ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES CENTER FOR FOOD SECURITY STUDIES

URBAN PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION TO BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS FOOD SECURITY: A CASE OF WOREDA SEVEN, KIRKOS SUB CITY, ADDIS ABABA

BY

ABIY MEKBIB

ADDISABABA, ETHIOPIA

DECEMBER, 2020

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

URBAN PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION TO BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD(S) FOOD SECURITY: A CASE OF WOREDA SEVEN, KIRKOS SUB CITY, ADDIS ABABA

BY

ABIY MEKBIB

THESIS ADVISER

DESALEGN E YAYEH (Ph.D.)

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

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

DECEMBER, 2020

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

DECLARATION

This thesis entitled urban productive safety net program contribution to Beneficiary household(S) food security: A case of Woreda seven, Kirkos sub city, Addis Ababa' is my original work and has not been presented for a degree of master in any other University and that all the sources and materials used for the thesis have been properly acknowledged.

Declared By: Abiy Mekbib

Signature: _________________

Date: _____________________

Place: Addis Ababa University, College of Development Studies, Center for Food Security Studies

This is to certify that the above declaration made by the candidate is correct to the best of my knowledge as an advisor.

Dr. Desalegn Yayeh _____________________ ___________________

(Advisor) Signature Date

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

This is to certify that that the thesis prepared by Abiy Mekbib entitled; Productive safety net program contribution to beneficiary households food security: A case of woreda seven, Kirkos Sub City, Addis Ababa, and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Development complies with the regulation of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

.

Signed by the examining committee:

External Examiner: ______________________Signature __________ Date _______________

Internal Examiner: ______________________Signature ___________ Date _______________

Advisor: ______________________________Signature ___________ Date_______________

Name of Chairman ____________________ Signature ___________ Date__________

Acknowledgements

First and for most my appreciation and thanks to my research advisor, Dr. Desalegn Yayeh for his constructive comments and technical support from the starting to the end for the accomplishment of my thesis. Next, I am deeply grateful to my whole family that has been providing me remarkable support in everything.

I would like to thanks to M/r Andualem Logaw kirkose sub city food security and safety net office team coordinator and M/s Asechalech Tefera werda 01 food security and safety net office manager. And also especial thanks to Alemetshay werda 07 food security and safety net office higher officer for her willingness and offered me any valuable information.

Besides, may my heartily thanks go to my friends, especially, Gashaw and Adis Asefa for their motivations and supports to make me succeed in my paper work. I am also grateful to those who had helped me and who had willingly participated in my research work.

Finally, I heartily give my special gratitude to my loving family; my spouse: who had been beside me with their encouragements and support till the accomplishment of my study.

Abiy Mekbib

September.20202

Table of Content

List of Acronyms

CGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affaires
CPS	Crime Prevention Strategy
EUR	Ethiopia Urbanization Review
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organizations
FS	Food Security
GFDRE	Government of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GHI	Global Hunger Index
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTA	Governance and Traditional Affaires
HABP	Household Asset Building Program
IDAPAD	International Development Association Project Appraisal Document
IDP	Individual Development Plan
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISCPS	Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy
MAHFDP	Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning
MGCSD	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
MLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MUDH	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
NDP	National Development of Plan
NDP	Negative Difference Potential
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NSHSAP	National Sanitation and Hygiene Strategies Action Plan
NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PIM	Program Implementation Manual
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
RPSNP	Rural Productive Safety Net Program
SP	Social Protection
UDH	Urban Development and Housing

UFS	Urban Food Security
UFSS	Urban Food Security Strategy
UJCFSP	Urban Job Creation and Food Security Program
UJFSA	Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UPSNP	Urban Productive Safety Net Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program

List of Tables

List of Figure

Appendix

Abstract

Urban Productive Safety Nat Program has got the Ethiopia government attention. Urban Productive Safety Nat Program programs offer protection to poor urban community by providing income through transfer programs and employment opportunities. The main objective the study was to understand the urban productive safety net program contribution to beneficiary households' food security in woreda seven. Descriptive research design was applied. Data was collected from 156 sample households, key informants using questionnaire survey, key informant interview and observation. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistic e.g. mean, percentage, standard deviations as well as logistic regression. The food security status of sample households was determined using household food insecurity accesses scale. The result of the study tells that in the woreda there are a total of 269 male and 388 female Urban Productive Safety Nat Program beneficiary households. Out of the sample respondents 32.6% and 67.4% were food secure and food insecure respectively. The sample respondents saving practice ranges were from 50 to 200 birr per month and the highest capital found was 1500 per household members whereas the lowest monthly cash transferred was 375. The Urban Productive Safety Nat Program participation in the community was improved by 60.9% after joining in the Urban Productive Safety Net Program, (including, Iddir and Iqqub). Three out of nine explanatory variables such as (sex of household heads, size of household heads and community participation) has positively significant impact on the successfulness of UPSNP of the beneficiaries in the study. To conclude that the study recommends the adjustment of financial support for the Urban Productive Safety Nat Program beneficiaries rather than local development as well as improving the working conditions of the public worker.

Keywords: UPSNP, food security, community participation, saving practice

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Safety net is one component of social protection with a purpose to address poverty and vulnerability to poverty. The programs designed to provide people who are vulnerable to poverty, living in poverty or who are facing food insecurity and other forms of deprivation with predictable and reliable support through food, cash (WFP, 2017).

Social safety nets have a long history as a protective mechanism for the poor. However the history of SSNs at the World Bank began in the 1980s following global and Bank events that influenced the SSN agenda. Following global and Bank events SSN started in Latin America (1980s) and Eastern Europe (1990s) in the same year. The first cash transfer program to the poor started in 1994 during the Mexican crisis (Tequila Crisis), and the first conditional cash transfer program in 1995 in Brazil, which has now been expanded in many countries. There has been an increase in interest and growing in number of countries introducing safety net programs. Social safety nets are currently available to individuals and families in 131 developing and emerging countries (Banerji & Gentilini, 2013).

The concept of productive safety net program in Africa first was started in social protection, which is wide in many African countries, encompassing a range of social protection interventions and social safety nets UNDP Report (2014). Among African nations, South Africa was one of first SSN implementer nation since in 1994. Similarly, many African countries including Ethiopia had applied SSN. Ethiopia suffered in every five and ten years in major drought and people in need of food aid. In 2002 Ethiopian crisis shifted the country emergency response from a system dominated by humanitarian aid to a donor-coordinated, certainly financed, and productive and development oriented safety net to address the urgent needs of chronically food insecure households. Currently, the Ethiopia Productive Social Safety Net Program is one of the largest in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The Government of Ethiopia’s Food Security Program launched systematic approach of food security program having the major components; among them are household asset Building program (HABP) was one of PSNP components and to provide advice on livelihood options provides a range of financial services to fund livelihood options links livelihoods to the market Matt H. (2014). The HABP, which aims to diversify incomes, has facilitated access to agricultural extension services and credit, as well as providing assistance to develop household business plans (USAID, 2012). The HABP (as the OFSP) suffered from some targeting, resourcing, and implementation difficulties. It was revised in 2008 to focus specifically on PSNP beneficiaries and incorporate more demand-led activities in agriculture and other non-farm activities (World Bank, 2012.These programs were designed to address: Smoothening of food consumption in chronic food insecure rural households, preventing household asset depletion, rehabilitating natural resources and creating access to community services. The Household Asset Building Program (HABP) (formerly the Other Food Security Program (OFSP)) was designed as a complementary initiative to the PSNP, rather than a component of the program. Ethiopia‘s Rural Productive Safety Net Program was established to provide transfers to the food insecure population in chronically food insecure woredas in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level and creates assets at the community level (GFDRE, 2004). According to Zoellick (2014) sited by Wondim (2018) PSNP has positive impact through preventing households from selling productive assets; facilitating new investment, income increase, reductions in stunting and an increase in household food provisions, infrastructure as well as food security for households. Hence, it has improved food security, use of educational and health services and agricultural productivity. PSNP has positive effect on consumption, livestock holdings and productive assets of the household as indicated by Gebresilassie (2014). The participation of household in PSNP has positive and statistically significant effect on food consumption and on their livelihood (Mohamed, 2017).

Urban population, poverty level and severity of food insecurity increase in the major and small towns in Ethiopia (World Bank, 2015). For instance, the proportion of poor living in cities increased from 11 percent to 14 percent between 2000 and 2011. The urban population has reached 11.9 million in 2007 and estimated to reach 16.7 million and tripled in 2034 with 3.8 percent growth rate. This is expected to remarkable increase the urban population (World Bank, 2015). Cognizant the severity of the urban food insecurity the government of Ethiopia adapt the rural PSNP to urban center as UPSNP in 2016. The program was started in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa (WB, 2015).

The main objective of this study was to understand the impact of urban productive safety net program (PSNP) contribution to beneficiary household food security status had brought on beneficiary households’ food security: a case of woredas seven, kirkos sub city Addis Ababa.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Ethiopian context, social protection has to play a significant role in addressing the challenge of food security. However there are several challenges to apply it in all African nations including Ethiopia. Ethiopia is least urbanized country in the world and its urbanization illustrates unbalanced distribution of urban population. Industrial activities and infrastructural facilities are concentrated in the capital city, Addis Ababa, which is the main administrative, economic, and financial center (Kassahun & Alok, 2012). This situation attracts migrants to Addis Ababa and creates a single primate city, making up 30% of the country's urban population. According to Kassahun & Alok, (2012) stated that urban poverty is very high and it has been manifested through existence of a large proportion of population in slums and squatter settlements. The urban poor live in these unwarranted settlements, which are located in most parts of Addis Ababa, underpinned by huge threat from poverty and food insecurity. The low level of urbanization in Ethiopia is the lowest in African standard, urban poverty, is very high and it has been manifested through existence of a large proportion of population in slums and squatter settlements (Kassahun & Tiwari, 2012). The urban poor live in these precarious settlements, which are located in most parts of Addis Ababa, underpinned by immense threat from poverty and environmental degradation (Kassahun & Tiwari, 2012). The "spatial" features of poverty in Addis Ababa are characterized by rundown housing conditions and over crowdedness that provide an encouraging ground for easy diffusion of communicable diseases.

However, unlike the literature in 'urban segregation', slum areas in Addis Ababa accommodate different socioeconomic circumstances of inhabitants and complex nature of livelihoods (Kassahun & Tiwari, 2012). According to USAID, (2011) Ethiopia is considered a least developed country ranked 171 out of 182 countries in the world. In this case the Government of Ethiopia has taken political commitments and initiates of PSNP strategy (WB, 2004). Which was launched in 2005 in rural area, after 15 years implementation of RPSNP; the Government of Ethiopia had started UPSNP in 2016 in big cities of the country (GoE, 2015). Urban poverty rates in Ethiopia are quite high, particularly in the large cities (Addis Ababa). According to World Food Program's report, (2019) food insecurity in Ethiopia approximately 20.5 percent of households is estimated to be food insecure in 2016. At individual level, the proportion of food insecure persons stood at 25.5 percent (WFP, 2019). The number of food insecure could have been much higher had food assistance not been provided to around 18 million people through emergency food assistance and productive safety net program (WFP, 2019). Poverty rates in Addis Ababa were as high as 28.1 percent and 28.3 percent, respectively. The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (2015) Stated that the aims of Urban Food Security and Job Creation Strategy is to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line over a period of 10 years. The proposed Urban Productive Safety Project is the first instrument of the government to implement this strategy (UFSJCS, 2015). There are so many poorest communities living in big cities, especially in Addis Ababa, Degefa (2008) the urban poor food security situation of Berta Gibi and Gemachu sefer. Ethiopia's urban centers are characterized by a poorly developed economic base, a high level of unemployment and a worrying incidence of poverty and slum habitation (Kassahun & Tiwari, 2012). Urban unemployment is estimated to be 16.7% to 28.6% in Addis Ababa (Kassahun & Tiwari, 2012) and the overall urban unemployment rates as registered in the Urban Biannual Employment and Unemployment Surveys of October 2003 and April 2004 were 26.2% and 22.9%, respectively (Kassahun & Tiwari, 2012). Urban dwellers have big challenges specially, on disability, women and elders citizens (Kassahun & Tiwari, 2012). High rates of unemployment are present in large cities, reflecting a number of imperfections in urban labor markets (Urban Labor Market Study, World Bank 2015). The overall unemployment rate in urban areas is 17.1 percent, but this is higher in Addis Ababa (23.6 percent) and among the youth (27.9 per cent and 18.3 percent for age groups 20–24 years) (World Bank, 2015).

The study was tried to understand the impact of urban productive safety net program contribution to beneficiaries' household food security situation by narrated its impact on food security, asset protection (develop saving practices) and assessed UPSNP beneficiaries in community participations, Since the UPSNP is a recently implemented program, and there is limitation in studies under taken on it. Therefore the study had assessed the gaps on area of study: Urban Productive Safety Net Program as well as in relation to beneficiary's households' food security in Addis Ababa, specifically kirkose sub city at wereda seven. As a result Analyzing this area of study is a rational move since food insecurity in urban center is becoming a wide spread phenomenon. In related to this the study was tried to assess what of food security status of PSNP beneficiary households? Way explore the saving practices of UPSNP beneficiary households? What identify determinants of successfulness UPSNP beneficiary households? Why describe PSNP beneficiaries' participants in the community? The thesis was studied in.

1.3. Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General of the Study

The principal aim of the study is to understand urban productive safety net program contribution to beneficiary household food security: a case of kirkos sub city at woreda seven.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives of Research

- To describe Urban Product Safety Net Program beneficiaries participants in the community
- To determine the food security status of Urban Product Safety Net Program beneficiary households
- To explore the saving practices of Urban Product Safety Net Program beneficiary households
- To identify the successfulness Urban Product Safety Net Program beneficiary households

1.4 Scope of the Study

Having objective of studying the contribution of urban productive safety net program to beneficiary household food security, the spatial scope of the study is surrounded to the boundary of the Addis Ababa city, *woreda7* of kirkos sub city. Besides, the study covers the time period between 2016 and 2020. Thus, the cross-sectional data variables that can affect the contribution of urban productive safety net program to beneficiary household food security improvement within three years are studied. The unit of observation of the study is the first round beneficiary households residing in *woreda 7* of kirkos sub city. The thematic scope of the study is UPSNP beneficiaries' participants in the community, food security status of Urban Product Safety Net Program beneficiary, saving practices of Urban Product Safety Net Program beneficiary households and determinants of successfulness Urban Product Safety Net Program beneficiary households.

The UPSNP tries to address the area of the study was focused on Addis Ababa in kirkos sub city PSNP beneficiaries households at wereda seven. Its major targets were being urban productive safety net beneficiaries in the district.

1.5 Limitation

When the researcher had studied the study was having verities of limitations, such as low experience of the researcher, gap of information, the study has held alone on one wereda compare to that the remains 34 weredas at Addis Ababa level. The study could have grate gap of data acquisition in amount. It has also limitation to get willingness of respondents in the fear of covid-19 virus, the issues of internet closing were other obstacles of the study in the case of current Ethiopian politics and occurred different uninspected occurrences in the city. It was being big difficult to get beneficiaries at all in case of covid-19. The study only focused on the assessment of productive safety net program contribution to beneficiary household food security in the study area. As result the study would have not explained all beneficiaries' ideas.

1.6. Significance of the Study

The finding of this study was having several significances for UPSNP beneficiaries, policy maker's (bodies) and different NGO. For example it helped to policy re-modified for governments if it is did unethical practices during and after implementation of the program. It was also helped to the reader to understand the contribution of PSNP to beneficiaries. In addition to this it was ensured sustainable food security in the city as well as Ethiopia. Beyond this it was helped to share experience urban productive safety net program strengthens and weakness during implementation and its benefits. It was initiation idea for those who wanted to carry out further studies on the assessment of productive safety net program contribution to beneficiary household food security: a case of woredas seven, kirkose sub city Addis Ababa.

1.7. Ethical Consideration

During data gathering, ethical issues was being seriously in used interested in account to guarantee the prevention, reliability, respect and additional human fundamentals of the informants. The respondents were not know by their names and obligatory during households survey.

1.8 Organization of the Thesis

The thesis is structured by five parts. Part one is the Introduction section contains the study's background, statement of the problem, objectives, significance, scope, limitations and ethical consideration of the study. The next section is the Literature Review where related concepts and literatures related with the study are reviewed. Theoretical, empirical and analytical frameworks of the study are also incorporated in this section. The third part of the thesis describes the Research Methodology of the study. It includes description of the study area, research design, sampling technique, sample size, source and type of data, data collection and data analysis methods. The fourth chapter presents the Results and the Discussion; and the last chapter included Conclusions and Recommendations drawn from the findings of the study.

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Concepts of Food Security and Productive Safety Program

Food security has been defined in different ways by international organizations and researchers in an attempt of having a framework and operational principles in solving the problems of food. In the 1970s it was considered to mean that availability of adequate food supply at national or global level (FAO, 2008).

The most commonly accepted definition of food security at this time, which was promulgated by the world food summit in 1996, is food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. This concept is applicable to the family level, individuals within households as the focus of concern of food security (FAO, 2010).

At present, a combination of food security definitions introduces the four food security dimensions (pillars), those are defined as: Food availability addresses the "supply side" of food security. It is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade. Likewise, the word "access" refers to food can be accessed (entitled) through production, trade, barter, collection of wild foods, community support networks and a gift (remittances). Similarly, "utilization" is commonly understood as the way the body makes the most of various nutrients in the food. Moreover, the phrase "at all times" refers to the stability dimension of other three pillars of food security

2.1. 1 Food Security Program

Government have intervened FSP collaborating with donors to graduate chronically food insecure households to food security. It has three main components: Resettlement, Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) and Other Food Security Program (OFSP). In theory, resettled households would achieve food secure status solely as a result of that component's package of interventions. Whereas, Safety Net Program beneficiaries usually would require complementary food security activities in order for sustainable impact to be achieved (Monitoring & Evaluation Task Force, 2004).

Other Food Security Program was aimed at supporting the needs of chronically food insecure households while at the same time developing long-term solutions to tackle the root causes of food insecurity. The process ended by proposing a Food Security Program (FSP) which encompassed a shift from an emergency relief system to sustainable food security, in related to this the beneficiaries of PSNP would have insure d their food security status by joining PSNP. This program was formally launched in January 2005 with the name Productive Safety Net Program (Gilligan et al., 2009).

OFSP is one of FSP components (FSCB Monitoring & Evaluation Task Force, 2004). It was designed to encourage households to increase incomes generated from agricultural and non-agricultural activities to build up assets. The components of OFSP are: Water and soil conservation measures, agricultural and livestock extension, household packages of credit and agricultural inputs. It has been complimented by PSNP to enable chronic food insecure households achieve food security (Brown et al., 2007). The most visible component of OFSP is household package which is provided to chronically food insecure households (PSNP beneficiaries) in credit needed to build their assets (Slater et al., 2006). Keeping this in mind, recent efforts have focused on the promotion of rural livelihoods by building local infrastructure assets through different food security programs (MoARD, 2010).

In order to achieve this goal, FSP relies on four components. These are: The third phase of PSNP, Household Asset Building Program (HABP), Complementary Community Investment and Resettlement Program (MoARD, 2010). The HABP encompasses a federal grant to regions together with an existing small loan program and financial support.

2. 1.2 Measuring of Household Food Security Status

Food security status of households can be categorized into food secure, mildly food insecurity, moderate food insecure and most (sever) food insecure by measuring intensity of food insecurity. Food security status of households can be measured by various indices. Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP) index is one of indices used to measure household food security status. Based on MAHFP, households are categorized into food secure (12 MAHFP), moderate food insecure (4-11 MAHFP) and most food insecure (0-3 MAHFP) (Bilinsky & Swindale, 2007; Konda et al., 2008; & Sidibe et al., 2008) as sited by Zeleke Afato (2013).

Accordingly, households are also categorized into food secure which provide adequate household food for 12 months in last year and food insecure which also provide adequate household food for less than 12 months in last year (Devereux et al., 2006; Gilligan et al., 2009; & Sabates-Wheeler and Devereux, 2010; JaRco Consulting, 2011). Therefore, this study uses

Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFDP) index to measure household food security status.

2.2. Development of Safety Net Program in Africa

The concept of productive safety net program in Africa first was started in social protection, which is wide in many African countries, encompassing a range of social protection interventions and social safety nets UNDP Report (2014). Social Protection interventions usually include measures to provide adequate housing and nutrition, ensure access to education and health and promote social inclusion and political stability (MUDH, 2016). Most of the activities of the governments in Africa and their development partners on social protection at the country level focus on the formulation, adoption and implementation of social protection frameworks especially for women, youths and vulnerable groups UNDP Report (2014). Some national governments in Africa and the international community working on the continent are placing a growing emphasis on social protection as a means of alleviating poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) UNDP Report (2014). It is becoming more evident that social protection does not only tackle income poverty, it also provides effective support for broader developmental objectives. For instance, social protection is used to improve access to education and health, areas that are critically important for socio-economic development. But most African counties the implementation and successfulness of social protection still big challenges including Ethiopia UNDP report (2014).

2.2.1 Social Protection in Madagascar

The Government of Madagascar (2016) stated that the program focused on investing in enhancing nutrition and productive activities at the community as well as household levels. The PSNP intends to improve extreme poor households' productive assets through a suite of accompanying measures to shape and reinforce the impact of the program, including through savings and business/livelihood development, and behavioral nudges to improve the linkages between the various salient aspects of the program and beneficiary households' productivity (Government of Madagascar, 2016).

