

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

**THE PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF URBAN FOOD SECURITY
INTERVENTION AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION IN**

DIRE DAWA CITY ADMINISTRATION

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ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

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Declarations

I Endalamw kebede, Registration Number/I.D. Number GSE/9836/09, do hereby declare that this Thesis is my original work and that it has not been submitted partially; or in full, by any other person for an award of a degree in any other university/institution.

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List of Acronyms

CCI	Complimentary Community Investment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFI	Chronically Food Insecure
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Child
DCUFS	Dire Dawa City Urban Food Security Program
EDRI	Ethiopian Development Reserch Inistitute
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
FDG	Focus Group Disccusion
FSS	Food Security Strategy
GTP I	Growth and Transformation Plan 1
GTP II	Growth and Transformation Plan 2
HABP	Household Asset Buliding Program
ICESCR	International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IFAD	International Fund For Agricultural Development
IFAG	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KII	Key Informant Interview
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOARD	Minstry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOFED	Minstry of Finance and Economic Development
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PR	Resettlement Program
PSNP	Productive Safty Net program
SDG	Sustaniable Development Goal
SNNRS	Southern Nations Nationalities and Regional States

SSN	Social Safty Net
UFSP	Urban Food Security program
UN	United Nations
UNCIEF	United Nations Childern's fund
UNFSP	United Nation Food Security Program
USIDA	United States Agency for International Development
WCED	World Commision on Environment and Development
WFP	World Food program
WHO	World Health Organization

Abstract

In Ethiopia, food insecurity is not only rural problem but also one of the growing urban problems. Currently, more than 8 million people need food assistance for the year 2018/2019 (MF, 2019). Urban food security is a growing concern for the Ethiopian government for the last ten years. The problem is toxic combination of urban poverty, high dependency of urban household on food supply by market and fluctuation of food price.

The objective this study is to assess and examine the urban food security intervention in Dire Dawa city administration. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, descriptive research design employed. Key informant interview, focus group discussion and document review were the central data collection techniques. In this study, three urban kebeles were selected based on purposive sampling techniques on the food insecurity status of the community in the kebeles and as the first beneficiary of the urban food security program. Key informant interview were made with experts in the respective kebele and officials in the city administration. Purposive sampling technique was employed to select the study participants for the focus group discussion.

The implementation of the program has brought tangible changes on the livelihood and wellbeing of the beneficiaries through public works and direct assistance for the people who are unable to participate in public work, like children aged and disable people. It help them to protect sudden shocks of food security at household level, asset protection, asset creation, help them to save some amount of money to participate in small scale business in the near future. The program also has been faced with challenges like favoritism, embezzlement and political interest. Moreover, small salaries, high staff turnover, lack of coordination among government institutions are constraints of the program.

The finding of the study shows that, urban food security program contributed to the improvement of household food security status, at the household level. There is also a growing attitudinal change to means of livelihood, liquid and solid waste handling and disposal. In addition, there is a growing awareness of environmental conservation. Hence, the Federal government and Dire Dawa City Administration should take a lesson to correct some of the constraints like, lack of coordination among government stake holders, for the next program in the reaming kebeles, in order to utilize the limited resource and achieving its main objective.

Key words *food, urban food security, livelihood environmental conservation*

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the important goals, from Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015 with seventeen goals and one hundred sixty five targets are to end hunger and ensure access by all people, to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small- scale producers in particular women, indigenous people, farmers and pastoralists through secure land and access to productivity resource stated in Sustainable Development Goals (SGG). Similarly, Goal (2015) the objective of ensuring sustainable food production system and implement resilience agricultural practice that increase productivity help to maintain ecosystem, that strengthen capacity for climate change, drought, flood and other extreme weather (UN, 2016).

The United Nations also urge countries to pursuit and adopt sustainable cities and community's strategies in order to make urban cities to accommodate various actors in a dynamic urban area. According to Sweden International Development Agency (SIDA 2005) report "environmental sustainability in the urban development need to combat poverty and improve living condition.

The concept of 'sustainability' were surfaced in the 1980's in the publication of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) entitled "World Conservation Strategy", the publication of world commission on environment and development which were sponsored by the United Nations like 'our common future' or the Brundtland Report in 1987 shows that 'sustainable city' is viewed as a city where achievements in social, economic and physical development are made last (Al-zoabi & Jarrar, 2016). The foundation of sustainable cities can be based on, putting aside the strength potential of human beings, ecosystem is much more important than the current perception and imagination of development, equality within a generation, broad participation and consensus in decision-making are prerequisites for successful sustainable development (Larijan, 2016).

Thus, Sustainable city can be the bases for achieving the goal of sustainability and welfare of citizens, social justices, and human developments are associated by it. Full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, is the most effective

route out of poverty (ILO, 2019). In addition to these, it improves environmental quality and optimal distribution of urban services, increase the social satisfactions (Gibbs (2014); Simon (2016) and Chapple (2014). It involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men (ILO, 2019).

The magnitude and extent of food insecurity at the global level as per international organization is as summarized below, absolute number of undernourished people i.e. those facing chronic food deprivation, has increased to nearly 821million in 2017, from around 804 million in 2016. Another report by (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO,2017) stated that, in 2016 the number of chronically undernourished people in the world was estimated to have increased to 815 million up from 777 million in 2015 although still down from about 900 million in 2000. Another report by UN main bodies for food aid relief program like, FAO, WFP, IFAD were declaring that the food security situation shows that, there were the growing of people who were food insecure for (2013 to 2018). For instance in 2013 more than 800 million, 2014 around 805 million, 2015 more than 777 million people, in 2016, 805 million and 2017, 821million people were chronically food insecure (FAO, 2018).

These reports have showed that, the food security situation has worsened in particular in parts of sub-Sahara Africa South-Eastern Asia and Western-Asia, deteriorations have been observed most notably in situation of conflict combined with drought or floods. This report sends a clear warning signal that the ambition of a world without hunger and malnutrition by 2030 will be challenging achieving it will requirement need efforts through new ways of working (FAO, 2017).

Hunger and food shortages have been endemic in rural Ethiopia for countless generations over these years, the Ethiopian government has been taken different measures to overcome the problem and achieve its main objective of achieving food security. Achieving broad-based, accelerated and sustained economic growth so as to eradicate poverty has been and is one of the key objectives of the Government of Ethiopia (Rahamato, 2013).

The food security situation in Ethiopia deteriorated sharply in 2017. The estimated food insecure population increased from 5.6 million in December 2016 to 8.5 million in 2017, with prolonged drought, conflict and insecurity, and crop disease among the main drivers. Underlying vulnerability indicates, with four million people continuously dependent on the government's Protective Safety Net Program (PSNP) for food assistance (ACAPS, 2018). The poverty situation in Ethiopia exhibits a number of unique features and characteristics that reflect the dynamics of population growth, the distribution of opportunities, and subsistence dominated agricultural sector, and the policy environment that hampered the realization of the economic potentials of the nation (Dire Dawa city Adm., 2017).

To overcome this chronic problem in the country, the Ethiopian government has adopted various strategies for the last only twenty years. For instant, Growth and Transformation Plan I and Growth and Transformation Plan II, Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) and the Food Security Strategy (FSS). The overarching objective of GTP II is to sustain the accelerated growth and establish a spring board for economic structural transformation and thereby realizing the national vision of becoming a lower middle-income country by 2025. To this end, GTP II has set out the following specific objectives. Develop the domestic engineering and fabrication capacity and improve productivity, quality, and competitiveness of the domestic productive sectors (agriculture and manufacturing industries) to speed up structural transformation, further solidify the on-going public mobilization and organized participation to ensure the public become both owners and beneficiaries from development outcomes. Deepen the hegemony of developmental political economy by strengthening a stable democratic developmental state (MOFED, 2010).

Specifically, Food Security Strategy (FSS) of Ethiopia, adopted in 1996 rests on three pillars, which are: Increase supply or availability of food; Improve access/entitlement to food; strengthening emergency response capabilities. As stipulated in the Food Security Strategy (FSS) the government does everything in its capacity to promote micro and small-scale enterprises. The government assist the growth of micro and small-scale enterprises through initiating industrial extension services, development of the necessary infrastructure, encouraging competitive marketing of inputs and Outputs and utilizing tax incentives for selected commodities to shift the

consumption patterns. One of the focuses of the FSS is to enhance food entitlements of the most vulnerable sections of society (MoARD, 1996).

Another program which was the extension of the FSS was, Productive safety net program is the largest national Social Safety Net (SSN) program developed to withstand problems such as, chronic food insecurity among the poor as a result of short-term shocks resulting in food insecurity and asset depilation (FAO & UNICEF, 2009). In order to reach the poorest part of urban population, the Ethiopian government has 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 living below the poverty line (MoUDH, 2016).

The Dire Dawa city is well known for its industrial sector and trade activity for many years. Following the termination of the rail way service, crack down on contraband trade greatly affected many people in the city. stagnant economic growth in different economic sector, lack of adequate private investments in the city, were the main reason that pave the way for high unemployment rate i.e. 6.9% which is closes to 7.8% at the national level (Dire Dawa city Adm.,2017).

The goal of achieving food security has been pursued in various forms, involving both short and long-term programs, combing not just growth in food production but also environmental protection, water management and irrigation projects, employment creation, resettlement and credit provision to mention only some of the main measures costing both government and its international development partner's immense resources (Pankhurst & Rahmato, 2013).

Furthermore, the distraction of natural environment and depletion of the eco-system in the country heavily affected the food security of the people in the rural area and gradually it expands to urban areas including Dire Dawa (Dire Dawa city Adm., 2017). Dire Dawa is one of the cities in Ethiopia where urban poverty is expected to prevail with the aforementioned features; around 6.9% of the people in the town are live poverty (Dire Dawa city Adm., 2017).

The purpose of this study is to assess and examine the food security intervention and its contribution for sustainable environmental conservation in the study area since 2016.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The year 2007 was a remarkable for urbanization, as the world urban population passed 50% for the first time in history. Almost all countries experienced high rate of urbanization, but this rate will decrease progressively in the next 50 years, except in Africa where growth will continue. Urban population in Africa is expected to triple in the next 50 years, changing the profile of the region, and challenging policy makers to harness urbanization for sustainable and inclusive development (UN-Habitat, 2014).

As Mohammed cited (2017), WB, (2015), Ethiopia urbanization rate (16%) is lower than the sub Saharan average of 30%. However, recently due to high rural-urban migrations and population growth of nearly 3.8%, remarkable urban expansions are observed. However, poor management and planning in urban Ethiopia results in rising unemployment, challenges in the provision of infrastructures, services, and housing. Hence, low quality of life, low life expectancy, food shortages and high incidence of poverty characterize most of the urban areas.

Poverty in Ethiopia has declined from 45.5% in 1995/96 to 29.6% in 2010/11 and further down to 23.5% in 2015/16. This means that the proportion of population living under the national absolute poverty line fell from one in two Ethiopians in 1995/6 to one in four in 2015/16. Urban poverty rates in Ethiopia are quite 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 percent in rural Ethiopia and 25.7 percent in urban areas). Poverty rates in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa were as high as 28.1 percent and 28.3 percent, respectively (Ethiopian Planning & Development Commission, 2016).

The problem of food insecurity in urban settings is chronic. As pointed out by (MoUDH, 2016), some of the root causes of food insecurity in urban areas among others are believed to be: economically unsecured rural-urban migration, lack of adequate employment opportunities, lack of integrated social protection for disadvantaged groups, lack of utilizing the potential of urban agriculture, lack of modern market exchange system and lack of efficient service delivery, lack of conducive working environment, environmental disaster and poor solid and liquid waste management and other natural and man-made hazards. In order to overcome these problems, the Ethiopian Government's has set a vision to reach middle-income status with an

estimated gross national income per capita of 1,560 dollars by 2025. If well managed, urbanization could be an important catalyst to promote economic growth, create jobs, and connect Ethiopians to prosperity, (MOFED, 2010).

Another factor which is highly affecting food production in Ethiopia is Climate change, and its complex relationship with food production. Environmental crisis leads to drops in production of food crops but also in pastoral activities and climate change make such crisis recurrent thus becoming a big problem we face today. It affects all dimensions of our food security food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and food system stability. In tropical latitudes, where much of the current food security problems exist, increases in temperature determines predominantly. The quality and quantity of crop land available decrease under climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa especially, land for double cropping could decline between 10 and 20 million hectares and land suitable for triple cropping could decline by 5 to 10 million hectares. Climate change will have an impact on human health livelihood assets, food production and distribution channels as well as food production purchasing power and market flow (Williams and Funk (2010), Sallah (2012), and Fischer (2012).

Low urbanization rate in Ethiopia also hamper economic progress and exacerbate existing social and economic problems. As many parts of the country Dire Dawa city prone to drought and flash flood have been visiting the town, cause to the loss of life and distraction of property, deforestation also one of the practices that has been aggravating the problem. Erratic rain falls and flood to inner part of the city and distraction of farm land around the city are also causing food shortages to farmers (Dire Dawa city Adm., 2016).

Some scholars have conducted study on food security in Dire Dawa city. For instance, result of (Feleke & Bogale, 2009 and Gebremedhin, 2000) show that, the relative stagnate business condition coupled with the poor investment performance in the Dire Dawa town has contributed to the deterioration of income generation capacity for household and food security. Another study conducted by (Abera & Adem, (2016) focus on the causes of poverty and food insecurity in the town, from socio- political approach (gender, education, social interaction, kinship, and access to resources). However, many of the research are scanty and do not thoroughly investigate about the magnitude and relationships of food security with sustainable environmental conservation. In addition, (Feleke & Bogale, 2009 and Gebremedhin, 2000, Abera & Adem, 2016) used mixed

method of research. Despite this, they were slightly seen in depth, the human side of the story, the perception, attitude and views of the people directly affected by the program. It does not show depth the relationships between food security and resilience or vulnerability. Therefore, this study address some of the knowledge gap in terms of the practice and challenges of urban food security intervention and its contribution to sustainable environmental conservation in the area mentioned above.

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to assess urban food security intervention and its contribution to sustainable environmental conservation in Dire Dawa city.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To assess the practice of urban food security intervention and its practice in Dire Dawa city;
2. To assess the challenges of urban food security intervention in Dire Dawa city;
3. To examine the contribution made by urban food security intervention to improve the livelihoods of households.
4. To assess the environmental conservation activities in the city.

1.3.3 Research Question

This Research will answer the following questions

1. How does the food security intervention practiced in Dire Dawa city?
2. What are the challenges of urban food security intervention in Dire Dawa city?
3. How does the food security program contribute to improve the house livelihoods?
4. How does the urban food security intervention contribute to environmental conservation in the city?

1.4 Significance of the Study

The research contributes to the understanding of the existing knowledge and fills the gap about the food security intervention in Dire Dawa city. The research can contribute to improve interventions, by identifying the areas where the type of link between urban food security intervention and environmental conservation. It may help development practitioners to get information and intervene in the areas where there is weakness in the practice. It also helps academicians and researchers to start further studies in the area as well as in the intervention.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study focused on the practice and challenges of urban food security intervention and accessing its contribution to environmental conservation in the study area. The study focused on the urban food security intervention in the Dire Dawa city, how it is implemented since 2017, what are the challenges faced, because the urban food security intervention is new to the city and also in early stages. The program cover three kebeles namely, kebele 05, 08, and 09 in the first phases of the program. The intervention has been implementing to reach out all food security dimensions (availability, accessibility utility and stability). Moreover, qualitative data collection and cross-sectional research design were used to get reliable information. The key informant interview and respondent for focus group discussion were selected through purposive sampling methods that help to get people with ‘good’ or relatively ‘better’ understanding of the program.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

In the process of conducting this study, the researcher encountered challenges such as time and budget constraints. The other limitation of the study was the challenge in collecting relevant data for the study in some kebeles due to high turnover of officials from (2017- 2019) and poor handling of the data. The security situations in some area make free movement difficult. The other challenges were some KII and member of FGD were giving exaggerated response during information gathering, by fearing of program coordinators in the kebeles. There was lack of coordination among government stake holders to fully implement the components of the program due to these reason, the plan to develop urban greenery area and public toilet were not

implemented when this study was conducted. City and government officials were highly focused on report instead of strict follow up of the implementation the program on the ground.

1.7 Ethical Consideration

The study had taken into consideration the ethics of research. Before proceeding to conduct the study, official letter from the university was taken to be provided to the concerned bodies to receive permission. While contacting respondents, the purpose of the study was explained at the beginning of conversation. Their full consent was first checked before starting interviews or discussions. Besides, they were informed that their personal name and identity, would be kept confidential, and would be used for the study purpose. The study is committed to present response as it is without misinterpretation or exaggeration.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents conceptual framework related to the research section. The chapter has two sections. The first section conceptualizes basic concepts in the food security program, these are: food security, food insecurity, urban food security, productive safety net program, environmental conservation, livelihood/wellbeing, food access, food availability and food utility, while the second section discusses on the finding on the literature presented.

