



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

THE IMPACT OF URBAN PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET  
PROGRAM ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE URBAN POOR IN  
ADDISABABA: THE CASE OF YEKA AND GULELE SUB-CITIES

BY

GASHEW MENGIE

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

July, 2021

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Addis Ababa University

School of Graduate Studies

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “the impact of urban productive safety net program on the livelihood of the urban poor in Addis Ababa: the case of yeka and gulele sub-cities” is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of master of art in Public Management and policy from Addis Ababa University, and is a record of original research carried out by Gashew Mengie Emrie, Id. No GSR/6206/12, under my supervision, and no part of the thesis has been submitted for any other Degree or Diploma. The assistance and help received during the courses of this investigation have been duly acknowledged. Therefore, I recommend it to be accepted as fulfilling the thesis requirement.

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Gashew Mwengie entitled “the Impact of Urban Productive Safety net Program on the Livelihood of the Urban poor in Addis Ababa: the case of Yeka and Gulele sub-cities” and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of master of art in Public Management and Policy complies with the regulations of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Chair of Department or Graduate Program Coordinator

**Abstract**

The main objective of this study is assessing of the impacts of productive safety net program on the livelihood of urban poor households in Yeka and Gulele sub cities of Adis Ababa city

administration. The study used both qualitative and quantitative research methods with a cross sectional design. Key informant interviews, FGDs, observation and household survey questionnaire were used as instruments of knowledge collection. Moreover, secondary materials were also used from different sources. Quantitative data were coded, categorized, organized and analyzed through statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) program version 20. The study found that the urban productive safety net program had brought some positive changes on the availability of household possessions. Concerning with the living conditions, the survey shows that most of the respondents were living in in poor living conditions. The survey also confirmed that most of the HHH were illiterate that might contribute for their low level of status which in turn brought negative impact for their lively hood practices. Although it has its own limitation, one of the success of the program was an increasing consumption of daily meals. On the analyses of income and expenditure status of the beneficiaries, the average household's income becomes double after the program. But due to inflation and fluctuation of other incomes earned from casual works the monthly income varies from one day to another and from one month to another. When we see the overall expenditure status of the beneficiary households before and after they joined in to the program, their average expenditure increased from 879.5 Birr in to 1,422.9 Birr which is lower than the average income. The livelihood trainings given by the program have positive effects in guiding of HHH to the appropriate choice of the sector that can fit with their own skills and potential. But the finding also indicates that few beneficiaries under the compulsory package and most of the direct beneficiaries have no other means of livelihood other than the cash transfer from the program that would develop dependency syndrome. To the end the survey also identified that, beneficiary's low level of trust on the program and their reluctant to register in to the program, unwillingness to participate in labor intensive public work activities and the relative small amount of payment were identified as the possible challenges and problems that hinders for the proper implementations of the UPSNP in the study area.

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### **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

CBT	Community-based targeting
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
DS	Direct Support
EDHS	Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey
EDRI	Ethiopia Development Research Institute
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization

FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTP II	Second Growth Transformation Plan
HH	Household
HHH	Household Head
MIS	Management Information System
MFI	Microfinance establishments
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and social Affaires
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
MoUDH	Ministry of Urban Development and Housings
OSCD	One Stop Center Directorate
PMT	Proxy Means Tests
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
SIAs	Social Impact Assessments
PW	Public Work
SD	Standard Deviation
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Science
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Trainings
UJCFSA	Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency
UPSNP	Urban Productive Safety Net Program
UPSNP-PAD	Urban Productive Safety Net Program - Project Appraisal Document
UPSNP-PIM	Urban Productive Safety Net Program - Program Implementation Manual
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program

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## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the study**

Safety net is one element of social protection with an intention to deal with poverty and vulnerability to poverty. Safety nets are programs designed to grant people that are susceptible to poverty, living in poverty or who face food insecurity and different varieties of deprivation with predictable and reliable support through food, money or vouchers (WFP, 2017).According to Subbarao, et al. (1996) , Devereux (2002) as noted Misgana (2018), safety net applications are frequently provided conditionally or unconditionally in-kind, or via cash or vouchers by the general public sector (state, donors, NGOs) or by using non-public actors (individual or group charity, informal household arrangements etc.).

Many middle- and some low-income nations have begun to invest in social assistance to more than a few ranges as a response to poverty. Program me ranges from conditional cash transfers and pensions in Latin America, and employment guarantees in South Asia, to unconditional money transfers and social grants in east and southern Africa. Tens of millions of households round the world are included through current programs, and extra are being introduced. Moreover, compelling new research indicates to ‘a wave of new thinking that is sweeping across the global south’ where it is viewed recommended to provide money transfers to the poor so that they can find positive ways of escaping poverty Hanlon et al. (2010).

However, one fundamental argument towards social help that underpins political reluctance worries the ‘dependency syndrome’. Concerns about recipients of social transfers turning into completely dependent on ‘handouts’ and dropping any inclination to improve their instances as a result of it are regularly raised by using donors and governments that are skeptical about making firm, long-term commitments to social assistance programs (RHVP,2010).

Despite the fact that, social assistance has two divergent situations as it is mentioned above, the Ethiopian government has identified the importance of safety net programs in GTP-I and GTP-II, and the national social protection policy has recognized social safety nets and livelihood and employment generation programs as important aspect of its objectives (UPSIM, 2016).

In Ethiopia, no matter the considerable reduction, poverty remains high at 23 % at a national level, with enormous differences between rural and urban areas as well as across regions of the country (Yibrah, 2019). The level of poverty remains greater in urban areas; the rate of urbanization accelerated at a 4.63 % rate due to the high rate of rural to urban migration and the wide variety of city centers has been expanded (EPHI and ICF, 2019). In urban Ethiopia, the root causes of food insecurity are disorganized rural-urban migration, insufficient employment opportunities, bad market trade system, bad service delivery, terrible working environment, and absence of organized social safety for disadvantaged people, amongst others (UPSIM, 2016). Consequently, a large number of city people are exposed to food price inflation, food insecurity, unemployed and underemployed (Yibrah, 2019). Thus, getting urban growth correct now is essential to developing the kind of cities that foster inclusive growth in the long run. If managed proactively, urban population growth gives a chance to shift the shape and area of economic activity from rural agriculture to the larger and extra diversified urban industrial and service

sectors. If no longer managed proactively, fast city population growth may additionally pose a demographic challenge as cities struggle to supply residents with jobs, infrastructure and services, and housing (UPSIM, 2016).

The fourth and contemporary phase of the PSNP includes the urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP), led by the Ministry of Urban Development, Construction, and Housing promotes inclusive growth across Ethiopia by recognizing the poverty and food insecurity that exists in large measures in urban areas. In addition to maintaining the core components of money transfers and public works from the previous program, in collaboration with other stakeholders and the World Bank, pilot urban productive safety net projects were implemented in 11 important cities to address 604,000 beneficiaries in the first phase (2016-2020). The eleven predominant cities are the two City Administrations (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa) and one fundamental city/town from the nine regional states (Adama, Assaita, Asosa, Dessie, Gambella, Hawassa, Harar, Jigjiga, and Mekele). The long-term program framework has an objective of accomplishing 4.7 million poor in 972 city areas (MoUDH PIM, 2016). In general, studying the impact of this huge and newly emerging program with the peculiar urban context focusing on the livelihood of the urban poor will help identify the challenges, and problems for the implementation of the program and it helps to identify that the program will enhance livelihood security of the urban poor or not and to scale up to other urban cities of the country. Thus, the essential objective of this study is to investigate the impact of the UPSNP that has delivered on livelihood of the urban poor households of Addis Ababa that has adapted to the unique context of urban poverty and food insecurity.

## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

Ethiopia is mentioned as the fast-urbanizing Sub-Saharan country and it is additionally estimated to have an increasing urban population in the future. According to MOFED (2006), the rate of urbanization had increased at 4.4% due to high rate of rural to urban migration and increase in the number of urban centers. It is predicted that the city population grow through 3.98% and 42.1% of the whole population to be in urban areas by 2050 (MOFED, 2006).

As a result infrastructure, jobs, and services cannot hold pace with speedy urbanization and so many peoples face unemployment, air and water pollution, lack of housing, and lack of social services. Moreover, because of the reality that, many of the poorest people of Ethiopians are

residing in the rural areas, the practices of productive safety net packages in Ethiopia emphasized on the rural areas of the country. According to UN Habitat (2007) as cited in Ephrem (2015), some authors claim that 70% to 80% of populations living in Addis Ababa were living at or under subsistence level. Though Addis Ababa is accomplishing speedy economic growth, the range of poor residents is growing simultaneously, which indicates the necessity of poverty reduction intervention in this city. Slum and informal settlements delivered a great deal of project to the city, which is viewed to be the core problem that influences the livelihood of the city residents particularly the poorest households (Dubbale, et al., 2010).

Until recent times, much less intervention used to be made on the city population which is suffering from intensifying unemployment, poverty and housing shortage. Hence, the FDRE government has designed program that should improve the conditions of urban centers. More specifically, the lately declared FDRE's Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) report simply stated —Focus on people living below the poverty line and —livelihood support objectives to diversify and enhance family level income in the long run as core concepts (MOUDH, 2015).

The application has come with a goal of enhancing the livelihood conditions of the urban poor. It is launched on September 2016 starting its implementation in the primary cities/towns of the regional states, as well as in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. Through the program, 604,000 urban poor in these cities are targeted to get support. Out of this, three-fourth of the beneficiaries are planned to be from Addis Ababa taking into account the large size and the exceptionally high poverty rate data of the city. Addis Ababa is going through significant urban poverty, joblessness, insufficient housing, severe overcrowding and congestion and underdeveloped infrastructure. Moreover, mounting social ills such as begging, homelessness and childhood delinquency are grim realities of lifestyles in the city (Dubbale, et al., 2010).

So far, studies were made concerning the Productive Safety Net Program in the rural areas of Ethiopia. To point out some, Tamene (2017) studied the contribution of Productive Safety Net Program on Household Food Security in Tach Gayint Woreda, South Gonder, Hermela (2016) on the role of PSNP on family resilience in Dodota District of Oromiya region and Tesfaye (2015) studied the effect of Ethiopia's PSNP on livestock holdings of rural households. The only study on the issues of livelihood and environment in the city areas of Ethiopia had been

undertaken by Misgana(2018).The researcher studied the contribution of UPSNP on the lively hood improvement and environmental protection of Addis Ababa in the case of Arada and Addis Ketema Sub city. In general, most of those researchers were focusing on the areas of the situation of poverty and food security in rural areas of the country, effects of urbanization on the environment, rural PSNP and its impacts on food security, asset protection (livestock holding), or resilience. Since the UPSNP is a recently implemented program, there is limitation in studies undertaken on it. For instance as Misgna(2018) concluded that though it is too early to assess the impact of the program, the study tried to examine the improvements of the households after joining the program within the one-year support period. Therefore the study that took place at the implementation stage of the program couldn't justify that the UPSNP improved the livelihoods of the urban poor in the study area and even it focuses on the contribution of the program for lively hood and environmental protection.

However, Misgana(2018) investigated the role of UPSNP in improving the income-poverty and food security/access status of households and his research can be taken as a base line for this study that will be made at the time when the program reaches at its full-fledged level and that coverers from 2017-2020 focusing on Yeka and Guele sub cities where there are enormous vulnerable food insecure households. According to CSA2015/16 Poverty Analysis Report the poverty gap index in food consumption in Yeka and Gulle sub cities has shown 0.007 and 0.008 respectively which is statistically the higher next to Adis Ketema, Arada and Lideta subcities (CSA, 2015).

Furthermore, this research is conceptually different as it is going to analyze the impacts on the lively hoods of the urban poor (level of consumption, asset protection, securing of new jobs/expansion of the existing one, skill improvements and increasing of income) with the intervention of the program or with ought the program with its own impact analysis methods as it describes on the methodology section.

### **1.3. Research Questions**

The study is attempting to deal with the subsequent research questions:

1. How Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) is being implemented in those selected sub cities of Addis Ababa city Administration?



2. To what extent the UPSNP affected the livelihood (income/expenditure, living conditions, assets improvements including human, financial, physical, social and natural assets) of the urban poor communities in the study area?
3. How does the training given to the beneficiaries linked on the enhancing of their employability skills and helping them in unleashing of their productive potential both through wage and self- employment opportunities?
4. What challenges and problems are faced for the proper implementation of the UPSNP in the study area?

#### **1.4. Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of this research is to assess the impacts of productive safety net program on the livelihood of urban poor households in Yeka and Gulele sub cities of Adis Ababa city administration. Under this general objective, the following specific objectives are set

- A. To examine the situations and the status in the implementation of the productive safety net program in urban centers.
- B. To analyze the impacts of the UPSNP on the lively hood of the urban poor communities in the study area.
- C. To examine training linkages given to the beneficiaries on the enhancing of their employability skills and helping them in unleashing of their productive potential both through wage and self- employment opportunities.
- D. To identify those challenges and problems that hinders for success of the program in those selected areas.

#### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

The study will contribute to awareness of the impact of UPSNP on the livelihoods of urban poor and its success in achieving its goals. In other words, it was hoped that this study will contribute to the understanding of the impact of UPSNP for unique stakeholders as well as for anyone who prefer to use it. In addition, it will inform some realities both to the community and policy makers and implementers how to acquire success in livelihoods of urban poor. Furthermore, the study will serve as a bridge for other studies in the future on same and other related issue.

### **1.6. Limitation of the study**

In the process of conducting of this research, the researcher faced challenges such as time and budget constraints. Since the Urban productive safety net program is a new project at the national level, the researcher had faced serious obstacles in getting a baseline survey since the study has been made by the comparison of the status of households before and after the implantation of the program. The other limitation of the study was the findings actual income of the beneficiaries by recalling of the amount earned for the last one year. Even some of the household has shown tendency to hide their own income with the fear of getting rid of them from the program. For this reason, the researcher was forced to use estimate amount of the monthly income which was aggregated from the various livelihood sources.

### **1.7. Scope of the Study**

Even though the situation of the study, that is urban productive safety net program is the biggest social protection program operating in sub-Saharan Africa, this study is only limited to assessing its impacts on livelihood in two sub cities of Addis Ababa. Besides, the study will cover the first phase of the program. Thus, in this study the cross-sectional data variables that will Couse its own impact from the program on the 'livelihood of the urban poor will be studied. The unit of observation of the study will be those beneficiary households from the three years program residing in the selected Sub cities and woreda of Addis Ababa.

