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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTER OF AFRICAN STUDIES

**Opportunities and Challenges of Urban Productive Safety
Net Programs in Africa: The Case of Ethiopia and Rwanda**

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Advisor

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Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented or submitted partially or in full by any other person for a degree in any other university, and that all sources of materials used for the purpose of this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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Abbreviations

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CFSTF	Community Food Security Task Forces
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DS	Direct Support
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EFY	Ethiopian finance year
EICV	Household Living Conditions Survey
ETST	Employment through Skills Training
F.D.R.E	Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia
FEDO	Finance and Economic Development Office
FSP	Food Security Program
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GPA	Government Procurement Agency
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GoK	Government of Kenya's
GoR	Government of Rwanda
HABP	Household Asset Building Program
HDI	Ethiopia Human Development Index
HSNP	Hunger Safety Nets Program
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and development
IDA	International Development Association
KFSTF	Kebele Food Security Task Forces
MCC	Management Coordination Committee
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
MoUDH	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
MEIS	Monitoring and Evaluation Information System

NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OFSP	Other Food Security Program
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PSNPs	Productive Safety Net Programs
PW	Public Work
SNNP	South Nation and Nationality People
SPSS	Statistical packages for social science
SPSSLF	Social Protection South –South Learning Forum
TCC	Technical Coordination Committee
UFSS	Urban Food Security Strategy
UJCFSP	Urban Job Creation and Food Security Program
UPSNP	Urban productive safety net program
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Program
WFP	World Food Program
WFSTF	Woreda Food Security Task Forces

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Abstract

The general aim of the study was focused on interpreting the opportunities and challenges of UPSNP. This urban productive safety net program served to eradicate poverty, food insecurity, and vulnerability that was been growing over time and have not been addressed in urban areas. To achieve, the objective of the study researcher used both primary and secondary data collection methods. The primary data was collected through a combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection methods involving in-depth interviews with UPSNP households and key informant interviews. The secondary data was collected through a systematic review of relevant documents and related literature. Both the primary and secondary data were thematically organized and analyzed and interpreted through triangulation. Since 2016, the urban productive safety net program is being implemented within the 11 cities of the country (Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Harar, Gambela, Semera, Asosa, Mekelle, Dessie, Hawassa, Jigjiga, and Adama). On condition that in urban areas poverty is more elaborated in inner-city especially within the Addis Ababa city as a result about three-quarters of the beneficiaries (around 400,000 people) would be from Addis Ababa city. From these five sub-cities are selected for the study target population.. To further improve the performance of the program, it is important to unravel challenges in respect to the targeting processes, public work planning, and procurement process.

Keywords:*practice, challenge, and opportunity of urban Productive safety net program, food-insecure households, urban Poverty, targeting, the livelihood of beneficiaries*

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Gordon (2005), following the global summit on social development in Copenhagen in 1995, 117 countries adopted a declaration and program of action with a commitment to eradicate absolute poverty and reduce overall poverty. However, still, the difficulties need special commitment, and efforts were not as successful in eradicating poverty and food insecurity because of institutional, demographic, socio-economic, and natural factors.

Consequently, after the new millennium, many countries adopted the social safety net as a way of reducing poverty and food insecurity. Africa is the poorest region of the World and has the recent and least-developed food security programs. Most Africans are not covered by social insurance programs (Africa Today, 2012).

The safety net is one component of social protection with an aim to eradicating poverty and vulnerability to poverty. Safety nets are programs designed to produce those that are in danger of poverty, living in poverty, or who face food insecurity and different kinds of deprivation with predictable and reliable support through food, cash, or vouchers (WFP, 2017).

According to Subbarao et al(1996) and Devereux (2002) cited in Khan et al. (2013), safety net programs are often provided conditionally or unconditionally in-kind, or through cash or vouchers by the general public sector (state, donors, NGOs) or by private actors.

The project implementation manuals (2016), indicates that, the source of the budget of the urban productive safety net program currently amounts to approximately USD 450 million and from this World Bank for Reconstruction and Development contributes USD 300 million, and so the government of Ethiopia contributes to USD 150 million financings for the program.

The Ethiopian and Rwandan Safety Net beginning 2005 and 2006 respectively and implemented in urban areas through supporting food insecure households to substantiate that their basic needs are met (Devereux and Ulrichs, 2014). Ethiopia's UPSNP is that the second-largest in Africa

(after South Africa) and is one among all the biggest UPSNP from all corners of Africa through sharing experience from Brazil (Logan and Tamiru, 2016).

The government of Ethiopia developed the Urban Food Security Strategy (UFSS) in 2015. This was followed by a 10-year Urban Job Creation and Food Security Program (UJCFSP). The target of the UJCFSP is 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. Ethiopia can be an outsized and geographically diverse country, with a representation of 98 nationalities who speak 93 languages, the recent Ethiopia population is 113,101,052, supported World meters elaboration of the foremost recent world organization data (World meters, 2019) and a rate of growth of 2.65 percent (UNDP, 2019).

At that rate, the World Bank estimates that the population will reach 130 million by 2025. Ethiopia is projected to be among the world's 10 largest countries by population in 2050 (MoUDH, 2015). International Development Association commitments to Ethiopia in recent years (from 2009-2018) are over US\$1 billion annually. Making progress in Ethiopia on the two goals of the World Bank Group is therefore important both for global progress and for the country itself. This is expected to be achieved over a long-term period through a gradual roll-out plan with indifferent phases starting with big cities that have a population of over 100,000 people.

1.2. Statement of the problem

When poor people encounter shocks, they suffer from the direct effect of poverty and hunger making them less productive and less able to earn a living (Habtamu, 2011). They are also forced to use negative coping strategies like reducing food consumption, selling productive assets, and removing children from school (Barret, 2001).

The situational analysis of the Urban Food Security Strategy of (MoUDH), has established that unsystematic rural-urban migration; lack of adequate employment opportunities; lack of integrated social protection for disadvantaged groups; the underutilized potential of urban agriculture; lack of recent market exchange system; lack of efficient service delivery; lack of Contrary to the positive impacts are challenges within the implementation of PSNP. As a result, limited capacities for ensuring the planned structure and application of technical standards,

community-based planning, and data management and reporting are reported due to the main challenges. Other challenges that negatively affect the program include dependency syndrome, way of targeting, weak institutional linkage, and lack of active community participation within the decision-making process (Gebru et al., 2009).

There are some empirical studies that are worked by different researchers to assess the contribution of UPSNP in Ethiopia at the household level. Among these studies, few of them tried to assess the contribution of the program one year after the onset of the program using cross-sectional data, for instance, the studies conducted by Gilligan et al. (2006) tried to assess the impact of the Productive Safety Nets Program together with the other food Security Program on different household economic situations by comparing Nearest Neighbor Matching. They find that access to the PSNP improves two measures of household food security: it reduces the likelihood that a household has very low caloric intake and it increases mean calorie availability.

The study conducted by Menen (2019) indicates that after the household involved in the UPSNP 72% of the program beneficiaries are avoided selling assets in states of food shortages, they found that 23% of households developed saving habit after they involve in the program, and 39% got educational opportunity for their families but the study did not indicate the challenge of the program on implementation of manuals.

But according to Devereux et al. (2006), since contribution might not accrue in the short run, to fully and rigorously evaluate the PSNP, longitudinal data is needed.

Moreover, a study conducted by Abreham et al. (2015) evaluated the impacts of the Ethiopian PSNP on urban households' holdings of daily labor 33% of the respondent base for livelihood assets building this including other mini works participation did not have effect on livelihood holdings and 23.5 % of beneficiaries are adopt saving habit after they participate on the program.

Hence, urban productive safety net is new programs for Ethiopia as well as for Africa. So it needs assessment and study to improve the implementation of the program. To assess the following basic issues are the relevant reasons to conduct the study. i.e assessing the opportunities and challenges of the program, problems that occur during household targeting, issues related to, implementation of the public work, grievance handling during selection and its

drawbacks and the Immediate opportunities and challenges on the living situation (economic and social issues) of the beneficiaries are what the study will give a response.

Africa could be a well-known continent for the problem of food insecurity and poverty. From those Addis Ababa and Kigali city are chronically foods insecure in Africa where UPSNP has actively been implemented to change the life of households. Although few attempts are made to judge the overall contribution of UPSNP countrywide, there is limited empirical evidence whether or not the program efforts have the intended effect on food security particularly within the study area.

For instance, in Rwanda Kamurase et al. (2012) assessed the about impact of the social safety net in Kigali Rwanda, the result indicates that Rwanda has experienced remarkable reductions in poverty over the last 10 years, with a notable acceleration in poverty reduction within the last 5 years specifically. Poverty has been decreased from 57% in 2004/05 to 41% in 2014/15, while extreme poverty fell from 38% to 22% over the identical period. But this study did not show the specific opportunity and challenge of the social safety net in Kigali Rwanda. Therefore, this study is conducted to assess the opportunities and challenges of UPSNP of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Kigali Rwanda.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study is to assess the opportunities and challenges of urban productive safety net programs in Africa taking cases from Ethiopia and Rwanda.

The specific objectives of the studies are to:

1. examine the prevailing practice of safety net programs in Addis Ababa and Kigali city.
2. assess opportunities for implementing safety net programs in Addis Ababa and Kigali city.
3. assess the challenges of implementing safety net programs in Addis Ababa and Kigali city.

1.4 Research questions

- What looks like the prevailing practice of safety net programs within the study area?
- What are the opportunities for a productive safety net program in Addis Ababa and Kigali city?
- What are the main challenges of urban productive safety net program implementation in the capital of Ethiopia and Kigali city?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study was focused on assessing the opportunities and challenges of Urban Productive Safety Net Programs implementation in Addis Ababa and Kigali City in the years of 2017, 2018 and 2019 with cross sectional descriptive research methodology.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study was conducted in Addis Ababa and Kigali City to identify their opportunities and challenges on program implementations and it was create an opportunity to the government or non-governmental organization to take the appropriate measures to strengthen their effort based on the findings. The study was also created an opportunity as a benchmark for other students' who wants to make detail investigation on the similar topic and to clarify the implementation of the program concern parties.

The study considered that assessing the opportunity and challenges of UPSNP has contribution on the learning lesson and leaving its drop to the continuous stream of knowledge building on the area of urban productive safety net intervention for both study areas.

In addition, the researcher identified that there was no similar research done in Ethiopia on the exact study topic and study area before; so that the study will be

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The study focused on opportunities and challenges of urban productive safety net programs in Ethiopia and Rwanda with a sample of Addis Ababa city and Kigali city. This study has limited to represent the entire cities in Ethiopia and Rwanda; this might limit the generalization of the research findings to the whole program in Addis Ababa in addition to other cities. There is a scarcity of data-driven analysis on the implementation of urban productive safety net programs and limited up-to-date analysis of the practices that determine the opportunity and challenge of the UPSNP in both countries. This problem is especially serious in Africa where UPSNP have a short life history of five years. The opposite basic limitation of this study was the unwillingness of respondents to some a part of the questions because of fear of Covid 19 infectious disease

1.8 Organization of the Thesis

This study is organized into five chapters. The firstchapter of the studies deals to the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, the importance of the study, and the scope and limitation of the study. The second chapter covers relevant and relevant literature review. Chapter three included an outline of the study area; method of the study, research approach and design, data collection methods and instruments, sample and sampling procedure, and data analysis. Chapter four discusses the foremost findings and summarizing analysis. Finally, chapter five presents the conclusion, and research recommendations.

Chapter Two

2. Literature Review

2.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a review of related literature on opportunities and challenges of the urban productive safety net program of Ethiopia and Rwanda.

2.2. Theoretical literature review

Social safety nets may be defined as non-contributory social protection intervention which generally overlooked by countries throughout the world. Although, before decades safety nets only experienced within the global north, they are increasingly being adopted within the Third World as a way of providing a minimum standard of livelihood and addressing the poorest section(Devereux et al., 2008).

The social protection agenda in Africa has evolved rapidly since the new millennium, driven by a specific set of vulnerability factors. They are now being checked out as attractive instruments for the poorest individuals in some parts of the developing world (Dicks, 2012). As a result, the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) in Ethiopia, the Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) in Rwanda is among the well-known large-scale social protection programs (Devereux and White, 2010; Sima, 2013 and Irungu et al., 2009).

In most part of Ethiopia, household ofEthiopiarelies on old agricultural system for his or her livelihood; these natural challenges have had strong impacts on the population and have resulted in chronic food shortages. So as to tackle these crises, the Ethiopia has typically appealed for humanitarian assistance and food aid to bridge the food gap within the east Africa region.

Although this has helped the country survive instances of intense transitory need, it is not adequately addressed the truth of true in Ethiopia, is that these instances of transitory need are simply larger scale manifestations of the underlying concern of chronic food insecurity. Even quite this, the humanitarian responses that were being put into place as Band-Aid solutions at the peak of food shortage crises were, in reality, establishing responsive systems that decreased the population's resilience to food insecurity and related shocks. Because the years have progressed and also the reality of Ethiopia's chronic food insecurity has become more evident, the govt. of

Ethiopia has altered its line of thinking towards a more proactive, longer-term approach. This shift in thinking resulted within the birth of the PSNP (Hobson, 2012).

2.2.1. Concepts and Definition of PSNP

The Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) is the program that designed to select the beneficiaries that are both food insecure and poor. An emerging agreement suggests that this is often most easily accomplished through two development strategies with two complementary dimensions: PSNP facilitating income generation and asset accumulation and interventions that protect the poorest from hunger and stop asset depletion. In Ethiopia, food aid targeting incorporates a long history of looking forward to community-based targeting systems, which are seen as effective.

The government of Ethiopia and World Bank adopted PSNP technique by refining the targeting criteria to capture chronic food insecurity defined as a three month food gap or more and receiving food aid for three consecutive years. PSNP is predicted to guard household assets and smooth consumption, while other complementary programs expected to assist households so as to accumulate assets and generate income. PSNP has livelihood promotion and protection objectives. The previous focuses on filling the annual food gap and protect the household's assets, whereas livelihood promotion focuses on graduating of transfer after subsequent support and regular transfer for quite five years (Devereux et al., 2008).

According to White et al. (2010), the public work clients are those expected to graduate from PSNP that have a potential to transform from state of chronically food insecure to food self-sufficient and participate in different livelihood packages. The direct support beneficiaries of PSNP do not expected to graduate from the program since they will not take loans and participate in complementary programs. Therefore, the direct support beneficiaries considered as 'social welfare case load' which exists throughout the world for those in need of permanent support.

PSNP is different from the previous emergency relief program since it have a long term feature providing predictable amounts of transfers (cash or food) for a predictable period of time (at least five years) (Bishop and Hilhorst, 2010). The latter component provides free food to individuals

who are unable to supply labor and includes elderly, disabled, pregnant, lactating and orphaned teenagers (Sharp et al., 2006; Gilligan et al., 2009; Nega et al., 2010).

Public works can be in the form of food for-work or cash-for-work and accommodates able bodied household members above the age of 18. According to the able bodies rule, the maximum number of days that a household member can participate in public works is 15 days per month (Berhane et al., 2011).

2.2.2. Major actors of the UPSNP

The PSNP is an Ethiopian government program. However, it had been implemented throughout the country as a multi-donor program supported by the world Bank, World Food Program, the Governments of the United kingdom, Canada, Ireland, Sweden, Netherlands, and also the United States, as well as by the European Union (MoARD, 2006, World Bank, 2009). In the years following its inception, the PSNP was strongly supported by these multilateral and bilateral aid agencies, which regarded financing as a potential factor of the program for the varied specific projects

1. The world Bank- Is a world financial organization that gives leveraged loans to poorer countries for capital programs with a claimed goal of reducing poverty. The World Bank's projects and operations are designed to support low-income and middle-income countries 'poverty reduction strategies with the motto of "A World freed from Poverty". Robert B. Zollic, the World Bank president stated that; "It is the visions of the World Bank Group to contribute to an inclusive and sustainable globalization – to beat poverty enhance growth and create individual creativity and hope." the World Bank has been present in Ethiopia since 1945. Since then, the Bank's support has been directed towards assisting the country to attain a sustainable economic growth while reducing poverty with various projects. Currently, the Bank's strategy referred to as Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) is structured to support Ethiopia in sustaining investments in addressing priority policy issues to maximize the impact of spending to alleviate poverty (WB, 2009).