2.1 Conceptual Definition of Food Security

The roots of the concept of food security may trace back to US President Franklin Roosevelt's 1941 state of union addresses. In that speech, later known as the four-freedom speech, he promoted the idea of "freedom want," an idea which help to bring about the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its recognition of the right to food (Rae et al. 2007).The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), ratified by 156 states and enter to force in 1976, went beyond recognizing the right to food as human right. It referred to "freedom from hunger" with the understanding that state would protect people's right to life by acting to keep people from starving. Other conventions, such as the 1979 Convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the convention on the right of the child (CRC) of the 1989 also integrated concerns about accesses to proper nutrition. The 1998 Rome statute of International Criminal Courts identifies the intentional starvation of civilians as a war crime (O'lear, 2010).

2.1.1 Food Security

Concerns about food security can be traced back to the Hot Springs Conference of Food and Agriculture in1943, since which time this sue has underwent several definitions. The 1943 conference evolved the concept of a "secure, adequate and suitable supply of food for everyone" that was subsequently taken up at an international level (O'lear, 2010).

Currently, the most widely used definition of food security comes from a 1996 Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) statement: "food security exists when all people all times, have

physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life”. The term “Social” was added to the 1996 definition in 2002.

The UN 2015, 2017; FAO, 2017; IFPRI, 2017; WHO, 2017;IPC, 2017 define food security as a situation that exists when all people, at all the time, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Food security is “when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preference for an active and healthy life” (World Bank,2007).

The above definition shows that, food security signifies that all individuals, alone or in the community, enjoy physical and economic access to adequate, safe and nutritious food or the means for its procurement to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (Sorensen & Bekele, 2009).

In addition to that, it focuses on accessibility to food rather than its availability, and makes a further reference to both physical and economic access to food. Physical access to food is the ability to either to feed oneself directly from productive land or other natural resource or to have physical access to well-functioning distribution, processing and marketing systems, which move food from the sight of production to where it is needed in accordance with demand. Economic access to food, on the other hand, relate to possession of the necessary economic means and income to produce food, or to the needs of individuals or household to have sufficient income to purchase food at prices which do not compromise other basic needs. Generally, the definition also claims that, the food should be ‘adequate, safe, and nutritious to meet dietary needs and preferences’ ‘safe’ in this connection implies that the food should be free from harmful substances, whether resulting from adulteration, poor environmental hygiene or other causes (Sørensen & Bekele,2009).

2.1.2 Food Insecurity

The UN 2015,2017; FAO,2017; IFPRI, 2017; WHO, 2017;IPC, 2017 define food insecurity as a situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life.

“Food insecurity is defined as the opposite of food security that happens when a situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life” (FAO, 2009). The 1996 World Food Summit declared that, food insecurity covers many dimensions and components, including temporality and shocks; physical (i.e., availability), social, and economic access to food; sufficient quantity and quality of food to meet nutritional requirements; the safety of food; and the ability of individuals to make choices and consume culturally acceptable and preferred foods; as well as linking the definition of food insecurity to key health and productivity outcomes.

Food insecurity and of “feelings of deprivation” in individuals, which may trigger response behaviors that can deepen current poverty or lead to the transmission of poverty to the next generation in the longer term. Some of these behavior scary important nutritional risks, thus undermining health and productivity, especially for the most nutritionally vulnerable household members, such as pregnant and lactating women and young children, who have high nutrient requirements(Leroy, et.al ,2015).

2.1.3 Urban Food Security

Urban food security depends up on household available income for buying food and consumer consumptions’ consumption habits, as well as a variety of factors which contribute to the costs faced by urban consumers in accessing food and/or which limit staple supplies of a variety of good quality food in hygienic condition (FAO,1999).

The vast majority of urban households rely on food purchases for most of their food (unlike in most populations in rural areas who benefits from self-production). Hence, the high food price impacts the most urban population and the rural poor who rely on market for their food. These urban poor not only from low access to food, but also have to face a serious of challenges

including poor housing, water, sanitation, education, health care and on- all off which affect their food security status in one way or the other (FAO & UNICEF,2009).

Food security at household level can also be measured by households' food or calorie acquisition/consumption per adult per day. The calorie consumed by the household is compared with the minimum recommended calorie of 2100 kcal per adult per day. Many international organizations like UN agencies, FAO, NGOs and the United States Government have been try to develop a mechanism to measure food security at household level. But, many countries are using a measurement which was developed by (FAO, 2003).

2.1.4 Food Access

The word food program defines food access as “A household’s ability to acquire adequate amount of food regularly through a combination of purchases, barter, borrowings, food assistance or gifts” (WFP, 2009).

The world food summit defines access as having “physical, economic and social access” (WFP, 1996). Food access consists of three elements, which are physical, economic/financial and socio-cultural. To illustrate these dimensions, the physical dimension can be illustrated by a situation where food is being produced in one part of a country but, an inefficient or non-existent transport infrastructure means that food cannot be delivered to another part suffering from a lack of food (FAO, 2009). From economic view point, food security exists when people afford to buy sufficient food. The idea that food insecurity arises when food is available but, people are unable to afford. It is quite a recent development in the history of food security (WFP, 2009).

The socio-cultural dimension arises when food may be physically available and the potential consumer has the money to buy the food. But, it prevented from doing so far being a number of a particular social group or even gender. Social conflict and civil strife can seriously disrupt food production and lead to loss of livestock. For instance, with dire consequence for a household’s future food security (OXFAM, 2007 & WFP, 2009).

2.1.5 Food Availability

The World Food Program defines availability as “The amount of food that is present in a country or area through all forms of domestic production, imports, food stocks and food aid” (WFP, 2009). Food Availability is the existence of sufficient quantities of food appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports including aid (FAO, 2006). The concept of the availability of food involves issues of production and distribution. The availability of food means that there is sufficient food—physical availability at the household, community, state and/or international levels to provide food for everyone (Ray & Schaffer, 2013).

2.2.6 Food Utility

The World Food Summit’s (1996) defined food utilization as “safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs”.

The availability of and access to food on their own are not enough, people have to be assured of “safe and nutritious food”. The food consumed has to provide sufficient energy to enable the consumer to carry out routine physical activities. Utilization also covers factors such as safe drinking water and adequate sanitary facilities to avoid the spread of disease as well as awareness of food preparation and storage procedures. Utilization therefore covers a range of aspects that hinge on the consumer’s understanding of what foods to select and how to prepare and store them (De Muro & Mazziotta, 2012).

Utilization is commonly understood as the way the body makes the most of various nutrients in the food. This food security dimension is determined primarily by people’s health status. Use describes the socio-economic aspects of household food and nutrition security, determined by knowledge and habits. Assuming that nutritious food is available and accessible, the household has to decide what food to purchase and how to prepare it as well as how to consume and allocate it within the household (WOCAT, 2016 & FAO, 2011).

2.1.7 Stability

Food Stability refers to the ability to access and utilize appropriate levels of nutritious food over time. It denotes the time-frame (“at all-time”) of food security. Inadequate access to food on a periodic basis reflects food insecurity. Different factors such as, political instability, adverse weather conditions, unemployment and food price determine the food stability (USAID, 1992).

To be food secure, a population, household or individual must have access to adequate food at all times. They should not risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security. Stability describes the temporal dimension of food and nutrition security, respectively the time frame over which food and nutrition security is being considered. Stability is given when the supply on household level remains constant during the year and in the long-term. That includes food, income and economic resources. Furthermore it is important to minimize external risks such as natural disaster and climate change, price volatility, conflicts or epidemics through activities and implementations improving the resilience of households (FAO, 2006).

2.1.8 Over View of Productive Safety Net Program

The need for social protection strategy is a critical concern for governments across the globe. The global focus on social protection and jobs in general, and on the role of SSN in particular, has intensified. For the first time, social protection is part of a comprehensive agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 1 calls to end (extreme) poverty in all its manifestations by 2030, ensure social protection for the poor and vulnerable, increase access to basic services, and support people harmed by climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters (World Bank, 2018).

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

Productive safety net program is the largest national social safety net (SSN) program developed to with stand problems such as, chronic food insecurity among the poor as a result of short-term shocks resulting in food insecurity and asset depilation (FAO & UNICEF,2009). 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 living below the poverty line. As a pilot project, it has started its implementation in 11 major cities to address 604,000 beneficiaries in the first phase (2016-2020). The 11 major cities are the two City Administrations (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa) and one major city/town from the nine regional states (Adama, Assaita, Asosa, Dessie, Gambella, Hawassa, Harar, Jigjiga, and Mekele) in collaboration with other stakeholders and the World Bank. The long-term program framework has an objective of reaching 4.7 million poor in 972 urban areas (MoUDH PIM, 2016).

The long term objective of the Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) is to reduce urban poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor living below the poverty line. This can be achieved through a safety net, financial and technical support to access livelihood opportunities, building the capacity of institutions to effectively deliver this support, and developing core systems for delivery of safety nets and complementary livelihood services and also promoting linkages with other development intervention(WB,2016 & MoUDH,2016).

2.1.9 Environmental Conservation and Urban Sustainability

Environment is both nature and society, which relate to each other and coexist. Environment means all the natural surroundings such as land, air, water, plants, animals, solid material, wastes, sunlight, forests and many other things. Healthy environment maintains the nature's balance as well as it helps in growing, nourishing and developing all the living things on earth. However, now some days, some man made technological advancement spoiling the environment in many ways which ultimately disturbs the balance or equilibrium of nature. We are keeping our lives in danger as well as existence of life in future on this planet (Singh, 2015).

The situation, in recent passing years' mankind's consciousness has been aroused very strongly about the need for environmental protection and ecological preservation. It is of utmost importance that the people should be aware not only of the problems involved but also of the

role to be played in protecting the environment. The components of the natural environment are used as are source however it is also exploited by the human being in order to fulfill some basic physical needs and purpose of life. We should not challenge our natural resources and stop putting so much pollution or waste to the environment. We should value our natural resources and use them by staying under the natural discipline (Ibid).

2.1.10 Livelihood Assets /Wellbeing

A livelihood comprises people, their capabilities and their means of living, including food, income and assets. Assets may be tangible assets such as resources and stores, or intangible assets such as claims and access (Roche, 2007). A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources claims and access) and activities required for a means of living a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain and enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels in the long and short term (Scoones, 2015).

The ability to pursue different livelihood strategies is dependent on the basic material and social, tangible and intangible assets that people have in their possession. Drawing on an economic metaphor, such livelihood resources may be seen as the ‘capital’ base from which different productive streams are derived livelihoods are constructed. Here a simple set of definitions is offered, each amenable to empirical investigation. Natural capital includes land, water and trees. Economic or financial capital – the capital base (cash, credit/debt, savings, and other economic assets, including basic infrastructure and production equipment and technologies) which are essential for the pursuit of any livelihood strategy. Human capital the skills, knowledge, ability to labor and good health and physical capability important for the successful pursuit of different livelihood strategies. Social capital – the social resources (networks, social claims, social relations, affiliations, associations) upon which people draw when pursuing different livelihood strategies requiring coordinated actions (Scoones, 2015).

Wellbeing is used in different context and with different meanings, all kinds of approaches it focuses on good quality of life. The nature of wellbeing is multi-dimensional and open to the whole range of human experience, social, physiological and spiritual as well as material

(Chambers, 2015). Wellbeing it is a positive and sustainable state that allows individuals, groups or nations to thrive and flourish, this means at the level of an individual, wellbeing refers to psychological, physical and social states that are distinctive positive (Hupper, Baylis & Keverne, 2004).

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This section describes the theoretical framework related to food security. It explains key points in the study.

2.2.1 Demographic Theories

In 2008, the world reaches an invisible but momentous milestone for the first time in history, more than half its population, 3.3 billion people, living in urban areas. By 2030, this is expected to swell to almost 5 billion. Many of the new urbanites will be poor, with a direct impact on food security (UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF & WFP, 2009).

Over the last 15 to 20 years, the absolute number of urban poor and undernourished people has increased at an extremely rapid rate. Increased poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition will continue to accompany this process of Poverty is now increasing more rapidly in urban areas than in rural areas, especially in Africa, but most assessments underestimate the scale and depth of urban poverty. Recent comprehensive studies show that unemployment and underemployment are characteristics of urban economies, and that the populations which are growing most in urban areas are those which cannot access the formal labor market. Further, the infrastructure of cities cannot meet the increased demands for services and this has led to increased crowding and a deteriorating urban environment (UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF & WFP, 2009).

Food production depends on croplands and water supply, which are under strain as human populations increase. Pressure on limited land resources, driven in part by population growth, can mean expansion of cropland. This often involves destruction of vital forest resources or over exploitation of arable land. Globally, the world is becoming more urban. Although urban residents have access to a wider array of foods, without land to farm, their food security is dependent on their income and ability to purchase food products (Population Action Inter'l, 2011).

2.2.2 Entitlement Theory

For a long time the debate on hunger and famine has been heavily affected by food availability approach rooted Malthus thought. Only at the beginning of 1980's Amartya sen's entitlement approach contributed to challenge this perspective and shifted the focus from national food availability to people's access to food (Burchi & De Muro 2012).

The entitlement approach concentrate on each person's entitlement to commodities bundles including food and views starvation as resulting from a failure to be entitled to any bundle with enough food (Sen, 1981).

Entitlements depend on two elements. First, personal endowments, which are there sources a personal gallons, such as house, livestock, land and non-tangible goods; Second, the set of commodities a person has access to through trade and production, i.e. the "exchange entitlement mapping" (Sen, 1981). Starting from a situation in which an individual has just enough means of subsistence, a decline in endowments can obviously lead the person to starvation. However, with the same endowments, a person can still fall in to the hunger trap because of a decline in exchange entitlement mapping; for instance, a sharp reduction in the price of the commodity that the individual produces, due to external causes, reduces her/his capacity to buy food. Moreover, the entitlement failure may take different forms. Given an economy in which each group, for the sake of simplicity, produces one commodity(including labor),and given a food exchange rate (commodity price/food price), any group risks starvation due to an entitlement failure either because of a reduction in food production for personal consumption or because of a fall in the food exchange rate(Sen,1981).

In the first case, there is a 'direct entitlement failure', whereas in the second case there is a 'trade entitlement failure'. This distinction is particularly relevant when examining which group is at risk of starvation if something changes. The 'direct entitlement failure' occurs for food producers as a result of a decline in their production; the 'trade entitlement failure' occurs for groups that produce products other than food when their terms of exchange fall or the total availability of food declines. Furthermore, groups that live on both the consumption of the produced good (e.g. meat) and its sale to obtain other food, risk suffering from both direct and trading entitlement failures. This approach has been primarily proposed and tested for famine

analysis, but the same rationale works for chronic hunger and endemic undernourishment (Burchi, 2011).

If people go hungry on a regular basis all the time, or seasonally, the explanations of that have to be sought in the way the entitlement system in operation fails to give the persons involved adequate means of securing enough food. Seeing hunger as entitlement failure points to possible remedies as well as helping us to understand the forces that generate hunger and sustain it (Dreze and Sen, 1981). The entitlement approach has contributed to re-addressing the problem of hunger and famine by diminishing the role of aggregate food supply and giving more relevance to the socio-economic conditions of people. ‘Starvation is a matter of some people not having enough food to eat and not a matter of there being not enough food to eat’ (Sen, 1981).

Therefore, adding the access dimension has significantly affected the notion of food security. The influence of Sen’s work is visible in two important definitions of food security: ‘All people at all times have both physical and economic access to the basic food they need (FAO,1983), and ‘Access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life’ (World Bank,1986). Variables related to people’s endowments such as productive and non-productive assets, with particular emphasis on employment and non-tangible resources such as education or membership of an association, as well as information on wages and other prices of food and non-food items, should be adequately taken into account.

2.2.3 Political Economy

Political economy pertains to the interrelationships between people and government actors. Policies, as government actions and economic process as determines of people’s livelihood are interrelated. Though not accepted as theories of famine. Food shortage caused by ecological degradation, inappropriate development strategies, government policy, war, and civil strife. Although the notion has been highly question recently, various food shortage problems in sub-Saharan Africa attribute to the political economy explanation. And he blames the state actors under different regimes of failure to protect citizens from starvation and death. He asserted that reducing citizen’s vulnerability to natural hazards and subsequent hunger is a matter of good governance and efficient policies (Degefa, 2005).

Political economy an analysis investigates the interaction of political and economic processes in a society; this entails comprehending the power and authority of groups in the society, counting the interests they hold and incentive that drive them, in conducting particular out comes; the role that formal and informal institutions in allocating scarce resources; the influence that values and ideas, including culture, ideologies, and religion, have on shaping human relations and interaction (Serrat,2011).

2.2.4 Sustainable Urban Development

The United Nations in 1991 has defined the sustainable development as follows: the Sustainable development policy is a policy that the positive benefits resulting from the consumption of natural resources could be sustained for a foreseeable time in the future by a result of applying it (Laghayee, 1999).

Sustainable development means combining the economic, social and environmental objectivist to maximize the present human well-being without damaging the ability of future generations to meet their needs (OECD, 2001).

World Commission on Environment and Development, presented this term for the first time (1987), it defined sustainable development as a development that needs of the present generation without causing difficulty in the ability of future generations to meet their needs In the search for a sustainable development pathway, the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development published in 1987 *Our Common Future*, also known as the Brundtland Report. It is considered the starting point of the global discourse on sustainability and defines sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (WCED, 1987).