2.2.2 Social Protection in Kenya

The Social Protection Policy explains that the Government of Kenya acknowledges that social protection will attain different outcomes depending on the extent to which beneficiaries are able to build on the support they receive (MGCSD,2011). According to Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development (2011) four approaches will be pursued in the delivery of social protection, namely provision, prevention, promotion and transformation. Under the provision approach, focus will be placed on social assistance including cash transfers, food aid, affordable health charges and child protection services. Prevention efforts will concentrate on improving social security and health insurance schemes through pension, unemployment, healthcare, sickness and maternity benefits. Livelihood and productivity enhancement will be the focus of promotion activities such as conditional cash transfers, public works program, food for work, and school feeding program. Transformation will be pursued through policy formulation and the enactment of laws and regulations.

2.2.3 Social Protection in Ethiopia

Social security in Ethiopia is to ensure that social and economic well-being, safety and social justice are enjoyed by all Ethiopians (UNDP, 2016). UNDP (2016) stated that social security includes a range of formal and informal steps aimed at mitigating social and economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivation for all people, and at promoting equitable development. Ethiopia has been introducing policies, initiatives and projects through a number of social security measures, according to UNDP Repot (2016). These services include social security plans for public and private employees; social health insurance for formal sector employees and pensioners; community-based health insurance plans; disaster risk management and food security services that involve the Efficient Safety Net Program (PSNP) in which social assistance is an important component for the different support groups. Both the government and non-government organizations provide these services (UNDP Report, 2016).

2.2.4 Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) in Ethiopia

The Efficient Safety Net is a program launched in response to the issue of food insecurity by numerous development partners, such as the World Bank (WB) and other organizations. The Government of Ethiopia initiated its UNDP (2014) National Food Security Program (NFSP) in 2004. The Ethiopian government launched the rural program in 2005 with the intention of helping chronically food-insecure households to cope with stresses and shocks, accumulate and build an asset and make them foo-foo. The Program also provides credit and technical support to households based on tailored business plans Diriba et al., (2017).

PSNP claims to be a program that bridges the response gap between emergency relief and long-term development aid, and helps build resilience World Bank (2015).

The Ethiopian Active Safety Net Program (PSNP) is Africa's largest program for social security networks. It has successfully demonstrated a number of competitive advantages over conventional humanitarian responses to food insecurity during the 2011 Horn of Africa food crisis, funded by the Ethiopian Government and through assistance. The PSNP is more open to early signs of a crisis. It is also more effective in alleviating the humanitarian crisis and, in the medium term, lifting households out of chronic food insecurity."

The PSNP has three inter-connected objectives. First, to protect beneficiaries against hunger by providing cash and/or food during periods of food shortage, second, to prevent further impoverishment by protecting the sale of household assets and third, to promote sustainable livelihoods by building local infrastructure assets. While the first two objectives may be classified as short-term, the third objective is related to the long-term solution of addressing the problems of food insecurity (Devereux et al., 2006).

The PSNP of Ethiopia offers cash and food transfers to chronically food-insecure households and the needy through two mechanisms: public works for poor people with labor potential and unconditional grants to poor people unable to work through the FAO (20202). The program also promotes access to credit and provides households with technical support, based on customized business plans, as well as training in livelihood activities (cultivation and livestock, off-farming and employment) to enable them to develop and expand.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture (2020), the 2019 graduation review recommended that the PSNP's livelihood aspect be expanded and scaled up-specifically, revenue diversification, saving and financial literacy training, and access to credit. "Alema Woldemariam, speaking at the learning workshop held from 05 to 07 February 2020 in Bishoftu, noted that" despite having ambitious goals, the PSNP has reported remarkable achievements in saving lives, reducing hunger, and reducing poverty.

2.2.5 Urban Productive Safety Net Program in Ethiopian

To support in income and raise employability of beneficiaries, UPSNP has three-phase integrated model or pathway. According to the MoUDH (2016), beneficiaries receive conditional transfers followed by life skills training and guidance on the employment pathways (self-employment and wage employment) during the first phase; they will continue to receive conditional transfers, training and job-matching services to increase employability in the second phase; whereas, they will have the option to continue to receive a small amount of conditional transfers to supplement income derived from employment secured as a result of program support or through other means in the third phase. Therefore, after three years the public work beneficiaries will graduate from the program; however, they may choose to graduate earlier. The three components of UPSNP are:-

A) Safety Net Support

The component of PSNP provides for poor conditional and unconditional safety net transfers.

The unconditional (direct) transfers are two types named as permanent and temporary unconditional transfers. Permanent unconditional transfer is for those who are unable to take part in work because of different reasons. Those eligible for permanent unconditional transfers who would like to receive these transfers register and provide verification of age (above 65 years only) or of their disability or chronic illness that prevents them from being able to perform a co-responsibility for the transfer (MoUDH, 2016), sited by Misgana,(2018). It targets the chronically ill, the elderly and people with disabilities, and urban destitute.

Temporary unconditional transfer is for those who are unable to work due to pregnancy, lactation (having a child less than one-year-old) and injury or illness. According to PIM (2016), the households will provide verification of pregnancy or other temporary factors that prevent them from participation in public work.

Conditional transfer is given to those who are able bodied to perform work. These clients get cash transfer by participating in public works. The majority of the program‘s beneficiaries are those receiving cash after engaging in public work activities.

B) Livelihood Support Safety Net Support

Livelihood is one and the most important for PSNP beneficiaries. According to MoUDH (2016), those beneficiaries, who have interest to enhance their work, will get livelihood support that enables them to graduate 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 a few numbers of beneficiaries who have a business skill directly involve in livelihood activities (MoUDH, 2016).

C) Institutional Strengthening and Program Management

The component will help the growth and strengthening of project systems for targeting, monitoring and evaluation and management information system, payments, and citizen’s engagement including social accountability and grievances redress mechanism. It will also finance capacity building (human resource, training, administrative, physical capacity) and strengthening program management (MoUDH, 2016).

2.3. Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) Beneficiaries in communities' participation

The Productive safety net program (PSNP) aims to reduce the number of people who rely on annual humanitarian appeals, by providing predictable and timely cash and food (PSNP-PIM, 2015). It aims to shift away from a focus on short-term food needs met through emergency relief to addressing the underlying causes of household food-insecurity. All Ethiopians have similar and uniform psychological structure. Safety Net Program is one of the effective social protection services contribute to social Productive cohesive (For instance Edir, Equb and others) and the achievement of broader national socio-economic development, right and security making growth more efficient and equitable. It addresses the imbalance by sex in access to basic social services and facilitates investment in human capital for poor households and communities (Arup Banerji & Ugo Gentilini, 2013).

Community participation is one and the most assets of poor communities. Assets are resources which households draw to generate income, meet their basic needs, manage risk, and cope with stresses and shocks. According to the sustainable livelihood framework, (Scoones, 1998), there are five types of assets among them are social asset. Social asset is generated by the household's connections in a social network, and the trust, reciprocity, and resource-sharing qualities of those connections (USAID, 1992). It refers to the social networks that people can get in order to achieve livelihood. The social resources include networks, social claims, social relations, affiliations and associations. These are networks of mutual support which people can mobilize to access, for example, loans, childcare, food, accommodation and information about employment and opportunities (Moser, 1998; Dersham and Gzirishvili, 1998). Social protection is not presented as a right of citizens, nor as an obligation of the state to its citizens. Even when the constitutional rights are referred to, it is prefaced with the condition of 'progressive realization of social and economic rights'; which rights would be progressively realized, for whom and why is left unstated (Melisew, 2019).

The social protection in Ethiopia is to see all Ethiopians enjoy social and economic wellbeing, security and social justice (UNDP, 2016). UNDP (2016), Reported that Social protection involves of a set of formal and informal interventions that aim to reduce social and economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations for all people and to facilitate equitable growth. According to UNDP repot (2016), Ethiopia has been implementing strategies, programs and projects through a variety of social protection interventions. These programs comprise public and private employees' social security schemes; social health insurance for formal sector workers community based health insurance schemes; disaster risk management and food security programs that include Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) in which social assistance is an important component for the different support groups. Both the government and non-government organizations provide these services (UNDP Report, 2016). In related to this the government of Ethiopia had implemented UPSNP by Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDHo), (2015).

2. 3.1 Livelihood and Capitals

Livelihood is termed as job, work, or source of income. Chambers and Conway (1992) had defined livelihood as: which comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood consists of "the capabilities, assets … and activities required for a means of living" (Carney, 1998). Adopting Chambers and Conway's definition, DFID (2001) defined livelihood to be sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.

Livelihood capitals determine the livelihood opportunity and livelihood security of households. Assets are resources which households draw to generate income, meet their basic needs, manage risk, and cope with stresses and shocks. According to the sustainable livelihood framework, after (Scoones, 1998), there are five types of assets namely: human, physical, social, financial, and natural.

Human assets are the amount and quality of knowledge and labor available in a household. Human asset refers to the livelihood knowledge and capabilities possessed by individuals, in addition to the intangible character traits (ambition, drive, persistence, etc.) and health status that determine how effectively individuals apply their knowledge and capabilities to livelihood activities (USAID, 1992). This asset is essential in order to use the other kinds of assets that exist.

Financial assets are financial resources, savings, credit, insurance, remittances, pensions, cash transfers from social welfare programs, and assets held as a store of value (livestock or jewelry)

(USAID, 1992). Income from the sale of labor is often one of the most important assets for the urban poor and one which they tend to prioritize (Farrington, 2002).

Physical asset- As stated in USAID (1992), physical asset refers to goods and infrastructures such as housing, tools (land, machinery, tools, and draft animals), household equipment (jewelry, furniture, electronics, appliances, or animals) and public infrastructures (roads, production equipment and technologies, communication facilities, ports, etc.). People may own, rent or have access to physical assets. Housing is normally one of the most important assets for poor urban households as it is used both for shelter and reproductive purposes and for productive or income generating purposes (renting out rooms or using the space as a workshop area) (Moser, 1998) as cited in (Ephrem, 2015).

Social asset is generated by the household‘s connections in a social network, and the trust, reciprocity, and resource-sharing qualities of those connections (USAID, 1992). It refers to the social networks that people can get in order to achieve livelihood. The social resources include networks, social claims, social relations, affiliations and associations. These are networks of mutual support which people can mobilize to access, for example, loans, childcare, food, accommodation and information about employment and opportunities (Moser, 1998; Dersham and Gzirishvili, 1998).

Natural assets are the physical environment and the natural resources such as land, water, wildlife, biodiversity, and forests that households control to enhance their livelihood (USAID, 1992). According to Farrington (2002), natural resources are generally less used in the livelihood strategies of the urban poor, as they tend to be less available, especially in large urban centers. However, especially in peril-urban areas where traditionally rural communities are being progressively absorbed into the urban fabric and are dependent both on agricultural and nonagricultural activities. In addition, some natural resources are routinely used by poor urban residents, e.g. rivers that may be used for washing and even drinking. Livelihood security is defined as adequate and sustainable access to income and resources to meet basic needs (including adequate access to food, potable water, health facilities, educational opportunities, housing, and time for community participation and social integration) (Frankenberger,1996). It is a precondition for the existence of food security. Households having stable resources and incomes that allow them to acquire their basic necessities have a secured livelihood

2.4. Determinant of Food Security Status on UPSNP Beneficiary Households

In contemporary times, the global attention has been on food security and poverty alleviation. This is being made in alleviated to the increasing poverty and food insecurity in the world. The occurrence of food insecurity and poverty is shocking mainly in third world countries and in terms of food insecurity; 850 million people worldwide are still chronically underfed. In Africa, an estimated 200 million (27.4 percent) persons are starved or does not get sufficient food i.e., one out of every 8 persons is victims of food security (Babatundeet et, al 2007). The more victims were developing countries the most problem is worst in Sub Saharan countries including Ethiopia. Food security is a challenge in urban areas because of a confluence of causes including irregular income, limited attention to urban agriculture, lack of employment opportunities, sustainable energy supply, housing, and education as well as health facilities among others (FDRE, 2016; World Bank, 2015). More importantly, because of the government inability to develop and promote safety net programs or social security related interventions that help households living in illegal and chronic poverty, perpetuates the challenge of food security in urban area. For instance, as reflected by WFP, above 100 million people worldwide have been vulnerable to unacceptable food shortages since 2008 as a result of food shortages because of increase in food prices by 75% are urban consumers (WFP, 2012; FDRE, 2016).

The design of UPSNP also complements the governments related urban development strategies to implement Urban Greenery, Solid Waste Management and Watershed Management activities. These strategies work so well together as the productive components of the project such as the Public Works‖ and Livelihood Review‖ (FDRE, 2016). The urban development strategies have great contribution for local developments beyond public worker beneficiaries.

Payments are provided in the form of food and cash. The aim of these payments is dual: remove the food gap, the number of months the household cannot fulfill its food needs; and prevent distress asset sales that is to stabilize household asset holdings (GFDRE, 2009). Most beneficiaries receive these payments for undertaking public works. While these public works focus heavily on environmental remediation(soil and water conservation, gully reclamation, etc.), work has also been done on constructing and maintaining feeder roads and this road work was seen as beneficial in terms of making it easier for children to access schools.

2.5. Productive Safety Net Program and Saving Practices on (PSNP) Beneficiaries

To assure the positive role of PSNP, culture of savings and accumulation of assets, engagement of beneficiary households in diversified asset building livelihood strategies, targeting and minimizing wrong inclusion and exclusion, and the management as well as monitoring practices of locally constructed community development infrastructures should be enhanced Diriba, et al., (2017) .But the practice of PSNP was challenged by a lack of monitoring and evaluation of structures, low payment and limited awareness of beneficiaries. Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) had contribution on food security of the rural households Diriba, et al., (2017). It would contribute to the adding insights of the issue and draw some pertinent policy ideas through which the contribution of the program can be maximized

Livelihood trainings will give them opportunity to involve in self-employment or employment into better jobs. As per MoUDH (2016), the financial supports that will be granted after graduation allow them to engage in better work opportunities so that they will generate their own income.

Administrative mechanisms include the provision of a specified number of clients that can be included within a specific administrative area (woreda, kebele); guidance found in the PSNP's Program Implementation Manual (PIM) on targeting criteria to be used at the community level; and oversight to ensure transparency and accuracy. The PIM specifies that households that are targeted should: be community members; have faced continuous food shortages in the last three years; be acutely food-insecure due to a shock resulting in the severe loss of assets; lack adequate family support and other means of social protection and support. Moreover, consideration is given to level of household assets

2.6. Factors of PSNP Successfulness on Beneficiaries Households

Social safety nets have positive and significant impacts on education, health, and food security, but also promote households' ability to generate income that can lead to positive effects in local economies. According to Diriba, et al., (2017), Productive Safety Net Program was helping beneficiaries for consumption smoothing, asset accumulation, and development of the local community. The effectiveness of PSNP was significantly determined by age and education level of the household head and occurrence of shocks on the last five consecutive years Diriba, et al., (2017).

According to Araya, e t al., (2019,) Social protection as a means to reduce and mitigate the risk of drought and disasters and to ensure long-term development has gained prominence over recent decades. In establishing social security systems, countries around the world have different modalities and differing degrees of coverage, with their own stories of success and failure in implementation.

Social protection can be viewed as part of a comprehensive and integrated set of measures intended to help people get out of poverty and become part of, as well as beneficiaries of, the development process, to ensure equity for all sections of the population (Giovanetti, 2010, ILO, 2014).

Urban Productive Safety Net Program was helping the local development in two ways. First, the program allocated a certain proportion of its budget for the construction of local infrastructures. Such likes greenery of road sides, construction of deranges, cleaning environments. Second, households that have able-bodied adult labor engage in public works and receive cash transfers for 3years based on their households. Public works focus on integrated community based watershed development activities such as soil and water conservation measures, open drainages and plated different seeds.

The main contribution of urban productive safety net program was to ensure that poor households in chronically food insecure wereda were protected from selling their key assets during times of drought and to build community assets by involving food insecure households in public works. The program was also meant to encourage households to engage in production and investment activities, enhance their purchasing power and promote market development Alula, (2009).

According to Alula Pankhurst, (2009), selected households with labor are involved in public works for which they receive payments in cash or kind, on the other households without labor or other support from relatives or who cannot participate in other community activities (notably disabled persons and orphans) are eligible for direct support without labor contributions. In addition to this UPSNP has the intention of improving the livelihoods the beneficiaries which is stated in its manual. UPSNP supports the development of assets of the beneficiaries in a number of ways. In short, it contributes to the financial assets by providing cash payments for days worked and grants as required, to human assets by promoting functional literacy classes among adults and helping parents send their children to school instead of work, to social assets by building clients ‘confidence to engage in community affairs and strengthen their social the network, to natural/physical assets by undertaking watershed managements for the development of natural resources (MoUDH PIM, 2016) sited by Misgana (2018).

The effect of the productive safety net program (PSNP) on food security of the beneficiary households has been explored. Through the provision of cash, food or both, PSNP was helping households to fulfill the consumption needs of the households. The program increased the number of dining times and the amount of meal and food at each dining time. The program has also increased the food expenditure and level of consumption. By keeping the minimum level and smoothing consumption, PSNP has improved the food security status of the beneficiary households Welteji et al., (2017). May this study should have shown the more successfulness of PSNP for beneficiaries.

2.7. The Contribution of Productive Safety Net Program

Several studies show that the contribution of Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) program had been conducted in different parts of the world. For instance, a study had been carried out In South African, Stephen D. and Bruce G, (2007), cash transfers have reduced the poverty gap by 48% while in Mauritius, households with both children and older people have had their poverty rates reduced from 30% to 6% as a result of the old age grant.

According to Stephen D. and Bruce G, (2007), Cash transfers have had a positive impact on food consumption. As a result of the old age grant in Lesotho, the number of older people reporting that they never go hungry increased from 19% to 48%. Similarly, 93% of beneficiaries of the Mchinji pilot cash transfer program in Malawi report that their food consumption improved over a six month period compared to only 10% in a control group. Some research has focused on UPSNP beneficiaries.

According to Tadelle (20 11), on evaluating impact of productive safety net program on asset accumulation explained that participation in PSNP had not brought any significant impact on both asset accumulation. The reason of wrong targeting (wrong inclusion and exclusion of beneficiaries), poor conservation, monitoring and sustainable management of locally constructed infrastructures, lack of awareness of local people, low level of cooperation of concerned officials are among the challenges Tadelle (20 11) and Welteji et al.,(2017).

According to Abduselam (2017) in Gera Keya Woreda of Amhara regional state(Giragn and KimirDinagy kebeles) argues that majority of the farm households in this area have responded the reduction in the number of meals per day as their major coping mechanism at times of moderate level of food shortage 82 percent and 90.1 percent respectively. According to Melak M. and Birgit K., (2014), stated that both the availability and access to food have been the main constraints of food consumption or food security at large. In addition to this the targeting process with the poverty status of the beneficiaries; the targeted beneficiaries have low income, low asset ownership and high food consumption (Menen, 2019).

PSNP‘s impact on households ‘response to drought was studied in regions of Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples‘(SNNP). The researchers stated that receiving mean PSNP transfers reduces vulnerability to drought by 57%. It meaningfully PSNP beneficiaries' households would have recovery out from poverty or implying a significant increase in resilience for beneficiaries (Knippenberg & Hoddinott, 2016).

2.8. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for this research was illustrated in the following Figure 2.1. The analytical frame work identifies a number of interrelated factors that can be cited as explanatory factors for UPSNP in Ethiopia; especially the study has focused on in Addis Ababa at kirkos sub city in wereda seven on selected keteanas. The components of UPSNP could affect for food insecurity. Which are principal components of UPSNP: Among them are

A) Safety Net Support

The component of PSNP provides for poor conditional and unconditional safety net transfers.

The unconditional (direct) transfers are two types named as permanent and temporary unconditional transfers. Permanent unconditional transfer is for those who are unable to take part in work because of different reasons. Those eligible for permanent unconditional transfers who would like to receive these transfers register and provide verification of age (above 65 years only) or of their disability or chronic illness that prevents them from being able to perform a co-responsibility for the transfer (MoUDH, 2016). It targets the chronically ill, the elderly and people with disabilities, and urban destitute.

Temporary unconditional transfer is for those who are unable to work due to pregnancy, lactation (having a child less than one-year-old) and injury or illness. According to PIM (2016), the households will provide verification of pregnancy or other temporary factors that prevent them from participation in public work.

Conditional transfer is given to those who are able bodied to perform work. These clients get cash transfer by participating in public works. The majority of the program's beneficiaries are those receiving cash after engaging in public work activities.