2. The Canadian International Development Agency-(CIDA) is the principal vehicle of Canada's official development assistance committed to supporting Ethiopia's national strategy of poverty reduction, sustainable food security, and long-term development. The food security program aims to forestall food insecurity for the foremost vulnerable people and to create the

capacity of Ethiopian institutions to deal with food security in an exceedingly sustainable and gender-sensitive manner (CIDA, 2009).

3. Irish Aid- is the Government of Ireland's program of assistance in Ethiopia since 1994. Irish Aid in Ethiopia supports the Productive Safety Nets program. Ireland contributed €10 million to this program in 2007. This can be an initiative that has some 7 million of the poorest Ethiopians with cash or food in exchange for labor. It is administered by a trust fund overseen by the UNDP (Irish Aid, 2009).

4. DFID- the Department for International Development is that the UK department. DFID's program in Ethiopia is meant to assist the government to implement its own poverty reduction strategy and has contributed £97 million to PSNP over a period of three years. The program operates by paying at-risk households in food and money for his or her work improving public facilities. So, communities have the benefit of better roads and water points, and individuals are able to secure themselves against the threat of famine by buying food-generating assets like cattle, or simply by receiving food itself (DFID, 2005).

5. The US Agency for International Development (USAID)-USAID is an independent United States government agency that receives overall policy guidance from the US Secretary of State. Under the motto of "A Better Future for All" USAID supports the long-term and equitable economic processes in numerous socio-economic circumstances in five regions of the globe, including geographical region. Ethiopia is one of the beneficiaries of the agency in all-rounded poverty reduction activities. Among the varied projects supported by the US agency, "WISDOM" is using microloans to assist almost 20,000 poor Ethiopians (USAID/WISDOM Website, 2009).

2.2.3. Principles of UPSNP

According to UPSNP-PIM (2016), there are 10 principles of PSNP. These are

- 1. Goal-oriented:** all activities and interventions are geared towards the goal of reducing urban food insecurity and vulnerability.
- 2. Strategic based:** interventions are aligned with Government's policies, strategies, and programs so as to create synergy and accelerate poverty reduction.

3. Fair and transparent: UPSNP planning, targeting, implementation, and other processes shall be fair and transparent.

4. Non-discrimination: All program beneficiaries are treated equally. The PIM makes sure that there are not any practices of treating one person or group of individuals less fairly or less well than other people or groups.

5. Timely, predictable, and appropriate transfers: Transfers will be considered predictable if UPSNP clients have timely knowledge of their eligibility for the program, and that they know the quantity of transfer they are going to receive well beforehand. A transfer is timely if it's provided to clients before or at the time during the year once they need it most and a timely transfer is also done per a planned transfer schedule. A transfer is acceptable if it meets the wants of households.

6. Integration with local sustainable development plans: UPSNP plans are integrated into wider development plans of City and *woredas/kebeles* administrations.

7. Gender equity: The UPSNP is meant to retort to the unique needs, interests, and capabilities of men and girls to confirm that they benefit equally from the program. This is often done by promoting the participation of both men and women in UPSNP decision-making structures and responding to women's responsibility for both productive and reproductive work and the differential access of female-headed households to resources

8. Avoiding dependency syndrome: The UPSNP may be a productive safety net that protects food consumption and livelihood improvement and addresses a number of the underlying causes of food insecurity. Safety nets and livelihoods support are integrated to guide to self-reliance. The productive element comes from infrastructure and improved natural resources base created through UPSNP public works and from the multiplier effects of cash transfers on the local economy.

9. Confidentiality (link it to ethics): All client information stored in electronic or print form remains confidential and not transferred to any third party.

10. Clients' access to information: notwithstanding the supply in essence 9 above, UPSNP clients both PW and direct support have access to information stored about them and their families at any time they request.

2.2.4. Objectives of PSNP

The objective of the productive safety net program (PSNP) is to deliver transfers to the food insecure population in a way that stops asset depletion to the beneficiary households and creates assets within the community. The program will thus address immediate human needs while expected to

- (i) Support the urban and rural transformation process
- (ii) Prevent future consequences of short term consumption shortages
- (iii) Motivating households to involve in production and investment
- (iv) Promoting market development by increasing household purchasing power

Furthermore, the program has two components namely, a labor-intensive public works component and a direct support component to make sure support to those households who do not have any labor in any respect, no other means of support, and who are chronically food insecure (MOARD, 2006). According to Devereux and Guenthe (2009), PSNP was becoming an instrument to eight million Ethiopians to smooth their consumption and forestall their assets, either through ‘public works’ activities or as ‘direct support’ for households that are labor-constrained, with three distinct objectives including Smoothing food consumption to chronically food-insecure households, Protecting household assets and Building community assets. This objective corresponds to three basic functions of protection, prevention, and promotion of the Productive Safety Net Program.

The urban productive safety net programs are one of the social protection components with the UPSNP aims to supply ‘predictable transfer to fulfill predictable needs. chronically food-insecure households receive support for six months annually for up to five years, bridging their annual food consumption gap, protecting their assets against ‘distress sales’ and building their resilience against shocks. ‘Unlike the emergency appeals, PSNP conceived as a multi-year program so as to provide recipients with predictable and reliable transfers. In selecting these beneficiaries, geographic, administrative, and community targeting is used (Sababtes-Wheeler and Devereux, 2010) the program aims to achieve improved food security for male and female

members of food-insecure households in chronically food-insecure (CFI) districts (Sabateset et. al, 2012).

The final goal of the productive safety net program is sustaining the food security and graduating from the program. The PSNP is important but not sufficient for the graduation of households. Thus, a critical assumption to achieve this higher-level goal is that the mandatory complementary programs and investments are in place, as well as that linkages exist to a broad-based rural economic growth process (Julie van & Coll-black, 2012).

2.2.5. Components of PSNP

Component 1: Safety Net Support: The Safety Net Support will support the delivery of a timely, predictable, and productive safety net through conditional and unconditional safety net transfers. The program will make sure that various safety net principles like primacy, adequacy, and predictability of transfer are respected.

Subcomponent 1.1: Conditional cash transfers: The conditional transfers will target able-bodied persons in households eligible for program support. This group constitutes an estimated 84 percent of total program beneficiaries. Conditional transfers would force participation in Public Works. PW that increase the abilities and productivity of beneficiaries are encouraged Subcomponent.

1.2: Unconditional cash transfers: - Unconditional transfers will target persons who for various reasons are unable to perform work. The urban destitute include the target group who do not have access to a sustainable livelihood and sometimes resort to begging or illegal activities to form a living. The unconditional transfer beneficiaries will reach up to 16 percent of the overall program beneficiaries.

Subcomponent 1.3: Safety net mechanisms and systems: The program will support the event of common safety net mechanisms and systems. This can include payment systems, targeting, wage rate setting, and market value monitoring.

Component 2: Livelihood Services: will support 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 and some numbers of beneficiaries who have a business skill directly involve in livelihood activities. One individual per household can receive this support which can lead to a complete of 98,000 individuals eligible for this component.

Subcomponent 2.1: Counseling and life-skills development: the primary phase of livelihoods support will target enhancing financial literacy and soft skills that may be useful across a variety of livelihood choices; assessing the technical skills of beneficiaries, and providing individuals with information on entrepreneurship and wage opportunities in their location.

Subcomponent 2.2: financial support and training for livelihood development: within the second phase of livelihoods support, individuals who received guidance within the first phase will choose whether they would like to receive support maximize their income from self-employment (either by starting a business or increasing the profitability of an existing business) or wage employment (either by gaining access to wage employment or moving from low- to higher-wage employment). They will receive financial backing to pursue this livelihood pathway upon completion of an inspiration accepted by the relevant OSCD and MoLSA staff.

The plan is going to be accepted if it is realistic in terms of the feasibility of activities envisaged and reflects the talents the individual has. Additionally to funding, individuals will receive the data, mentoring, and training necessary to develop and implement an inspiration.

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening and Program Management This component will support the event and strengthening of program systems for targeting, monitoring, and evaluation and MIS, payments, and citizens' engagement (CE).

Subcomponent 3.1: Operational system development: Varieties of system development activities are supported by the program. The common known is a system (a) monitoring and evaluation (b) financial management (c) human resource management (d) targeting and (e) management information system.

Subcomponent 3.2: Capacity building: The program will thus require targeted continuous and fast-tracked capacity development and institutional strengthening as a part of the implementation. Capacity-building and skills-enhancement activities for the parent and other ministries that may be closely involved, additionally as for other institutions at federal, regional,

and city levels, are a priority. The capacity-development activities are expected to confirm that the first managers, implementers, and stakeholders of the UPSNP have the desired awareness levels for safety nets normally and concrete safety nets particularly and impart them with skills.

Subcomponent 3.3: Citizens' engagement (CE):-The UPSNP design has created opportunities for citizens' engagement and this can be pursued during the implementation stage, monitored and evaluated on an everyday basis. The target is to confirm that the program's clients are receiving their entitlement promptly, in full, and with dignity which citizens' participation in planning and providing feedback on program activities are facilitated to permit informed feedback and development of appropriate solutions. These initiatives under the program are closely coordinated with other Bank-financed operations with CE interventions. (PSNP-PIM 2016).

2.3. Practice of PSNP

2.3.1. Practice of PSNP in Rwanda and Ethiopia

2.3.1. 1. Practice of PSNP in Rwanda

According to the EDPRS Flagship Program Document (2007), "Vision 2020 Umurenge" may be a new initiative by the Government of Rwanda (GoR) united with development partners and NGOs. It is led by the Ministry of government, Good Governance, Community Development, and Social Affairs and supported by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

The umurenge vision were buildson past experiences which show that "isolated" interventions by sector ministries, donors or NGOs are not sufficient to lift people out of extreme poverty in a cost-effective and sustainable fashion..The opposite extreme recourse to "integrated" development has also shown its limits in many circumstances. One of the most limitations of both isolated and integrated approaches has been the failure to deal with two of the foremost important insights of economics: (i) "resources are scarce" and (ii) "people reply to incentives." Because resources are scarce compared to people's needs, choices must be made.

When choices are made for people (e.g. centralized planning), there are risks of not satisfying these needs or distorting local incentives; this generally results in wastes of resources. When choices are made by people (e.g. participatory mechanisms), these risks are alleviated but the incentives might not be compatible with the stated aim of eradicating extreme poverty. So as to

capture these insights, the VUP balances central guidelines for socioeconomic transformation (i.e. economic process, job creation, and extreme poverty eradication) with local participatory mechanisms. This intends to form the most effective possible use of scarce resources while, at the identical time, ensuring adequate local incentives for sustainable progress. The VUP has organized around three components (Stavropoulou and Gupta-Archer, 2017).

The primary component revives structure but planned using community-based participatory approaches to make community assets and make off-farm employment infrastructure. Examples include projects like watershed management, terracing, water harvesting, irrigation, feeder/access building, the building of classrooms, health facilities, training centers, business workshops, village settlements, etc.

The second component innovates with credit packages to tackle extreme poverty furthermore on foster entrepreneurship and off-farm employment opportunities; these packages are designed to form the simplest possible use of scarce public resources, involve the private financial sector, and supply people with incentives to enhance their own productive capacities. Examples include credits to diversify/specialize farming/livestock activities, develop off-farm skills, purchase/build household/business assets, etc. The third component includes direct supports to enhance access to social services or to supply for landless households with no members qualifying for structure or credit packages; such unconditional supports seek to expand health and education coverage still encourage the event of “appropriate” skills, handicraft, or work activities(Rwandan PIM,2005).

Targeting people’s productive capacities will have a minimum of three additional benefits. First, it’ll allow creating off-farm employment opportunities, thereby facilitating the eventual transition to contemporary knowledge-based society in step with Rwanda Vision 2020. Second, it’ll allow accelerating the method of monetization and formalization of the economy, thereby ensuring long-term sustainability. Third, it’ll allow redirecting social protection to the neediest those that are landless and unable to figure, thereby rationalizing and improving the effectiveness of social protection programs, together with the social protection (Stavropoulou and Gupta-Archer, 2017).

The vision of Umurunge Program referred to as a flagship national food insecurity prevention program under the event Economic and Poverty Reduction Strategy covering the budget years

with different phases from those first phases, 2005 to 2008, second phase 2008 to 2012 and third phase were 2013 to 2016 and therefore the fourth one is 2017 to 2020. As such, the VUP seeks to instigate changes within an effective and efficient way of poverty reduction. This can require managing change in two related areas. First, instill the notion of interconnectedness of services across sector ministries. Second, change attitudes through pro-active interventions of all sector ministries to accelerate the speed of poverty reduction in Rwanda (Stavropoulou and Gupta-Archer, 2017).

2.3.1.2 Practice of PSNP in Ethiopia

According to Kebede (2006), Food insecurity in Ethiopia is often understood in terms of recurrent food crises and famines, and responses to food insecurity have conventionally been dominated long by emergency food-based interventions. However, a high proportion of households that receive emergency nutritional aid, or work on general construction projects, each month especially in desert areas but are chronically food insecure they face predictable annual food deficits caused by agricultural production constraints and poverty.

The Government of Ethiopia (2004) also indicated that predictable food insecure people are exposed to recurrent shocks, usually triggered by drought, that raise their vulnerability further, by forcing them to get rid of their assets to survive. This leads to a gradual deterioration of their food security status over time, which decades of large-scale food aid deliveries have done little to stop. Instead, dependency on food aid has steadily increased over time in 2004, the GoE along with development partners aimed to formulate another crisis response to support the requirements of chronically food-insecure households and to develop short and long-term solutions to the food security problem of food insecurity. and at last, this created an opened the opportunity to form e a reliable social protection policy for the Food Security Program (FSP) that aimed toward shifting households out of the emergency relief system.

According to PIM, 2016 the PSNP is now in its fourth phase. Previous phases are as follows:

Phase 1: From January 2005 to December 2008. This established PSNP processes and delivered transfers to 4.84 million food-insecure people in Ethiopia.

Phase 2: From January 2009 to December 2012. During this phase, the PSNP scaled up significantly to reach 7.57 million people.

Phase 3: From January 2013 to December 2016. The phase will further strengthen the implementation of the PSNP to attain the objectives altogether program areas and maximize linkages with other elements of the FSP to market graduation from food insecurity (PSNP PIM, 2010, p.5).

Phase 4: From January 2017 to December 2020. The phase will reach 10 million beneficiaries. About 80 percent of the transfers are made reciprocally for engagement in PW. The program has resulted in considerable experience being built within the GoE on a way to target poor beneficiaries; deliver timely and predictable transfers; and style and implement PW on an oversized scale. (PSNP PIM, 2016).

2.3.4. Productive Safety Net Program Coverage in Ethiopia

According to PSNP PIM, (2010), the Productive Safety Net Program is implemented in woredas defined by the govt. as chronically food insecure.

Allkebeles in an exceedingly PSNP woreda are eligible for transitory support through the Regional Contingency Budget and Risk Financing. Woredas that aren't included within the PSNP receive support for food shortages through the emergency relief system. PSNP woredas may receive support from the govt. or through NGOs. The rural PSNP, which has been implemented since 2005, has demonstrated that safety nets are important tools for addressing chronic food insecurity. supported these experiences, the MoUDH has led the planning of a scientific productive urban safety net and livelihood support intervention which can be implemented through a 10-year program framework(PSNP PIM, 2010).

The first phase supported by the UPSNP runs from 2016/17 to 2020/21 in 11 cities (Addis Ababa, Adama, Dessie, Mekele, Hawassa, Dire Dawa, Harari, Gambella, Asosa, Jijjiga, and Asayita) and can specialize in fitting place basic safety net building blocks, including productive and predictable transfers through PW, livelihood interventions, and capacity building. (UPSNP PIM, 2016).

2.3.4.1. The Public Works and Direct support in PSNP

In the UPSNP, one in every of the core conditions applied to households with some adult-able bodied labor is participation in public works programs. Construction is labor-intensive community-based sub-projects designed to deal with underlying causes of chronic food insecurity through the availability of temporary employment for chronically food insecure those that have able-bodied labor. Eligible households with able-bodied members will participate in labor-intensive PWs to be identified through an annual community planning process(UPSNP PIM, 2016).