### **1.8. Organizations of the thesis**

This research comprises of five chapters. The first chapter deals about the introductory part of the thesis which includes: background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, research objectives, significance of the study, scope of the study, and limitation of the study. Chapter Two is focused on the discussion of the various concepts, related literatures, theories and empirical studies and the research gaps and conceptual frameworks. The third chapter is deals with the research methodologies like descriptions of the study area, sources and methods of data collection, sampling and sampling technique, sample size determination, methods of data analysis, measuring variables, and ethical considerations. The fourth chapter is deals about discussion and analysis of the survey. The last and the fifth chapter solely devoted to conclusion and recommendation on the basis of the findings of the research.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEWS**

### **2.1 Definition of Terms and Concepts**

#### **2.1.1 Urban Productive safety net program (UPSNP)**

It is a scientific productive safety net and livelihood support intervention that has been implemented with a 10-year program framework. It is an enormous program of the Ethiopian government together with World Bank with the commitment to reduce the chronic problems of the urban dwellers thereby improving their quality of life by strengthening rehabilitative and preventive measures in line with the GTP II and therefore the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The long-term program framework has an objective of reaching 4.7 million poor in 972 urban areas by implementing productive and predictable urban safety nets and complimentary livelihood interventions (MoUDH, 2016)..

#### **2.1.2 Households (HHs)**

Central Statistical Agency defines household as a set of individuals who normally lives together within the same unit or group of housing units and who have common cooking arrangement. The household is that the basic unit of study in many social, microeconomic and government models. In economics, a household may be a person or a group of individuals living within the same residence (CSA, 2012).

#### **2.1.3 Livelihood**

The concept of livelihood is widely utilized in contemporary writings on poverty and rural development, but its meaning can often appear elusive either due to vagueness or to different definitions being encountered in several sources (Tesegaye, 2018). Moreover, a recent review of livelihoods approaches shows that definitions are far away from uniform and prescriptive but are instead constantly evolving and developing. this enables for imaginative adaptations to be made as needed, but also renders the concept and use of a livelihoods approach rather difficult to understand (ibid) a well-liked definition of lively hood provided by (Chambers and Conway, 1992) coated as “it comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social) and activities required for a way of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can deal with and get over stress and shocks (drought, flood, war, etc.), maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets,

while not undermining the natural resources base. “Briefly, one could describe a livelihood as a mixture of the resources used and therefore the activities undertaken so as to measure (DFID, 1999).

#### 2.1.4 Livelihood’s framework

As livelihoods are determined by multiple factors, a combination of different types of information is needed to understand them. This information includes ***Vulnerability context, Livelihood resources or assets, Policies, institutions and processes, Livelihood strategies and Livelihood outcomes or goals*** (FAO, 2007).

1. **The vulnerability context** refers to the full range of factors that can impact on people's livelihoods and place them at risk of becoming food insecure. Vulnerability must be considered from two perspectives: the structural or underlying vulnerability of a population and the vulnerability to particular external shocks (Ibid).
2. **Livelihood’s resource or assets** encompass what people have, i.e., human, social, natural, physical and financial resources. These five asset categories are interlinked. No single category on its own is sufficient to yield all the many and varied livelihood outcomes that people seek (Ibid).
  - a. **Human assets:** - Human assets represent the skills, knowledge, education, ability to work and good health that enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their livelihood objectives.
  - b. **Social assets:** - Social assets refer to status in society, as well as access to an extended family and other social networks. It also includes relationships of trust and reciprocity that facilitate cooperation, reduce transaction costs and can provide the basis for informal safety nets amongst poor people.
  - c. **Natural assets:** - They comprise natural resource stocks, which people can access and use to build their livelihoods, e.g. land, forests, water resources.
  - d. **Physical assets:** - They include livestock, land, shelter, tools, equipment, but may also be community owned, e.g. road infrastructure.
  - e. **Financial assets:** - They include income, but also access to credit and investments. They may include available stocks, which can be held in several forms, e.g. cash, bank

deposits, livestock and jewelry. They may also include regular inflows of cash, including pensions and remittances.

- 3 **Policies, institutions and processes** are an important set of man-made external factors that shape the options that people have in achieving their livelihood goals. They influence access to assets and vulnerability to shocks, and operate at all levels, from the local to the international level, and in all spheres, from the most private to the most public. Agricultural, land tenure or land use policies can be instrumental in increasing or reducing vulnerability to disasters. At international level, structural adjustment programs often make it difficult for countries to support the development of local enterprise by preventing subsidies. The agricultural subsidies of western countries and international trade rules undermine the production and export of agricultural products from developing countries.
- 4 **Livelihood strategies** Livelihood strategies are the range and combination of activities and choices that people normally make or undertake in stable and peaceful times in order to achieve their livelihood goals (e.g. productive activities, investment strategies, reproductive choices). Livelihood strategies can be divided into natural resource-based activities, e.g. cultivation, livestock-keeping, weaving, collection and gathering; and non-natural resource-based activities, e.g. trade, services, remittances.
- 5 **Livelihood outcomes or goals:** - Livelihood outcomes can be categorized under three headings: economic, biological and social.
  - a. Food and income security, i.e. the ability to acquire sufficient food and income to meet basic needs, is essentially an **economic outcome**.
  - b. Mortality and malnutrition rates or levels are essentially **biological** measures of livelihood outcome.
  - c. Dignity is an all-encompassing term that includes notions like choice and control over one's future, sense of self-worth and status. It is clearly a **social** measure and as such is hard to quantify.

### 2.1.5 Household livelihood security

Household livelihood security is defined as adequate and sustainable access to income and resources to satisfy basic needs (including adequate access to food, potable water, health

facilities, educational opportunities, housing, time for community participation and social integration). Livelihoods are often made from a variety of on-farm and off farm activities which together provide a spread of procurement strategies for food and cash. Thus, each household can have several possible sources of entitlement which constitute its livelihood. These entitlements are supported the household's endowments and its position within the legal, political and social fabric of society (Tsegaye (2018) cited from Drink water and McEwen, 1992). The danger of livelihood failure determines the extent of vulnerability of a household to income, food, health and nutritional insecurity. Therefore, livelihoods are secure when households have secure ownership of, or access to, resources and income earning activities, including reserves and assets, to offset risks, ease shocks and meet contingencies (ibid).

A livelihood is sustainable, consistent with Chambers and Conway (1992), when it "can deal with and recover from the strain and shocks, maintain its capability and assets, and supply sustainable livelihood opportunities for subsequent generation..." Unfortunately, not all households are equal in their ability to deal with stress and repeated shocks. Poor people balance competing needs for asset preservation, income generation and present and future food supplies in complex ways (Tsegaye, 2018). People may go hungry up to some extent to satisfy another objective. For instance, (ibid) found that in the 1984/85 famine in Darfur, the Sudan, and other people chose to travel hungry to preserve their assets and future livelihoods. People will tolerate a substantial degree of hunger to preserve seeds for planting, to cultivate their own fields or to avoid selling animals. (ibid) in exploring the sequential ordering of behavioral responses employed in periods of stress, found that during a number of African and Asian countries preservation of assets takes priority over meeting immediate food needs until the purpose of destitution. Thus, food and nutritional security are subsets of livelihood security; food needs aren't necessarily more important than other basic needs or aspects of subsistence and survival within households. Food-insecure households juggle among a variety of requirements, including immediate consumption and future capacity to supply.