B) Livelihood Support

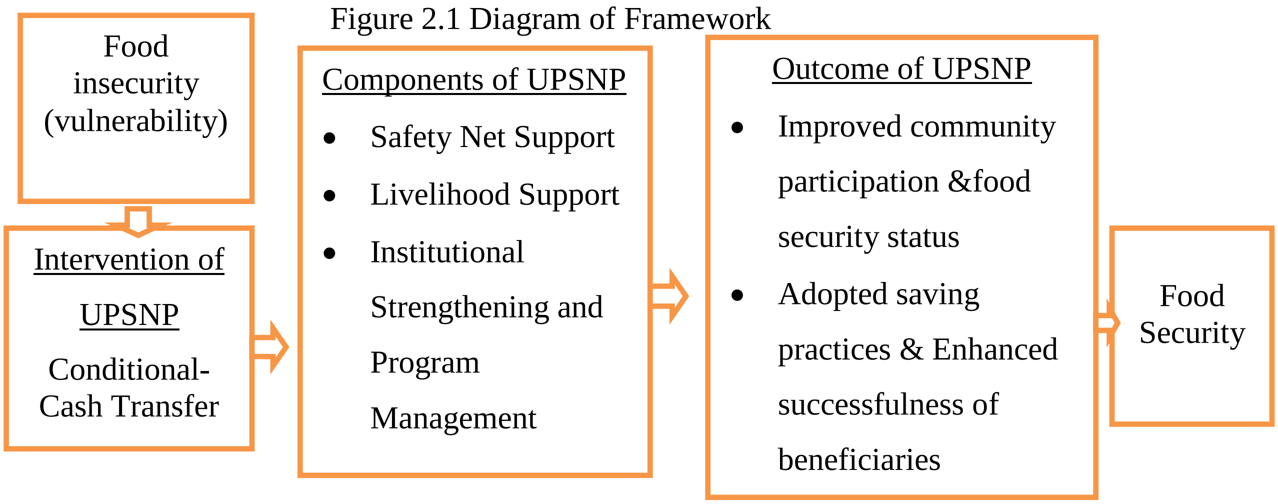
Livelihood is one and the most important for PSNP beneficiaries. According to MoUDH (2016), those beneficiaries, who have interest to enhance their work, will get livelihood support that enables them to graduate from the program and promote moving out of poverty. The target groups for these interventions are individuals in households receiving conditional transfers who desire more and higher-paid work and a few numbers of beneficiaries who have a business skill directly involve in livelihood activities (MoUDH, 2016).

C) Institutional Strengthening and Program Management

The component will help the growth and strengthening of project systems for targeting, monitoring and evaluation and management information system, payments, and citizen's engagement including social accountability and grievances redress mechanism. It will also finance capacity building (human resource, training, administrative, physical capacity) and strengthening program management (MoUDH, 2016).

The analytical framework indicated as under figure 2.1 below.

Figure 2.1 Diagram of Framework



Source: Analytical Framework of the Study (Source: Modified from Misgana abate 2018)

As shown in Figure 2.1, the framework includes Food insecurity (vulnerability), Intervention of UPSNP such like Conditional-Cash Transfer, components of UPSNP (Safety Net Support, Livelihood Support and Institutional Strengthening and Program Management and outcome of UPSNP (food security).

The arrows in the figure show the influence of one on the other. According to framework the food insecurity (vulnerability) has affected intervention of UPSNP. The intervention of UPSNP shows the way of conditional cash transfer for poor peoples through the combination of components of UPSNP (Safety Net Support, Livelihood Support and Institutional Strengthening and Program Management). The components of UPSNP are the transitional (bridge) of poor people to go out from food insecurity, the components of Urban Productive Safety Net Program have affected the outcome of UPSNP. That means the Components of UPSNP processes affect outcome of UPSNP. Food security is the effect of outcome of UPSNP, which is sequential process of the framework. Each arrow in the figure has shown one cannot stand alone without the other.

CHAPTER THREE: DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher had including description of the study area, sources of data and types of data, the target population, sampling technique, sample size, instruments of data collection and data analysis methods with the rationale for using each were discussed.

3.1 Description of the study area

The study is conducted in Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia since 1886, located at 9°1′48″N 38°44′24″E coordinates as sited by Misgana (2018). It has an area of 527 km2 and the population density is estimated to be near 5,165 individual per square kilometer available UN World Urbanization Prospects (2020).The annual growth rate of the city has been estimated in recent years to be 3.8%. The city is simultaneously experiencing high rates of economic growth and urbanization having 25% of the urban population of Ethiopia (UNHABITAT, 2017; World Bank Group, 2015). According to the State of Ethiopian Cities (2015 Report 20, Addis Ababa‘s share in GDP accounts for 29% of the total urban centers (UNHABITAT, 2017). Addis Ababa is the also political center being the head quarter for the African Union and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

3.1.1Socio-economic characteristics of the study area

Most of UPSNP beneficiaries are

Kirkos sub-city is located at the center of Addis Ababa. National sport and cultural facilities such as Addis Ababa stadium and Meskel square are located in the sub-city. The sub-city hosts international offices such as the office for Organization for African Union (OAU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Kirkos sub-city covers a surface area of 1,472 ha and has a population size of about 220,991 (Central statistical agency of Ethiopia 2007). The sub-city is one of the densely populated sub-cities in Addis Ababa with a population density of 150 persons per hectare. Kirkos sub-city is characterized by a combination of modern buildings and old residential settlements. Superficial observations of Kirkos’s residential areas suggest that it is inhabited by residents with high difference in income. The sub-city has 11 Kebeles, which constitute the smallest administrative levels in Ethiopia (Verplanke, 2010).

The Sub-City Socio-Economic activities are strong as organization but to see as kirkos sub city residents and communities are very poor ether their income or community participations in the community. Most kirkos sub city residents or communities activities were daily work and similar work activities. And also their social community participation was restricted in the case of low income to participate in Equb, Edir and Mahber

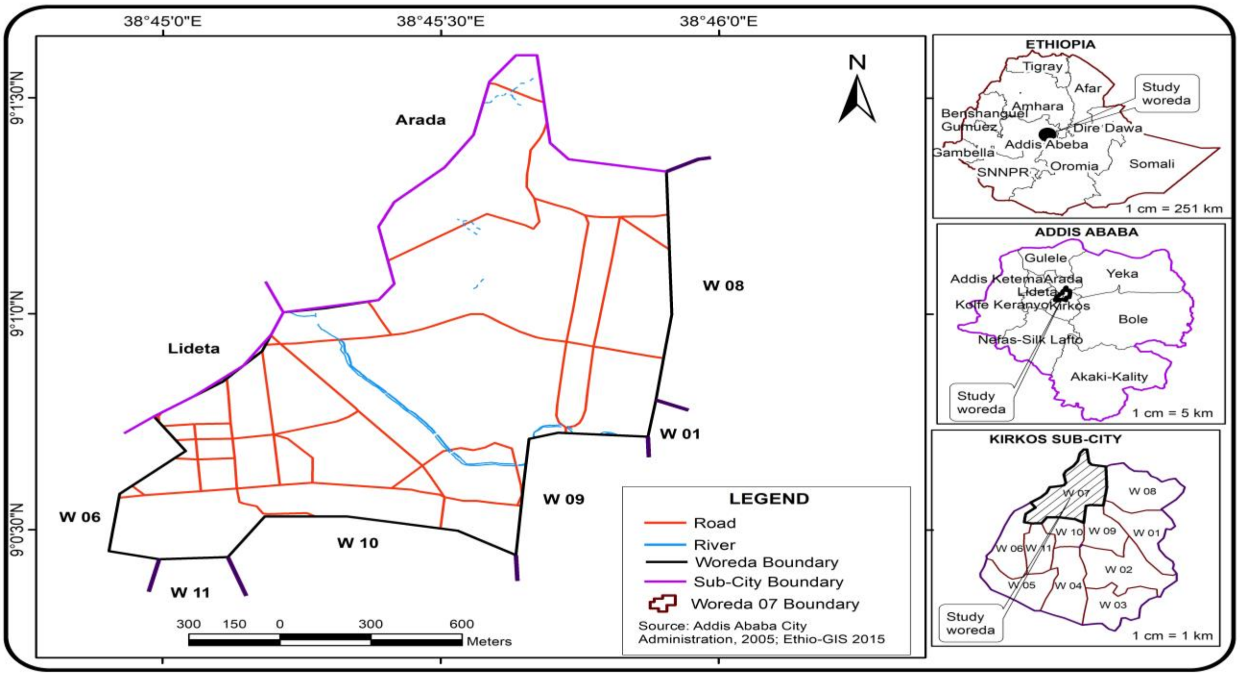


Figure 3:1 Map of Woreda 07, kirkos Sub City, Addis Ababa and Ethiopia

As depicted in Figure 3.1The City of Addis Ababa has 10 sub cities named as Arada, Addis AKetema, Yeka, Kirkos, Lideta, Kolfe, AkakiKaliti, Nifas Silk Lafto, Gulele and Bole. Under each sub city, there are woreda and ketenas which are the lowest units of administrations. The city has a population of over 4 million, which has grown by 922,914 since 2015, which represents a 4.37% annual change UN World Urbanization Prospects (2020). It is facing extensive urban poverty, joblessness, inadequate housing, severe overcrowding and congestion and underdeveloped infrastructure. As per MoUDH PAD (2015) sited by misgana (2018), the overall unemployment rate in urban areas is 17.1 percent, but this is higher in Addis Ababa (23.6 %). It is also stated that almost a third (31 %) of those working in Addis Ababa are underemployed. Addis Ababa is expanding in height and width which has consequently brought modification of landscapes and land covers in and around the city. First round beneficiaries were 35 woredas in Addis Ababa. The study has focused on kirkos sub city at wereda seven.

Kirkos Sub city is one of the sub cities in Addis Ababa of Ethiopia. It is the inner city among Lideta, Arada and Addis ketma sub city and also there are several national and international organizations including United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ESA) and Organization of African Unity (OAU). Its total area is 14.62 kms and boundaries with the districts of, Arada, Yeka, Bole, Nifas Silk Lafto and Lideta. It has 11 weredas and its population was of 235, 440(Addis Ababa City Gov.et/index, 2011). The study mainly focused on public work beneficiaries in Kirkos Sub city, at weredas seven.

Kirkos Sub City has elven weredas and it is found the center of Addis Ababa. Among them first beneficiaries weredas were (01, 03, 07 and 10) from 35districts in Addis Ababa level. The study was mainly focused on werda seven and expected to answer the assessment of productive safety net program contribution to household food security: a case of Kirkos sub city at Wereda seven.

3.2. Research approach and design

The research approach was mainly focused on both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Based on approaches the study engaged by descriptive. The descriptive method of research used to describe the opinion, characteristic and behaviors of respondents in the study. As well as the study aims to describe preferences attitudes of the respondents and also use statistical value and cross sectional way of data collection *e.g.* mean percentage, standard deviations as well as logistic regression. On the other hand, qualitative approach was employed through the use of in-depth interview data gathering instruments with government officials in charge of UPSNP and beneficiaries of UPSNP.

This is due to the fact that the composition of diverse heterogeneous population group enabled to come out the real facts and issues related to challenges and opportunities of UPSNP. Quantitative approach was also employed to know associated challenges and opportunities of UPSNP in the selected Woreda.

Accordingly, the researcher was assessed theories, develop hypothesis based on theories and finally will reach on generalization based on the finding of the study

Based on the use of output, this research was employed applied research, which could enable the researcher to solve the practical problem. Based on the environment in which the research carried out, this study was applied field setting research. Data was, therefore, collected through travelling to different selected sample Ketenas of Woreda 07, Kirkos Sub City. Therefore, this was made the research to be field oriented.

3.3. Target population

The total study populations of this research were the total household of UPSN beneficiaries at Woreda 07, Kirkos Sub City of Addis Ababa. In this context, there is around 657 beneficiaries of the urban PSNP i.e., target population. Out of this 262 are male while 388 are female beneficiaries see Table3:1.

Table 3:1 List of beneficiaries of UPSNP in Woreda 07, Kirkos Sub-City

Kirkos sub city (Woreda 07)	Beneficiary household heads			
	Female	Male	Total	Total sample size
Ketena1	98	71	169	40
Kete na 6	88	56	144	34
Ketena 28	95	63	158	38
Ketena34	107	79	186	44
Total	388	269	657	156

Source: From Woreda 07, Kirkos Sub-City (UPSNP Department)

3.4. Sample size determination and sampling procedure

Households were used as a source of data for qualitative data collection since beneficiaries of UPSNP are household member. Household therefore was used as a unit of analytics. To determine the sample of the study used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques (purposive and simple random methods). The sample size of the study selected simple random method from 657 to 156 respondents. Based on sample size the study focused on kirkos sub city at wereda seven in four Ketenas (1, 6, 28 and 30) out of 6 Ketenas were selected, using simple random sampling techniques. There were main reasons to selected werda seven. The reason of that the more dwellers were the poorest community in the sub city especially in wereda o7. Secondly, updated list of UPSNP benefices in Wereda 07 was taken by the researcher from Woreda 07 urban job creation and food security office and appropriate numbers of samples representing the district was selected by purposive sampling methods in proportional to population size (156) using Yamane formula (1967).

According to this, sample size is calculating as

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

n=657/1+6570 (0.07)2 n=657/1+657(0.049) =156

Total sample size of our study is 156

Where, n = the sample size;

N = the target population size

e = the level of precision (7%)

Regarding to sample size determination, Yamane (1967) formula was used to determine the sample size of the study. The required sample size was calculated using a 93% confidence level and level of precision equal to 7%. The researcher have used 7% precision level to minimize or saving cost and time. As well as is minimized exposedness of covid-19. Is recommended to obtain a sample size required, which represent a true population. Hence, the total number of 156 households were selected and allocated to four Ketenas taking into account the number of households in each Ketenas.

3.5. Data collection techniques

The study used both primary and secondary data types. Primary data was collected from 156 UPSNP beneficiaries' households from selected district in four Ketenas (1, 6, 28 and 30) and additionally included concerned government bodies such likes Wereda 07 and Kirkos Sub City Food Security and Safety Net Office managers as well as non-governmental bodies (WB) using questionnaire survey and key informant interview respectively. Secondary data has been gathered information from reports and statistical data of the Woreda and Ketenas published materials. In order to collect an available and sufficient data, which could answer basic research questions, selecting an appropriate and sound method, tools and techniques of data collection have a considerable importance in justifying the validity of research. To obtain relevant data from different sources, multiple data gathering techniques and tools were employed for triangulation purpose. The major data collection tools and techniques that were used to collect relevant data that helps to answer the research questions so as to achieve the objectives of the research.

3.5.1 Primary data sources

Primary data were obtained from sample household through household survey questionnaire and through key informant interview, in addition administrator of the Woreda including Ketena coordinators in study wereda also employed (facilitated) to collect primary data from the beneficiaries. Before a start of actual data collection, facilitative works such as orientation of enumerators on interview procedures and preliminary assessment to sampled Ketenas were made to enhance their perception regarding the objectives of the study, content of the questionnaire and amendments had been made to grasp vital facts essential for the study. The following primary data instruments were used in this study.

A. Household survey questionnaire

Household survey questionnaire was used for gathering quantitative data in order to assess the challenges and opportunities of UPSNP in Woreda 07 of Kirkos Sub City. In this regard, primary data was collected from 156 UPSNP beneficiaries' households from the selected ketene. In order to effectively communicate with the selected household respondents during data collection, the questionnaire was first developed in English and then translated into Amharic language. Data collection was carried out by enumerators who have degree and were familiar to the study area. Accordingly, four well trained and experienced enumerators and who are familiar to the geographic and socio-cultural characteristics of the study areas were recruited and used for data collection. To ensure data collection quality, a half day orientation workshop was organized and discussed on the tools with the enumerators. The researcher supervised the overall data collection activities. Prior to starting of data collection, each four enumerators was filled four questionnaire in order to aware the researcher whether there is clarity or vagueness of filling the questionnaire and this was serve as a kind of pilot survey.

B. Key informant interview

Semi-structured interview questions were conducted as method of data collection and the interviewer was participated in interview about 7.7percent respondents. There were six ketanas in the study werda, among six ketenas the interviewer was selected in each four ketenas and thatal participants were 12 respondents. This tool was used to triangulate and strengthen research findings gathered through quantitative approach in order to understand more about challenges and opportunities of UPSNP. A Key Informant Interview was carried out from different organizations such as World Bank group, federal urban job creation and food security agency, Woreda 07 urban job creation and food security office, Woreda workers 07 and social affairs office. Key interview was conducted by the researcher in order to come up with the real feeling and perception towards the issue.

3.5.2 Secondary data sources

Different secondary sources of data were also assessed and taken in to consideration to collect timely and pertinent data for the study. Chief among these are reports of Woreda 07 urban job creation and food security office, unpublished materials. The other sources of secondary data were previous research findings, books, policy brief and manuals, which were applicable to the study.

Throughout the whole research process, abiding with the principle of research ethics is essential. Some ethical considerations applied during data collection and analysis. Due to the sensitive nature of the topic, when interviewees and experts were approached, they were briefed on the objective of the research. Interviewees were recorded only when authorized. When this is not possible, notes were taken. Furthermore, the respondents were informed that confide inutility, if needed, would be maintained i.e., not to expose personal information, when the interviewees demand secrecy. In this regard, names were kept in secret and collective names like respondents were used for the survey. In addition to this, there has been informed consents were signed for the entire interviewees.

3.6. Description of variables

Quantitative variables (household size, number of economic dependents and income) as well as qualitative variables (sex, marital status, education level, household income source, and food security) were included in the model as variables. U is disturbance term and assumed to have zero mean and constant variance.

Dependent variables

Those households who responded no to all items in the questionnaire are food secured while the others who responded to at least one of the items yes are considered food secure and the other also not food secure. Food security score is a binary dependent variable in the model that takes values 1 if the household is yes food secure and 2 if the household not food secure.

Independent variables

The selection of independent variables was based on theoretical framework and past empirical food security literature. The following variables were listed:

Sex of the household head (SEX): it is biological difference between male and female. This is a dummy independent variable indicating sex of the household head. It was represented by 1 for males and 2, for females. The gender difference is found to be one of the factors influencing UPSNP program. This variable will be positively hypothesized.

Household size (HSZE): An increase in household size implies more mouth to be feed from the limited resources and especially in male dominant household the situation becomes more than this due to high possibility of bad habits exposure. As a result, in this study, the household size and status of food security is expected to be related negatively. According to Rossi (1988), in his study of Italian household budget shares, found that the effect of household size is significant and negative on the share of household expenditure on housing.

Experience of UPSNP program (EXPR): It is continuous variables measured in years. The older the household head, the more experience he has in managing UPSNP. Moreover, older persons are more risk averters, and mostly they intensify and diversify their activities. As a result, the chance for such household to be food security status is better.

Level of education (LEDUC): Education household head is a dummy variable taking value 1 if the household head is literate, 2 otherwise. Education equips individuals with the necessary knowledge of how to make living. The households who have had at least primary education or informal education are the ones more likely to participate than the others and their chance to be food secured will be higher.

Household's income source (HIS): One of the major determinants of household food security is income of a household. Total amount of monthly income per adult equivalent in Birr from different source is computed and the higher the level the lesser the likelihood of household become food insecure. Income is hypothesized to be positively related with food security status of the households.

Meals per day (MD); A meal is an eating occasion that takes place at a certain time and includes prepared food or the food served and eaten especially at one of the customary, regular occasions for taking food during the day, as breakfast, lunch, or supper.

Level of housing (LH) is A type of apartment, cottage, house, bungalow, cabin, family pod, grandparents pod, property or appropriate structure for a person, people or family to liv e or reside in. or is one of the most important life components giving shelter, safety and warmth, as well as providing a place to rest. The data of the house was given by respondents. Households' consumption (HC) is distinct from consumption expenditure, which is the purchase of goods and services for use by households. Consumption differs from consumption expenditure primarily because durable goods, such as automobiles, generate an expenditure mainly in the period when they are purchased, but they generate "consumption services" (for example, an automobile provides transportation services) until they are replaced or scrapped.

Experience of saving (LS), process of setting aside a portion of current income for future use, or the flow of resources accumulated in this way over a given period of time. Saving may take the form of increases in bank deposits, purchases of securities, or increased cash holdings. The Urban Productive Safety Net Program beneficiaries were saved 20 percent per month from their monthly income or (public work). Each beneficiary (household) should have saved 75 birr per month from his/her public work income. To sum up each month one beneficiary should have saved 75x12= 900 birr per years. The extent to which individuals save is affected by their preferences for future over present consumption, their expectations of future income and to some extent by the rate of interest.

Household expenditure (HE) represents a payment with either cash or credit to purchase goods or services. Expenditure is recorded at a single point in time (the time of purchase), compared to an expense which is allocated or accrued over a period of time. This guide will review the different types of expenditures used in accounting and finance.

Table 3:2 Variables Hypothesized for the Study

Variables	Description	Type and measurement	Hypothesis
SEX	Sex of the household head	Dummy	+ve
HSZE	Household size	Number	+-ve
EXPR	UPSNP experience	Number of years of participation	+ve
LEDUH	Education of household head	Dummy	+ve
MD	Meals per day	Number	+ve
LH	Level of housing	Continuous	+ve
HC	Households consumption	Continuous	+ve
ES	Experience of saving	Dummy	+ve
HE	Household expenditure	Dummy	-ve

3.7. Method of data analysis

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative technique of data analysis in order to analyze both data sources gathered from primary and secondary data. Below are some of the techniques that were used as data analysis.

Qualitative data collected through key informant interview and field observation was analyzed using thematic content analysis. The findings of the qualitative data were used to support the quantitative results. The analysis of quantitative data collected from sample household through survey questionnaire were includes descriptive statistical tools (table, percept, frequency, and chi square) and inferential statistical tools such as binary logistic regression analysis. Then model to determine the probability of being food secure.

3.7.1 Econometric analysis: binary logistic regression

Model specification Based on the literature and conceptual review, the following model is specified by using binary logistic regression model.

Binary logistic regression model

According to Gujarati (2004), binary logit is employed when a study has dichotomous response variable. This study has outcomes food security or not having probability of happening being either food secure or food insecure. The dependent variables have dichotomous values taking a value 1 if the household is food secure and 2 if the household is not food secure. Thus, the binary logistic regression is used in order to measure the association between the outcome variable and the independent variables. Binary logit is employed when a study has qualitative response variable, or regression and taking two values. In other words, the regression and is a binary, or dichotomous, variable. In regression, for E (Yi | X1i , X2i , . . . , Xki), where the X's are repressor, y is qualitative, the objective is to find the probability of something happening. Hence, qualitative response regression models are often known as probability models.

