

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



**THE CONTRIBUTION OF URBAN PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET
PROGRAM ON FOOD SECURITY OF FEMALE HEADED
HOUSEHOLDS IN WOREDA SIX, YEKA SUB CITY, ADDIS
ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION, ETHIOPIA**

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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DECLARATION

I, Yirga Dessalgn declare that this thesis is my original work and that all sources of the materials in the research paper have been duly acknowledged. The matter embodied in this research paper has not been submitted earlier for award of any master degree best of my knowledge and belief.

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Sign

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I, -----, confirm that this research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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BOARD OF EXAMINERS

This is to certify that the senior essay prepared by Yirga Dessalgn, entitled; ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF URBAN PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM ON FOOD SECURITY OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS IN WOREDA SIX, YEKA SUB CITY, ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION, ETHIOPIA and submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for master Degree in Food Security and Development complies with the regulations of the university and meets the accepted standard with respect to originality and quality.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ADLI	Agricultural Development-Led Industrialization
AE	Adult Equivalent
EHHEPC	Estimated Household Expenditure Per Capital
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FSS	Food Security Strategy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FGD 01	Focus Group Discussants of female group
FGD 02	Focus Group Discussants of male group
FGD 03	Focus Group Discussants of government officials
FSPSD	Food Security and Productive Safety net Directorate
FSDSPG	Food Security and Development Safety net Program Guideline
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HFIAP	Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
HHS	Household Survey

HICE	Household Income and Consumption Expenditure
HICES	Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey
ILO	International Labor Organization

IMF	International Monetary Fund
JCFS	Job Creation and Food Security
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoUDH	Ministry of Urban Development and Housings
NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
UPSNP	Urban Productive Safety Net Program
SSN	Social Safety net
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDPRP	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
WB	World Bank
WAFSPSO	Woreda Administration Food Security and Productive Safety net Office

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ABSTRACT

The study was assessment of the contribution of urban productive safety net program on food security of female headed households in woreda six, yeka sub city, Addis Ababa city administration, Ethiopia. And with the central objective of the research in mind, the contribution of Urban Productive Safety net Program to the improvement of food security among female headed households at a given Urban Productive Safety net Program period. Target populations for this study were female headed households of first round Urban Productive Safety net Program beneficiaries in 'Woreda' 06 of "Yeka" sub city who are expected to be gradated this year (2020/2021).

The sample size drawn was 219. Applied cross-sectional research design to measure, for the quantitative part of the study as the sampling technique employed two stage clusters sampling; while, purposive sampling was applied to the qualitative part. Primary information sources were first round beneficiaries of female headed households and different key informants. Also applied mainly the following information gathering tools these are household survey, focus group dissections, document review and direct observation. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data; whereas, quantitative data was analyzed by percentage and frequency distribution and paired sample t-test. As of the data presentation, analysis and discussion –Urban Productive Safety net Program has significant contribution for improving Income per Adult equivalent per day of female headed households with 95% level of significance. From among 109 of female headed households, who are dependent of conditional cash transfer, still now 67 of them are under this category of ≤ 5379.48 ETB annual household expenditure Per Capita in Birr. And 37 of them were moderately food insecure; while, 30 of them were mildly food insecure.

Based on the above findings, to some extent Urban Productive Safety net Program has contributed to food access improvement. Finally, based on the findings and the conclusions made before, the following recommendations are provided: the Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city, Addis Ababa Food Security and Productive Safety net Office should have a trend of consulting beneficiaries in respect of their family condition in asset building process And the inadequacy of the cash transfer to meet their basic needs of the beneficiaries should be adjusted in line with the current urban condition in order to help them to move out of poverty.

Key words: *Urban Productive Safety Net Program, Food Security and Poverty-income status and Environment.*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

According to Ethiopia federal urban creation and food security agency Ethiopia is the second populous country with an estimated population of 100 million of which about 17% lives in urban centers. In the major cities the level of unemployment was running above 30% with female and youth unemployment exceeding 40% in some cities. Hence, tackling urban unemployment was considered as the first priority of the Ethiopian government. And has designed different economic tools to tackle unemployment and other social problems associated with urban poverty.

High proportion of vulnerability among women, youth, and children, the elderly and lack of integrated social protection are major problems still inadequately addressed in the cities. Despite the substantial declining of poverty over the past five years, poverty is still estimated to be 25.7% in urban areas (MoUDH, 2016). In addition while poverty has also declined in Ethiopian cities, the decline falls short of making a significant dent on urban poverty owing to wage rigidities, inflations and labor market frictions (World Bank, 2017). And urban poverty rates in Ethiopia are quite high, particularly in the large cities (Misgana , 2019). So, concomitant with rapid economic growth, access to labor markets and job opportunities will thus have to be considered as key tool for poverty reduction and to enhance social mobility.

In short, economic growth and nuanced poverty reducing strategies could be complementary paths to improve the lives of the poor; addressing poverty concerns, can also stimulate economic growth (Misgana , 2019). And there is a growing understanding that with increasing urbanization, the problem of urban poverty becomes more salient and will require the right policy framework to translate gains from economic growth to poverty reduction (Menen, 2019).

So, in order to reach the poorest part of urban population, the Ethiopian government developed a five-year phase (2016/2017-2020/21) Urban Productive Safety net program (UPSNP) in urban areas to address poverty and vulnerability of urban poor's living below the poverty line (Misgana , 2019). The UPSNP is a comprehensive social protection program designed to enhance inclusive growth and development in urban areas. The Urban Productive Safety net Project (UPSNP) is fully embedded in the NSPP and GTP II. The strategy of urban productive safety net program

(UPSNP) is to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line over a period of ten years. To implement the UPSNP, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDHo) has developed an Urban Food Security and Job Creation Strategy, which was approved by the Ethiopian government on May 8, 2015. Next, the Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency was set up to implement the program (Misgana , 2019).

The program has a three-phase graduation process. In the first year, beneficiaries receive transfers for their participation in public works. In the second year, conditional transfers will continue and one beneficiary per household receives livelihoods support comprising training and financial support to increase employability in wage and self -employment (MISGANA, 2018). In the third year, beneficiaries receive coaching and mentoring services to strengthen their livelihood activities (MoUDH, 2016).

UPSNP was launched at Addis Ababa on July, 2016. Woreda six of ‘Yeka’ sub city was among the identified woredas’ for this program. Actually the process till proximity test was done it took so many steps. Then the selection process carried out by using community based targeting. Lastly by achieving proxy mean test value of < 15% ‘Woreda’ 06 of ‘Yeka’ sub city was selected for the program (JCFS , 2018).

The beneficiaries were categorized under four groups i.e. beneficiaries who are benefited by one, two, three and four family members (FSPSD, 2017). Beneficiaries, who are benefited by one, two, three and four family members are expected to be involved in public works (Urban Environment, Urban Agriculture, Urban Greenery, Urban Sanitation and Urban Social Infrastructure) for 5 days per month with the payment of 75 ETB per day totally 375 birr per month, for 10 days per month with the payment of 75 ETB per day totally 750 birr per month, for 15 days per month with the payment of 75 ETB per day totally 1125 birr per month.

For 20 days per month with the payment of 75 ETB per day totally 1500 birr per month (JCFS, 2019) respectively. Over the last three years almost for the one and half year payment per day was 60 ETB per day. After mean while the payment was reconsidered and decided to be 75 ETB per day. Since the UPSNP was the first program of such kind in urban areas, there was an agreement between several stakeholders to incorporate a research aspect that closely tracks the progress of the program (Misgana , 2019).

An important component of the program was thus an impact evaluation that is hoped to provide vital lessons to further refine the program in due course (MoUDH, 2016). So, as part of this I initiated to assess the contribution of urban productive safety net program on food security of female headed households in woreda six, yeka sub city, Addis Ababa city administration, Ethiopia, of first round beneficiaries who are expected to be graduated this year (2020/2021) from UPSNP. 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city, where the study conducted has large proportion of female headed households who are expected to be graduated this year from UPSNP amount to 512; while, 'Woreda' 07 and 'Woreda' 08 are with population of 503 and 490 female headed households respectively.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The rate of urbanization had increased at 4.4% rate due to high rate of migration from rural to urban and increase in the number of urban centers. This cause for the urban population of Ethiopia will grow by 3.98% and 42.1% of the total population to be in urban areas by 2050 (MoFED, 2006). According to Leulseged et al. (2011) Addis Ababa consisted of about 23% of the total urban population in the country. It is with a population of over 3 million, which is 25% of the country's urban population (World Bank Group, 2015). At the same time 70% to 80% of population living in Addis Ababa was living at or below subsistence level (Tegegne, 2015). And the Ethiopian government was developed a five-year phase (2016/2017-2020/21) UPSNP in urban areas to address poverty and vulnerability of urban poor living below the poverty line.

An important component of the program was an impact evaluation that is hoped to provide vital lessons to further refine the program in due course. In align with this empirical literatures are not silent. Misgana Abate conducted the study on the contribution of urban productive safety net program to households' livelihood improvement and environmental protection in Addis Ababa: case study of Addis ketema and Arada sub cities.

Though UPSNP is contributing to the improvement of the income and food condition of the beneficiary households; still most beneficiaries are under poverty having <16.34 ETB per adult equivalent per day. Attempted to assess the effectiveness of the UPSNP in Lideta, Gullele and Addis ketema (MISGANA, 2018). Though the cash transfer is inadequate to meet the income need of households, the program has provided a stable and additional income source for the households who are mostly engaged in jobs with low and varying earnings.

On the other Menen (2019) attempted to assess the effectiveness of the UPSNP in 'Addis Ketema', 'Gullele' and 'Lideta'. And the scholar revealed that in some extent the program was implemented properly and improved the livelihood of the beneficiaries. Moreover, the cash transfer has become more important for those households that have a few or no income earning members. Likewise, the regression result also indicates that the cash transfer has significant and positive effect on the income-poverty status of the households. Meanwhile, empirical literatures so far are silent in the case of 'Woreda'06 of 'Yeka' sub city towards the topic of UPSNP.

On the other monthly reports of ‘Woreda’ 06 reminded us issues that need further research investigation. It means the quest for identifying the contribution of safety net to households, food security, and income generation, alleviating poverty, asset holdings and resilience of households was high on the priority list for the ‘Woreda’ 06 ‘Yeka’ sub city Food security and safety net office(WAFSPSO, 2012).

It is obvious also according to FSDSD (2012) in this year in contrast to other ‘Woreda’ 06 of ‘Yeka’ sub city has large number of first round beneficiaries who are expected to be graduated from UPSNP. So, this study was aimed to investigating the contribution of urban productive safety net program and food security of female headed households in woreda six, Yeka sub city, Addis Ababa city administration, Ethiopia.

1.3. Research questions

1. What is the contribution of Urban Productive Safety net Program to the income of female headed households?
2. What is the contribution of Urban Productive Safety net Program to food access of female headed households?
3. What is the contribution of Urban Productive Safety net Program to the food security improvement of female headed households?
4. What is the perception of female headed households towards Urban Productive Safety net Program?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective

The main objective of the study was assessment of the contribution of urban productive safety net program on food security of female headed households in woreda six, yeka sub city, Addis Ababa city administration, Ethiopia.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives

This study was with the following specific objectives:

1. To assess the contribution of urban productive safety net program to the improvement of female headed households' income
2. To assess the contribution of urban productive safety net program to the improvement of food access of female headed households
3. To determine the food security status of female headed household under the provision of urban productive safety net program
4. To assess the perception of female headed households towards urban productive safety net program

1.5. Significance of the study

It is believed that this paper will contribute to the body of existing knowledge and as well make up for the paucity of scholarly paper in Ethiopia on urban productive safety net program. The quest for identifying the contribution of safety net to households, food security, and income generation, alleviating poverty, asset holdings and resilience of households was high on the priority list for urban productive safety net program.

So this study was important to bridge this gap for instance this study provided a quantified assessment of the contribution of UPSNP on female heading food security status improvement. The results from this analysis gave valuable insights into the prospects of extending the program to other non-beneficiaries situated in 'Yeka' sub city of Addis Ababa and other urban areas of Ethiopia. In addition, this paper was an important reference material for policy makers and future coming academic researchers who would like to do a more in-depth analysis of the program.

1.6. Scope of the Study

Having objective of studying the contribution of UPSNP on female headed food security improvement, the spatial scope of the study was delimited to the boundary of Woreda six, Yeka sub city, Addis Ababa. Besides, the study covered the time period between 2019/ 2020. Therefore, this study used cross-sectional data variables within one year about the contribution of the program on female heading food security improvement.

The unit of observation of the study was the first round beneficiary females residing of Woreda six, Yeka sub city Addis Ababa. The thematic scope of the study was beneficiaries' food access status and income-poverty status improvement towards the program. The UPSNP tries to address food insecurity through conditional or unconditional cash transfers as a means to access food. Hence, the study emphasized on food access of female headed households for they can explain their food security condition after receiving cash transfer.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

It has been a challenge to get experts for an in-depth informant interview from government officials, and partners. Second, the space, time and resource allocated for carrying out the study were another set of challenges. And the study approached the beneficiaries with closed ended questionnaires except in case of FGD. However, the study would not embrace interview so that the findings in the future might not include beneficiaries' 'deep insight (attitudes/beliefs /think/know/feel about).

It is obvious also survey often suffers the limitation of forcing respondents in to particular response categories there by limiting the range of responses. Unlike an interview where respondents can ask identifying questions, respondents are usually limited to the next in survey itself for direction about how to complete it and where to respond. Thus the study may not know whether the findings may generalize to the participants of the study.

1.8. Organization of the study

This study was organized in to five chapters. Chapter one was dedicated for introduction. Under this chapter, background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope of the study, limitation of the study are discussed.

Chapter two was dedicated for review of related literature. This chapter embarks on reviewing conceptual, theoretical and empirical reviews & carry out research gap analysis till the study leads towards analysis of frame work. For the consumption of theoretical review the study reviewed on such topics as overview of safety net program, existing politics, strategies and their implication for women, sustainable development and poverty reduction strategy, agricultural development led industrialization, national policy of women, poverty, dimension of poverty, food security and insecurity, urban environment and social infrastructure, development of

UPSNP in Ethiopia, components of UPSNP, contributions of UPSNP & theories related to development, poverty, and social protection.