The program will support the financing and development of sustainable community assets and public services implemented using labor-intensive methods. For structure clients, failure to meet structure requirements or to participate publically works substitutes will end in client households being penalized through deductions to their transfer. The military mission component has provided social protection to groups that are generally highly prone to negative climate-related impacts, thanks to their very low levels of income, assets, and political capital (World Bank, 2009a).

Chronically food-insecure households that can't provide labor to construction are given unconditional cash or food transfer of equivalent value thereto received by labor-contributing households. The mission beneficiaries have included (but don't seem to be limited to) orphans, pregnant and nursing women, people with disabilities, the elderly, chronically ill individuals, and female-headed households that are labor poor (i.e., lack time, mobility, or members to figure on project sites). The military mission is predicated on the availability of direct unconditional transfers of money or food to vulnerable households with no able-bodied members who can participate publicly in works projects (World Bank, 2009).

2.3.4.2. Livelihood interventions

The default transfer model within the public work component of the program is cash (money). Therefore, when markets can provide food is going to be the choice. There's flexibility within the use of food or cash as transfer modalities. Further inflexible think about food vs. cash is that the resources provided by the donors. Some donors can only provide one or other resources (The WB, 2009). Wage employment through Skills Training will target providing assistance for the

event or upgrading of the talents of the urban poor so on enhance their capacity for self-employment and salaried employment. Training to the urban poor is provided supported skill demand from the market so they'll secure salaried employment. Employment through Skills Training (ETST) will target the urban poor subjected to occupational competencies. No minimum or maximum educational qualification is prescribed for the choice of beneficiaries. Special attention is going to be given to the foremost vulnerable and destitute groups like beggars, street vendors, street dwellers, commercial sex workers, disadvantaged groups, and other victims of social problems and evils (PSNP-PIM, 2016).

2.3.4.3. Capacity building

UPSNP-PIM, (2016), stated that UPSNP has become a central part of a broader system that delivers social protection, disaster risk management, and nutrition and Climate-Resilient Green Economy policy objectives under the framework of the GTP II. At the center of the UPSNP is that the shift to a systems approach. A systems approach involves the employment of commonadministrative mechanisms and tools to cut back policy, institutional, and budgetary fragmentation.

Under the social protection and DRM system, a minimum suite of services for vulnerable households are developed with clear linkages and roles for multiple implementers under unified planning and coordination structures with clear roles and responsibilities. Ultimately, those agencies serving identical clients should use a typical set of tools, instruments, and approaches to confirm maximum impact and cost-effectiveness. The tools and instruments are designed, tested, and scaled up under six priority areas: Targeting; MIS; Disaster Risk Management; Planning, Coordination, and Governance; Social Accountability; and Capacity Development.

In support of the systems building approach, a capacity development strategy has recently been commissioned, which can identify the key areas where capacity must be built and an elaboration of this capacity are going to be developed. Once the capacity development strategy has been developed, this chapter will detail a number of the key minimum standards that are expected to support the implementation of the UPSNP and other relevant sections of the PIM are going to be updated. These include standards for staffing and equipment. It's anticipated that this strategy will depend upon the present MoLSA capacity needs assessment. A transparent and prioritized

Capacity Action Plan is an early priority for the subsequent phase. This action plan will form one key component within the overall systems development approach to be monitored at the very best levels of the institutional framework(UPSNP-PIM, 2016)..

2.4. Empirical Literature Review

2.4.1 Opportunities for urban productive safety net program

2.4.1.1 Opportunity for education

The document of ummurunge vision evaluation indicates that education outcomes improved between 2011 and 2014. Literacy has also improved from 74.9% to 77.8%. However, net attendance in primary education dropped slightly to 87.9%. A regional breakdown indicates that net primary attendance grew slightly altogether regions, aside from Kigali City where it declined, between the second and fourth Household Living Conditions Survey. Within the World Bank's (2012) Social Safety Net Assessment, Kamurase et al (2012: 13) find that children within the bottom consumption quintile exhibit enrolment rates that are nearly ten percentage points less than the richest. The data indicate that although basic primary education is freed from charge, some children start late and drop out early. Kamurase et al (2012: 3) argue that 'disparities across socio-economic groups suggest that there are still important financial barriers to permit children to finish primary' (ibid).

Net secondary attendance rose most importantly in Kigali City, but more slowly in every other region. Secondary attendance saw a way higher increase within the highest than lowest wealth quintile during this same period. The fourth Household Living Conditions Survey indicates that, amongst youth, literacy rates are similar between males (81.2%) and females (81.7%). they're higher in urban areas. within the lowest wealth quintile, the literacy rate is slightly higher for males (69.3%) than females (67.0%); within the highest quintile, this trend is reversed, with 89% for males and 91.6% for females (NISR2015: 1)

2.4.1.2 Opportunity of healthcare

After the implementation of the urban productive safety net program Healthcare reforms in Rwanda have enabled notable achievements in improved access and health outcomes over the past ten years. Anticipation increased (from 50 in 2000 to 64.5 in 2015) (Stavropoulou and Gupta-Archer 2017: 23). The death rate has declined from 107 deaths per 1,000 live births in

2000 to 32 in 2014/15; less than 5 mortality has declined from 196 to 50 during the identical period (NISR 2016d: 105). Maternal mortality ratios 6 declined from 1,071 (in 2000) to 2010 (in 2014/15) (NISR 2016d: 265).

despite improved proximity to those services and almost one-fifth of households having medical insurance costs waived by the government. Similarly, a review of the evidence of girls' capabilities in Rwanda, indicates that although 71.5% of girls (aged 15-19) are covered by insurance, 55% still experience problems accessing healthcare (Stavropoulou and Gupta-Archer 2017: iv).

2.4.2. Challenges on implementation of urban productive safety net program

According to Berhane et al., (2013), one of the core principles of the PSNP is fair and transparent beneficiary selection. All candidates of the communities, current clients, and graduates voiced concern regarding the dearth of transparency and clarity about client selection and graduation.

This concern is common throughout Ethiopia for both clients and community-based governmental workers, particularly why and the way graduation occurs. A national evaluation of the PSNP indicates that the experiences in these communities are common which the appeals mechanisms are generally ineffective. A government-funded audit of the appeals mechanism in 2014 suggested that Appeals Committees exist but do not function well. The cited reasons include partial participation of members, limited capacity, no standardized appeal process or management system, lack of monitoring and follow-up, no schedule for meetings, overlapping responsibilities of members, lack of record-keeping, on-the-spot solutions of appeals, lack of posting appeal results and clients causing early graduation without accumulating required asset (Ministry of Agriculture, 2014b, p. vii).

Berhane et al., (2013), suggested that these are systematic traits, not regionally specific concerns. Because it relates to govern mentality, the act of governing, and shaping citizens, the divergences between plan and practice are consistent.

Fekadu (2009) stated that PSNP implementation faces many challenges that relate to targeting a high inclusion ratio of non-poor households participating within the program at the expense of chronic food insecure households which the method is froth with corruption and nepotism as is highlighted in nonparticipant group discussions; associated with financial resource transfers lack

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

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

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

Berhane et al. (2011) estimated the impact of Ethiopia's PSNP and other related transfers(OFSP/HABP) on food security using panel data of the Ethiopian Central Statistical

Agency (CSA), called the Ethiopian Food Security Surveys, collected in 2006, 2008 and 2010 from woredas across the four major regions of Ethiopia, namely Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, and SNNP. The results of Berhane et al. show that the food security of beneficiaries of both PSNP and thus the OFSP significantly increased. They also found that the joint effect of PSNP and OFSP on livestock holdings is statistically significant and larger than the effect of PSNP alone. Similarly, using the identical data and estimation approach employed in Berhane et al. (2011), Hoddinott et al. (2012) evaluated the impact of Ethiopia's PSNP and other related transfers (OFSP/HABP) on agricultural productivity.

The results of Hoddinott et al. indicate that access to both the PSNP and OFSP programs led to considerable improvements within the utilization of fertilizer and enhanced investments in agriculture likely to boost agricultural productivity among households receiving both programs.

Additionally, households receiving OFSP transfers that also participated within the PSNP for an extended period had significantly higher yields than OFSP beneficiaries with low levels of PSNP participation. They also found that prime levels of transfers within the PSNP program alone had no effect on agricultural input use or productivity and a limited impact on agricultural investments. However, since transfers were delayed during the primary year of implementation of the PSNP (Gilligan et al., 2009)

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

2.4.2.1. Challenges on targeting

Targeting should be participatory by involving communities within the selection, verification, and validation of client lists. Targeting should be fair by using the program's selection criteria and not including or excluding households supported personal ties or discrimination. Targeting should be transparent by educating communities on selection criteria and selection lists, which must be posted publicly before a community meeting at which the choice list should be read

aloud and verified. Finally, households should have access to an appeals mechanism to cater to inclusion and exclusion errors (MoA 2014).

In relevancy periodic processes, the centralized undertakes geographic targeting of regions, woredas (districts), and kebeles (sub-districts), which are included, supported the prevalence of chronic food insecurity. Within PSNP woredas, new households are accepted if they received emergency relief assistance within the three years preceding 2016 when the PSNP4 was launched. Similarly, new woredas are included if they received emergency relief assistance in three of the five years preceding 2016. At the woreda level, Woreda Food Security Task Forces (WFSTF) select kebeles to incorporate, who must have received recurrent food assistance for a minimum of three of the past five years?

Allocations for communities are then communicated to the Community Food Security Task Forces (CFSTF), which are in charge of identifying program beneficiaries. Targeting at the community level begins by considering foundational eligibility. Beneficiary households are presupposed to be members of the community who are chronically food insecure – that's, households that have faced continued food shortages (food gaps of three months or more annually) within the last three years.

PSNP4 added supplementary criteria: household assets, non-farm income, and specific vulnerabilities, like female-headed households or households with chronically ill or elderly members. Eligible households are then selected to receive permanent mission, temporary military mission, or construction employment.

The CFSTF submits final lists to the KFSTF, which compiles all CFSTF client lists to submit for woreda verification. Once woreda officials verify lists, CFSTFs are to carry community-level briefings to notify which households were included on the ultimate list and open up the likelihood for appeals. While these targeting processes have remained largely constant over time, the program's poor targeting record within the lowlands led in PSNP4 to the introduction of latest guidance for community-based approaches in lowland areas. These include 'community-based triangulation targeting', whereby separate groups from the community select client households independently of 1 another. These efforts are additional to earlier measures to redress evidence of inclusion errors of wealthier households. Earlier evaluation findings that highlighted

targeting problems prompted regional officials to step-up awareness rising and capacity building efforts, distribute client cards to beneficiaries, and to more closely monitor targeting decision-making.

Evaluations of PSNP3 found that traditional leaders within the lowlands were involved in targeting processes, and in many cases determined who was included within the program, no matter the Food Security Task Forces which will be established (Sabates-Wheeler et al. 2011; Lind et al. 2014).

In theory, the implementation of targeting program activities and that specialize in poverty reduction task between poor individuals and households is that the most effective thanks to reduce poverty and food insecurity (Lavalley, et al., 2010). But in practice, variety of things influence the implementation of targeted poverty reduction programs and policies and this may affect their impacts.

The condition of every individual and household with relevancy their income and also the level of their poverty aren't exactly known. However, targeting has got to clearly identify who is poor which is challenging when most are poor. This identification is rarely perfect as mention in an exceedingly lot of studies and literature review. First, it's to take care of the complexity and different costs of the mechanism accustomed bring round light or collect information on the individual's or households' poverty levels (Lavalley, et al., 2010). Second, by excluding a part of the population from the beneficiaries, targeting deprives the targeted policy of political support (Lavalley, et al., 2010).

According to Coady, et al., (2003), Community targeting program administrators and implementers don't normally know who the poor are thanks to lack of correct information. The strategies they employed in targeting cannot successfully identify the poor. Lack of correct information hence put the targeting in two sorts of targeting errors: inclusion errors and exclusion errors. "Inclusion errors", also called type II errors or coverage (Coady, et al., 2003), generally occurs when someone who isn't eligible for the program is benefited from the program or included beneficiaries.

Programs that are intended to focus on the poor, inclusion errors are all the non-poor individuals or households cashing in on the program transfers. "Exclusion errors", also called type I errors

occur when the targeted individuals or households don't benefit effectively from the program, as an example, poor individuals or households are excluded from the program transfers. The worst targeting error occurs when non-poor individuals or households are reached while all the non-poor benefits from the program transfers. Conversely, the most effective targeting occurs when the 2 identification errors are adequate zero (Coady, et al., 2003).

The effectiveness and therefore the efficiency of the poverty reduction program policies are very sensitive to both these targeting errors (Lavalley, et al., 2010). Inclusion errors waste the program resources because some a part of the program resources is reached to folks that shouldn't receive it normally. As a result, the inclusion errors don't improve the program's effectiveness, rather it raises the price of the program.

On the opposite hand, exclusion errors reduce the price of the program, but they also diminish its efficiency because a part of the transfers doesn't reaches individuals or households targeted by the program. Then the impact of the program's poverty elevation decreases.

To improve the effectiveness of the targeted programs, inclusion and exclusions errors must be minimized. However, it's hard to try to so in practice. In keeping with (Lavalley, et al., 2010), the definition of the extremely strict program targeting criteria reduces waste (leakage), but generally undercuts the coverage of the poor individuals (under coverage). On the opposite hand broadening of the targeted population coverage generally leads to a part of the non-targeted population being included.

To distinguish the poor from the non-poor, means or tools of getting information should be in situ. In practice, tools are developed to those regards: self-targeting and collection of knowledge on household living conditions and circumstances are used.

On the opposite hand, by using the data on household living conditions, targeting effectiveness mostly depends on the standard and reliability of the collected data and this is often related to the institutional capacity of the country accountable. To gather prime quality and reliable data, skilled and professional manpower is required. The opposite important point relies on the consequences of setting the eligibility criteria: to learn from the program transfers, individuals or households are encouraged to vary their living behavior patterns. As an example, non-poor households can come in targeting criteria supported geographic region. When targeting concerns

data collection, it program open solely to households with income below a specific threshold may prompt some households to satisfy their income information (Lavalée, et al., 2010).

This problem is found particularly with households whose income is near the eligibility threshold. One solution to cut back the disincentive of the program targeted employing a selection criterion is to refrain from revealing exactly what this criterion is (Lavalée, et al., 2010).

2.4.2.2. Challenges on delivery

Although the present benefits package has clearly assisted in helping households survive the agricultural low seasons and has helped reduce the extent of asset depletion throughout these difficult times of the year, it's still clear that the advantages package isn't substantial enough to push these households into graduation from the program. It's been found though that the households that received both the PSNP benefits and were linked up with additional livelihoods related projects were much more likely to graduate from the program and interact in meaningful economic activities, including taking business risks and seeking micro-finance opportunities (Gilligan D. O., Hoddinott, Kumar, & Tafesse, 2010). There should be more effort to supply these additional linkages on top of the easy benefits package related to the PSNP. this could help households lift themselves out of their dependency on this program and their involvement within the country's economy should ultimately assist to propel the country towards greater economic process.

According to a 2008 impact assessment, there was little evidence to indicate that the advantages provided to PSNP recipients were sufficient to render the household's food secure in any sustainable manner. What was found; however, was that those households that were beneficiaries of the PSNP experienced a way lower level of asset depletion during agricultural low seasons. it had been also discovered that those households that were both recipients of PSNP benefits and were involved in another agriculture development initiative within the region were more likely to be food secure and were more willing to borrow for productive purposes, explore the employment of improved agricultural technologies and interact in non-farm business activities (Gilligan D. O., Hoddinott, Kumar, & Tafesse, 2010).

2.4.2.3. Challenges on graduation

Yibrah (2013), in his study on the determinant of Graduation from productive safety net program using binary logistic regression, identifies irrigable land, program span, livestock holding, credit access, male adult, family size, literacy, follow up, saving experience, and petty trading because the main significant factors in PSNP graduation. Hence, the multivariate analysis indicates access to irrigable land and graduation positively correlated.

Additionally, graduation correlates positively with integrated agricultural packages i.e. beneficiaries with access to the agricultural package have the probability of graduating with 0.53 increments in marginal effect than non-participants within the package. He also shows educated beneficiaries more likely to graduate than the illiterate. Additionally to his, graduation decreases with households having large family size i.e. each additional unproductive member of the household decrease the probability to graduate by 5 percent level of significance.