The binary logit model is stated as:

$$y = x^{'}\beta + \varepsilon_i$$

Where a logistic distribution y has a logit model and takes value 1if the household is food insecure or 2if the household is food secure is matrix of explanatory variables.

Y is dependent variables (food security)

X is independent variables (explanatory variables)

β is coefficient of explanatory variables (odd ratio coefficient)

3.8. Autocorrelation

Autocorrelation is a test which is the explanatory variable to dependent and also the one explanatory variable to the other explanatory variable are they have relation or not relate. The value of correlation is from -1to 1, when the correlation value is -1 the variables are highly negatively relate. The value of correlation being zero the variable are not either of the negatively or positively relate and also the value of correlation is one the variable is highly positive related. This is the assumption of correlation

As per Gujarati (2004, p 441), in cross-section studies, data are often collected on the basis of a random sample of cross-sectional units, such as households (in a consumption function analysis) or firms (in an investment study analysis), so that there is no prior reason to believe that the error term pertaining to one household or a firm is correlated with the error term of another household or firm. Therefore, testing autocorrelation in this analysis is important

3.9 Food security analysis

The HFIAS, used to assess the prevalence of Household Food Insecurity and Household Food Insecurity Access Scale basic questions were forwarded to respondents to measure the food security status of household in the study woreda. The standardized questions had 9 items with 4 frequency options with a recall period of four weeks (30 days).

The respondent was first asked an occurrence question in the past four weeks (yes or no). For yes response, a frequency-of-occurrence question was asked to determine whether the condition happened rarely (once or twice), sometimes (three to ten times) or often (more than ten times) in the past four weeks. The Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP) was used to categorize the households' food insecurity into four categories (food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure) and into categories (food secure and food insecure).

Food secure households were the households which did not have the food insecurity/ access condition, or rarely worry about food based on (USAID-FANTA, 2008). Mildly food insecure (access) households worried about not having enough food sometimes or often, and/or were unable to eat preferred foods, and/or ate a more repetitive diet than desired or some foods considered undesirable, but only rarely. Moderately food insecure households were those eating a monotonous diet or undesirable foods sometimes or often, and/or reduce the size of meals or number of meals, rarely or sometimes. Severely food insecure/access households reduced meal size or number of meals often, and/or experienced any of the three most severe conditions (running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating).The four categories were grouped into two general groups as food secure and food insecure. The first two categories (food secure and mildly food insecure) were taken as food secure; while, the other two categories (moderately food insecure and severely food insecure) were considered as food insecure. Based on the above expiation HFIAS would have analysis in next chapter

The dependent variable, food secure has dichotomous value taking 1 when the household are food secure and 2 otherwise. The binary regression is used in order to measure the association between food security status and explanatory variable which are listed in Table 4.14 at next chapter. The relationship between the variables was tested under the following two hypotheses: the null hypothesis denoted as H0 and alternative hypothesis denoted as H1.

H0: There is no significant relationship between food security status of the household and the explacatory variables while H1: There is significant relationship between food security status of the household and the explanatory variables. The null hypothesis is rejected when the p-value is less than 7% of level of significance so that the alternative hypothesis will be accepted. There are two pointers to demonstrate the significant relationship between dependent and independent variables which are the pseudo R-squared and X^2-statistics. As depicted on appendix 1, pseudo R-squared accounted is less than 1; which means being good is explained by the independent variables in the model. Besides, the X^2 value is not large showing that the model is good to explain the relationship between the variables. In general, the model fits the data.

The selected independent variables for the food security variable were sex of HHH, monthly income of HHH, size of HHH, HHH of housing, expenditure of HHH, consumption of HHH, experience of saving HHH, meals per day and community participation for households.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the main findings of the study are presented and discussed. Under the first section of the chapter, demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of UPSNP beneficiaries are presented. Furthermore, the section presents the Implementation of UPSNP, the roles played by government institutions and partners in the promotion of UPSNP, challenges and prospects of UPSNP in the study area. In the second section, econometric results such as determinants of UPSNP or food security status of the UPSNP beneficiaries in the study area are discussed.

4.1. Descriptions of households' socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of sample respondents

Table 4:1 Sex of Household Headed Respondents

	Description	Freq.	(%)
Sex	Male	71	45.5
	Female	85	54.5

Source: own survey, (2020)

Table 4:1 shows that the percentage sex of the household heads for UPSNP beneficiaries were 657 populations. Out of 156 UPSNP beneficiaries interviewed 45.51 % and 54.49% were male headed and female headed households respectively. Female headed households UPSNP participation were greater than male headed in number respectively in the study as compare with males participants. Among total sample populations females were 388 (54.5%) out of 657. So the numbers of females' size were greater than males.

Table 4:2 Age of Household Headed Respondent

	Description	Freq.	(%)
Age	<20	7	4.5
	20-30	32	20.5
	31-40	69	44.2
	41-50	46	29.5
	>51	2	1.3

Source: Own survey, (2020)

Table 4:2 shows the sample households age distribution. From 20-30 years age range respondents were 20.5%, the ranges of 31-40 respondents were 44.2%, the range of 41-50 respondents and above 51 years of age groups were 29.5 % and 1.3%. The remaining 4.5 % respondents were below age 20.

Based on this result the youngest and middle age man respondents are more productive than aged participants in the study. As seen in some researchers, for instance from 15-30 age groups have experience the largest increase in wages about 6% per year (RUZIK et al., 2013). Most of the time our country experience shows that the more productive age groups are the younger and middle man rather than old age groups as showed difference logical evidences in some studies. For instance younger workers move to faster growing places to pursue new job opportunities or, conversely, if older individuals move to slower growing places to take advantage of the lower cost of living (Nicole M. et, al,. 2016).

Marital status of household headed respondent

The percentage marital status of the household heads for UPSNP beneficiaries were 657 populations. Out of 156 UPSNP beneficiaries interviewed 105 or (67.3%) were married and 51 or (32.7%) unmarried.

Married has a great social bondage for human beings and to be productive in economic activities than unmarried. Similar study as assured that marriage makes men more productive (Abbigail J.et al, 2002). The married persons makes them happier and satisfactory by ding their work in sharing, for instance the man can work out side, the female can work in the home including children care. According to Mikucka and Malgorzata (2015), married people benefit more from improving economic conditions than unmarried ones.

Generally, the majority (67.3%) respondents married and they could try to fulfill their responsibilities. Additionally could have improved their productive. However the most households' respondents would take more responsible for their household members. Because of both parents (fathers and mothers) would have taken serious commitment to fight food insecurity.

Table 4:3 Level of education Household Headed Respondent

	Description	Freq.	(%)
Level of education	Did not attend formal	5	3.2
	Read and write only	54	34.6
	Completed Primary school	57	36.5
	Completed High school	37	23.7
	Graduated above Diploma	3	1.9

Source: Own survey, (2020)

Concerned to level of education with regard to the finding of the survey (3.2%) respondents were did not attend formal education. Near about 34.6% respondents were able to read and write. 36.5% respondents were Completed primary education, 23.7% respondents were completed secondary school and the rest1.9% respondents were graduated diploma level and above. The finding of this study shows that the majority 71.1% respondents were poor (low) in education.

Regarding to education some scholars has spoken the UPSNP beneficiaries could have exposed to for food insecurity. According to Gobeze, (2006), Low educational level would be logical to expect such illiterate and at low educational levels were living in poverty and slum condition in urban society. However the majorities of respondents in this study were uneducated and lack the knowledge to fight poverty. To go out from poverty, education is one and major back bone. However, education has increase productivity in home production, such as family budget, child care, or health care (Grossman 1972; Michael 1972). So the government of Ethiopia and other stakeholders (NGOs) need to hard work in collaborating for human capitals.

Monthly average income of households

The beneficiaries had income source from UPSNP, other means of living and financial assistances from relatives. Therefore, the total probable monthly income of the household was drawn from the mentioned sources. The program allows a maximum of four individuals per household to be beneficiary of the program to alleviate poverty and increased households' incomes. In the survey, the number of beneficiaries per household that are receiving cash transfer ranges from one to four receiving monthly an amount of 300 , 600, 900 and 1200 ETB. Households' incomes are seen as a major factor to poverty reduction (Matthew, 2007).

Table 4.4 Head of Household Monthly Income

	Description	Freq.	(%)
Income of HH	<500	34	21.8
	500-1000	80	51.3
	1100-1500	24	15.4
	1600-2000	11	7.1
	>2100	7	4.5

Source: Own survey, (2020)

As shown in Table 4.4 the variety of monthly income has differentiated. According to UPSNP manual, (2015) each beneficiaries had get their monthly fee based on his/her numbers of families. concerned to respondent's monthly income, 21.8% respondents were earned < 500 ETB per month, nearly about 51.3%, respondents were earned 500-1000 ETB per month, 15.4%, respondents were gotten their income from 1100-1500 ETB, 7.1% respondents having get 1600-2000 ETB per month and the rest of 4.5 % respondents have gotten their monthly income >2100 ETB. Generally the finding of the results in table 4.4 the majority of 51.3% respondents had earned their income from 500-1000 ETB.

However in according with findings the majority of respondents have very low monthly income earning. It is a very challenged for the head of holds for fulfilling basic household needs. Because of almost all UPSNP beneficiaries had more dependent on market price. According to Franken Berger et al. (2007) suggested that seasonal price fluctuation of staple food increased vulnerability of many urban poor households because they depend on market and have relatively limited purchasing power. Based on this study the most urban poor communities' households had more dependent rather than rural poor households.

Table 4.5 Head of Households Sources of Income

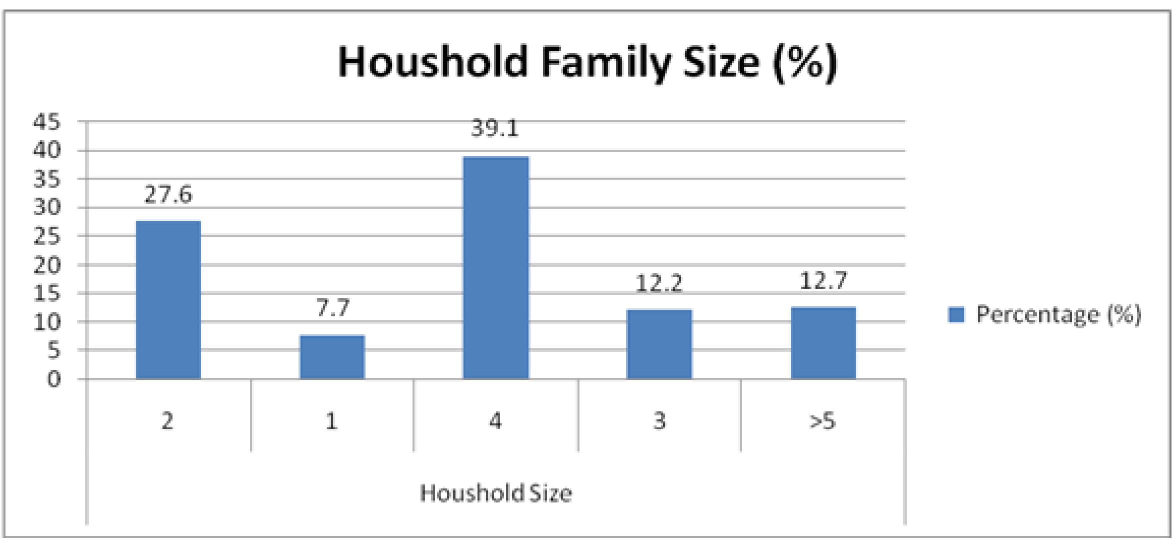
Source of income	Description	freq.	(%)
	Payment through safety net	43	27.6
	Wage labor	12	7.7
	Petty trade	61	39.1
	Low wage employment	19	12.2
	Coffee selling	21	13.5

Source: Own survey, (2020)

Regarding to income sources of household heads, 27.6% respondents of the households had found their income from payment through safety net, 7.7% of respondents had gotten from wage labor, 12.2% respondents were gotten low wage employment while 39.1% respondents had gotten their income sources from petty trade and the rest 13.5% of respondents had gotten their income sources from coffee selling. The finding of the results in table 4.5 the majority of 39.1% respondents of the households had found their income sources from petty trade while 27.61% respondents income sources were payment through safety net . However UPSNP had created big opportunity for poor communities by fulfilling beneficiaries' food gap and the selection was fair.

Generally, Table 4.5 shows that urban safety net beneficiaries have a very low and outdated monthly income due to the high cost of living, which is not commensurate with the low income of the urban population. In this survey petty trade have great contributed for UPSNP by 39.1percent. UPSNP had played by 27.6 percent. So the beneficiaries should have generated different income generating activities, which help vulnerable populations cover their basic needs and food supplies in a sustainable manner rather than PSNP. If properly implemented and monitored, income generating activities can bring about improvements in the household's economic situation through an increase in the purchasing power MUDH (2016).

Figure 4.1 Household Family Sizes

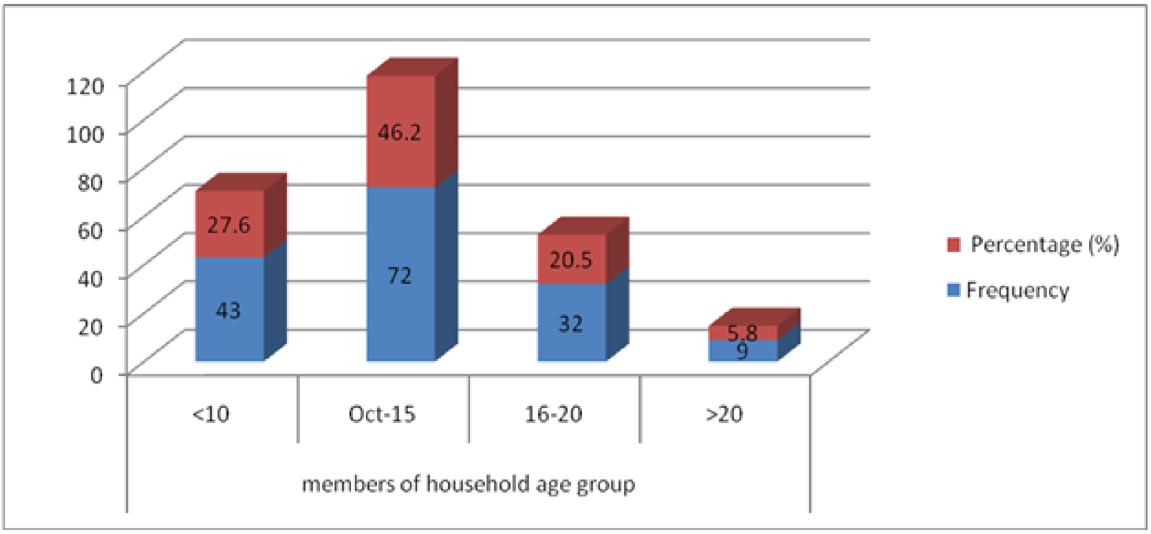


Source: Own survey, (2020)

Regarding to household size, as shown in Figure 4.1, the members of households' size having two family members were (27.6%), having one household members were 7.7% , having four members of households were 39.1% near to 12.2% household heads having three household members and 12.7% were above 5 household members.

Generally the finding of the survey implied that the majority 39.1%respondents were having four (4) household member sizes and near to 27.6% respondents could exposed for hardship food insecurity. However it is as studies showed, when household size increased, poverty and household size have inverse relation which means that as the size of household increases the households will tend to be poor (Yibrah Hagos, 2014).

Figure 4.2 Members of household age group



Concerning to members of household age group, based on Figure 4.2 households having children (<10 years) were 27.6%. While the majority of (46.2%) respondents having from 10 to 15 years old, 20.5% respondents having from16-20 years old and the rest of >21 years were 5.8%. The finding shows that the majority 46.2% respondents' having dependent household members. It shows the dependents age 'size is relatively more than the independents among the respondent households. It implies that the more household numbers are dependent on the income earned by other members of the household.

As reported by the respondents during the interview, 25.3 percent of household members were economically active members and the remaining 74.7 percent were economically inactive or dependent household members. For various purposes, the revenue received by the few household members would be shared with the larger dependent household members. There had been different reasons for the members of the households to be economically inactive times of interviewing. The mentioned ones were being young or too old (59.0%), chronic illness (5.4%), being jobless (35.6%).

In general, according to the findings in Figure 4.2, the number of households and the source of income of the householder indicate that the majority of households using the safety net program most of who are underage, dependent on the family and have no income of their own. In addition, the study found that the main reason why most family members are financially dependent is that the elderly (minors and the elderly), on the other hand, are unhealthy and unemployed, which is a major cause of dependency. Therefore, the study shows that the inclusion of the urban safety net program and the efforts made by the government and its supporters to improve their self-sufficiency are on the positive side. In addition to that the beneficiaries should have support themselves rather than UPSNP earning income by working additional jobs (Chambers, 1983).

4.1.1 Livelihood capitals/ assets

The definition of livelihood refers to the capabilities of assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living Chambers and Conway (1992:7).

4. 1. 2 Physical assets

People may own, rent or have e access to physical assets. Physical asset refers to goods and infrastructures such as housing, tools, household equipment and public infrastructures USAID (1992). The study included housing condition and size of rooms

i) Housing condition

Housing conditions: There were five house tenure forms, according to the report. These include government tenants (Kebele), private-owned tenants, shared-living renters, private owners and dependents. Most (55.8 percent) of the respondents lived in kebele houses (payment ranging from 3.50 to 35.00 Ethiopian birr (ETB)), about 34.0 percent lived in private-owner rented houses (rental payment ranging from 1000-1,500 ETB), 5.1 percent lived in private-owner rented houses (rental payment ranging from 1000-1,500 ETB), They lived with others in shared rooms, and only 3.8 percent lived in their own buildings. Housing in Addis Ababa is unaffordable, as per UN-HABITAT (2017), forcing most low-income households to prefer kebele homes. Nearly all respondents to this study do not have their own homes, which was one of the targeting requirements for the recipients to be included in Urban.

Table 4.6 Housing condition of respondents

House tenure	freq.	(%)
Owned	6	3.8
Rented (private)	53	34.0
Sharing	8	5.1
Keble (government)	87	55.8
Dependent with Relatives	2	1.3
Roofing material		
Iron sheet	147	94.2
Plastic thatch	9	5.8

Source: Own survey, (2020)

As presented in table 4.6, based on the survey finding houses in the study area the majority of respondents have living in rented (Kebele) (55.8%), similarly, 34.0% respondents were have living rented (Private), having their owned house respondents were 3.8%, living dependent with their relative respondents were 1.3% and nearly about 5.1% having living sharing with others. The major UPSNP beneficiaries have living in rented in Kebele (55.8%) and had not their own homes.

As interviewed, most UPSNP participants have living in kebele houses and have not their own houses, not alone this, those houses were very old and small in size and uncomfortable. However it is such kinds of living have exposed to health problems and similar study has expressed it. Inadequate dwelling conditions may trigger many of the direct health effects. According to Xavier Bonnefoy (2007), for instance indoor air pollution and emissions from building materials are as relevant issues as the occurrence of infestations, inefficiency of heating systems and insulation measures, or lack of hygiene and sanitation amenities it shows the result of crowdedness of house section.

Beyond interview, as seen in observation most UPSNP beneficiary's houses were too small, old, and dilapidated, unsuitable for human habitation. In terms of general living conditions, most respondents live in kebele (government) and rented in private homes. Those houses were not clean, uncomfortable for living, unsecured, and there is no fiancé. However UPSNP beneficiaries can have joining in this program timely and dated. Additionally the program could have contributed for minimizing beneficiaries house problems.

Figure 4.3 Housing conditions of UPSNP beneficiaries

Source: own survey, (2020)

Concerning to the wall of the houses, 82.2 % respondents houses were made up of mud, 0.75% plastic thatch, 3.8% made up of bricks and 13.25% wall of houses were made up of from blocks. According to the observation the majority of the wall of the houses made up from mud (82.23%) the condition of the wall was found too old and poor quality, but in partially 17.05% the wall of houses was found made from bricks and blocks of the households. 92.8% house of roof made up of iron sheet and the remaining 7.2% was made of plastic thatch. According to the observation and assessment of the survey the status of the roofs nearly 85% almost were found too old and leak in partially and 15% were rundown.

As seen in observation majority participants housing conditions were under quality, oldies, deformed, exposed to health problem and affected environmental protection, unclean and uncomfortable for living. Similar study stated that the numbers of respondents' living standard were uncomplicated in all facets. For instance, adequate shelter means more than a roof over one's head. It also means adequate privacy; adequate space; physical accessibility; adequate security; security of tenure; structural stability and durability (HABITAT, 1996).

Generally the finding as shown us the majority of participants' inclusion in UPSNP was fair election and timely to avoid poverty reduction. Similarly the next phase two UPSNP beneficiaries should have elects as such way.

ii. Size of rooms

Based on the survey finding the numbers of the room size were very narrow and unsuitable. Most respondents had a single or one roomed house. Most of the houses in this study area lack sections with no separate space for bed room with salon. Similar study by Abnet, *et al*. (2017) revealed, more than 30% of the Addis Ababa population had a single roomed houses. Most of the houses in this study area lack compartments with no separate space for kitchen, bed room or living room.