## **2.2 UPSNP in Ethiopia**

Encouraged on the successes of rural PSNP, the government of Ethiopia introduced Urban Safety Net program. Consistent with the poverty reduction and economic development objectives of the national Growth and Transformation Plan and the National Social Protection

Policy/Strategy, the Urban Productive Safety Net Strategy/program framework seeks to guide implementation of interventions that will alleviate the varying needs of the urban poor. The Urban Productive Safety Net Program of Ethiopia (UPSNP) is a flagship national program and one of the few large Urban Safety Nets in Africa – and globally (World Bank, 2015). The major factors that necessitated the UPSNP are lack of industriousness, attitude of dependency, limited attention given to urban agriculture and other income generating activities, high unemployment in urban areas and cities and its consequences such as commercial sex workers, jobless citizens, people in need of special support, and drug addicts and juvenile delinquents (FDRE, 2016: 14-15). There are also around ten principles of UPSNP. For more information, see below the ten principles of UPSNP:

The ten principles of UPSNP (World Bank, 2015; FDRE, 2016) are:

1. Goal oriented: all activities and interventions are geared towards the goal of reducing urban food insecurity and vulnerability.
2. Strategic based: interventions are aligned with Government's policies, strategies and programs to create synergy and accelerate poverty reduction.
3. Fair and transparent: UPSNP planning, targeting, implementation and other processes shall be fair and transparent.
4. Non-discrimination: All program beneficiaries are treated equally. The PIM makes sure that there are no practices of treating one person or group of people less fairly or less well than other people or groups.
5. Timely, predictable and appropriate transfers: Transfers can be considered predictable if 15 UPSNP clients have timely knowledge of their eligibility for the program, and they know the amount of transfer they will receive well in advance. A transfer is timely if (i) it is provided to clients before or at the time during the year when they need it most; (ii) A timely transfer also it done according to a planned transfer schedule. A transfer is appropriate if it meets the needs of households.
6. Integration with local sustainable development plans: UPSNP plans are integrated into wider development plans of City and Woredas / Kebeles administrations.
7. Gender equity: The UPSNP is designed to respond to the unique needs, interests and capabilities of men and women to ensure that they benefit equally from the program. This is

done by promoting the participation of both men and women in UPSNP decision-making structures and responding to women's responsibility for both productive and reproductive work and the differential access of female-headed households to resources.

8. Avoiding dependency syndrome: The UPSNP is a productive safety net, which protects food consumption and livelihood improvement and addresses some of the underlying causes of food insecurity. Safety nets and livelihoods support are integrated to lead to self-reliance. The productive element comes from infrastructure and improved natural resources base created through UPSNP public works and from the multiplier effects of cash transfers on the local economy.
9. Confidentiality (link it to ethics): All client information stored in electronic or print form remains confidential and not transferred to any third party.
10. Clients' access to information: notwithstanding the provision in Principle 9 above, UPSNP clients both PW and Direct Support have access to information stored about them and their families at any time they request.

### **2.2.1 Objectives of PSNP**

The objective of the productive safety net program (PSNP) is to deliver transfers to the food insecure population in a way that stops asset depletion to the beneficiary households and creates assets within the community. The program will thus address immediate human needs while expected to (i) Support the urban and rural transformation process (ii) Prevent future consequences of short term consumption shortages (iii) Motivating households to involve in production and investment (iv) Promoting market development by increasing household purchasing power Furthermore, the program has two components namely, a labor-intensive structure component and an immediate support component to form sure support to those households who don't have any labor in any respect, no other means of support, and who are chronically food insecure(MOARD, 2006). Consistent with Devereux and Guenthe (2009), PSNP was becoming an instrument to eight million Ethiopians to smooth their consumption and forestall their assets, either through 'public works'' activities or as 'direct support 'for households that are labor constrained, with three distinct objectives including smoothing food consumption to chronically food-insecure households, protecting household assets and building community assets. This objective corresponds to 3 basic functions of protection, prevention, and promotion of the Productive Safety Net Program. The urban productive safety net programs are



one among the social protection components with the UPSNP aims to provide ‘predictable transfer to satisfy predictable needs. Chronically food insecure households receive support for 6 months annually for up to 5 years, bridging their annual food consumption gap, protecting their assets against ‘distress sales ‘and building their resilience against shocks. ‘Unlike the emergency appeals, PSNP conceived as a multi-year program so on provide recipients with predictable and reliable transfers. In selecting these beneficiaries, geographic, administrative, and community targeting is employed (Sababtes-Wheeler and Devereux, 2010) the program aims to realize improved food security for male and feminine members of food-insecure households in chronically food-insecure (CFI) districts (Sabateset et. al, 2011). the ultimate goal of the productive safety net program is sustaining the food security and graduating from the program. The PSNP is vital but not sufficient for the graduation of households. Thus, a critical assumption to realize this higher-level goal is that the mandatory complementary programs and investments are in situ, also as those linkages exist to a broad-based rural economic process process (Julie van & Coll-black, 2011).

## **2.3 Components of UPSNP**

### **2.3.1 Safety Net Support**

The primary component of UPSNP is safety net support. It supports the delivery of a predictable, timely and productive safety net through conditional and unconditional safety net transfers. The project will make sure that various safety net principles primacy, adequacy, and predictability of transfer are respected. The primary subcomponent of the security net support is conditional cash transfers. The conditional transfers will target able-bodied persons in households eligible for project support. This group constitutes an estimated 84% of total project beneficiaries. Conditional transfers would require participation publicly Works (PW), which may range from small-scale infrastructure to urban greenery development and environmental and other services projects. The Public work that increases skills and productivity of beneficiaries are going to be encouraged. This is because the program develops; transfers can also be conditional on enrolment in tailored training programs aiming at connecting project clients with job or self-employment opportunities (FDRE, 2016). Labor intensive public works: this may support the financing and development of sustainable community assets and public services implemented using labor-intensive methods. A menu of public work that is appropriate for the urban areas and

customized to the special environments in each of the participating cities is going to be provided as guidance to the communities in participating areas. These may include urban greenery development, watershed management activities, urban agriculture, environmental cleaning activities, and social facilities/services projects. In cities where there's no overlap with ULGDP, like Addis Ababa, the PW can also include activities like the development of cobblestone roads and building of drainages. Specific guidelines and manuals are going to be developed to guide the planning and implementation of varied PW subprojects. Implementation of the PW also will build basic technical skills, like specific skills for construction, catering, or home care activities, also as soft skills, like timeliness and discipline, amongst the project beneficiaries (World Bank, 2017). **Wage rate and transfer size:** within the case of conditional transfer beneficiaries, the daily transfer size (wage rate) is decided taking under consideration the market wage rate for similar or comparable unskilled labor, the supply of people to undertake their co-responsibilities, and market prices of basic food commodities. Accordingly, daily transfer size of ETB 60 per person or (US\$2.91 equivalent per person per day) is going to be used at the beginning of the program. This may be reviewed on an annual basis and adjustments are going to be made as necessary, counting on the precise food price situation of every city. Up to four members of every eligible urban household are going to be ready to work and can be entitled to a transfer over 12 months by providing labor (FDRE, 2016). **Labor intensity:** according to budgetary estimates for the labor versus capital components of the PW, the labor intensity is predicted to be not but 70% on the average to maximize the element of transfer to the target households (World Bank, 2015). **Time schedule of the urban poor:** participation within the PW is meant to make sure it doesn't end in unnecessarily high levels of foregone income opportunities. Specifically, (i) individuals will self-select the amount of days they spend on PW up to a cap that's 60 days per household member within the first year and really fizzling out within the second and third year to 40 and 20 days, respectively, for up to four persons per household. (ii) The daily conditional transfer are going to be set less than the typical wage rate received for unskilled work encouraging beneficiaries to first pursue other work. And (iii) within the first year savings are going to be encouraged to facilitate investments in livelihood activities, complemented with a livelihood grant within the second phase of support (World Bank, 2017). The second subcomponent under safety net is unconditional cash transfers. Unconditional transfers will target persons who for various reasons are unable to perform work (for example, the chronically

ill, the elderly, people with disabilities, and therefore the urban destitute). The urban destitute include the target group who don't have access to a sustainable livelihood and sometimes resort to begging or illicit activities to form a living. Physical and psychological state problems affect many during this group. Some during this group are very young—children who have run faraway from homes in rural areas. The unconditional transfer beneficiaries will reach up to Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire of the entire project beneficiaries (FDRE, 2016).