And the study also incorporates empirical review on such topics as empirical reviews on contribution of productive safety net. Lastly after carrying out research gap analysis the study led towards analysis of the framework. Research design and methodology was embedded in chapter three. Chapter four consists of data presentation, analysis and discussion. Lastly chapter five presents summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Introduction

This chapter embarks on reviewing conceptual, theoretical and empirical reviews & carry out research gap analysis till the study leads towards analysis of frame work. For the consumption of theoretical review the study reviewed on such topics as overview of safety net program, existing politics, strategies and their implication for women, sustainable development and poverty reduction strategy, agricultural development led industrialization, national policy of women, poverty, dimension of poverty, food security and insecurity, urban environment and social infrastructure, development of UPSNP in Ethiopia, components of UPSNP, contributions of UPSNP & theories related to development, poverty, and social protection. And the study also incorporates empirical review on such topics as empirical reviews on contribution of productive safety net. Lastly after carrying out research gap analysis the study led towards analysis of the framework

2.2. Theoretical Literature Review

2.2.1. Overview of Safety net Program

According to Wight & Thampi (2010) safety nets are programs designed to provide people who are faced to poverty and living in poverty or who are challenging food insecurity and other forms of deprivation with predictable and reliable support through food and cash. According to Christian et al. (2014) safety net programs can be provided unconditionally or conditionally in-kind, or through cash or vouchers by the public sector (state, donors, NGOs) or by private actors like individual or group charity, informal household arrangements etc. The first cash transfer program to the poor was started in 1994 during the Mexican crisis, and the first conditional cash transfer program in 1995 in Brazil and now this activities expanded in many countries as stated by Johannsen , Tejerina & Glassman (2009).

There has been an increase in interest and growing in number of countries introducing safety net programs. The Government of Ethiopia (Goe) has also completed the first Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I) (2010/11–2014/15), which set a long-term goal for Ethiopia to become a lower middle income country by 2025. The growth rate this plan of at least 11.2% per

year was set and achieved during the plan period and for second phase of the GTP (GTP II 2016-2020) using objectives of GTP I is essentially continuation to provide priorities to key sectors such as industry and agriculture as drivers of sustained economic growth and job creation (Lives , et al., 2015).

The GTP II also reaffirms the Goe's commitment to human development. This event was strong record of minimizing extreme poverty in recent years. The major components of this progress have been rural based namely, agricultural growth, provisions of basic services, and rural safety nets. Although, the framework transformation that is required in value besides has been in enough to make significant contribution to poverty reduction (GRANT , 2013).

Even though Ethiopia remains predominantly rural, urbanization is taking place and as Ethiopia urbanizes, poverty increased in urban. Because of migration rate of people in 2000, 11% of Ethiopia's poor lived in cities, increase to this rose to 14 % in 2011. In the 2007 census of the urban population reached 11.9 million and was estimated to reach 16.7 million in 2014, with the mean population growth rate of 3.8%. Urban population is projected to triple by 2034 reaching 30% of the total population (Adugna , 2011).

Although urban poverty rates in Ethiopia are too high, particularly in the large cities, the urban rural poverty rate differential is low in comparison to other countries. The total national poverty head count in 2011 was 29.6 percent (30.4% in rural Ethiopia and 25.7% in urban areas).

The poverty gap index is estimated to be 6.9% in urban Ethiopia. Though in large cities; poverty has been falling, but not as fast as in rural areas and smaller urban centers. From 2005 to 2011, consumption growth was negative for the poorest 15% of the urban population and for the majority of households in Addis Ababa as wages did not increase to compensate households for the rising food prices that they faced.

In general the Ethiopian one-fifth population lives in Addis Ababa and decreasing poverty rates in this and other large urban centers is a key priority toward addressing poverty reduction. The problem of food insecurity in urban settings is chronic and complex. further, the marketing system for agriculture products is not well developed to promote the growth of industry, boost employment opportunity, and connect with the rural areas is improving but still at an infant stage due to the slowly expanding infrastructure and services. Unless urban centers become

centers of modern market exchange, technology transfer and good governance, they may negatively affect and slow down the overall development of the country. In order to improve this situation in urban areas, the government of Ethiopia has designed urban food security strategy, job creation and food security program (GETACHEW, 2016).

The situational analysis of the Urban food Security Strategy (MoUDH, Ref:), has established that some of the root causes of food insecurity in urban areas are unsystematic rural-urban migration lack of enough employment opportunities; lack of integrated and collaborated social protection for disadvantages groups, underutilized power of urban agriculture, lack of modern market exchange system, lack of efficient service delivery, lack of conducive working environment, poor solid and liquid waste management and environmental, natural and man-made hazards.

Urban areas are also severely affected by price hikes that arise from production falls due to drought and other natural disasters. Because of aforementioned problems, a large number of people in urban areas are unemployed and underemployed and as a result, they are facing food insecurity and living in difficult circumstances. Moreover this, the number of street dwellers, beggars, people with mental disorder, juvenile delinquency, disadvantaged groups and other victims of social problems and evils are increasing from time to time.

And to curb this situation urban poverty reduction strategy is imperative. According to Tannerfeldt et al. (2012) an economically productive urban transformation is essential for Ethiopia to reach middle income country status, to end poverty and to improve shared prosperity. Getting urban growth is crucial to developing the type of cities that initiates inclusive growth in the long run. And the Government should be committed to reducing the chronic problems of the urban dwellers thereby improving their quality of life by strengthening rehabilitative and preventive measures in line with the GTP II and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (MoUDH, 2016).

There are initiatives to ensure employment opportunities, rehabilitating, reintegrating and reunifying the victims of social evils and problems. The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MoUDH) is given the mandate to resolution the urban food insecurity and poverty and also the ministry has developed Urban Job Creation, Food Security Strategy, and Program as part of the National Social Protection Policy and Strategy of the country. According to Lautze et al.

(2009) the first phase of the program is implemented in collaboration with various stakeholders and the World Bank as development partners financing the program

2.2.2. Existing Politics, Strategies and Implication to Women

Since the change of government in May 1991, a number of national policies and development strategies have been established to contribute a lot to facilitate the endeavors of economic growth, technological progress, social development and cultural advancement (Resnik , 2006). There are also a number of program were designed like the human resource development program, the rural development program, the urban development and the industrialization program which are under implementation at the moment. According to Bruckmeier, et al. (2008) the central aim of this is the reduction of the severe poverty situation of the country.

2.2.3. Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy

According to Alkire et al. (2015) poverty is a state of deprivation of decent human life in turn results in lack of resources and capabilities to acquire basic human needs. Lack of resources and capabilities to acquire basic human needs is manifested simply by malnutrition, ignorance, prevalence of diseases, weak physical conditions, squalid surroundings, high infant, child and maternal mortality rates, low life expectancy, low per capital income, poor quality housing, inadequate clothing, low utilization capacity of technology, serious environmental degradation, high rates of unemployment or underemployment, high rural-urban migrations and poor communications, etc. (FDRE, 2002).

In Ethiopia poverty is not only complex but also deeply rooted phenomenon. So, to reduce it needs committed and integrated actions with the appropriate planning and mobilization of resources have to be taken (MoFED, 2006). The federal government of Ethiopia formulated a strategic paper that focused on poverty reduction in 2002 by evolving the organization of Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP) is to build a free-market economy system in the country, which will enable the economy to develop rapidly and to extricate itself from dependency on food aid that comes from the surplus producing countries of the world. According to Desta et al. (2006) this strategy was focus on four pillars (building blocks) such as agricultural development led industrialization (ADLI), justice system and civil service reform, decentralization and empowerment, and capacity building in public and private sectors.

2.2.4. Agricultural Development Led Industrialization

According to Desta et al. (2006) Agricultural Development-Led Industrialization (ADLI) is the main point to initiating the structural transformation of the economy. The intention of this strategy is to focus on creating suitable conditions for national food self-sufficiency within the country and agricultural production becoming the forefront of economic growth with the development of related agro-industrial practices.

Even though this was first translated into an input-based agricultural extension program, which did not stipulate growth in production to a great extent, ADLI as a reform strategy measures the liberalization and the stabilization of efforts and prudence exhibited in the macroeconomic management and programs that have been pursued by the federal government (Perez-Zamorano , 2004). According to Gebremedhin et al. (2006) ADLI is generally seen as a long-term strategy to achieve faster economic growth and development. Desta et al. (2006) further echoed that this is making use of appropriate technologies that are more labor intensive practices and applications and the agriculture is to play a leading role in the growth and development of the economy which means the agriculture has to be made internationally competitive and that part of its production has to be oriented towards exports.

2.2.5. National Policy of Women

Although women in Ethiopia were actively involved in productive activities, the majority of them were barred from owning any means of production and they were discriminated from political, economic and social rules and regulations prevailing in the country that prevented them from enjoying the fruits of their labor (FDRE, 2002). They were unable to perform public functions in their communities and could not participate in the development of policies and development strategies in the country until government in 1991, recognition was given to women Young (2006) of the country's, economy growth without them was unthinkable to have sustainable development or their active participation in the process.

Therefore, the National Policy of Women (women's policy) was issued in 1993 with objectives focusing on the facilitation of favorable conditions to speed up equality between men and women so that they can participate in the economic, political, and social aspects of the country on equal basis with men so as to ensure their rights to own property and other human rights, the facilitation of the necessary conditions whereby rural women can have access to basic social

services in the form of easing their workload, the elimination of prejudice and customary and other practices that are based on the idea of male supremacy which will enable women to hold public office and participate in decision making in the process of development (Bernard , et al., 2009).

2.2.6. Poverty

Poverty is typically falls into one of three different objective categories such as in terms of absolute and relative & subjective (Alkire et al., 2015). In terms of absolute poverty refers to the individuals who are in poverty and as they have less than a defined amount. In terms of relative poverty refers to individuals who have less compared with what others have. In terms of subjective poverty is seen in a combination of absolute and relative measures. According to Satterthwaite et al. (2013) poverty is a phenomena in which people lack satisfactory material resources (food, shelter, clothing, housing) or are unable to access basic services (health, education, water, sanitation) and are constrained in their ability to exercise rights, share power and lend their voices to the institutions and processes which affect the social, economic and political environments in which they live and work. On the other hand, MOFED (2013) defined poverty as a deprivation of well-being like lack of income and assets to attain basic necessities, lack of access to education and other basic services, and vulnerability to adverse shock are the main causes of poverty. Thus, poverty is characterized by the inability of individuals and households to acquire sufficient resources to satisfy their basic needs (Berhanu , 2019).

2.2.7. Dimension of Poverty

Poverty is universally recognized as multidimensional conditions in which one extends far beyond a lack of income to encompass the deprivation of the capabilities necessary to live in dignity (Ngcongong , 2016). According to Linn (2010) dimensions of poverty are divided into two broad categories, those are monetary and non-monetary. The monetary is only one among several measures of deprivation related to income; whereas, the non-monetary measurements are deprivation of decent living conditions, access to basic services, a minimum level of educational attainment and adequate safety nets (Hulme , et al., 2013).

Both the monetary and the non-monetary measurements are equally important measures of human well-being. The researcher also indicated that too great on the monetary dimension of poverty may risk under-estimating the true extent of poverty in the urban context, where living

conditions can be made harsher by diseconomies of large group, such as condensation people on small space, environmental crisis and crime, theft and disorder. According to Linn (2010) on the contrary, a good understanding of the non-monetary dimensions of poverty can provide policy-makers with more entry points for anti-poverty interventions. For instance, the monetary poverty can be addressed by tackling non-monetary aspects of poverty, such as improvements in housing quality and better access to basic services.

2.2.8. Food Security

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) defines food security as 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 (Pinstrup-Andersen. , 2009). Those, who do not fulfill this condition, are considered as food insecure. There are four more easily measurable sub-components of food security such as food availability, food access, food utilization and stability.

Food Availability is the physical or material existence of enough and appropriate food. The level of food production, stock levels and net trade determines food availability. According to Titus et al. (2007) adequate amount of appropriate, necessary types of food from domestic production, commercial imports, commercial aid programs or food stocks are consistently available to individuals or within their reach.

Food Access is also the resources of the households have to obtain foods, either through own production or through purchase. According to Tschirley et al. (1994) household income is largely related to food access. Level of household income, expenditure, markets and costs determine the level of food access, Food Utilization is related to utilization of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care, to reach a state of nutritional well-being for which all physiological needs are met. According to Carletto et al. (2013) broadly, utilization means the process of actual food storage, preparation and consumption as well as and getting nutritional benefits derived from consumption.

Food stability is the ability to access and utilize appropriate levels of nutritious food over time. It denotes the time-frame of food security. Insufficient access to food on a periodic basis reflects food insecurity. According to James et al. (2015) different factors such as political instability,

adverse weather conditions, unemployment and food price determine the food stability. Food insecurity is generally defined as the opposite of food security. Food insecurity can be chronic or transitory depending on the duration of occurrence. Because if it is persist long term food deficit leads to chronic food insecurity, whereas, the short term food insecurity is called transitory. The transitory food security has two categories named as cyclical and temporary food insecurity.

Cyclical/seasonal food insecurity happens on predictable basis, whereas, temporary food insecurity occurs as a result of unpredictable circumstances (Sassi, 2012). According to Tschirley & Weber (1994) food access is available by beneficiary households to adequate and appropriate food at all times for an active and healthy life through means of incomes to purchase or own production. So, Chmielewska et al. (2011) defined food insecurity as the inability of households to purchase adequate and appropriate food at all times.

Urban areas are characterized by more diversified and heterogeneous socioeconomic environments including as shaped by migration patterns. And poverty, in urban area, is more dynamic and transitory, informal social safety nets and social networks are weaker, with limited extended families and more single parents and also urban economies are more complex. Due to this phenomena the poor face higher opportunity and transaction costs, violence and crime are more widespread, while infrastructure and sanitary services face significant challenges, including raising public health risk (Berhanu , 2019).

Thus, due to the unique features of urban area, urban poverty has different manifestation as compared to the rural (Between 1990 and 2008, the share of urban poverty increased from 17.9 % to 24.4 %) (Banerji and Gentilini, 2013). Some of the manifestation of urban poor are urban growth combined with limited employment opportunities in cities is leading to a more rapid increase in poverty in urban areas than in rural areas. According to Tegegne (2015) massive 43% of Africa's urban populations live below the poverty line. African urban poverty is clearly manifested in the large number of poor people living in slums and slum-like conditions in cities across the continent lacking access to secure shelter, basic services and to the political system. The proportion of the population below the poverty line stand at 30.4% in rural areas, it is estimated to be 25.7% in urban areas according to the 2010/11 Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure (HICE) survey.