Table 4.7 Rooms and its adequacy

Rooms in number	freq.	(%)
One	111	71.2
Two	40	25.6
Three	5	3.2
pacing suitable in relation to the Household size		
Adequate	13	8.3
In adequate	74	47.4
Very in adequate	69	44.2

Source: Own survey, (2020)

As in Table 4.7 results the majority 44.2% respondents have lived in very inadequate or the size of rooms were very small, 47.4% respondents were lived in adequate room size and the remains 8.3% households were lived in adequately. The result of the survey implied that the majority 44.2% - 47.4% respondents have lived to gather with their family inadequately rooms' size and numbers of households and numbers of rooms were imbalance and insufficient.

According to key informant interviewed, the majority of household heads respondents have living with to gather in narrow rooms and uncomfortable homes, as well as the rooms have used for all purpose, such like for sleeping, cooking, staying, all the cooking utensils, and bedroom materials were placed in the same place for different purposes.

It was shown during the observation that the household members shared the few rooms for all purposes, such as sleeping, staying, cooking, and taking baths. Their household products were not properly organized, i.e. all cooking utensils, living room and bedroom materials were organized in the same place, their sleeping spaces were small, and their homes were filled with cooking odor due to lack of separate space. A citizen living, from the conversation during direct observation, her housing situation was characterized by HIV / AIDS as she had suffered from inadequate room for her child and herself. Her house had very little room left to cook, rendering her one-roomed house colder. This had produced a risk of putting her medicines away from heat sources that should have been held.

Therefore, the study found that the inclusion of low-income sections of the society in the urban safety net framework and the fair selection of the beneficiaries and the need to make the necessary contributions should be encouraged and expanded. As seen in the finding crowding are still typical basic problems of growing settlements and megacities, most of which are located in developing countries (Xavier Bonnefoy, 2007)

Figure4. 4 the condition of beneficiaries rooms and home tools

Source: own survey, (2020)

Based on my observation the finding of survey the household members shared the few rooms for all purposes such as for sleeping and staying purposes. Their household items were not placed separately appropriately i.e. all the cooking tools, living room and bedroom materials were placed in the same place, their sleeping spaces were narrowed. Regarding comparison of the houses, the EDHS (2016) report showed that 70.3% of the national and 65.2% of the urban households had single room for sleeping.

Table 4.8 Availability of households' house items

		Before UPSNP joining		After UPSNP joining	
		Observations	%	Observant	%
House of items	Blanket	6	3.8	5	3.2
	Bed-sheet	23	14.7	25	16.0
	Bed	14	9.0	13	8.3
	Furniture	57	36.5	63	40.4
	Television	19	12.2	15	9.6
	Radio	2	1.3	2	1.3
	Refrigerator	35	22.4	33	21.2

Source: Researcher's Survey2020

Concerning to availability of household items before UPSNP intervention, as seen from Table 4.8, most of the households lacked or had inadequate number of basic household items such as television, radio and refrigerator rather than blanket, bed-sheet and clothing. Among the total respondents in the study implied that before UPSNP joining about 36.5% of the households had not furniture (chair, table and bed) 22.4%, respondents had not refrigerator and 14.7% respondents had not Bed-sheet and 12.2% respondents had not television, 9.0% Bed, 3.8% and1.3% radio respectively listed. On the other hand after UPSNP joining some beneficiaries such as 40.4%, respondents had improved household furniture and 16.0% respondents have improved their bed-sheet somehow. The rest of others house items such as like Refrigerator, Television, Radio, Bed and Blanket did not improved after intervention in UPSNP.

The study has shown in Table 4.8 the availability of household heads' house items could not improve after joining UPSNP as compared with that the previous one. It has contradictory results compared with other similar studies. According to Akter (2013) finding in Comilla, Bangladesh, showed that the amount of assistance under the Social Security Network (SSN) program in the Job Creation Program for the Extreme Poor helped 82.1 percent of respondents to meet their clothing needs after receiving the money from the SSN program. As seen similar study Khuda (2011) finding, referred to the positive impact of the program by enhancing household properties and apparel. On the contrary, the outcome of the study showed that the UPSNP's cash support did not allow the majority of beneficiaries to fulfill their basic household properties (items).

Qualitatively, according to key in format interviewed UPSNP beneficiary's monthly income could not buy house items (properties) such like Refrigerator, Television, Radio, Bed and Blanket. Similarly, as seen in observation the majority of respondents have leaded their living by supporting from helper bodies.

In general, the UPSNP beneficiary's income used as support but did not meet the most commonly used household appliances after being included in the urban safety net program except bed sheet and furniture.

4.2. Role of UPSNP for beneficiaries' participants in the community

Urban Productive Safety Net program has great contribution for poor community to ensure their food security. Ethiopia's PSNP provides chronically food-insecure households and the poor with cash and food transfers through two mechanisms: Public Works for poor people with labor capacity and unconditional grants for poor people who are unable to work FAO (20202).

From field observations and information obtained from wereda food security and safety net office in the study areas Public Works beneficiaries have gained great contribution from UPSNP. For instance, integrated their social instruction, changed their community participations in civil society groups especially by enhancing their local participations like as (Iddir, Iqqub)

Iqqub is conceived as a form of traditional savings institution. Levine (1972, p. 278), for example, described it as a form of saving association in which weekly or monthly payments of a fixed sum are exchanged for the privilege of receiving a large sum at some point in the life of the group.

The Iddir is an informal financial and social institution that is almost ubiquitous throughout Ethiopia. However, it is little investigated from the economic point of view. For example, there is no empirical evidence concerning the relationship between the iddir and the banking system. Other areas which need closer investigation are the distinction between different types of iddir, household characteristics of the participants of iddir, comparison of iddir in urban and rural areas, and recent emerging features of iddir. This section treats these and related points.

The position of civil society groups in mobilizing the community to take part in developmental matters to do has been argued to have comparative blessings as compared to extraordinary approaches such as United States intervention in many methods (Rooy 1998). In the past, development policies and techniques of creating international locations have been dominated by, each private location led market or state led development technique for health, monetary growth and poverty eradication. However, 1/3 world countries like Ethiopia commonly lack such trendy organizations, which can furnish the imperative offerings to the beneficiaries at the neighborhood degree (Aredo and Asefa 1998). In Ethiopia there are several social participations with in the communities. Among them ‘Iqqub’, ‘Idir’ and mahber are one and major indigenous communal assets and values. ‘Iqub’ and ‘Idir’ are amongst the most indispensable financial institutions in Ethiopia. The idir is a casual financial and social team that is almost ubiquitous throughout (Aredo 1993). According to Sable (1986) the original purpose of iddir used to be once the burial of the dead. UPSNP poor communities were one and the major beneficiaries from those social capitals or local community institutions. Today, iddir provides a lot wider fluctuate of offerings inclusive of financial and material help and consolations for a member in the tournament of difficulties as well as entertainment as the case may be (Sable 1986).

The growth of the iddir in city areas is perhaps associated with growing social insecurity. It has been observed that in Addis Ababa the iddir has been growing at a fast rate. According to my interviewed most UPSNP beneficiaries had improved their community participations. As explained by Sable (1986), out of whole residents in Addis Ababa, more than 1/2 households were members of iddirs. The features of iddirs are no longer constrained to the provision of insurance and psychological support for members; iddirs are regularly concerned in community development programs such as in construction of roads and schools, as properly as set up of public utilities (Aleme 1973; Mekuria 1973). Based on field observation the majorities of UPSNP participants especially, Public Workers had constructed the same with to explained literature.

4.2. 1 Social capital

Social capital refers to networks of mutual assist that exist within and between households, prolonged family, and communities, which human beings can mobilize to access, for example, loans, childcare, food, lodging and information about employment and opportunities (Moser, 1998; Dersham and Gzirishvili,1998). Some also argue that robust social capital can assist communities in mobilizing to make demands for services and rights to the nation (Putnam, 1993). Similarly, UPSNP has great value for wereda seven poor communities, by providing cash transfers and develop their social communities' participations.

As nicely as neighborhood social relations, social capital might also consist of the wider networks of social members of the family between poor and non-poor, which include systems of aid systems, which may additionally not continually be benign. However, social capital is a valuable and quintessential resource for terrible city households, especially for the duration of instances of crisis and socio-economic change. The existence of informal social networks significantly decreases the possibility of poor guys and ladies perceiving their household's food, monetary or housing stipulations as insecure (Moser, 1996; Dersham and Gzirishvilli, 1998).

In Ethiopia community participation is one and the most assets of poor communities. Assets are resources which households draw to generate income, meet their basic needs, manage risk, and cope with stresses and shocks. Social asset is generated by the household‘s connections in a social network, and the trust, reciprocity, and resource-sharing qualities of those connections (USAID, 1992). It refers to the social networks that people can get in order to achieve livelihood. The social resources include networks, social claims, social relations, affiliations and associations. These are networks of mutual support which people can mobilize to access, for example, loans, childcare, food, accommodation and information about employment and opportunities (Moser, 1998; Dersham and Gzirishvili, 1998 as cited in (Ephrem, 2015).

Community social capital, which in turn is based on networks of reciprocity and a culture of cooperation, can act as an avenue for poverty reduction. On the other hand community participation can have developed locale infrastructure by adding some values. For instance public works focus on integrated community based watershed development activities such as soil and water conservation measures, rangeland management (in pastoral areas) and development of community assets such as roads, water infrastructure, schools and clinics. These works contribute to improved livelihoods (through improved market access), (Diriba Welteji 2017).

Table 4.9 UPSNP beneficiaries' participants in the community

The improvement of Social participation in community before PSNP intervention			
		Freq.	(%
Yes	High	58	37.18
	V. High	41	26.28
No	low	57	36.54
The improvement of Social participation in the community after UPSNP intervention			
		Freq.	(%
Reduced inferiority		27	17.3
Enables to participate in d/t social participation		95	60.9
Improved household livelihood		34	21.8
UPSNP beneficiaries main participation in the community			
		Freq.	(%
Edir		32	20.5
Equb		33	21.2
Different social participation		64	41.0
Coffee drink		16	10.3
Others		11	7.1

Source: Researcher's Research Survey (2020)

Table 4.9 shows that the beneficiaries' social participation in the community was better before PSNP intervention high 58 (37.2%), near to 41 or (28.28%) beneficiaries' social participation in the community was V. high and the rest 57 (36.54) beneficiaries' social participation in the community was low.

On the other hand, when asked beneficiaries what role played UPSNP in community participation, as shown in table 4.9 the finding of the results implied that 60.9% respondents had improved (increased) their social participation in the community after PSNP intervention, 21.8% respondents had improved household livelihood and 17.3% head of households were reduced inferiority after PSNP intervention.

Generally the finding of the results implied that the major 60.9 %respondents had increased (improved) their social participation in the community after PSNP intervention. This had great value for beneficiaries in their villages or in their communities' reactions. According to Yahya (2014), PSNP enhances the level of trust at the village level and which is essential for the functioning social capital, mutual monitoring and social sanctioning like as (iddir and eqqub)

As assured throughout interviewed, most beneficiaries had accelerated their local neighborhood participation or social integration. However a, they have increase their social ponds after becoming a member of the program. As considered in Table 4.9, 20.5% respondents had extended their participation in Eder, 21.2% respondents could had multiplied their contributors in Equb, the majority of 41.0% respondents could had participated in distinctive social participation (included equb, edir, coffee drink and others), 10.3% respondents had accelerated espresso drinks and the relaxation 7.1% respondents should had correctly in different participations. Generally the consequences of the finding described that in desk 4.9 the majority 41% respondents should have improved their participation in range of social participation after becoming a member of UPSNP. According to UNDP (2016) file the social protection entails of a set of formal and informal interventions that purpose to limit social and monetary risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations for all people and to facilitate equitable growth, for instance (like iddir and eqqub) casual company for the communities. The social safety in Ethiopia is to see all Ethiopians experience social and monetary wellbeing, safety and social justice (UNDP, 2016).

Based on the results of table 4.9, it is clear that the poorest communities using the safety net program have been more or less engaged in the safety net program since they started participating in the community. Some of the most well-known social connections in Ethiopia are the societies, the association and the support and cooperation in times of grief and joy.

4.3. Urban productive safety net program and saving practices

The main purpose of the productive safety net program is to alleviate the suffering of the poor and enable them to live a better life. As Saied One of the ways to get out of poverty is to save money by reducing your monthly income from the safety net program. For example, in order to alleviate the food insecurity of the urban poor, the government and stakeholders have been working together to create an urban productivity safety program and to engage in environmental development for three consecutive years and to develop savings practices. Therefore, in Addis

Ababa, where this study is being conducted, this program is improving the living standards of the users. Saving has been used acquire enhancing consumer durables such as blankets, house hold utensils and children's school uniforms (Van den Brink et al, 1997).

Table 4.10 Roles of UPSNP intervention on beneficiaries saving practices

Saving practices experience before joining PSNP?		
	Freq.	(%)
Yes	26	16.7
No	130	83.3
Saving experience after UPSNP intervention		
	Freq.	(%
Ye s	156	100
No	-	-
PSNP played related to saving practices in your life		
	Freq.	(%)
Fulfilled House equipment	45	28.8
Increased future brightness	59	37.8
Increased consumption purchasing power	47	30.1
Improved households' livelihood.	5	3.2

Source: Owen Survey 2020

Regarding to monthly saving practices before joining UPSNP the beneficiaries were not active, saving practices is very essential for livelihood and sustain their food security. According to Table 4.10 results implied that 16.7% respondents had saving experiences before UPSNP joining. On the other hand 83.3% respondents had not saving practices experiences before joining UPSNP.

In general the finding of the result in table 4.10, the major 83.3% of respondents had not saving practices experiences before UPSNP joining. Most respondents as stated that in interviewing time the main reason they did not save was because they did not have a steady source of income, while some respondents have not understand the importance of saving.

On the other way the beneficiaries had asked if they improved their saving improvements after UPSNP intervention. Based on table 4.10 implied that 100% respondents had improved their saving practices after joining the program.

Each Urban Productive Safety Net program beneficiaries had save 20 percent from public work income. Each beneficiary should have forced to save 75 birr per month from his /her monthly income.

Generally, the finding of the survey 100% respondents had improved their saving practices after UPSNP intervention. Saving has social cooperation rather than saving money including cash on hand bank accounts. The same study has supported it. According to World Bank (2019, saving has cooperatives, microfinance and building societal integration among beneficiaries. In addition to that saving has protected from asset selling during poverty time. Similarly as stated that saving is Increase a culture of savings and accumulation of assets in addition to consumption Diriba Welteji et, Al (2017). Saving is a process of setting aside a portion of current income for future use, or the flow of resources accumulated and protected or prevented assets from selling.

The main reason why most respondents improved their savings experience after joining the safety net program was confirmed by the fact that the Food Security and Safety Net Office is increasingly raising awareness about savings.፡ In addition to this saving have created a great capacity for UPSNP beneficiaries. When asked them during interviewing saving is increased futurity brightness, almost all beneficiaries have increased their hope. On the other way when they don’t have enough money, lose hope, lack food, don’t have a place to live or the means to pay rent. But current UPSNP beneficiaries have increased their food secure in somehow, even they could have pay for home rent.

Regarding to roles of UPSNP related to saving practices on beneficiaries. According to table 4.10 founding of results 28.8% respondents had fulfilled house equipment for households, 37.8%respndentes had increased their future brightness, 30.1% respondents had increased their consumption purchasing power and the rest of 3.2% respondents had improved households livelihood. As shown table 4.10, as most respondents responded the role of UPSNP had played great contribution for beneficiaries saving practices and will have change their future living standards. As a result, respondents confirmed in an interview that the poorest sections of the community who participated in the Urban Product Safety Net program had a better change in terms of savings and that it was the result of the program. Respondents also indicated that this urban safety program will further strengthen the lives of the second round users.

4.4. Household food security status

Food security of the beneficiary households was studied in the aspect of the households' ability to access food items either through production or purchasing to sustain their households' members' misgana (2018). Urban areas are mostly reliant on the food market to purchase their food consumption. As explained by Farrington (2002), finance is a critical factor that ensures food security in urban areas. This has taken into account the food access and food access stability of households to assess the improvement of households' food security. UPSNP cash transfer; enables beneficiaries improve income earned from other livelihood sources, which improve households' food security status with improvement in food access variation.

4.4.1 Analysis household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS)

Quantitatively, the food access change of the households was assessed using the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). Using HFIAS, respondents were asked whether they had faced the occurrence of conditions in the past 30 days (four weeks). The respondent was first asked an existence question in the previous four weeks (yes or no). For -yes answer, a frequency-of-existence questions were asked to determine whether the condition occurred rarely, sometimes or often in the past thirty days. The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) was used to classify the households' food insecurity into four categories. Those are food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure and which categories into food secure and food insecure were.

Table 4.11Analysis of household food insecurity accesses scale

HFIAS	Occurrence		Percentage (%)		
	Yes%	No%	Rarely	Sometime	Often
Q1 Worry about having enough food	58.33	41.67	5.77	33.97	18.59
Q2 Unable to eat kinds of preferred foods	40.4	59.6	5.12	19.87	15.38
Q3 Eat a few variety of foods	62.82	37.18	0	42.95	19.87
Q4 Eat foods they did not want to eat	51.92	48.08	0	40.38	11.54

Q5 Reduce amount of meal	50	50	11.54	26.28	12.18
Q6 Reduce number of meal	39.74	60.26	8.33	21.15	10.26
Q7 No food to eat of any kind	0	100	0	0	0
Q8 Go to sleep hungry	0	100	0	0	0
Q9 Go a whole day and night without eating	0	100	0	0	0

Source: Researcher's research survey, 2020

As shown from Table 4.11, 58.33%respondentes had worried about having not enough food for the household members, 40.4% households members were unable to eat the kinds of food they had preferred due to lack of resources (income),62.82% had eaten a limited or a few variety of foods as a result of inadequate resources, 51.92% had eaten some foods that they did not want to eat due to lack of resources to obtain other types of food, 50% had eaten a smaller meal than they felt they needed because there was not enough food and 39.74% respondents had eaten fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food.

The Urban Productive Safety Net Program main role was to support the venerability groups by creating different opportunity. The UPSNP (public work) major activities are temporary employments but they can also be seen as paths to a more permanent income generating activity (MoUDH, 2016). Thus, it is necessary for the households to involve also in other income generating activities in order to address their food insecurity.

Similarly, the program (PSNP) in Bale Zone, Southeast Ethiopia, had increased the number of dining times and the amount of meal and food at each dining time, and the program had also increased the food expenditure and level of consumption (Diriba, *et al.*, 2017). It was also stated that, besides the direct provision of food items, the PSNP provided the beneficiaries the chance to buy food items through the provision of cash, even if they were unable to produce. Yitagesu's (2014) PSNP research in Somali showed that after joining the program, some changes were observed. In this research, the beneficiaries made some changes after entering the analysis.

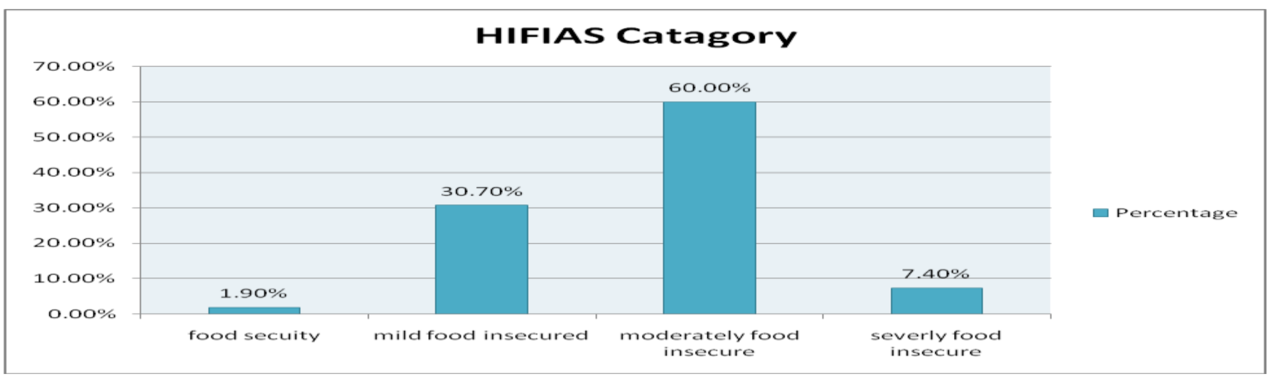
However, based on Household Food Insecurity Access Scale generic questions, UPSNP participants could not fulfill their monthly food consumption, the main problems were worried about having not enough food, unable to eat the kinds of food they had preferred due to lack of resources, eaten a limited or a few variety of foods as a result of inadequate resources, eaten some foods that they did not want to eat due to lack of resources to obtain other types of food, eaten a smaller meal than they felt they needed because there was not enough food and also eaten fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food.

Quantitatively, the food access change of the households was assessed using the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). Using HFIAS, respondents were asked whether they had faced the occurrence of conditions in the past one month (four weeks). When asked in interviewed, majority of respondents were assured as they worried about having not enough food in cease of lack of resources within a month. In addition to this in related current inflation several respondents were unable to eat kinds of preferred foods, because of they have lead their living with hand to mouth.

Generally as seen in a Table 4.11 majorities of respondents has being exposing to food shortage and they worried about concern food issues within a month (thirty days).

The respondents had practiced the six conditions out of the nine rarely (once or twice), sometimes (3-10 times) and Often (more than 10 times). Based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS), the households' food insecurity status had been categorized into four categories: food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure, severely food insecure. Based on in figure 4.3 below discussed each categories.