Sustainable development carries different meanings to different people, subject to their position in societies. “It takes on meaning within different political ideologies and programs underpinned by different kinds of knowledge, values and philosophy”. Thus far, there has been no consensus on how such development should be defined or attained (UNDP, 2016).

The concept of sustainable urban development is thus ever-changing and evolving. It is sometimes defined in terms of the economic sustainability of a city, that is, its potential “to reach

qualitatively a new level of socio-economic, demographic and technological output which in the long run reinforces the foundations of the urban system”. This way of thinking seeks to continue economic growth and is now regarded as a relatively weaker form of sustainable development. Others may put more emphasis on the social sustainability and base the concept on a broad range of social principles of futurity, equity, and participation, especially involvement of public citizens in the land development process (UNDP, 2016). When viewed alongside environmental concerns, the concept also embodies environmental sustainability, meaning the pursuit of urban form that synthesizes land development and nature preservation and places the protection of natural systems into a state of vital equipoise. In general, countries around the world are called to minimize environmental impact and to improve the social conditions Sustainability (UNDP, 2016).

To address the challenges of climate change and environmental degradation, more holistic planning of urban development has become our immediate priority. The aim of sustainable urban development has emerged and spawned numerous urban settlement theories, including the “Healthy City”, “Sustainable City”, “Low-Carbon City”, “Transit-Oriented City”, “Compact City”, “Smart City”, “Green City”, and “Livable City”. These theories may come with different concerns in different areas, but they all share one central idea and ultimate goal: achieving maximum development with minimum resource consumption and environmental impact to ensure the well-being of both humans and the Earth (UN- HABITAT, 2016).

Sustainable urban development is indeed a multilayered concept. It synthesizes land development and nature preservation. It also refers to the capacity of nature to support its activities, the vitality of a city as a complex system, and the quality of life of its inhabitants. In other words, sustainable urban development covers many fields of activity such as environmental protection, human development, and inhabitant wellbeing (UNDP, 2016).

Since cities are for people, sustainable cities should be “places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all”. It is prescient that human health, wellbeing, safety, security and opportunity will be influenced by the way urban settlements are planned, designed, developed and managed. It

should also be noted that social development and economic productivity depend on citizens whose mental and physical needs are satisfied (UN-HABITAT, 2008).

2.3 Factors for Successful Program Implementation

Programs are often thought of as a uniform set of elements that are provided to clients in a consistent manner; however, in fact, great variability exists in the manner in which programs are delivered. Furthermore, securing funds and resources, serving the targeted population, establishing links with other agencies, Hiring and training staff, Completing core and critical program elements are important factors for the success of a program and enable public or government institution to providing adequate service and meet the objectives of the program (Mihalic, et.al, 2014).

2.3.1 Planning

Planning is deciding in advance what to do and how to do. It is one of the basic managerial functions. Before doing something, the manager must formulate an idea of how to work on a particular task. Thus, planning is closely connected with creativity and innovation. But the manager would first have to set objectives, only then will a manager know where he has to go. Planning seeks to bridge the gap between where we are and where we want to go. Planning is what managers at all levels do. It requires taking decisions since it involves making a choice from alternative courses of action. Planning, thus, involves setting objectives and developing appropriate courses of action to achieve these objectives. Objectives provide direction for all managerial decisions and actions (UNDP, 2009).

2.3.2 Implementation

Implementing a new program can present even the most established organizations with a daunting array of new challenges. New program can require organizations to deliver a different range of services to existing clients, or expand constituencies to include new clients. Some or all of these activities might require skills, resources or connections that the implementing organization does not have. Establishing effective partnerships with community members, other organizations or governmental bodies can help ensure

programmatic success, in part by providing the implementing organization with additional perspectives and skills as (Kilburn & Mattox, 2016).

2.3.3 Monitoring

Monitoring is the ongoing process by which stakeholders obtain regular feedback on the progress being made towards achieving their goals and objectives. Contrary to many definitions that treat monitoring as merely reviewing progress made in implementing actions or activities, the definition used in this Handbook focuses on reviewing progress against achieving goals. Monitoring is the routine collection and analysis of information to track progress against set plans and check compliance to established standards. It helps identify trends and patterns, adapt strategies and inform decisions for project/program management (UNDP, 2009 & Oxford University, 2014).

2.3.4 Evaluation

An evaluation is an assessment, conducted as systematically and impartially as possible, of an activity, project, program, strategy, policy, topic, theme, sector, operational area or institutional performance. It analyses the level of achievement of both expected and unexpected results by examining the results chain, processes, contextual factors and causality using appropriate criteria such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide credible, useful, evidence-based information that enables the timely incorporation of its findings, recommendations and lessons into the decision-making processes of organizations and stakeholders (UNDP, 2019 & Oxford University, 2014).

Evaluation is a rigorous and independent assessment of either completed or ongoing activities to determine the extent to which they are achieving stated objectives and contributing to decision making. Evaluations, like monitoring, can apply to many things, including an activity, project, program, strategy, policy, topic, theme, sector or organization. The key distinction between the two is that evaluations are done independently to provide managers and staff with an objective assessment of whether or not they are on track. They are also more rigorous in their procedures, design and methodology, and generally involve more extensive analysis. However, the

aims of both monitoring and evaluation are very similar: to provide information that can help inform decisions, improve performance and achieve planned results (UNDP, 2009).

Governments encounter difficulties for several reasons when overseeing the implementation of programs. First, many interventions (especially those that are evidence-based) are complex and involve multiple entities, including government agencies, service providers, and program developers, all of whom must cooperate in service delivery. Also, even the most widely used evidence-based programs are intended to serve only specified populations, at recommended treatment levels, and in supportive environments. Successful implementation cannot be taken for granted and requires significant planning, management support, and leadership at both the system and provider levels (John & Catherine, 2016).

2.3.5 Citizen Engagement

The UPSNP design has made efforts to maximize opportunities for adopting citizen engagement during the design and this will be pursued further during the implementation stage. The objective is to ensure that the project's clients are receiving their entitlement promptly, in full, and with dignity and that citizens' participation in planning and providing feedback on project activities shall be facilitated to allow informed feedback and development of appropriate solutions (MoUDH, 2016). Consistent with the current government and Bank vision for strengthening CE as a platform for localized service-delivery-based governance, implementation of this initiative under the project will be closely coordinated with other Bank-financed operations with CE interventions. The CE initiative will include three interrelated interventions, namely (a) social accountability SA, (b) financial transparency and accountability (FTA), and (c) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

Implementation of CE will ensure taking forward lessons learned from existing interventions, in particular, the FTA, GRM and Ethiopia Social Accountability Program (ESAP) under the PBS. The project will facilitate functionality of project monitoring committees to respond to the CE requirements under the UPSNP. This will include strengthening of existing committees or creation of new ones where such committees do not exist. Where community level committees exist with a broader mandate, but are deemed appropriate for serving the desired mandates, the project will support efforts to mainstream CE roles within those committees (MoUDH, 2016).

According to the expert in the city administration (2019) citizen engagement was crucial in the targeting and implementation of the program in city many of the beneficiaries are happy being part of this intervention and help them to each other and protect the environment from further damage.

2.4 PSNP from Urban Program Perspective

Food insecurity in Ethiopia is normally understood in terms of recurrent food crises and famines, and responses to food insecurity have conventionally been dominated by emergency food-based interventions. In the ten years from 1994 to 2003, an average of five million Ethiopians were declared “at risk” and in need of emergency assistance, and since 1998 the numbers of food aid beneficiaries in Ethiopia have fluctuated between 5 and 14 million every year . However, a high proportion of households that receive emergency food aid, or work on public works projects, every year are not “famine prone” but are “chronically food insecure” – they face predictable annual food deficits caused by agricultural production constraints and poverty. These “predictably food insecure” people are also exposed to recurrent shocks, usually triggered by drought, that raise their vulnerability further, by forcing them to dispose of their assets to survive. This results in a gradual deterioration of their food security status over time, which decades of large-scale food aid deliveries have done little to prevent. Instead, dependency on food aid has steadily increased over time, as has the number of chronically food insecure Ethiopians (Institute of Development Studies, 2006).

With a remarkable economic growth since 2003, Ethiopia is set to become a middle-income country by 2025. Unlike many developing economies, growth has largely been pro-poor and has led to reduction in poverty in both urban and rural areas. According to a recent poverty assessment report by the World Bank (WB, 2015), for example, poverty in Ethiopia declined by 14 percentage points, from 44 percent in 2000 to 30 percent in 2011. Similarly, since 2005, 2.5 million people have been lifted out of poverty. During this period, the main drivers of economic growth and poverty reduction remained rural-based and are associated with strong agricultural growth and investment on infrastructure development. 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).

According to World Bank baseline survey report (2017), 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. More notably, as the structure of the Ethiopian economy changes, cities will become an important hub of industrialization and economic transitions. Recent observations indicate that the burgeoning youth population in many urban areas will continue to demand from the government greater opportunities for jobs creation and well-being improvements. 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 (MoUDH, 2016 & World Bank, 2017).

The National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) which was approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2014, has identified social safety nets, livelihood and employment generation as important pillars. The Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP) is fully embedded in the NSPP and GTP II. The UPSNP is a comprehensive social protection program designed to enhance inclusive growth and development in urban areas (World Bank, 2017).

2.4.1 Objective of Urban Productive Safety Net Program

Historically, intervention designed to improve food security in rural Ethiopia were well-intentioned but haphazard. Often implemented in response to an emergency appeal, these were *ad hoc* intervention did little to address underlies of this food insecurity. For instance, between 1993 and 2004, the government of Ethiopia launched near-annual emergency appeal for food aid and other forms emergency assistance. While these succeeded in averting mass starvation, especially among the asset- less, they did not banish the threat of further famine and they did not prevent asset depilation by marginally poor households affected by adverse rainfall shocks. The objective of the PSNP is to provide transfers to the food insecure population is chronically food insecure woredas in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level and creates assets at the community level (Hoddinott et.al, 2013).

In Ethiopia “the Food Security Program was launched in 2003, and the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) was formally launched in 2005” to tackle food insecurity by government and fund providers. The PSNP is social protection, which makes household and community

responses to shock and stress more resilient and improves food security through provision of financial, literacy training, technical and business advice, and linkages to credit or livelihood transfers, as well as follow up support (Anderson and Elisabeth, 2015).

The Ethiopian government has developed a program to reduce urban poverty through similar way to reduce food insecure people with direct support and indirect support. The objective Urban Productive Safety Net is to reducing poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line over a period of 10 years in a series of five-year phases (MOUDH and WB, 2016). The program helps to provide assistance to food insecure household through direct support to marginalized section of the community like people with disability, children and aged people. Public works is the other way to provide assistance for people who are participate in environmental conservation and other activities with regular salary based on the program (WB, 2017).

2.4.2 Targets

Targeting of the beneficiaries were one of the most challenging activity in the program and needs to have carefully follow the guideline which was prepared by the federal job creation and urban food security agency. Based on the manual each kebele was established the committee in charge of selecting eligible candidate for the program. Following the selection of the beneficiaries by the committee and visited by the kebele food security task force and as well as by the people from kebele administration to make Shure that the right procedure was followed and the right household was selected (Dire Dawa city Adm. 2016).

Proxy Means Test (PMT) was another mechanism used to select eligible household. It allows us to estimate the income of consumption when precise measurements are available or difficult to obtain. On the other hand, if there is available information about income it helps to use as means-testing, that is to determine whether a household, or an individual, is eligible for support from social safety net programs (World Bank, 2010). Those households who were selected by the committee by using proxy means test (PMT) posted in the kebele compound publically in order to handle compliant from the community and to make the overall process transparent (Dire Dawa city adm 2016).

2.4.3 Factors affecting for household urban food security

Even though there is a long-held belief that urban population are better off, or even favored than rural population, the 2008 food and financial crisis have highlighted the problem of urban food security in developing countries (Gebre, 2012). The main determinates of food insecurity in urban context are food availability, food supplies in the markets, food access, purchasing power and access to market and utilization health and mobility status (Braun et.al,1992).

The food security is composed of availability of food, access to food, and risk related to either availability or access. Variations in national, regional or local availability of food can contribute to food insecurity. The situation in Ethiopia is not much different from the conditions in other developing regions. for instance, World Food Program (WFP) stated that the common factors that cause house food- insecurity in the urban areas of the country are house hold size, age of household, sex of household head, marital status of household, educational level household, access to credit etc. According to world food program (WFP, 2006).

2.5 Nexus between urban food security and Environment

There are different theories concerning environment and food security relationship. These theories explain the causes of environmental degradation in different ways. One of these theories is Neo- Malthusian. According to this theory, as population pressure increases, people degrade their environment in order to maintain food security (Devereux, 2005, Rattan et al, 2003). This inexorably leads to a spiral of land degradation, declining productivity and greater food insecurity (Deveruex, 2005).

The other theory is known as political ecology. It is an attempt to develop a theory of environmental change in its social, economic and political context. These theories explain the causes of environmental degradation in different context, it is important to note that environmental degradation is one of the causes for food insecurity in developing countries (Blaikie & Brook (1987).

The food insecurity of Ethiopia is described taking into account the small and uneven distribution of land, population pressure on fragile natural base, decline in soil fertility, recurrent drought and limited off-farm employment opportunities. Equally important to the considerations of the

environmental sustainability for food security is the extent and depth of poverty in both the developed and developing world (Devereux, 2000; Rattan et al; 2003 & Pankhurst & Rahmato, 2013).

The food insecurity has become one of the defining features of the rural poverty, particularly in drought-prone areas of Ethiopia due to erratic rain soil, erosion and deforestation. Poverty is wide spread in both rural areas and urban areas. However, the magnitude is much greater in drought-prone rural areas than in urban areas. In the last forty years, there is rain fall variation, in the most crop production area of the country which was affecting crop production that lead to food insecurity in the rural area. On average drought visited many part of the county every ten years which has a huge burden on the ill economy of the country. Despite this, urban dwellers spent large some of their income to buy food from market which has some effect on other demands like clothes, health coverage and other social expense (MOARD, 2004).

2.6 Empirical Studies

The fact that, there has not been a major killer famine for about a decade, and some of the households covered by the PSNP have improved their livelihoods to some extent by resource transfer are important gains. In this section of the empirical study assess food security program in Ethiopia. The government has invested considerable resource in the food security program in agriculture, health, and other services which have a collateral impact of food security. The aim is from the beginning has been to achieve national food self-sufficiency and access to food by rural household. In this regard, the present government has a better recorded than the previous two regimes of the food security program (Rahmato, 2013).

A study done in Dire Dawa using binary logit model, family size, annual household income, amount of credit received, irrigation use, age and educational status of the household head, cultivated land size, total livestock and oxen owned, were important determinants that influences household food insecurity (Abebaw, 2003).

Based on the assessments in the Southern Nations and Nationalities Regional States(SNNRS) in Konso Zone, the main conclusion draw entail that prior to the inclusion of the sample households in to PSNP, all most all of them were suffering from food deficiency and were resource poor.

After their inclusion in to PSNP, the sample households have used PSNP transfers for many purposes and as a consequence they have exhibited undeniable improvements in their lives, particularly in terms of consumption and protection of household assets. In real terms, PSNP has brought a desirable change in consumption of the beneficiaries against further food insecurity. Even if, the program has encountered a number of challenge PSNP has largely served to prevent the fall of beneficiaries in too deep destitution (Katane, 2013).

Another study conducted in the Somali regional states Keberebeyah Woreda show that, PSNP is in the right position to address chronic food insecurity problem in the Woreda and improve basic services like, infrastructure, school and health center with minor gaps in the program implementations stages (Fikadu, 2014).

In Ethiopia, different empirical studies have been conducted in different parts of the country and impacts of the PSNP vary according to the study area. Some of the studies have shown that PSNP has been enhancing infrastructure, increased asset creation, environmental transformation, increased utilization of education and health services and improved agricultural productivity. However, some studies show that PSNP has negative impact on beneficiaries such as developing sense of dependency syndrome, consumption smoothing, asset accumulation and soil erosion control measures (Kassa, 2018).

The ever increase in urban poverty in Ethiopia, forced the government to adopt interventions such as, urban productive safety net programs that should give more emphasis to active but severe and moderate food insecure households targeting them to change their long- run food security status. The intervention also should include new future such as saving and credit and as well as other capacity building programs in basic business skills. On the other hand, in the short term market- stabilizing mechanisms that the government is undertaking should continue to strike a balance between the supply and demand of food. Market intervention and price regulation mechanism should help safeguard food insecure households from crisis (Alamirew & Tsehay, 2013).

2.7 Conceptual Framework of the Study

Conceptual framework means a written or visual presentation of the main things to be studied that can be explained either graphically or in narrative form. Previous related works were reviewed to develop the conceptual framework. The variables that this study focused on were the practice and challenges of urban food security program and its contribution to environmental conservation. The practice of urban food security include: targeting, program components and organizational structure. The challenges include: target inclusiveness, dependency, productive or immediate outcomes and constructing factors. The environmental conservation include: Urban integrated watershed development, urban Greenery and beatification, solid waste management and gully control intervention, cleaning of public streets and roads finally public toilet. The following diagram represents the conceptual framework of the study.