**Transfer size:** unconditional transfer beneficiaries will receive ETB 170 per person a month (US\$8.25 equivalent) or ETB 2,040 per year (about US\$100 per year equivalent). This has the potential to lift about 48 % of those in this group out of poverty. This transfer level is insufficient for people who fall in the urban destitute category (about 2 percent of total project beneficiaries). The needs of this group are vast and complex. In addition to financial support that can be provided through transfers, they need housing, healthcare, and psycho-emotional counseling services. Therefore, the cost of support will need to be significantly higher than for the other categories of urban poor. The project will have a dedicated budget line to finance pilot projects of specialized service providers to inform an engagement strategy tailored to the specific needs of this group. In this regard, it is estimated that a support of ETB 600 per person per month (about US\$29 equivalent) for 12 months and an additional 30 percent overhead cost for the provision of this service will be required (World Bank, 2015).

The third sub component under safety net is safety net mechanisms and systems. The project will also support the development of common safety net mechanisms and systems. This will include payment systems, targeting, wage rate setting, and market price monitoring (World Bank, 2017). Payment mechanism: The mode of transfer of the project will be cash. The project will develop a payment mechanism, in line with the ongoing efforts in modernizing the Ethiopian payment system that are led by the Bank Group, that will use formal financial institutions such as banks and microfinance institutions (MFIs) to deliver payments to all beneficiaries. The project will also explore options to use electronic payment mechanisms such as mobile money transfer. An assessment of how to increase financial inclusion for beneficiaries in a cost-effective way will be undertaken before implementation. The project will finance the sensitization and training activities that the financial inclusion assessment recommends to ensure all beneficiaries can be paid through financial institutions. This increase in financial inclusion will have many benefits

for beneficiaries in addition to improving the effectiveness, transparency, and recording of transfers (World Bank, 2015).

**Duration and timelines of transfers:** seasonality in the availability of work is modest and poor urban households face shortfalls in meeting their basic needs throughout the year. To distribute additional income throughout the year and to ensure that beneficiaries are not replacing existing economic activities with engagement in their co-responsibilities, conditional and unconditional transfers to beneficiaries will be provided evenly throughout the year. Conditional transfer payments will be made on a monthly basis after completing the PW and will be transferred within a maximum period of 15 days after the end of each month. Unconditional transfers will be based on a fixed monthly payment schedule at the end of each month. The unconditional beneficiaries will remain in the program throughout the life of the project from when they start receiving transfer. The beneficiaries of conditional transfer will be in the program for three years (FDER, 2016).

**Market price monitoring:** The project will closely monitor food prices in urban areas using existing data from the Central Statistical Agency. This will inform not only adjustments to transfer sizes, but also provide surveillance on possible food price-induced crises, similar to those that hit the country in 2008 and 2011. In other words, the monitoring of food prices will not only inform design adjustments but also act as an early warning system for the project as a whole. In the case of large covariate shocks affecting urban areas, the project will closely coordinate a required response with the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector of the MoA, PSNP, and other programs (World Bank, 2017).

**Targeting:** Project beneficiaries will be identified through a combination of geographic targeting, community-based targeting (CBT), proxy means tests (PMTs), and self-selection. 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 and expand to other parts of the city in the second and third year. Those who have been residing in their current place of residence for 6 months or more at the start of the targeting process will be considered for the program. Within each administrative unit, targeting committees will be established in each community and will rank households from poorest to richest; thereby identifying those that will be project

beneficiaries. This list will be published publicly and verified by implementing a PMT (FDRE, 2016).

A final list of project beneficiaries will be decided by the community targeting committee after any inconsistencies have been discussed. Categorical targeting will be used to determine who is eligible for conditional and unconditional transfers. Self-selection will also be used in that individuals will determine whether they want to participate given the compensation received in return for PW and will decide how many days they will work. Once confirmed as eligible all project beneficiaries will receive a client card (FDRE, 2016).

### 2.3.2 Livelihood Services

The livelihood service is the second component of UPSNP. These elements support interventions that will facilitate graduation from the program and promote moving out of poverty. The beneficiaries of these interventions are individuals in households receiving conditional transfers who desire more and higher-paid. One individual per household selected by the household can receive this support. The individual will be selected by the household. The support will be implemented by the One Stop Center Directorate (OSCD) in the Urban Food Security and Job Creation Agency (UFS&JCA), which established One Stop Centers in Woredas/Kebeles (World Bank, 2015).

**Learning and adaptation:** supports for self-employment and wage employment are both needed as both are equally important for the poor in urban areas. In Ethiopia evidence suggests that effective self-employment support requires both cash transfers and training/mentoring. But there is less evidence on what support is effective in supporting wage employment (Blattman, and Dercon, 2015). Another subcomponent livelihood service is counseling and life-skills development. The first phase of livelihoods support will focus on enhancing financial literacy and soft skills that will be useful across a range of livelihood choices; assessing the technical skills of beneficiaries; and providing individuals with information on entrepreneurship and wage opportunities in their location (ibid).

**Financial literacy and soft skills development:** To improve employability, beneficiaries will receive short trainings on financial literacy and soft skills. The training will encompass how to open a bank account, planning, budgeting and saving, attitude and expectations at work, and

business and workplace readiness. Financial literacy training will be provided to all conditional support beneficiaries early on, as part of their co-responsibility for safety net transfers. This is to ensure that they are able to save from the income they receive from PW during the first year. The project will finance the development of new materials or adaptation of the existing ones, to be used where existing materials cannot be used, an assessment of training providers, the training of trainers, and the provision of these trainings to beneficiaries. A financial inclusion assessment prepared before implementation will inform the design and delivery of the financial literacy training (**World Bank, 2015**).

**Guidance and counseling:** The technical skills and interest of each individual will be assessed in the first phase through individual interviews and focus group discussions. Individuals will be provided with information on viable entrepreneurship opportunities and the availability of jobs. City level Micro and Small-scale Enterprise Development Agency staff and Labor and Social Affairs employment officers will ensure the provision of these services to guide each individual on the opportunities that are available to pursue based on his/her skill level and the type of training support that will be required (FDRE, 2016).

**Building capacity:** To provide these services, capacity will be built within Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and the One Stop Center Directorate (OSCD) at the regional and city levels. The use of private providers and, thus, private employment officers, particularly in the provision of information, will be considered based on the needs on the ground and the actual capacity available to satisfy the needs. MoLSA employment officers are currently expected to provide the type of skills assessment, guidance, and counseling services envisaged in this phase, but their capacity to deliver these services is limited. Although the reach of the OSCD is larger, its clients are currently more educated than the average safety net beneficiary (World Bank, 2015).

A capacity assessment will be undertaken in the first year of implementation and used to develop a capacity-building plan. The project will also finance the development of new skills assessment tools and manuals for staff and invest in additional engagement with the private sector to access more information on job openings and to spread it quickly to a city-wide network of employment offices, in the early months of implementation. This will improve upon the existing system in

which information is available only in selected locations. The project will also experiment with dissemination of job alerts to mobile phones (World Bank, 2015).