Ethiopia's poverty status shows it becomes reduced in rate of poverty both in rural and urban areas of the country. Poverty rate at national poverty line of Ethiopia fell gradually from 45.5 % in 1995 to 23.5 % in 2015. According to Kahsu et al. (2017) urban poverty declined from 25.7% in 2010/11 to 22 % in 2012/13 this means there is 14% reduction in the poverty rate across all cities. As stated in MoUDH (2015) using the Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HICES) and Welfare Monitoring Survey (2010/11), those groups that are considered as urban poor in Ethiopia the urban destitute includes the homeless, beggars and street children (Abate, 2018).

According to Abate (2018) this group is the most visible face of urban poverty having 2.7% of the poorest percent of urban household. (Source: HICES and Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2010/11) and the disabled and elderly with limited family support. This group comprises the disabled and elderly that are unable to work, and do not have working member in their households. It consists of 6.6% of the urban poor. Additionally, Families who need more work those are covers the large group of Ethiopian urban poor with little work or is in low- quality employment. Their status ranges within unemployment or temporary employment (marginal self-employment, and low wage employment). This group of people constitutes about 41.7% of the urban population of the country. And families in marginal self-employment and members of the households are engaged in self-employment activities that do not make much money.

The activities include petty trade. 23.8% of the urban poor are grouped under this group (Abate, 2018). (Source: HICES and Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2010/11) and the last manifestation of urban poor is families in low-wage employment which is as per HICES and Welfare Monitoring Survey (2010/11), this infers families that are engaged in low-wage employment in which individuals of households have wage jobs and are fully employed but they do not earn enough to cover the needs of their household. Employment is in services, manufacturing, and construction, etc.... Nearly 24.6% of the urban poor of Ethiopia are categorized under this group (Abate, 2018) (Source: HICES and Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2010/11). The urban poor are food insecure mainly because of their low income status.

They cannot meet their household basic need with the income they get from different livelihood activities. The low income status results due to unemployment or underemployment of the urban poor. Those who are employed have wage jobs while others engage in marginal self-employment

activities such as petty trade with less earning to attain their basic needs of their households (Floro and Swain, 2013). The rate of unemployment is higher in urban areas and among women both in urban and rural areas. According to the 2011 urban employment and unemployment survey, the overall unemployment rate in urban areas is 18.0% of which expressed in terms of sex 11.4% are male and 25.3% are female and in age a high youth unemployment rate, 27.9% and 18.3% for age group 20-24 and 25-29 respectively (Abate, 2018).

As per Urban Productive Safety Net Program Project Appraisal Document or MoUDH PAD (2015), the overall unemployment rate in urban areas is 17.1%, but this is higher in Addis Ababa (23.6%). It is also stated that almost a third (31%) of those working in Addis Ababa report being underemployed (Berhanu, 2019).

These individuals can be thought of as choosing self-employment not because it is more profitable but because the cost of being unemployed while searching for waged employment is too high relative to the expected benefit. Food security in urban and rural areas has different manifestation features for instance, the rural household attain the level of food availability is determined by harvesting and supply factors which means competitive retail network, existence of safety nets like public distribution system coupled with the supply position of the state that usually decides the food security status determine the level of food availability in the urban. Concerning the food access in urban areas, finance is a critical factor that ensures food security. Urban areas are mostly dependent on the food market to purchase their food.

Thus, their income status determines their level of food access. According to Lane et al. (2012) food insecurity especially in terms of access to healthy diets has featured as one of the multiple developmental concerns related to the negative experience of urbanization in Sub-Saharan Africa. The urban poor often pay more for food purchases than do wealthier urban counterparts, as they are obliged to buy small quantities of food daily because they do not have the resources or living conditions which permit them to purchase and store large quantities of food at home.

As a result Maxwell et al. (2000) said that urban residents are mostly buyers of food so they are usually exposed to inadequate and unhygienic food leading to unhealthy food consumption. As cited by Tegegne (2015) in Ethiopia the proportion of food in poor people is estimated to be 33.6% in 2010/11 while it stands at 34.7% in rural areas and 27.9% in urban areas. The food poverty gap index is estimated to be 10.5% while it is 11.1% for rural areas and 7.3% for urban

areas. Similarly, the national food poverty severity index stands at 0.046 with rural food poverty severity index (0.05) being slightly higher than that of urban areas (0.029).

2.2.9. Urban Environment and Social Infrastructure

Urban ecosystems include green and blue areas in city (e.g. parks, private gardens, rivers, ponds and riverbanks) and the environmental services they provide (such as food, fuel, clean water, and clean air and hazards mitigation). According to Bolund et al. (1999) local and regional ecosystems provide important functions that benefit urban residents including providing a habitat for biodiversity, primary productivity, storm water absorption and retention, air pollution removal and heat mitigation.

Stocks of natural resources and a host of regulating cycles and support mechanisms underlie the social and economic capacity to support human development and wellbeing. Hence, the presence of functional urban ecosystems represents significant economic and health benefits, while their absence implies costs for both citizens and government. Thus, the wellbeing of human depends on the ecosystems and their environmental services. Addis Ababa is expanding in height and width which has consequently brought modification of landscapes and land covers in and around the city.

As the UN-habitat describes the state of the city, it is experiencing a decrease in the critical functions of its ecosystem services which compromises the health and wellbeing of the city residents and their future livelihoods with an increasing built up area. More importantly, the downward trend in Addis Ababa's ecosystems significantly weakens the resilience to stress and shocks of the whole urban system (such as urban food insecurity and vulnerability to droughts or floods) and worsens the likely impacts of climate change related hazards on the city (Abate , 2018).

Urban farmers usually specialize in production of vegetables, milk and milk products, eggs and meat which are perishable and high commercial value agricultural products. This leading feature distinguishes it from rural agriculture because urban agriculture is its integration with the urban economy and ecological system (Fox , 2011). As stated in MoUDHC-ESMF (2015), there is now growing consensus that urban agriculture is an important contributor to sustainable urban growth

and development, as well as to people's livelihoods by providing alternative food source for the producing urban poor and may supply to the town markets to some extent.

According to Luloff et al. (2003) social infrastructure of the community facilities, services and networks that help individuals, families, groups and communities meet their social needs, maximize their potential for development, and enhance community wellbeing. It has direct or indirect impact on the quality of life of people. The challenges on infrastructure and resources are rapid population growth. Rogers et al. (1982) recalled the rapid growth of urban population both natural and through migration, has leads heavy pressure on public utilities like housing, sanitation, transport, water, electricity, health, education and so on

One of the urban poor areas top developmental challenges continues to be the shortage of physical infrastructure which impedes economic growth. Addis Ababa only 50% of the 475,000m³ of water pumped into the network every day is reaching the taps. It is further explained that around 50-55% of the population of Addis Ababa has to buy water from shops at high cost or access unsafe water from unprotected wells and rivers. Moreover, it is the poor in particular who can only access unsafe water (Habitat , 2017).

2.2.10. Development of UPSNP in Ethiopia

Safety net program is one components of social protection. According to Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (2012), social protection is a set of formal and informal intervention that supports to reduce social and economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations for all people and facilitates equitable growth. It has consistently of safety nets, social insurance, health insurance, livelihood, employment schemes and improving basic services as reviewed by Jones, Presler-Marshall , Cooke & Akinrimisi (2012).

According to Subbarao et al. (1997) safety net program is designed to provide supports to 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 or vouchers. World Bank with other development partners initiated the productive safety net program to address food insecurity. The PSNP has been working in Ethiopia since 2005 in the rural parts of the country and implemented in the second largest country of the continent, PSNP remains the largest safety net program in Africa (Berlie , 2018). It has been serving as a major tool for social protection by

providing cash or food transfers for both to food insecure households, protecting assets and creating community assets through direct and indirect/ public work activities supports.

The public operation activities involves those who are participate in development activities such as water and soil management, construction of health posts, roads, schools. As a result, more than smoothening households' consumption, the program tries to increase communities' livelihood by empowering households and improving communities' physical environment and infrastructure

The Ethiopian government extended the PSNP in to urban areas to solve food insecurity since 2016. Within the framework of the National Social Protection Policy, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing has developed Urban Food Security and Job Creation Strategy(Cochrane and Tamiru, 2016) and the Urban PSNP (UPSNP) has the objective of decreasing poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor's living below the poverty line over a period of ten years in a series of five-year phases.

The project is supported by World Bank to start its pilot implementation in 11 cities including the nine regional capitals (Adama, Assayita, Asosa, Dessie, Gambella, Hawassa, Harari, Jijiga, and Mekele), and the administrative cities (Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa). Three-fourth of the beneficiaries will be from Addis Ababa due to its large size and relatively high poverty rate recorded.

2.2.11. Components of Urban Productive Safety Net Program

The UPSNP is provide income supports and employability by three-phase integrated model or pathway, the first phase beneficiaries receive conditional transfers followed by life skills training and guidance on the employment pathways (self-employment and wage employment) during then after in the second phase they will continue to receive conditional transfers, training and job-matching services to increase employability and in the third phase 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.

Therefore, after three years the public work beneficiaries will graduate from the program; however, they may choose to graduate earlier (Abate , 2018). The three components of UPSNP

are Safety Net Support, Livelihood Services, and Institutional Strengthening, Project Management and Coordination.

2.2.11.1. Safety Net Support

This component provides conditional Bastagli (2009) and according to abate (2018) unconditional safety net transfers. The unconditional or 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.

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. As per the 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. This group constitutes an estimated 84% of total program beneficiaries. Thus, the majority of the program's beneficiaries are those receiving cash after engaging in public work activities (Diaz-Cayeros , et al., 2016).

2.2.11.2. Livelihood Support

As per 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. According to Devereux et al (2007) this is important to 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.

2.2.11.3. Institutional Strengthening and Program Management

According to Devereux & Guenther (2007) this component will support the development and strengthening of project systems for targeting, monitoring and evaluation and management information system, payments and citizens' engagement including social accountability and

grievances redress mechanism. It will also finance capacity building (human resource, training, administrative, physical capacity) and strengthening program management.

2.2.12. Contributions of UPSNP

UPSNP has the intention of improving the livelihoods of the beneficiaries which is stated in its manual. UPSNP supports the development of assets of the beneficiaries in 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(Hailu , 2018).

When describing the specific role of the program, it tries to improve the food security and income condition of households as well as the living environment of communities to address livelihood insecurity of the urban poor (Moser , 1998a). Food Security is the program uses a combination of safety nets and livelihood services to attain sustainable food security and poverty reduction among the urban poor living below poverty level. According to the UPSNP manual (MoUDH, 2016), regular and predictable cash transfer are provided which consequently smoothen and improve the quality of consumption and reduce food gaps of the urban households (Tawodzera , 2011).

Besides, the life skill trainings that are provided to the clients will improve their employability and financial assets which will enhance their food security status in the future (Tadele , 2019). Income-Poverty Status is also the cash transfer obtained directly or indirectly from the program is one income source for the beneficiaries. In addition, the program's second parts targets on providing livelihood support to those who are engaged in public works. In other words, it increases employment and livelihood opportunities for them. Livelihood trainings will give them opportunity to involve in self-employment or employment into better jobs.

The financial supports that will be granted after graduation allow them to engage in better work opportunities so that they will generate private income (Van de Walle , 2002).Environment Enhancement means beneficiaries with conditional transfer participate in public works engaging in physical environment activities. The public work activities stated in MoUDH (2016) are urban

beautification and greenery activities, integrated watershed management activities, urban agriculture, environmental cleaning and construction/rehabilitation of social infrastructure such as latrines, schools, health centers, roads activities (Tadele , 2019).

2.2.14. Food security strategy of Ethiopia

According to the government of Food Security Strategy (FSS), which was issued in November 1996 planned to satisfy causality and effect of food insecurity in Ethiopia (FDRE,1996). The regional food security programs and projects were subsequently designed on the basis of this strategy. The revised food security strategy of the country was developed in 2002 which updated the original 1996 FSS by sharpening the strategic element to address food insecurity based on lessons learned to date (FDRE, 2002a).

The revised document differ from the first strategy, focuses mainly to the chronically food insecure and moisture deficit pastoral areas. A clearer focus on environmental rehabilitation as a measure to reverse the level of degradation as well as a source of income generation for food insecure beneficiaries through focusing on biological measures like plantation the farm land marks a deviation from the 1996 strategy.

According to (FDRE, 2002a), recognized that the pursuit of food security is a long-term and multi-sector challenge, institutional strengthening and capacity building is included as a central element of the strategy. As in the past, however, the overall objective of the FSS is to ensure food security at the household level. This strategy is mainly assisted by Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI) which focuses on creating the conditions for national food self-sufficiency (FDRE, 2002b).

Based on the revised food security strategy, food security program (FSP) was designed in 2004 to improve the food security status of some fifteen million rural Ethiopians within five years starting from 2005. The FSP was designed with two core objectives. The first objective was to help five million chronically food insecure people attain food security while the second was to significantly improve the food security of up to ten million additional food insecure people within five years.

The program had three main components namely, resettlement, productive safety nets and other food security (OFSP). The resettlement program aimed at enabling about 440,000 chronically

food insecure households to attain food security within three years through voluntary resettlement program (FDRE, 2004).

2.2.15. The Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF)

Since 1990s the Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF) has become dominant approach to undertake interventions by international agencies. It is considered as a more comprehensive and integrated approach to address poverty. Unlike more traditional approaches that have sought to solve poverty by identifying and addressing needs of poor people, the SL approach seeks to improve their lives by building on what they have their assets (Amekawa , 2011). According to Kuhlman et al. (2010) this approach have heavy stress on the assets and the strategies the poor employ to make a living and focusing on their needs or deficiencies.

The sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA) seeks to gain an accurate and realistic understanding about people's strengths (assets or capital endowments) and how they struggling to convert these into positive livelihood outcomes (Moser, 1998b). As per Majale (2002), many researchers affirm that the SLF provides a useful conceptual base for understanding urban poverty and the situation of people living in poverty in urban settlements (Majale, 2001) and is an effective tool for analyzing the impact of regulations on their livelihoods.

The value of the SL approach is that it encourages a broad systematic view of the factors that cause urban poverty whether these are adverse trends or shocks, basic lack of assets, or poorly functioning policies and institutions and to investigate the relationship between them. As stated in Moser (2005), Department for International Development (DFID) has used SLF as an operational model/tool to develop the Sustainable Livelihood program containing a number of core principles such as people-centered, responsive and participatory, sustainability, working at multiple levels, conducted in partnerships, and dynamic responding flexibly to changes in people's situation.