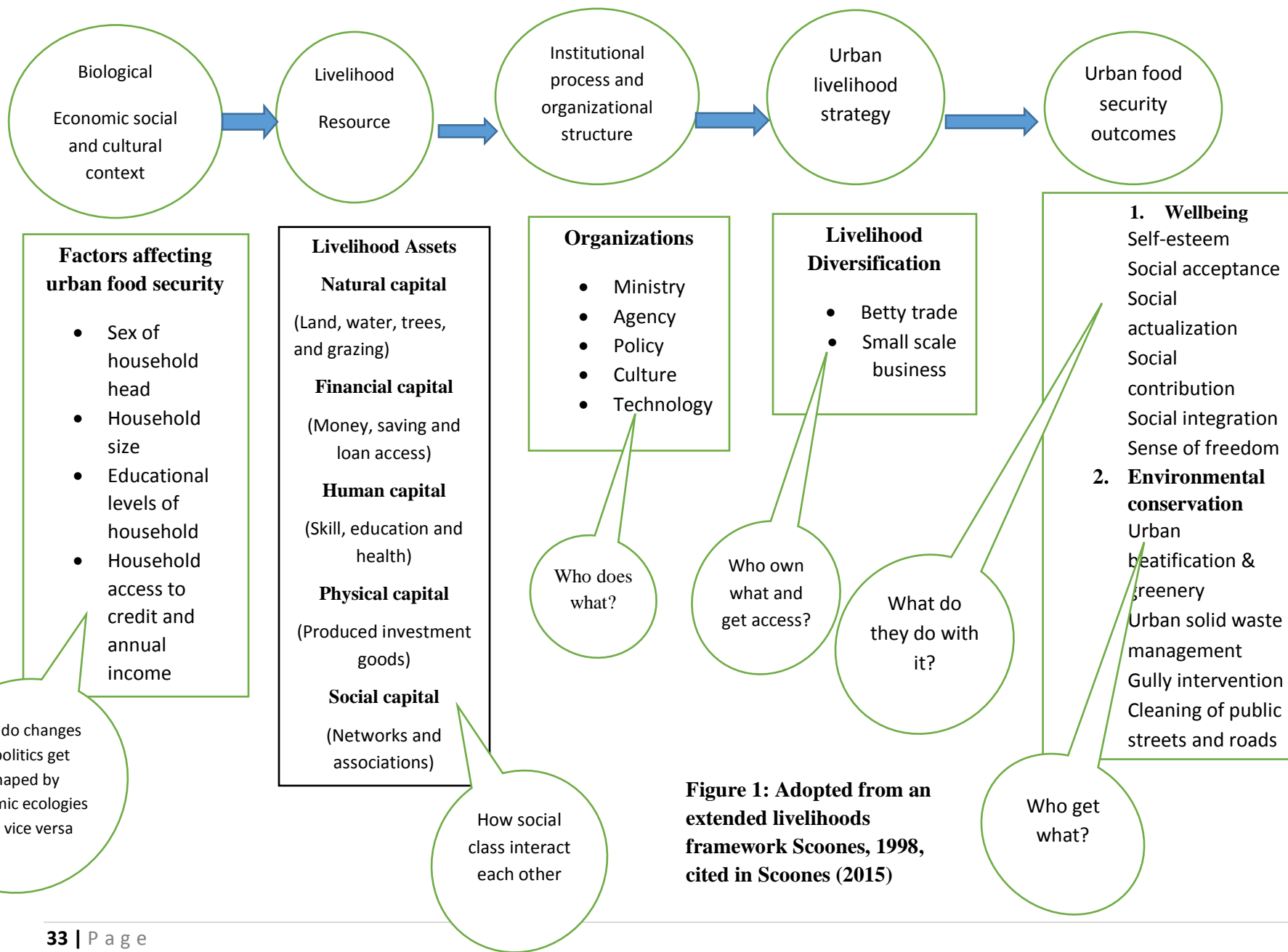


Figure 1: Adopted from an extended livelihoods framework Scoones, 1998, cited in Scoones (2015)

- ***Who owns what (or who has access to what)?*** This relates to questions of property and ownership of livelihood assets and resources.
- ***Who does what?*** This relates to the social divisions of labor, the distinctions between those employing and employed, as well as to divisions based on gender.
- ***Who gets what?*** This relates to questions of income and assets, and patterns of accumulation over time, and so to processes of social and economic differentiation.
- ***What do they do with it?*** This relates to the array of livelihood strategies and their consequences as reflected in patterns of consumption, social reproduction, savings and investment.
- ***How do social classes and groups in society and within the state interact with each other?*** This focuses on the social relations, institutions and forms of domination in society and between citizens and the state as they affect livelihoods.
- ***How do changes in politics get shaped by dynamic ecologies and vice versa?*** This relates to questions of political ecology, and to how environmental dynamics influence livelihoods. These in turn are shaped by livelihood activities through patterns of resource access and entitlement.

Since, this intervention implemented in Dire Dawa city, the beneficiaries were able to save some amount of money to run their business right after their graduation and became self-sufficient in the near future. Many of them were able to protect household assets from selling to cover their daily expense which was common in many households before. The other outcomes of the urban food security intervention is the changing of social division of labor, among men and women in the environmental conservation activity and garbage collection which was reserved to men and women respectively, intervention also help to promote active participation beneficiaries.

Community participation, the growing tendency in the city. The administration working with the beneficiaries to improve the situation of food insecure people in the city are changed in the last two years, strengthened the city administration capacity to mobilize people to promote social security and other sectors of public service, and enhanced execution power of the city administration.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESERCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section describes the procedures employed for this study; a way through which research problem systematically resolved. It constitutes methods, designs, steps, and tools used in the field work. The social sciences represent disciplines dedicated to the accumulation, elaboration, and refinement of empirical and theoretical knowledge relating to the extremely complex and dynamic human and societal phenomena (Creswell, 2003). The purpose of this section is to provide literature and theoretical discussion regarding urban food security program in and its contribution to sustainable environmental conservation in Dire Dawa city.

3.2 The Research Design

The general methodological approach adopted by the study is of a qualitative approach. Based up on the objective of the research, descriptive type of research design was used, because the data was conducted once to describe phenomenon, situation, problem attitude, or issues in the urban food security intervention. The qualitative research design is used to explore attitudes, experiences and an in-depth opinion from participants, and emphasis on the interpretation of observations in accordance with subjects 'own understandings (Kumar, 2011).

More importantly Catherine (2007) notes that this kind of research is conducted in the dynamic social environments where subjects of study are human beings and their interactions, the qualitative approach found to be more appropriate strategy to answer research inquiry. Qualitative methodology is about understanding personal experience, phenomenon and detailed understanding of processes in the social world (Kalof et al., 2008; Dawson, 2002). Taking the above ideas in to consideration the researcher used qualitative approach to grasp the attitude of respondents regarding the practice and challenges of urban food security intervention and its contribution to sustainable environmental conservation in Dire Dawa administrative city and to analyze the data collected from respondents.

Table 1: Research design

No	Types of research tools	No. of participant	Sex		City administration /kebele	Year of service in the program	Total years of experience	Selected kebele	Duration of interview
			M	F					
1.	Key Informant Interview	9	7	2	Kebele	2- 4	Average 3 years	05, 08 and 09	1:15
2	Focus Group Discussion	18	1	17	Kebele	2	Living in the area for more than 10 years	05, 08 and 09	1:30
	3 FDG group	6 people in each group							

Source DD city Administration, 2017

3.3 Consultation with Experts

Urban food security program is mostly interdisciplinary activity that needs the involvement of various stakeholders and experts in order to achieve its goal. In order to gather relevant information about the urban food security program in Dire Dawa city, having regular contact with Dire Dawa city administration urban job creation and food security agency very important to get the whole picture of the program. The experts in the agency are central nervous system of the program that connects top level administration with the beneficiaries. These are expert run the program from program office, which is design to this specific task and experts who are in charge of handling filed activity, by using these experts, a researcher will try to gather vital information according to the proper research method set in the proposal with the help of thesis adviser.

3.4 Criteria for Site Selection

Ethiopian urban poverty rate is one of the highest in Africa and it increases rapidly from time to time. The national poverty rate is (7.8%) in the urban area the rate is approximately (6.9 %). Dire Dawa city is one of the areas with the highest poverty rate in the country next to Addis Ababa. As part of the government effort to reduce poverty in the country both in rural and urban area, the government launches the productive Safety Net program in 2003. The program started in

Dire Dawa in 2016 to benefit more than 40,000 people in the coming five years. In the first phases of the program, three kebeles were selected, namely kebele 05, kebele 08 and kebele 09, according to the manual to the select the beneficiaries the following criteria is take in to consideration like, lack of basic infrastructure and number of people live in poverty and below the poverty line relative to the town context (Dire Dawa city adm. 2016)

3.5 Brief Description of the Study Area

Dire Dawa city is located in the eastern part of Ethiopia between 9027’N and 9049’N latitude and 41038’E and 42019’E longitude. The city can be accessed by air, railway, and road, it is about 505 KM from Addis Ababa and 311 KM to the west of Djibouti port in east Africa.

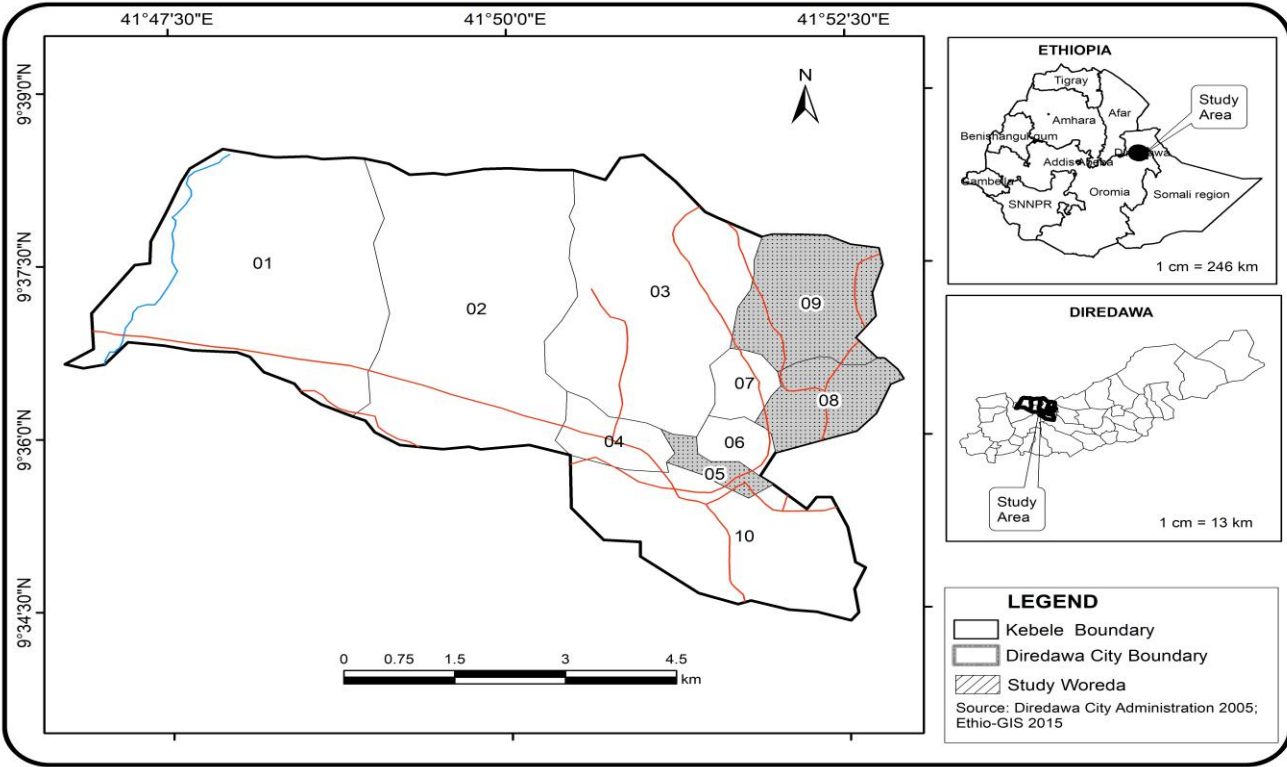
The area covers by the study are more or less is part of the century long history of the town. Through these years they were witnessing up and down of the town. Uncontrolled settlement and poor land management affect their development making infrastructure development difficult and the town administration is unable to cop up the growing demands for basic service. Rural urban migration has also left it toll in these kebeles for many years.

As Abera (2016) cited, (Tewdros and Girma, 2008), the greatest numbers of people live in the “marginal areas” who are engaged on petty trade & informal trade. Similar to the other part of Ethiopia, gender inequality and discrimination are said to have a long and deep-rooted history in Dire Dawa, whereby women and neglected groups are suffering from deprivation of basic rights (intentionally or unintentionally), such as education, employment, property ownership and even deciding on family planning matters. This situation pertains in spite of the constitution (*Art. 35 No.1-9*) which stipulates the equal rights of all people in family and development activities.

The Dire Dawa Administration area coversnearly130, 000 hectares, of which only 2 percent constitute built-up urban areas. The remaining 98 percent is considered rural Dire Dawa. Dire Dawa city is organized under the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia “Dire Dawa city administration charter proclamation No.416/2004”. The town has two tiers of administration the Municipality, which is responsible for efficient and effective service delivery and administration of the city. The other tiers of administration are the kebeles. Kebeles are responsible for

administering local issues, including organizing and mobilizing the community in development activities issues (UNHABITAT, 2008).

According to the town job creation and food security agency report (2016) in the first phase of the program three kebele were selected based the assessment made by the town council based on the rate of poverty level in each kebeles with active participation of community member to the select people with urgent need of food assistance. In the first phase kebele 05, kebele 08 and kebele 09 were selected.



Source: Dire Dawa city administration 2005 Ethio- GIS

Figure 2: Dire Dawa city administration and kebeles

3.6 Sampling Procedure

Ethiopia is consisting of nine regional states and two self-administration cities, i.e. Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city. These cities are with the highest poverty rate in the country (6.9% DD CITY Adm. 2016). Since, the formation of federal government state structure in 1995, many cities and towns in the country are grown and expanded. High population growth and rapid urbanization resulted, service delivery and the construction of infrastructure for the regional and federal government a challenging task. Unemployment, the rising cost of living in the city, left many people to poverty and food insecurity (Dire Dawa city Adm., 2016).

Dire Dawa city is selected purposely to study, because the area is less researched with its own unique futures in recent time. The city is divided in to nine kebeles, among them three kebeles was selected for the study namely (05, 08, and 09), because, the urban food security program started in these kebele two years ago, according to city administration report (2016), these kebeles are home to many food insecure people, with high unemployment rate.

The population of the study was selected purposively from beneficiaries of the program for focus group discussion and key interview informant was mainly consists of experts and government officials. Additional information was collected through observation and continuous discussion with expert, beneficiaries and other stakeholders to get full picture of the intervention process as a whole.

Kebele 05

It is found in the north east part of the city, with the total population of 21,699 (male 10429 and female 11,270). The kebele consists of the former Coca, Geneffile, Fillweha and Addis kettema area, and organized under five Menders and the oldest part of the city with a total of 5,229 house hold. There are a total of 1,373 beneficiaries in the kebele 05 consists of 332 male and 1041 female.

Kebele 08

It is found in the eastern part of the city, bordering with kebele 06, 07, 09 and Legeharre area with the total of fourteen Menders. The total population of the kebele is 35,833 (male 17,369 and female 18,464), with the total households of 5470. The area is highly vulnerable to rock slid and flash flood. There are a total of 864 beneficiaries in the kebele 08 consists of 171 male and 692 female.

Kebele 09

This kebele is bordering with Ashewa River, kebele 08, 07, 03 and with Shinnele zone of the Somali regional states. It is the second largest kebele in the town. According to the (2015) city administration report, the population of the kebele is more than 52,868 (male 27,552 and female 25,316) with the total household number 7748. There are a total of 3404 beneficiaries in the kebele 09 consists of 872 male and 2532 female.

3.7 General Over View /District

As many reports clearly show that, (city administrative report, 2015, UN-HABITAT, 2008 Mehari, Feleke, Mamo, Fentaw and Yilma, 2016) the urban poverty rate is alarmingly increasing in many cities and town across the county. Dire Dawa city is with no exception. With the rapid population growth in the city, the city administration facing a number of constraints to provide basic services to the community that aggravated poverty rate in the city. The government crackdown on contraband trade and the termination of rail way transport in the mid-1990s, affected the city community livelihood direct or indirect that left many people sink to poverty.

Some natural disasters like flood and soil erosion and poor agricultural productivity forced some farmers to shift into 'Kat' (mild stimulant leaf) cultivation, farther aggravated food security problem in and around the city, because, the very useful land which is important to produce cereal crops is shifted to 'Kat' cultivation, 'no longer farming is as usual', the income from Kat is much higher than the regular crops production. In addition to that 'kat' cultivation is water intensive activity which is threatening surface and ground water reserves in the area (Admassie, 2017).

3.8 Data Collection Method/Process

Data collection method is the process of gathering or collecting information depends of the research objective and the area of study. Identifying the best way to collection information is very important process. Based on the report by the Dire Dawa city administration on the urban food security program, the respondent were selected purposefully which was belief to be better understanding of the program. Key interview informant was used to collect information from kebele job creation and food security agency. Descriptive method of data analysis was to describe the finding.

