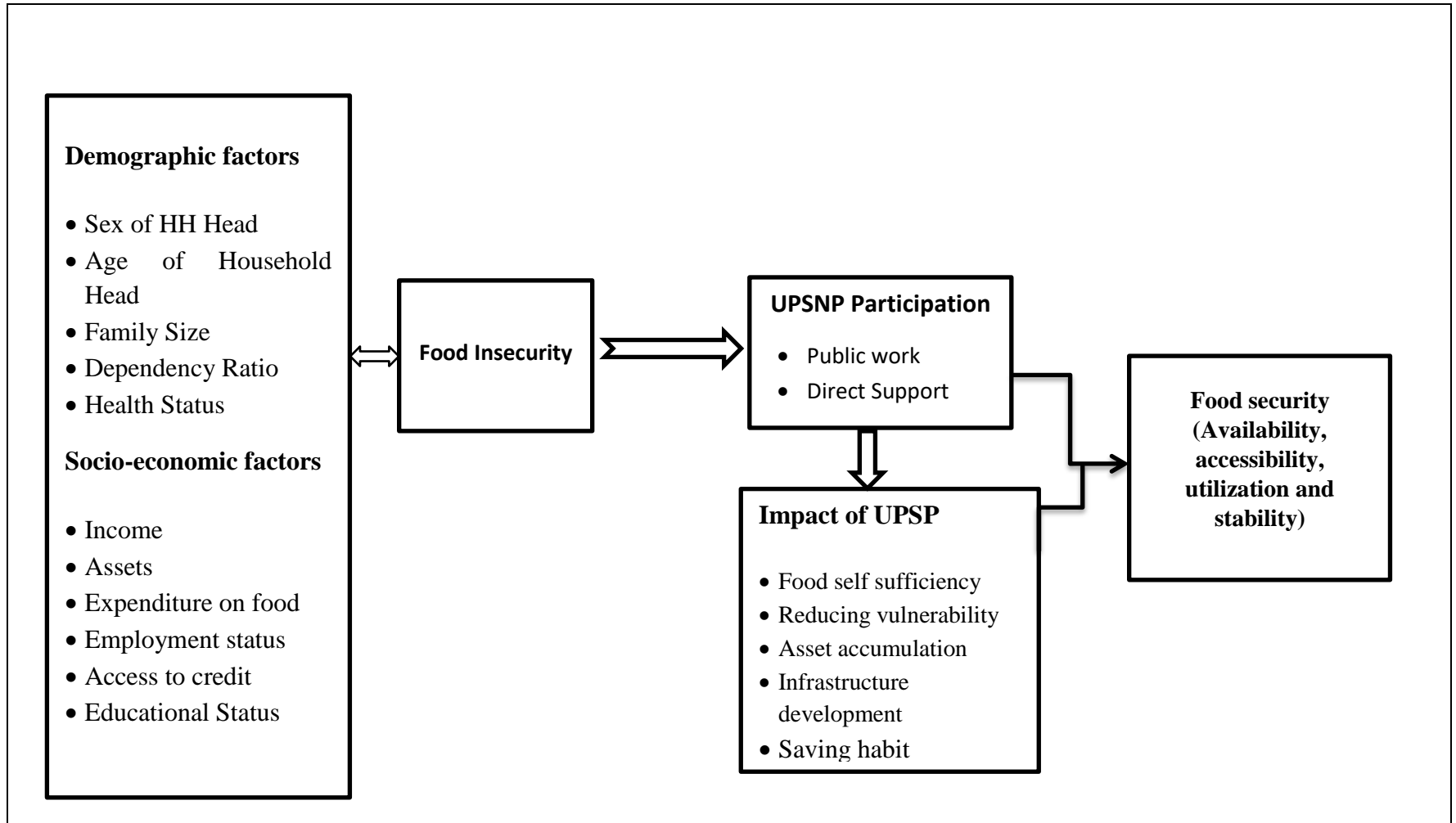
Generally, the urban productive safety net provides its provisions in different ways to ensure the livelihood and food security of beneficiary households by improving income level, increase employment access, self-employment opportunity, and access to credit, aid, and perceived health status of the households. To achieve the aimed food security and livelihood security UPSNPs effort and individual households' success on the project can be affected by the number of labour force in the household. A household with more active labour force has the capacity to generate more income and a household having more skilled force (educated) has a greater chance of employability and income generation. Furthermore, the number of active labour force, educational level or skill, access to credit services, aid, urban housing, and asset ownership also

has a positive relationship with the increased achievement of food security and livelihood security of beneficiary households.

Access to aid seems important in increasing the level of success for the program, especially on the direct support program the provision (the cash provided) of the program is significantly minimum with the high rate of inflation in consumer goods it is difficult to achieve food security.

In the sense of the availability of aid is important to achieve what is intended, for example, different kind of aid was provided through UPSNP to people affected by the current Covid-19 global health crisis and the city government and other donors provide a different kind of aid to beneficiaries especially to aged, disabled and chronically ill recipients.

Figure 2. Conceptual model for food security of beneficiaries



Source: this thesis.

CHAPTER THREE

Research methodology

In this chapter, a description of the study area focusing on its geographical location, demographic features of the residents followed by research methods including study design and sampling technique, methods, and tools used for data collection and data analysis method were presented.

3.1 Description of the study area

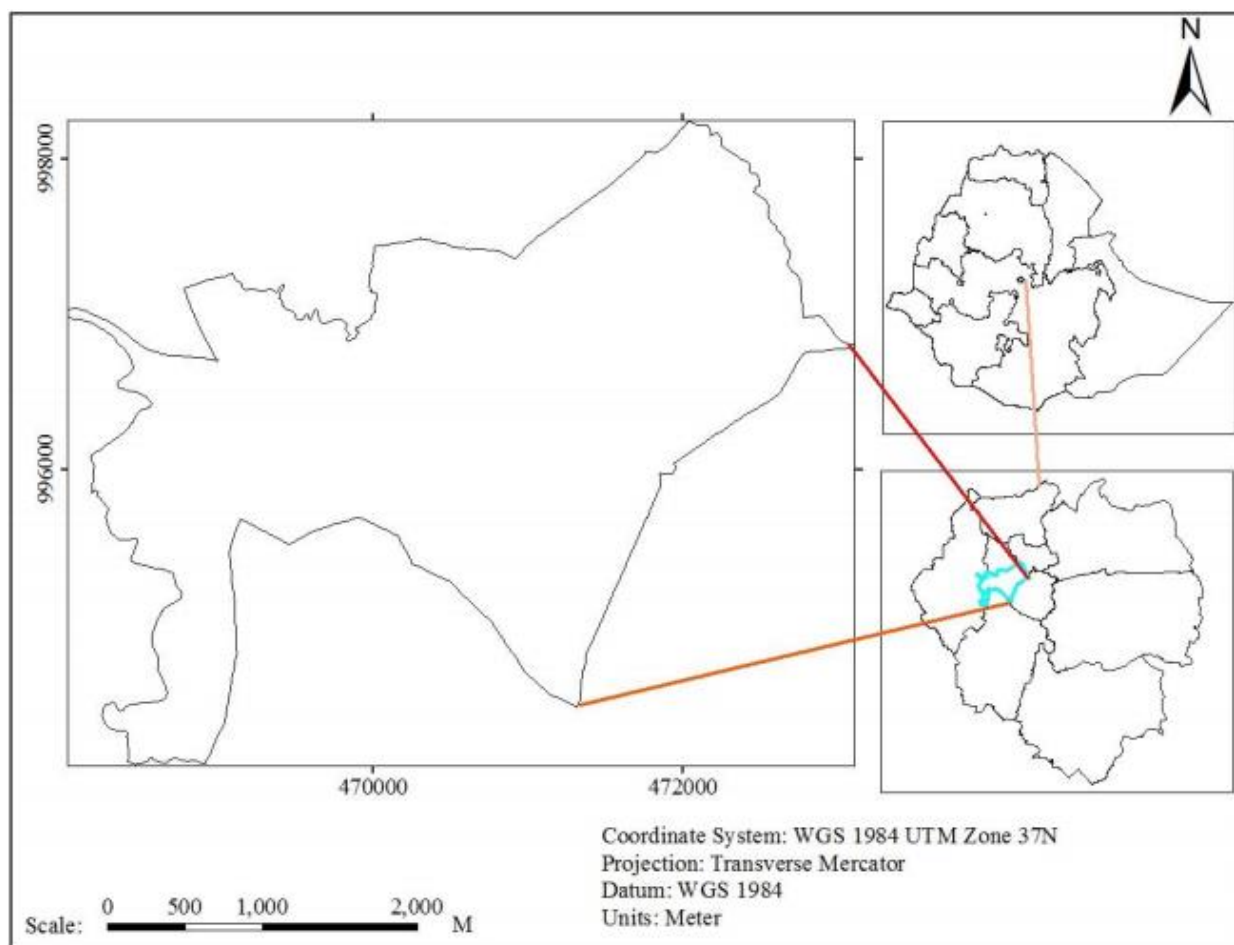
Addis Ababa is the capital of Ethiopia and seat of the African Union (AU) and United Nations Economic Commissions for Africa (UNECA) and other continental and international organizations. The city is located between 8055' and 9005' north latitude and 380 40' and 380 50' east longitude in the central plateau of Ethiopia. The city covers an area of 540sq km (CSA, 2007), Empress Taitu wife of the well-known Ethiopian king of king emperor Menelik II founds Addis Ababa around 1887.

Due to favorable climate and moderate weather conditions, many people choose to live in Addis Ababa with its urban infrastructure which is better than other urban centers of the country. Addis Ababa has 10 sub-city administrations and 116 Woreda administrations.

Woreda 04, where the studies were conducted is in Lideta sub-city of Addis Ababa the capital of Ethiopia. Woreda 04 is one of the woredas in Lideta sub-city. According to the CSA (2013) reported Addis Ababa's total population projection is estimated 3,434,000 people, where 52.7% are females, and 47.3% are males. In Lideta sub-city there are 211,785 people with woreda 04 being one of the populous districts in the sub-city.

Woreda 04 is located in the center of the sub-city and covers an area of 126 (1.26) sq. km and the population density per sq. km is 23,000.

Figure 3.1. Geographical map of the study area (source: AA city administration)



The urban productive safety net program (UPSNP) was introduced in Woreda 04 since 2017 and has 548 households on Direct support (DS) and 1387 households on Public work. The area is characterized by low housing quality, lack of neighborhood sanitation, and highly congested housing unit (UN-Habitat, 2017). The main reason reasons for selecting Woreda 04 for this study are: its home for a large number of PSNP beneficiaries and also most of the residents live in poverty. The Urban productive safety net program in Woreda 04 is among some of the best

performing areas in achieving the program's objective as indicated by the city administration urban job creation and food security agency report.

Research approach

Mixed research approach involves the integration of both qualitative and quantitative methods in social sciences research and gives a better understanding of the problem under study (Croswell, 2014). All research methods have their advantages and their limitations. Hence, it is becoming common to use a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods in a single research, using each to supplement the other, a process known as triangulation (Yeraswork, 2010).

The main objective of this study is to examine the impact of urban productive safety net program on food security and job created for livelihood improvement of the beneficiaries and hence both descriptive and explanatory research methods are very useful in describing the livelihood system pursued and level of food consumption in the past and present following program implementation. Triangulating data sources and tools to acquire accurate data needed a mixed research approach. Questionnaire data on the self-reported food consumption including Household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS) questions, self-reported livelihood activities being pursued was triangulated with key informant interview data from the lideta sub-city and Woreda 04 Urban Job Creation and Food Security office and Labor and Social Affairs office. However, since the national emergency regulation caused by Covid-19 on the time of data collection for this study, the researcher is forced to cancel Focus group discussions as proposed for data collection, Some portion of household survey for inaccessible recipients like elderlies was also done through telephone interview due to the same reason.