Another subcomponent livelihood service is **financial support and training for livelihood development**. In the second phase of livelihoods support, individuals who received guidance in the first phase will choose whether they would like to receive support to increase their income from self-employment (either by starting a business or increasing the profitability of an existing business) or wage employment (either by gaining access to wage employment or moving from low- to higher wage employment). They will receive financial support to pursue this livelihood pathway upon completion of a plan accepted by the relevant OSCD and MoLSA staff. The plan will be accepted if it is realistic in terms of viability of activities envisaged and reflects the skills the individual has. In addition to financial support, individuals will receive the information, mentoring, and training necessary to develop and implement a plan (World Bank, 2017).

**Self-employment:** the beneficiaries under this track will receive training on entrepreneurship and business development to develop an accepted business plan for the livelihood grant. The provision of these trainings will be facilitated by the OSCD. It is anticipated that the majority of these training programs will be provided by public TVET but an assessment of training providers will be undertaken to determine whether private TVET and NGOs should also be considered. In addition, the OSCD will facilitate access to the workspace, market linkage services, and other licensing services that may be needed for the business plan to succeed, through its network of one-stop service centers. It is expected that self-employment pathway beneficiaries will largely start up with household enterprises of a very small scale and will need handholding to ensure they can cope with start-up challenges and continue. The OSCD will thus work with small business regulators to ensure that any advantages accruing to such small businesses will be accessed (FDRE, 2016).

**Wage employment:** under the wage employment track, livelihood grants can cover a stipend to attend training to build skills for a wage job (ETB 40 a day stipend, training fees will not be covered by the livelihood grant but will be paid separately by the project); an allowance to travel to job interviews until a job is secured; and/or an allowance to travel to work or cover the ancillary costs of employment such as child-care expenses. The rationale for providing the allowance during early work days is that individuals gain useful experience in the early days of a

new job even though the net take-home pay may be late or low and persistence can be encouraged. Improving the functioning of the TVET system is beyond the scope of this project **(World Bank, 2017)**.

However, the program will undertake an assessment of training providers in year 1 to determine what can be provided and will assess that training is indeed met with improved skills for beneficiaries. Private training centers within the industrial zones are due to be established as part of the CJC project. These centers may offer a better opportunity to program beneficiaries and linkages will be explored in program implementation (World Bank, 2017).

Technical support and monitoring: given the complexity of this component and the fact that it is the first large-scale program to increase the employability of poor households in urban areas, the project will support monitoring, evaluation, and technical support. The success of this component will depend on strong technical support packages and capacity building to ensure staff with the necessary skills is available to implement it. Evaluation of pilots in the early years of implementation is necessary to ensure that the package of support offered incorporates lessons from implementation in the early years before scaling up to a larger number of beneficiaries in the later years of the project **(World Bank, 2015)**.

### **2.3.3 Institutional Strengthening, Project Management and Coordination**

Institutional strengthening, project management and coordination are the third component of UPSNP. The essence of this component is to support the development and strengthening of project systems for targeting, monitoring and evaluation (M & E) and payments and citizens 'engagement. This component also finance capacity building such as human resource, training, administrative and physical capacity and strengthening program management including coordination, financial management, procurement and safeguards (World Bank, 2015).

The first subcomponent under Institutional strengthening, project management and coordination is **operational system development**. A number of system development activities will be supported by the project. The main ones will include systems for (a) monitoring and evaluation, (b) financial management, (c) human resources management, (d) targeting, and (e) management information system **(World Bank, 2017)**.



**Linkages with PSNP:** Ethiopia is moving toward the development of key building blocks, tools, and instruments for a SP system, in line with the recently approved Social Protection Policy and Strategy. Many of these tools will be financed by PSNP 4, including the development of a single registry and significant investments in information management. The UPSNP will use many of these tools but will also be an important financier of some of these building blocks (FDRE, 2016).

**Management Information System (MIS):** The project will finance a program-specific MIS, which will provide credible information for decision making to program managers and implementers. Over time, this MIS will be harmonized with the MIS of the UFS&JCA and the PSNP. The MIS will include PW and livelihoods databases and, given the decentralized nature of Ethiopia and the program, will be developed to be functional at both the federal and city levels. Establishing the MIS will require training and investments in information and communication technology at all levels (FDRE, 2016).

**Capacity building:** The UPSNP is being led by an institution which has not been involved in safety nets design and implementation in the past. The project will thus require targeted continuous and fast-tracked capacity development and institutional strengthening as part of implementation. Capacity-building and skills-enhancement activities for the parent and other ministries that will be closely involved, as well as for other institutions at federal, regional, and city levels, are a priority. The capacity-development activities are expected to ensure that the primary managers, implementers, and stakeholders of the UPSNP have the required awareness levels for safety nets in general and urban safety nets in particular and impart them with skills to successfully deliver their roles (**World Bank, 2015**).

**Project Preparation Advance (PPA):** A PPA was processed and approved in June 2015. The PPA is financing (a) preparatory implementation and capacity-building activities including staffing, logistics and equipment, sensitization, and awareness raising for the core institutions that are involved in coordinating the project (MUDHo, MoLSA, UFS&JCA); (b) development of manuals and guidelines including a project implementation manual (PIM), guidelines for different project components, and FM and procurement manuals; (c) development of important delivery mechanisms such as targeting, payment systems, and M&E; (d) preparation of social and environment safeguard instruments and social impact assessments (SIAs); and (e)

establishment of project management and coordination arrangements (World Bank, 2017).

**Program management support:** This component will also allocate resources for the regular program management and coordination activities. This includes regular M&E, technical assessments and studies, missions and project coordination meetings, and so on (FDRE, 2016).

**Citizens' engagement (CE):** The UPSNP design has made efforts to maximize opportunities for adopting CE 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. 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 (World Bank, 2015).

The CE initiative will include three interrelated interventions, namely (a) SA, (b) financial transparency and accountability (FTA), and (c) grievance redress mechanism (GRM) (annex 10). 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 (World Bank, 2015).

**Social Accountability (SA):** To facilitate a structured mechanism for citizens' participation in planning, evaluation, and feedback provision, citizens' report cards or community score cards will be implemented in participating cities at the start of the program on a randomly sampled group of beneficiaries, at midterm, and at the end of the program. The applications of these report/score cards will help create awareness among the citizenry on their rights, roles, and responsibilities for the project activities. It will also promote monitoring of beneficiary and broader citizenry perceptions about the project and management of emerging issues as part of implementation improvements. Implementation of the report/score cards will go hand in hand

with empowering citizens to monitor project implementation. The creation of awareness about the project will ensure appropriate and informed citizen participation (FDRE, 2016).

**Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** as part of awareness creation, the existence of project GRM procedures for citizens will be effectively communicated. Where there are no existing appeal committees, project complaints and appeals committees will be established at the Ketena, Woreda and city levels as appropriate, with a mandate to receive and register complaints, convene meetings to resolve the complaints, and respond to the appeals resulting from committees' decisions. The effectiveness of resolution of complaints and appeals will be monitored during implementation. Information on the complaints and appeals will be collected at the Ketena, Kebele, and Woreda levels, and if there are referrals to the regional or Project Implementation Unit level, the Project Implementation Units will be required to report information on the cases' management as well. Information requirements will include registered cases, cases resolved in a timely manner, and cases referred to the next level of the complaints and appeals structure (World Bank, 2017).

**Transparency and accountability on project budgetary planning and implementation:** The main activities will include budget literacy training among implementers at all levels and citizens' representatives. Basic tools for communicating project budgets will be developed and disseminated at all levels. Feedback mechanisms will involve communication of the budget execution performance and variances as well as explanations as part of reporting by the implementers at local government levels. Feedback will be targeted to the citizenry in general and beneficiaries in particular as well as the implementers and service providers (World Bank, 2015).