3.8.1 Primary Data Collection

The primary data collection is one way of getting firsthand information about a situation, person and problem or phenomenon (Kumar, 2012). The researcher uses primary data to collect information from the beneficiaries through, key informant interview, Observation, and focus group discussion. All these methods were applied in the information gathering process. These methods help us to have a broader understanding about the main pillars of food security i.e. accessibility, availability and utility, from the beneficiary's perspective and allow the researcher to see/listen what the program is stated and what is the reality on the ground, its overall contribution to environmental conservation in the city. The researcher has applied unstructured interview techniques because it allowed deep understanding of the overall activities of the program. Respondent was selected purposively from the beneficiaries which were believed to be good understanding of the program. Another method the researcher was used, filed observation.

Table 2: Primary Data

No	Types of Data	
	Primary data	Objective
1.	Key informant interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is flexible and easy to select the wording of the question to prompt more information.
2.	Focus Group Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To explore attitudes, opinions or perceptions towards the urban food security program• To have free and open discussion between members of a group and the researcher about the urban food security program in Dire Dawa city.• The information generated can be detailed and rich and can be used to explore a vast variety of issues.
3.	Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To have a firsthand information about various activities while on progress;• To collect different information and data from the original source and to have direct interaction with the people in charge of the activity on the ground and beneficiaries.

Source DD city Administration, 2017

3.8.2 Direct Observation

The researcher was carried out a direct/field observation to get some firsthand insights on activities related the practice and challenges of the program and the public works on environmental conservation in the area. It helps to gather information about public work activities, assessing are they sustainable? How the communities handle them? In addition to that the researcher was tried to see status of the community assets created by the program and the overall condition of the household in the study area. Hence, the researcher was attempt his own systematic and critical observation makes during the field study. Accordingly, the information gathered from field observation was present and analyze along with the rest of the data.

3.8.3 Focus Group Discussion

A focus group discussion was organized to gather qualitative information about the overall activity of the program, which allow participant to express their thought perception and view about the program. Based the information which was prepared by the Dire Dawa city administration urban job creation and food security agency in 2017, as the first phase of the program, there are three kebeles are covered by the program. Participant was selected based on purposive sampling to get relatively reliable information from the respondent, with better

understanding of the overall activities, from the beginning of program in their respective kebele. Accordingly, one focus group was formed in each Keble, totally there was there group was formed with 6 to 7 people in each group to make manageable and time efficient as much as possible.

Table 3: Focus Group Discussion (FDG)

FDG with	Place	Kebele /woreda	Number of participant	sex		Date of interview	Educational back ground	Duration	Specific data collected related to discussion
				M	F				
Urban food security beneficiaries	Dire Dawa	05,	6	1	5	April 2019	Primary completed	1:30	List of beneficiaries Attendance format etc.
	Dire Dawa	08	6	-	6	April 2019	Primary completed	1:30	List of beneficiaries Attendance format etc
	Dire Dawa	09	6	4	2	April 2019	Primary completed	1:30	List of beneficiaries Attendance format etc

Source DD city Administration, 2017

3.8.4 Key Informant Interview

Key informant Interviews were held by selecting individuals both men and women to gather information about the practice and challenges of urban food security program and its contribution to sustainable environmental conservation in the study area. As part of the primary data, using key informants was help full to balance the limitations of other method of information gathering like, focus group discussion and filed observation. Interview, was used to collect information from experts in the kebele administration. Unstructured-interview was used because it helps to collect vital data about the program and help the respondent to tell their side of the story. Furthermore, the role and responsibility of informant was taken in to consideration. So that, the researcher will try to get the full picture of the program in general.

Table 4: Check list for Key Informant Interview (KII)

Key informant interview	Position	city	Work experience	Kebele /woreda	Number of People	Date of interview	Duration
Kebele/woreda chairman/ chairwomen	Chairman	Dire Dawa	7	05	2	07/05/19	1:15
Expert	Expert	Dire Dawa	Average 3 years each	05, 08 and 09	9	08/05/19 09/05/19 10/05/19	1:15

Source DD city Administration, 2017

3.8.5 Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data collection is the outcomes of the people works that reserved in the form of publication like, journals, books, reports etc. In most cases secondary data help us to get information about the previous activities, and provide information about other experience. Here, the researcher was used government annual report, manuals, booklet, books, journals etc... from Dire Dawa city administration urban job creation and food security agency, Federal urban job creation and food security agency and Dire Dawa city administration council. Furthermore, the researcher was visited various libraries in Addis Ababa to get additional information that help to fill the gap, which is unavailable in the primary data, which help to triangulate the information so that, reliable and quality information was gathered.

Table 5: Secondary Data

	Secondary data	Objective	Source
1.	Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get update information about the program from those institutions this involves in the program i.e. Government Organizations, Agency and Ministry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of food security and vulnerability in selected urban centers of Ethiopia. WFP and UNCIEF, Addis Ababa Ethiopia 2009. Urban food security program content and precondition for implementation. Dire Dawa city UFSJCA, 2017. Dire Dawa city UFSJCA, implementation report 2017. Africa regional overview of food security and nutrition 2017, FAO. Decent work country profile, Ethiopia 2013, ILO.
2.	Journals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get Current findings, report on new research digestible (with an easily understandable structure: Abstract, introduction, methodology, discussion and conclusion) topic specific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Journal of Research 2013. International Journal of Agriculture and Bioscience,2018 East Africa Journal of Science,2009.
3.	Books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> it provide information in balanced way it provide detail information about a particular subject it contains many topics and sub- topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental politics scale and power. Shannon O’Lear Cambridge University press 2010. Food security, safety nets and social protection in Ethiopia. Edited by Dessalegn Rahmato, Alula Pankhurst and Jan, Gerrit Van Uffelen. Forum for Social Studies (FSS) 2013. Environment and livelihoods strategies for sustainability. Koos Neefjes. An OXFAM publication, 2000. ‘NICE CHILDREN DON’T EAT A LOT OF FOOD’ Strained Livelihoods and the Role of Aid in North Wollo, Ethiopia, Perille Nagel Sorensen and Selome Bekele, 2009.

3.9 Data Management

The researcher has used different source of information, which supply reliable information to the research. In every steps of the activity, managing data was handled properly, by preparing check list and categorized the information with hard and soft copy.

3.10. Data Analysis

In order to finalize the research work, data analysis has a pivotal role. Based on the research approach and objectives of the research, thematic analysis technique was employed. Based on the research questions, transcribed data has been reduced in to themes and analysed accordingly. The data analysis begins in categorizing and putting data into theme-the data with regards to the urban food security intervention in the study area.

Thematic analysis is used if the research is inductive; the themes emerge from the data and are not imposed upon it by the researcher. Data from multiple sources are then converged in the analysis process (Dawson, 2007). Data arrangement and writing assignment was made together with data collection process concurrently to reduce data omission and missing of important information. Purposive sampling is most successful when data review and analysis are done in conjunction with data collection.

Each data source, key informant interview focus group discussion and observation are treated as one piece of the “puzzle,” with each piece contribute to the researcher’s understanding of the whole phenomenon and promote a greater understanding of the case. Furthermore, the data gathered from different documents were analyzed in the form of narration. The data gathered through interview is analyzed on how the participants experience on the phenomena under study. Finally, researcher analytically writes the experience he gained during personal observation.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRTATION

This chapter is dedicated to present the research findings and discuss the practice of food security program, effects of the food security for household, challenges for the program and its contribution for environmental conservation in Dire Dawa city.

4.1. Assessment of Food Security Status in Dire Dawa City

Although Ethiopia remains predominantly rural, urbanization is taking place, and as Ethiopia urbanizes, poverty becomes more urban. In 2000, 11 percent of Ethiopia's poor lived in cities, but this rose to 14 percent in 2011. The urban population reached 11.9 million by the last census in 2007 and was estimated to reach 16.7 million in 2014, with an average population growth rate of 3.8 percent. Urban population growth is expected to increase, with a tripling of the urban population expected by 2034 and 30 percent of the population in urban areas by 2028. As more of the urban poor live in large urban centers, expanding development programs to address key challenges to urban poverty reduction is imperative (world bank,2015).

“In accordance with the statement expert describe the situation in the city, now days the city is crowed with a lot of people from different part of the country. There is shortage of basic service like, house, water and electric city, standard road which could support the growing traffic. These results for the growing number of people food insecure people. The city administration is not doing enough to overcome the problem. As KII further explain, the problem started a few years ago, when there was an attempt to incorporate some rural kebeles in to the city administration informally from Somali and Oromo community in addition to other people from southern Ethiopia. These situations had contributed for population flux, unemployment and poverty in the city (KII Kebele 09 April 2019).

Program beneficiaries were identified through a combination of geographic targeting, community-based targeting, proxy means tests and self-selection. The UPSNP is inherently a geographically targeted program in that it will operate only in large cities in Ethiopia. The cities included in the program are cities with the highest rates of poverty. Although in each city the program will scale to cover all areas of the city in the first year it will target beneficiaries in the

poorer parts of the city based on poverty maps and expand to other parts of the city in the second and third year.

In accordance with this, Kebele officials reflected their views as follows:

“These kebeles, really a home too many poor people in the city. Many people do not have ‘home’, food to eat and a means of income support their family in regular way. Giving priority for these kebeles is very good and gives a good lesson for the next phase in other kebeles.” another KII respondent, insists that the program may not solve the problem sooner or later because, people are not fully interested to make a difference, I believe people just waiting the government to do more and more, they need more support and have a good wealth with less effort. They know they have good income when they compare income from the program and the money get through individual efforts (KII, kebele 05 April 2019).

According to the FJFSA (2015) and Dire Dawa city Adm. (2017), the selection of beneficiaries was based on the current population of the kebele 05 with the total population of 21,699(2014/15), 11,270 male and 10429 female, kebele 08 with the total population of 35,833(2014/15), male 17369 and female 18464 and kebele 09 with the total population of 52868(2014/15), male 27,552 and female 25316 respectively, and based on the 2017/18 poverty rate of the city was used to determine the number of target beneficiaries in each kebele. Community targeting committee was established at the Ketena level (Ketena is the smallest unit of the organization which is form the kebele in the urban area in Ethiopia). Its member consists of elders, clan leaders, professionals from various filed, member of women and disability associations, were participated and had a serious discussion and awareness creation about the program were provided to the committee.

List of registered household and members were updated to take into consideration any recent change, and an additional list of unregistered members or household were developed containing those that have been residing in the kebele in those six months during the selection process. Then, the Ketena targeting committee ranks and select the beneficiaries and the list made public, the kebele office provide information to an independent data collection agency contracted by the project who works with UPSNP staffs to sample household data collection (MOUDH, 2016).

Categorical targeting was used to determine who is eligible for conditional and unconditional transfer. Self-selection was used in that individuals was determine whether they want to participate given the compensation received in return for public works, and will decide how many days will be worked by each beneficiaries. Finally, the final list or the selected beneficiaries was briefed about the overall objective of the program (MOUDH, 2016).

4.1.1 Targeting

Program beneficiaries were identified through a combination of geographic targeting, community-based targeting, proxy means tests and self-selection. The UPSNP is inherently a geographically targeted program in that it will operate only in large cities in Ethiopia. The cities included in the program are cities with the highest rates of poverty. Although in each city the program will scale to cover all areas of the city in the first year it will target beneficiaries in the poorer parts of the city based on poverty maps and expand to other parts of the city in the second and third year (MOUDH, 2016).

The program would target to benefits around 42,610 beneficiaries in the next five years in the whole kebeles of the city. In the first year of the program 14,000 people will be benefited mainly from kebele 05, 08 and 09. Based on the UPSP implementation manual, the beneficiaries were selected which believe to be food insecure, no permanent job, or, if they have income, it may not cover their basic needs, people with various degree of physical injuries, aged people above the age of 65 and children were included in the program passing through various crosscheck and balance mechanism (MOUDH, 2016).

There was some confusion and miss understanding of the objective of the program, among some beneficiaries about the threshold to select the beneficiaries, due to lack of information and excessive interest to benefit. But, with the combined efforts of kebele food security task force and the administration we solve all the problems (KII kebele 08 april 2019).on the other hand during targeting beneficiaries there was some kind of political pressure from some officials, not to offended the community to avoid political back fire or instability as the current administration straggle to contain ethnic tensions in the city (KII kebele 09 April, 2019).

4.1.2 Program Components and their Objectives

4.1.2.1 Urban Beautification and Greenery

The urban Beautification and Greenery Development component is a labor intensive public works by engaging the food insecure community in urban landscaping and basic green infrastructure development activities. The aim is to secure food by involving the vulnerable part of food insecure community on job creating works. This green infrastructure development activity will include planting and management of trees, shrubs, flowers, grasses on the street, square and parks, private and communal houses compounds, institutions and religious compounds, plaza and festival sites and others open spaces in order to bring environmental, social and economic functions(MOUDH, 2016).

In accordance with this, experts reflected their views as follows:

“According the program we should have to establish Public Park and greenery area in these kebeles including covering the mountain side around Meggala area kebele 08. But, we did not do anything except more than 5km check dams. Due to lack of coordination among government stake holders. At the end of the month the city administration was evaluated the progress of the program, they know the problem. They did not take any action so far.” (KII Kebele 05, 08, and 09).

4.1.2.2 Urban Integrated Watershed Development

The Urban Integrated Watershed Development is also part of the public works that involve the food insecure community in fruit tree production, biological and physical soil and water conservation activities. It aims to create a job opportunity for the food insecure beneficiaries the poorest of the poor by engaging in watershed development activities. Besides means of a job creation, it has also environmental functions such as improving land productivity, soil fertility restoration, access to drinking and irrigation water and minimization of runoff.

In relation to this point, KII describes:

In terms of water shade management, we have good record around Ashewa River and manage to reduce flash flood during the rainy season, but, we need to give attentions to the qualities of the physical work I see some defaults, but, some officials are negligent of the problem (KII, kebele 09 April 2019).

4.1.2.3 Urban Solid Waste Management

The Urban Solid Waste Management is also a labor intensive job creation public works that absorb a large number of food insecure communities. The project will comprises mainly street sweeping, door to door waste collection, waste segregation, cleaning illegal dumping and water bodies, management of market and public spaces waste, waste segregation and waste recycling activities. It aims to create jobs by involving the food insecure communities in urban integrated solid waste management activities. In addition to the job creation opportunity, the project has a benefit on the environmental and human health protection through the implementation and operation of urban solid waste management systems and services.

In accordance with the statement the respondents describe their views as follows:

Waste management is one of the good sides of food security program intervention in our city. We collect solid garbage according to the program for the respective Kettena in the kebele. Some people are very cooperative and some others are not. Some homes mixed all kinds of garbage in one bag which is difficult to separate and time taking activity. Our effort will not changes the problem, because, it should be the role of city municipality, to collect garbage not poor people like us. The kebele administration should do more to create awareness and available resource to make waste management more efficient and effective, generally there is a lot of change, in solid waste management. If continues in this way, hope we will have clean environment and nice city (FGD kebele 05 and 08).



Picture 1: Solid waste collection cite kebele 08 Dire Dawa City administration 2019

Source: City administration job creation and food security agency 2019

4.1.2.4 Other Types of Public Work Sub-Projects

The above list should be considered as the complete list of eligible public works. But in the case when there is a community interest in any public work which is an eligible for consideration as a UPSNP public work as long as it a labor intensive and meets the eligibility criteria laid out in the ESMF screening process (MoUDH, 2016).

4.1.3 Organizational Structure of the Urban Food Security Program and their Responsibilities

The UPSNP has ambitious but achievable objectives which require the involvement of various actors/stakeholders. This further requires strong coordination so that together they can improve the Urban Job Creation and Food Security and nutrition as well as income of urban households’, strengthen their livelihoods, and enhance their resilience to shocks (MOUDH, 2016).

4.1.3.1 Federal

At the federal level, the UJCFSA, in close partnership with Ministry Of Labor and Social Affairs MOLSA, Ministry of finance MOF, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource MANR and other government bodies are responsible for the management and coordination of the project, with overall coordination vested in the DRMFSS.

4.1.3.2 Regional

At regional level, the Regional Cabinet approves the UPSNP annual plans and budgets. The Regional Urban Job Creation and Food Security Steering Committee, chaired by the Regional President or his delegate, oversee implementation of the project, while the Head of BOA is responsible for the management of UPSNP and chairs the Regional Urban Job Creation and Food Security Task Force (RFSTF).

4.1.3.3 Zonal

In Amhara, Oromiya, and SNNP, zones play a key role as a bridge between regional and City levels. For the purposes of this project, zones act as a means of outreach by regional bodies and have been delegated and authorized by their respective regions.

4.1.3.4 City

The City is the key level of government that determines needs, undertakes planning and implements the UPSNP. The City Urban Job Creation and Food Security Task Force and Urban Job Creation and Food Security Desk/Process manage and coordinate UPSNP implementation, under the oversight of the City Council through the City Urban Job Creation and Food Security Steering Committee.