Figure 4.5 Household food insecurity access categories



Household food insecurity access category of wereda seven households (Source Author's research survey, 2020).

As seen in each category in figure 4.3, the majority 60% respondents were found at level of moderately food insecure, secondly 30.7 % respondents were mild food in secured, thirdly, 7.4 % head of households were severely food insecure and lastly 1.9% head of household respondents were food secured. Based on Figure 4.3 the majority 60% respondents were found under moderately food insecure.

When grouped the four Household Food Insecurity Access categories into two parts, those are food security and food insecurity. 32.6% respondents are food secure (food secure and mildly food insecure); whereas, 67.4% respondents are food insecure (moderately and severely food insecure) in the study area. This implies that the beneficiary households in the study area were more food insecure than food secure.

4.5 Determinants of household food security status

Table 4.12 Binary Logit Result for Food Security

Logistic regression	Number of obs	=	156
	LR chi2(9)	=	35.94
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -87.258921	Pseudo R2	=	0.1708

foodsecurity	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[93% Conf.	Interval]
SexofHousholdHead	.6447566	.2485599	-1.14	0.255	.3206544	1.296446
MonthlyIncomeofHousholdHead	.6167131	.135523	-2.20	0.028	.4141531	.9183441
HousholdSize	.7505188	.1089276	-1.98	0.048	.5769701	.9762698
LevelofHousing	1.298764	.2324092	1.46	0.144	.9391105	1.796155
ExpenditureofHousholdHeaded	1.72708	.6858792	1.38	0.169	.8410229	3.546639
HosholdConsumption	1.491826	.6437898	0.93	0.354	.68255	3.260634
ExperianceofSaving	.4258073	.1626053	-2.24	0.025	.2131642	.8505737
MealsperDay	2.582951	1.085742	2.26	0.024	1.205985	5.532103
CommunityParticipation	.4758102	.1646932	-2.15	0.032	.2541332	.8908531
_cons	1.644784	2.647632	0.31	0.757	.0890061	30.39469

Source: Author regression result using STATA 14s

The result of the chi-squared statistic for the binary logit model for food security status of households shows the goodness of fit of the model, i.e. (LR chi2 (9) = 35.94; Prob > chi2 = 0.000) and rejects the null hypothesis that there is no relation between being food secure and explanatory variables. Hence, sex, monthly income, household size, level of housing, household consumption, experience of saving of household headed, meals per day of household , from UPSNP and community participation significantly influence the food security status of the UPSNP beneficiaries.

In order to see each variables contribution we used odds ratio to interpret the results of the binary logit model. In the process, due to the encoding of the some of the variables such as , household consumption, experience of saving of household headed, meals per day of household , from UPSNP and community participation i.e. 2 being no and 1 yes. The interpretation of the odds ratio does not follow the conventional interpretation. Thus, the model result (Table 4.12) shows that the variable indicated as sex of household headed carries positive sign with statistically insignificant coefficient. Since the sex of respondent is not contributed to bring their households to be food secure. The odds of food secure increases by 64.47 % for sex household heads.

The monthly income household after intervention of UPSNP had positive sign and statistically significant impact on food security. The beneficiary of monthly income has covered their monthly expenditure. Therefore the monthly income of the household headed is increased after the intervention of the UPSNP program. So the program is important for increasing tendency of the beneficiary household to be food secured. The odds of being food secure increases by 61.67% for household heads who responded they get more monthly income after they participate in the UPSNP.

The variable denoted as household size carries a positive sign with significant coefficient. The positive sign of the coefficient indicates that an increase in household's size increase food security. In other word, the larger the household size, the higher probability of households to become food secure. The low wage earnings coupled with increasing family size worsen the food security status of the beneficiary households. Having a coefficient of 0.75, holding other variables constant, the probability of being food secured increases by a factor of 75% as household size increases by one unit.

The variable denoted as level of housing carries a positive sign with insignificant coefficient. This implies that the housing condition does not impact on food security status of household. Generally the level of housing of household, it cannot contribute to bring the household food secure. Expenditure of household headed and household consumption also the same to level of housing have not impact on the beneficiary of UPSNP households to be food secured.

As the result of regression STATA output experience of saving after the intervention of UPSNP beneficiary of household significantly affected food security. The experience of saving of household headed is increased by the 0.425 or the odds of being food secure increases by 42.58% for household heads who responded they get more experienced in saving after they participate in the UPSNP.

As the result of regression STATA output meals per days of households are after the intervention of UPSNP beneficiary of household significantly affected food security. The meals per day of households are increase before there join in the UPSNP therefore meals per day is positively impact on contribute of bringing of food security. Meals per day of households is increased by the 2.58 or The odds of being food secure increases by 58.29% for household heads who responded they get more meals per day after they participate in the UPSNP than before they joining in UPSNP. Also community participation of household participation is the same to meals per day positive impact on food security. The odd ratio of community participation of household headed 0.4758 which is increased that before joining UPSNP like edeir, ekube etc. then the probability of being food secured increases by a factor of 47.58% as community participation increases by one unit.

Generally, out of nine explanatory variable monthly income, household size, experience of saving, meals per day and community participation affect statistically significant after the intervention of UPSNP than before joining of UPSNP at 7% level of significance. Other the remaining explanatory variable where as sex, level of house, expenditure of household and consumption of household are insignificant statistically and also can not to bring food secure.

So, we concluded from the above discussion that UPSNP has contributed in improving the food security of the beneficiary household within three years supported period. Thus the null hypotheses can be rejected and concluded there is significant relationship between UPSNP and food security of the beneficiary of households.

Then the binary model is;-

Logit (food security) = 0.64X + 0.61X + 075X + 1.29X + 1.72X + 1.49X + 0.42X + 2.58X + 0.47X +1.644

4.6 Determinants of Successfulness of UPSNP Beneficiary Households after Intervention in UPSNP

The selected explanatory variables for the Successfulness of PSNP Beneficiary Households variable were Food Security, Sex of HHH, Monthly income, HH size, Level of Housing, HH Expenditures, HH Consumptions, Successfulness of UPSNP Beneficiary HH, Saving Experience and Meals per day and Community Participations.

Logistic regression:

Number of obs = 156
LR chi2 (10) = 35.96
Prob > chi2 = 0.0001
Log likelihood = -87.249954
Pseudo R2 = 0.1709

Table 4.13 Binary logit result for successfulness of UPSNP beneficiaries

Food Security	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	Z	P>z	Lower 93% CI	upper93 % CI
Sex of HHH	1.534033	.6043455	1.09	0.277	.7513245	3.132145
Monthly income	.61774	.135891	-2.19	0.029	.4146695	.9202573
HH size	.7463169	.1128355	-1.94	0.053	.5674813	.9815106
Level of Housing	1.298601	.2323071	1.46	0.144	.9390881	1.795746
HH Expend	1.721306	.6846491	1.37	0.172	.837274	3.538739
HH Consumption	1.493315	.6446478	0.93	0.353	.6830525	3.264742
Success of UPSNP Beneficiaries HH	.9425688	.4164732	-0.13	0.894	.4232732	2.098966
Saving Experian	.4268396	.1631033	-2.23	0.026	.2135869	.8530113
Meals per day	2.595631	1.095506	2.26	0.024	1.20816	5.576494
Community Participations	.4814223	.171774	-2.05	0.040	.2522059	.9189614
_cons	.4506814	.7149279	-0.50	0.615	.025444	7.982786

Source: Author's regression result using STATA 14

In the output above, we first see the iteration log, indicating how quickly the model converged. The log likelihood (-87.249954) can be used in comparisons of nested models. The likelihood ratio chi-square of=35.96 with a p-value of 0.0001 tells us that our model as a whole fits significantly better than an empty model (i.e., a model with no predictors). In the table we see the coefficients, their standard errors, the z-statistic, associated p-values, and the 97% confidence of interval of the coefficients. Monthly income, saving experience, meals per day, Community Participations are statistically significant and they are indicator variables for food security. The logistic regression coefficients give the change in the log odds of the outcome for a one unit increase in the predictor variable.

For every one unit change in Monthly income, the log odds of food security increases by .61774 and for every one unit change in saving experience, the log odds of food security increases by .4268396 and for a unit change in meals per day the log odds of food security increase by 2.595631 and also for a unit change in Community Participations the log odds of food security increase by .4814223.

The Table 4.13 shows that the sex of household respondent was positive to be positive means that positively relationship and statistically significant. Sex difference was determining the success of PSNP program between male and female household heads. Those positive sign is implies that sex difference is has positively significant impact on the successfulness of UPSNP of the beneficiaries in the study areas.

Monthly income of the household is found to be statistically positive and insignificant. It carries positive sign suggesting that, monthly income of household‘s heads does not have significant impact on successfulness UPSNP of beneficiary households.

Household size had significant impact on successfulness of UPSNP. Its coefficient is positive indicating that the variable positively affects successfulness of UPSNP of the households. Based on the regression model, the household size has a coefficient of 0.56. This signifies that for a unit rise in household size, the probability of being increase by 56%. This would be due to the increase in the number of individuals sharing earnings as the size of household increases.

The condition of housing of the household was found to be positive signs of beta coefficient and statistically insignificant. As the level of housing in a household increases, its successfulness of UPSNP is affected positively. The coefficient of the variable is 1.07 showing that for a unit rise in household housing level, the probability of being increase by 7%. This is due to the high engagement of this household condition of housing level. And also expenditure of household headed, household consumption, experience of saving, and meals per day are having positive sign of beta coefficient and statistically insignificance. Those explanatory variables are successfulness of UPSNP is affected positively. The coefficient of the variable is 0.78, 1.26, 1.18 and 1.93 showing that for a unit rise in household respectively, the probability of being increase by 78%, 26%, 18%, and 93% respectively. This is due to the high engagement of respectively.

Community participation of households after joining the UPSNP is positive and statistically significant. The positive sign carried can imply that the community participation of household headed affects successfulness of UPSNP programs is positively. However, its effect is statistically significant to determine successfulness of UPSNP of the households. Having permanent cash transfer from UPSNP has helped the beneficiary households have change in their successfulness of UPSNP. Then coefficient of the variable is 2.62 showing that for a unit rise in household in community participation after join in UPSNP, the probability of being increase by 62% of community participation of household headed. This is due to the high engagement of community participation.

From the above discussion out of the nine explanatory variables, only three variable namely; monthly income, saving experiences, meals per day, household size and community participation had affected successfulness of UPSNP programs after the intervention statistically significance at 0.07% level of significance. While the remaining explanatory variable were positively affect the successfulness of UPSNP after the intervention but statistically insignificant.

So from the above we conclude that the successfulness of UPSNP contributes in the beneficiary household within the three years support period. Thus the null hypothesis can be rejected and the alternative hypothesis will be accepted and concluded that there is significant relationship between -UPSNP and successfulness of PSNP beneficiary households.

Then the binary model is;-

Logit (successfulness of UPSNP) = 0.39X + 1.11X + 0.56X + 1.07X + 0.78X + 1.26X + 1.18X + 1.93X + 2.62X + 0.313

4.7 Autocorrelation

In this study the researcher had used Pearson correlation. Pearson correlation coefficient referred to as Pearson's r, the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (PPMCC), or the bivariate correlation is a statistic that measures linear correlation between two variables X and Y.

Autocorrelation is a test which is the explanatory variable to dependent and also the one explanatory variable to the other explanatory variable are they have relation or not relate. The value of correlation is from -1to 1, when the correlation value is -1 the variables are highly negatively relate. The value of correlation being zero the variable are not either of the negatively or positively relate and also the value of correlation is one the variable is highly positive related. This is the assumption of correlation.

Table 4.14 Autocorrelation of dependent and explanatory variables

	foodse~y	SexofH~d	Monthl~d	Housho~e	Levelo~g	Expend~d	Hoshol~n	Experi~g
foodsecurity	0.4846							
SexofHoush~d	-0.0345	0.4992						
MonthlyInc~d	-0.0999	0.0109	0.4538					
HousholdSize	-0.0946	-0.0447	0.0111	0.7363				
LevelofHou~g	0.0533	0.0739	-0.0169	0.0357	0.6531			
Expenditur~d	0.0412	0.0571	-0.0414	-0.0029	0.0560	0.4556		
HosholdCon~n	0.0099	-0.0126	0.0720	0.0051	-0.0324	0.0030	0.4076	
Experiance~g	-0.1052	-0.0112	0.0366	0.0774	0.0042	0.0278	0.0510	0.4870
CommunityP~n	-0.0749	-0.0316	-0.0320	0.0041	-0.0951	0.0031	0.0487	0.0184

	Commun~n
CommunityP~n	0.5442

.

As shows the above table we discuss about the relation of variables as the assumption of correlation food security with sex, monthly income, household size, experience of saving and community participation are weakly negatively relationship. And the variable which are level of housing, expenditure of household and household consumption are weakly positively relate with the dependent variables. The correlation of within the explanatory variable is household size to sex, level of housing to monthly income, expenditure to monthly income, expenditure to household consumption, household consumption to sex, household consumption to level of housing, experience of saving to sex, community participation to sex, to monthly income and to level of housing are weekly negatively relates but the other relation are positive relation with in the variables. From those concluded that the positive relate means that the one variable that affect the dependent positively the same to those variable affect able by thus positive relate variable.

4.8 Challenges of urban productive safety net program

Various studies indicate that there are many barriers to implementing the Urban Safety Net Program for its intended purpose. According to Banerji and Gentilini (2013), the major problem facing the implementation of the program were, in accordance with the World Bank's guidelines and regulations, one of the biggest challenges in benefiting the poor and selecting and employing the poor.

Second challenge was the performance gap. The main case of issue was lack of commitment and communication among federal governments up to district level. As well as non-governmental organizations such like For example, inadequate inputs to ensure that the program is not implemented as planned.

Third, the time management of the study and field observation shows that the beneficiaries were not working for five hours per day and also the majority of the participants were doing cleaning activities. The beneficiaries should work for five hours per day (PIM, 2016).

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The main objective of this study was to assess urban productive safety net program (PSNP) contribution to beneficiary household food security status had brought on beneficiary households' food security.

UPSNP is contributing to the development path by monthly income of beneficiaries being played great role to poverty reduction and adding some value of local developments by increasing monthly incomes of beneficiaries by engaging in public works to enhance household food security. According to Alula (2009), the PSNP has encouraged households to engage in production and investment activities, enhance their purchasing power and promote market development. Though it is difficult to increase monthly incomes of poor households to eradicate poverty and food insecurity within a short period, Productive Safety Net Program was helping beneficiaries for consumption smoothing, asset accumulation, and development of the local community Diriba, et al., (2017).

UPSNP has contributed to the income and food condition of the households. Through the provision monthly income increments, the PSNP beneficiaries of households of life standard was somehow improved and are equally treated with other non-beneficiaries community households, which are good manner living standards of according to the country currently status. Likewise, the regression result also indicates that the monthly income from UPSNP significantly and positively affects food security status of the beneficiaries.

The monthly income of UPSNP and other main sources income (wage employment, wage labor, petty trade and coffee selling) of household headed were very low but payment through safety net has improved. Income from the sale of labor is often one of the most important assets for the urban poor and one which they tend to prioritize (Farrington, 2002).

Safety Net Program is one of the effective social protection services contribute to social Productive cohesive. However this UPSNP beneficiary had improved their social participation in the community after UPSNP intervention. Before the program started the beneficiaries participation in the community were very low. According to Yahya (2014), PSNP enhances the level of trust at the village level and which is essential for the functioning social capital, mutual monitoring and social sanctioning like as (iddir and eqqub).

The result of the study shown as the majority of the beneficiaries saving activities had become improved after joining urban productive safety net program the same to community participation. The majority of the respondents did not were experience of saving before the program. However saving practices could have improved and has protected from asset selling during poverty time to fulfill their household food consumptions. According to World Bank (2019, saving has cooperatives, microfinance and building societal integration among beneficiaries. Similarly as stated that saving is Increase a culture of savings and accumulation of assets in addition to consumption Diriba Welteji et, Al (2017).

UPSNP beneficiary's food security status if had showing somehow positive changes, but the majority 67.4% respondents had could exposed for food insecurity. The UPSNP beneficiaries households in the study areas were more food insecure than food secure.

The successfulness of UPSNP beneficiaries results of binary logistic regression identifies that the variables from out of the nine explanatory variables, only three variable namely; sex of household headed, household size and community participation had affected successfulness of UPSNP programs after the intervention statistically significance at 0.07% level of significance. The successfulness of UPSNP contributed in the beneficiary household within the three years support period. Thus the null hypothesis can be rejected and the alternative hypothesis will be accepted and concluded that there is significant relationship between UPSNP and successfulness of PSNP beneficiary households.

5.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations were forwarded for Addis Ababa city administration and other stack holders (WB) based on the household survey findings, interviews and observations in the study area.

- ❖ The UPSNP have played grate role for beneficiaries in community participation and saving practices. The beneficiaries' community participation has become increased after intervention UPSNP. Especially the beneficiaries more participated in coffee drinks, edir, equb and in variety of participations. Similarly, UPSNP beneficiaries' saving practices has become increased after joining the program the same to community participation. The majority of the respondents did not have community participation and experience of saving before the program. Therefore the government of Ethiopia (Addis Ababa city administration) and different stockholder institutions (WB) must be made effort to give awareness for beneficiaries as well as the UPSNP must be continued strongly for the rest second season beneficiaries to improve either community participation or saving practices.

- Addis Ababa city administration (FDRE government) and WB are recommended be adjusted from current amount of daily payment (at list from 75 Etio-birr to 100 Etio-birr) per day based on members of beneficiaries or considering current cities living conditions in order to support the second round beneficiaries to go out from the poverty.
- The majorities of the respondents had living under food insecurity. Therefore the City/Sub city governments are recommended to follow up and support for beneficiaries (graduators) up to hold up their own steady livelihoods after graduation.
- The inadequacy and unavailability of janitorial tools (such like carts, brooms &gloves), safety clothing and covid -19 protector materials such like face mask, alcohol (sanitizer) observed in the findings. Therefore, sufficient number of working tools, safety clothing and face mask, alcohol (sanitizer) could be complete for public workers in timely. This is used to minimize the public workers exposure in working area.
- Each and every stack holders including from federal government to werdas governors could not give great attention as owner. Therefore to be successful of UPSNP beneficiaries, each stockholders (World Bank, UNDP) and federal, city administration, sub city and werda governors are recommended be taking responsibility for the program.

References

Abduselam Abdulahi, (2017). Food Security Situation in Ethiopia: A Review Study: Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Science, Ambo University, Ambo, Ethiopia

Abrham, T., Tsegaye, D. & Mulugeta, Y. (2017).Agriculture & Food Security; Household food insecurity and associated factors among households in Wolaita Sodo town, 2015, 6:19 DOI 10.1186/s40066-017-0098-4.

African Development Bank, (2004). Bank Group Policy on Poverty Reduction: American Institute of Nutrition,1990; Preliminary Assessment of Changes in Labels Required by the Nutrition Labeling and Education. Life Sciences Research Office (LSRO): USA.

Alpha Y. Kamara, Amaza,Paul S., Edet J., Udoh & Tahirou, A. (2010). Department of Agricultural Economics & Extension: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Kano Station, University of Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Alula P., (2010).Moving People in Ethiopia: Development, Displacement and the State.

Amaza, P.S., Adejobi, A.O. & Fregne,T.(2008). Measurement and Determinants of Food Insecurity in northern Nigeria

Amdisa, T., Adanech, D., Ksaa,T., & Terefe Zeleke (20150. Non state social protection In Ethiopia: characteristics, government and policy relevance. For Africa social And government research working paper No.003, Nairobi, Kenya.

Arup B. & Ugo G.,(2013). Social Safety Nets: Lessons from Global Evidence and Practice: The World Bank Washington DC.

Australian International Aid, (2011).Targeting the poor: An assessment of the proxy Means test Methodology, Australia.

Babatunde, F.E, Dantata, I.J & Olawuyi, O.J, (2007).Performance of sweet potato and Soybeans as affected by cropping sequence in the northern guinea savanna of Nigeria.

Babatunde R. O & O. A. Omotesho, (2007).Factors influencing food security status of Rural farming households in North Central, Nigeria

Beyene, Fekadu & Muche, Mequanint, (2010).Determinants of Food Security among Rural Households of Central Ethiopia: An Empirical Analysis: Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture: 49 (4): 299-318.

Bickel, G., Nord, M., Price, C. and Hamilton, W., (2000). Guide to Measuring Household Food Security: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), USA.

Bertrand, M., Duflo, E., & Mullainathan, S. (2004).How much should we trust Difference-In Difference estimators: The quarterly journal of economics.

Birgit K., (2014).Food Insecurity in Ethiopia: Population, Food Production and Market Conference Paper •

Birhane, T., Shiferaw, S., Hagos, S. & Mohindra, K. (2017).Urban food insecurity in the context of high food prices: a community based cross sectional study; BMC Public Health 2014, 14:680 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/14/680 (accessed 01/03/ 2020). Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Camilla, A.,Alemu, M., & Jesper, S. (2009) .Impacts of the Productive Safety Net Program on livestock and tree holdings of rural households in Ethiopia.

Carter, Michael R. and Barrett, Christopher B., (2006).The economics of poverty traps and Persistent poverty: An asset-based approach‖, Journal of Development Studies, 42: 2, 178-199

Carter, Michael R. and Barrett, Christopher B., Barrett, (2007).Asset thresholds and social Protection: A think Piece Prepared for the IDS Bulletin Special Issue on Social protection

Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia,(2016). Urban Population Projection Values: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Charles Yaw O, Ronald A. & Kafui Ocloo1, (2015).Urban Growth and Livelihood Transformations on the Fringes of African Cities: A Case Study of Changing Livelihoods in Peri-Urban Accra.