## 2.4 Empirical Literature Review

### 2.4.1 Challenges on implementation of urban productive safety net program

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

This concern is common throughout Ethiopia for both clients and community-based governmental workers, particularly why and the way graduation occurs. A national evaluation of

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

Berhane et al., (2013), suggested that these are systematic traits, not regionally specific concerns. Because it relates to govern mentality, the act of governing, and shaping citizens, the divergences between plan and practice are consistent. Fekadu (2009) stated that PSNP implementation faces many challenges that relate to targeting a high inclusion ratio of non-poor households participating within the program at the expense of chronic food insecure households which the method is froth with corruption and nepotism associated with financial resource transfers lack of budgetary provisions for transport and equipment so on smooth the program implementation process; community participation the program sensitization and regular project review meetings not been applied with beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, and other stakeholders at which among other issues, awareness of the importance of maintenance of community assets is imparted to the community; institutional arrangements lack the performance of both the kebele cabinets and woreda staff in implementing the PSNP.

Several empirical studies are conducted to appear at the effect of social protection programs, like PSNP, on various households' welfare outcomes. Evidence from Alderman and Yemtsov (2012) shows that 62% of the households that participated within the PSNP avoided selling assets in states of food shortages, and 36% avoided using savings to buy food. Additionally, they found that 23% of participants acquired new household assets, 46% used healthcare more, and 39% sent more children to high school while 50% kept them at college longer

According to Gilligan et al. (2009), the beneficiary households that received a minimum of half the intended transfers experienced a serious improvement in food security. Significantly, for those households who participated in both the PSNP and OFSP, the result indicated a significant effect on food intake and no evidence of prevention effects in terms of labor supply or private

transfers, slower asset growth, than for non-participants. However, Gilligan et al. (2009) used recall data to fill the gap of lack of pre-intervention data. This recall data was collected from identical respondents by employing retrospective questions on demographic characteristics, prior experiences with emergency assistance, assets, and selected food security outcomes just like the scale of the food gap. However, respondent recall is often inaccurate since it's hard to remember all past events correctly, resulting in over or under-reporting of past events that lead to recall bias (Sudman&Bradburn, 1973).

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

The results of Hoddinott et al. indicate that access to both the PSNP and OFSP programs led to considerable improvements within the utilization of fertilizer and enhanced investments in agriculture likely to boost agricultural productivity among households receiving both programs. Additionally, households receiving OFSP transfers that also participated within the PSNP for an extended period had significantly higher yields than OFSP beneficiaries with low levels of PSNP participation. They also found that prime levels of transfers within the PSNP program alone had no effect on agricultural input use or productivity and a limited impact on agricultural investments. However, since transfers were delayed during the primary year of implementation of the PSNP (Gilligan et al., 2009) Additionally, Woldehanna (2009) estimated the challenge of UPSNP on child welfare by using the Young Lives child-level panel data set and a propensity score matching model. The estimated results show that the PW component of the UPSNP increases child work for pay; reduces children's time spent on child care, household chores, and total hours spent on every kind of labor combined; and increases girls spending on studying.

### 2.4.2 Impacts of PSNP

There are some empirical studies that have been conducted by different researchers to assess the Impact of PSNP in Ethiopia. Among these studies some of the works tried to assess the impact of the program one year after the onset of the program using cross sectional data - examples include Devereux *et al.* (2006) and Gilligan *et al.* (2008). But according to Devereux *et al.* (2006), since impact might not accrue in the short run, to fully and rigorously evaluate the PSNP, longitudinal data is needed. Even though some literature did a panel data analysis they did not focus on welfare (poverty), for instance Anderson *et al.* (2009) and other authors such as Wheelers and Devereux (2010) examined only a change in beneficiary's status in time without taking the counterfactual situation.

According to Yibrah (2010) who analyzed the impact of PSNP on rural household's asset protection and consumption using PSM technique, Productive Safety Net Program intervention enables beneficiary households to retain their assets holdings. The asset values of the PSNP beneficiary households have exceeded that of the non-PSNP beneficiary households. The PSNP beneficiary households, as a result of PSNP intervention, have increased their livestock holdings. Thus, the program enables them to protect (increase) their livestock holdings. The result of this study found that the mean difference of the livestock holdings, in terms of TLU, between the PSNP beneficiary households and the non-PSNP beneficiary households was positive and significant.

A study by Lukas & Mandado examined the impact of productive safety net programme on food security on households in Ethiopia using a logit regression model. The results of the analysis indicated that being a programme participant enable the household to improve food consumption, increasing job opportunity, accumulate asset, and enhance livelihoods. The age and education of the household heads and households' frequency of shocks affected the performance of PSNP. The study concluded that to enhance the role of PSNP, household targeting, monitoring and evaluation of the programme should be reassessed. The findings of the review reveal that the programme (PSNP) helped in transforming the humanitarian response system of addressing food insecurity to a development-oriented system. Furthermore, the review

indicates that livelihoods of the households were enhanced and the incidence of food insecurity was reduced significantly.

### **2.4.3 Social and Economic Impact of PSNP in Ethiopia**

In Ethiopia, the PSNP is already having a significant impact and there is clear evidence that several important changes have taken place in terms of nutrition, food consumption, asset protection, asset building, and allowing people to feel secure enough in their income to take productive loans which they previously found too risky (Rachel S., Steve Ashley and Mulugeta T, (2006) cited from Tsegaye(2018).

However, graduation processes are complex and cannot simply be delivered through a safety net programme alone. Although public work is meant to prevent dependency on the PSNP, findings suggest that it may in fact do the opposite for households with higher numbers of non-workers such as children, people with disabilities and the elderly. The labour requirements of the PSNP draw labour away from households' own livelihood activities and affect their choice of packages. There is a danger that households become more, not less, dependent on the PSNP because the work requirement reduces their ability to pursue successful alternative livelihood activities.

This suggests that PSNP, especially when transfers are issued as cash, is helping households achieve their wider objectives in terms of investments in human capital (www.wahenga.net lessons from Ethiopia on a scaled-up national safety net programme).

### **2.5 Research gap**

Although, the empirical studies on the impact of rural productive safety net program me were enormous, researches on the impact of the UPSNP have been inadequately studied. Few local studies like Misgana 2018 and Melese 2019 have focused on the contribution of the program on the livelihood of the urban poor and the environmental protection and the assessment of challenges and practices of the UPSNP respectively. Most importantly, these studies were conducted at an early stage of the program me intervention, which might not show the actual effect of the program me.

Moreover, the UPSNP is a recently implemented social safety net programme, yet there is relatively scant empirical evidence as to the benefit of such intervention for the poor urban households in Ethiopia and specifically on the impact of the program. Thus, to address this knowledge gap, this study attempts to investigate the impact of the urban productive safety net program on the livelihoods of urban poor households and its spillover effects in selected sub cities (Yeka and Gulle) in Addis Ababa.

## **2.6 Conceptual framework**

The study has adopted CARE'S Livelihood Security Model for urban contexts. CARE sees this framework as an effective way of improving inter sectorial coordination and thus increasing the impact of its work. According to this model the households and their members are the focal points of the analysis.

As shown in Figure 1, below the model includes context, livelihood strategy and livelihood outcome of the intervention of UPSNP. The arrows in the figure show the influence of one on the other. Starting with households and their basic needs, we can follow the arrows. Through payment or by undertaking productive activities from the UPSNP, access to resources is gained to meet these needs. The ability to access resources and services, however, are limited by barriers, that the poor often encounter.