Furthermore, households who participated in petty trading and own livestock holding have the probability to graduate reflected within the mean significance difference of 5 and 1 percent respectively among graduates and non-graduates. However, this study differs from the above study during which total production and landholding are insignificant factors and include program span, male adult, and literacy over looked by other researchers.

Apart from the above studies, Sabates-Wheeler et al. (2012), suggest that their investigation on enablers and constrainers of graduation in Tigray and Oromia regions describes, graduated households were asked if that they had been able to graduate during their time of graduation 56.8 in Oromiya and 42.5 in Tigray reported their unwillingness to graduate which indicate a high degree of the dependency syndrome.

Additionally, there's low confidence among current beneficiaries (32.9 percent of the sample households in Tigray and 46.9 percent in Oromiya don't have any confidence to graduate from the PSNP). The explanation for prime dependency syndrome among the beneficiaries' households is fear of recurrent drought and limited opportunities to access easily after graduation. Furthermore, partial family targeting (only 20 percent of households in Tigray and 17% in Oromiya receive full transfer), delay of transfer (33.8 percent in Oromiya and 22.5 percent in Tigray report delay in transfer), low amount of transfers, cash transfer rather than

food, lack of access to agricultural inputs, inadequate loan size, lack of complementary programs and recurrent drought are among factors hampering graduation from PSNP.

On the opposite hand credit from other food security programs, extension support from the DA's and district experts, skills training from the govt. and NGOs, large land size, access to irrigation facilities, and availability of adequate family labor enable beneficiary households to Graduate from PSNP. The findings of this study are almost the same as the study conducted in Bangladesh, Kenya, and Ethiopia in 2011. However, this study didn't include predictability of transfer in its analysis because the main factor hampering graduation.

Moreover, Berhane et al. (2013), the study suggests that the most incentive and disincentives of graduation from PSNP in 10 beneficiary regions in Ethiopia through the Cascading approach. Pride in graduation (perception), access to agricultural inputs, external livelihood options, and district level incentives are the most positive determinant for graduation. Contrary to his, dependency, lack of access to irrigation, lack of agricultural technology, lack of Kind transfer, low initial asset, price fluctuation, and natural shocks (mainly drought) are examined as disincentives for graduation from PSNP.

The new finding during this study is kind transfer like oxen and cow is taken into account as enablers for graduation from PSNP. Moreover, the study Barn et al. (2010), reflects the identical finding similar with Berhane et al. (2013), the new finding during this study is that encouragement by model farmers was considered as an incentive to graduation and budget shortage. Lack of non-farm income, afraid to require credit, risk-prone environment, and lack of confidence is taken into account as disincentives for graduation.

2.5. Impacts of PSNP

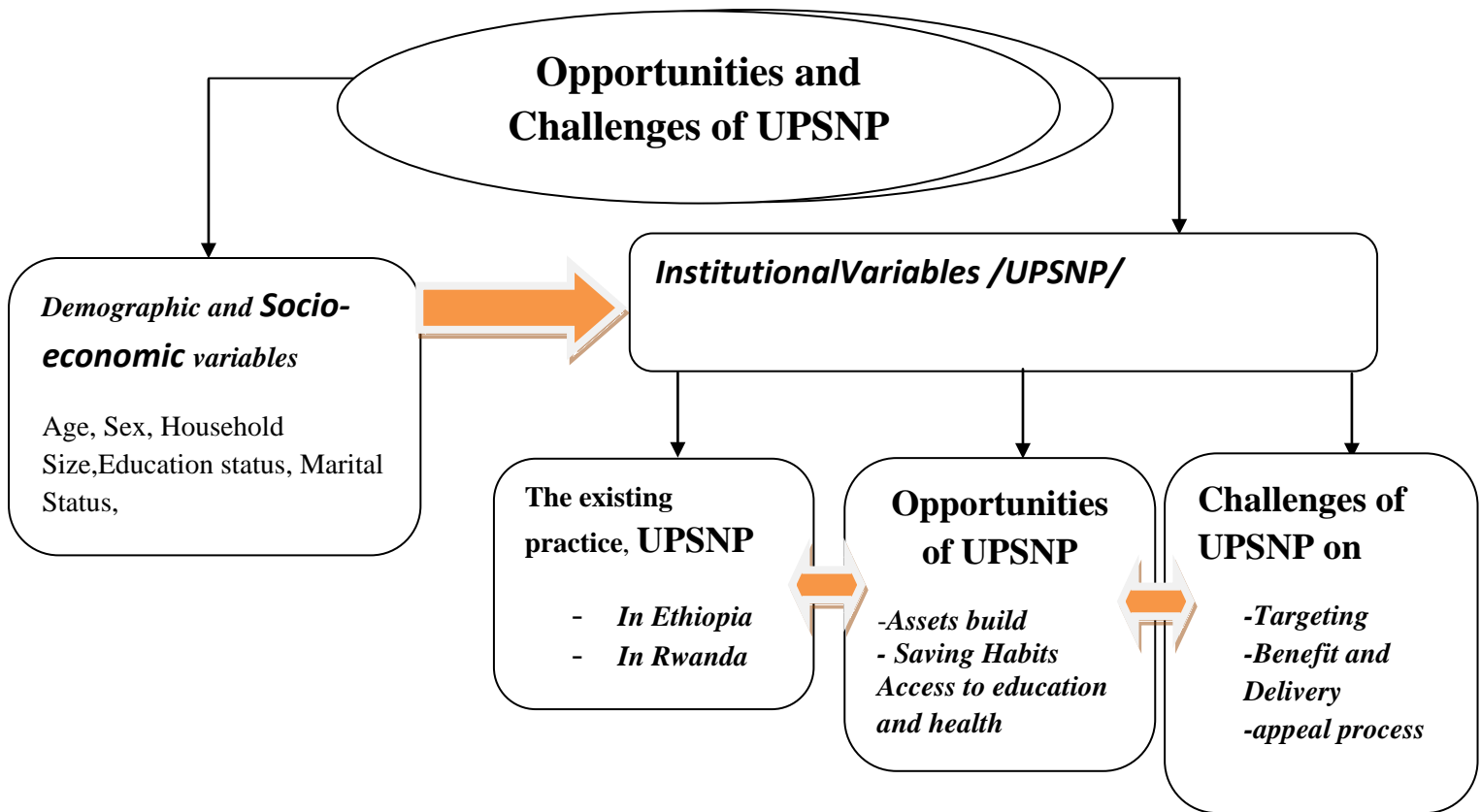
According to Gilligan D., Hoddinott, Kumar, &Taffesse, (2009b), it had been still found that the PSNP was having an effect. Notably, the findings suggested that throughout this unstable period, non-beneficiary households experienced a decrease in food security, (measured by a drop by the amount of months during which the families declared they might have “no problem satisfying the wants of their household”) while beneficiary households' food security situation remained stable.

It had been also found that the livestock holdings of non-beneficiary and beneficiary households rose between 2006 and 2007 but in 2008 non-beneficiary households experienced a decrease in their holdings but the quantity of livestock within beneficiary households stayed the identical, The overwhelming majority of beneficiaries (86%) stated that the new skills came as a results of the PSNP and 55% stated that the new assets were because of this program (Devereux, Sabates-Wheeler, Tefera, &Taye, 2006). over the 2004-2010 period, beneficiary households experienced a slow but steady increase within their asset accumulation and there has been a decline in the distress sale of assets amongst these households (Berhane, et al., 2011).

Gilligan et al. (2008) found that the PSNP and other food security programs increased food security, but at the identical time reduced growth rates in livestock holdings. However, they considered only the typical net effect from the start of the amount considered in their survey to the tip. While this can be valuable information, it doesn't say anything about how successful the security net is in protecting assets in times of temporary income shocks, although this is often one amongst the most goals of the program.

2.6. Conceptual framework

The research addresses the following main question – to what extent a given household can get opportunities from urban productive safety net program as well as what challenges did the household face on program implementation for their basic food security. In this regard, low household income and poverty are the major factors that cause food insecurity for households. There are also other variables working together to the practice of urban productive safety net program. (Bereket and Nigatu, 2015) (See Figure 1).



Chapter Three

3. Research Methods

3.1. Introduction

This chapter includes different methods that the study accustomed collect relevant data to assess the opportunities and challenges of productive safety net program in capital of Ethiopia City and Kigali.

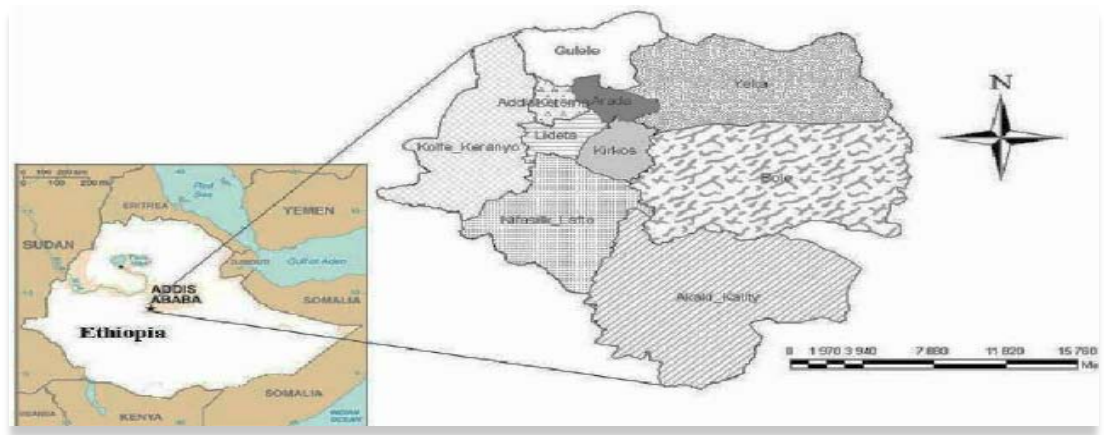
3.2. Description of the Study Area

According to the statistical estimation of the Central Statistics Agency (CSA), the populations of Addis Ababa in 2016 are estimated at 5,773,000. Out of which 50% of the population are women. And out of this 870,000 people live in extreme poverty. Of which 16 % of the population is unemployed. Out of the unemployed population, 40% of them are women, and 45% are kids. This unemployment percent of the population shows there's a high concentration of unemployed women and youths.

Addis Ababa city is found in the central part of Ethiopia, and it is the capital city of the country. Even if it is the second small sub city in Addis Ababa, it is the second most populated area, in the city. This is one of the reasons that there are a lot of economic and societal problems and this research is so much important to minimize these hostile issues from the area.

Rwanda is located in central Africa at 26338 square kilometers and 149th world's largest country. According to the Rwanda working class survey (2016), the working-age population (16 years and above) was around 7.2 million and therefore the population within the labor pool constituted the bulk of the working-age population. From 2016 to 2018, the pct in Kigali has been declining while the use to population and working class participation rate is increasing. Unemployment has decreased by 0.7 percentage points from 16.7 in 2017 to 16.0 percent in 2019. Again it's declined by 1.8 percentage points between August 2017 and August 2019.9(Rwanda statical authority, 2017)

Figure 1 The map of the study area



Source: UN Cartographic Section

3.3 Research Approach and Design

3.3.1 Research Design

The study was used in the pragmatism paradigm. To a pragmatist, the mandate of science is not to find truth or reality, the existence of which are always in disagreement, but to facilitate human problem-solving” (Powell, 2001). Also used mixed method research for the purpose that both qualitative and quantitative research in combination to provide a better understanding of a research problem. The research design of these studies was explanatory and exploratory mixed research design. However, this study was used descriptive research design performing by using mathematical applications using percentage and frequency and qualitative data analyzed by narrative way

3.3.2 Research Approach

The study used both qualitative and quantitative approaches in assessing the opportunities and challenges of an urban productive safety net for poor households in Addis Ababa and Kigali. The reason to choose both approaches is that the mixed research approach helps to provide rich and valuable information/data/on both sides with the aim of triangulating and checking the reliability and validity of the information that was gathered from different sources.

Since the purposes of the research are to describe the opportunities and challenges of UPSNP, a descriptive research design is used. This has helped make the finding reliable and logically related to the practical implementation. The research were described the practice, opportunity and challenge of urban productive safety net program in the study area.

3.4. Sources and Techniques of Data Collection

The study used both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data were collected by questionnaires, interviews, and observation. Whereas secondary data were collected from articles, proclamations, reports, magazines, newspapers, and brochures. The study used both quantitative and qualitative data types. The respondents of the study area inclusively speak the language and they can express their ideas without any communication barriers and discrepancies that were helped to generate the required information correctly. The Rwanda key informants were interviewed by using mail.

3.4.1 Primary source data

3.4.1.1 Questionnaires: To generate the necessary primary quantitative data from sample respondents a structured and semi-structured questionnaire will be used. The questionnaire was translated into Amharic for Ethiopian respondents the households in the study area have a great role in the urban productive safety net program so they have a positive and negative impact on their livelihood. So to collect the data from household, 371 questionnaires were distributed to the household beneficiaries to find out the opportunities and challenges of the UPSNP. However, these questionnaires have both open-ended and closed-ended question types.

3.4.1.2. Interview

The two officers from Addis Ababa city food security agency, five officers from five sub-city food security office and 20 officers from woreda food security department were chosen because on behalf of the food security department in which is responsible for the overall safety net program implementations and 2 managers from Addis Ababa city food security agency and 3 key informants were interviewed from Rwanda Kigali to compare and contrast of both countries. As a result, Officers have direct contact with the community and to get in-depth information about the household wealth classification and to get an overview of the ketenes condition in the study. So it was prepared both structured and semi-structured manner of the face-to-face (personal) interview was conducted and obtain accurate information from respondents in the study area.

3.4.2. Secondary data

The secondary data were collected by desk study methods from various literature (internet search, reading articles, and publications) and documents (PIM, PAD, and strategy of the program) on the topic in order to provide a theoretical and conceptual framework that was used as an input for the study process and draw a conclusion of the research findings. The literature reviews have served both as theoretical positioning and empirical base for the analysis of data collected from the field.

3.5 Sample and Sampling procedure

In Addis Ababa city there are 10 sub-cities, from 10 sub-cities the researcher selected five sub-city and two *woredas* from each sub-city, the study was selected 32 *ketenas* from 10 *woreda* through random sampling techniques. The population of these studies was selected from household those involved in Addis Ababa city urban productive safety net program, the interviewee were selected from city, sub city and *woreda* officers, and two managers are selected from Addis Ababa city urban productive safety net agency.

From Kigali 3 Key informants were selected from those experts and experienced on the vision of umurunge programs on achieving food security vision

Table 3.1: Sample Frame for respondents

No	Name of Population Area	Proportional sample size
1	UPSNP household in 32 ketenas	371
2	Officers	27
3	Managers	2
4	Key informant	3
	Total	403

Source: Addis Ababa city Food Security Agency (2019) report and random selection of key informants from Rwanda

The study was used both probability and non-probability sampling technique. Among the non-probability sampling techniques, the researcher were used purposive sampling techniques to select respondents from sub city officers, *woreda* officers, stakeholders and managers for interview purpose. However, from probability sample technique, simple random sample was used to select public work beneficiaries of the UPSNP.

For the purpose of determining the required sample for this study, the formula developed by Yamane. Then, beneficiary households were selected randomly from each targeted *Ketenas*. Thus, a total of 371 households were selected for the survey. The respondents were both women and men. Yamanes (1967:886) provides a simplified formula to calculate sample sizes.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(.05)^2}$$

Where n is the sample size, N is the population size, and e is the level of precision.

$$n = \frac{5200}{1 + 5200(0.05)^2} = 371$$

When this formula is applied n = 371 Using the above sampling 371 households were assigned from the selected *Ketenas* based on the above formula.