Besides the above, a convergent parallel mixed research approach was used. According to Creswell, (2014) convergent parallel mixed method is a form of mixed method design in which the researcher converges or merges quantitative and qualitative data in order to provide a comprehensive analysis of the research problem. In this design, the investigator typically collects both qualitative and quantitative data at the same time and then compares the findings if one finding conform or disconfirms the other to get a better understanding of the overall results.

3.2 Research design

In a cross-sectional survey, data is collected at one point in time from a sample of potential respondents. Research mainly focusing on descriptive and explanatory approaches uses a cross-sectional survey (Yeraswork, 2010).

A cross-sectional study helps us to figuratively describe the impacts of the urban productive safety net program on the beneficiaries in terms of changing their livelihood activities and improvements on food insecurity status of the beneficiary households and the program's contribution to tackling/dealing with the socio economic crisis caused by the covid-19 global pandemic.

In the situation of having limited time and recourses to undertake longitudinal survey research and with desires to undertake a study that is interested in looking changes overtime on the phenomenon's understudy researcher recommend using an approximate type of design. An approximate longitudinal survey was used, by asking the Respondents to provide data relevant to past events in addition to present ones (Yeraswork, 2010). This design help to examine the past situation prior to the execution of the urban productive safety net program as well as the current situations of livelihood activity and food security after the program implementation is effective.

In doing so, the selected household heads were asked to provide data on their household livelihood activities pursued by the members and level of food consumption prior to the execution of the urban productive safety net program, parallel to the present situation with the help of the program.

3.2.1 Study population and Sampling design and sampling technique

A survey population is the aggregation of elements from which the survey sample is actually selected (Yeraswork 2010). Whereas this particular study focuses only on Lideta Sub-city Woreda 04 which has a total of 1935 beneficiaries' households, 548 on direct support, and 1387 on the public work schema respectively. Total beneficiary households of Woreda 04 are a study population and the data was collected from sample beneficiary household heads. Therefore, these sample households are units of analysis for the purpose of the survey.

Both probability and non-probability sampling methods are employed in order to match with the selected approach. Probability sampling was used to select a sample for the survey method while non-probability sampling employed to select respondents for qualitative data collection specifically for the key informant interviews.

For achieving the objectives of the study, Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) sampling was used to select sample beneficiary households from the two schemas of the program. Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) sampling is a sampling design in which separate samples drawn by giving each cluster the same chance of selection to select a given proportion of elements from each selected cluster, to ensure the overall selection of a representative sample of elements (Yeraswork, 2010).

Since it is difficult to study all the beneficiaries of woreda 4 due to the coronavirus pandemic, financial and time constraints, the researcher targeted one ketna (sub-districts within the woreda)

among the six ketnas of woreda 4 and ketena four was selected for the study purposively for having a large number of beneficiaries which is 108 and 236 total of 344 beneficiary households on DS and PW respectively.

The sampling frame for the selected ketena (which contains the list of beneficiary households with full socio-demographic data and phone address) obtained from Woreda Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency. Then, proportionate random Sampling was employed to draw samples from the list.

3.2.2 Sample size determination

Using the sample size estimation formula provided by Yamane (1967) $n=N/(1+N(e)^2)$ which determine the required sample size at a confidence level of 95%, and a 0.05 margin of error, where:

- **n**-is the sample size to be selected
- **e**-is the acceptable sampling error
- **N**-the population size and 95% confidence level, and $p=0.5$ are assumed

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

$$n=344/(1+344(0.05)^2)=185$$

So ,185 housholdes used as sample for this study , this 185 (53.7%) of the total beneficiary households was distributed proportionatly for the two schemas of UPSNP in the following way(See Table 2)

Table 3.1 Number of beneficiaries selected across in the two program types.

Woreda 4 selected ketna / sub- kebele	Total beneficiary Households						Sample households		
	Public work			Direct Support			Public work Total	Direct Support Total	Total sample H.H
	Male head ed	Female head ed	Total	Male head ed	Female head ed	Total			
Ketna 4	49	187	236	68	40	108	117	68	185
Total	49	187	236	68	40	108	117	68	185

3.2.3 Sources of data

Both primary and secondary sources of data are used in this study. Primary data was collected from beneficiary household heads of UPSNP and administrative officials of Lideta sub-city in Woreda 04. Both quantitative and qualitative data from beneficiaries containing demographic data, livelihood strategies pursued level of food consumption/security prior and after the execution of the program, and the contribution of the program to beneficiary's fight with Covid-19 pandemic socio economic crisis were collected from selected beneficiaries by administered questionnaires through face-to-face and telephone interview.

Through structured questionnaires having forty-one items, both closed and open-ended questions that address the objectives of the study were administered by both face-to-face and telephone interview. Moreover, additional qualitative data, which strengthens the validity of the finding, were generated from key informants.

Secondary data refers to any form of data that originates from sources other than the researcher's own data collection activities (Yeraswork 2010). To make the finding of the study more valid and trusted relevant secondary materials on the study issue were carefully reviewed. This includes published materials like government and donor reports, program documents, books,

journals, articles, and available research findings on UPSNP, PSNP, and its impact on beneficiaries' food security was used in order to show what is known about the impact of safety net programs in Ethiopia.

3.2.4 Method for data collection

Similar to the 1920s global health pandemic caused by the Spanish flu in 2019 humanity was faced by the Covid-19. The virus was first discovered in China and transmitted to all parts of the globe resulting in a heavy human causality. On March 13, Ethiopia recorded the first infected person since then the government of Ethiopia declared a five-month emergency regulation, which aimed to prevent the transmutation of the virus, and the regulation prohibits a gathering of people more than four persons. Because of the health crisis Urban productive safety net program responds by stopping the Public work program and made the monthly cash transfer of a total three months payment in April to help beneficiaries to cop the socio-economic crisis caused by the pandemic.

As the study uses a mixed approach both quantitative and qualitative data required for the study, and the researcher proposed to use survey questionnaires, focus group discussion, and key informant interview as a method to collect data. Nevertheless, due to the pandemic situation and the emergency regulation with the study site becoming the hot spot transmission site data collection become impossible through face-to-face contact with respondents. After consultation and permission from the researcher advisor, the researcher used a telephoned survey and a key informant interview was done through telephone, email, and a face-to-face conversation with proper protection for collecting data to achieve the specific objectives of the study.

3.2.4.1 Household Survey questionnaire

This method is used to collect mainly statistical data from a large number of respondents in a short period using structured and semi-structured questionnaires, data generated through the survey is easily enumerable and analyzable which is the preferred method by sociologists (Yeraswork, 2010). The researcher developed both closed and open-ended questions and translated them to Amharic to gather information from beneficiary households in relation to program impact on their household level of food consumption, changes on households' livelihoods strategy, and the contribution of UPSNP on the Covid-19 global crisis based on the objective of the study.

The questionnaire used to collect data was developed in accordance with scientific guidelines and principles, the questionnaire contained forty-one question. The first part has eleven questions on the household's basic Scio-economic and demographic conditions. The second section contains eighteen items on the livelihood strategies pursued before and after. The third section comprises seventeen questions addressing food security and consumption levels including standardized household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS) questions. The fourth and the final section comprise five questions on the program contribution, to beneficiaries on the fight against Covid-19 crisis.

The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) developed by the USAID's Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) project in (2006) was used to measure food security. The information generated by the HFIAS used to assess the prevalence of household food insecurity (access) and to detect changes in the household food insecurity (access) situation of a household over time (Coates et al., 2007:2).

Due to the coronavirus pandemic data collection from respondents directly became difficult. Moreover, woredas 03 and 04 of Lideta sub city were the first hot spot areas of the virus transmission next to Addis Ketma sub-city. Therefore, face-to-face data collection became risky for both the respondents and the researcher. In the end, the only possible method to collect data was through a telephone interview, with the consultation and permission of my research advisor data collection through telephone interview done to direct support beneficiaries. Interviews with the public work beneficiaries were done via neighborhood coordinators (Kabo) of the program activity, by paying them some money three kabos participated in the data collection process after they are well informed about the questions in the interview.

The questionnaire, which was translated to Amharic is used to collect data through telephone interviews and the researcher himself did the interview for 68 direct support beneficiaries. To make the process of data collection short and cost-effective the socio-demographic data of the direct beneficiaries from Woreda 4 labour and social affairs office is used. Because some respondent's phone numbers were unreachable because of network connectivity problems and the researcher replaced such respondents with those with working phone numbers.

3.2.4.2 Key informant interview

An interview is a commonly used qualitative technique that provides rich sources of data on people's experiences, opinions, aspirations, and feelings (Kitchin and Tate, 2000). As mentioned earlier the key informant interview was done through telephone interviews, email conversations, and face-to-face meetings to get information from officials who participated in one or other way in the program. This allows the researcher to get information on personal thoughts, experience's and attitudes related to UPSNP and its impact on the livelihood strategies and food security

status change made due to the help UPSNP provided and the contribution UPSNP made to beneficiaries to fight against the deadly coronavirus.

Based on this, the researcher used semi structured interview guide, which allows the interviewer to ask questions out of the guide when it is necessary to probe informants and researcher sent to one interviewee through email. For this research, officials from: Lideta Sub-City Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency, Lideta sub-city Labor and Social Affairs, Woreda 4 Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency and labour and social affairs and beneficiary working as neighborhood coordinators (kabo) were interviewed . The number of key interview was seven (7).

3.2.5 Procedures of Data Collection

The data collection process undertook the following procedures. First, a formal letter of cooperation provided by AAU was submitted to both Lidta sub-city Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency and Woreda 4 Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency to get permission to collect the necessary data, and permission was granted. Then, the researcher informed the difficulty of collecting the survey questionnaire for both the researcher and respondents health due to the coronavirus pandemic to the sub-city and woreda level officials that the data collection planned to pursue through a telephone interview. Moreover, the researcher needs the socio demographic and address of beneficiaries in the selected site and the data was given to the researcher.

Then the researcher trained three data collectors who were neighborhood coordinators of UPSNP responsible for the data collection of public work beneficiaries with closer supervision from the researcher. Socio-demographic data were collected from relevant sub-city and woreda officials.

The other three sections of the survey questions were collected from the respondent with working phone numbers. Finally, after the completion of the survey questionnaire, the researcher conducted the key informant interview with the local government official responsible for the administration of UPSNP in the sub-city and Woreda level. The entire data collection was carried out from the mid of April to July 2 of 2020.

3.2.6 Data analysis

The data collection, presentation, interpretation, and analysis followed the convergent parallel mixed research design. Both quantitative and qualitative data were presented and interpreted. First, the data is presented separately corresponding to the specific objectives.

The quantitative data including the HFIAS data were coded, edited, and entered to SPSS and analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) software, descriptive statistics particularly percentages, graphs, charts, and tables used to describe demographics, socio-economic conditions, changes on household food consumption, household food insecurity statuses, changes on household livelihood strategies and the contribution of UPSNP on Covid-19 crisis for the beneficiary. While the qualitative data gathered through key informants were categorized and organized into themes (objectives of the study) and explained to give strong meaning. The qualitative data results were triangulated with survey results in order to address the general objective in detail. Both data sets were merged at the interpretation and discussion stage.

3.2.7 The measurement of food security status of the households

The measurement of food security was based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) developed by the FANTA in (2006) was used to measure food security and based on the evidence from FANTA the model has

been used in several countries which is helpful to distinguish the food secure from the insecure households across different cultural contexts (Coates et al., 2007:2). HFIAS used to detect changes in the household food insecurity (access) situation of a population over time and on this finding, the researcher tried to see the difference made by the UPSNP. By measuring the food insecurity level of respondents and compared it with the baseline measure done by the Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency at the targeting stage of the program.