Child protection in crisis livelihoods & economic strengthening task force,(2011). The Impacts of Economic Strengthening Programs on Children: A review of the evidence, Women’s Refugee Commission. Colombia University: USA.

Coady, D. (2004).Targeting of Transfers in Developing Countries: Review of Lessons and Experience of the World Bank and IFPRI

Construction,(2011).urban productive safety net project; Contribution And Impact on Poverty Reduction,(Report, 2014). Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Daniel O. G., John H., & A.Seyoum,(2009).The impact of Ethiopia's productive safety net program.

Dayi, Z. (2019).Household Income Diversification and Food Security: Evidence from Rural and Semi-Urban Areas in Ethiopia; College of Economics and Management, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan 430070, Hubei, China.

De Janvry, Alain, Finan, Frederico & Elisabeth S.,(2006). Evaluating Brazils Bolsa Escola Program: Impact on Schooling and Municipal Roles‖, University of California, Berkeley.

Dershem and *David Gzirishvili*,(1998).Informal social support networks and household vulnerability: Empirical findings from Georgia Larry *World Development*, , vol. 26, issue 10, 1827-1838.

De Walle, Dominique, (2003). Testing Vietnams Public Safety Net, Social Protection Unit Human Development Network, No. 0319, the World Bank.

Devereux, S.,(2002). Can Social Safety Nets Reduce Chronic Poverty: Development Policy Review, 2002, 20 (5): 657-675.

Devereux, S. (2000). Social safety nets for poverty alleviation in southern Africa, Department for international development report R7017

Devereux, S.,Wheeler, M. Tefera, and H. Taye, (2006). Ethiopias Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP): Trends in PSNP Transfers within Targeted Household. Sussex, UK and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Institute of Development Studies and Indak International Pvt. L.C.

Diriba, W., Kerime, M., & Kedir, H.(2017). Agriculture & Food Security; The contribution of Productive Safety Net Program for food security of the rural households in the case of Bale Zone: 6:53 DOI 10.1186/s40066-017-0126-4.Southeast Oromya, Ethiopia.

Dorosh & shahidur,(2013). Food and agriculture in Ethiopia progress and policy challenges: International food security research institution

Ellis, K. Lemma, A, & Rud, J.P.,(2010). Investigating the impact of access to financial services on household investment, overseas development institute

European Union,(2016). Assessing the root causes of recurring food insecurity in Ethiopia: European Union delegation to Ethiopia

Federal HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office, (2013).Implementation Guide for Global Fund, Rolling Continuation Channel (RCC) HIV Grant: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs,(2012). National Social Protection Policy: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ministry of Urban Development & Housing (2016).Baseline Survey, Institutional and Coordination Framework for Social Protection Systems: in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Federal Urban Job Creation & Food Security Agency,(2018). Urban Productive Safety Net Program, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Food and Agriculture Organization, (2003).Trade Reforms and Food Security: Conceptualizing commodity policy and projections service commodities and trade devotion food and agriculture organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,(2008). Electronic publishing policy and support branch communication division: Rome, Italy.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,(2010).The state of Food Insecurity in the world addressing Food Insecurity in protracted crises; Rome, Italy.

Frank M., Team L., T. Ayele, Cameron B., Nancy H., A.Meshesha & T. Talore, (2010). Impact assessment of USAID’s education program in Ethiopia

G. Berhane John H., (2012).The Impact of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program and Related Transfers on Agricultural Productivity.

Guush B., John H., Neha K. & A.Seyoum, (2011).The impact of Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Nets and Household Asset Building Program: International Food Policy Research Institute

Hermela M., (2015). An Assessment of the Role of Productive Safety Net Program on Household Resilience: The case of Dodota District of Oromiya, Ethiopia.

Human Development Report, (2014).Sustainable Human Progress Reducing: vulnerability building resilience

International Development Association Project Appraisal Document,(2015). Social Protection &Labor Global Practice Africa Region Report No.: PAD1421,(September, 2017).

International Monetary Fund, (2016) Executive Board Concludes Article IV Consultation with the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy,(2011).Building a caring society together; www, Dsd.Gov.Za, South Africa.

James, B., & Media C.(2016). Home /news/ Nigerian government to coordinate the effective delivery of social safety net interventions for the poor.

John Snow, (2015).Strengthening Ethiopia's Urban Health Program (SEUHP) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Jeroen J Verplanke,(2010). Variability of Quality of Life at Small Scales: Kirkos Sub-City Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Kirk Warren B., Richard M., & J. David C., (2009).Mindfulness: Theoretical foundations and evidence for its salutary effects.

Kothari, C.R., (2004).Research Methodology; Methods and techniques India new age international publishers.

Lasse K. & February,(2001).The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction An Introduction Cooperation Agency: Swedish International Development and Division For Policy And Socio-Economic Analysis

Leulsegged K., G. Zeleke , D. Alemu & F. Gebre Hagos,(2016).Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP) Procurement Plan

Manual Ministry of Agriculture,(2014).Productive Safety Net Program Phase IV Program implementation; Version 1.0 First release, (December,2014). Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Masakazu Ichimura, (2002). Urbanization, urban environment and land use: challenges and opportunities visiting fellow, institute for global environmental strategies.

Melisew & Logan C., (2019). Policy Coherence and Social Protection in Ethiopia: Ensuring No One Is Left Behind.

Mikucka, M.,(2015). Laboratory for Comparative Social Research, Higher School of Economics, Russia, CONSIRT, Ohio State University and Polish Academy of

Sciences and Centre for Demographic Research, University catholic de Louvain, Belgium.

Ministry of Agriculture, (2014).Phase IV Program Implementation Manual; first release Productive Safety Net Program: Version 1.0; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2017).Ethiopia's Rural Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP); Meeting in the Council for Development Policy Overall purpose: For discussion and recommendation to the Minister, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Ministry of Health,(2016). In Madagascar alerted WHO of a suspected plague outbreak in Befotaka district, Atsimo Atsinanana region in the south-eastern part of the country.

Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Services,(2013.Additional Financing for the Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Project (P146161) Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework.

Ministry of Urban Development and Housing,(2016). United Nations Human Settlements Program - Headquarters (UN-HABITAT): Housing Policy Expert, Consultant.

Ministry of Urban Development and Housing,(2016). Urban Productive Safety Net Program Implementation Manual (Final draft June, 2016). Addis Ababa.

Morgan Ruelle & Marc Rockmore, (2011).Understanding Safety Nets: A Primer for International Development, Cornell University's E-journal.

Moser, C. O. N. (1998). The Asset Vulnerability Framework: Reassessing Urban Poverty Reduction Strategies. World Development, 26, 1-19.

Nicole M., Kathleen J. Mullen & David P., (2016). The Effect of Population Aging on Economic Growth, the Labor Force and Productivity: National Bureau of Economic Research Cambridge, England.

Project implementation manual, (2016).Ministry of urban Development and construction project

Productive Safety Net Project (Cr. 4004, Ida Grant H136, Tf056013) June 16, 2011.

Rachel, S., Steve, A., Mulugeta, T., Mengistu, B. & Delelegne, E.(2006).Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Program; Productive Safety Net Program Policy, Program and Institutional Linkages (Final Report, 2006).

Sani & Kemaw,(2019). Analysis of household's food insecurity and its coping

Mechanisms in western Ethiopia agricultural & food economics

S. Kassahun & Alok T., (2012).Urban Development in Ethiopia: Challenges and Policy Responses the IUP Journal of Governance and Public Policy, vol. VII, issue 1, 59-75

Seid Sani & Biruk Kemaw , (2019). Agricultural and Food Economics Analysis of Household Food Insecurity: its Coping Mechanisms in Assosa Zone, Western Ethiopia.

Sheikh Mohammad Mohiuddin, (2015) Effectiveness of Social Safety Net Program in Poverty Reduction, Bangladesh.

Stephen, D., Rachel S., Mulugeta,T., & Hailemichael. (2006). Institute of Development Studies, Sussex,UKIndak International Pvt. L. C., Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.(Final Report, 2006).

Stephen Devereux & Ids Sussex, (2000).Food Insecurity in Ethiopia a Discussion Paper for DFId

Sunethra T., (2010). Rural Livelihood Strategies and the Five Capitals: A Comparative Study in the Selected Villages of Sri Lanka.

Sylvia Szabo, (2016). Urbanization and Food Insecurity Risks: Assessing the role of Human Development Oxford Development Studies, 44:1.

Tango International, Inc., (2007). Monitoring and evaluation manual prepared for ADRA international food security department.

Teklay T., M. Haile, & H. Tesfay, (2019).Urban Leadership and Governance Practices and Challenges in the Regional State of Tigray, Ethiopia

Tesfaye Lakew, (2016). Economic Strengthening Intervention for Food Security and Poverty Reduction; The case of Urban HIV and AIDS Nutrition and Food Security Project participants in Dessie Urban Food security strategy, 2015, Addis Ababa Ethiopia.

The federal democratic republic of Ethiopia ministry of agriculture,(2014). Productive safety net project phase IV environmental and social management framework: esmf e4606- v2.

Tinus, K.,Lizette,L., & Karina, T.(2016). Making South Africa Safe; A Manual for Community-based Crime Prevention: ISBN Number: 978-0-7988-5630-0 CSIR Ref Number: B3GP400; Pretoria South, Africa.

United State of America International Development,(2011). Ethiopia Country Development Cooperation Strategy: WASHINGTON, DC.

United Nations Development Program,(2014). Reducing vulnerabilities and building resilience Human development report: Sustaining human progress.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP), (2016). Ethiopia Baseline Survey and Institutional and Coordination Framework for Social Protection Systems in Ethiopia

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, (2015).Ethiopia, Inclusive green Economy Policies and structural transformation in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Wondmeneh, E. Getachew & Tadelle,(2011). Effect of effective microorganisms on the growth parameters of fayoumi and horro chicken: international journal of poultry science 10 (3): 185-188.

World Bank, (2013).Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program: Integrating Disaster and climate management: case study.

Wolteji Badassa & Abduselam Abdulahi,(2018). Impact of Productive Safety Net Program on Food Security: The Case of Babile District, Somali Regional State, Ethiopia

World Food Security,(2017). World Food Security Global Strategic Framework for Food security & nutrition

World Food Program, (2019).World Food Program Ethiopia Office and Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Xavier Bonnefoy, (2007). Inadequate housing and health: an overview: Int. J. Environment and Pollution, Vol. 30, Nos. 3/4, 411

Appendixes

Addis Ababa University College of Development Studies

Department of Center for Food Security Studies

PART, I. Participant's Status

Appendix 1. Household Survey Questionnaires

Dear participants!

My name is Abiy Mkebib. I'm working my Master's thesis in Addis Ababa University. I am conducting survey to study the assessment of productive safety net program contribution to beneficiary household food security status: in the case of kirkos sub city, at Woreda 10, Addis Ababa. For partial fulfillment of MSC in Food Security, Development Studies at Addis Ababa University. The questioners will take some minutes. I kindly request you to lend me your attention to explain you or tell truth about the study, being selected as the study participant. All your response and the results obtained will be kept confidentially.

Instruction: Encircle appropriate choice or fill blank spaces clearly and neatly.

Name of the respondantes ________________________

Sub-city ______________ Woreda _________________ Ketena ________________________

Age of the respondent in year (not less than 18 years) _________________________________

Part I. Demographic Characteristics of the Head of the household

No	Question	Response	code
1	Sex of the HHH	1. Male 2. Female	
2	Age of the HHH	Specify it-------	
3	Marital status	1.Married 2.Unmarried	
4	Level of education	1. Did not attend formal education (meserete timhirt) 2. Read and write 3. Completed Primary school 4. Completed High school 5. Completed higher institution education 6.Others -----------	
5	Ethnic group	1.Amhara 6.Sidama 11.Others 2.Oromo 7.Agew 3.Guragea 8.Hadiya 4. Tigre 9.Kenbata 5. Welita 10. Afar	
6	Religious	1.Ortodox 4.Protestant 2.Muslim 5.Others 3.Catholic	
7	Household Size	1.0-2 3.>=6 2.3-5	

Part II, Socio-Economic Characteristics and income of Head of Household

8	What are the major sources of income for the household?	1. Janitorial work 3.petty trade 2.wage labor 4.low wage employment 5. Coffee selling 6,others	
9	How money your monthly	1.<500 4.1600-2000	

	Income	2.500-1000 5. 2100-2500 3.1100-1500 6.others	
10	What is your current source of financial support (remittance) other than UPSNP?	1. NOG 3. Relatives 2.GoV 4.Nehgboures	
11	What is type of financial support(remittance)?	1. In cash 2. in kind	
12	How many members of the HH economically active?	Specify it ----	
13	How many household members are economically Dependent?	Specify it ----	

Part III Condition of housing

14	Housing	1. Owned 2. Rented (Kebele) 3.Dependant with Relatives 4. Rented (private) 5.Sharing 6.Others -------------			
15	Wall Material	1. Mud 4.Blocks 2. Plastic thatch 5. Others ------------- 3.Bricks			
16	Roofing material	1. Iron Sheet 2. Plastic 3. others specify______			
17	Rooms in number	1. One 3.Three 5. others 2. Two 4. four			
18	Is the spacing suitable in relation to the Household size?	1.Adqute 2.Small 3.Very Small			
19	Basic household house items	adequate	Inadequate	None	
	Blanket				
	Bed sheet				
	Clothing				

	Asset	Available	Not Available	
	Furniture			
	5.TV			
	6. Radio			
	7.Refrigerator			

Part IV Role of PSNP in Community Participation

No	Question	Response	
20	Did you improve your social participation in the community after PSNP intervention?	1. Yes 2. No	
20.1	If you say "Yes" in question 20 what is your participation?	1. Edir 3. Local development 2. Equb 4. Coffee drink 5.if any participation-----	
21	Wow was your social participation in community before PSNP intervention?	1. High 2.Very high 3.Low 4. Very low	
21.1	If you say "Low" in question 21 what is your reason?	Explain it	
22	What do you think PSNP intervention plays role on your community participation?	specify it-----	

Part V Food Security status of PSNP beneficiary households

No	Question	Response	
23	How many meals per day the household members feed on?	1. One meal 2.Two meals 3. Three meals 4. If any-------	
24	Is there food accessibility improved after joining PSNP?	1. Improved 2. Not improved 3.if any	
25	If you are successful after intervention in PSNP what is main reason?	Specify it --------	
26	Is there any variation consumption of food after joining the PSNP?	1.Yes 2.No	

Part VI Factors of Saving Practices PSNP Beneficiary Households

No	Question	Response	
27	Do you were monthly saving practices experience before joining PSNP?	1.Yes 2.No	
27.1	If you say "No" in question27 what are the main reasons?	Specify it in	
28	Did you applied saving practices after joining PSNP?	1.Yes 2.No	
28.1	If you say "Yes" in question28 what are the main reasons?	Explain it------	
29	What is your saving amount in birr per month	Specify it birr----------------	

Part VII Determinants of Successfulness of PSNP Beneficiary Household after Intervention in UPSNP

30	Does your total monthly income cover your household expenditure?	1. Yes 3. Difficult to tell 2. No	
30.1	If you say "No" to question No.30 what is the main means of covering your household expenditure?	1. Credit 2. work additional job 3. Support from relative/friends 4. Other, if any-----	
31	Are there any variation sources of income after joining the PSNP?	1.Yes 2.No	
31.1	If yes, in Q 35 what are the major factors that cause sources of income variability?	1.the intervention of PSNP 2.the increment of work interest on HH member 3.low household members 4.if any	
32	In your opinion, did you believe your living standard changed three years after PSNP intervention?	1. Yes 2. no	
33	What increased purchasing capacity for food consumption for your households? after joining UPSNP	1. consumption of food 2.incresed house rent 3.purchasing medical equipment 4.Incresed school payment	

8. Food access information (Household Food Insecurity Access Scale)

No	Question	Response
45	In the past four weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	1=No 2=Yes
45.1	How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3=Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)
46	In the past four weeks, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	1=No 2=Yes
46.1	If you say “yes” in Q,46 How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3=Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks
47	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	1=No 2=Yes
47.1	If you say “yes” in Q, 45 How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3=Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)
48	In the past four weeks, did you or any member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	1=No 2=Yes
48.1	If you say “yes” in Q, 48 How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3=Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)
49	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	1=No 2=Yes
49.1	If you say “yes” in Q, 49 How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3=Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)

50	In the past four weeks, did you or any other household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	1=No 2=Yes
51.1	If you say “yes” in Q, 51 How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3=Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)
52	In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	1=No 2=Yes
53.1	If you say “yes” in Q, 52 How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3=Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)
54	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	1=No 2=Yes
55.1	If you say “yes” in Q, 54 How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3=Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)
56	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	1=No 2=Yes
56.1	If you say “yes” in Q, 57How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3=Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)

Appendix II Guiding Questions for Semi-Structured Interview

Date of interview: ____

Name of interviewee: _________________________________

Description of the interviewee:

____

1. Can you explain the food insecurity condition in this woreda? (Food security status, saving practices, successfulness of PSNP beneficiaries and community participations)

2. Did you believe PSNP beneficiaries got equal chance for sex (females and males) in the woreda?

3. How do you observe the effect of PSNP on saving practices of beneficiary households in this woreda? (Attitudinal Changes/progress, effectiveness, limitations)

4. How do you assess the successfulness of PSNP on beneficiary households' livelihood in this woreda? (Changes, effectiveness, limitations, challenges)

5. Did you believe PSNP has changed on households beneficiaries in the community participation?

6. How do you assess the Perception of the beneficiaries in the participation of community?

7. In general, what are the strength and weakness of the program?

THANK YOU!

Appendix III Household Survey Questionnaire Amharic Version

ውድ ተሳታፊ!

ስሜ አብይ መክብብ ይባላል። በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርስቲ በምግብ ዋስትና የትምህርት ክፍል የ2012 የሁለተኛ ድግሪ (ማስተርስ) መመረቂያ ጽሁፍ በመስራት ላይ እገኛለሁ ። በመሆኑም በእናንተ ስራ ዙሪያ ላይ ጥናት እያደረግሁ ስለሆነ ተገቢ ነው ያሉትን መልስ ምርጫ መምረጥ ወይም ባዶ ቦታዎችን በግልጽ እና በሥርዓት በመሙላት ይተባበሩን።

ክፍለ ከተማ ቂርቆስ ወረዳ _______ቀጠና ___________________________

የምላሽ ሰጪ ዕድሜ (ከ 18 ዓመት በታች ያልሆነ)

ክፍለ ከተማ ቂርቆስ ወረዳ _______ቀጠና ___________________________

የምላሽ ሰጪ ዕድሜ (ከ 18 ዓመት በታች ያልሆነ)

ክፍል አንድ 1.የቤተሰቡ መሪ ማህበራዊና የስነ ምግባር መገለጫዎችን በተመለከተ

1 ጾታ 1. ወንድ 2. ሴት

2 ዕድሜ ____________ አመት

3 የጋብቻ ሁኔታ

1. ያገባ/ያገባች 2. ያላገባ/ያላገባች 3.የፈታ/የፈታች 4.ሚስቱ/ባሏ የሞተ/የሞተባት

4 የትምህርት ደረጃን በተመለከተ

1. በመደበኛ ትምህርት ያልተሳተፈ 2. ማንበብና መጻፍ የሚችል/የምትችል

3. የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት ያተጠናቀቀ 4. የሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ያጠናቀቀ

5. በድፕሎማ/በድግሪ የተመረቀ 6.ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀሱ-----------

5. ብሔር 1. አማራ 2.ኦሮሞ 3. ትግሬ 4.ጉራጌ 5. ወላይታ 6. ሲዳማ 7. ከፋ

8.አገው 9.ሌላ----------------

6.ሀይማኖት 1.ኦርቶዶክስ 2.ሙስሊም 3.ፕሮቴስታንት 4.ካቶሊክ 5. ጆብሃ

7. ሴፍቲኔት ተጠቃሚ ከመሆነዎ በፊት በምን ስራ ይተዳደሩ ነበር?

1. በቀን ሥራ 2. የቤት እመቤት 3. ሥራ አጥ 4. በአናፂነት

8. ወርሀዊ ገቢዎ ስንት ነው 1.300 2. 350-500 3.550-800 4.900-1000

5. ከ1100-1500

5. በጉልት ገበያ 6. ሌላ ካለ ይጥቀሱ-------------------

ክፍል ሁለት፣ 2. የበተሰብ አባላት ሁኔታን በተመለከተ

9. በቤተዎ ውስጥ ስንት ልጆች ይኖራሉ? በቁጥር ይጥቀሱ ______

9.1 ልጆችዎ በየትኛው የእድሜ ክልል ውስጥ ይገኛሉ

1. ከ10 አመት በታች 2. ከ10-15 አመት ናቸው 3. ከ16 አመት በላይ ናቸው

10. በአሁኑ ወቅት ስንት ልጆች ትምህርት ቤት እየተማሩ ነው?

1. ሁሉም 2. በከፊል 3. ምንም

11. ትምህርት ቤት ያልገባ ልጅ አለዎ? 1. አዎ 2.የለም

12.1 በተራ ቁጥር 11 መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ ትምህርት ቤት ላለመሄዳቸው ዋናው ምክንያት ምንድነው? 1. የኢኮኖሚ ችግር 2. ህመም 3. የታመሙትን ለመንከባከብ

4. ስራ የመሥራት ፍልጎት ስላላቸው 5. እናቶች -----------

13. በአሁኑ ጊዜ ትምህርት ቤት የማይማሩ ስንት ልጆች ናቸው? በቁጥር ________ ይጻፉ

14. ከቤተሰቡ መካከል የጤና ችግር ያለበት አለ? 1. አዎ 2. የለም

15. በተራ ቁጥር 14 መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ ፣ችግሩ ምን ዓይነት ነው?