The framework includes the vulnerability context (the trends, shocks, and local cultural practices which affect livelihoods) in which people operate and people have access to different assets or poverty reducing factors which gain their meaning and value through the prevailing social, institutional and organizational environment (Majale, 2002). Structures (organizations from

government through to the private sector) and processes (police, laws, rules of the game and incentives) determine who gains access to which types of assets (Moser, 2005).

The viability and effectiveness of livelihood strategies, the ways in which people combine and use assets in pursuit of beneficial livelihood outcomes that meet their own livelihood goals, are affected by the availability and accessibility of assets (Rakodi, 1999), services and opportunities which can be positively increased or hardly undermined by ecological factors, social structures and institutional processes. As per Department for International Development DFID in 2000, the SL framework describes what development dedicated to poverty reduction should focus on to create sustainable livelihoods for the poor. Thus, based on Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF), social protections should have successful strategies which serve to improve and consolidate poor people's access to and control over assets, thereby improving their livelihoods, and helping to make them less vulnerable to shocks and stresses (Rakodi , 1999)

2.3. Empirical Reviews on Contribution of Productive Safety Net Program

Plenty of studies on contribution of SSN program had been conducted in different parts of the world. For instance, a study had been carried out in Bangladesh Comilla district (2014), the role of SSN on income generation and food production for consumption of poor people. In this SSN program has positive effect on the livelihood pattern and income generation of the very poor people in Comilla district. About 68.0% beneficiaries reported that their food intake has been increased, 82.1% of respondents could meet their clothing needs getting SSNPs money, and 50.5% beneficiaries were able to earn 6000-8000 tk. monthly which is counted as a regular income which had increased their purchasing power (Jahan , 2013).

On the contrary, about 73.8% beneficiaries could not get the money properly and the amount is not enough for them to maintain their family for about 85.4% respondents. In Kenya (2014) revealed that 58 % felt that the wage rate was very low as compared to the urban cost of living. The wage rate paid was perceived by respondents as very poor. As majority (44 %) expressed that they earned an estimated total monthly income of Ksh.5000 to 10000 (USD. 63 to 126) that was perceived as low to improve livelihoods (Abate , 2018).

In Ethiopia related to PSNP and relation to poverty, food security, asset holding and resilience of households. The study assured the contribution of the PSNP in increasing income and

consumptions poor Ethiopians. However, the programs impact on developing the capability of the poor seemed unlikely (Tesfay , 2009). Using panel data from household surveys in 2002, 2005 and 2007 in the Amhara region, Anderson *et al.* (2009) had studied PSNP's impact on livestock and tree holdings of rural households.

They found that households that participated in the program increased the number of trees planted, but here was no increase in their livestock holdings. We found no evidence that the PSNP protects livestock in times of shock. Shocks appear to lead households to disinvest in livestock, but not in trees (Maier , 2014).As the study results show the PSNP in Ethiopia has a positive impact on the availability of food particularly during the lean season, when food needs are greatest. The annual food gap has decreased among PSNP households, while for non-PSNP households a slight increase has been reported. And on household response to drought was studied in regions of Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP).The researchers stated that receiving mean PSNP transfers reduces vulnerability to drought by 57%. It significantly improves household's recovery trajectory, implying a significant increase in resilience for beneficiaries.

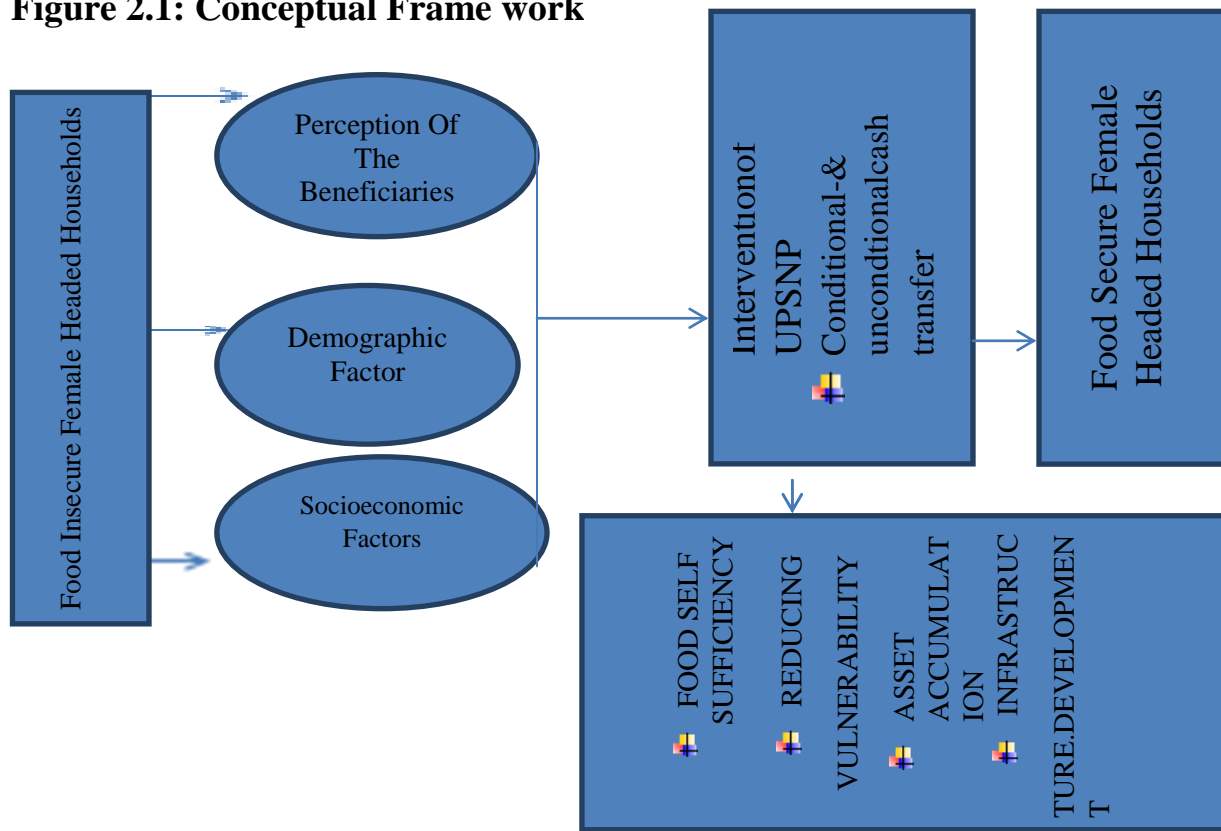
2.4. Conceptual Framework

An important component of the UPSNP was an impact evaluation that is hoped to provide vital lessons to further refine the program in due course. And the quest for identifying the contribution of safety net to female headed households' food security improvement and income generation was high on the priority list for evaluating the impact of urban productive safety net program. Basically, to intervene food insecure female headed households with UPSNP – conditional cash transfer successfully it is necessary to thoroughly explored independent variables such as socio economic and demographic factors & perception of the beneficiaries & how their interactions with the intervention can additionally influence the dependent variable – improvement of food security which can be revealed as food self-sufficiency, reducing vulnerability, asset accumulation and infrastructure development. Most of the variables are discussed under theoretical review section. Let us say something about the perception (Misgana , 2019).

According to Herman (2016) perception is a process where we actively select, order and interpret information in order to understand and interact the environment. The three steps of perception are selection, organizations and interpretation. Under the selection it encompasses selective

attention, elective exposure, perceptual accentuation and selective retention. Selective attention occurs when we direct out attention to certain stimuli and ignore others (Herman , 2016). And selective exposure is the conscious effort to seek out stimuli that are consistent with our beliefs, values and attitudes. Where- as perceptual accentuation occurs when need influence perception and lead us to see what we expect and what we want to see So, this study uses the following frame work as an effective tool for analyzing the contribution of UPSNP to female head households' food security.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Frame work



Source: Adapted from Misgana (2018) and Diriba et al. (2017)

CHAPTER THREE

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND METHODS

Brief clarifications of the study area, research design, methodology, techniques, sampling, sample size, population and participants as well as data collection tools are established. Moreover, further description and illustration is given on how each data collection tool is applied.

3.1. Description of the Study Area

To describe the study area the study focused on the woreda's location and socio economic condition relation to the topic of the study.

3.1.1 Location

'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka sub city is about 7.2km north west of Municipality of Addis Ababa and is bordered by 'Woreda' 07 of 'Yeka' sub city to the south, 'Woreda' 08 of 'Kirkos' sub city to the west and 'Woreda' 08 of 'Arada' sub city to the north (FSPSD, 2017).

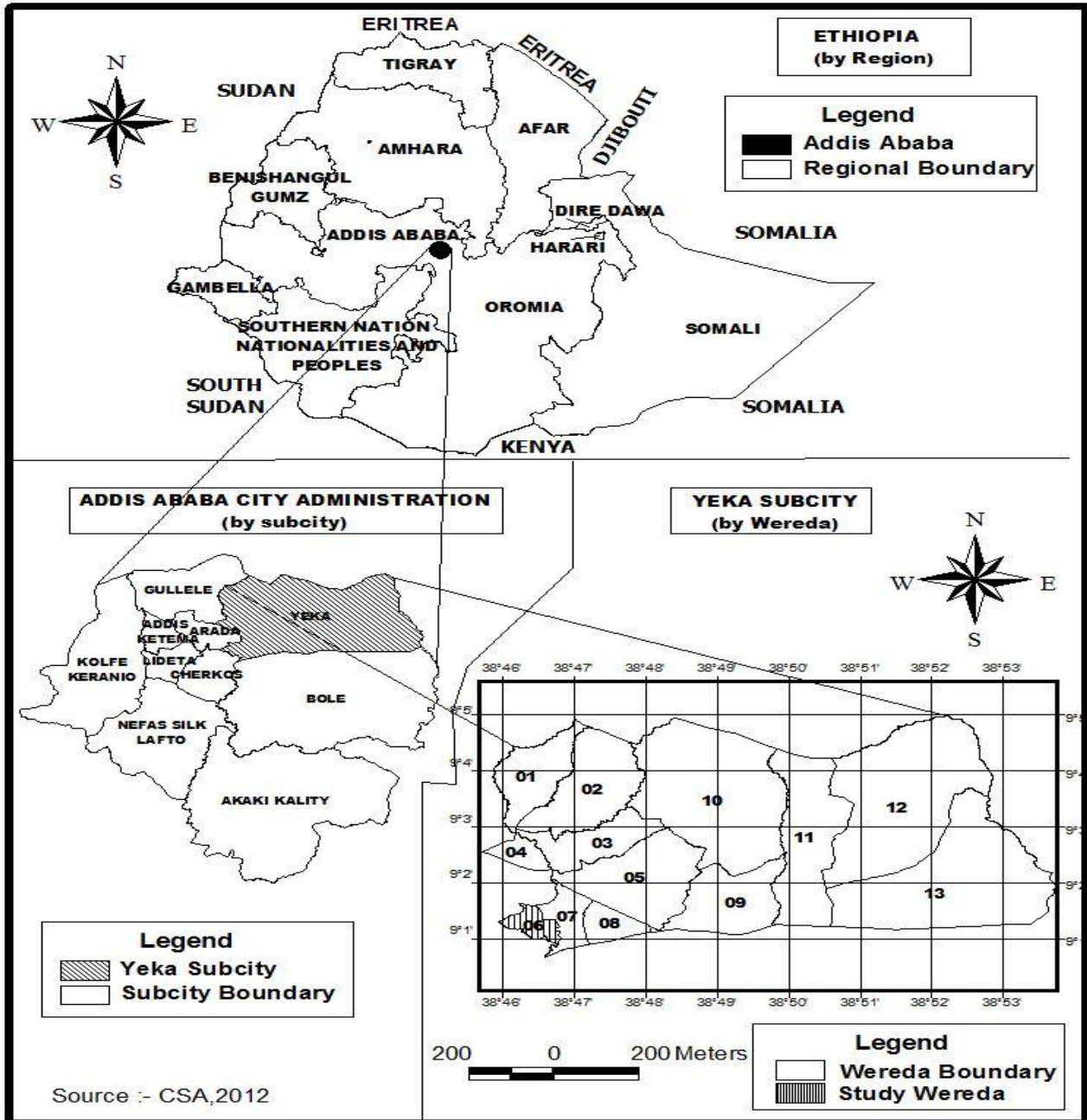
3.1.2 Socio economic condition

The total population of the 'Woreda' 06 is estimated 40,000. Informal economic activity is the dominant livelihood system of the 'Woreda'. According to WAFSPSO (2012) the main informal economic activity is pity trading. The Woreda has 10 ketenas (WAFSPSO, 2012). 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city, where the study conducted has large population of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries amounted to 512; while, 'Woreda' 07 and 'Woreda' 08 are with population of 503 and 490 respectively.

Basically, from the beginning 'Yeka' sub city identified 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city at the first line for its poverty level that was the reason most beneficiaries were selected from this 'Woreda' (FSPSD, 2017). Among 512 female headed households' beneficiaries 45 of them residing in 'Ketena'1. 'Ketena'7 and 'Ketena' 8 each of them comprise 20 female headed households' beneficiaries. 'Ketena'2 and 'Ketena'3embraces 55 and 75female headed households' beneficiaries respectively. There are also 85 and 90female headed households' beneficiaries in 'Ketena'4 and 'Ketena'5 respectively. 'Ketena'6 and 'Ketena'10 consist of 100

and 12 female headed household beneficiaries respectively. The remained 10 female headed households' beneficiaries are residing in 'Ketena'9.

Figure 3.1 Map of the study area



Source: GIS 2020 map.

3.2. Research Design

Research design is a framework that serves as a plan to study the research problem. The role of a research design is to manage the collection of relevant data with minimal consumption of effort, time and money considering the research objectives (Kothari, 2004). This study applied cross-sectional research design. The purpose of adopting cross-sectional research design for the study was to measure the contribution of UPSNP to the improvement of food security among female headed beneficiaries at a given UPSNP period. This study was conducted from January first up to July last in 2019/2020 in 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city particularly on 219 female headed households of UPSNP beneficiaries by using Cochran (1963:75) formula for determine sample size, to examine the contribution UPSNP for food security status of the beneficiaries.

The proposed period for collecting relevant information was adequate as far as this year was a graduation period first round beneficiaries found in 'Woreda'06 of 'Yeka' sub city. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used in the study design in order to produce a comprehensive analysis of the study. The information crucial for this study was collected in the form of qualitative and quantitative ways from primary source by preparing semi structured and structured questionnaires as well as interview. For this study concerned body of the program such as the female who head the beneficiaries and house hold beneficiaries themselves were the focal bodies.