There are two sub-questions to the questionnaire, the first group of questions are called the nine occurrence questions and there are two response options available to the respondent: 'yes' or 'no' (where no = 0 and yes =1). The second groups of questions refer to the nine frequency-of-occurrence questions; these types of questions are asked with the intentions of making a follow-up to the occurrence questions and to establish whether the condition (food insecurity) ever occurred. Next to the 'no' response option, there is a skip code, meaning the interviewer can avoid the related frequency-of-occurrence follow-up question if the participant answers 'no' to the occurrence question (Ibid).

The HFIAS score was calculated using the answers based on the nine frequencies of occurrence questions. Participants whose scores were 'rare', 'sometimes' and 'often' received a score of 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Therefore when adding them together the lowest score was 0 and the highest was 27, meaning that the higher the score the higher the probability of a household being vulnerable to food insecurity (Coates et al., 2007:18). According to the scheme recommended by the HFIAS indicator guide, the continuous score was divided into four categories, represented by food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure. The four food security categories should be created sequentially, in the same order, to ensure that households are classified according to their most severe response. Calculate the Household Food

Insecurity Access category for each household. Zero (0) = food secure, 1=mildly food insecure access, 2=moderately food insecure access, 3=severely food insecure access.

3.2.8 Data Quality Assurances

The qualities of the survey instrument were assured by building a good data collection instrument and to get factual data from respondents by clarifying the objective of the study to respondents, and respecting the cultural and religious values of the respondents to improve the trustworthiness of the responses and the data in general. Additionally, the purpose of the research, from where we get their address and the identity of data collectors were clearly informed to the respondents in order to help gather true data and to keep respondents from being frustrated or offended as the data were collected through a telephone interview.

In the process of the telephone conversation, most respondents frustrate or feel angry while we tell them we got their address from the Woreda administration, it was because some respondents have issues regarding the UPSNP and its administration and the data collectors clearly informed this data collection is nothing to do with the administration of UPSNP. The data collectors used probing questions for the above-mentioned respondents. Triangulating data sources was also conducted to preserve the trustworthiness of the data.

3.3 Ethical Considerations

According to many researchers and social Research guidelines on the progress of research, researchers need to respect the participants and the study sites for research. In the process of this study, a support letter was obtained from Addis Ababa University Department of Sociology to lideta sub-city and Woreda 04 Urban Job Creation and Food Security office. Then, permission was sought from the Office before the study was conducted.

The researcher himself and three other trained data collectors did data collection. Prior to the data collection, the data collectors were trained on the questionnaire. The purpose of the study and issues of confidentiality was briefly explained by data collectors for the study participants. Assuring the respondents that their response will not be used to harm them was clearly communicated to obtain their consent. In addition, they were informed that they could withdraw from the study at any point in case they felt unpleasant. Informed verbal consent was obtained from the study participants and oral agreement was reached.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Findings and discussions

This chapter presents the major findings of the study based on data collected through survey questionnaire and key informant interviews. The data presented and organized in line with the specific objectives of the study.

The quantitative and qualitative data collected from 185 sampled beneficiary household heads were analyzed to answers the objective of the study. Data collected from all the sampled respondents were used in the analysis. The data produced from survey questions and key informant interviews were used to complement each other.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents consisting of sex, age, marital status, level of education, perceived health status and disability status are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4. 1 Demographic and socio economic situation of the respondents.

Characteristics of the Respondents		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sex	Male	47	25.4	25.4
	Female	138	74.6	100.0
Age	18- 40	83	44.9	44.9
	41-60	54	29.2	74.1
	61 and above	48	25.9	100.0
Marital status	Single	12	6.5	6.5
	Married	107	57.8	64.3
	Divorced	26	14.1	78.4
	Widowed	40	21.6	100.0
Level of Education	Unable to W/R	41	22.2	22.2
	Primary	70	37.8	60.0
	Secondary	55	29.7	89.7

	Higher preparatory	16	8.6	98.4
	Higher education	3	1.6	100.0
Health situation	No health problem	140	75.7	75.7
	Reported have health problem	45	24.3	100.0
Household size	1 – 3	78	42.2	42.2
	4 – 6	85	45.9	88.1
	7 and above	22	11.9	100.0

Source: Survey 2020

As the urban productive safety net program mainly focuses on female headed families, the survey result shows that 75% of the respondents were females who came from female headed families and 25% were males who also head families. The majority of the beneficiaries were females which tell us females were most vulnerable for food insecurity situations as the UPSNP use being food insecure is the prime criteria for becoming beneficiary of the program.

Females constitute the larger share beneficiaries of urban productive safety net program, which is one of the indicators of success for reaching out poor urban households (UPSNP, 2015). The survey result also revealed that 45% of the respondents were between 18- 40 years of age; 29 % 41- 60 and the remaining 26% are above 60 years of age. This shows that the productive age group is also the direct beneficiary of the program, which might be attributed to their female headed status. Otherwise, this age group, especially the 18-40 years-old would have been less of a target for an urban-based safety net program since it can be assumed that because of their young age they can support themselves.

The survey also shows that, 57 % were married; 22% widowed; 14 % divorced and 7 % were found to be single. Again, widowed and divorced categories are indicative of the dysfunctional nature of the urban family, which altogether account 36% of the study participants. Regarding level of education, 22 % are unable to write and read; 38% attended primary education; 30%

attended secondary education; 9% attained preparatory level of education and a negligible 2 % attended higher education. From this, it can be concluded that nearly 60% of the respondents had either no education or attended primary education only and this might show the link between low level of education and food insecurity, as evidence from Kenya shows (Mutisya et al, 2016).

Regarding the respondents' health condition, disclosed that they had health issues and this figure seems a significant as nearly a quarter of the respondents have some health problems. It appears that a good proportion of the respondents (some 58%) reported as having family size ranging from four to seven.

4.2 Livelihood conditions of beneficiary households and changes

UPSNP had used GTP's four pillars which were in line with the country's partnership strategy (CPS) and from which the first is job creation, that aims to increase wage and self-employment by investing in the skills of beneficiary households through their participation in public work and training; and helping households secure the financing required to invest in self-employment opportunities (UPSNP, 2015). The study used project development objectives (PDO) result indicator which is proportion of secured a new job or set up/expanded business as the measure to see the impact on beneficiary households.

Most of the urban poor are facing economic shocks due to loss of job and income and hence income insecurity and this directly affects their livelihood sustainability. In the context of UPSNP, livelihood sustainability refers to developing the ability of beneficiaries to cope from economic stress and shocks using supports from the program (Chambers and Conway, 1992). The main targeting criterion is the employment status of the household head and household

family size, to see the impact of the projects support on the beneficiary households' livelihood strategy and security.

4.2.1 Employment status and livelihood activities of the respondents

Among interviewed 185 household heads 69 (37.3%) were unemployed, 84 (45.4%) were employed and the rest 32 (17.3%) were retired. From the total 84 employed household heads 40 (21.6%) were employed in short-term work lasting for more than a week, 15 (8.1%) were working on daily and weekly-basis and 29 (15.7%) run their own self-employed business. Out of the employed household heads 25(13.5%) were engaged in local small business as /gulit/, 22(11.9%) were engaged in trade, 10 (5.4%) were engaged in selling local foods and drinks (enjra , dabo and tela), 9 (4.9%) were engaged in cloth cleaning services (washing clothes) and the rest participated on metal & wood work , handicrafts and others (see Table 4.2).

Livelihood interventions are planned efforts by an agency or an organization to promote and support livelihood opportunities for vulnerable people in a way that has not been employed by the beneficiaries directly or indirectly (Datta, 2004); UPSNP is working to promote the livelihoods of beneficiaries using opportunities on their hand. As literature indicates most urban poorest participate on the informal sector (Farrington, 2002). Attributed to the use of employment status as targeting criteria majority 54.6% of beneficiaries were unemployed and retired, though the result on the livelihood activities shows that most employed beneficiary household heads were engaged in small-unregistered family-operated activities, which generate insufficient income for their livelihood.

With regard to employment status and targeting criteria, female key informants from Woreda 4 Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency reported:

In the targeting process employment status, household size for livelihood promotion service (public work) were the criteria' to select beneficiaries.

Another female key informant who is officer at Woreda 4 Labor & Social Affairs reported:

Elderly household head with a chronic health problem, a family member with disability or the household head disability status and households with orphan children for an unconditional safety net (direct support) were the criteria' to select beneficiaries.

Table 4. 2 Employment and type of job respondents working.

Employment Characteristics		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Employment status	Unemployed	69	37.3	37.3
	Employed	84	45.4	82.7
	Retired	32	17.3	100.0
Nature of employment	Short term	40	21.6	21.6
	Daily and weekly	15	8.1	29.7
	Self employed	29	15.7	45.4
Type of employment	Petty trade/guilt	25	13.5	29.8
	Trade	22	11.9	56.0
	Metal & wood work	5	2.7	61.9
	Selling local foods & drinks.	10	5.4	73.8
	Handicraft	3	1.6	77.4
	Clothe cleaning service	9	4.9	88.1
	Others	10	5.4	100.0
	Total	84	45.4	
Source of income for unemployed & retired	Renting house	6	3.2	5.9
	Begging	4	2.2	9.9
	Relatives help	40	21.6	49.5
	Pension	32	17.3	81.2
	Others	19	10.3	100.0
	Total	101	54.6	

Source: Survey 2020

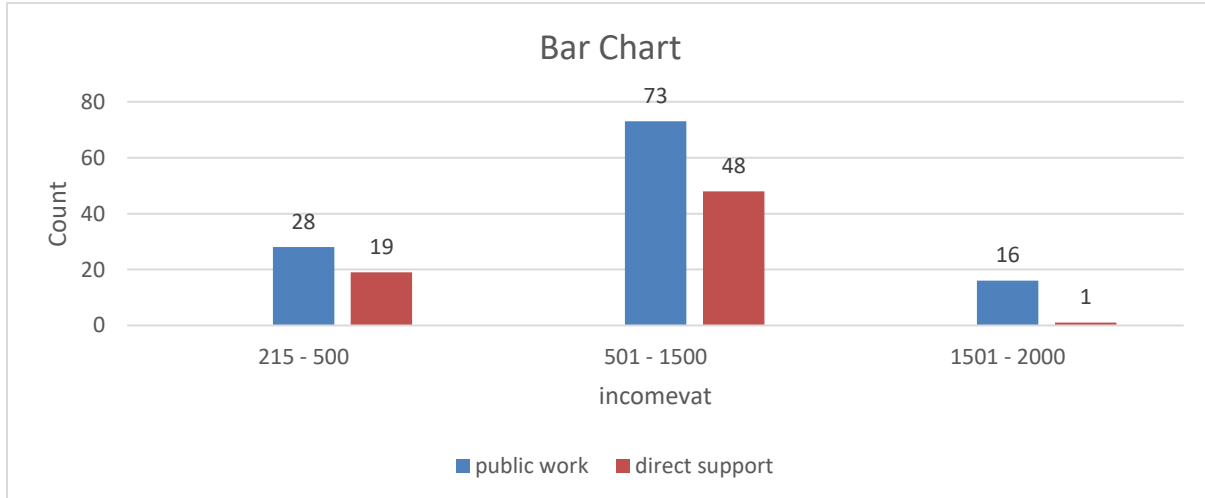
Table 4.2 also shows that the livelihood activities used by unemployed and retired beneficiary household heads; 22 % by income from relatives help, 18 % by pension payment, 3% by renting house , 2% from begging and the rest 10 % get their family livelihood from other sources of income.

Generally, a smaller majority of the respondents (54.6%) were unemployed and many of them were supporting their family through pension payment.

4.2.2 Household head average income

The graph in figure 4.1.1 shows that 9.2% of the beneficiary household heads reported average income of 1501 to 2000 birr, 65.4 % had average income of 501 to 1500 Ethiopian birr. The rest 25.4% earns average income of below 500 Ethiopian birr.