Table 3.2. The determination of proportional sample size for each sub city, *woreda* and *ketenas*

No	Subcity	Woreda	Total household	Proportional sample size
1	Lideta	4	921	65
		8	292	22
2	Bole	9	1003	72
		11	879	63
3	Addis ketema	3	311	22
		5	399	28
4	Kolfekeraniyo	6	312	22
		8	221	16
5	Yeka	7	452	32
		8	411	29
	Total	10	5200	371

Source *Addis Ababa city food security and developmental safety net agency 2018/2019 annual report*,

The study was selected 27 officers, 2 managers and 3 key informant totally 32 respondents was selected purposively for interview purpose. Additionally, the study was distributed questionnaires for 371 household in 10 woredas and 32 ketenas by using simple random sampling method. Generally, there were 371 questionnaires and 32 interview questions was used for food security and developmental safety net officers, managers, key informants and beneficiary's households.

3.6 Data Analysis

To achieve the general objective of the study, the researcher were used descriptive research design performing by using mathematical applications using percentage and frequency and

qualitative data analyzed and interpreted by narrative way. The data analysis work was used appropriate and widely recommended statistical software which called SPSS. In this regard the quantitative data was analyzed using Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) including descriptive statistics data analysis and others. The qualitative data collected was systematically analyzed by describing, grouping, categorizing, summarizing and discussing the findings under different themes. Finally, texts and tables were interpreted the findings in order to draw conclusion.

3.7 Ethical considerations

To get entry and negotiate access for conducting the research, places where respondents of the study frequent such as worship areas and social gathering events were identified other than home to the home visit.

An appropriate effort has been made to establish friendly relationships in order to get access to the study site. Repeated site visits to observe the site and have informal discussions with respondents about their general attitudes and conditions of their lives in the area have been conducted.

Legal permission from the local authorities was also asked to make the interviews with the program beneficiary, Addis Ababa. The information of each participant was securely handled to protect households from any kind of harm that will happen because of their participation in the study.

It was explained beforehand to respondents about the objectives of the research. It was important to develop mutual trust and friendly relationships so that they could give reliable information about the program and their life experiences. Assuring them about the confidentiality of the information they provide, they were informed that the data is only for this particular research purpose, and in case a need arises to use it for any other purposes it will be done so only after they have given their consent. After securing their consent the researcher was able to arrange interview sessions with each of them.

On the other hand, in order to maintain the originality of the thesis work, proper citation of the reference materials that are used in the literature was done and the sources were acknowledged

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter was concerned with the analysis, presentation, and interpretation of data collected from the beneficiary of the urban productive safety net program, public officials of food security and developmental safety net office of Ethiopia, and key informants of Rwanda. From the total number of households, 371 questionnaires (sample size) are distributed to the beneficiary, interview for 27 officers, 2 managers, and 2 key informants among these 335 questionnaires, and all interviews were collected or returned back to the researchers and the remaining were uncollectable due to different reasons. The summary of data is collected using tables by the relative predominance of the SPSS outcome.

4.2. Percentage distribution of respondents by selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Description of the socio-demographic characteristics of the target sample gives some basic information about sex, age, marital status, and family size of the respondents. Since socio-demographic characteristics of a given population have their own implication and relation with food security especially they have their direct reflection on assessment on the opportunity and challenge of UPSNP in the study area.

Table 4.1 Percentage distribution of respondents by selected socio-demographic Characteristics

Characteristics	frequency	Percentage
Sex of household head		
Female	239	71.3
Male	96	28.7
Age(years)		
16 years	1	0.3
18-35 years	131	39.1
36-65 years	202	60.3
67 years	1	0.3
Marital Status		
Married	243	72.5
Single	32	9.6

Divorced	20	6.0
Widow	40	11.9
House hold size (person per household)		
1-5	276	82.4
6-10	59	17.6
Educational level		
Illiterate	57	17.0
Reading and writing	24	7.2
Grade: 1-4	80	23.9
Grade: 5-8	108	32.2
Grade: 9-12	56	16.7
Diploma and above	10	3.0
Total number of respondents	335	100

Source; own survey, 2020

4.2.1 Sex

The survey indicated that out of the total 335 respondents 239 (71.3%) were females while 96 (28.7%) were males. The number of female household heads in the sampling area is found to be 2.49 times higher than the number of male household heads of program beneficiaries. This implies that female household heads are more due to food insecurity and poverty (Table 4.1).

4.2.2 Age

As table 4.1 shows, in terms of age, out of 335 respondents, the largest of respondents comprised the 36 to 65 years category 202 (60.3%) followed by aged between 18 and 35 years age category which consists 131 (39.1 %), while the lowest proportion of the respondents were aged 17 and 67 category 2 (0.6%) even if this category is unproductive age group both in terms of economic and fertility perspectives. Thus, the age between 36 to 65 years category has a high potential for high population growth which has a direct impact on food security. Because these age groups required to assure food security for various purposes to their family members. Hence, this indicates that the age group of the collected data has its own impact or relation with adequate food security.

4.2.3 Marital status

Regarding the marital status of the respondents, out of the total sample respondents, 9.6 percent were single, 72.5 percent were married, and living together, 6 percent were divorced and 11.9 percent were widowed, these implies that when married are a poor member of the household is leads to poverty and food insecurity. (Table 4.1)

4.2.4. Family size

Table 4.1 shows that of the household lived one to five-person family members accounted for 276 (82.4%) of the sample, with the remaining 59(17.6%) living in households of six or more people. Couples with children or of one to five families size 276 (82.4%) were the majority category for household composition and the average mean family size of the respondents was five people. This average family size of the sample households is similar to that of the average family size of the Addis Ababa reported by CSA (2007). This implies that when the number of family members increases the poverty level also increased in the living standard of households.

4.2.5 Educational status

Table 4. 1 shows the level of education, out of 335 total respondents, 108(32.2%) had Grade: 5-8 school education. Nevertheless, some had secondary school level education 56 (16.7%), Diploma and above education 10 (3.8%), and primary education 80 (23.9%). The unschooled was comprised of 57 (17 %) and remain 24(7.2 %) can Reading and writing.Lauridsen and Skak (2007) reported that the probability of asset accumulation is low when the level of education of the head of household is low; this is because a household with a higher level of education is associated with a decent job and a gradual income, characteristics related to chronic levels of food insecurity. (Gobeze, 2006) also indicates that illiterate and low educational levels were living in poverty and slum conditions in urban society.

4.3 Practice of PSNP in Ethiopia

Food insecurity in Ethiopia is often understood in terms of recurrent food crises and famines, and responses to food insecurity have conventionally been dominated long by emergency food-based interventions. consistent with Kebede (2006) a high proportion of households that receive emergency food aid, or work on structure projects, once a year do not seem to be famine horizontal but are chronically food insecure. They face predictable annual food deficits caused by agricultural production constraints and poverty. This predictable food insecure people also are exposed to recurrent shocks, usually triggered by drought, that raise their vulnerability further, by forcing them to eliminate their assets to survive. This leads to a gradual deterioration of their food security status over time, which decides of large-scale food aid deliveries have done little to

forestall. Instead, dependency on food aid has steadily increased over time (Government of Ethiopia, 2004).

Table 4. 2. Response of respondents on practice of UPSNP in Addis Ababa

Characteristics	frequency	Percentage
Understanding of the household on the aim of UPSNP		
The program were helped the poor to minimize poverty	72	21.5
The program stand to end food insecurity	128	38.2
The program are whose involved with low income HH	74	22.1
The program are which developed the environment	61	18.2
Understanding of household about their monthly income and about saving from their monthly income		
Yes, I understand	335	100.0
Chance of getting Clear information about program implementation manual		
Yes, I gotten	325	97.0
No I cant	10	3.0
Did UPSNP beneficiary are on the problem of food insecurity		
Yes	308	91.9
No	27	8.1
If you said, the beneficiary of UPSNP has no problem of food insecurity. what is your reason		
targeting process include the rich ones	12	3.6
households have the others supports	10	3.0
they have enough income	5	1.5
Did your family participate on public work?		
Yes	304	90.7
No	31	9.3
No of participant on public work per household		
1 persons per household	146	43.6
2 persons per household	80	23.9
3 persons per household	51	15.2
4 persons per household	58	17.3
Type of public work to Able Bodies		
Greenery	129	38.5
Solid waste management	196	58.5
Urban agriculture	2	0.6
Infrastructure building	6	1.8
Watershed activity	2	0.6
Basic reason for your inclusion in the UPSNP		
Our household is poor	227	67.8
Lack of job opportunity	68	20.3
Low Income	40	11.9
Total number of respondents	335	100

Source: own survey, 2020

4.3.1. Understanding of household about UPSNP

Table 4.2 indicates that from the entire of 335 respondents, 21.5 percent of them understand that the urban productive safety net program is which stand alone for the help of the poor households, 38.2 percent indicated that they understand about UPSNP with aim of ending food insecurity, 22.1 percent responded that they understand the program which targets the low-income households and 18.2 percent of them understand the UPSNP aim to shield the environment through collecting of solid waste from House to deal with and transportation to transfer station still as participating on Grass/forage side multiplication site establishment.

According to the interview conducted with officers from capital of Ethiopia city food security and developmental safety net agency they indicated that the most objectives of the urban productive safety net are to cut back poverty and to get additional income for vulnerable and poor households, the officers also responded that UPSNP creates job opportunities for unemployed ones.

Sequentially UPSNP has the target to create the economy of the poor and vulnerable, aimed to develop a working culture and to confirm food security of households. this will be achieved through a security net, financial and technical support to access livelihood opportunities, building the capacity of institutions to effectively deliver this support, and developing core systems for delivery of safety nets and complementary livelihood services, and also promoting linkages with other development intervention.

According to PIM (2016), the long-term objective of the Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) is to scale back urban poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty level.

4.3.2 Understanding of household about their monthly income and about saving from their monthly income

Table 4.2 shows that from the overall sampled 335 (100%) of the household have a transparent understanding about their monthly income what they need gotten from the urban productive safety net program and about saving from their monthly income on urban productive safety net

program this means that household has enough knowledge about saving from their monthly income.

4.3.3 Chance of getting clear information about program implementation manual

According to PIM (2016), the beneficiaries or members of the community have the correct to urge enough information about the program and supply feedback or make a complaint about the choice of eligible program participants. The table 4.2 indicates 325 (97.0%) of the household has clear information about urban productive safety net program implementation manual and 10(3.0%) of them have not any understanding about program implementation manual of urban productive safety net program therefore the result implies that household can understand the proper and responsibility of them within the involvement of the program.

4.3.4 Problem of food insecurity of beneficiaries

According to table 4.2, before households included within the urban productive safety net program, 308 (91.9%) of households are on the matter of food security. which means almost 92 percent of them don't have any grant for food security. About 27(8.1 %) of households responded that we have no food security problem during they included within the urban productive safety net program this means sometimes there is an issue of targeting.

Low-wage employment is one principle of targeting where all adults are unemployed, have wage jobs, and are fully employed but they are doing not earn enough to hide the essential needs of their household (PIM,2016). the above argument From those 8.1 percent of households, 3.6 percent of them have a controversy with targeting process of including the rich household, 3 percent of them responded that the program is included households those have the others supports, and therefore the remain 1.5 percent of respondents responded that the household included within the program have enough income. These data imply that a number of the household those involved within the program do not have any food security problem.

4.3.5. Participation of household in public works

As shown in Table 4.2, out of the sampled respondent 304(90.7%) of household participate in public works to develop their environments but the remaining 31(9.3%) of respondents is not

participating on structure these data imply that UPSNP is developing the environment with different beautification system as well as cleaning the environment.

4.3.6. No of the participant in public work

As can be seen on table 4.2, 146(43.6%) of the household has only one person participate on public work activity from family members, 80(23.9%) of household participate with two persons in public work, 51(15.2%) of themes participate with three-person on public works and the remains 58(17.3%) participate on public works by four family members. So data implies that, the majority of public work activity is implemented by more than two able bodies from each household and also involve in public work activity through shifting one to each other based on a family program. The Remain, family member participates in other income-generating activities.

4.3.7. Type of public work activity for households

There have been encouraging achievements of public work activities planned and executed under five sub-components: Urban Solid Waste & Environmental Cleaning, Urban Beautification & Greenery, Urban Integrated Watershed Development Activities, Social Infrastructure & Service Activities, and Create Favorable Environment for Urban Agriculture.

According to lideta sub-city Social Infrastructure & Service experts in 2010 EFY, on average 40 public work sub-projects planned and executed per year under the five major components. The public work projects created job opportunities to target beneficiaries enrolled during the first, second, and third rounds. Project beneficiaries work in public work activities for 60 days at their first year of enrollment, 40 days during the second year, and 20 days during their third year of project engagement. Accordingly, they have received payments every month at the rate of 90 Birr per person per day engagement. In addition, project beneficiaries encouraged to save at least 20% of their payment and supplement the livelihood grant received upon graduation from the program and finance their future livelihood businesses.

According to PIM (2016) in the urban context, PWs have a considerable role to play in addressing age-old problems of urban centers particularly the larger cities such as Addis Ababa. Contribution to the development objectives of the Government- clean, green, and safer cities.

As the data indicate in table 4.2, the majority of the household is participating in the solid waste collection activity that means 196(58.5%) of the household were participating in solid waste management, the next are greenery with 129(38.5%) of the sample respondents are participate on greenery activity. urban agriculture and watershed are which is least participant of the informant with 2(0.6) consequently and finally, 6(1.8%) of the respondents are participating on infrastructure building.

4.3.8. Basic reason for the inclusion of household in the UPSNP

According to PIM, 2016 the main reason for inclusion in the program is low-wage employment that means Individuals in this group are from households where all adults are unemployed, have wage jobs, and are fully employed but they do not earn enough to cover the basic needs of their household. The other one is who needs more work to make ends meet: Individuals in this group are poor because there are people in the household who are unemployed or underemployed (do not have enough work to occupy them full time). And finally marginal self-employment: Individuals in this group are from households where all adults work, but they are engaged in self-employment activities that do not make much money to meet their basic needs. So a combination of fall these factors means that families do not earn any income or earn enough to meet their food needs.

The data in table 4.2. Show that 227(67.8%) of respondents are included in the urban productive safety net program beneficiary because their household is poor, 68(20.3%) of them included because of the absence of job opportunity, and low income is taken part of 40(11.9%) to include on the program. So the data implies that poverty is one of the basic criteria for inclusion of the program.

4.4. Opportunities for urban productive safety net program in Ethiopia.

These parts of the analysis were focuses to analyze the opportunities of urban productive safety net programs. UPSNP has different advantages and opportunities to assure food security. From those, each graduated household received a livelihood grant of 14,470 Birr (USD 500 equivalent) to supplement the household's saving to finance their future livelihood pathway plan. Graduated households need supports in many ways, to work with their livelihood plan and become self-reliant citizens.

In this regard, supports including getting appropriate working premises, credit service, and market linkage and technical supports are the opportunities that desired for UPSNP households. According to interviews with officers from Addis Ababa city food security, and developmental safety net agency, the following core points are the tangible opportunity for households those involved in the program.

Services Linkage: UPSNP beneficiaries linked to different service provider institutions and arrangements, so that; they can get access to some basic social services free of charge. The intended social services include medical, transport, education supports to their children (school uniform, stationers, and school feeding). For instance, according to an interview with the deputy director of Addis Ababa food security agency in 2012 EFY, about 153,295 target beneficiaries from both public work and direct support components were linked to free education and medical services.

Environment and Social Safeguards:Environment, and social management have been one area of concern through UPSNP planning, implementation, and review processes. In the area of ensuring social safeguards, those beneficiaries who couldn't work in public work activities temporarily transferred to a direct support scheme and have received their regular payments. This could happen because of pregnancy, childbirth, lactating mothers, or injury at the workplace, poor health/ morbidity.

According to an interview with deputy director of Addis Ababa city food security agency in 2012 EFY, about 11,449 beneficiaries temporarily transferred to the direct support component. In the same year, about 2,279 (663 males and 1,616 female) public work participants were HIV/AIDS positive individuals. They have also supported in different ways including facilitating them to require their medicine on time, work on easier tasks, and take a rest in between working hours. Similarly, 86 childcare centers established in 39 project *Woredas* and supply services and protection to children who came to the working sites with their parents. UPSNP has taken different actions and supports to stop the infection and minimize the social and economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Capacity Building and System Strengthening;- deputy director of Addis Ababa city food security agency indicated that in the previous years of project implementation, capacity building and

system strengthening activities undertaken to stakeholders, working groups (committees), project management, and technical staff. Capacity building programs are mainly designed to assist stakeholders to understand the fundamental intent and methods of the program and thereby ensure effective implementation of public work, livelihood support, and public work mission components of the project. By its very nature, UPSNP entails full participation of the communities, and stakeholders throughout the planning/ targeting and implementation processes. Thus, system establishment and supports to function like working committees, awareness creation, and coordination among relevant stakeholders are an integral part of UPSNP management.