4.1.3.5 Kebele

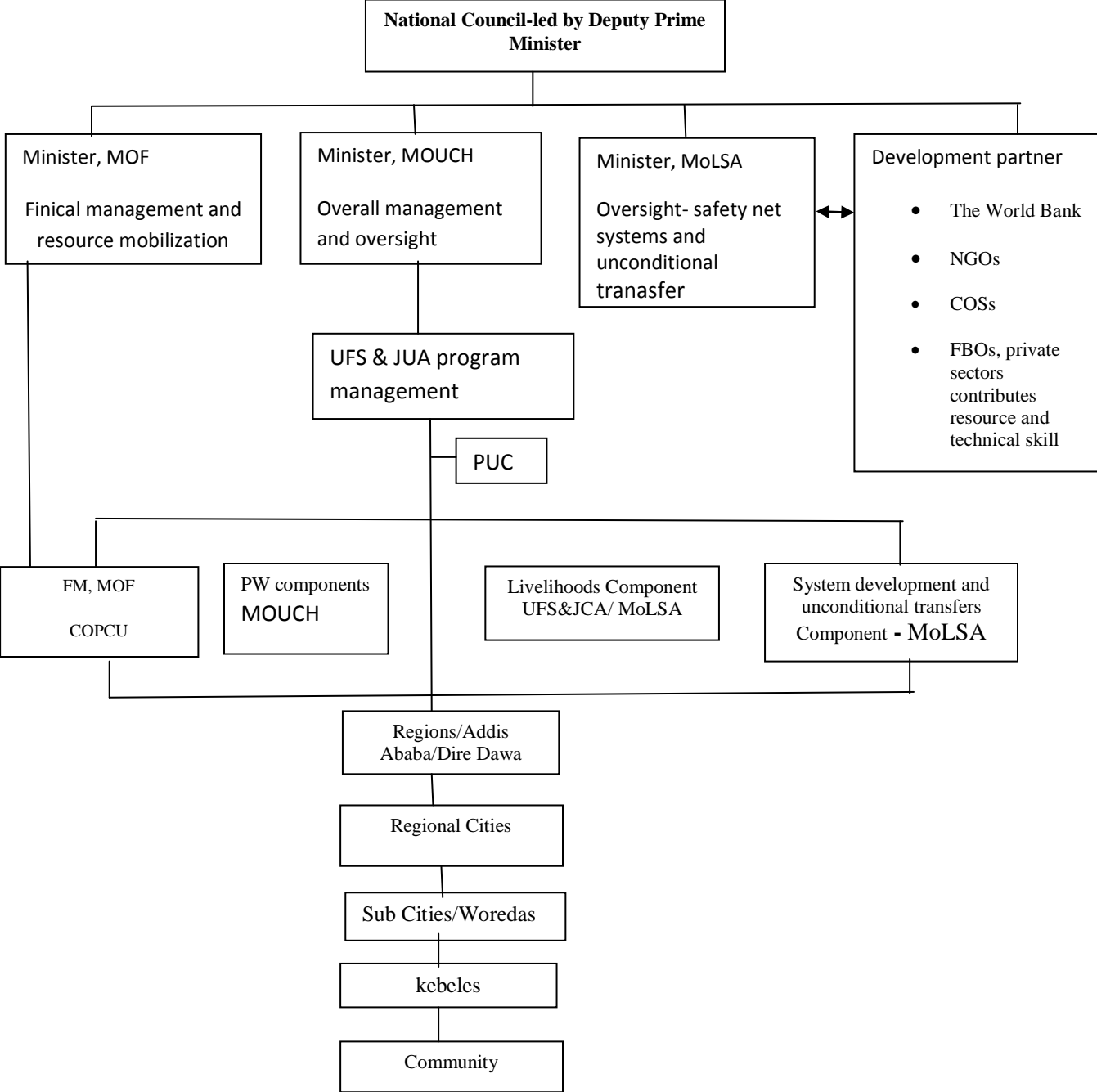
At the kebele level, the UPSNP is managed by the Kebele Urban Job Creation and Food Security Task Force, under the oversight of the Kebele Cabinet and the Kebele Council. The Kebele Appeals Committee plays an important role in ensuring local-level accountability. The Kebele Development Committee oversees development activities in the kebele more broadly, and supports coordination between the UPSNP and other development interventions.

4.1.3.6 Community

Planning and implementation of the UPSNP starts at the community level. The Community Urban Job Creation and Food Security Task Force is responsible for targeting of UPSNP clients,

while clients themselves have an important set of rights and responsibilities related to project implementation and accountability, as outlined in the UPSNP charter.

Figure 3: UPSNP Implementation and Management Structure



Source: federal job creation and urban food security agency 2018.

4.1.4 Planning and Budget

City Annual Safety Net Plans (CASNP) is prepared from all of the Woreda/Kebele Annual Safety Net Plans (W/KASNPs) in a city. CASNP are prepared by the office of job creation and food security in collaboration with municipality and other sector offices. This helps ensure that their roles and responsibilities are acted on and that duplication of plans is avoided. The city plan includes plans for each of the project elements: transfers, public works, links to social services, links to case management of permanent direct support, and livelihoods. However, the plan is more than the sum of its parts: it integrates all safety net activities in the City, including the City-level functions.

The program will follow the government's budget system, recorded in the government's budget manual. The budget for the UPSNP will be determined each year based on a formula mainly derived from the number of clients in each program city. The planning process also includes the budget (specific purpose grant) estimation for implementing the planned physical activities. At city/municipality level, the project budget for the city will form part of the City Investment Plan (CIP) which will be approved by the city council. For these purposes, the city, regional and federal level the Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agencies (UJCFASAs) will consolidate the annual work plan and budget of the project at their levels. The federal level UJCFASAs will consolidate the federal level as well as the regional level work plans and budgets and submits it to the MoUDH for approval. It will also seek the no objections of the World Bank.

The Woreda/Kebele Urban Job Creation and Food Security Task Force is responsible for preparation of the Woreda/Kebele Annual Safety Net Plan (W/KASNP). This plan uses the results of the targeting/retargeting processes as well as plans for public works and livelihoods developed at community level, and incorporate further inputs on links to social services prepared at the woreda/kebele level, as outlined below.

4.1.5 Room for Participation in Place

Community participation means active participation of citizens in various democratic and good governance that can ensure sustainable benefits to the community. It created conducive environment to for policy formulation and implementation of different programs and projects across wide area of public interest. UFSP has given soaring emphasis for community

development in general and meeting the needs and expectations of the pro poor individuals and households in particular. Hence, overlooking the role of the community in monitoring and evaluation of the program may lead to the overall program activities as futile exercise. The objective will be to ensure that the project clients are receiving their entitlement on a timely basis, in full and with dignity; and that citizen's participation in planning and providing feedback on project activities shall be facilitated to allow informed feedback and development of appropriate solutions (MoUDH, 2016 and World Bank, 2016)

4.1.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

Urban Productive Safety Net Program UPSNP has given high emphasis for community development in general and meeting the needs and expectations of the poor individuals and households in particular. For this reason, participatory community monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be established to ensure the effectiveness of the system. In Urban Productive Safety net Program, a system of periodic review will be prepared to enable the program implementers, beneficiaries, community, stakeholders, and collaborators to track the physical and financial progress of the program and its activities. The project will develop a comprehensive and rigorous M&E system to effectively monitor the implementation of the project and measure the impact of its different components (MoUDH, 2016)

The monitoring framework involves three types: performance monitoring, compliance monitoring, and impact monitoring. Performance monitoring will be used to improve program management and identify any problems in implementation. Compliance monitoring will be used to ensure that program implementation follows prescribed rules and procedures. Impact monitoring (as well as performance monitoring) will provide lessons learned that will also feed into related programs for the near future (WB and MoUDH, 2016).

4.2 Effect of Food Security Program for Household/ Wellbeing

4.2.1 Consumption

Food consumption and nutrition are important aspect of food security, both as indicator of all levels of food security, and because of food security is not only about obtaining enough food, but also about obtaining food that does not conflict with local habits and that satisfies nutritional

requirements. The food consumed has to provide sufficient energy to enable the consumer to carry out physical activities (FAO, 1996, Sorenson & Bekele: 2009).

In relation to this statement, one of the beneficiaries respondents describe their views as follows:

“The urban food security program like this one, is good to have decent meal per day. This program help us to get enough food for us and family, before we feel tiredness, unable to work properly, due to low consumption of food, sometimes we never had a single meal for the whole day, we give priority for our children to eat. As adult we can contain hunger and manage it. When we are sick, we cannot recover easily, because we don’t have food to eat so that our body is already weaken as the DR. told us when visit clinics. (My God protect you አዳርሰህ ልጅ).” As They further describe their views:

Now we feel strong and work properly, as you see us, we are in late thirties and early forties but, we are strong, most of us doing works well in home and in public works. Many of us find additional job to get more income so that, we can provide enough food for our household. As the extension health workers told us, we buy fruits and vegetable from market even, it is expensive now a days, to keep our body healthy and strong(FDG, kebele 05/08 April 2019).

AS one of the expert explained, the consumption pattern in the city, it is volatile, and depends on the seasonal supply of the traders, this situation makes the people in city are highly sensitive to price availability and accessibility of the food in the market. If the price is high many families reduce their consumption pattern or substitute with other food items. For most household, the primary food source comprises purchases, and the food security program (public works) itself. Note that the patterns of the compositions of these primary food sources clearly follow the annual food production-food availability cycle of a typical Dire Dawa city. But, right after the food security program started, three years ago, there is a lot of changes in the consumption level and patterns as well, meaning even if there is a change in availability and accessibility of food item, they can adjust with the situation, due to the income generated from public works. Before it was difficult and unthinkable to keep the consumption level in balance (KII, keble 08 and 09 April, 2019).

Levels and composition of food consumption are major determinants of the nutritional wellbeing of individuals, which in turn, have important implications for health, productivity, and income. Analyzing food consumption patterns in poor countries, such as Ethiopia, is therefore pivotal to designing national policies to promote food security. (Berhane, Paulos, Tafere, and Tamru: 2011).

In accordance with this point, exert explain views as follow:

The urban food security program help us to improve food security status and consumption levels of the households me personally the living witness for this because I see their progress really am happy. There is some challenges now in terms of price fluctuation due to illegal brokers, if the government take proper action through policy and law hopefully it will solve and good for everyone to stabilize the consumption level. So that, the people as well as beneficiaries would improve their health and productivity through time (KII, kebele 08 April 2019).

In relation to this point, beneficiaries describe their experience as follow:

“Still some beneficiaries complain about the salary which is not enough to buy enough food to their family, we try to find a way to make Shure that, we have stable food consumption. Some of the beneficiaries with little skill applying for various jobs, educating their children who they hoped would help them attain a better life. If we get additional income we can improve our consumption level so that, we can have good health strong physical appearance as many people say “ye Dire Dawa Konjo” ሰው ምን ይመስላል? የበላውን! (FGD, Kebele 05, 08 and 09 April, 2019).

4.2.2 Access Income Generating Activities (Financial Capital)

The term livelihood attempts to capture not just what people do in order to make a living, but the resources that provide them with the capability to build a satisfactory living, the risk factors that they must consider in managing their resources, and the institutional and policy context that either helps or hinders them in their pursuit of a viable or improving

living. In the livelihoods approach, resources are referred to as ‘assets’ or ‘capitals’ and are often categorized between five or more distinct asset types owned or accessed by family members: human capital (skills, education, health), physical capital (produced investment goods), financial capital (money, savings, loan access), natural capital (land, water, trees, grazing etc.) and social capital (networks and associations (Frank Ellis & H.Ade Freeman 2005).

In accordance with this point, one of the experts describes their views as follows:

One of the objective of the urban food security program is to create sustainable income generation activities of the beneficiaries through various technical support as part the program like, giving training describing about life skills, saving, and how to start business with small capital., we are also try to use their experience in income generating activities as much as possible because, many of the beneficiaries were run their own small business for long time. It is a human capital for us. We are understood that, we have a good potential as a city, which was well known for many years as a business city. We have seen a lot of progress since the program implemented in income generating activity in the city (KII kebele 05, 08 and 09 April, 2019).

Experts further describe their views as follows

According to UFSP manual 2016, each member of the family will be participated in public work five times a month with the payment of 75 birr for each participated in the public work and 20% of the total salary will be save with its own bank account which is opened for these purpose. In the second year of their service the service day will reduce to 16 days per month. Every year the amount of payment for public work participant is decrease to make them ready for graduation to start their own business. At the end of the program \$500 (13 000 ET birr) will give to the beneficiary’s intruder to start up their business. It will be nice to create their own job and income in the near future” (KII, kebele 05, 08 and 09, April, 2019).

The things people do in pursuit of a living are referred to in the livelihood framework as livelihood ‘activities’. Activities include remote as well as nearby sources of livelihood for the resident house hold; thus migration and remittances by family members is considered a category of livelihood activity, as well as crop production, livestock keeping, and so on (Frank Ellis & H.Ade Freeman 2005).

Based on this point one beneficiaries explain their experience as follows:

Previously many people in the city have many children, because we consider them as ‘god’ gift. We were living with small amount of income, everything was cheap, we were not too much think about to buy food or clothes, if someone has a job either husband or wife it was enough. Now a day it is difficult to cover all our expense even the whole family have a job, because everything is expensive and the price of goods and service increase from time, it is difficult to coup up with the situation especially when you are illiterate or low educational status (FDG, kebele 05, April 2019).

Another view reflected by beneficiaries, as follow:

Now a days you need to have other source of income many families send their children to the Middle East countries as housemaid or let under age children to work as street venders, to support their family, in some case it is contribution to the growing number of drop out school children in the city. We are afraid to our children not to face this kind of fate in the future we are always advising them to focus on their education that is the way to have a better life in the future especially for children of poor people like us (FGD Kebele, 08 and 09 April, 2019).

Another expert describe views, in relation to the above point, as follows:

*Dire Dawa is commercial center for many years that enables many people to earn some amount of many per day and spend to their daily expense. Cultural and religious belief are highly affecting saving and their income too. most of the people in the study area, were living in a king of “**One for all, and “All for one”***

*style which was good when there is available resource to cover up daily expense and help each other, but when there is certain kind of sudden shock in terms of financial availability, all people caught in serious problems of all kinds. Still these belief is rampant in the city, people are adhering themselves to traditional and religious belief and say, “god will provide everything for us” “**Rabbuu ni beeka** “ገብረ ቤካ”. As part of the program we are working to wards to bring attitudinal change through time. We already see promising development in the income generating activity plus saving practice (KII Kebele 09 and 08 April 2019).*

Income generating activities help vulnerable populations cover their basic needs and food supplies in a sustainable manner through the income they produce. The activity should permit an improvement in the families ‘economic situation through an increase in the household’s purchasing power. IGA generally involve one or several of the following specific objectives; however, the promotion of IGA must always be adapted to the context in which the program is working (MoUDH, 2016).

4.2.3 Infrastructure (Physical Capital)

The Labor intensive public works project will support the financing and development of sustainable community assets and public services. A menu of public works (PW) appropriate for the urban areas and customized to the special environments in each of the participating cities will be provided as guidance to the communities in participating areas. These may include urban solid waste management and environmental cleaning, urban greenery development and management, integrated watershed development and management activities and other social facilities/services projects (MoUDH, 2016).

Based on this statement, expert describes his view as follow:

As we have seen in the last three years, there is a lot of changes especially in changing attitudes of those people who are participated in the public work, meaning, now they understand that poor drainage system and the misuse of these infrastructure is the main problems of the flash flood in the city. It is created health

problem for the community in general. They learned that poor waste disposal practice which is rampant even today, block the drainage line with plastic bottle and other hard materials destroyed many homes left unnoticed by the mainstream media. People come to realize that these infrastructure is very important for the community and they public property that belong to everyone, everyone should protect them. KII kebele 09 April, 2019

On the other hand, one of beneficiaries stated the situation as follows:

We are working according the schedule stetted by kebele official to clean ditch and sewerage system to avoid flash flood and damage to this infrastructure, but, the problem here in the city, people are negligent and ignorant of these infrastructure. We clean up in the morning by the next day we get full off solid garbage in the sewerage line. We are fading up this, we inform the kebele administration, and nobody take action (FGD kebele 05 April 2019).

According to the manual (UFSP2016) as its fifth component of the public work, UFSP has intention of engaging in development of social infrastructures. The program supports projects that include construction and/or rehabilitation of social infrastructure such as pubic latrines, building of drainages.

In accordance with the statement, expert describes views as the follows:

There is lack of coordination among kebele administration and various stake holders especially in awareness creation to the community and enforce the law to those who violet. In doing so, we can protect the infrastructure from damage”. Damaging these facility will have direct or indirect impacts on the environment, wellbeing and the livelihoods of the community so that we need give attention to create awareness for the community to protect and use in the right way. The city administration should engaged people both in the construction/ development and in protection of these social infrastructure from damage (KII, 08 and 05, April, 2019).

4.2.4 Environmental Works/Conservation

According to Singh (2015), Environment means all the natural surroundings such as land, air, water, plants, animals, solid material, wastes, sunlight, forests and many other things. Healthy environment maintains the nature's balance as well as it helps in growing, nourishing and developing all the living things on earth. According to MOUDH, 2016, DDC and UJCFSA, 2017, one of the objective urban food security program is to help the people who are involved in environmental conservation. Environmental works include, planting and management of trees, shrubs, flowers, grasses on the street, square and parks, private and communal houses compounds, institutions and religious compounds, plaza and festival sites and others open spaces in order to bring environmental, social and economic functions.