Figure 4-1.1 Average monthly household income in Ethiopian birr



Source: Survey 2020

As literature, shows low level of human capital specifically unskilled labor compels the urban poor to work in occupations with low pay (Degfu, 2008). The majority of the respondents (60%) were unable to write & read. Underneath this fact, 54.6 percent of the study participants were unemployed, retired and unable to provide basic necessities for their families. Regarding the

vulnerability of beneficiaries, coordinator of Lideta sub-city Labor and Social Affairs safety net program had said:

Most of the direct support beneficiaries of the program with monthly cash transfer and pension payment that can't cover a week's food expenditure in a highly inflated food market. Generally, a significant number of direct support beneficiaries are exposed to different vulnerable situations ranging from a shortage of food and lack of health services to housing problems in the area.

According to Ephrem (2015), households with average monthly income of less than Birr 500 a month are considered moderately or severely food insecure. The majority of the respondents (90.8) were generating income of up to 1500 Ethiopian birr, which is under the international poverty line, and the opportunity of being food insecure can be much larger.

4.2.3 Beneficiaries' reasons for joining UPSNP

Table 4.3 shows that 42.7% beneficiaries of the productive urban safety net program joined the program because there was no enough food for their household, 17.3 % were retired but did not have enough income, and 16.8% did not have a means of income to earn a living. Some 9.7% joined the program because of health problems, 5.4 % joined because the household heads was an elderly with orphan children, and 3.8% joined the program because the households head lost a job and the rest 3.2 % joined the program because household heads was an elderly with disability. A key informant from Woreda 4 labor and social affairs office said the following:

When we were assessing households for targeting, I have witnessed many elderly household heads eating only boiled potato once a day, eating only tomato from the local gulit without any additional form of food like bread or injra.

Table 4. 3 Beneficiaries’ reason to join the program.

Reasons to join the program		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Reason to join UPSNP	Elderly/retired household head	32	17.3	17.3
	Elderly with disability	6	3.2	3.2
	Health problem of the household head	18	9.7	9.7
	Elderly with orphan children	10	5.4	5.4
	No labour force to get livelihood	28	16.8	16.8
	Loss of job of the HH hade	7	3.8	3.8
	There is no enough food for HH	79	42.7	42.7
	Others	2	1.1	1.1
The year joined UPSNP	2009	111	60.0	60.0
	2010	50	27.0	27.0
	2011	24	12.9	12.9
Total		185	100.0	

Source: Survey 2020

In terms of staying in the program, the survey showed that 60 % of beneficiaries joined the program when it first started in 2009 EC, 27 % in 2010 and 12.9 % on 2011 that is the third phase of the program. Woreda 04 is among the 32 first targeted districts in Addis Ababa, which were selected based on the severity of the beneficiaries’ food security situation during the initial targeting time of the program back in 2017 and more than half of the beneficiaries joined during the first targeting stage.

Some 60% of beneficiaries have been on the program for three consecutive years. However, they are expected to graduate from the program by engaging in regular employment or some form of income generating livelihood activities. Key informants from Woreda 4 Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency reported.

In our woreda 1379 household heads from public work beneficiaries have taken different skill development trainings on their preferred business areas trade(small vending and wholesale), Manufacturing ,urban agriculture , Service(local food making-injra local food processing –baliten &others), Construction ,and regular employment . On the other hand, with difficulties on the allocation of working place and credit, services to the planned business proposals some beneficiaries graduated and needed those services have not yet started the business they planned. Moreover, some beneficiaries have started business on urban agriculture and preparing local foods /baltina and Derk-enjra for local market working in their home.

4.2.4 Job opportunity created for beneficiaries’ by the program

UPSNP use integrated approach including safety net, livelihood services and institutional strengthening. Conditional transfer and livelihood services aimed to increase the productivity, employability (self-employment and wage employment) through financial support, capacity building and livelihood services for three years until beneficiaries graduate from the program(UPSNP,2015).

The survey in table 4.4 showed that, in spite of the fact that all beneficiaries get financial support through conditional and unconditional cash transfer, 42% respondents reported for financial support, 33% received vocational and entrepreneurship training all from the public work program, 17.8 % got saving services, 6.4% received financial literacy training and a negligible 1% secured permanent wage employment. Supporting this finding key informant from Woreda 4 labour and social affair reported:

Even though, the amount of cash transfer is not such significant to direct support beneficiaries, they used the money to get food for days, even we don't recommend them to use the money for other purpose than food but some used it for water, electricity and ideo (local social insurance) payment. so , it is helping them , we have observed some positive change on seriously impoverished beneficiaries with other material support (Clothes, food, house maintenances) from volunteers, city government food bank and others.

Despite (56%) of respondents has received livelihood services intended to change the jobs of beneficiaries, for 31 % of the respondents (22.7% from public work and 8.6 % from direct support) the program has positively changed their work and livelihood. While for the rest 69 % (40.5% from public work and 28.1% from direct support) the program did not bring any positive change to program participating household's job (see Table 4.4 below). This finding is consistent with the findings of Muluken, (2019) and Godefey (2017) who reported that the amount of cash transfer would be small and could not cover the cost of food expenditure for families, Almost all cash transfers were used for food expenditure lasting for days, consequently programs support can't secure change on the livelihood of beneficiary households.

All beneficiaries of public work were expected to save 20% of the cash they earned from UPSNP for their future investment in their livelihood activities. For this bank accounts would have to be opened for all beneficiaries, Sixty-three percent of the respondents did not have a bank account prior joining UPSNP. This finding is consistent with Menen's (2019) finding which 93% of Addis Ababa city UPSNP beneficiaries (from 3 sub-cities) were not familiar with the Banking system.

Table 4. 4 Livelihood and job creation opportunities given to beneficiaries

Kind of services received		Programs				Total
		Public work		Direct support		
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Kind of services	Saving service	27	14.5	6	3.2	33(17.8%)
	Vocational and Entrepreneurship trainings	61	32.9	0		61(32.9%)
	Financial literacy training	12	6.4	0		12(6.4%)
	Wage employment	2	1	0		2(1%)
	Financial support	15	8.1	62	33.5	77(41.6%)
Total		117		68		185(100%)
Change on HH Livelihoods	Not changed	75	40.5	52	28.1	127(68.6%)
	Has changed	42	22.7	16	8.6	58(31.3%)
Total		117		68		185(100%)

Source: Survey 2020

UPSNP planed once public work beneficiaries received support for three-year they are going to graduate securing sustainable livelihood activities through wage employment, self-employment, or growth in productivity. The finding confirmed all public work beneficiaries were graduated from the program. A key informant he is Woreda 4 job creation and food security officer Said:

All public work beneficiaries (livelihood services) graduated after taking vocational skill training and submitting their business proposal individually and collectively in five filed (trade, manufacturing, urban agriculture, service, construction and permanent employment). They all are transferred to micro and small enterprises development office to be registered as unemployed and will proceed the process of developing their business proposal with provision of 500\$(equivalent to 18,500 Birr) seed money from the program additional to their 20% saving from monthly cash transfer as startup money.

Other key informant she is Woreda 4 job creation and food security office coordinator reported:

Among the graduated 1390 beneficiaries, 420 beneficiaries had started working on local market (gulit) , clothe cleaning (libes ateba) ,poultry , coffee shop (yejbena buna) , preparing local food like injera , balitena and others, prior to the arrangement of job creation and enterprise offices. Forty-three (43) beneficiaries were working on urban agriculture on the filed given from woreda 6 area of urban renewal project site. For people selected permanent employment, we are arranging for them to work on the street cleaning too.

In Addition, a beneficiary who was interviewed while processing the release of her 500\$ seed money from the program reported:

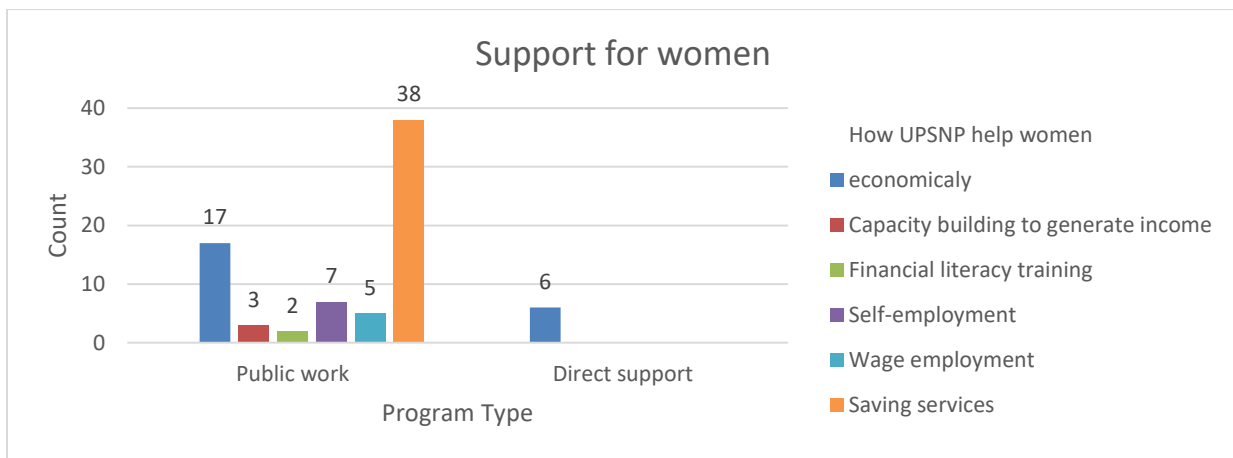
I am here to take the 500\$ (almost 18,000 birr) seed money, many others received it and I am planning to invest it to my prepared cloth retailed business which, my brother and me had started after I joined the program. As of other beneficiaries who received this seed money they are using it for other purposes then the intended startup business, some in my kaboo (a group of beneficiary working together) used for maintaining their house ,to buy house utensils, others for food and other things .

These finding from key informants support the survey result that, UPSNP has not changed the kind of work beneficiaries engaged for the majority (69 %) of the study participant and this might have different reasons but it is consistent with Godefey's (2017) finding on PSNP beneficiaries graduate without fulfilling/reaching the appropriate benchmarks for graduation.

The other indicators for the success of the program were the proportion of women who benefited from the UPSNP. The survey result showed that, the lion share (74%) of beneficiaries household heads were women's and from all interviewed household heads 42.1 % reported UPSNP has

benefited women in their household (38.9% from public work and 3.2 %from direct support). The rest 57.8% (24.3 % public work and 33.5% direct support) reported UPSNP did not benefit women in their family. From this, it can be concluded that though the majority (74%) of beneficiaries were women's, but UPSNP have failed to support women in beneficiary households (See figure below).

Figure 4.2 Kinds of support women received from UPNSP.



Source: Survey 2020

From women's benefited from the program , UPSNP benefited 49% of them through developing saving experiences from their monthly cash transfer, The UPSNP benefited 29% of them economically through the cash transfer, 9% benefited by the self-employment opportunity, and 8% through capacity building training to develop income-generating skills facilitated by UPSNP.

From among 63% of beneficiaries who have opened a bank account for saving after joining UPSNP, the majority (49%) are women's from the public work program. Regarding this finding key informant, an officer from Lideta sub-city job creation and food security office reported:

Majority of beneficiaries in the public work program where women, many don't have the experience of saving and the money to save prior to joining the program. As they become

beneficiary, they were expected to save 20% of their monthly income (cash transfer), it was among the major achievements of the program and almost all have learned the benefits of saving from their income to future investment.

4.2.5 Job opportunity created to beneficiaries by UPSNP

UPSNP aimed to improve the beneficiaries’ life through increased productivity and employment (wage and self-employment) by providing safety net transfer and livelihood services. The survey showed that 9 (5%) of the respondent reported their household members had got permanent job opportunities with the support of UPNSP. Among the families that got permanent job opportunities 4 (44.4%) are provided to the wives of household heads and the rest 5 (55.6%) were provided to unemployed sons and daughters of the families.