Gender Mainstreaming; - From the start, UPSNP includes a strong focuses in gender issues. The program interventions have supported the analysis of a number of the gender-specific vulnerabilities that ladies face thanks to family composition, socio-cultural gender roles, and life-cycle factors. The program was specifically designed to serve to those forms of risks and vulnerabilities. It ensures that ladies benefit equally from the program by taking into consideration maternal and childcare responsibilities. Thus, a majority of UPSNP target beneficiaries are women, about 56.6% of public work and 64% of direct support beneficiaries are women clients. To deal with the precise conditions of girls, 3% of annual women PDs deducted from the annual PDs plan and grantee payment for those female beneficiaries temporarily far away from structure engagement.

About 86 childcare centers established in 39 project *Woredas* and supply services and protection to children who came to the working sites with their parents. Due attention and follow-up care are given to maintain a balanced representation of girls and men through different activities and management arrangements of the project. The community sessions and participation invite both sexes to the respective *ketenas*. Beneficiary targeting and compliant handling committees composed of both female and male members of the communities. Gender balance has also maintained in MCC and TCCs. There have been also the conscious intervention of the project to design and implement appropriate livelihood supports including technical training and areas of pathways to female beneficiaries

Table 4. 3. Response of respondents an opportunity of UPSNP in Addis Ababa

Characteristics	frequency	Percentage
UPSNP is contributing to the alleviation of food insecurity		
Yes	294	87.8
No	41	12.2
If you said UPSNP have no contribution on the alleviation of food insecurity what is your reason?		
because the payment is less	18	5.4
it takes long time for public work	15	4.5
The UPSNP did not provide food	8	2.4
kind of benefits of UPSNP to beneficiary		
can buy food	116	34.6
benefited for family health care expenses	8	2.4
assisting for schooling expense	36	10.7
for social obligations (<i>edir, ekub</i>)	31	9.3
to subsist the family and find other work	56	16.7
get job opportunities	13	3.9
developed saving experience	39	11.6
build strong social network	18	5.3
assisting for schooling expense, developed saving experience and can buy food	18	5.3
Has UPSNP contributed to improve your livelihood		
Yes	325	97.0
No	10	3.0
If you say, UPSNP contributed to improve your livelihood, on which part of your life?		
Assets building	49	16.3
Covered Education expense	19	6.3
Developed Saving Habits	97	32.3
involved on Income Generation activity	54	18.0
improved Health care	2	0.6
can buy food	60	20.2
improved Health care and Developed Saving Habits	19	6.3
Building of assets after you participate on UPSNP		
Yes	171	51.0
No	164	49.0
Type of asset that beneficiary build		
cash on hand	23	13.4
house equipments	44	25.8

saving in bank	96	56.2
operates other business	5	2.9
can buy food	3	1.8
confidence level of household to saving from the income that you generate from UPSNP		
Highly confident	77	23.0
Confident	132	39.4
Low confidence	113	33.7
Have no confidence at all	13	3.9
Do you get the training on capacity building on livelihood improvement?		
Yes	314	93.7
No	21	6.3
If you say yes I get the training on capacity building on livelihood improvement. How many times in year?		
Ones in a year	108	32.2
More than twice in a year	150	44.8
Twice in a year	56	16.7
Total number of respondents	335	100

Source: Own survey, 2020

4.4. 1 Contribution of UPSNP on the alleviation of food insecurity and livelihood improvement.

As indicated in Table 4.3, 294 (87.8%) of households believe that, the urban productive safety net program has introduced opportunities to alleviate food insecurity. That means the program is contributing to reduce poverty and can feed the program beneficiaries. The remaining 41(12.2%) of households answered that urban productive safety net programs cannot solve the food security problems. and also Table 4.3, indicated that the reason why UPSNP is not contributing to the alleviation of food insecurity are interpreted as follows, 18(5.4%) of them responded that the program generates fewer payments, 15(4.5%) assured that public work takes a long time as a result household cannot participate on other income-generating activity and the remain 8(2.4%) responded that UPSNP did not provide food to household. So all of the above responses are showed that, there are some basic challenges in program implementation. The data implies that the program is a reduced basic food insecurity problem but some households are not integrated with UPSNP to eradicate the poverty status. As can be seen in Table 4.3, from 335 sampled respondents, 300(89.5%) households have improved the livelihood after they involved in the urban productive safety net programs and 35(10.4%) of the household cannot improved their livelihood after they involved in the program.

Based on the paragraph above from households those improved the livelihood, 49(16.3 %) of households are built and purchased house equipment and furniture, 19(6.3%) of the households get the educational opportunities to send their children to schools, 97(32.3%) of households develop saving habit, 54(18.0%) of the households get the opportunities to involve on additional Income Generation activity, 2(0.6%) households' health care was improved, and the remaining 79(26.3%) buy food for them self's and to their family. the result implies that the livelihoods component aims to strengthen the livelihoods of UPSNP beneficiaries through building household assets, increasing incomes, and strengthening resilience to shocks.

4.4.2 Opportunity of UPSNP to household

According to OECD (OECD, 2017), household spending is the amount of final consumption expenditure made by resident beneficiary address their daily needs such as for food and transport and other basic miscellaneous services. Based on the above table the urban productive safety net beneficiary get the following benefits from the program. this may include 116 (34.6%) of the household can buy food after involving in the program, 8(2.4%)of the respondents get the opportunities to Benefited for family health care expenses, 36(10.7%) of household benefited to cover schooling expense, 31(9.3%) of respondent cover their income for social obligations (*Edir, Ekub*),56(16.1%) of the household can subsist their family and 13 (3.9 %) create a job opportunity to their family members after they participate on urban productive safety net program. And also 39(11.6%) of household Developed saving experience for economic improvement and 18(5.3%) Build strong social network during they participate in public works with their neighbors and the remaining 18(5.3%) of the household were assisting with schooling expense, developed saving experience as well as they can buy food. This refers to the urban productive safety net program were assisting to overcome basic social problems as well as integrated the social network of the community.

4.4.3 Asset building UPSNP

As table 4.3 indicate that 171(51.0 %) of respondents can build the assets after they participate on the urban productive safety net program but the remaining 164(49.0%) did not have built any asset after they involved in the program these data indicate that majority of the household can build asset after they participate on the program.

To discuss in detail after the household participates in the urban productive safety net program they build the following assets, 23(13.4%) of household did save cash on their hand, 44(25.8%) of household purchase house equipment's, 96(56.2%) build asset through saving in the bank, 5(2.9 %) of the respondents get a means to operates other mini business and the remain 3(1.8%) can buy enough food for future, this implies that most of the household adopted saving culture and accumulate asset for future grants.

4.4.4 Confidence level of the household to saving from the income that they generate from UPSNP

In this regard, project beneficiaries supported to save 20% of their regular payment from public work activities. They have also received different motivational and skills development training and orientation programs.

According to (PIM, 2016) The Government encourages clients to save up to 20 percent of their personal income. Saving is strongly encouraged for all livelihoods clients, and mandatory for clients preparing to receive a livelihoods grant. The program provides capacity development support to financial institutions (MFIs) to provide services, including training and credit from their own funds, to an agreed number of safety net clients.

As table 4.3 indicates 77(23.0 %) of the respondents highly confident to improve their livelihood by saving from the income that they generate from the urban productive safety net program, 132(39.4%) of them are confident, 113(33.7%) is low confidence improve their livelihood by saving from the income that they generate from urban productive safety net program and the remaining 13(3.9%) of the household have no confidence at all on the importance of saving. this implies that most of the household has built a saving culture after they involved in the urban productive safety net program.

4.4.5 The training on capacity building on livelihood improvement

Capacity building is one of a key component of the program so Training is going to be tailored to the pathway and livelihood, and, within the case of self-employment, it's expected to incorporate both technical and business/marketing skills. Employment-related training is linked to employers wherever possible and can be tied to specific job opportunities (PIM, 2016). Based on this 314(93.7%) of respondent's get the training on capacity building on livelihood improvement but

21(6.3%) of respondents failed to get the chance of coaching on capacity building on livelihood improvements and related issue, this suggests that households have information about UPSNP to boost their livelihood life.

Capacity building programs are mainly designed to assist households to understand the essential intent and techniques of the program and thereby ensure effective implementation of public work; livelihood support is one of all the components of the project. By its very nature, UPSNP entails full participation of the communities and stakeholders throughout the planning/ targeting and implementation processes. Thus, system establishment and supports to function like working committees, awareness creation, and coordination among relevant stakeholders are an integral part of UPSNP.

From those 314 households, 108(32.2%) of respondents get capacity building training on livelihood improvement once during a year, 150(44.8%) get training quite twice during a year and 56(16.7%) got training twice in a very year and 21(6.3%) of respondents are people who didn't get this training with a private problem of respondents to involve supported the schedule of the program.

4.5 Challenge of urban productive safety net program in Addis Ababa

According to Brown and Teshome, (2007) the govt. of Ethiopia and also the donors were involved in the success of the program to achieve its basic objectives. However, some push factors affect the implementation of the project program. The factors that hampered the program were capacity, ideologies of graduation and dependency and timeliness of transfers, and donor funding. The opposite problem or challenge that faces implementation of the program was inadequate financial resources this concern is common throughout Ethiopia for both clients and community-based governmental workers, particularly why and the way graduation occurs. A national evaluation of the safety Net program indicates that the experiences in these communities are common which the appeals mechanisms are generally ineffective. A government-funded audit of the appeals mechanism in 2016 suggested that Appeals Committees exist but don't function well. The cited reasons include partial participation of members, limited capacity, no standardized appeal process or management system, lack of monitoring and follow-up, no schedule for meetings, overlapping responsibilities of members, lack of record-keeping, on-the-

spot solutions of appeals, lack of posting appeal results and clients causing early graduation without accumulating required

Banerji and Gentilini, (2013) Also indicated that targeting the population in extreme poverty is closely connected to selecting the acceptable targeting method. To spot the proper unfortunate on the urban productive safety net program is being implemented a mixture of areal targeting, community targeting, and proxy mean test

In all five surveyed sub-city, mechanisms for addressing complaints and grievances with the targeting process are formally on the site. There have been institutional grievances handling founded at ketene, Woreda, Sub-city, and City level. This creates its own opportunity in monitoring the appeal process and correcting mistakes committed at the initial step. Wereda officials also indicated that a homogenous format of appeal was developed and accustomed made appeal. To triangulate the appeal system recorded appeals were reviewed. The number of appeals was different from sub-city to sub-city and therefore the majority of appeals were made by those that believed that they must be public work or structure beneficiaries. But the registration system was poor and also the appeal committee failed to have any knowledge about appeals implementation manuals and even have not a set office to prepare and record the appeals. PW component target the labor-intensive work activities like urban solid waste management and environmental cleaning, urban agriculture, infrastructure and greenery.

According to key in format interview with official's, safety materials are purchased and distributed to sub-city at the town level and approved by the Federal urban job creation and food security agency but the worldBank procurement procedure and therefore the limited capacity of local suppliers were major problems of the supply of working and safety material for PW. There is a temporary unconditional transfer for pregnant women and lactating women with a child less than one-year-old. They are exempted from public work but able to get the monthly payment. (PIM, 2016)

In the interview with food security officials, pregnant women are not allowed to work and in addition, after birth, they will receive their maternity leave for one However, the actual practices of the program vary among the surveyed Woredas. In some Woredas'a maternity leave is given for a period of a year beginning from the sixth month of pregnancy until the newborn becomes

six months old. In other Woredas, however, Pregnant women are given only four months of maternity leave beginning from the eighth month of pregnancy.

In Addis Ababa city the following common problem is obviously known during urban productive safety net implementation.

There is a lack of integration of social protection with national plans to reduce poverty as a result UPSNP is not at all corners to target all areas of vulnerability and also there is a problem to Inter-sectorial cooperation and coordination these mean poor inter-sectorial coordination and collaboration with other developmental institution and civil society.

- **Financial challenges:** poor budget allocations to purchase public work materials and safety equipment as well as poor mobilization of resources as a result the government budget and funding are not adequate for scaling up.
- **High dependency on donor funding of World Bank** for urban productive safety net program And Ineffective targeting of recipients. For example, social protection programs benefit people residing in urban areas better than in rural areas.
- In Addis Ababa city UPSNP has its own Technical and institutional capacity challenges, weak institutional management to develop social protection programs, and to administer some social protection programs additionally information dissemination gap is also the other basic challenge of the program.

Table 4.4 Percentage distribution of respondents on challenge of urban productive safety net program characteristics

Characteristics	frequency	Percentage
Did the UPSNP overcome the educational, health and saving problem?		
Yes	161	48.1
No	174	51.9
If you say that UPSNP cannot overcome the educational, health and saving problem, what is the reason? Because....		
Monthly payment is less	124	37.0
involve in program on the later	13	3.9
saving is high	26	7.8
not comfort for other additional work	11	3.3

Do you think that the targeting committee is transparent and fair?		
Yes, they are transparent and fair	278	83.0
No, they are not transparent and fair	57	17.0
If your answer to question no. 18 is no, would you please explain reasons		
They selected by neighbors relationship	28	8.4
The committee is not fair	21	6.3
The committee needs advance from community	8	2.4
Does the public work interfere with your domestic and child care responsibility or other activities		
Yes	73	21.8
No	262	78.2
If you say yes, what challenges are you facing		
Missing time without a work	31	42.4
cant to work other jobs	35	47.9
we have no child keepers during we participate on public work	7	9.8
Do you understanding the targeting criteria and procedures?		
Yes	325	97.0
No	10	3.0
Are there problems in targeting for UPSNP		
Yes	269	80.3
No	66	19.7
Do you agree that the safety materials distributed to beneficiaries aggregated with the number of beneficiary?		
Yes	189	56.4
No	146	43.6
Do you think that the targeting committee differentiates the households without inclusion and exclusion error?		
Yes	287	85.7
No	48	14.3
Do you think that grievance handling guideline is help to overcome appeals?		
Yes	307	91.6
No	28	8.4
Total number of respondents	335	100

Source: Own survey, 2020

4.5.1 Role of UPSNP in solving educational, health, and saving problem

As the data on the above show that 161 (48.1%) of the household can overcome the educational, health, and saving problem and remains 174(51.9%) of the household cannot solve the educational, health and saving problem

As table 4.4 indicated that, the reason why the household cannot solve educational, health, and saving problem is interpreted as follows, 124(37.0%) of the household said that because of less payment to household they cannot solve educational, health, and saving problem, 13(3.9%) cannot overcome the problem with a reason of the beneficiary are involved on the program at the later. 26(7.8%) of them cannot solve educational, health, and saving problem because of monthly saving for livelihood transfers is high, 11(3.3%) of the household said that the public work program is not favorable for other additional work, as a result, we can't overcome the educational, health and saving problem. These imply that partially government has homework to solve those basic educational and health problem through increasing the wage rate of households.

4.5.2. Targeting procedure, process, and problems

Targeting is the most important and crucial milestone in the safety net program implementation and it needs to be done carefully and technically. If targeting wrong it means either those who are entitled to benefit from the program are excluded or those who are not nutritive to benefit from the program are included. (EDDI, 2017) As table 4.4 indicated 278(83.0%) of the household believe that the targeting committee is transparent and fair for the selection of beneficiary and the remaining 57(17 %) of them said that the targeting committee is not transparent and fair. So these imply that if targeting is fair and transparent the program beneficiary included and the poor are selected properly.

The system of targeting must be transparent to external actors (federal/regional government and donors) and to UPSNP clients. Few of the respondents indicating that the targeting committee is not transparent and fair Based on table 4.4 respondents indicated that 8.4 percent of them said that the targeting committee is not transparent because that the committee selected by neighbors relationship, 6.3 percent of respondent responded that the committee is not fair for all households and the remain 2.4 percent of them responded that the committee needs advance from the community to get chance for selection of household.