1. ዓይነ ስውርነት 2. የመስማት ችግር 3. የአእምሮ ዝግመት 4. ሽባነት

5. ሥር የሰደደ በሽታ 6. ሌላም ካለ ይግለጹ----------------------

16. የቤተሰቡ ዋና መሪ መተዳደሪያው በምንድን ነው

1. በከተማ እርሻ 2. በቤት ሰራተኝነት 3. በቀን ሥራ

4. በንግድ

5. በእጅ ጥበብ 6. አካል ጉዳተኛ 7. .ሌላ ካለ --------

17. ከቤተሰቡ አባላት መካከል በኢኮኖሚ ምን ያህሉ ስራ ላይ ናቸው?

በቁጥር ይጥቀሱ ---------

18. የቤተሰቡ አባላቱን በኢኮኖሚ ጥገኛ ያደረገው ዋና መንስኤዎቹ ምንድን ናቸው?

ምክንያቱን ይጥቀሱ፡፡--

3. የመኖሪያ ቤት ሁኔታን በተመለከተ

19. አሁን የሚኖሩበት የመኖሪያ ቤት የማን ነው 1. የግል 2. ከዘመድ ጋር

3. በመጋራት 4. የቀበሌ 5.ተከራይ

20. የመኖሪያ ቤት ክፍል ብዛት ምንያህል ነው

1. ባለ አንድ ክፍል 2. ባለ ሁለት ክፍል 3.ባለሶስት 4.ባለ አራት

21. የሚኖሩበት የመኖሪያ ቤት የክፍሉ መጠን ከቤተሰቡ ብዛት አንፃር በቂ ነውን?

1. በቂ ነው 2. አንስተኛ ነው 3.በጣም ትንሽ ነው 4.አላቅም

22. የሚኖሩበት የመኖሪያ ቤት ጣሪያ ከምን የተሰራ ነው

1. ከቆርቆሮ 2. ከፕላስቲክ 3. ከሽክላ 4. ሌላ ካለ ይጥቀሱ______

4. ተጠቃሚዎች ከምግብ ዋስተና ፕሮግራም በፊት እና በምግብ ዋስተና ፕሮግራም መሳተፍ ከጀመሩ በኂላ ያላቸው የገቢ ሁነታና ወጫቸውን በተመለከተ

23. በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ከመሳተፊዎ በፊት ያልነበረዎት የቤት እቃዎች የትኞቹ ናቸው መልሱን ከስሩ ላይ ያስምሩበት

1. ብርድ ልብስ 2. የአልጋ ልብስ 3. አልጋ 4. የቤት ዕቃዎች

5. ቲቪ 6. ሬዲዮ 7. ማቀዝቀዣ (ፍሪጅ)

24. በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ከተሳፉ በኂላ ያሟሏቸው የቤት እቃዎች የትኞቹ ናቸው? መልሱን ከስሩ ላይ ያስምሩበት

1. ብርድ ልብስ 2. የአልጋ ልብስ 3. አልጋ 4. የቤት ዕቃዎች

5. ቲቪ 6. ሬዲዮ 7. ማቀዝቀዣ (ፍሪጅ)

4. በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ከተሳተፉ በኂላ የገቢ ደረጃዎ በምን ሁነታ ላይ ይገኛል

1.በጣም ጥሩ 2.ጥሩ 3.ዝቅተኛ 4.በጣም ዝቅተኛ

25. የቤተሰብዎ ዋና የገቢ ምንጮች ምንድ ነው?

1. በሴፍቲኔት ስራ 2.በአንስተኛ ደሞዝ 3. በጉልት ንግድ 4. በቀን ስራ

5. በጀበና ቡና ስራ 6. በሱቅ ንግድ 7. ሌላ ካለ ይግለለጹ--------------

26. ጠቅላላ ወርሃዊ ገቢዎ የቤተሰብዎን ወጭ ይሸፍናል?

1. አዎ 2. አይሸፍንም 3. ለመናገር አስቸጋሪ ነው

26.1 በተራ ቁጥር ‹26 › ላይ መልሰዎ ‹አይሸፍንም› ከሆነ የቤትዎን ወጪ ለመሸፈን ዋና መፍትሄው ምንድን ነው? 1. ብድር ማግኘት 2. ተጨማሪ ሥራ መሥራት 3. ከዘመዶች ወይም ጓደኞች

ድጋፍ መጠየቅ 4. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ - -----

27. ወደ ምግብ ዋስተና ፐሮግራም ከተቀላቀሉ በኂላ የገቢ መጠነዎ ተሸሽሏል?

1. አዎ 2. አይ

28. በተራ ቁጥር 26 መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ እና የገቢ መጠነዎ ከጨመረ ምክንያተዎ ምንድን ነው? -----------------------------

1.በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ስለተካተትኩ 2. የቤተሰብ አባሉ የመስራት ፍላጎት

መጨመሩ 3. የቤተሰቡ ቁጥር ስለቀነሰ 4.ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ-------------------------

29. በእርስዎ አስታያየት በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ከታሳተፉ በኋላ በየአመቱ ኑሮዬ ተሻሽሏል ብለው ያስባሉ? 1. አዎ ተሻሽሏል 2. በትንሹ ተሻሽሏል

3. ለውጥ የለም 4.ለውጡን ለመናገር አስቸጋሪ ነው

30. ወደ ምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ከመግባተዎ በፊት ዓመታዊ የቤተሰብዎን ወጪ ይሸፍኑ ነበር? 1. አዎ 2. አይ

31. በጥያቄ 30 ላይ "አይ" ከሆነ መልሰዎ ምክንያቶቹን ይጥቀሱ --------

32. በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም መሳተፍ ከጀመሩ ወዲህ ምን የመግዛት አቅመዎ ጨምሯል?

1. የምግብ ፍጆታዎች 2. የቤት ኪራይ የመክፈል አቅም

3. መድሀኒት የመግዛት አቅም 4. የት/ቤት ክፍያ 5. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ -------------

33. አጠቃላይ ዓመታዊ ገቢዎ በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ከተቀላቀሉ በኋላ የቤተሰብዎን ወጭ ይሸፍናል? 1. አዎ 2. አይ

33.1 በጥያቄ ተራ ቁጥር 33 ላይ መልሰዎ "አይ" ከሆነ ዓመታዊ ገቢዎን ያልሸፈነው ዋና ዋና ምክንያቶች ምንድናቸው? ምክንያቶቹን ይጥቀሱ ------------------

5. በሴፍቲ ኔት ፕሮግራም ከተካተቱ በኋላ እና በፊት የመቆጠብ እንቅስቃሴን በተመለከተ

34. በሴፍቲ ኔት ፕሮግራም ከመካተተዎ በፊት የመቆጥብ ልምድ ነበረዎት?

1. አዎ 2. አልነበረኝም

34.1 በተራ ቁጥር 34 ውስጥ "አልነበረኝም" ከሆነ መልሰዎ ዋና ዋና ምክንያቶቹ ናቸው? ይግለጹ --

35. በሴፍቲ ኔት ፕሮግራም ከተካተቱ በኋላ የቁጠባ አሰራሮችን አዳብረዋል?

1. አዎ 2. አልነበረኝም

35.1 በቁጥር 35 ላይ መልሰዎ "አዎ" ከሆነ ፣ ዋና ዋነ ምክንያቶቹን ይግለጹ -----------------

36. በሕይወትዎ ላይ የሴፍቲ ኔት ፕሮግራም በመጠቀመዎ ምን ሚና ተጫውቶለዎታል?

1.የተለያዩ የቤት ዕቃዎችን ማሟላት ችያለሁ 2. የተረጋጋ ህይወት እንድመራ አርጎኛል 3.ተስፋዬ እንዲለመልም አርጎኛል 4. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ --------

6. በሴፍቲ ኔት ፕሮግራም መሳተፍ ከጀመሩ በኋላ ውጤታማ የአመጋገብ ሁኔታን በተመለከተ

37. የቤተሰብ አባለዎ በቀን ምን ያህል ምግብ ይመገባል?

1. አንድ ጊዜ 2. ሁለት ጊዜ 3.የሦስት ጊዜ 4.ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ

38. ወደ ሴፍቲ ኔት ፕሮግራም ከተቀላቀሉ በኋላ በቤተሰበዎ ላይ የምግብ ተደራሽነቱ ተሻሽሏል?

1. ተሻሽሏል 2. አልተሻሻለም 3. ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀሱ-------------

39. ከሴፍቲ ኔት ፕሮግራም ከገቡ በኂላ በህይዎተዎ ላይ ለውጥ ያመጣለዎት ዋነኛው ምክንያት ምንድነው? ምክንያቱን ይጥቀሱ --

7. በማህበረሰብ ተሳትፎ ጉዳዮች ውስጥ የሴፍቲ ኔት ፕሮግራም ሚና

40. በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ከተሳተፉ በኂላ በማህበረሰቡ ውስጥ ያለዎትን ማህበራዊ ተሳትፎ ማሻሻል ችለዋል? 1. አዎ 2. አላሻሻልኩም

40. 1 በተራ ቁጥር 40 ላይ መልሰዎ “አዎ” ከሆነ የእርስዎ ተሳትፎ ምንድ ነው?

1. በእድር 2. በእቀብ 3. በልዩ ልዩ ማህበራት 4. በቡና ጠጡ

5.ሌላ ተሳትፎ ካለ ይግለጹ ------------------------------------

41. በምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ከመሳተፈዎ በፊት በማህበረሰቡ ውስጥ የእርስዎ ማህበራዊ ተሳትፎ ምን ነበር? 1. ከፍተኛ 2. በጣም ከፍተኛ 3.ᒪዝቅተኛ 4. በጣም ዝቅተኛ

42. የምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም በማህበረሰብ ተሳትፎዎ ላይ የተጫወተው ሚና ምንድን ነው?

1. የበታችነት ስሜቴን ቀንሶልኛል 2. የተለያዩ ማህበራዊ ግንኙነት ላይ እንድሳተፍ አስችሎኛል 3.የቤተሰቤን የኑሮ ሁኔታ አስተካክሎኛል

7. የምግብ ተደራሽነት መረጃ (በቤተሰቡ ቤት ውስጥ የምግብ ዋስትና አለመኖርና ውጤቱ)

43. በአለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ ቤተሰቦቼ በቂ ምግብ አያገኙም ብለው አስበው ነበር?

1 = አዎ 2 = አላሰብኩም

43.1 በተራ ቁጥር 43 ላይ መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከሰተ?

1 = አልፎ አልፎ (ያለፉት አራት ሳምንታት አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ)

2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከሦስት እስከ አስር ጊዜያት)

3 = ብዙውን ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ)

44. በአለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ እርስዎ ወይም ሌላ የቤተሰብ አባል በምግብ እጥረት ምክንያት የፈለጉትን የምግብ አይነት መብላት አልቻሉም?

1 =አዎ 2 = የለም

44.1 በተራ ቁጥር 44 ላይ መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ ይህ ችግር ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከሰተ?

1 = አልፎ አልፎ (ያለፉት አራት ሳምንታት አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ)

2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ ከሶስት እስከ አስር እጥፍ ጊዜ)

3 = ብዙውን ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ

45. በአለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ እርስዎ ወይም ሌላ የቤተሰብ አባል በምግብ እጥረት ምክንያት የተወሰኑ ምግቦችን ብቻ ለመብላት አስገድዶዎታል?

1 = አዎ 2 = የለም

45.1 በተራ ቁጥር 45 ላይ መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ ይህ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከሰተ?

1 = አልፎ አልፎ (ያለፉት አራት ሳምንታት አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ)

2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከሦስት እስከ አስር ጊዜያት)

3 = ብዙውን ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ)

46. ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ እርስዎ ወይም ማንኛውም የቤተሰብ አባል ከተለመደው የምግብ ዓይነቶችን ለማግኘት የሚያስችል አቅም በማጣት ምክንያት ሊበሉት ያልፈለጉትን ምግቦች ተመግበዋል?

1 = አዎ 2 =የለም

46.1 በተራ ቁጥር 46 ላይ መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ ይህ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከሰተ?

1 = አልፎ አልፎ (ያለፉት አራት ሳምንታት አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ)

2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከሦስት እስከ አስር ጊዜያት)

3 = ብዙውን ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ)

47. በአለፉት አራት ሳምንቶች ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት እርስዎ እና ቤተሰበዎ መመገብ ከነበረበዎት ምግብ ፍላጎት በታች ተመግቢያለሁ ብለው ያስባሉ?

1 = አዎ 2 = የለም (አላስብም)

47.1 በተራ ቁጥር 47 ላይ መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ ይህ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከሰተ?

1 = አልፎ አልፎ (ያለፉት አራት ሳምንታት አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ)

2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከሦስት እስከ አስር ጊዜያት)

3 = ብዙውን ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ)

48. በአለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ በተሰበዎ በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት በቀን

ውስጥ አነስተኛ ምግብ ተመግበዋል?

1 = አዎ 2 =የለም

48.1 በተራ ቁጥር 48 ላይ መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ ይህ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከሰተ?

1 = አልፎ አልፎ (ያለፉት አራት ሳምንታት አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ) 2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከሦስት እስከ አስር ጊዜያት) 3 = ብዙውን ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ)

49. በአለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ ምግብ ለማግኘት የሚያስችል አቅም በማጣተዎ ምክንያት ለቤተሰብዎ የሚመግቡት ምንም ዓይነት የሚበላ ምግብ አልነበረም?

1 = አዎ 2 =የለም

49.1 በተራ ቁጥር 49 ላይ መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ ይህ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከሰተ?

1 = አልፎ አልፎ (ያለፉት አራት ሳምንታት አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ)

2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከሦስት እስከ አስር ጊዜያት)

3 = ብዙውን ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ)

50. በአለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት እርስዎ ወይም ሌላ የቤተሰብ አባል በጊዜ ተኝተው ነበር?

1 = አዎ 2 = የለም

50.1 በተራ ቁጥር 50 ላይ መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ ይህ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከሰተ?

1 = አልፎ አልፎ (ያለፉት አራት ሳምንታት አንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ)

2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከሦስት እስከ አስር ጊዜያት)

3 = ብዙውን ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ)

51. በአለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ውስጥ በቂ ምግብ ባለመኖሩ ምክንያት እርስዎ ወይም አንድ የቤተሰብ አባል ምንም ሳይበሉ ለ24 ሰአታት ቆይተው ያውቃሉ?

1 = የለም 2 = አዎ

51.1 በተራ ቁጥር 51 ላይ መልሰዎ አዎ ከሆነ ይህ ችግር ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ተከስቷል?

1 = አልፎ አልፎ (ከአንድ ጊዜ ወይም ሁለት ጊዜ)

2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (ከሦስት እስከ አስር ጊዜያት)

3 = ብዙውን ጊዜ (ባለፉት አራት ሳምንታት ከአስር ጊዜ በላይ)

Appendix -IV: Guiding Questions for Semi-Structured Interview

ቃለ መጠይቅ የተደረገበት ቀን: - ___________________________________

ቃለ መጠይቅ የሚደረገው ስም: - ___________________________________

የቃለ መጠይቁ መግለጫ: - የሁለተኛ ድግሪ መመረቂያ ጽሁፍ ለመጻፍ የተዘጋጀ ቃለ መጠይቅነው።

1.በዚህ ወረዳ ውስጥ የምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ተግባራዊ ከመሆኑ በፊት የነበረው ነባራዊ ሁኔታን እንዴት ያዩታል? (የምግብ ዋስትና ሁኔታ ፣ የቁጠባ አጠባበቅ ልምዶች)፣

2. በምግብ ዋስትና ተጠቃሚዎች ዙሪያ በወረዳው ውስጥ ለሚኖሩ ደሃ ነወሪዎች (ሴት እና ወንድ) እኩል ዕድል ተሰጥቷል ብለው ያምናሉ?

3. በዚህ ወረዳ ውስጥ ያሉ የምግብ ዋስትና (የሴፍቲነት) ተጠቃሚዎች የአተገባበር ተፅእኖ እንዴት ይመለከታሉ? (ከውጤታማነት አኳያ)

4. በዚህ ወረዳ ውስጥ የምግብ ዋስትና በተጠቃሚ ቤተሰቦች ላይ ያመጣውን ውጤታማነት እንዴት ይገመግሙታል? (ውጤታማነት ፣ ገደቦች ፣ ተግዳሮቶች)

5. የምግብ ዋስትና (የሴፍቲነት) በማህበረሰባዊ ተሳትፎ እንቅስቃሴ ውስጥ ለውጥ አምጥቷል ብለው ያምናሉ?ካመጣ በዝረዝር ቢያስረዱን

6. በማህበረሰቡ ተሳትፎ ውስጥ የተገልጋዮች አመለካከታቸውን ሁኔታ እንዴት ይገመግማሉ?

7. በአጠቃላይ የፕሮግራሙ ጥንካሬ እና ድክመት ምንድነው?

አመሰግናለሁ!

Appendix -V: Table 4.14 Binary Logit Result for Food Security

```
Logistic regression                                    Number of obs     =        156
                                                       LR chi2(9)        =      35.94
                                                       Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
Log likelihood = -87.258921                            Pseudo R2         =     0.1708
```

foodsecurity	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[93% Conf.	Interval]
SexofHousholdHead	.6447566	.2485599	-1.14	0.255	.3206544	1.296446
MonthlyIncomeofHousholdHead	.6167131	.135523	-2.20	0.028	.4141531	.9183441
HousholdSize	.7505188	.1089276	-1.98	0.048	.5769701	.9762698
LevelofHousing	1.298764	.2324092	1.46	0.144	.9391105	1.796155
ExpenditureofHousholdHeaded	1.72708	.6858792	1.38	0.169	.8410229	3.546639
HosholdConsumption	1.491826	.6437898	0.93	0.354	.68255	3.260634
ExperianceofSaving	.4258073	.1626053	-2.24	0.025	.2131642	.8505737
MealsperDay	2.582951	1.085742	2.26	0.024	1.205985	5.532103
CommunityParticipation	.4758102	.1646932	-2.15	0.032	.2541332	.8908531
_cons	1.644784	2.647632	0.31	0.757	.0890061	30.39469

Appendix -VI: Table 4.15Binary Logit Result for successfulness of UPSNP beneficiaries

Food Security	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	Z	P>z	Lower 93% CI	upper93% CI
Sex of HHH	1.534033	.6043455	1.09	0.277	.7513245	3.132145
Monthly income	.61774	.135891	-2.19	0.029	.4146695	.9202573
HH size	.7463169	.1128355	-1.94	0.053	.5674813	.9815106
Level of Housing	1.298601	.2323071	1.46	0.144	.9390881	1.795746
HH Expend	1.721306	.6846491	1.37	0.172	.837274	3.538739
HH Consumptio	1.493315	.6446478	0.93	0.353	.6830525	3.264742
Success of UPSNP Bene HH	.9425688	.4164732	-0.13	0.894	.4232732	2.098966
Saving Experian	.4268396	.1631033	-2.23	0.026	.2135869	.8530113
Meals per day	2.595631	1.095506	2.26	0.024	1.20816	5.576494
Community Participations	.4814223	.171774	-2.05	0.040	.2522059	.9189614
_cons	.4506814	.7149279	-0.50	0.615	.025444	7.982786

Appendix -VII Table 4.16 Autocorrelation of Dependent and Explanatory Variables

	foodse~y	SexofH~d	Monthl~d	Housho~e	Levelo~g	Expend~d	Hoshol~n	Experi~g
foodsecurity	0.4846							
SexofHoush~d	-0.0345	0.4992						
MonthlyInc~d	-0.0999	0.0109	0.4538					
HousholdSize	-0.0946	-0.0447	0.0111	0.7363				
LevelofHou~g	0.0533	0.0739	-0.0169	0.0357	0.6531			
Expenditur~d	0.0412	0.0571	-0.0414	-0.0029	0.0560	0.4556		
HosholdCon~n	0.0099	-0.0126	0.0720	0.0051	-0.0324	0.0030	0.4076	
Experiance~g	-0.1052	-0.0112	0.0366	0.0774	0.0042	0.0278	0.0510	0.4870
CommunityP~n	-0.0749	-0.0316	-0.0320	0.0041	-0.0951	0.0031	0.0487	0.0184

	Commun~n
CommunityP~n	0.5442

.

Appendix -VIII Population data source from kirkos sub city

ፕሮግራም	ኮታ	ወረዳ (የተመዘገቡ አባወራ እማወራ)	አባወራ	እማወራ	ድምር
አንደኛ ዙር	12176	1	247	606	**853**
		3	123	576	**699**
		7	269	388	**657**
		10	345	1158	**1503**
ሁለተኛ ዙር	17722	2	62	485	**547**
		4	87	748	**835**
		5	293	577	**870**
		6	54	240	**294**
		8	88	557	**645**
		9	146	976	**1122**
		11	218	350	**568**
ዳግም ልየታ	850+313=1163	2	11	15	**26**
		4	9	58	**67**
		5	9	63	**72**
		6	2	17	**19**
		8	5	51	**56**
		9	9	36	**45**
		11	9	33	**42**
		ድምር	**1986**	**6934**	**8920**