Qualitative approach was used in order to gain a deep understanding about the safety net program: its main activities, its contribution to improve female heading food security. Semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and questionnaire were carried out to gather qualitative type of data.

Quantitative approach was used to quantify and see the relationship among variables. Household survey was carried out to conduct a cross-sectional study to collect data on the socio-economic and demographic information of female heading livelihood, the public work activities undertaken and perception of respondents towards the program's implementation (targeting, expression of opinion, creation of awareness about the program among beneficiaries, impartiality and adequacy of support).

3.3. Population, Sample Size Determination and Sampling Techniques

3.3.1. Population

The target population is that a researcher wants to generalize the results of the study (Kothari, 2004). In general speaking, target populations for this study were female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in ‘Woreda’ 06 of “Yeka” sub city who are expected to be graduated this year from UPSNP.

In targeting the population the study also incorporated Iddir Organizer, Community Based Targeting Selection and Grievance Committee Members, 1 to 5 and 1 to 30 Team Leaders (‘Kabos’), Public Work Team Leader, Community Based Development Activities Expert, Community Mobilization Team Leader, Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal Expert, Urban Agriculture Development Expert, Asset Building and Livelihood Improvement Team Leader including the expert as research societies. Basically, according to W06AFSDSO (2012) ‘Woreda’ 06 of ‘Yeka’ sub city has a definite number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries 512.

3.3.2. Sample Size Determination

Cochran (1963: 75) formula was used to determine the sample size of the study.

$$n = \left(\frac{z^2}{e^2}\right)pq \quad \text{Where}$$

n = sample size required

p=the estimated proportion of an attribute that is present in the population (expected prevalence)

q=1- p the estimated proportion of an attribute that is not present in the population (unexpected prevalence)

Z = Score (critical value associated with appropriately chosen level of confidence)

e = the desired level of precision

To estimate the sample size, assume p= .5 (maximum expected prevalence). Accordingly, the desired level of precision 5% with 95% level of confidence the Z value equals 1.96. The estimated sample size:

$$n = ((1.96)^2/(0.05)^2)(0.5)(0.5) = 384$$

In 'Woreda'06 of 'Yeka' sub city there was a definite number of female headed beneficiaries 512. Therefore, the finite population correction formula was used to draw the sample size.

$$n = \frac{no}{1+(no-1)/N} = \frac{384}{1+(384-1)/512} = 219$$

Where n is the sample size and N is the population size.

3.3.3. Sampling Techniques

The careful design of the sample size and the right selection of sampling techniques are important to ensure the representativeness of the sample that can be dependable to generalize the information obtained from the sample to the whole population of the study (Kothari 2004). For the quantitative part of the study as the sampling technique the study employed two stage cluster sampling. First, 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city was stratified with 10 'Ketenas'. So, these strata were taken as of primary sampling unit. On the other female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries residing in the ten 'Ketenas' were taken as of secondary sampling unit. Currently UPSNP is implemented in all 'Ketenas'. All 'Ketenas' were incorporated in the study. Previously calculated sample (219) was proportionally distributed to the ten 'Ketenas' using this formula

$$SK = s * n_k / N$$

SK= Sample size to the selected 'Ketena'

Nk= Population to the selected woreda

S = Total Population = 512

S = Sample size = 219

Sample size to 'Ketena'1 = female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'ketena' 1/female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city *Total Sample size

$$45/512 * 219 = 19$$

Sample size to '**Ketena'2**' = female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'ketena' 2 /female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city *Total Sample size

$$= 55/512 * 219 = 24$$

Sample size to **'Ketena'3** = female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'ketena' 3 /female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city *Total Sample size
 $=75/512*219=32$

Sample size to **'Ketena'4** = female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries 'ketena' 4 /female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city *Total Sample size
 $=85/512*219= 37$

Sample size to **'Ketena'5** = female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'ketena' 5/female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city *Total Sample size
 $=90/512*219=38$

Sample size to **'Ketena'6** = female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'ketena' 6/female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city *Total Sample size
 $=100/512*219= 43$

Sample size to **'Ketena'7** = female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'ketena' 7/female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city *Total Sample size
 $=20/512*219 = 9$

Sample size to **'Ketena'8** = female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'ketena' 8/female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city *Total Sample size
 $=20/512 = 9$

Sample size to **'Ketena'9** = female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'ketena' 9/female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city *Total Sample size
 $=10/512*219=3$

Sample size to **'Ketena'10** = female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'ketena' 10/female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries in 'Woreda' 06 of 'Yeka' sub city *Total Sample size

$$=12/512*219=5$$

So, then to select female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries at each ‘Ketena’, a sampling interval was calculated to each “Ketena” using the formula N_k/n_k (N_k refers to number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries embraced by each ‘Ketena’ and n_k is equal to the sample size to each ‘Ketena’). Further by applying systematic random sampling female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries were selected from the ‘Ketenas’ beneficiary list.

Sampling interval determination for the case of ‘Ketena’1

Sampling interval to ‘Ketena’1 = number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries embraced by ‘Ketena’ 1/Sample size to ‘Ketena’1

$$=45/19=2$$

After a while from ‘Ketena’ beneficiary list the first female headed household embraced by ‘Ketena’ 1 was selected by lottery method from 1 to 2. Then by adding 2 to the selected female headed household serial number the study selected the second female headed household and continued the same procedure until the required sample size (19 female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries) were obtained.

Sampling interval determination for the case of ‘Ketena’2

Sampling interval to ‘Ketena’2 = number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries embraced by ‘Ketena’ 2/Sample size to ‘Ketena’2

$$=55/24=2$$

After a while from ‘Ketena’ beneficiary list the first female headed household embraced by ‘Ketena’ 2 was selected by lottery method from 1 to 2. Then by adding 2 to the selected female headed household serial number the study selected the second female headed household and continued the same procedure until the required sample size (24 female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries) were obtained.

Sampling interval determination for the case of ‘Ketena’3

Sampling interval to ‘Ketena’3 = number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries embraced by ‘Ketena’ 3/Sample size to ‘Ketena’3

$$=75/32= 2$$

After a while from ‘Ketena’ beneficiary list the first female headed household embraced by ‘Ketena’ 3 was selected by lottery method from 1 to 2. Then by adding 2 to the selected female

headed household serial number the study selected the second female headed household and continued the same procedure until the required sample size (32 female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries) were obtained. Sampling interval determination for the case of 'Ketena'4 Sampling interval to 'Ketena'4 = number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries embraced by 'Ketena' 4/Sample size to 'Ketena'4

$$=85/37=2$$

After a while from 'Ketena' beneficiary list the first female headed household embraced by 'Ketena' 4 was selected by lottery method from 1 to 2. Then by adding 2 to the selected female headed household serial number the study selected the second female headed household and continued the same procedure until the required sample size (37 female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries) were obtained.

Sampling interval determination for the case of 'Ketena'5

Sampling interval to 'Ketena'5 = number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries embraced by 'Ketena' 5/Sample size to 'Ketena'5

$$=90/38= 2$$

After a while from 'Ketena' beneficiary list the first female headed household embraced by 'Ketena' 5 was selected by lottery method from 1 to 2. Then by adding 2 to the selected female headed household serial number the study selected the second female headed household and continued the same procedure until the required sample size (38 female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries) were obtained.

Sampling interval determination for the case of 'Ketena'6

Sampling interval to 'Ketena'6 = number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries embraced by 'Ketena' 6/Sample size to 'Ketena'6

$$=100/43= 2$$

After a while from 'Ketena' beneficiary list the first female headed household embraced by 'Ketena' 6 was selected by lottery method from 1 to 2. Then by adding 2 to the selected female headed household serial number the study selected the second female headed household and continued the same procedure until the required sample size (43 female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries) were obtained.

Sampling interval determination for the case of 'Ketena'7

Sampling interval to 'Ketena'7 = number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries embraced by 'Ketena' 7/Sample size to 'Ketena'7

$$=20/9=2$$

After a while from 'Ketena' beneficiary list the first female headed household embraced by 'Ketena' 7 was selected by lottery method from 1 to 2. Then by adding 2 to the selected female headed household serial number the study selected the second female headed household and continued the same procedure until the required sample size (9 female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries) were obtained.

Sampling interval determination for the case of 'Ketena'8

Sampling interval to 'Ketena'8 = number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries embraced by 'Ketena' 8/Sample size to 'Ketena'8

$$=20/9= 2$$

After a while from 'Ketena' beneficiary list the first female headed household embraced by 'Ketena' 8 was selected by lottery method from 1 to 2. Then by adding 2 to the selected female headed household serial number the study selected the second female headed household and continued the same procedure until the required sample size (9 female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries) were obtained.

Sampling interval determination for the case of 'Ketena'9

Sampling interval to 'Ketena'9 = number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries embraced by 'Ketena' 9/Sample size to 'Ketena'9

$$=10/3=3$$

After a while from 'Ketena' beneficiary list the first female headed household embraced by 'Ketena' 9 was selected by lottery method from 1 to 3. Then by adding 3 to the selected female headed household serial number the study selected the second female headed household and continued the same procedure until the required sample size (3 female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries) were obtained.

Sampling interval determination for the case of 'Ketena'10

Sampling interval to 'Ketena'10 = number of female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries embraced by 'Ketena' 10/Sample size to 'Ketena'10

$$=12/5= 2$$

After a while from ‘Ketena’ beneficiary list the first female headed household embraced by ‘Ketena’ 10 was selected by lottery method from 1 to 2. Then by adding 2 to the selected female headed household serial number the study selected the second female headed household and continued the same procedure until the required sample size (5 female headed households of UPSNP first round beneficiaries) were obtained.

Table 3.1 Distribution of Samples selected in each ketena

Woreda	Ketena	Woreda target population	Proportional Weight given in each ketena	Sample selected
Woreda 06 of Yeka sub city	1	45	19	2
	2	55	24	2
	3	75	32	2
	4	85	37	2
	5	90	38	2
	6	100	43	2
	7	20	9	2
	8	20	9	2
	9	10	3	2
	10	12	5	2
Total		512	219	20

For the qualitative part of the study purposely identified participants from the research societies i.e. Iddir Organizer, Community Based Targeting Selection and Grievance Committee Members, 1 to 5 and 1 to 30 Team Leaders (‘Kabos’), Public Work Team Leader, Community Based Development Activities Expert, Community mobilization Team Leader, Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal Expert, Urban Agriculture Development Expert, Asset Building and Livelihood Improvement Team Leader including the expert as research societies who were concern of UPSNP.

3.4. Data Sources and Collection Methods

According to Wimmer and Dominick (2011), method is a specific data collection process in accordance with the assumption of the selected methodology. Primary data are those which are collected a fresh and for the first time and thus happen to be original in character (Kothari, 2004). For this study primary information sources were first round beneficiaries of female headed households, Iddir Organizer, Community Based Targeting Selection and Grievance Committee Members, 1 to 5 and 1 to 30 Team Leaders (‘Kabos’), Public Work Team Leader, Community Based Development Activities Expert, Community mobilization Team Leader, Solid

and Liquid Waste Disposal Expert, Urban Agriculture Development Expert, Asset Building and Livelihood Improvement Team Leader including the expert. Secondary information sources were unpublished documents, researches, articles, and journal reports related to the study. Any way both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were employed in order to obtain detail and reliable data for analysis. This study applied mainly the following information gathering tool, i.e. household survey/survey questionnaires, FGD, Document review and direct observation

3.4.1. Household Survey

The study employed various data collection techniques, namely household surveys. Household survey is a method of data collection using interviewer/ enumerator with designated households as to obtain and record responses (with application of practical measurement if necessary) to a specific list of questions and/or area of interest (CSA, 2018). So in this study a structured interview was conducted based on the questionnaire designed.

Quantitative data were gathered from respondents by administering open and close ended questions. Information concerning the socio economic and livelihood condition (housing, food access and income status) of beneficiary households, public work activities of the program and perception of respondents towards the program's implementation (targeting, expressing one's own opinion, awareness of beneficiaries about the program, impartiality and adequacy of support) were obtained through interview based household survey. The survey was done on 219 households in the study area. The non-response rate is 0 (0%). Three data/information collectors, in degree level, were selected to fill out questionnaires during interview session. The data/information collectors were unlikely to have preconceived notions or prejudices about these selected households. For this work on-site orientation training and tools were arranged. The data/information collectors used checklists.

3.4.2. Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussions carried out in order to complement the information collected through survey. This process was conducted on the three separate focus groups discussants such as female group (FGD 01), the male group (FGD 02) and the mixed group (FGD 03). FDG 01 consist of female iddir organizer, Community based targeting selection and grievance committee female members & 1 to 5 and 1 to 30 female team leaders ('Kabos'). FGD 02 discussants were representatives of male iddir organizer, Community based targeting selection and grievance

committee male members & 1 to 5 and 1 to 30 male team leaders ('Kabos') & FGD 03 consist of Asset building and livelihood improvement team leader, Asset Building and Livelihood Improvement Team Leader Expert, Public work Team Leader, Community based Development Activities Expert, Community Mobilization Team Leader, Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal Expert Urban Agriculture Development Expert in the three focus group discussion six discussants were available. It meant in contrast to the guideline to focus group discussion only two participants were absent.

3.4.3. Document Review

The secondary data sources used for the study were unpublished documents, researches, articles, and journal reports related to the study.

3.4.4. Direct Observation

Direct observation was carried out during household survey and field visit. The researcher simultaneously observed the intra household's food security conditions and revealed it by taking picture.

3.5. Study Variables

For the purpose of paired sample t-test, income per AE per day was taken as the study variable. Whereas for purpose of frequency and percentage distribution food security level and Household Expenditure Per Capita Quintile were taken as the study variable.

3.6. Methods of Data Analysis

Thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data collected through interview, focus group discussion and observation. Quantitative Data Analysis was analyzed by percentage and frequency distribution and paired sample t-test. Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) generic questions were forwarded to respondents to measure the food security (access) 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 respondents were first asked an occurrence question in the past four weeks (yes or no).

Form '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).