According to PIM, 2016 the main reason for inclusion in the program is low-wage employment that means Individuals in this group are from households where all adults are unemployed, have wage jobs, and are fully employed but they do not earn enough to cover the basic needs of their household. The other one is who needs more work to make ends meet: Individuals in this group

are poor because there are people in the household who are unemployed or underemployed (do not have enough work to occupy them full time). And finally marginal self-employment: Individuals in this group are from households where all adults work, but they are engaged in self-employment activities that do not make much money to meet their basic needs. So a combination of all these factors means that families do not earn any income or earn enough to meet their food needs.

The data in the table 4.4 show that 227(67.8%) of respondents are included in the urban productive safety net program beneficiary because their household is poor, 68 (20.3%) of them included because of the absence of job opportunity, and low income is taken part of 40(11.9%) the reason to include on the program.

According to an interview with the Director of food security and developmental safety net department, the agency issued guideline that details that the criteria which prioritize which area should be benefited from the program. Generally, those areas with a high incidence of poverty manifested by attributes, such as woredas/kebeles where there are a large number of people living below the poverty line, high rate of unemployment, and neighborhood with very low social amenities were given priority. According to table 4.4, 325(97%) of households understand the targeting criteria and procedures and how the beneficiary selected but 10(3%) of them have no idea about targeting criteria and procedures.

Wondim (2018), indicated some of the challenges of the program were targeting of beneficiaries and inability to distinguish between acute and chronic food insecurity at the grassroots level, application of single wage rate at the national level, lack of the capacity to manage, an unprecedented amount of cash flowing into the district and linkage problem at grassroots level. Beneficiaries are selected through community-based targeting and have the ability to self-select into the program. As the data indicated 269(80.3%) of households are observed the targeting problem on urban productive safety net programs and 66(19.7%) of households are responding that there is no problem in targeting the beneficiary of the urban productive safety net program.

4.5.3. Grievance handling guideline and its implementation

According to PIM (2016), the beneficiaries or members of the community have the right to provide feedback or make a complaint about the selection of eligible program participants. In

order to manage and resolve grievances about beneficiaries' selection or any other implementation procedures, *woreda/kebele* appeals committees are established in UPSNP *woredas/kebeles*. The *woreda/kebele* Council is responsible for overseeing the establishment of appeals committees.

Table 4.4 shows that 307(91.6%) of the household responded that the grievances handling system is very well and the remains 28(8.4%) responded that the grievances handling system is not good and not well integrated, this implies that the households can simply solve their problem whose related to appeal and grievances handling system.

The targeting committee should differentiate the households without inclusion and exclusion error. To accomplish the targeting processes properly there is an effective appeal mechanism to address inclusion or exclusion errors. One of the basic challenges of the urban productive safety net is the targeting problem.

According to Mennen (2019), there are also several powerful arguments against targeting. Firstly, targeting inevitably introduces two types of errors: inclusion error or leakages' transferring resources to ineligible or non-needy people, which is inefficient and costly because it wastes resources – and exclusion error or 'under coverage' failing to transfer resources to eligible people, which is inequitable and can even have fatal consequences Based on the table above 48(14.3%) of household are respond that beneficiary are selected with a different error that means they include and exclude without concern of targeting procedure. but the remains 287(85.7%) responded that the targeting committee select the households without inclusion and exclusion error

4.5.4 Social and Environmental Safeguards

Environment and social management have been one area of concern through UPSNP planning, implementation, and review processes. Each project implementation year, public work sub-projects screening and partial impact assessments planned and executed. Accordingly, appropriate mitigation measures also undertake to minimize the anticipated environmental and social impacts City administrations are expected to implement projects that will be performed in a specific location chosen by them; although the project activities carefully organized and

anticipated positive impact, it is important that unintended negative consequences don't result from oversight in planning or implementation (PIM, 2016).

As table indicated above during the household participate in public works 73(21.8%) of the household disordered their domestic, social, and child care responsibility such as (Iddir, health, child education) during they participate in public work, and the remains 262(78.2%) indicate that public work Does not interfere with their domestic and child care responsibility or other activities.

Based on the above argumentative the main challenges that the respondent's face during participating in urban productive safety net program, are the program is not suitable for other additional works, they also indicated that they have no child keepers during they participate in public work so based on the table above 31(42.4%) of respondents faces the challenges of missing their time without enough jobs on public work participation, 35(47.9%) of respondent's suffer the challenges to work other additional jobs to increase their income and the remain 7(9.8%) of respondents have an obstacle to participating on public work because of lack of safeguard issue for their children or lack of child keepers on the public work area.

In the area of ensuring social safeguards, those beneficiaries who couldn't work in public work activities temporarily transferred to a direct support scheme and have received their regular payments. This could happen because of pregnancy, childbirth, lactating mothers, or injury at the workplaces, poor health/ morbidity, of public work participants, were HIV/AIDS positive individuals.

4.6. Analysis of government official response

Table 4.5 Analysis of the interview conducted with government officers characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Sex of employees		
female	7	26
Male	20	74
Work Experience of employees		
3-7 years	14	51.8
8-12 years	10	37
13 and above	3	11.2

Educational status of government		
first degree	24	88.9
masters and above	3	11.1
The main aim of urban productive safety net program		
To reduce poverty	8	29.6
To generate additional income for family	2	7.4
To create job opportunity	2	7.4
To build the economy of poor	1	3.7
To develop working culture	8	29.6
Ensure food security	2	7.4
To create job opportunity and To reduce poverty	4	14.8
Method of household selection		
Participatory approach	10	37
Coordination and collaboration method	7	25.9
Based on appropriate documentation	3	11.2
Access to an appeals mechanism, Participatory approach and Based on appropriate documentation	7	25.9
Criteria for targeting of the beneficiary		
when the household is poor and vulnerable and not able to meet its food needs	13	48.2
residing in the program area (city/sub-city/woreda/kebele) for at least six months	8	29.6
up to four members of each eligible urban household	6	22.2
The main challenges on targeting process		
not select the poor and vulnerable ones	1	3.7
lack of information	5	18.5
Boundary interrelation between oromia and Addis Ababa	1	3.7
non actively participation of stakeholders	4	14.8
targeting the rich ones and their relatives	8	29.6
committee select their relatives	8	29.6
Common type of appeal received		
need to involve on the program	8	29.6
payment is not enough	11	40.7
why we work 5 hours per day	2	7.4
there is lack of safety materials	6	22.2
Graduation criteria of program beneficiaries		
The Household should have to save 20 % of their income	15	55.6
training all livelihood training	4	14.8
participating on public work	5	18.5
have no idea about graduation	3	11.1
Aggregation of daily rate payment of UPSNP household with unskilled labor		
Yes, daily payment is fair	25	92.6
No, daily payment is not aggregate with	2	7.4
The source of found for UPSNP		

From world bank and Ethiopian government	27	100
world bank	0	0
Sustainability of UPSNP		
the program can sustain for future	25	92.5
the program cannot sustain for future	2	7.5
Saving habit of UPSNP beneficiary		
Yes, I have developed saving habit	27	100
Confidence level of house hold to improve their livelihood after graduating		
Yes, I have confidence to improve my life after graduation	27	100
Total number of respondents	335	100

Source: Own survey, 2020

4.6.1 Sex, work experience, and educational status of government officials.

Officers have their own contribution to the implementation of the urban productive safety net program. One of the key advantages for the success of the program is the academic importance of the employee were assisted in the success of the program. Based on the table 4.5 majority of officers have the first degree numerically when it is interpreted 24(88.8%) of respondents hold their first bachelor degree and 3(11.2%) of respondents hold the master's degrees.

As the data in table 4.5 indicated that from the total 27 sampled employees of urban productive safety net program officers 20(74.1%) of employees are male and remain 7(25.9%) of respondents are female. And also from the total respondents, 14 of them have experience of three up to seven years' experience, 10 of them have 8-12 years' experience and the remain three employees were Have more than 13 years and above experiences.

4.6.2 Aim of UPSNP and Method of household Selection

According to PIM (2016), the long-term objective of the Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) is to reduce urban poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line. As the data in table 4.5 indicated that 8(29.6%) of employees indicate that the main objectives of the urban productive safety net are to reduce poverty, 2(7.4%) assure that UPSNP aimed to generate additional income for vulnerable and poor households, the officers response that UPSNP creates job opportunities for 2(7.4%) and finally based on the data above 1(3.7%), 12(44.4%), 2(7.4%) sequentially have objective to build the economy of the poor and vulnerable, aimed to develop working culture and ensure food security of this can be achieved through a safety net, financial and technical support to access livelihood opportunities, building the

capacity of institutions to effectively deliver this support, and developing core systems for delivery of safety nets and complementary livelihood services and also promoting linkages with other development intervention.

According to the respondents to select eligible households of urban productive safety net programs and to announce to households understanding of project implementation manual is the basic ones. The result of table 4.5 showed that 15(55.6%) of officers responded that the household is selected by Participatory approach that means the community participates in the identification & planning and has an opportunity to verify and validate the final selection list, 7(25.9%) of sampled officers responded that Coordination and collaboration are also serving for selection of eligible households that means household selected through a collaboration of stakeholder and concern parties, 3(11.1%) of them responded that eligible household selected Based on appropriate documentation: All activities in beneficiary selection should be supported by appropriate documentation. The remains 2(7.4%) was a response that household may be selected through Access to an appeals receiving mechanism: Households have access to an effective appeal mechanism to address inclusion or exclusion errors

4.6.3 Targeting criteria and its challenges, and a common type of appeal received

According to PIM, 2016 Program beneficiaries are identified through a combination of geographic targeting, community-based targeting, proxy means tests, and selection. The UPSNP is inherently a geographically targeted program in that it operates only in selected cities/towns in Ethiopia. And also according to the World Bank report of 2015, a poor is the person that their income is from the cut-off point, which set at 1.90 USD by World Bank in October 2015, considered as being poor.

According to table 4.5, 13(48.1%)officers responded that when the household is poor and vulnerable and not able to meet its food needs they selected to involve in the program. 8(29.6%)of officers responded that residing in the program area (city/sub-city/woreda/kebele) for at least six months is one of the criteria for selecting on the program and the beneficiaries who enrolled for less than six months in the program are not necessarily expected to provide reliable information about the benefits gained from the program. And the least 6(22.2%) of them

indicated that up to four members of each eligible urban household are one of the criteria for targeting the beneficiary.

The urban productive safety net program is challenged with many obstacles but according to sampled officers, 1(3.7%) believed that the program is not selected the poor and vulnerable ones from the ketens, the other challenge is lack of information that typically addressed to the beneficiary to understand about targeting. which counted with 5(18.5%), boundary interrelation dispute between Oromia and Addis Ababa is the other basic challenge to select with boundary demarcation of the region and a city. That means one household has a chance to select twice in Oromia and Addis Ababa. The studies indicated that 3.7% of respondents also showed the above argumentative result, the other challenge is non-actively participation of stakeholders is also contributed with 6(22.1%) on the targeting process.

Committees are also selected their own relatives is the other challenge that hinders targeting process with 1(3.7%) and the other basic challenge was that targeting the rich one was take a part of 11(40.7%) from the total challenge of urban productive safety net program

According to the PIM (2016) to manage and resolve grievances about beneficiaries' selection or any other implementation procedures, woreda/kebele appeals committees are established in UPSNP woredas/kebeles. The woreda/kebele Council is responsible for overseeing the establishment of appeals committees. According to the analysis of Table 4.5 indicated that most common type of appeal is which are 29.6% of them are received appeal with the need to involve in the program, 44.4% of the appeal are because of payment is less and which is not aggregate with a daily payment of wages 22 .2% of complaints received because of lack of safety materials on public work activities.

4.6.4. Graduation criteria of program beneficiaries

Stephen Devereux and Martina Ulrichs (2016) defined the concept of graduation that means Graduation is a way of people taking care of themselves, not being a burden on the country. It is also important for revenue reasons it is difficult to pay for these program in the context of a low-income country. The table above indicated that an understanding of officials about graduation criteria of program beneficiaries is illustrated as follows 55.6 % of them responded that to graduate from the program the household saves 20 percent of their income and beneficiaries to

start livelihood activities like micro and small Enterprises after graduation from the program. The program will provide USD 500 grant during graduation. 14.8% of them indicated that the household should take basic training. According to PIM (2016), Beneficiaries will receive short training on financial literacy and life skills that are expected to help them manage the money they receive from PW and approach PW in a professional manner. The training will encompass training on saving, how to open a bank account, planning and budgeting, attitude and expectations of work (self-employment and wage employment), and business and workplace readiness (basic workplace values and organizational ethics) are the basic criteria for graduation.

As a design, each beneficiary will have to stay in the program for at least 3 years and participate in public work to graduate from the program. 18.5% of them responded that staying in the program and participating in public work is one of the graduation criteria

4.6.5 Source of found, payment rate, saving habit of household and sustainably of the program

As table 4.5 indicated the total sampled of government officials responded that the World Bank and the Ethiopian government are collaboratively founded the urban productive safety net program. According to the PM, 2016 the source of found budgeted by the Ethiopian government with 150,000,000.00 and 300,000,000.00 dollars from the World Bank.

The PIM, 2016 indicated that, in the case of conditional cash payments, the daily rate is determined taking into account the market wage rate for similar or comparable unskilled labor, the availability of individuals to undertake their co-responsibilities, and market prices of basic food commodities. Accordingly, a daily payment rate of Birr 90 (ninety birrs) per day (equivalent to US\$2.91) is proposed for the first year of the program in 2016 but currently the daily pay rate of 90 birr per day (equivalent to US\$2.41). This will be reviewed on an annual basis and adjustments made (up or down) as necessary depending on the food price situation of each city/town. As the data of table 46 indicated 92.6% of respondents informed us the daily payment rate for public work similar to the daily wage rate for other unskilled work in the area they live and the remain 7.4% of respondents indicated that the daily payment rate for public work is not equal and aggregate with other unskilled daily payment wages.

The Ethiopian Government encourages clients to save up to 20 percent of their personal income. Savings will be strongly encouraged for all livelihoods clients, and mandatory for clients preparing to receive a livelihoods grant. The program will provide capacity development support to financial institutions (MFIs) to provide services, including training and credit from their own funds, to an agreed number of safety net clients (PIM, 2016). As table above indicated 100% of the beneficiaries have developed the saving habits and involve in income-generating activity for livelihood and to enter micro and small business.

The Social Protection Policy has the vision to see all Ethiopians enjoy social and economic wellbeing, security, and social justice through a comprehensive social protection system that creates an enabling environment for equitable access to social protection services, inclusive growth, and development. Overall, the policy commits the government to move beyond the partial and fragmented, provision of social protection. So to ensure the aim of the urban productive safety net program is eradicating poverty and ensuring food security through a sustainable way. Based on table 48 from sampled respondents 92.6% of them responded that the urban productive safety net program can sustain for the future and the remaining 7.4 % of them indicated that the program cannot sustain for the future because of the absence of the donors' donation.

4.7. Practice, Challenge and opportunity of productive safety net program in Rwanda

4.7.1 Key Informant Interview

The key informant interviews were used to gain the data from knowledgeable people with deep and insight that cannot be obtained with other methods. To make it work, key informants was selected to make interviews with email. Accordingly, the researcher conducted interviews with two government officials, in Kigali; the respondents were selected officers from Rwanda productive safety net program who participate in program implementation.

4.7.2. Practice of productive safety net program in Rwanda

According to the key informants, “Vision 2020 Umurenge” is a new initiative by the Government of Rwanda (GoR) in collaboration with World Bank, development partners and NGOs. It is led by the Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community

Development, and Social Affairs and supported by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) uses the existing decentralization system and leverages technical and financial assistance to accelerate the rate of poverty reduction in Rwanda through cooperation with World Bank and other development partners. The aim is to eradicate extreme poverty by 2020. The initiative builds on past experiences which show that “isolated” interventions by sector ministries, donors, or NGOs are not sufficient to lift people out of extreme poverty in a cost-effective and sustainable fashion. The other extreme recourse to “integrated” development has also shown its limits in many circumstances. One of the main limitations of both isolated and integrated approaches has been the failure to address two of the most important insights of economics: (i) “resources are scarce” and (ii) “people respond to incentives.” Because resources are scarce compared to people’s needs, choices must be made. When choices are made for people (e.g. centralized planning), there are risks of not satisfying these needs or distorting local incentives; this generally leads to wastes of resources.