Table 4. 5 Cross tabulation for permanent job opportunities secured by beneficiaries

Permanent job by UPSNP		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Permanent job secured	No	176	95.1	95.1
	Yes	9	4.9	4.9
	Total	185	100.0	100.0
Permanent job by member of HH	Wife	4	2.2	44.4
	Unemployed son or daughter	5	2.7	55.6
	Total	9	4.9	100.0
Missing System		176	95.1	
Total		185	100.0	

Source: Survey 2020

With the related to the above finding key informant who is Officer in Woreda 4 job creation and food security said:

From all public work beneficiaries nine (9) beneficiaries have got the chance of regular employment opportunity in banks, Woreda administration office, and local cooperative

association as security, janitor, and gardener respectively. We are also working to arrange employment opportunity for beneficiaries in street cleaning jobs with sub-city officials.

According to Andersson et.al, (2009), PSNP helps beneficiaries to increase their involvement and investment in forestry and livestock-raising business as an extra farming activity for the rural beneficiaries. Contrary to the rural safety net programs, the finding showed that UPSNP has insignificant impact on creating permanent job opportunities for urban beneficiaries and members of their families.

4.3 Food security status of the beneficiaries

In this section, findings that directly related to the food insecurity situation of the respondents and changes that happened to the food security situation of beneficiaries by UPSNP were presented. The food insecurity situations measured through household food consumption, food consumption pattern (number of meals), and household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS) before and after the program.

4.3.1 Beneficiaries' food sufficiency experiences before joining the UPSNP

The survey result showed that (see Table 4.6), 22% of the respondent (all from public work) was having enough food but not the kind they want, 44 % of the respondent (31 % from direct support and 13% from public work) sometimes experienced insufficiency of food. Thirty-two percent (26.4 % from public work and 5.9% from direct support) often experienced not having enough food, and a negligible 1.6% of respondents (all from public work) experienced always having enough food they wanted. Supporting this finding key informant she is an officer from Woreda 4 labour and social affair reported this:

In the targeting process, I have witnessed many elderly people how failed to get enough food, and others who have to eat a single kind of food (potato and brad) for many repetitive days. From my experiences, many beneficiaries of the direct support program were having this problem in one or another way.

Regarding food sufficiency, the majority of the respondent experienced a shortage of food in different magnitude, especially direct support beneficiaries were significantly affected by the shortage of food.

Table 4. 6 -Cross tabulation of beneficiaries' food sufficiency experiences before UPSNP, and program type they are on UPSNP.

HH food consumption		On which program				Total	
		Public work		Direct support			
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Food eaten before UPSNP	We always have enough to eat and the kinds of food we want.	3	1.6	0		3	1.6
	Enough food, but not the kinds we want.	41	22.1	0		41	22.1
	Sometimes we don't have enough to eat	24	12.9	57	30.8	81	43.7
	Often we don't have enough to eat	49	26.4	11	5.9	60	32.3
Total		117	63.2	68	36.8	185	100

Source: Survey 2020

4.3.2 Number of meals per day consumed by child and adult beneficiaries

The second indicator to measure the impact of UPSNP on beneficiaries' food consumption (meals) were studied, the households' member food intake per day for the children and adults before and after the program. Of the total 185 respondents, 50 of them did not have a child in their family, so the rest 130 respondent's interview results used for child daily meal improvement analysis as presented in Table 4.7 below.

When we see children's food intake before and after joining UPSNP, 17.7 % (10.8 % public work and 6.9% from direct support) reported children used to eat food twice a day before joining the program and this number declines to 3.1% after joining the program. The majority of respondent 81.5% (69.2% from public work and 12.3% form direct support) child in their household used to eat more than three times before joining UPSNP and this figure increased to 96.9% (78.5% in public work and 18.5% from direct support) as they received safety net and livelihood supports from the program during the past three years. This all shows that child who used to eats ones a day declined to zero from 0.8% and child who used to eat twice a day declined from 17.7 % to 3.1% and child who used to eat there and more times a day ross from 81.5 % to 96.9% after joining UPSNP.

Therefore, from this evidence, we can conclude that UPSNP has brought a positive improvement on child food intake even though most of the respondents reported to qualitative questions that, the support is marginal to bring any improvement on their household food security status.

Table 4. 7 Cross tabulation of type of program with number of meals per day for children

UPSNP beneficiaries			Meals per day for children before UPSNP			Total	Meals per day for children after UPSNP			Total
			1	2	3 & more		1	2	3 & more	
UPSNP Program	Public work	No	0	14	90	104	0	2	102	104
		%	0.0%	10.8%	69.2%	80.0%	0.0%	1.5%	78.5%	80%
	Direct support	No	1	9	16	26	-	2	24	26
		%	0.8%	6.9%	12.3%	20.0%	0.0 %	1.5%	18.5%	20 %
Total		No	1	23	106	130	-	4	126	130
		%	0.8%	17.7%	81.5%	100.0%	0.0%	3.1%	96.9%	100%

Source: Survey 2020

On adult food consumption, 40.5% of adults used to eat at least three times a day and it rises to 57.3% after joining UPSNP, 55.7% of adults used to eat twice a day and this figure declined to 42.2%. Moreover, 3.8% of adults used to eat once a day before joining UPSNP and declined to 0.5% after joining the program and (See table 4.8). From the data, we can understand that there is an improvement in adult daily food consumption after joining UPSNP programs.

Table 4. 8 Cross tabulation of type of program with meals per day for adult.

UPSNP beneficiaries			Meals per day for adult before UPSNP			Total	Meals per day for adult after UPSNP			Total
			1	2	3 & more		1	2	3 & more	
UPSNP Program benefited	Public work	No	7	65	45	117	0	49	68	117
		%	3.8%	35.1%	24.3%	63.2%	0.0%	26.5%	36.7%	63.2%
	Direct support	No	0	38	30	68	1	29	38	68
		%	0.0%	20.5%	16.2%	36.8%	0.5%	15.7%	20.5%	36.8%
Total		No	7	103	75	185	1	78	106	185
		%	3.8%	55.7%	40.5%	100.0%	0.5%	42.2 %	57.3%	100.0%

Source: Survey 2020

From the survey data presented above (table 4.8) though, adult food consumption is improved to all beneficiaries, but there is a somewhat more positive improvement in the number of meals for public work beneficiaries than direct support program beneficiaries. This positive improvement on the public work beneficiaries may be the result of the beneficiaries' capacity to generate additional income for their household consumption. Regarding food consumption, a Key informant she is Woreda 4 job creation and food security coordinator reported:

I have witnessed that most public work beneficiaries have increased number of their daily meal from twice a day to three times a day; the program had better positive impact on the public work beneficiaries' number of meal per daily.

According to Wolle e.t.al, (2020) the average household food expenditure is 315 birr per person on food. However, responses from survey respondents and key informants reported that the amount of transfer is not enough to cover the cost of food for beneficiaries' family but the survey result on both the children and adult food consumption improvement showed positive food consumption improvement for all beneficiaries.

4.3.3 Household Food Insecurity

The Household food insecurity access (HFIAS) indicator categorizes households into four levels: food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure. Households categorized as increasingly food insecure as they respond affirmatively to more severe conditions.

According to HFIAS indicator guide by Coates et al. (2007), Food secure household experiences none of the food insecurity (access) conditions, or just experiences worry, but rarely. Mildly food insecure (access) household worries about not having enough food sometimes or often, and/or is

unable to eat preferred foods, and/or eats a more monotonous diet than desired and/or some foods considered undesirable, but only rarely. However, it does not cut back on quantity nor experience any of three most severe conditions. Moderately food-insecure household sacrifices quality more frequently, by eating a monotonous diet or undesirable foods sometimes or often, and/or has started to cut back on quantity by reducing the size of meals or number of meals. A severely food insecure household experiences any of the three most severe conditions (running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating), even as infrequently as rarely.

The baseline survey by World Bank (2017) for urban productive safety net program reported 43.6% of participant worried about the inability to meet food need, 87% proportion of households relayed on less preferred food, 74.8% restrict meal, 51.6% restrict meal for adult and 7.07% abandoned food for the whole day and night. Using the pieces of evidence from the baseline survey, we can link it with HFIAS categories of food insecurity; those who experienced worry about the inability to meet their food is most likely to be food secure, those who relayed on less preferred is likely to mildly food insecure. Lastly, those who restrict meals most likely moderately food insecure and those who are experienced abandoning food completely for day and night are severely food insecure. From this result, one can understand that the majority of participants characterized using their experience of food security shows that they are food insecure.

Table 4. 9 Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) of beneficiaries.

Food insecurity status		Program		Total	
		Public work	Direct support		
HFIAS Category	Food secure	Count	7	4	11
		%	3.8 %	2.2 %	5.9%
	Mildly food insecure	Count	26	10	36
		%	14.1 %	5.4 %	19.5%
	Moderately food insecure	Count	58	37	95
		%	31.4 %	20 %	51.4%
	Severely food insecure	Count	26	17	43
		%	14.1 %	9.2 %	23.2%
Total		Count	117	68	185

Source: Survey 2020

The survey result showed in (Table 4.9), 5.9 % of the respondents are Food secure. 19.5 % mildly food insecure, 51.4% of the respondent are moderately food secure and the rest 23.2% are severely food insecure, after receiving the safety net and livelihood services from UPSNP.

The baseline survey also showed that the majority of beneficiaries are mildly food insecure and moderately food insecure and similarly for Yabsera (2019), Muluken (2019) the majorities were moderately food insecure. From these shreds of evidence, it is possible to conclude that even though there has been an improvement in the number of meals per day for children and adults after joining the program the measurement on the food insecurity status of beneficiaries failed to show significant improvement in the food insecurity status.

4.4 COVID-19 pandemic and UPSNP contribution

In December 2019, the world faced a sudden pneumonia outbreak in the city of Wuhan in China (Lu, Stratton, & Tang 2020). The first COVID-19 case was confirmed in Ethiopia on March 13. After that day The Ministry of Health immediately began to contact tracing and isolating people who tested positive for the virus. Days later, the government closed schools, banned all public

gatherings having more than four peoples, sporting activities, and recommended social distancing and face mask wearing.

While social distancing measures enforced to control the spread of the virus and at the beginning, the majority of positive cases were from Addis Ababa. The social distancing, travel ban, and stay-at-home measure put at risk a larger portion of the resident in low-income settings due to inadequate access to basic health infrastructure and limited savings with into economic crisis (Baye 2020; Jones, Egger, & Santos 2020).

4.4.1 Problems faced by UPSNP beneficiaries because of COVID-19 pandemic

As the global population devastated by the Covid-19 pandemic, humanity is facing the socio-economic problems originated from the disease and its protective measure in one or another way. Due to the pandemic, UPSNP's requirement to public works beneficiaries was overlooked and all beneficiaries were receiving unconditional transfers until August 2020. Moreover, all beneficiaries received three months of payments in advance (Urban job creation and food security agency, 2020).

Even though Ethiopia experienced up to 24%, inflation according to CSA monthly inflation report of July 2020, most price increase seen due to the introduction of restrictions on movement of people. Due to the informal nature of jobs in urban areas, the risk of losing jobs because of the pandemic is much more evident than in the rural area. The survey result showed that 88.1% of respondents faced socio economic problems caused by Covid-19 crisis the rest 11.9 % were not experienced any problems due to this health crisis. (See table 4.10).

According to World Bank household phone surveys, 18 % of urban respondents and 10 % of rural respondents reported that they had lost their job since the onset of the pandemic in April

(Wieser et al. 2020a). Similarly in May, 58 percent of respondents said that the incomes in April were lower or much lower than usual in Addis Ababa (Hirvonen, Abate, et al. 2020). In line with the above findings, Out of respondents who faced socio-economic problems 38.4% encountered financial problems due to the crisis, 15.7% encountered shortage of food, 9.7% encountered fear and anxiety, 9.2% lost jobs, 2.7% lacked personal protective equipment's and the rest 3.2% reported as they were facing both problems because of the crisis.