Using the USAID-FANTA (2008), food secure households comprise households which have the food security/ access condition, or rarely worry about food. Mildly food insecure (access) households worry about not having enough food sometimes or often, and/or will be unable to eat preferred foods, and/or eat a more monotonous diet than desired and/or some foods considered undesirable, but only rarely. Moderately food insecure households comprise households 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 embrace households who 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 are grouped into two general groups as food secure and food insecure. The first two categories (food secure and mildly food insecure) are considered as food secure; while, the other two categories (moderately food insecure and severely food insecure) are considered as food insecure.

Household size is converted into adult equivalent to compute income per adult equivalent of households. The AE value is determined using the following formula (Shinns and Lyne, 2002).

$$\text{No of AE} = (\text{No. adults} + 0.5 \text{ children}) 0.9$$

Where:

No. of AE = number of adult equivalents in the household,

No. of adults = number of household members aged 15 years or older,

No. of children = number of household members younger than 15 years old.

Then amount of income each AE received was measured against the National Poverty Line (NPL). Those households having less than 16.34 ETB per AE per day were categorized as poor;

while those above 16.34 ETB per AE per day as non-poor. In addition Household Expenditure Per Capita Quintile was also considered

3.7. Instrument Reliability and Validity

For ensuring the consistency of the research findings and the accuracy with which a method measures what it is intended to measure; the study implemented the following way of instrument reliability and validity. In this study findings validity is enhanced because they are confirmed by more than one instrument measuring the same thing i.e. survey questionnaires, document review, FGD and direct observation. This study reduced the researcher effects by ensuring that the research (interviewer) himself was belong to the same cultural group of the interviewees who are working in UPSNP.

In addition among different type of triangulation this study applied triangulation from different method by looking at the same checklist and guiding questions but trying to answer them using different research methods i.e. survey questionnaires, document review, FGD and direct observation. Moreover, after all interviews have been completed, a series of contact were done with long tenured senior responsible owners to Food Security and Productive Safety net Office in order to obtain feedback from them on the accuracy, the validity and appropriateness of the research findings.

3.8. Ethical Consideration

To collect data support letter was taken from Addis Ababa University by official letter. The respondents were asked respectfully to receive the required information based on their willingness. The responses of respondents were remained anonymous and only used for the study purpose. I did not disclose the privacy of respondents and was kept secretly the information collected from respondents. Confidentiality was considered in all levels of the study during information gathering.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Introduction

This chapter attempted to analyze and interpret the data collected and summarized. The results are made to relate to the key considerations discussed in the literature review sections. At the same time, the data is analyzed in association with the research questions raised in chapter one. Basically this study tried to assess the contribution of urban productive safety net program to improvement of food security among female headed households food access, income-poverty status including female headed households' perception towards the program's delivery of support and implementation.

The data collected were analyzed using SPSS version 20. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data collected through focus group discussion.

4.2. Socio Economic and Demographic Composition of Respondents

Socio economic and demographic information was collected from female headed households/female headed beneficiaries. The socio demographic information of the respondents includes age, education, household size, marital status, religion and major income sources to see the socio economic and demographic composition of respondents in the study area.

Table 4.1: Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents

Age					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-24	59	27	27	27
	25-29	65	30	30	57
	30-43	56	26	26	83
	44-54	39	17	17	100
	Total	219	100	100	
Education					
Valid	Illiterate	9	4.12	4.12	4.12
	(1-4)	55	25.11	25.11	29.23
	(5-8)	135	61.64	61.64	90.87
	(9-10)	20	9.13	9.13	100
	Total	219	100	100	
Household size					
Valid	3 family members per household	52	23.75	23.75	23..75
	4 family members per household	82	37.44	37.44	61.19
	5 family members per household	85	38.81	38.81	100
	Total	219	100	100	
Marital status of the respondent					
	Widowed	69	31.5	31.5	31.5
	Divorced	65	29.69	29.69	61.19
	Separated	85	38.81	38.81	100
	Total	219	100	100	
Religion					
Valid	Orthodox	100	45.66	45.66	45.66
	Islam	55	25.11	25.11	70.77
	Protestant	35	15.98	15.98	86.75
	Catholic	29	13.25	13.25	100
	Total	219	100	100	
Major Income sources					
Valid	Conditional cash transfer	109	49.77	49.77	49.77
	Domestic work + payment through public work from UPSNP	65	29.68	29.68	79.45
	Daily labor + Conditional cash transfer	35	15.98	15.98	95.43
	Self-employed under one of the five sectors (Urban Agriculture Development, Trade, Construction, Manufacturing and Service)	10	4.57	4.57	100
	Total	219	100	100	

Source: Author Construction based on 2020 Household Survey

Accordingly, Table 4.1 presents frequency and percentage of the respondents by demographic/background variables. Out of 219 respondents 65(30%) were in the age category of 25-29, 59 (27%) were in the age group of 18-24. In addition out of the total 219 participants involved in this study 56 (26%) were in the age group of 30-43. Moreover, 39 (17%) of them were in the age category of 44-54. Previous survey also complied with this finding. According to CSO (2018) in 'Yeka' sub city population estimates by age group increases by descending order of age categories (35-39), (30-34), (25-29) and (20-24). In addition the result of the study complied with the eligible criteria to conditional beneficiaries (productive age group under 55years) which in turn gave relatively better opportunity to elicit analyzable information and data on assessing the contribution of urban productive safety net program to the improvement of food security among female headed households.

In respect of education level relatively most participants 135 (61.64%) attended second cycle primary school. Out of the total 219 female head beneficiaries involved in this study 55 (25.11%) attended first cycle primary school. 20 (9.13%) of them attended secondary school. The remains were illiterate. Previous survey results also strengthen this finding. According to Hailu (2014) in Addis Ababa female heads, under the category of Annual Household Expenditure Per Capita (≤ 5379.48 Birr) are always in difficulty for continuing their education after attending first and second cycle primary schools.

It is obvious this survey was done on female head beneficiaries who were targeted by UPSNP for they were being categorized under poverty level of having less than 16.34 ETB per AE per day. So, most of the participants were with education level below secondary school. It means the result obtained complied with the eligible criteria to conditional beneficiaries (Group of the community who are able bodied but unskilled) which in turn gave relatively better opportunity to elicit analyzable information and data on assessing the contribution of urban productive safety net program to the improvement of food security among female headed households.

Regarding to family size out of the total 219 female head beneficiaries involved in this study 85 (38.81%) of them were under the category of five family members per household. 82 (37.44%) of them were under the category of four family members per household. And 52 (23.75%) of them were under the category of three family members per household. Previous

empirical survey result also complied with this finding. For example, based based on Household Estimates by Household Size, Sex of Household Head and Household Expenditure Per Capita Quintile-Yeka- Sub City most of the female heads, under the category of Annual Household Expenditure Per Capita (≤ 5379.48 Birr) were under the category of 3, 4 and 5 family members per household (CSA, 2018). Regarding to marital status 65 (29.68%) of the participants involved in the survey were married. 49 (22.38%) of them were widowed. In addition 55 (25.11%) of them have made divorce. Moreover 50 (22.83%) of them were separated from their partner.

This finding is also supported by previous survey results. For instance, based Ethiopia Time Use Survey 2013 the population of female head skyrocketed due to social crisis such as divorce, widowhood and separation (CSA, 2014). In respect of religion 100 (45.66%) of the participants involved in the survey were orthodox. 55 (25.11%) of them were Islam. In addition 35 (15.98%) of them were protestant. Meanwhile, 29 (13.25%) were catholic. Regarding to income sources out of surveyed female head 109 (49.77%) of them were totally depend on payment through public work from UPSNP. 65 (29.68%) of them were involved in domestic work in addition to payment through public work from UPSNP.

Whereas 35 (15.98%) of them were involved in daily labor in addition to payment through public work from UPSNP. The remaining 10 (4.57%) were self-employed under one of the five sectors (Urban Agriculture Development, Trade, Construction, Manufacturing and Service) by using work integration created by UPSNP. Relatively most of the responses about demographic variables more or less were supported by previous empirical surveys which in turn gave relatively better opportunity to elicit analyzable information and data on assessing the contribution of urban productive safety net program to improvement of food security among female headed households food access, income-poverty status including female headed households' perception towards the program's delivery of support and implementation.

4.3. The Contribution of UPSNP to the Improvement of Female Headed Households' Income

4.3.1. Female Headed Households' Income per AE per day

As part of household survey I contacted female headed households of first round beneficiaries who are expected to be gradated this year from UPSNP via survey questionnaires to examine

their pre and post UPSNP income and household expenditure per capital in Birr. Actually the pre UPSNP household income was compiled in reference to Household Expenditure Per Capita Quintile table (CSA, 2018); while the current income of female headed households was organized during household survey. In addition the study carried out head count on income-earning adults, dependent children at the household level in reference to female headed households of first round beneficiaries who are expected to be gradated this year from UPSNP.

Moreover, the study surveyed the income of female headed households of first round beneficiaries who are expected to be gradated this year from UPSNP. And using these variables the SPSS V20 (2020) calculated AE and income per AE per day. It meant for the surveyed female headed households post and pre income per AE per day was calculated. Then using paired sample t-test the study could see the contribution of UPSNP to Income per AE per day of female headed Households. Paired sample t-test is presented below.

Table 4.2: Paired Sample t-test

Paired Sample Test								
	Paired Differences					T	df	Sig (2-tailed)
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Std.error Mean	95% confidence interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair one Post-Pre	6.34	1.34	0.879	1.32	3.54	2.542	218	0.0035

Source: own survey SPSS V20 (2020)

The t statistic (t) is 2.542, and p-value (Sig. (2-tailed)) is 0.0035. Therefore the study accepted that UPSNP has significant contribution for improving Income per AE per day of female headed Households with 95% confidence.

4.3.2. Female Headed Households' Consumption Expenditure

This study has surveyed the current status of female headed Households' expenditure. During document review surveyed beneficiaries were found under the category of 0 to ≤ 5379.48 ETB Annual Household Expenditure Per Capita in Birr – Country Level in reference to Household Expenditure Per Capita Quintile table (CSA, 2018). Currently, 109 (49.77%) of female headed

households are still dependent of conditional cash transfer as mentioned before in socioeconomic demographic section. At the same time according to WAFSPSO (2012) these same female headed households are expected to be graduated this year from UPSNP. Meanwhile, from among 109 of female headed households, who are dependent of conditional cash transfer, still now 67 of them are under this category of ≤ 5379.48 ETB Annual Household Expenditure Per Capita in Birr as shown in Table below

Table 4.3: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents by EHHEPC

Estimated household expenditure per capital in Birr					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	≤ 5379.48 Birr	67	30.59	30.59	30.59
	5379.81 to 7688.06 Birr	140	63.92	63.92	94.51
	7688.11 to 10121.95 Birr	12	5.49	5.49	100
	10123.36 to 15109.21 Birr	0	0	0	100
	≥ 15110.22 Birr	219	100	100	

Source: Author Construction based on 2020 Household Survey

According to CSO (2018) the category ≤ 5379.48 Birr includes the 20% of households with the lowest annual per capita expenditure. So, this implies that these female headed households of first round beneficiaries who are expected to be graduated this year cannot go beyond this category. This survey result was strengthened by the opinion given by focus group discussants. Especially group three discussants have reached the same consensus that still after implementing UPSNP ‘Woreda’ 06 of “Yeka” sub city cannot make difference over half of the beneficiaries who are dependent of conditional cash transfer in respect of household expenditure per capital. It seems as there is gap in putting optimum effort on UPSNP implementation. From the very beginning since launching the program UPSNP asserts that beneficiaries should not be the dependent of conditional cash transfer rather it is inevitable to create opportunities for them to have alternative income generating activities.

In this regard group one discussants clearly put their statement in this way, except the payment we have not seen additional support from the staffs in Food Security and Productive Safety net Office (FGD01, 2020).

We have not seen staffs' follow up only they come suddenly to check up whether we were absent or present at the public work (FGD02, 2020)

Even group three discussants strengthened the aforementioned opinions in this way, it is obvious 'Woreda' 06 of "Yeka" sub city Food security and Safety net office is at distant prospect in implementing UPSNP accordingly with implementation guideline for the Woreda could make difference in household expenditure per capital (FGD03, 2020)

4.4. The contribution of UPSNP to the Improvement of Female Headed Households' Food Security

FSP targeted to improving food security status of the chronically food insecure population of the country within a short period of time. The major component of the FSP is PSNP; launched in February 2005, being implemented phase by phase the 1st and 2nd phases ran from 2005 to 2009. The 3rd phase started in January 2010 and ended in June 2015. PSNP is now in its 4th phase, running in all regions of the country except Benishangul-Gumuz & Gambella regions, expected to end in 2020 (MESSAY, et al., 2018).

It makes predictable resource (cash or food) transfer to chronically food insecure people in chronically food insecure woredas'. Its objective is 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. In addition PSNP IV is unique from its other forerunner phases. Its unique feature, interlaid, is urban food security component known UPSNP. so, it is a specialized form of PSNP, known as Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP), which is in progress since 2016 targeting to mitigate the food insecurity problems of the urban poor.

The 1st phase of UPSNP (2016-2021) focused on putting in place basic safety net building blocks and targeted. In PSNP, the term 'graduation' is described as 'when a beneficiary household can meet its food needs for all the 12 months and is able to with stand modest shocks in the absence of PSNP' Hjelm, Mathiassen and Wadhwa. (2016) a key step in understanding the difference PSNP makes is to understand the relationship between poverty levels based on household consumption and the asset-based wealth index, because asset holdings are a critical outcome of

PSNP (Asnake , et al., 2018). According to Tirivayi, Knowles and Davis (2004) despite the empowerment component in PSNP, a recent PSNP assessment has recognized women in male-headed and female-headed households as underserved and vulnerable groups (Asnake , et al., 2018). So, this study has surveyed the current food security status of female head household.

As Presented in Table 4.4. Below during household survey this study has forwarded questions related to HFIAS. Among the surveyed 109 female headed households who are totally depend on conditional cash transfer 37 of them were moderately food insecure. It meant they worried three to ten times in the past four weeks that their household would not have enough food. Whereas 30 of them were mildly food insecure. It meant they worried once or twice in the past four weeks that their household would not have enough food.

Table 4.4: Proportion of female headed households who are worried for food

Proportion of female headed households who are worried for food	
	Frequency
Three to ten times in the past four weeks	37
Once or twice in the past four weeks	30
Rarely in the past four weeks	42
Total	109

Source: Author Construction based on 2020 Household Survey

Quantitative survey result was triangulated during focus group discussion. We are still yet in giving opportunities for the poor through work integration with other sectors. For instance, in trade and industry development office there is department called by urban agriculture development. Year by year this department has the budget allocated to vegetable seedling production. After rising the seeding the department distributed to the residents who have willingness to plant in their compound. For the residents it serves as the source of household food consumption such as green paper, cabbage, onion and so on. It is obvious it has great role for securing food at the house hold. Meanwhile due to lack of work integration we cannot make our beneficiaries to take part in this program (FGD03, 2020).