In accordance with this point, expert describe his view as follows:

As a nation there is a lot of problems in environmental conservation and activities to protect them, that is a big problem for us, many people consider environmental conservation as the responsibility of the government institution or NGOs. Before fifteen or ten years ago all the Plautus and mountains areas around Dire Dawa were covered by trees or shrubs, now everything is gone. This make the city venerable to flash flood and rock slid which is normal to the city. Another challenge for environmental conservation activity is illegal settlement around the city which is not suitable for human settlement especially in kebele 08 locally known as Meggala area, the city administration is knows the problem, the danger face the community, but, no action had been taken so far (KII, kebele 08 April 2019).

On the other hand, another expert explain his views as follows:

As part of the program we manage to build walls to protect city from flood when Ashewa River (the largest river in the city) and other rivers burst from their bank. We have seen a change, in managing and reduce the problem for the time being. We belief, it is not enough, because some other activities must be implemented to bring sustainable change, through afforestation, check dams and reduce soil erosion and make people more sensitive about environmental conservation, the

food security program help us to reach the community at list to explain how much it is important for our survival (KII kebele 09 April 2019).

Public work is one of the central objective of the urban food security program that, help people to overcome food insecurity through integrated program with environmental conservation, greenery and waste management and the construction of public toilet(MoUDH, 2016). According to the Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (1997), stated that cities/towns to give priority for waste disposal system and for this purpose undertake studies on land fill sites and to construct treatment facilities. This framework includes issues to maintain safe waste management at localities; provision of environmental sanitation awareness to the community to bring attitudinal change, the possibility to recycle liquid and solid wastes from homesteads and establishments for the production of energy, fertilizer and for other uses and integration of actions among all stakeholders in sanitation interventions.

Based on this statement, one of beneficiaries describe views as follows:

Environmental conservation and waste management is new idea for many of us in the city because there is lack of awareness about its benefits. Many people in the city are less willing to manage and dispose their solid and liquid waste generated in their respective home. There is a law enforcement body in each kebele in city but they are not efficient to enforce the law. Despite this, the derange system is blocked with solid waste causing a lot of problem for pedestrians along the road and shorten the life span of the derange system and the asphalt road. During the hot season the smell it too though, sometimes we closed doors and windows to reduce the bad smell. We do not have a chance to change our home, we are here with all environmental problems (FDG, kebele 05 and 08, April 2019).

According to MoUDH, 2016, all areas which include in the urban food security program will have greenery area and public toilet through public work activities. As the document stated that having meal is not enough by itself unless people protected from some natural hazards. Environmental conservation promote healthy way of life for both human and animals.

In accordance with this point one of the *beneficiaries discussants explained views as follows:*

We were told that, there will be greenery area in our kebele for the public to use as recreation center, we were so happy, because our children and youth visit area instead of stay home, playing gambling or chewing 'Khat'. But, we never see anything so far. (FGD, Kebele 05 April 2019).

Greenery area and public toilets are part of the public work plan to make the city cleaner and beautiful. But, lack of coordination among government institution, causes the dalliance, for the construction of these facilities, the problem is visible, especially between the city agricultural office, urban greenery agency and the municipality. I don't know what will happen when the program phase out in the coming ten months? (KII kebele 05, 08 and 09 April 2019).



Picture 2: Environmental conservation work kebele 05 Dire Dawa city administration

Source: Dire Dawa city urban job creation and food security agency 2019

4.2.5 Human Capital Training

Training and development is at the heart of an organization that seeks conventional growth and improvement. It is a process of learning provided to new and existing employees acquiring knowledge and technical skills and development attitudes in order to be more effective in their job. The objective of the training is to explain and create awareness creation about the UFSP to both the new staff and beneficiaries in order to achieve the objective of the program. In addition

to that the training will proved the trainees, how the community could protect the environment from distraction both from man- mad activity and natural disaster. Because all international and EFDR constitution (1995) guaranty people the right of citizen protected from various disaster and have the right to development(MoUDH,2016).

In accordance with this statement, expert explain views as follow:

One of the challenges facing the program is lack of continues training for experts, and the beneficiaries due to different reason, for instance, some do not want to stay on the job for long time because it needs penitence, and experience to deal with various issue, because we receive various complain every time, we try to manage that as much as possible to the best interest of the benefices but never satisfied. Any way the training help as a lot to overcome some problems. (KII 08 and 09 April 2019).

On the other hand beneficiaries describe their experience as follow:

As a beneficiaries we took training at the beginning of the program and briefed well, which was nice. But the problem is people outside the program do not have this kind of access or chance to fully understand about the program. Due to this, sometimes they neglected our effort to conserve the environment. The government should create a way to reach out large segment of the community. I think, this help to achieve the objectives of the program (FGD Kebele 05 and 08 April 2019).

4.2.6 Social Capital

As Smith, Phillipson and Scharf (2002) cited Francis Fukuyama (1999) Social capital can be defined simply as a set of informal values or norms shared among members of a group that permits co-operation among them. If members of the group come to expect that others will behave reliably and honestly, then they will come to trust one another. Trust is like a lubricant that makes the running of any group or organization more efficient.

In accordance with this statement one of beneficiaries describe views as follows:

*We have a short life span, may be fifty or sixty, why we are greedy? We share everything what we have with our neighbors and anyone who is close to us, this is what makes Dire Dawa famous for many years, we like that, but now a day's things are not same as our generation. Our children are thinking in different ways, they are self-centered, they don't have strong attachment like us. "May god help them", if you share something or help the needy you will have **Berreka (በረካ)** (it is blessing and the source of happiness for everyone) to you and your family (FGD kebele 05 and 08 April 2019).*

Both Bourdieu and Coleman emphasize the intangible character of social capital relative to other forms. Whereas economic capital is in people's bank's accounts and human capital is inside their heads, social capital inheres in the structure of their relationships. To possess social capital, a person must be related to others, and it is those others, not himself who are the actual source of his or her advantage (Portes, 1998).

In accordance with this views expert explained as follows:

Social networks by UFSP user was found important source of protection against food insecurity, improve livelihood status and wellbeing of member of the beneficiaries. In the study area, a few households were able to borrow money from relatives and acquaintances when they fell short of food. The amount of money they borrow is between from 300 birr to 500 in most situations, because, they know we it will pay back at the end of the month. Here we don't like to let someone to starve we help each other, we inherited this culture from our parents (KII, kebele 09 April 2019).

As one of expert disclose and elaborate the views as the following:

Here in the city and in most kebeles, when people by new household items like TV, sofa, or any other item, they just give to close friends or neighborhoods. This created a strong social bond for the community. On the

other hand, those who get this gift can spend the money to other purpose. This practice help many household to keep some of their assets at least for the time being (KII kebele 08 April, 2019).

According to Dire Dawa city administration 2017, another very important source of social capital in the city is informal associations and groups like ‘Iideir’ and ‘Mahaber’. These are organized based on individual interest to support each other when there is social event like, wedding, if someone sick and funereal service etc. These institutions are also very important in creating strong bondage both socially and psychologically with in the members.

In relation to the statement beneficiaries explain view as the follows:

Many of us are poor in the kebele economically, but that does not mean we don't have other value, not at all, our social value is much more important than money. for instance, you are a rich man with millions of birr in your bank account, without people it has no meaning, if you are sick, you can go to good hospital and get nice treatment, but what do you feel if you do not visited by your family or friends? Say you have wedding program at home, imagine when there is no guest there? What do you feel when have lunch or dinner without people who matters to you? You see? Our social life has a lot of meaning for us, it help us to maintain livelihood and wellbeing of the community in the kebele and in the city as well. (FGD with kebele 05, 08 and 09).

4.2.7 Challenges of Urban Food Security Program

According to World Bank (WB), 2016 MoUDH, 2016, Dire Dawa city adm. 2017 the urban food security program is new to the country, urban context is dynamics need to adopt various methods to achieve the intended objective. The task is also complex and interrelated with various activities as well as stake holders. As the government of Ethiopia (2015), stated that, some of the root causes of food insecurity in urban areas among others are believed to be: economically unsecured rural-urban migration, lack of enough employment opportunities, lack of integrated social protection for disadvantaged groups, lack of modern market exchange system and lack of efficient service delivery and lack of conducive working environment would be the potential challenges for the program.

4.2.8 Targeting Inclusiveness

Social safety net is one component of social protection with an aim to address poverty and vulnerability to poverty. Safety nets are programs designed to provide people who are vulnerable to poverty, living in poverty or who are facing food insecurity and other forms of deprivation with predictable and reliable support through food, cash or vouchers (WFP, 2017). Program beneficiaries will be identified through a combination of geographic targeting, community-based targeting, proxy means tests and self-selection. The UPSNP is inherently a geographically targeted program in that it will operate only in large cities in Ethiopia.

Based on the statement one of the expert and officials describe views as follows:

The program had prioritized the poorest of poor and the very poor households for the first round implementation of the program. The targeting was proper in prioritizing the poorest households having insecure livelihood: low economic status, unable to work to earn income, food insecure and poor housing conditions. Since, there was no uniform system of information dissemination. Some targeting committees did not take training, but had carried out the targeting task. The other problem was some committee members were busy for different reasons. For instance, they were involved in conference which was organized by the city administration and other related responsibilities, less time was given to the screen out process which was affected its credibility (KII kebele 08/09/05 April 2019).

For the purpose of targeting, there are two sub-programs from which, individual households receive benefits and therefore resources need to be targeted. These sub-programs and the key criteria of eligible households are, first, Safety Net Support sub- program which includes, Labor intensive public work beneficiaries, mainly, consists of Unemployed or families in low-wage employment, Families who need more work, Families in marginal self-employment. Second, Unconditional transfer beneficiaries which includes, Permanent Unconditional transfer beneficiaries consists of People who are chronically ill with limited support, People with disability and with limited support, elderly people with limited support and labor constraints household. Temporary Unconditional transfer beneficiaries which consists of Pregnant and

lactating women who are temporally referred from public work Care taker of malnourished children Due to accident and ill unable to work. Psycho-Social Support targeting criteria Street dwellers street children, the homeless and beggars.

In accordance with the point, kebele official described views...

What the targeting manual stated and the practice or the reality on the ground are in some cases were controversial because many young boy and girls are living alongside Ashewa river, they were not included, because they don't have permanent address which make difficult to track them. Some street beggars also left out due to various reasons (KII kebele 09 April 2019)."

On the other hand official, further described, as follows:

In order to overcome some irregularities in targeting the beneficiary's community participation was play significant role, because they know each other very well. It was help us to overcome the subjectivity of the issue, and to make "relatively better judgment." The Kebel targeting committee members was done a great job by comparing the economic status of households within Kebele. (Keble 05and 08 April 2019).

Another beneficiaries discuss views as follow.....

In some cases the criteria had led to the exclusion of some poor households to join the program due to interpretation problems. For instance, there had been some excluded food insecure households who had household assets provided previously by neighbors or other supports, who had children that had work but did not supported them at all, and who had been living in plastic shelters for less than 6 months (4 or 5 months). The other was regarding the size of quota set for districts. The number of quota given to some districts was smaller relative to the size of poor households they had. Political interest of the administration, nepotism, and other form of malpractice was observed during the selection of beneficiaries" (FGD kebele 05, April 24, 2019)

The main limitation of the targeting is related to the criteria used to recruit the poor households. Due to some criteria poor households were excluded. Thus, the criteria that bring exclusion should be considered and checked, and its uniform application by the targeting committee should be checked. Besides, other reasons emerging from the side of the community had made some poor households to miss the opportunity to be included into the program.

With regard to this point expert had reflected his view as follow.....

Some poor households did not want to be considered as poor and were suspicious about the program's genuineness. Others were not interested with the type of tasks in the public work as well as they got fear of the work load and the amount of payment for the public works. Besides, there had been situation where household's members and house renters did not allow the poor households to be registered for clearly unknown reason. Due to their unavailability during the screening, some households missed the opportunity and were substituted by new households. (KII kebele 08April, 2019).

So, it can be concluded that UFSP targeting had good sides in prioritizing and including the poorest segment of the community. As an initial intervention, the program cannot be free from limitations. The limitation of some targeting criteria is the observed drawback of the program in the study area. Thus, the reconsideration of the criteria that brought exclusion of poor households is necessary. However, according to official from Keble 08 stated that:

What I understand is people are always like to get something without doing anything. It is something not good as a human being, Since the program is publicized in the city all most all people including people with "high income "were highly interested to get registered. There was also a problem of addiction to meet a dead line which was causing a lot of problems afterwards. Some officials from the city job creation and food security agency, urging the committee to finalized reviewing process within five days to meet the dead line. We had received 439 complaints and at the end 430 of them were accepted and eligible to the program further, describe that a lot of people were included like people with gov't employ have their own income, business etc. Totally there was a lack of transparency and accountability. The community leaders were not fully participated in the process due to various reasons and creating heavy burden to kebele administration causing a lot of outrage among the community. (KII, Keble 08, April, 2019).

4.2.9 Productive or Immediate

Productive safety net program is the largest national social safety net (SSN) program developed to with stand problems such as, chronic food insecurity among the poor as a result of short-term shocks resulting in food insecurity and asset depilation (FAO and UNICEF:2009). The program was implement to reduce urban poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor living below the poverty line. Providing financial support to access livelihood opportunities (MoUDH, 2016).

In accordance with statement beneficiaries stated views as follow:

From short term aspect the program help as to overcome food insecurity and means of livelihoods. We develop saving habit, which is good for future, we will have a means of income by running our business (FDG, kebele 05 2015).

4.2.10 Dependency Syndrome

Direct Support Project is a floor where chronically food insecure, labor constrained, vulnerable and who do not have reliable support i.e. elderly, persons with disabilities, people with chronic illness, beggars and children access direct support and basic social services. This project aims to ensure the food security of the neediest and vulnerable urban dwellers that cannot work and fulfill their basic needs. In this project, beneficiaries access the provision of psychosocial support service, basic social services and unconditional cash transfers which support their consumption. There will be 170 birr per person per month for Direct Support Client and maximum four family members can be benefited $170*4 = 680$ Birr will be paid. People who fall in urban destitute will receive special treatment. Therefore, they receive the transfer which is significantly higher than for the other categories of urban poor (ETB 600 per person per month for 12 months). The additional support is used to meet the specific need street children, the homeless and beggars. These beneficiaries will be supported through providing health care, housing, rehabilitation, reunification and reintegration(MoUDH, 2016).

The researcher was access some direct beneficiaries from the program to gather information about the challenges in the program.

One of the beneficiary discussant describe views and said

“The 41-year-old man with wheelchair, due to a car accident in his early twenties from kebele 05 explained the situation that the program is good, but I don’t like to be totally dependent on the program. He further said that, I never liked (receiving aid), because we always believed that we should improve ourselves with our own efforts. I have a problem of moving independently but, this does not mean am not capable of doing something, if I get basic training which is feted to my physical injuries my hand is ok so that, I can make something wonderful. A lot of people are receive aid from the program, what will be happen to them if this program come in to unend? The government should see these people from different perspective. I don’t think this is not a good idea to help people with disabilities like me, what I mean is that, there are people with disabilities who can produce some products and sell them without any problem. I don’t like this kind of temporary assistance which is never change my life, I need training”. (Direct Beneficiaries Kebele 05/ April, 2019).

As the researcher have seen through his field observation, the previous relief and aid programs in the study area enhanced dependency of people with disabilities because, many people with varies degree of injuries could engaged in production activity which was accustomed their physical situation. Many of the initiatives which was taken by the government to ease the burden, for those people who were try to engaging in petty trade on the streets, cottage industries were paralyze them, due to high tax rate based on “one fit to all” without taking consideration of their physical injuries, high house rents, lack training, access to credit were constraints to people who were attempt to open mini-businesses in city.

Based on the above statement expert describe his views and said.....

Once you are physically injured many people perceive you are no longer can do something and change your life, even they forget someday it will happen to them, accident is everywhere. The problem in Ethiopia, is there is

no proper support to recover from your injuries, that makes your problem worsen. I could say we all face a kind of stigma and discrimination in one way or other in political, economic and social aspects our life, that is why many disabilities are isolated and reserved themselves to begging on the street to the rest of their life. Personally that is unacceptable, it is just like admitting your problem. To tell you the truth, this program help people like me in many ways, now I have a plan to start small business alongside a road near one of the bar around kezzira to sell cigarettes, candy, tissue, the owner of the bar allow me the place to do my business. (Direct Beneficiaries Kebele 05/ April, 2019).

4.2.11 Other Challenges

According to the federal job creation food security and Dire Dawa city adm. Report, 2017 High rate of staff turnover in beneficiary cities, Limited project management experience in government sector, UPSNP itself is new intervention in urban context & Provision of Office supplies, equipment, & facilities had been remained the challenge at sub cities & woreda as levels in cities. In addition, the beneficiaries also are complaining about the payment, poor interest for public was sated. Like any other city in Ethiopia there is lack of good governance, is emanated from the policy incompatible to the reality on the ground. There is a high turnover of officials, hinder the city administration to work closely with the community to implement, monitor and evaluate its plan on regular bases, unable to respond for the basic demands of the community, make people find their way to find a solution through other means(bribery). Rural – urban migration, lack of infrastructure to support the growing demands of the city dwellers, unemployment have direct or indirect impact on the program (Dire Dawa city Adm. 2018).