Table 4. 10 Problems faced by beneficiaries UPSNP because of COVID-19.

Problems caused by COVID -19		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Faced any problem from the covid-19	No problem faced	22	11.9%	11.9%
	Yes faced problems	163	88.1%	88.1%
Kind of problems faced during Covid-19	Lack of food	29	15.7%	17.8%
	Job Loss	17	9.2%	10.4%
	Financial crisis	71	38.4%	43.6%
	Fear and anxiety	18	9.7%	11.0%
	Lack of personal protective equipment's	5	2.7%	3.1%
	Lockdown of informal business	17	9.2%	10.4%
	Both	6	3.2%	3.7%
	Total	163	88.1%	100.0%

Source: Survey 2020

As far as the pressure of corona virus on UPSNP beneficiaries was concerned, the majority of the respondents (88%) encountered problems due to the covid-19 socio economic crisis related to their livelihood. A 39 a years old beneficiary informant who also served as coordinator of the public work scheme said the following:

The majority of the beneficiaries and their spouse or family members were affected by the pandemic as it becomes widespread in the city. At the beginning (around April 2020)

much of the cases were from lideta woreda three which is the nearest to us most of our neighbors stop working. Many lost their jobs especially people working in construction lost their job due to this many households lost their daily income for food and other expenditures.

4.4.2 Support provided by UPSNP to beneficiaries for the COVID-19 crisis.

Due to the covid-19 pandemic which leads the world for too much-complicated socio-economic problems and much of the problems become more severe on developing countries and Addis Ababa city is the prominently affected part of Ethiopia by corona and related crisis.

A federal-level State of Emergency was declared on 8 April for five months, wearing facemasks became compulsory in public spaces. Restrictions on public transportation were also declared. The government also prohibited employers from laying-off their workers and property owners from evicting their tenants or increasing rents during the State of Emergency. The full lockdown was not enforced to protect the economically vulnerable sections of the population in the capital only some areas in Lideta sub city woreda 3 locally known as Abinet area was under full look down for weeks.

Ethiopia's government social protection response to COVID-19 comes through the Productive Safety Net Programs that operate in urban areas. Urban productive safety net program used as a means to reach the highly affected portion of the population to deliver aid, Additional to UPSNP, a number of initiatives launched to support poor and vulnerable households, including the Addis Ababa city government food banks set up by city administration, community support, and NGO programs.

The result shows that 165(89.2%) of the respondent have received some form support from UPSNP aiming to minimize the burden of the crisis on their lives. The majority (69.7%) of the

respondent received sanitary equipment, 11.9% received food items, 4.9% received monetary support, and an insignificant 1.6% and 1.1% received personal protective equipment and another kind of supports from the UPSNP.

Table 4. 11 Support provided to beneficiaries for the Covid-19 health crisis

UPSNP support for COVID-19 crisis		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Support from UPSNP for Covid-19	No	20	10.8%	10.8%
	Yes	165	89.2%	89.2%
Kind of support from UPSNP in the Covid-19	Money support	9	4.9%	5.5%
	Food support	22	11.9%	13.3%
	Sanitary equipment	129	69.7%	78.2%
	Personal protective equipment's	3	1.6%	1.8%
	Others	2	1.1%	1.2%
	Total	165	89.2%	100.0%
Missing System		20	10.8%	
Total		185	100.0%	
UPSNP helped u to cop up from the covid-19	No	162	87.6%	87.6%
	Yes	23	12.4%	12.4%

Source: Survey 2020

Key informants he is officer from Lideta sub-city labour and social affair reported that:

Different kinds of supports aiming to protect beneficiaries from the crisis posed by the pandemic were given based on the beneficiaries' vulnerability level, to aged direct support beneficiaries facing a worse food shortage some amount of food item from the city food bank and sanitary equipment's from UNICEF was given, plus to this some additional money collected from volunteers were provided but all the transfers were not enough or can't sustain over the crisis time.

An officer who works in Woreda 4 labour and social affairs department noted:

Now, we are providing food support (spaghetti, flour, macaroni, edible oil, and other), clothes, and cash, which is collected from city government food bank, volunteers, and NGOs for direct support beneficiary elderly and chronically ill in our woreda considering their vulnerability level.

Though the majority 89 % of respondents have received a different kind of support from UPSNP aimed to protect them from Covid-19 and related socio economic crisis, only 12.4% of the respondents confirmed that the support they get from the program has helped them to protect them from contracting the virus and from the pandemic driven socio-economic crisis. The majority (87.6 %) admitted the support was not helpful for protecting respondent and their family from the virus and socio economic crisis posed by the virus.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusion and recommendation

The objective of this study was to investigate the impact of the productive urban safety net program on the livelihood and food security of urban households in woreda 4, Lideta sub-city Addis Ababa. To this end, the study presented the description of socio-economic situations of beneficiary households by focusing on their livelihood activities prior to joining the program and livelihood changes observed following their participation in the program. Finally, the socio-economic effects posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the program's role in helping beneficiaries fight the pandemic were also discussed.

5.1.1 Conclusion

The Urban Food Security Strategy's goal is to minimize and ultimately eradicate poverty among urban households living below the poverty line by enabling the unemployed and vulnerable to be productive and ensuring the food security of the poorest of the poor. The UPSNP was established to protect vulnerable urban households from the debilitating effects of persistent food insecurity by enabling them to access the most needed basic needs through productive safety net activities. The first Batches of the program who had been supported through public works have graduated in September 2020 and are in the process of developing their business proposals with the help of responsible government agencies dealing with job creation. The direct support (unconditional safety net) beneficiaries will continue to receive financial support.

As relevant literature dealing with rural and urban safety net programs shows (Welteji et al. 2017; Berhane et al. 2015; Yabsera, 2019) safety net programs have helped beneficiaries in

meeting their food consumption rather than extricating them out of their vulnerable situations. This study showed that, though all the beneficiaries have received support different kind of support including monthly cash transfer 62.9 % of them got livelihood services intended to increase their employability and productivity by starting their own business to secure their livelihood mostly from public work program, and the majority of the beneficiaries are women. In conclusion UPSNP have helped beneficiaries in meeting their food consumption rather than uplifting them out of their vulnerable situations and the majority's livelihood activity or jobs was not changed.

When it comes to the food insecurity status of beneficiary households, the number of meals per day has increased for both children and adults indicated that PUSNP had a positive impact on smoothening beneficiaries' consumption level through cash transfer to buy food for their families. However the majority (94%) were food insecure, 5.9 % were food secure.

Finally, since the majority of the urban poor' in big cities like Addis Ababa had significantly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, 88% used to have experience the socio-economic impact of the Covid-19 crisis through financial crisis and shortages of food in their families. The direct support beneficiaries' had enormously influenced by the socio-economic crisis related to the pandemic. For the majority, the programs help pointed at protecting them from the socio-economic crisis were not supportive in their fight against the global covid-19 pandemic crisis.

5.1.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study the following points are forwarded as recommendations:

- The major issue raised by the beneficiaries and also government officials was that the amount of cash transfer is not enough to meet the current rising cost of living in the city.

It is, therefore, necessary to make readjustments in the amount of cash transfer taking into consideration the volatile nature of the food market so that especially those in the direct support scheme can improve their food security situation.

- Those who are supported through the public works scheme can be successful and become self-sufficient as the support given to them is strengthened in the area of job creation and establishment of their own businesses, so this area must be given priority.
- The program should work closely with job creation institutions where beneficiaries get involved in the business development process. As most of the recipients are women and elderly, some selected sectors like local food manufacturing and processing should be arranged to support such women to become self-sufficient in the long-run.
- After the final (3rd) year of graduation, the program has paid seed money 500\$ to public work (livelihood improvement) beneficiaries additional to their saving. To protect beneficiaries from using this money for other purposes, which is not on the objective and the program, should arrange some mechanism for the proper utilization of the money intended for livelihood improvement.
- Finally, the researcher recommends further investigation on the targeting and selection of beneficiaries, the impacts of the program on recipient vulnerability situation, and its institutional implementations of the program.

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Appendices I: data collection instruments

Addis Ababa University

College of Social Sciences

Department of Sociology

Questionnaire for beneficiary

Dear respondent!

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data for M.A thesis entitled “Urban productive safety net program: Its impacts on food security and livelihood security in case of lidta sub city Woreda four; Addis Ababa Ethiopia. The questionnaire is designed to assess designed to examine and understand changes on beneficiary household livelihood strategies, the improvement on urban households’ food security and the contribution of UPSNP for beneficiaries to coup up the current Covid-19 pandemic.

The collected data will be kept confidential and won’t be shared with anyone, and it will only be used for academic purposes. Your genuine response is very important for the success of the research. I would like to thank you for your cooperation in advance.

Note: For any clarification please don’t hesitate to contact the researcher through the following address:

- Name: Abebe fenta
- Mobile Phone: +251-9**-**-*****

Thank you for your cooperation!!

Part I: Socio-demographic questions

Instruction: The following questions asking about your personal background information. Please circle the right item with the correct answer. For open-ended question, please write the correct answer in the space provided after each item.

1. Age in year _____
2. Gender
A. Male 2. Female
3. What is your marital status?

- A. Single 3. Divorced
 B. Married 4. Widowed
4. Household size (specify) _____
5. What is your Responsibility in the household?
 A. Head
 B. Spouse
 C. Other (specify)_____
6. What is your educational status?
 A. Illiterate
 B. Primary level (1-4):
 C. Lower secondary level (5-8)
 D. Secondary levels (9-10)
 E. Higher secondary levels or Preparatory (11-12)
 F. Bachelor degrees or higher
7. Do you have any health problems (chronic or diseases which harms your livelihood system for long period of time)
 A. Yes, I have
 B. No , I don't
8. What is your nature of employment?
 A. Permanent
 B. Short term /seasonal
 C. Work on daily or weekly basis
 D. Self employed
 E. Unemployed
9. What is your total monthly income (birr) of the household? _____
10. How many member of your households are employed -----
11. Did you or any member of the household have some form of disability?
 1. Yes 2. No

Part II: Household livelihood activity

The following questions asking the livelihood activities your household engaged in the past before being the beneficiary of the program and the present livelihood activity you engaged. Please circle the right item with the correct answer. For open-ended question, please write the correct answer in the space provided after each item.

1. Are you employed
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
2. If the answer for the above questions no .1 is yes in which type of employment is you are engaged?

- A. Employed (public or private)
 - B. Self employed
 - C. Retired
 - D. Others (Specify _____)
3. If you are self-employed, what kind of job you are engaged in?
- A. Petty trade(Gulit
 - B. Trade
 - C. Metal /wood work
 - D. Selling local foods and drinks (Enjra ,dabo ,arke ,tela ,teje ...
 - E. Handicraft
 - F. Cloth cleaning service (libse atba)
 - G. Others specify
4. If your answer for the question number 1 is no How your household livelihood activity to earn a living.
- A. House renting
 - B. Begging
 - C. Relatives help
 - D. Pensioned
 - E. Others (specify)-----
5. Why you and your household joined this urban safety net program?
- A. Elderly/retired household head
 - B. Elderly with disability
 - C. Health problem of the household head
 - D. Elderly with orphan children
 - E. No labour force to get livelihood
 - F. Loss of job of the HH head
 - G. No one to work for HH(Unemployment
 - H. There is no enough food for HH
 - I. Others (please specify _____)
6. When did you join the program? _____
7. On which category of the program is your household is benefiting from?
- A. Public work 2. Direct support
8. If the answer for the question above is public work how many member of the household is participated from the public work program? _____
9. Did you get any kind of support that can change the work you engaged from this program?
- A. Yes I do 2. No I didn't
10. What kind support you get from the program for the work you engaged on?
- A. Saving services 5. Guidance and counseling
 - B. Vocational training 6. Self-employment

- C. Entrepreneurship trainings
 - D. Financial literacy training
 - 7. Wage employment
 - 8. Financial support
11. Dose the support you or your household other members get changed the livelihood of your household?
- A. Yes
 - 2. No
12. If your answer to question number 11 is yes in which way it changed the livelihood of your-household?
-
-
13. Did UPSNP help women in your household to improve their living situation?
- A. Yes
 - 2. No
14. If your answer is yes to Q13 in which way women in your HH improve their situation by the help of UPSNP?
- A. Economically
 - B. Building capacity to generate income
 - C. Financial literacy training
 - D. Others specify _____
 - 5. Self-employment
 - 6. Wage employment
 - 7. Saving services
15. Is there any member of your Household start permanent job with the help of UPSNP?
- A. Yes
 - 2. NO
16. If your answer to Q15 is yes who benefited?
- A. Husband
 - B. Wife
 - 3. unemployed son or daughter
 - 4. others
17. Did you get any financial services before joining UPSNP?
18. From which financial organization you and your household get services before Joining UPSNP?
- 1. Banks
 - 2. Associations /ekub
 - 3. Government organizations
 - 4. Credit organizations

Part III: Household Food consumption and security

The following questions asking the food consumption status of the household in the past before being the beneficiary of the program and the present food consumption change. Please circle the right item with the correct answer. For open-ended question, please write the correct answer in the space provided after each item.