When choices are made by people (e.g. participatory mechanisms), these risks are alleviated but the incentives may not be compatible with the stated aim of eradicating extreme poverty. In order to capture these insights, the VUP balances central guidelines for socioeconomic transformation (i.e. economic growth, job creation, and extreme poverty eradication) with local participatory mechanisms. This intends to make the best possible use of scarce resources while, at the same time, ensuring adequate local incentives for sustainable progress.

4.7.3. Opportunity of productive safety net program in Rwanda

4.7.3.1 Access to education

According to the interview conducted with key informants from Rwanda, after the social protection policy implemented and the vision of ummurunge practiced in urban and rural areas of Rwanda, education outcomes improved between 2011 and 2014. Net attendance in secondary education increased (from 17.8% to 23%) attendance in tertiary education almost doubled (from 1.7% to 3%) (NISR 2015: v). Literacy has also improved from 74.9% to 77.8%. However, net attendance in primary education dropped slightly to 87.9%. (NISR 2015: v). A regional breakdown indicates that net primary attendance grew slightly in all regions, except for Kigali City where it declined, the second and fourth Household Living Conditions Survey. According to officers from Rwanda indicates that children in the bottom consumption quintile exhibit

enrolment rates that are nearly ten percentage points lower than the richest. The data indicate that although basic primary education is free of charge, some children start late and drop out early. They also argue that ‘disparities across socio-economic groups suggest that there are still important financial barriers to allow children to complete primary and secondary attendance rose most significantly in Kigali City, but more slowly in every other region. Secondary attendance indicated a much higher increase in the highest than lowest wealth quintile during this same period. My key informant indicates that, after the beneficiary involved in program youth, literacy rates are similar between males (81.2%) and females (81.7%). They are higher in urban areas.

4.7.3.2 Access to healthcare

After the implementation of the urban productive safety net program Healthcare reforms in Rwanda have enabled notable achievements in improved access and health outcomes over the past ten years. According to informants in Rwanda, Life expectancy increased (from 55 in 2004 to 66 in 2018) Infant mortality has declined from 107 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2004 to 28 in 2017/18; less than 5 mortality has declined from 196 to 50 during the same period.

Despite improved proximity to these services after they involved in the vision of ummurunge program almost one-fifth of households having medical insurance costs waived by the government.’ Similarly, a review of the evidence of girls’ capabilities in Rwanda indicates that although 71.5% of girls (aged 15-19) are covered by health insurance, 55% still experience problems accessing healthcare.

4.7.4. Challenge of productive safety net program in Rwanda

4.7.4.1 Targeting problem

Key informant interview used to obtain from structured surveys of an official from Kigali through using mail communication,

According to the interview conducted during email conversation found out that the Targeting process seeks to ensure that selecting poor household is the basic problem of the program,

So as to minimize the coverage of those not intended to be beneficiaries (errors of inclusion) and the non-coverage of intended beneficiaries (errors of exclusion). It is therefore crucial to the efficient use of scarce resources in the social transfer program According to the interview

conducted during email conversation found out that the targeting process is delivered and the beneficiary is selected by officers and other governmental employees, this leads to discrimination and errors of inclusion.

4.7.4.2 Payment system of household

According to my key informant. In Kigali city, there are three districts gasabo, kicukiro, and nyarungenge all of these districts have no used banking system because the project implementation manual indicates that payment is installed to the household in a direct cash payment system. So to receive their monthly income the household has to go to Kigali city. These challenges lead the household for the extra expense. The system is mostly coordinated by government officers, these Causes absence of transparency and reliability in the program.

4.8 Learning lesson of Ethiopia from Rwanda

The urban productive safety net Program in Ethiopia and the Vision 2020 Umurenge Program in Rwanda deliver a relation of consumption support and livelihood support (asset packages, grant found) with the aim of ‘graduating’ urban households out of food insecurity and extreme poverty into self-reliant livelihoods. The urban productive safety net program of Ethiopia and Rwanda have introduced programs that have similarities with the ‘implementation and graduation model’ both countries UPSNP deliver a sequenced package of consumption and livelihood support to extremely poor households, including cash or food transfers, productive assets like livestock, access to microfinance (savings and credit), and livelihood training plus life coaching.

As my key informants, the Rwandan governments have found impressive success rates, with up to 95 percent of programmed participants graduating out of maximum poverty after just 24 months of support. (Ethiopia’s Food Security Program (FSP) and Rwanda’s Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) share almost identical design features. In both cases, consumption support, delivered either as unconditional cash or food transfers to individuals who are unable to figure (‘Direct Support’) or as payment for acting on community infrastructure projects to individuals who can work (‘Public Works’), performs the social protection role of stabilizing income and consumption through difficult months or years.

Based on the subsequent points the Ethiopian government should take the subsequent lesson

1. Supported policy and program development, including a spotlight on the VUP design changes, notably adding complementary child development and nutrition support services and attention on promoting livelihoods. This assists more the poor household to assure food insecurity
2. The Rwandan government introduced new Delivery systems called LODA. This method has various new, promising, and practices social protection service delivery systems that require strengthening. This technique has developed an updated Monitoring and Evaluation system (MEIS) and has newly introduced a grievance and redress system (the citizen monitoring system (CMS) and maximizes the satisfaction of households so it's one in every of the teachings for Ethiopia.
3. Several factors underpin the sustainability of the proposed project outcomes. First, the project is constructed on the success of three series of DPOs which helped establish the inspiration of Rwanda's social protection system. Specifically, the DPOs' series which started in 2009 created a firm foundation for a social protection system that's increasingly institutionally mature and central to poverty reduction approaches, with national coverage of the flagship VUP Social Protection Program.
4. The vision of umurunge program is corporate with other local NGOs and covers access to health care, basic education, and housing among beneficiary, and which is making serious efforts to scale back poverty in Kigali Rwanda.so the government of Ethiopia took a lesson to corporate with local donors.
5. Communities and individuals who believe that they're adversely tormented by a United Nations agency (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed so as to deal with project-related concerns. Complaints could also be submitted at any time after concerns are brought on to the globe Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given a chance to reply.so supported the above statement the govt. of Ethiopia should prepare a non-governmental Grievance Redress Service.
6. Nationwide sensitization and community mobilization. This subcomponent has three main objectives: first, it builds awareness and understanding of issues which affect potential for human Capital development and resilience to extreme poverty (e.g. health and hygiene; nutrition; basic

agriculture, WASH; second ensure households understand their rights and responsibilities and empower communities to carry duty bearers to account for the delivery of high-quality services and therefore the appropriate use of social protection resources; and third build public understanding and awareness of VUP objectives, modalities, and impacts. Sensitization and community mobilization could be a longstanding element of the VUP.

Chapter Five

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

The causes and consequences of the urban community for food insecurity are many and varied. From area to area, a number of the main causes of food insecurity are low level of income, parental death, unemployment and underemployment, hate of jobs and disease and everyone these Cause ends up in extreme food security.

This study tried to evaluate the challenge and opportunity of UPSNP on welfare, food consumption, asset holding, and labour supply of beneficiary households and also on private transfers to these households. The study were used qualitative and quantitative research design and analyzed the data through describing the result. The researcher used only the 2017,2018 and 2019 data sets. This study focuses only on the opportunity and challenge of UPSNP at household level, though it could have effects on the community in general.

The UPSNP brings economic change and thereby positively contribute to fulfill the country's food security objectives, financial institutions, and rescale their outreach through delivering sufficient credit to urban dwellers. As they were confirmed to own a positive impact on households' income diversification, build assets, and reduce vulnerability to food insecurity.

The urban productive safety net incorporates a positive effect on developing positive habits towards saving and developing a working culture in society, it also contributes to expense for social obligation from the monthly income that they generate. The general opportunities and challenges of the UPSNP have brought positive leads to multiple ways for the beneficiaries with some limitations which require monumental attention and sequence adjustment. The government of Ethiopia should expand the social protection policy through the involvement of other NGOs.

Finally, the UPSNP is more efficient in encountering reducing food insecurity; solve basic social and economic problems furthermore as urban productive safety net programs partially overcome the tutorial, health, and saving problem.

Recommendation

UPSNP are aimed to eradicating poverty and vulnerability to poverty. Safety nets are programs designed to produce those that are in danger of poverty, living in poverty, or who face food insecurity and different kinds of deprivation with predictable and reliable support through food, cash, or vouchers.

Since 2004, Ethiopia started implementing a productive safety net program in rural areas. It is a large-scale approach to deal with the present food insecurity and eliminating poverty and future food security needs strong social protection policy thanks to continued urbanization. The targets of the program are the poor and low-income households, who typically board extreme poverty situations. The Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) should expand the chance of off-trade and non-production activities through investments that generate employment and increase the wages to draw in urban households so as to diversify their income sources thereby reduce their vulnerability to food insecurity and asset depletion.

So supported the investigation, the researcher forwarded the subsequent recommendation.

1. On the implementation of the program Public work have some negative effect on the social, religious, and child care responsibility or other activities (*Iddir*, health, child education ...). So to beat this problem the govt. can design the general public work program supported the interest of the beneficiary.
2. The government of Ethiopia should adopt and implement a broad-based urban productive safety net program to mitigate and counteract all the sources of vulnerability including chronic food insecurity, small business failure, and household displacement in the least corners.
3. Social protection should be aligned to family policy on education, health, housing, and food security. Member States should collect reliable data that may be went to develop and monitor policies on social protection. Member States should develop a sustainable source of funding for social protection
4. The government of Ethiopia should follow the globe Bank monitoring and evaluation policy for the effectiveness of the urban productive safety net program.

5. The federal passing system isn't collaborated by network technology with Regional Government further because the cities, absence of this problem results in misuse of money and other resources so, and also the government and United Nations agency should prepare a network-based passing system.

6. IBRD procurement procedure and also the limited capacity of local suppliers is one amongst the chronic problems of the availability of working and safety material for PW. So to boost the matter the program should design an easy bidding system to reduce governmental bidding bureaucracy further as involving National Competitive Bidding and International Competitive Bidding, with direct contracting are the fundamental solutions to beat the matter.

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CODE _____

Appendix A

Addis Ababa University College of Social Sciences Center for African and Oriental Studies

This interview question is designed to collect data from public officials of food security and developmental safety net office, which will help me for my degree of master’s thesis in the title “Assessments on opportunities and Challenges of Urban Productive Safety Net Program: In the Case of Ethiopia and Rwanda ”. You are therefore chosen to be the part of the study and your individual response will contribute a great impact on the success of the study. Thank you in advance for your cooperation to fill these questionnaires.

Note: the response provided shall be used only for academic purpose

Please make (√) on one of your answer.

Please write your answer briefly and precisely.

Part 1-General Information of the Informant

- 1. Sex male female
- 2. Age 22-27 28-33 34-38 39 and above
- 3. Educational status diploma first degree masters and above
- 4. Experience below 2 years 3-7 8-12 above 13

Part 2-challenges of urban productive safety net program

5. What are the main objectives of urban productive safety net program?-----

6. How you select eligible household of urban productive safety net program and announce to households?-----

7. How much you understand program implementation manual? If it is not that much what are the reasons? -----

8. what are the criteria for targeting of the beneficiary?-----

20. Do you have a confidence that the beneficiaries improve their livelihood after graduating from this program? Why? -----

21. what are the factors that affect the extent of benefit from the program?(family size, managements motive, training, time duration in the program ...) -----

22. If you have any other comment on our discussion and suggestion about the urban productive safety net program implementation that you need to improve for the future, please write on the space provide below -----

very much!

Thank you

Appendix B

Questionnaires Addis Ababa University College of Social Science Department of African Studies

Dear respondents

This questionnaire is designed to collect data from urban productive safety net program beneficiaries, which will help me for my degree of master's thesis in the title "Assessments on opportunities and Challenges of Urban Productive Safety Net Program Implementation: In the Case of Ethiopia and Rwanda ,". You are therefore chosen to be the part of the study and your individual response will contribute a great impact on the success of the study. Thank you in advance for your cooperation to fill these questionnaires. /Note: The response provided shall be used only for academic purpose/

Instruction: for respected respondents

- Please make (√) or circuit in the given box near to one of your answer.
- Please write your answer briefly and precisely.

Part 1-General information about respondents

1. Sex Female Male
2. Age Below 20 years 21-35 36-55 above 55
3. Marital Status Married Divorced Separated
Single Widow Others
4. Educational Status:
Illiterate & under age child Reading and writing Grade: 1-4th
Grade: 5-8th Grade: 9-10th Grade: 11-12th
5. Family size
1-5 5-10 above 10

Objective 2 to assess opportunities of urban productive safety net program.

1. How do you understand about urban productive safety net? -----

2. Do you have understanding about your monthly income and saving on urban productive safety net program? a. Yes b. No
3. Do you have clear information about program implementation manual?
a. Yes b. No
4. Do you agree that UPSNP is contributing to the alleviation of food insecurity in your Ketena?
a. Yes b. No

18. Do you think that the targeting committee is transparent and fair?
a. yes **b.** no
19. If your answer to question no. 18 is no, would you please explain reasons-----

20. What is the basic reason for your inclusion in the UPSNP? Because-----

21. Does the public work interfere with your domestic and child care responsibility or other activities (Iddir, health, child education ...)?
a. Yes **b.** No
22. If you say yes, what challenges are you facing?? -----

23. Do you understand the targeting criteria and procedures? **a)** Yes **b)** No
24. If yes to question no. 23, would you please mention the targeting criteria used to be beneficiary of urban UPSNP?
25. Are there problems in targeting for UPSNP? A. Yes B. No
26. If your answer to question 25 is yes, would you please mention the problems you observed? _____

27. How do you generally evaluate the targeting procedures are appropriate to target the poorest HHs? -----

28. Do you agree that the safeguard materials distributed to beneficiaries aggregated with the number of beneficiary? A. Yes B. No
29. Do you think that the targeting committee differentiates the households without inclusion and exclusion error? A. Yes B. No
30. Is the grievance handling system good? A. Yes B. No
31. Do you think that grievance handling guideline is help to overcome appeals? A, yes b, no
32. If you say no, why? -----

33. Do you have clear awareness on livelihood improvement from different management?

- a. Yes
- b. No

34. If you say yes, how many times?

- a. Ones in a year
- b. More than twice in a year
- c. Twice in a year
- d. not at all

35. Do you have any other comment on our discussion or suggestion on how to improve urban productive safety net program for the future? -----

Appendix C

Addis Ababa University College of Social Science Center of African Studies

Dear respondents

This questionnaire is designed to collect data from key informant of public officials of those found in Rwanda as expert and actively participate on urban productive safety net program implementation, which will help me for my degree of master's thesis in the title "Assessments on opportunities and Challenges of Urban Productive Safety Net Program: In the Case of Ethiopia and Rwanda". You are therefore chosen to be the part of the study and your individual response will contribute a great impact on the success of the study. Thank you in advance for your cooperation to fill these questionnaires.

Note: the response provided shall be used only for academic purpose

Please make (√) on one of your answer.

Please write your answer briefly and precisely.

Part 1-general information

1. Sex male female
2. Age 22-27 28-33 34-38 39 and above
3. Educational status diploma first degree masters and above
4. Experience of service on program below 2 year 3-7 8-12 above 13

1. How do you target the productive safety net beneficiaries in Rwanda?
2. How do you evaluate the targeting procedures are appropriate to target the poorest House hold in Rwanda and what are the requirements to select beneficiaries for livelihood program
3. What are the opportunities that the beneficiaries are obtained in Rwanda?
4. How did the beneficiary of urban productive safety net program understand about the saving and how many percent did the beneficiary saves from monthly earning?
5. Do you think that UPSNP is helping beneficiaries become improved their life and what improvements have you seen in the households since the launch of UPSNP?
6. How do you level the contribution of UPSNP on asset building?
7. Do you think that UPSNP is facilitating health precondition?
8. Do you think that UPSNP is created the opportunities of education?
9. Do you think that all beneficiary can fill the criteria's for the transfer to livelihood program?
10. What is the main challenge you observed during implementations of urban productive safety net program?
11. What are your suggestions to solve the problem for improvement of UPSNP?