Except for the case of 37 (16.89%) of beneficiaries in general UPSNP has contributed to food access improvement. Among the beneficiaries there was solidarity group involved in urban agriculture development activity. By working in integration with the land administration at the

regional level the woreda food security and Productive Safety net Program have made the solidarity group to have access a parcel of land it could undertake urban agriculture development activity. Almost all members of the solidarity group this day are food secure.

4.5. The perception of female headed households towards UPSNP

As part of descriptive survey I contacted female headed households in ‘Woreda’06 of ‘Yeka’ sub city to assess their perception about the main eligibility criteria in targeting beneficiaries of UPSNP. Table 4.5 below presented the proportion of households by perception about the main eligibility criteria.

Table 4.5: Proportion of female headed households in respect of perception about the main eligibility criteria

Proportion of female headed households in respect of perception about the main eligibility criteria				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No, people in the kebele are against me	5	2.16	2.16	2.16
Yes, my HH is very poor	199	91	91	93.16
Yes, employees of Woreda FSSN office told me already	15	6.84	100	100
Total	219	100	100	

Source: Author Construction based on 2020 Household Survey

Majority of the respondents in all ‘Ketas’ perceived that the eligibility criteria is being poor. For instance, as presented at the Table 4.5 above 91% of households perceived that the main eligibility criteria are being poor. Actually, before launching the program in ‘Woreda’06 of ‘Yeka’ sub city implementers were certain for the error occurred in the beneficiary list would not more than embracing 15% ineligible beneficiary (not poor and very poor). That is why ‘Woreda’ 06 of ‘Yeka’ sub city could achieve proxy mean test value of < 15% (JCFS , 2018).

On the other during focus group discussion with female iddir organizer, Community based targeting selection and grievance committee female members & 1 to 5 and 1 to 30 female team leaders (‘Kabos’) very few of them has given their opinion about the approach, the program used so far in the following way. We have experienced with so many programs for the last ten to fifteen years. And we perceived those programs as they have something it meant they are provider and we place ourselves as receivers. Meanwhile, this day our perception towards

UPSNP is different. From the very beginning the program was not delivered in aid approach as we have seen other programs before. Rather it approaches us with conditional cash payment.

(FGD01, 2020). We perceived the program as it has paramount role in enhancing our working culture.(FGD01, 2020).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents findings, conclusion and some relevant recommendations to practice as well as for future researchers based on objective of the study mentioned in Chapter One.

5.1. Summary of Findings

In this thesis work, the study assessed the contribution of urban productive safety net program to improvement of food security among female headed households in ‘Woreda’ 06 of ‘Yeka’ sub city. The study has used percentage and frequency distribution including paired sample t-test and the findings are summarized as follows.

- Age categories complied with the eligible criteria to conditional beneficiaries (productive age group under 55years) which in turn gave relatively better opportunity to elicit analyzable information and data on assessing the contribution of urban productive safety net program to the improvement of food security among female headed households.
- Most of the participants were with education level below secondary school. It means the result obtained complied with the eligible criteria to conditional beneficiaries (Group of the community who are able bodied but unskilled) which in turn gave relatively better opportunity to elicit analyzable information and data on assessing the contribution of urban productive safety net program to the improvement of food security among female headed households.
- The house hold survey, in this study, revealed that from among surveyed female head beneficiaries 95 (45.66%) of them were under the category of beneficiaries benefited by Four family members. 65 (29.68%) of them were under the category of beneficiaries benefited by three family members. 45 (13.25%) of them were under the category of beneficiaries benefited by two family members. Whereas the remains 14 (11.41%) were under the category of beneficiaries benefited by one family member
- At the first year of the program to initiate the beneficiaries to have work culture training on motivation to work was organized to the beneficiaries (FGD03, 2020).

- The t statistic (t) is 2.542, and p-value (Sig. (2-tailed)) is 0.0035. Therefore the study accepted that UPSNP has significant contribution for improving Income per AE per day of female headed Households with 95% confidence.
- From among 109 of female headed households, who are dependent of conditional cash transfer, still now 67 of them are under this category of ≤ 5379.48 ETB Annual Household Expenditure Per Capita in Birr
- Among the surveyed 109 female headed households who are totally depend on conditional cash transfer 37 of them were moderately food insecure. It meant they worried three to ten times in the past four weeks that their household would not have enough food. Whereas 30 of them were mildly food insecure. It meant they worried once or twice in the past four weeks that their household would not have enough food.
- Group three discussants have reached the same consensus that still after implementing UPSNP ‘Woreda’ 06 of “Yeka” sub city cannot make difference over half of the beneficiaries who are dependent of conditional cash transfer in respect of household expenditure per capital.
- It seems as there is gap in putting optimum effort on UPSNP implementation. From the very beginning since launching the program UPSNP asserts that beneficiaries should not be the dependent of conditional cash transfer rather it is inevitable to create opportunities for them to have alternative income generating activities.
- In this regard group one discussants clearly put their statement in this way ‘Except the payment, we have not seen additional support from the staffs in Food Security and Productive Safety net Office’ Group two discussants also said that ‘We have not seen staffs’ follow up only they come suddenly to check up whether we were absent or present at the public work’. Group three discussants also detailed it as ‘It is obvious ‘Woreda’ 06 of “Yeka” sub city Food security and Safety net office is at distant prospect in implementing UPSNP accordingly with implementation guideline for the Woreda could make difference in household expenditure per capital’.

5.2. Conclusion

Based on the above findings, the following conclusions are made:

To some extent Urban Productive Safety net Program has contributed to food access improvement though the needed first leading ultimate body “Woreda’06 of “Yeka” sub city Food Security and Productive Safety net Office cannot go beyond attending the attendance of beneficiaries at the public work. Means they Food Security and Productive Safety net Office has no a trend of consulting beneficiaries in respect of their family condition asset building process. Still the Office is yet in giving varied opportunities for the poor’s through work integration with other sectors. Any way the beneficiaries have good perception about the program.

Most respondents are satisfied towards the program interventions (targeting, awareness about the program, expressing one’s own opinion, timely and impartial provision of support), but the majority are unsatisfied towards the adequacy of the cash transfer provided by the program which requires adjustment by the program. UPSNP has brought positive effect on the livelihood of beneficiaries. It has contributed to improve beneficiaries’ assets, livelihood strategies and livelihood outcomes. For the majority, it has enhanced their livelihood strategies by being additional and stable means of livelihood. By yielding positive outcomes (food security, more income and enhancing the environment, like cleaning activities, urban greenery development, watershed management and urban agriculture activities), it has allowed the beneficiaries to build their assets which could enable them to lead their livelihoods.

5.3. Recommendations

Based on the findings and the conclusions made before, the following recommendations are provided:

- As group discussants clearly put their understanding on the UPSNP except the payment, we have not seen additional support ,follow up and only they come suddenly to check up whether we were absent or present at the public work from the ‘Woreda’ 06 of “Yeka” sub city Food Security and Productive Safety net Office staffs’. Means they are at distant prospect in implementing UPSNP accordingly with implementation manual, so the have to be work deliberately to satisfy the beneficiaries’ food insecurity status and should go beyond attending the attendance of beneficiaries at the public work and they have to be actively facilitating the beneficiaries in giving opportunities for the poor’s through work integration with other sectors. For instance, in trade and industry development office.
- From the beginning since launching the program UPSNP asserts that beneficiaries should not be dependent of conditional cash transfer rather it is inevitable to create opportunities for them to have alternative income generating activities.
- Concerned bodies Particularly ‘Woreda’06 of “Yeka” sub city Food Security and Productive Safety net Office should have a trend of consulting beneficiaries in respect of their family condition in asset building process and should put its effort on enhancing the contribution of UPSNP to food access improvement.
- Measures for attention of Government and associated organizations both at the local and national levels NGO's, religious organizations, banks, private organizations and individuals who are interested in supporting the village level food security improvement are also invited to actively engaged and establish a program of supporting urban entrepreneurs Potential interest groups to assist government efforts in promoting the dissemination of the village level food production and to asset buildings. Also encourage the private sector to set up large-scale food production.
- The program has become additional as well as stable income source for the households who are mostly engaged in jobs with low and varying earning. Similar with other studies conducted on UPSNP, the finding of this study has also reflected the inadequacy of the cash transfer to meet the basic needs of the beneficiaries. So, the amount of the transfer

should be adjusted in line with the current urban condition in order to help the beneficiaries to move out of poverty.

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ANNEX

Informed consent form

Introduction

This study is anticipated to the assessment of the contribution of urban productive safety net program on food security of female headed households in woreda six, yeka sub city, Addis Ababa City Administration, Ethiopia. You are invited to participate in this study. If you are willing to participate, you need to understand and sign the agreement form. Subsequently, you will give responses to structured and semi structure questionnaires. You do not need to tell your name to the data/information collectors and all your response and the results obtained are kept confidential by using coding system.

Risk/Discomfort

You may feel discomfort while you complete the questionnaires. I hope you will participate in the study for the sake of the benefit of the research result. There is no risk in walk through of participation.

Benefits:

If you participate in this research, there may not be direct benefit to you but your participation will likely help us to meet the research objective. Ultimately, this will help us to improve USNP implementation in woreda 06 of Yeka sub city..

Incentives

You will not be provided any incentives or payment to take part in this study.

Confidentiality

The information collected from this research will be kept confidential. Information will be filed, without your name, only code number is used. All the information you provide is confidential and is used only for the purpose of this study.

Right to refuse or withdraw

You have full right to refuse from participating in the research. You can choose not to respond to some or all question if you do not want to give your response. You have also full right to withdraw from this study at any time you wish without losing any of your right.

Person to contact

If you have any question you can contact the researcher and you may ask any time you want.

1. Contact address of investigator: -

Tee: 0973367939

Email: dessyir23@gmail.com

If you agree to participate in this study, please sign below

Signature_____Date_____

Code of respondent:-_____

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

I. Socioeconomic and Demographic Information

S/N	Question	Response	
1	Age of the respondent?	-----	
3	Level of education of the respondent?	Illiterate	
		First cycle primary school	
		Second cycle primary school	
		if other; specify	
4	Family size of the respondent?	-----	
5	Marital status of the respondent?	Divorced	
		Married	
		Single	
		Widowed	
		Separated	
6	Religion	Orthodox	
		Islam	
		Protestant	
		Catholic	
		Other	
7	Major income sources	Direct support from UPSNP	
		payment through public work from UPSNP	
		Daily labor	
		Self-employed under one of the five sectors (Urban Agriculture Development, Trade, Construction, Manufacturing and Service)	

II. General Information about UPSNP

S/N	Question	Response	
1	Among the family members how many of you fully engaged in UPSNP activity?	-----	
2	How long have you been in this program since register? (in months per year)	-----	
3	What kind of support the household received from UPSNP?	Financial assistance through direct support	
		Financial assistance through conditional support	
		Counseling	
		Financial assistance for medical care	
		Financial assistance for education	
		if there is other; specify it	

III. UPSNP and Income Status (including consumption expenditure of households)

S/N	Question	Response	
1	What is the household estimated monthly income earned from UPSNP?	300-500 birr	
		400-700 birr	
		800-1000 birr	
		1100-1500 birr	
		> 1500 birr	
2	Main expenses of the household	Food	
		Education	
		Transport	
		Medical	
		House rent	
		water and electric fee	
		Others	

3	Estimated household expenditure per capital in Birr	≤ 5379.48 Birr	
		5379.81 to 7688.06 Birr	
		7688.11 to 10121.95 Birr	
		10123.36 to 15109.21 Birr	
		≥ 15110.22 Birr	
4	Do you believe that the cash transfer from the UPSNP is enough to fulfill your households' expense?	Yes	
		No	
5	How do you rate monthly income earned from UPSNP in being enough to support the household?	Very good	
		Good	
		Fair	
		not at all	
6	Have you financial sources other than UPSNP?	Yes	
		No	

S/N	Question	Response	
7	What is the household estimated monthly income earned from UPSNP?	300-500 birr	
		400-700 birr	
		800-1000 birr	
		1100-1500 birr	
		> 1500 birr	
8	Main expenses of the household	Food	
		Education	
		transport	
		Medical	
		House rent	
		water and electric fee	
		Others	
9	Do you believe that the cash transfer from the UPSNP is enough to fulfill your households' expense?	Yes	
		No	
10	How do you rate monthly	Very good	

	income earned from UPSNP in being enough to support the household?	Good	
		Fair	
		not at all	
11	Have you financial sources other than UPSNP?	Yes	
		No	

S/N	Question	Response	
12	If your answer is yes to Question 4 mention sources	Pension	
		NGOs	
		Relatives	
		Others	
13	Is there variation in income after being registered in USNP?	Yes	
		No	
14	If your response is yes to Q.13 mention causes	inflation	
		illness of HH members	
		variation of income earned from casual works	
		increment of rental price	
		increment of HHs members	
		Others	

15	How is the HH's income condition after joining the UPSNP?	No improvement	
		Improved	
		Other	

IV. UPSNP and Food security Level of Beneficiaries

S/N	Question	Response	
1	For how long does the monthly cash transfer fulfill the food demand of the HHs?	One week	
		Two weeks	
		Three weeks	
		Four weeks	
		If there is other option specify it	
2	Is there food access change for the households after being beneficiary of UPSNP?	Yes	
		No	
		If there is other option specify it _____	
3	If yes, what is the change?	not improved	
		Improved	
		if there is other option specify it _____	
4	Areas of the program in UPSNP you participate	Solid waste management	
		Urban agriculture	
		Greenery	
		If there is other option specify it _____	
5	Do you believe UPSNP is one ways for ensuring food security in your area?	Yes	
		No	

V. Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)

S/N	Question	Response	
1	In the past four weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	Yes	
		No	
1a	If your answer to Q.1 Yes; How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)	
		2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)	
		3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)	
2	In the past four weeks, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	Yes	
		No	
2a	If your answer to Q.2 Yes; How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)	
		2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)	
		3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)	
3	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	Yes	
		No	
3a	If your answer to Q.3 Yes; 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)	