- 1. Does your household had have the capacity to generate enough food supply for its member of the family before UPSNP?

 - A. Yes
 - 2. No

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) questions

<i>Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) Remark</i>				
	<i>(rarely: once or twice; sometimes: 3 to 10 times; Often: more than 10X in the last 4 weeks)</i>			
1	In the past four weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food? (if answer is No, skip to Q2)	1: Yes		0: No
1a	How often did this happen?	1: Rarely	2: Sometimes	3: Often
2	In the past four weeks, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources? (if answer is No, skip to Q3)	1: Yes		0: No
2a	How often did this happen?	1: Rarely	2: Sometimes	3: Often
3	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources? (if answer is No, skip to Q4)	1: Yes		0: No
3a	How often did this happen?	1: Rarely	2: Sometimes	3: Often
4	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food (if answer is No, skip to Q5)	1: Yes		0: No
4a	How often did this happen?	1: Rarely	2: Sometimes	3: Often
5	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food? (if answer is No, skip to Q6)	1: Yes		0: No
5a	How often did this happen?	1: Rarely	2: Sometimes	3: Often
6	In the past four weeks, did you or any other household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food? (if answer is No, skip to Q7)	1: Yes		0: No
6a	How often did this happen?	1: Rarely	2: Sometimes	3: Often
7	In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food? (if answer is No, skip to Q8)	1: Yes		0: No

7a	How often did this happen?	1: Rarely	2: Sometimes	3: Often	
8	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? (if answer is No, skip to Q9)	1: Yes		0: No	
8a	How often did this happen?	1: Rarely	2: Sometimes	3: Often	
9	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	1: Yes		0: No	
9a	How often did this happen?	1: Rarely	2: Sometimes	3: Often	

Part IV: UPSNP contribution for beneficiaries on the Covid-19 Pandemic crisis

1. In the current Covid-19 pandemic crisis did you and your household has faced any kind problem because of the pandemic?
 - A. Yes 2. No
2. If you say YES to question 1, what kind of problem you and your household faced ?
 1. Lack of food 5. Lack of personal protective equipment
 2. Job loss 6. Lockdown of informal businesses
 3. Financial crisis 7. Others _____
 4. Fear and anxiety
3. Did you or your household get any kind of support for the problems of Covid-19 from UPSNP?
 1. Yes 2. No
4. What kind of support you and your household gets from UPSNP in response of Covid-19?
 1. Money support 4. Health education
 2. Food support 5. Personal protective equipment's
 3. Sanitary equipment's 6. Others _____
5. Do you believe the help from UPSNP helped you and you're household to cop up from the Covid-19 pandemic?
 1. Yes 2. No

Thank for your time!

Key informant Interview Guideline

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. When UPSNP started in the Woreda / sub city and how was the food insecurity level of the beneficiaries at that time?
2. What contribution UPSNP brought for the community
 - a. With regard to beneficiary household livelihood activity change.
 - b. With regard of the beneficiaries food security level.
3. Which part of the UPSNP (PW and DS) is fruitful in achieving food security of beneficiary households?
4. What is the major Opportunities beneficiaries got in the UPSNP to alleviate food insecurity?
5. What was the most common livelihood activity pursued by beneficiaries before UPSNP?
6. How many beneficiaries graduated from the program (PW)? If there is no one graduated from the PW what is the reason for it?
7. What is the contribution of UPSNP for beneficiaries in the current Covid-19 pandemic humanitarian crisis?
8. Were there challenges in the process of implementing UPSNP if there, what action has been taken to resolve?
9. Do you have any other comments on our discussion?

Thank the interviewee for their time!

Appendices II : Amharic data collection instruments

የአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ
የማህበራዊ ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ
የማህበረሰብ ጥናት ትምህርት ክፍል

ለፕሮግራሙ ተጠቃሚዎች ቃለ መጠይቅ :

የተከበሩ የዚህ ጥናት ተሳታፊ!

የዚህ መጠይቅ ለሁለተኛ ዲግሪ መመሪያ ጥናት መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ ሲሆን የጥናቱ ርዕስም “የከተማ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ፣ በምግብ ዋስትና እና በኑሮ ደህንነት ላይ የሚያሳድረው ተፅዕኖ እንደ ልደታ ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ 4 አዲስ አበባ » ሲሆን ፡፡ ይህ መጠይቅም በምግብ ዋስትናና ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራሙ አማካኝነት በተጠቃሚ ቤተሰቦች የምግብ ፍጆታ ደረጃ ላይ የተገኘውን መሻሻል ፣ በተሳታፊ ቤተሰቦች ላይ የተፈጠረ የአኗኗር ዘዴዎች ላይ መሻሻል/ለውጥን ለመመርመር ፣ እና በኮቪድ-19 ወረርሽኝ ወቅት ይህ ፕሮግራም ለተጠቃሚዎቹ ምን ያህዝ እገዛ እንደነበረው ለመመርመር ለመረዳት የተዘጋጀ ነው ፡፡

ውድ የዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ተሳታፊ የጥናቱ አላማ በዋናነት ለትምህርታዊ አንደመሆኑ በቃለ መጠይቁ የሚሰጧቸው መረጃዎች በጥብቅ ምስጢራዊነታቸው የሚጠበቅ እና ለአካዴሚያዊ ዓላማ ብቻ የሚውሉ እንደሆኑ በቅድሚያ ማሳወቅ እወዳለሁ ፡፡ እርስዎ የሚሠጧቸው እያንዳንዱ መልሶች ለጥናቱ መሳካት ከፍተኛ አስተዋጽኦ ስላለው እባክዎ ለሚጠየቁዎቻ ጥያቄዎች ትክክለኛውን መልስ ይመልሱ እንዲሁም ስምዎን መጽፍ አይጠበቅብዎትም ፡፡

ማሳሰቢያ ፡ በማጠይቁ ላይ ግር ያለዎትና መጠየቅ የሚፈልጉት ጉዳይ ካለ ሳያቅማሙ መረጃ የሚሰበሰበውን ሰው ወይንም ጥናቱን የሚያካሂደውን ሰው በፈለጉት ጊዜ መጠየቅ ይችላሉ ፡፡

- ስም ፡ አበበ ፈንታ
- ስልክ ፡ +251-9**-**-****

ለትብብርዎ አመሰግናለሁ

ክፍል አንድ፡ግላዊ መረጃዎች ጥያቄ

ስለ ራስዎ ግላዊ መረጃ የሚጠይቁ ጥያቄዎች ፣ ቀጥሎ ለሚቀርቡልዎት ጥያቄዎች ትክክለኛው መልስ የያዘውን አማራጭ እባክዎ ይክብቡ ። የጽሁፍ መልስ ለሚጠይቁ ጥያቄዎች እባክዎን ከእያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ በኋላ በተሰጡት ክፍት ቦታዎች ላይ መልስዎን ይጻፉ ።

12. እድሜዎ ስንት ነው _____
13. ጾታ
 - B. ወንድ
 2. ሴት
14. የትዳር ሁኔታዎ ምን ይመስላል?
 - C. ያላገባ/ች
 3. በፍች የተለያዩ
 - D. ያገባ/ች
 4. የተለያዩ
15. የቤተሰብ አባላት ብዛት (በቁጥር) _____
16. በቤተሰብዎ ውስጥ የእርስዎ ሃላፊነት ምንድን ነው ?
 - D. የቤተሰብ መሪ
 - E. የትዳር አጋር
 - F. ሌሎች (ይግለጹ _____)
17. የትምህረት ደረጃዎ ምን ይመስላል ?
 - G. ያልተማሩ
 - H. አንደኛ ደረጃ (1-4):
 - I. ቅድመ ሁለተኛ ደረጃ (5-8)
 - J. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ (9-10)
 - K. የከፍተኛ ት/ት መሰናዶ (11-12)
 - L. የመጀመሪያ ዲግሪና ከዚያ በላይ
18. የእርስዎንና የቤተሰብዎን የኑሮ ሁኔታ በዘላቂነት ችግር ላይ የጣለ የጤና ችግር አለብዎት?
 - C. አዎ
 2. የለም
19. የስራ ሁኔታዎ ምን ይመስላል?
 - F. ቋሚ ተቀጣሪ
 - G. ወቅታዊ /ጊዜያዊ ስራ
 - H. የቀን ስራ
 - I. የራስዎን የግል ስራ
 - J. ስራ የሌለው
20. ወርሃዊ የቤተሰብዎ አጠቃላይ ገቢ ምን ያህል ብር ነው ? _____
21. በቤትስብዎ ውስጥ ስንት አባላት ስራ ላይ ተሰማርተው ገቢ ያመነጫሉ ? _____
22. በቤተሰብዎ አባላት መካከል የአካል ጉዳት ያለበት አለ ?
 1. አዎ
 2. የለም

ክፍል ሁለት : የቤት ውስጥ ኑሮ እንቅስቃሴ

የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች የከተማ የልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ተጠቃሚ ከመሆንዎ በፊት የቤተሰብዎ የገቢ ማግኛ ስራ እና የፕሮግራሙ ተጠቃሚ ከሆኑ በኋላ አሁን የቤተሰብዎ የኑሮ እንቅስቃሴ ምን እንደሚመስል ይጠይቃል ፤ ቀጥሎ ለሚቀርቡልዎት ጥያቄዎች ትክክለኛው መልስ የያዘውን አማራጭ እባክዎ ይክብቡ ፤ የጽሁፍ መልስ ለሚጠይቁ ጥያቄዎች እባክዎን ከእያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ በኋላ በተሰጡት ክፍት ቦታዎች ላይ መልስዎን ይጻፉ ።

19. ስራ ይሰራሉ

C. አዎ

D. የለም

20. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር.1 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ በምን አይነት ስራ ላይ ነው ተሰማሩት?

E. የቅጥር (የመንግስት ወይም የግል ድርጅት)

F. የግል ስራ ላይ

G. ጡረተኛ

H. ሌላ _____

21. የግል ስራ በመስራት ከሆነ የሚኖሩት ምን አይነት ስራ ነው የሚሰሩት?

H. የጉልት ንግድ

5. እደጥብብ ስራ

I. ንግድ

6. ልብስ በማጠብ

J. የእንጨትና ብረታ ብረት ስራ ሌሎች

7. ሌሎች -----

K. ምግብና መጠጥ በሽጥ (እንጀራ፣ ዳቦ ፣ ጠላ)

22. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር.1 መልስዎ የለም ከሆነ የቤተሰብዎን ለመኖር የሚያስፈልጉ ነገሮችን እንዴት ያገኛሉ.