Based on this point expert explain his view as follow:

The main challenge we face here is people attitude towards the program, meaning, many people consider the program as free gift from the government, and everybody wants to benefited from the program even some of the people have enough information about the objective of the program that is helping poor people. Another problem is poor integration of the government stakeholder institutions (KII, kebele 09 April 2019).

4.3 Enabling and constrictive Factor for Urban Food Security Program in Dire Dawa City

The Government of Ethiopia has been developing various policies and strategies for the last twenty years to reducing food insecurity, urban poverty and ensuring sustained job creation in urban areas is as a top priority. In line with GTP II plan (2015/16–2019/20) , the following policies, strategies , initiatives and programs are designed to address aforementioned urban challenges and hence the UPSNP will continue to correspond with the central features of these and other governments developments strategies and programs by promoting an integrated and holistic approach. The policies, strategies, initiatives and programs include, Urban Food Security Strategy (May 8, 2015), National Social Protection Policy (November 2014), Urban Solid Waste Handling and Disposal Strategy (2014), The Climate Change Resilient Urban Green Infrastructure Strategy (2014), Urban Development Policy (2013), The Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (2012) The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (1997), In terms of UPSNP’s contribution to the implementation of the government policies and strategies, the government has considerable experience from previous development projects so to mention are the rural PSNP and Urban Local Government Development Program ULGDP I. The PSNP supported by the World Bank, has been providing transfers to the rural beneficiaries since 2005 and in its current phase (PSNP 2014/5- 2019/20 Phase IV) will reach 10 million beneficiaries. Transfers are made in return for engagement in PW. The project has resulted in considerable experience being built within the GoE on how to target poor beneficiaries; deliver timely and predictable transfers; and design and implement PW on a large scale (MoUDH, 2016).

4.3.1 Enabling Factor

Although Ethiopia remains predominantly rural, urbanization is taking place, and as Ethiopia urbanizes, poverty becomes more urban. In 2000, 11 percent of Ethiopia’s poor lived in cities, but this rose to 14 percent in 2011. The urban population reached 11.9 million by the last census in 2007 and was estimated to reach 16.7 million in 2014, with an average population growth rate of 3.8 percent. Urban population growth is expected to increase, with a tripling of the urban population expected by 2034 and 30 percent of the population in urban areas by 2028. As more of the urban poor live in large urban centers, expanding development programs to address key challenges to urban poverty reduction is imperative(WB, and MoUDH,2016).

In accordance with this point, beneficiaries describe their view as follows,

We thank to the Ethiopian government and the city administration, for their commitment to implement this program to support the poor people in the city. We support their effort with any possible means as much as we could. It is a good start because, it enable people to have something, plan their future run their own business instead of being dependent on someone (FGD kebele 05 and 08 April 2019).

Since it UPSN come in to operation in 2016, it was created a plat form to participate all stakeholders in the program. One of the objective UPSN program is to promote active participation of community and empowering the beneficiaries in the area were the program implemented (MoUDH, 2016).

Based on the above statement one of expert, expressed his views as follows:

It is nice to see the government commitment to solve the food security problem and took many measures with different objectives. It was establish a straining committee head by deputy prime minster with other federal ministry and development partners. Here in the city also, vice mayor is in charge of managing the program from the government side this means a lot for the city. We do have regular communication with him which is good to solve various problems on time. The program also allow active participation of all stake holders from federal level to ketena that make people to support the program (KII 09 and 08 April 2019).

4.3.2 Constricting Factor

Like any other cities in Ethiopia, Dire Dawa city faces many challenges which could hamper the government effort to reduce poverty and food insecurity in city. For instance, lack of good governance, political unrest, rapid population growth and lack of proper integration between government stake holders would affect the program. One of the most serious economic and social problem in the city is poor working and entrepreneur culture, due to various religious and cultural belief. Another factor is the existence of too many extended family, the deep rooted

habit of sharing any kind of resource and remittance money from abroad in the recent years are common practice among the Somali, Oromo and other communities in the city, which is affecting the saving practice of families and the community in general. (Dire Dawa city adm.2017and FJCFSA, 2017).

In accordance with statement expert, describe views as follows:

Like any other city in the country Dire Dawa also experiencing some kind of problems which was not seen in the city i.e. the growing deep division in the ethnic line which is highly affecting the environmental conservation activity because people are not feel save and free to move from place to place. High rate of unemployment, the rise of 'Kaht' consumption among youth beyond imagination even it was consumed by many people in city for a long period of time. The government has no interest to take some action to reduce the problem we think it is a deliberate act to keep youth passive and obedient to the government (KII kebele 08 and 09 April 2019),

4.4 Nexus between Environment and Food Security

Environmental sustainability requires the conservation of nature and natural resources and the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The sustainable use and management of natural resources and ecosystem services is therefore crucial for ensuring food security, the supply of public goods and services and inclusive economic development. In adherence to the alignment and harmonization principles set out in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, ADC will continue to engage in sectors of relevance to nexus themes and as defined by partner countries and organizations. However, interventions should be preceded by a comprehensive analysis to identify and then enhance prospective sectorial synergies and interlink ages, unveil possible trade-offs and define appropriate mitigation measures (Asaduzzaman, et.al, 2012).

Based on the above statement, beneficiaries, describe views as follows

Many of us do not have enough knowledge about the environmental conservation to tale you the truth, as same time we don't care too. I don't know the reason, everyone

care about daily business. But, if someone or the government willing to teach us about the issue it good. We believe that we need to teach our children too, for better understand of environmental conservation. Thanks to this program now we see some change but not enough (FGD kebele 05 April 2019).

4.4.1 Linkage between Environment and Food Security

The relationship between food security outcomes and the environment is complex and multidimensional. Food security is dependent not only on (non-provisioning) ecosystem services, but it is also one of the greatest drivers of the loss of ecosystem services. The pursuit of food security through increased agricultural production may include changes in land use; land cover, management practices and agricultural inputs, and it a key driver of landscape change. The concepts of planetary boundaries and ‘safe operating space’ have already had a significant influence on the international discourse about global sustainability. Nine interlinked ecological boundaries have been defined at the planetary scale, and it is argued that society should remain within these if it is to avoid ‘disastrous consequences for humanity’. Three of these (biodiversity loss, climate change and nitrogen cycling) have all been exceeded, and all are linked to agricultural intensification. A recent and novel frame work for considering this concept has been proposed by economists from Oxfam. The ‘safe and just operating spaces’ (doughnut) idea argues for the need to live within the ‘space’ that lies beneath the planetary boundary, yet above the social floor of basic and just needs for food, energy and water security, and social goods such as education and healthcare (Poppy, Jepson, Pickett and Birkett, 2014).

According to Acevedo, Harvey, Palis, 2018, Options to increase food production while protecting the environment exclude further expansion of crop land, leaving increased agricultural productivity as an option assuming we address its associated technological and societal challenges while exercising environmental conservation. Improving productivity requires redoubled efforts in interdisciplinary work to design and implement sound agricultural management practice and efficient use of inputs. We conclude that bringing together increased food supply and environmental conservation requires research that integrates engineering, technology, science, policy, and action.

In accordance with the statement expert *explain views as follow.....*

we belief that there is a strong relationship, but when we come to the reality there is a huge gap, even a well-educated people are not properly understand about the environment and its impact on our daily life. Why Ethiopia is food insecure? Because we destroy the vegetation that support agriculture. How can we think agriculture without environmental conservation? We think the government is not serious except giving lip service to the public. Look the reality in the program here in Dire Dawa city, we lagging behind in the environmental conservation even it is in the first phase of the program (KII kebele 08 and 09 April 2019).

In relation to this statement one of beneficiaries, express their views as follows:

Our understanding of the environmental conservation is very poor, because we are not educated well and some of us are illiterate even we were born in the rural area. Many peoples think that, those people born in rural area had better understanding of environmental conservation, but, not always the case (FDG kebele 05 and 08 April 2019).

4.4.2 Problems in the environmental conservation activities

Lack of integration especially from urban greenery agency and city agricultural office which is in charge to follow up the overall progress of check dams, their standard, both physical and biological activities in general. Delivering seeds on time, training for the beneficiaries. Lack of proper protection for the area where check dams is constructed and unable to protect from human and animal's encroachment that denied the natural regeneration process or "climax secession" of vegetation in the area The safety of people who are involved in the public work especially in cleaning up ditches and sewerage are also our concern, even if there are improvement, some people are negligent of the proper use safety equipment (Dire Dawa city adm. 2018).

As expert explained their experience....

Lack of clearly defined law to protect the environment for the sustainable environmental conservation, Lack of proper liquid and solid waste disposal system at the city level make the effort to protect the environment from further damage faced a little bit difficulty to fully functional. Even some government officials were visited some other places with good experience in liquid and solid waste despoil management like, Wekerro and Adigrat town from Tigry regional states and Adama and Feche from oromia regional states but, it is far to adopt some lesson and implement in the near future (KII, kebele 09 April, 2019).

On the other hand beneficiaries describe their view in the following way...

The major problem in most Keble and the city explained by respondents in general, there is lack of awareness among the community as a whole about the true essence of environmental conservation. Now a days thank to this program, with regard to beneficiaries have seen a lot of changes than before. But, people outside this program or non-beneficiaries are the main cause of environmental problems especially in liquid and solid waste disposal, they consider as the responsibility of people who are part of the program. Sometimes they say, according to FGD respondent, as long the government pay to you, we are not oblige to care for waste disposal at all. With this regard they thought they need to work more to bring attitudinal change (FDG, kebele 05 and 08 April, 2019)

According to experts they see changes among the beneficiaries in the area of environmental conservation, now day's people understand the benefits nurturing plants, due to this some part of our kebele is gradually recover, when we compare from the previous situation, but, this does not mean that, we are achieving our goals, the kebele administration cannot protect the area from human and animals to fully recover the vegetation. In most cause the same people who built the check dams are using as grazing land for their animals which damages the area, this is one of the challenges we face in the area. Another problem is lack of rain, hot temperature, and lack of access to multipurpose trees and shrubs which is more adaptable to arid climate is needed badly, these could solve the problem through gradual process". (KII, Kebele 09 April 2019)

The other most serious problem we face today is what people called ARAMIS weed. It is entered in Ethiopia in the early 1990's with aid food. It is drought and fire resistance, expand rapidly covering vast area in our kebele people cannot use as source of food for their animals only consumed by goat and camel. Ethnic conflict between the Somali and Oromo communities in the recent years are causes of frequent interruptions for environmental conservation, despite, a lot peace conference in the city.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

Before the implementation of urban food security in Dire Dawa city administration, the kebeles community received various kinds of relief aid from various domestic non-governmental organizations in fragmented way in different part of the city. The relief assistance were given to the people to cover up their immediate food provision without any criteria, and attached to public work or responsibility in return.

But, after the urban food security program implemented two years ago, there is improvement in food consumption pattern, food quality and frequency of meal per day by ensuring regular, access, availability and utility of food. The program helps the beneficiaries to maintain household assets from depreciation, because in many situations when people find themselves in food shortage there is a tendency to sell their house hold item to cop up the problem.

Like other urban areas in the country, where the urban food security program implemented, targeting a beneficiary has its own limitation even it has been “relatively” participatory of the community. Favoritisms of Kebele food security task force, political interest from the administration, extreme appetite of the community to be eligible for the program in the tree kebeles, were rampant, including people with well to do family were the major weakness of targeting the beneficiaries.

In addition to this, beneficiaries were complaining about the amount of payment per day at the beginning of the program it was 60 birr per day, later on increased to 75 birr. Decreasing of working days was another source of complaint by the beneficiaries, claiming that it would affect their income.

The implementation of the program has brought considerable changes on the livelihood and wellbeing of the beneficiaries. It help them to protect sudden shocks of food security at household level, improve the household asset, help them to save some amount of money to participate in small scale business.

The program in the study area also has brought changes in the environmental conservation, like liquid and solid waste disposal, even if the program is in the early stages to fully study its impact on the environment. There is a progress in ditches maintenance and clean up on regular base. But there is a lack responsibility to fully cooperate among some members of the community with people in public works to properly handle and disposal of the waste.

One of the area, were the urban food security program in the city are not implemented is planting a tree of in the area where check dams built, greenery and public toilet. According to the program manual one of the objective of the program is to rehabilitate the environment which is vital to maintain the ecology of the study area.

Lack of delivering tress on time to the area were check dams built, before the rainy season ends was a problem, despite the area is arid, with high temperature and low rain fall per year. Unable to fully protect the area, where check dams built from the interference of both human and animals are denying the natural recovery of vegetation or “succession climax”.

Generally, all the activities which were implemented in the study area, under the urban food security program can improve their livelihood and wellbeing. Environmental conservation and rehabilitation program also, enables the urban community to live in better and protected areas, less variable to natural disaster.

5.2. Recommendation

The following recommendations are made based on the bases of the research findings and conclusions.

- The urban food security has contributed to the improvement food security status of the urban household in the study area. Thus, the federal government needs to increase the program coverage, and develop a way to select people in urgent need of food assistance who were left out during the targeting and currently food insecure sections of the community.
- The selection of direct beneficiary should also reconsider its way of selecting the people to the program. Some of the people are capable of involving in some income generation activity, if they get short term technical training by TVET colleges with the support of education bureau depending on their physical situation currently.
- The amount of payment provided to the households is not enough as a compensation of their labor. There should be timely revision of payment that help the beneficiaries to cop up the rising cost of life, so that, the transfer could be used for beyond consumption, smoothing frequency of meal per day asset building, school fee health care and clothes.
- The federal government and city administration need to establish a plat forum for awareness creation and common understanding about the program and environmental conservation to make the program sustainable or suit the existing situation on the ground.
- Implementing alternative economic activity or source of income to compensate for contraband trade by strengthen the formal and legal trade; adopting alternative economic policy, which consider the local climate, social and political situation on the ground, without hastily made decision that based scientific evidences.
- Adopting inclusive environmental policy that clearly shows the role of public and private institutions in protecting and preserving the environment from distraction and maintain the ecology which has direct impact on agriculture.

For further research

- In addition, introducing more ecologically suitable improved and multipurpose trees for animal food, fire wood and bee harvesting in the area, reduce excessive dependence on a particular tree like keyyenine tree. It creates additional income for the local community through animal husbandry and bee farming.
- Lastly, improving the land tenure system in the country and protection of property right both in the urban and rural area which is strengthens the faith of people to invest more and protect the environment. As the county economy is dependent on agriculture for many generations the land tenure system is responsible for chronic food insecurity in the country denying farmers to reap the fruits of their labor.
- Helping traditional environmental protection practice through modern research output, promoting indigenous knowledge.

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Appendix. 1

Focus Group Discussion Questions

- What looks like general background (tradition, social relation, value...etc.) of your City and kebele in general?
- What looks like the food security situation of your kebeles?
- What looks like identifying process of beneficiary households to the program ?
 - In the process of identifying food insecure households, what is the role of community elder
 - What mechanisms have been used to identify household's ether for direct support or public work?
 - Was there challenges while identifying food insecure households for urban food security program?
 - What were the main challenges in the process of identifying food insecure household?
- What is the purpose of urban food security program in your kebele?
 - In terms of food consumption status
 - In terms of prevention and generation of asset.
 - What out comes urban food security has been brought regarding protection of household asset
 - In terms of infrastructure:
 - In terms of environment protection?
- What are the major challenges in the public work?
 - In terms of participant participation attitude towards the public work activity?
- What are the major changes you observe in the environmental conservation activities so far?
- What are the main lesson you learn since this program launch in Dire Dawa city and your kebele?

Thank you for your time!

**Appendix 2. Key informant Interview Question for Local Administrator
(Kebele chair persons)**

1. When was the urban food security program started in the kebele ?
2. What contribution has the urban food security program brought for the community
 - In consumption level (food security)
 - Infrastructures (road, water ...etc.)
 - household materials
 - Employment opportunity
 - Financial (credit) service
 - Environment protection
 - Other achievement
3. How beneficiary households identified for urban food security program?
4. What training did you give in this *Kebele* for the decision-makers on targeting the urban food security program? How did you evaluate the result so far?
 5. What mechanisms have been used to identify households“ ether for direct support or public work?
 6. Were there the challenges in targeting process (i.e. were complaints in targeting process) if there, what action has been taken to resolve
 7. What are the roles of Local governments to achieve the objective of the program?
 8. Role of community?
 9. What are the major criteria for the selection public works that needed priority to the community?
 - 10 what are the major challenges you face in the environmental conservation activities in your Kebele?
 11. What are the major changes you observe in the environmental conservation activity since the program started in your kebel?
 - 12 what are the future plans of your administration for the areas where environmental conservation achieve its objective?

Appendix 3: Checklist for Observation

I. Environment

1. Area
2. Relief (plain, plateau,)

II. URBAN FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

1. Physical work (check dam, greenery, and other activity related to public work)
2. Household situation (kind of assets, household items)

III. Sources of livelihood

1. Income generating activities of the household
2. Situation of direct beneficiaries

IV. UFSP outcomes

1. . Situations of infrastructure: road, and other services (water, health, education marketing)
2. Situation of environment protection