S/N	Question	Response	
4	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	Yes	
		No	
4a	If your answer to Q.4 Yes; How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)	
		2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)	
		3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)	
5	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	Yes	
		No	
5a	If your answer to Q.5 Yes; How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)	
		2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)	
		3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)	
6	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	Yes	
		No	
6a	If your answer to Q.6 Yes; 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)	

S/N	Question	Response	
		3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)	
7	In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	Yes	
		No	
7a	If your answer to Q.7 Yes; How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)	
		2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)	
		3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)	
8	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	Yes	
		No	
8a	If your answer to Q.8 Yes; How often did this happen?	1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)	
		2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)	
		3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)	
9	In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	Yes	
		No	
9a	If your answer to Q.9 Yes; 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)	

VI. perception about the main eligibility criteria

S/N	Questions	Responses	
1	What is your Perception about the main eligibility criteria?	No, my HHs is wealthy	
		No, people in the kebele are against me	
		Other reason	
		Yes, my HHs is very poor	
		Yes, they told me already	
		The respondent does know	

VII. Guiding questions for FGD

1. Describe the living status of the beneficiaries in this Woreda before joining the program?

2. How is the awareness about the program among beneficiaries?

3. Explain how the participation and involvement of beneficiaries looks like?

4. Explain your income get from UPSNP

5. What role has the UPSNP played related to UPSNP in your community?

6. Explain the food insecurity status of household in this Woreda? (Food insecurity, income shortage poverty status)

7. Explain about the number of beneficiary individuals and households, females and males in the Woreda

8. How do you assess the Perception of the beneficiaries in this Woreda?

9. In general, describe the strength and weakness of the program?

10. Describe the criteria to participate beneficiaries in this program?

11. Describe your perception about safetynet program?

I. የመግባቢያ ሰነድ (Informed consent form)

መግቢያ (Introduction)

ይህ ጥናት በሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ያሉ ዋና ዋና ጉዳዮችን የሚፈትሽ ነው። እርሶም በዚህ ጥናት እንዲሳተፉ ተጋብዘዋል። ፍቃደኛም ከሆኑ የመግባቢያ ሰነዱን ተረድተው ፊርማዎን ያሰፍሩ ዘንድ እጠይቃለሁ። በመቀጠልም መጠይቁን ይሙሉ። ስሞዎን ለተመራማሪው መናገርም ይሁን መጠይቁ ላይ መጻፍ አይገደዱም። ምላሹን በሚስጠር ከመያዝ አኳያ ኮድን የምጠቀም ይሆናል።

ስጋት/ምቹት ያለመሰማት (Risk/Discomfort)

መጠይቁን ሲሞሉ ምን አልባት ምቹት ላይሰማዎት ይችላል። ለጥናቱ ወጤት ጠቀሜታ ሲሉ ግን በጥናቱ እንደሚሳተፉ ተስፋ አደርጋለሁኝ። በመሳተፍ ግን ምንም ስጋት አይሰማዎት።

ጠቀሜታ (Benefits)

በጥናቱ በመሳተፍዎ እርሶ ቀጥታ ጥቅም እንኳ ባያገኙም የጥናቱን አላማ ለማሳካት ከፍተኛ እገዛ ይሰጣሉ። በመጨረሻም በየካ ክ/ከተማ ለሚገኘው የምግብ ዋስትናና የከተማ ሴፍቲኔት ተቋም አገልግሎቱን ለማሻሻል እንዲረዳው ያደርጋሉ።

ማነቃቂያ/Incentives

በጥናቱ በመሳተፍዎ ምንም አይነት ማነቃቂያ (የገንዘብ ክፍያ) ታሳቢ አይሆንም።

ሚስጠራዊነት (Confidentiality)

በጥናቱ የሚሰበሰበው መረጃ በሚስጠራዊነት ይጠበቃል። ስሞን ለተመራማሪው መናገርም ይሁን መጠይቁ ላይ መጻፍ አይገደዱም።

ያለመሳተፍ መብት (Right to refuse or withdraw)

በጥናቱ ያለመሳተፍ መብት አለዎት። ምላሽ ለመስጠት ላልፈለጉት መጠይቆች መጠይቆቹን አለመሙላት ይችላሉ። በማንኛውም ጊዜ ከጥናቱ ተሳትፎ መውጣት ይችላሉ።

ለተጨማሪ መረጃ

ጥያቄ ካለዎት በማንኛውም ጊዜ ተመራማሪውን ማግኘት ይችላሉ።

1. የተመራማሪዉአድራሻ

የቴሌፎንአድራሻ: 0973367939

ኢሜይልአድራሻ (Email) dessyir23@gmail.com

ለመሳተፍ ከተስማሙ ፊርማዎን ያጉሩ

ፊርማ (Signature)_____

ቀን (Date)_____

የመላሽ ኮድ (Code of respondent)_____

ለትብብር አመሰግናለሁኝ!

II. ማህበራዊዲሞግራፊያዊጉዳዮች (Socio Demographic Related Factors)

ተ/ቁ	መጠይቅ	ምላሽ
1	እድሜ	-----
3	የት/ትደረጃ	ያልተማረ
		ከ 1-4
		ከ5-8
		ከ 9-10
4	የቤተሰብ ብዛት	-----
5	የትዳር ሁኔታ	የተፋታች
		ያገባች
		ነጠላ
		መበለት
		የተለያየች
6	ኃይማኖት	ኦርቶዶክስ
		ኢስላም
		ፕሮቴስታንት
		ካቶሊክ
		ሌላ
7	የገቢ ምንጭ	ቀጥታድጋፍ
		የልማታዊ ሴፍቲነኔት ክፍያ
		የቤት ሰራተኛ
		የቀን ሰራተኛ
		ከአምስቱ እድገት ተኮር ዘርፎች በአንዱ ራሱዎን የምታስተዳድር

III. General Information about UPSNP

ተ/ቁ	መጠይቅ	ምላሽ	
1	ምን ያህሉ የቤተሰብ አባላት በልማታዊ ሴኔቲኔት ስራዎች ይሳተፋል	-----	
2	ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በልማታዊ ሴኔቲኔት ፕሮግራም ቆይተዋል	-----	
3	ከልማታዊ ሴኔቲኔት ፕሮግራም ምን ዓይነት እገዛያ ገኛሉ	በፋይናንስ ቀጥታ ድጋፍ	
		በማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ስራዎች ለተሳተፍኩበት የሚሰጥ የገንዘብ ክፍያ	
		የምክር አገልግሎት	
		የጤና ወጪ ክፍያ መሸፈን	
		የት/ት ክፍያ ወጪ መሸፈን	
		ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ	

IV. UPSNP and Poverty-Income Status (including consumption expenditure of households and asset building)

ተ/ቁ	መጠይቅ	ምላሽ	
1	ከከተማ ልማት ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም የሚያገኙት ገቢ	300-500 birr	
		400-700 birr	
		800-1000 birr	
		1100-1500 birr	
		> 1500 birr	
2	ወጪዎችሽ	ምግብ	
		ት/ት	
		መጋጋዛ	
		ጤና	
		የቤትኪራይ	
		ወ.ኃናመብራት	
		ሌላ	
3	ከፕሮግራሙ የሚገኘው ገቢ በቂ ነውን	አዎ	
		አይደለም	
4	በቂ ስለመሆኑ በሚቀጥለው ንፅፅር ደረጃ ይስጡ	በጣም ጥሩ	
		ጥሩ	
		ደህና	
		ደህና አይደለም	
5	ከፕሮግራሙ በተጨማሪ ሌላ ገቢ አሎት	አዎ	
		የለም	

V. UPSNP and Food security Level of Beneficiaries

ተ/ቁ	መጠይቅ	ምላሽ
1	ከፕሮግራሙ የሚያገኙት ወርቃዊ ገንዘብ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ለሚሆን የምግብ ፍጆታ አገልግሎት ይሆናታል	ለ 1 ሳምንት
		ለ 2 ሳምንት
		ለ 3 ሳምንት
		ለ 4 ሳምንት
		ሌላካለዎት ያስፍሩ
2	የፕሮግራሙ አካል ከሆኑ በኋላ የምግብ አቅርቦት ለውጥ ገጥሞታል	አዎ
		አይደለም
		ሌላካለዎት ያስፍሩ
3	ለውጥ ከገጠምዎት ለውጡን ይግለጹ	አልተሻሻለም
		ተሻሻሏል
		ሌላካለዎት ያስፍሩ
4	በምን ዓይነት የማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ስራዎች ይሳተፋሉ	በደረቅ ቆሻሻ አይደዘዝና አወጋገድ
		በከተማ ግብርና
		በአረንጓዴ ልማት
		ሌላ ካለዎት ያስፍሩ
5	ፕሮግራሙ የምግብ ዋስትና ያረጋግጣል ይላሉ	አዎ
		አይደለም

VI. Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)

ተ/ቁ	መጠይቅ	ምላሽ
1	ባባለፉት 4 ሳምንታት ውስጥ ቤተሰቤ በቂ ምግብ ያገኝ ይሆን ብለው የተጨነቁበት ኢጋጣሚ አለ	አዎ
		አይደለም
1a	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በዚህ መልኩ ተጨንቀዋል	1=አልፎ አልፎ ከስንት አንዴ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ለአንዴ ወይም ለሁለት ጊዜ)
		2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከሶስት እስከ አስር ጊዜ)
		3 = አብዛኛውን ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከአስር ጊዜያት በላይ)
2	ባባለፉት 4 ሳምንታት ውስጥ በአቅርቦት እጥረት ከቤተሰብ አባላት የመረጠውን ምግብ ለማግኘት የተቸገረበት ጊዜ አለ	አዎ
		የለም
2a	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በዚህ መልኩ ተጨንቀዋል	1=አልፎ አልፎ ከስንት አንዴ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ለአንዴ ወይም ለሁለት ጊዜ)
		2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከሶስት እስከ አስር ጊዜ)
		3 = አብዛኛውን ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከአስር ጊዜያት በላይ)

ተ/ቁ	መጠይቅ	ምላሽ
3	ባባለፉት 4 ሳምንታት ውስጥ በአቅርቦት እጥረት ከቤተሰብ አባላት ውስጥ የምግብ ዓይነቶችን ብቻ ለመውሰድ የተገደደበት ጊዜ አለ	አዎ
		የለም
3a	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በዚህ መልኩ ተጨንቀዋል	1=አልፎ አልፎ ከስንት አንዴ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ለአንዴ ወይም ለሁለት ጊዜ)

		2=አንዳንድ ጊዜ (በባለፈ አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከሶስት እስከ አስር ጊዜ)
		3 = አብዛኛውን ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከአስር ጊዜያት በላይ)

ተ/ቁ	መጠይቅ	ምላሽ
4	ባባለፉት 4 ሳምንታት ውስጥ በአቅርቦት እጥረት ከቤተሰብ አባላት እርሶ እንዲወስደው ያልፈለጉት የምግብ ዓይነት እንዲጠቀም የተገደደበት ጊዜ አለ	አዎ
		የለም
4a	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በዚህ መልኩ ተጨንቀዋል	1=አልፎ አልፎ ከስንት አንዴ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ለአንዴ ወይም ለሁለት ጊዜ)
		2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከሶስት እስከ አስር ጊዜ)
		3 = አብዛኛውን ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከአስር ጊዜያት በላይ)
5	ባባለፉት 4 ሳምንታት ውስጥ በአቅርቦት እጥረት ከቤተሰብ አባላት በጣም ውስን ምግብ ለመውሰድ የተገደደበት ጊዜ አለ	አዎ
		የለም
5a	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በዚህ መልኩ ተጨንቀዋል	1=አልፎ አልፎ ከስንት አንዴ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ለአንዴ ወይም ለሁለት ጊዜ)
		2=አንዳንድ ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከሶስት እስከ አስር ጊዜ)
		3 = አብዛኛውን ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከአስር ጊዜያት በላይ)

ተ/ቁ	መጠይቅ	ምላሽ
6	ባባለፉት 4 ሳምንታት ውስጥ በአቅርቦት እጥረት ከቤተሰብ አባላት እጅግ በጣም ውስን ምግብ ለመውሰድ የተገደደበት ጊዜ አለ	አዎ

		አይደለም
6	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በዚህ መልኩ ተጨንቀዋል	1=አልፎ አልፎ ከሰንት አንዴ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ለአንዴ ወይም ለሁለት ጊዜ)
		2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከሶስት እስከ አስር ጊዜ)
		3 = አብዛኛውን ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከአስር ጊዜያት በላይ)
7	ባባለፉት 4 ሳምንታት ውስጥ በአቅርቦት እጥረት ምን ምዕይነት ምግብ በቤትዎ ያልተገኘበት አጋጣሚ አለ?	አዎ
		አይደለም
7a	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በዚህ መልኩ ተጨንቀዋል	1=አልፎ አልፎ ከሰንት አንዴ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ለአንዴ ወይም ለሁለት ጊዜ)
		2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከሶስት እስከ አስር ጊዜ)
		3 = አብዛኛውን ጊዜ (በባለፈው አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከአስር ጊዜያት በላይ)

ተ/ቁ	መጠይቅ	ምላሽ
8	ባባለፉት 4 ሳምንታት ውስጥ በአቅርቦት እጥረት ከቤተሰብ አባላት እየራበዉ ወደመኝታዉ የሄደበት ጊዜ አለ	አዎ
		አይደለም
8a	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በዚህ መልኩ ተጨንቀዋል	1=አልፎ አልፎ ከሰንት አንዴ (በባለፈዉ አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ለአንዴ ወይም ለሁለት ጊዜ)
		2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (በባለፈዉ አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከሶስት እስከ አስር ጊዜ)
		3 = አብዛኛዉን ጊዜ (በባለፈዉ አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከአስር ጊዜያት በላይ)
9	ባባለፉት 4 ሳምንታት ውስጥ በአቅርቦት እጥረት ከቤተሰብ አባላት እየራበዉ ቀኑንና ሌሊቱን ያሳለፈበት አጋጣሚ አለ	አዎ
		አይደለም
9a	መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በዚህ መልኩ ተጨንቀዋል	1=አልፎ አልፎ ከሰንት አንዴ (በባለፈዉ አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ለአንዴ ወይም ለሁለት ጊዜ)
		2 = አንዳንድ ጊዜ (በባለፈዉ አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከሶስት እስከ አስር ጊዜ)
		3 = አብዛኛዉን ጊዜ (በባለፈዉ አራት ሳምንት ውስጥ ከአስር ጊዜያት በላይ)