F. ቤት በማከራየት

4. ጡረታ

G. በልመና

5. ሌሎች -----

H. የዘመድ እርዳታ

23. የእርስዎ ቤተሰብ በምን ምክንያት የከተማ ልማታዊ የምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራሙን ተቀላቀለ ?

J. በቤተሰብ አስተዳዳሪ እርጂና ውይም ጡረት መክንያት

K. በቤተሰብ መሪ የአካል ጉዳተኛነት

L. የቤተሰብ መሪ የጤና ችግር ምክንያት

M. አረጋዊ እና ወላጅ አልባ ጅጁ አሳዳጊ ስለሆንኩ

N. ቤተሰቡ ውስጥ ስራ መስራት ሚችል ሰው ባለመኖሩ

O. የቤተሰብ መሪ የስራ ማቆም ምክንያት

P. ቤተሰቡ ውስጥ ስራ ያለው አባል ባለመኖሩ

Q. ቤተሰቡ በቂ ምግብ ባለማግኘቱ

R. ሌሎች _____

24. የፕሮግራሙ ተጠቃሚ የሆኑት ከመች ጀምሮ ነው ? _____

25. በየትኛው የልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔትና የምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ላይ ነው ተጠቃሚ የሆኑት?

B. ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት

2. የቀጥተኛ ድጋፍ

26. ከላይ ለተጠየቀው ጥያቄ መልስዎ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ከሆነ ከእርስዎ ቤተሰብ ስንት ሰው በልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ፓኬጅ ላይ ተሳታፊ ሆኗል ? _____
27. ህይወትዎን ለመምራት የሚሰሩትን ስራ ለመቀየርና የተሻለ ስራ ላይ መሰማራት የሚያስችል ድጋፍ ከፕሮጋሙ ማግኘት ችለዋል?
 1. አዎ 2. የለም
28. ህይወትዎን ለመምራት የተሰማሩበትን ስራ ለማሻሻል ከፕሮግራሙ ምን አይነት ድጋፍ ነው ያገኙት ?
 1. የቁጠባ አገልግሎት 5. የማማከር አገልግሎት
 2. የቴክኒክና ሙያ ስልጠና 6. የግል ስራ የማስጀመር
 3. የስራ ፈጠራ ስልጠና 7. የቅጥር ስራ ማስጀመር
 4. የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ስልጠና 8. የገንዘብ ድጋፍ
29. ከፕሮጋራሙ ያገኙት ድጋፍ የእርስዎና የቤተሰብዎ ህይወትዎን መቀየር እንዲችሉ አድርጓቸዋል?
 1. አዎ 2. የለም
30. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 11 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ በምን መልኩ ነው የእርስዎንና ቤተሰብዎን ህይወት የተቀየረው? _____
31. ይህ የሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም በቤተሰባችሁ ውስጥ የሚገኙትን ሴቶችን የኑሮ ሁኔታ እንዲሻሻል እረድቷቸዋል?
 1. አዎ 2. የለም
32. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 13 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ በምን መልኩ ነው የምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራሙ ሴቶችን ህይወታቸውን እንዲቀይሩ የረዳቸው ?
 1. የኢኮኖሚ አቅማቸውን በማሳደግ 5. ስራ ፈጠራ
 2. በአቅም ግንባታ ገቢ ማመንጨት እንዲችሉ 6. የቅጥር ስራ
 3. የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ስልጠና 7. የቁጠባ አገልግሎት
 4. ሌሎች _____
33. በእርስዎ ቤተሰብ ውስጥ በፕሮግራሙ እራዳታ አማካኝነት ቋሚ ተቀጥሮ የመስራት እድል የተመቻቸለት የቤተሰቡ አባል አለ?
 1. አዎ 2. የለም
34. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 15 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ማን ነው ?
 1. ባል 3. ስራ የሌለው ልጅ
 2. ሚስት 4. ሌሎች _____
35. የፕሮግራሙ ተጠቃሚ ከመሆንዎ በፊት የፋይናንስ/ባንክ አገልግሎት ተጠቃሚ ነበሩ?
 1. አዎ 2. የለም
36. የፕሮግራሙ ተጠቃሚ ከመሆንዎ በፊት የትኞቹ አይነት የፋይናንስ ተቋማት ነበር የሚጠቀሙት ?
 1. ባንክ 3. የመንገስት የፋይናንስ ተቋማት
 2. ማህበራት/እቁብ 4. የብድር ቁጠባ ተቋማት

ክፍል ሶስት : የቤተሰብ የምግብ ዋስትና እና ፍጆታ

የሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች የከተማ የልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ተጠቃሚ ከመሆንዎ በፊት የቤተሰብዎ የምግብ ፍጆታ እና የአሁን የቤተሰብዎን የምግብ አጠቃቀም ሁኔታ የሚጠይቁ ጥያቄዎች ናቸው ፡ ቀጥሎ ለሚቀርቡልዎት ጥያቄዎች ትክክለኛው መልስ የያዘውን አማራጭ

የቤተሰብ የምግብ ዋስትና መለኪያ ጥያቄዎች (HFIAS)

<i>Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) Remark</i>				
<i>(አልፎ አልፎ: 1 እስከ 2 ጊዜ፣ አንዳንድ ጊዜ፣ 3 እስከ 10፣ ሁሉ ጊዜ፣ ከ10 ጊዜ በሊይ)</i>				
1	<p>ባለፈው 4 ሳምንት ቤተሰቡ በቂ ምግብ ባለማግኘቱ</p> <p>የተጨነቀበት ቀን አለ? ወይም ምግብ ለማግኘት</p> <p>የተጨነቀበት ቀን አለ? (ከሌለ ወደ ጥያቄ 2 ይሂዱ)</p>	1: አዎ		0: የለም
1a	በየምን ያህል ጊዜ ይከሰታል?	1: አልፎ አልፎ	2: አንዳንድ ጊዜ	3: ሁሉ ጊዜ
2	<p>ባለፈው 4 ሳምንት ማንኛውም የቤተሰቡ አባል በሪሶርስ/በሀብት እጥረት ምክንያት የሚስማማውንና</p> <p>የሚወደውን በቂ ምግብ ማግኘት ያልቻሉ አሉ? (ከሌለ ወደ ጥያቄ 3 ይሂዱ)</p>	1: Yes		0: No
2a	በየምን ያህል ጊዜ ይከሰታል?	1: አልፎ አልፎ	2: አንዳንድ ጊዜ	3: ሁሉ ጊዜ
3	<p>ባለፈው 4 ሳምንት ማንኛውም የቤተሰቡ አባል በሪሶርስ/በሀብት እጥረት ምክንያት ውስን የምግብ ዓይነት (limited variety) የተመገበ አለ? (ከሌለ ወደ ጥያቄ 4 ይሂዱ)</p>	1: አዎ		0: የለም
3a	በየምን ያህል ጊዜ ይከሰታል?	1: አልፎ አልፎ	2: አንዳንድ ጊዜ	3: ሁሉ ጊዜ
4	<p>ባለፈው 4 ሳምንት ማንኛውም የቤተሰቡ አባል በሪሶርስ/በሀብት እጥረት ምክንያት ጥቂት የምግብ ዓይነት ለማግኘት ሌሎች የማይፈልጋቸውን አይነት ምግቦች የተመገበ አለ? (ከሌለ ወደ ጥያቄ 5 ይሂዱ)</p>	1: አዎ		0: የለም
4a	በየምን ያህል ጊዜ ይከሰታል?	1: አልፎ አልፎ	2: አንዳንድ ጊዜ	3: ሁሉ ጊዜ

5	ባለፈው 4 ሳምንት ማንኛውም የቤተሰቡ አባል በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት ያሚያስፈልገዋል ተብሎ ከሚያምነት በታች ትንሽ የምግብ ብቻ የተመገበ አለ? (ከሌለ ወደ ጥያቄ 6 ይሂዱ)	1: አዎ		0: የለም	
5a	በየምን ያህል ጊዜ ይከሰታል?	1: አልፎ አልፎ	2: አንዳንድ ጊዜ	3: ሁሉ ጊዜ	
6	ባለፈው 4 ሳምንት ማንኛውም የቤተሰቡ አባል በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት በቀን ከሚያስፈልገው የምግብ ጊዜ ያነሰ ጊዜ በቀን ምግብ የተመገበ አለ? (ከሌለ ወደ ጥያቄ 7 ይሂዱ)	1: አዎ		0: የለም	
6a	በየምን ያህል ጊዜ ይከሰታል?	1: አልፎ አልፎ	2: አንዳንድ ጊዜ	3: ሁሉ ጊዜ	
7	ባለፈው 4 ሳምንት ማንኛውም የቤተሰቡ አባል በሪሶርስ/በሀብት እጥረት ምክንያት ፈጽሞ ምግብ ያላገኘ አለ? (ከሌለ ወደ ጥያቄ 8 ይሂዱ)	1: አዎ		0: የለም	
7a	በየምን ያህል ጊዜ ይከሰታል?	1: አልፎ አልፎ	2: አንዳንድ ጊዜ	3: ሁሉ ጊዜ	
8	ባለፈው 4 ሳምንት ማንኛውም የቤተሰቡ አባል በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት እንደራበው የተኛ አለ? (ከሌለ ወደ ጥያቄ 9 ይሂዱ)	1: አዎ		0: የለም	
8a	በየምን ያህል ጊዜ ይከሰታል?	1: አልፎ አልፎ	2: አንዳንድ ጊዜ	3: ሁሉ ጊዜ	
9	ባለፈው 4 ሳምንት ማንኛውም የቤተሰቡ አባል በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት ሙሉ ቀንና ሌሊት ምንም ዓይነት ምግብ ያልተመገበ አለ?	1: አዎ		0: የለም	
9a	በየምን ያህል ጊዜ ይከሰታል?	1: አልፎ አልፎ	2: አንዳንድ ጊዜ	3: ሁሉ ጊዜ	

ክፍል አራት : የሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ተጠቃሚዎቹ እራሳቸውን ከኮቪድ-19 ወረርሽኝ እንዲከላከሉ ያደረገላቸው እገዛ

6. በሃገራችን በተከሰተው የኮቪድ 19 ውረርሽኝና ተያያዥ ምክንያቶች በእርስዎና ቤተሰብዎ ላይ ችግር ደርሶብዎታል ?
 - B. አዎ
 2. የለም
7. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 4 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ምን አይነት ችግር ነው የደረሰው ?

5. የምግብ እጥረት	5. የየግለሰብ መከላከያ ቁሳቁሶች እጥረት
6. የስራ መሰናበት/መቋረጥ	6. ቤት በመቀመጥ ምክንያት የግልስራ መቋረጥ
7. የገንዘብ ችግር	7. ሌሎች _____
8. ጭንቀትና ፍርሃት	
8. ከሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም እርስዎና ቤተሰብዎ በኮቪድ-19 ወረርሽኝ ምክንያት ለደረሰባችሁ ችግር እገዛ አግኝታችኋል ?
 2. አዎ
 2. የለም
9. ከሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም እርስዎና ቤተሰብዎን ከኮቪድ-19 ወረርሽኝ እና ተያያዥ አደጋዎች ለመከላከል ምን አይነት እገዛ ተደረገላችሁ ?

4. የገንዘብ ድጋፍ	4. የጤና ትምህርት
5. የምግብ ድጋፍ	5. የየግለሰብ መከላከያ ቁሳቁስ
6. የንጽህና መጠበቂያ ቁሳቁስ	6. ሌሎች _____
10. በሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም የተደረገው ግጋፍ እርስዎንና ቤተሰብዎን ከኮቪድ-19 እና ተያያዥ ጉዳዮች እንዳንጋለጥ/እንዳንጠቃ እረድቶናል ብለው ያምናሉ ?
 2. አዎ
 2. የለም

ለውድ ጊዜዎ አመሰግናለሁ !