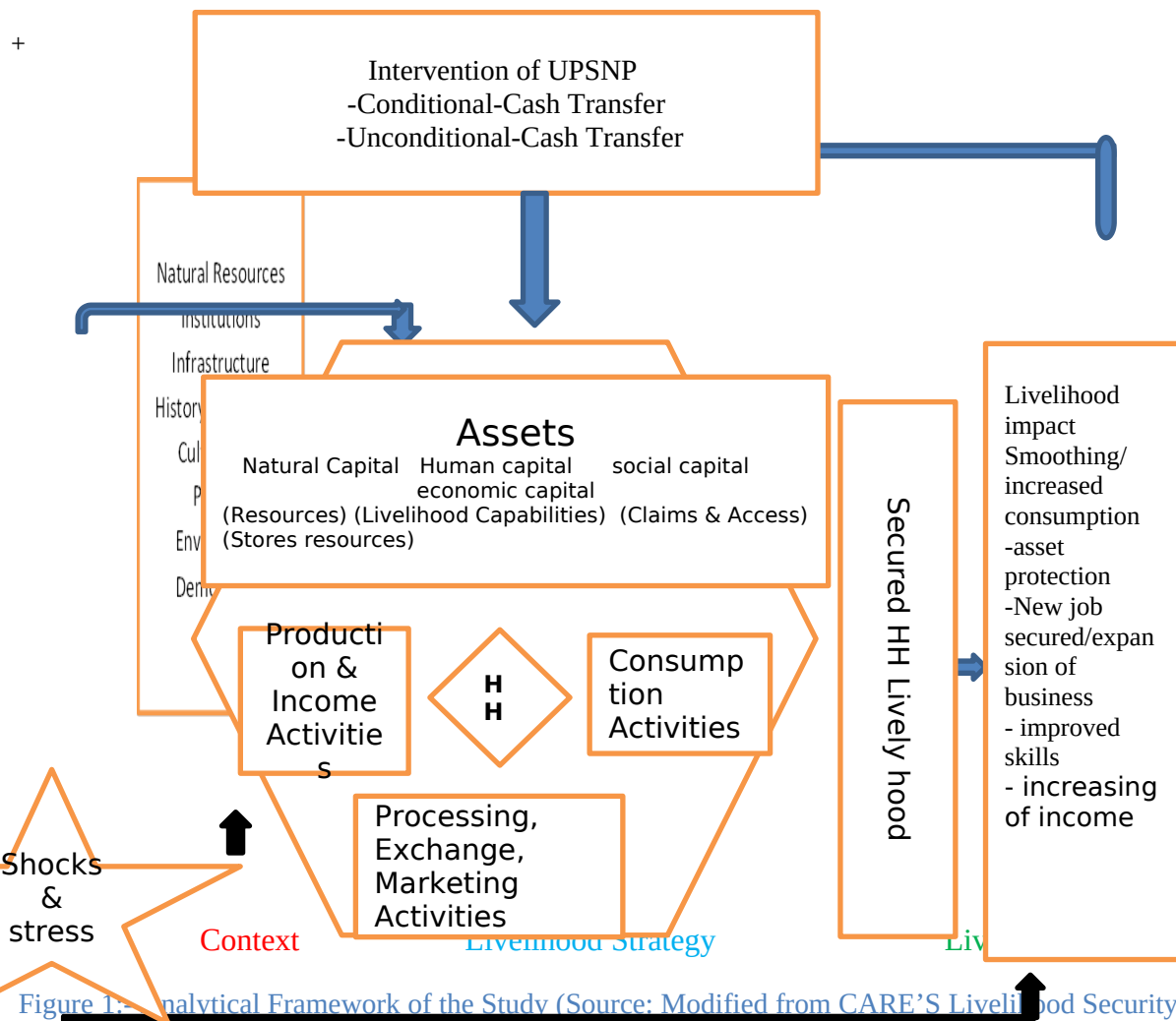


Figure 1. Analytical Framework of the Study (Source: Modified from CARE'S Livelihood Security Model).

According to the framework, the asset categories show the different kind of assets that the poor people have and helped to design livelihood strategy being used. The Urban Productive Safety Net Program supports the development of assets of the beneficiaries in a number of ways. For instance, the program improves the social assets (social networks), financial assets (income and saving), human assets (skill and capabilities), natural assets (environmental protection), and physical assets (household assets) of the beneficiaries. By improving their assets, the program will enable them to secure livelihood needs to bring an intended impact (smooth/increased

consumption, asset protection, creation of new jobs/expansion of business, improved skills, increasing of income) on the poor households.

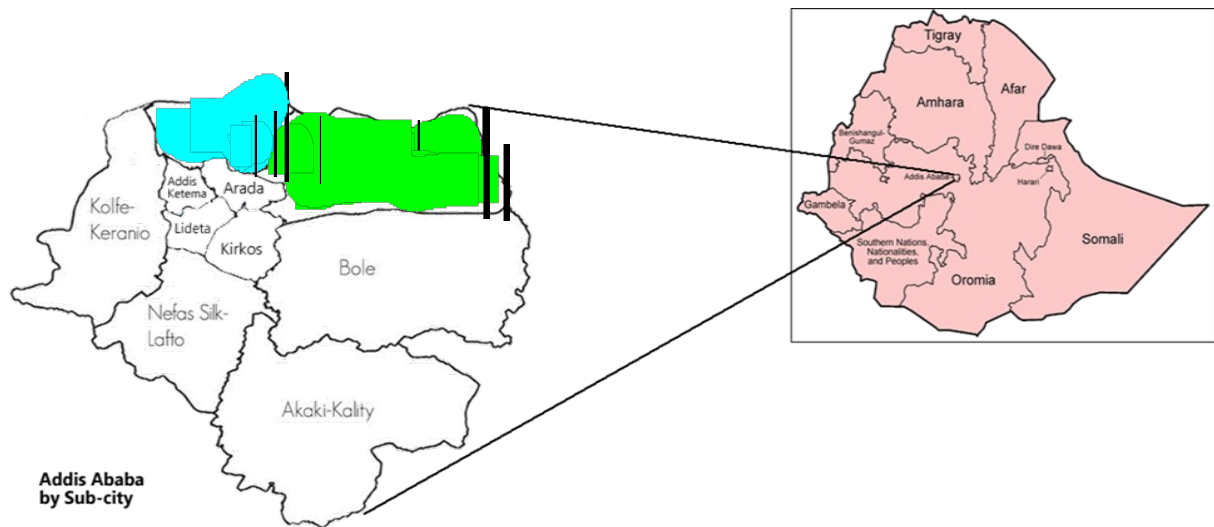
## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Description of the Study Area**

The study is conducted in Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, located at 9°1'48"N 38°44'24"E coordinates. It has an area of 527 km<sup>2</sup> and an estimated population of 3,040,740 as stated by CSA (2014). According to the World Bank 2015, Addis Ababa has shown high rates of economic growth and urbanization. From the total of the urban centers the city shared 29% of the GDP (UNHABITAT, 2017). Addis Ababa is also the political center of the nation as well as the head quarter for the African Union and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Addis Ababa has 10 sub cities ( Arada, Addis Ketema, Yeka, Kirkos, Lideta, Kolfe, Akaki Kaliti, Nifas Silk Lafto, Gulele and Bole). All the sub cities also have low-level of administration structures known as woredas and ketenas which are the lowest units of administrations. The city also has more than 3 million populations that account the 25% of the nation's total urban population (World Bank Group, 2015). Addis Ababa is also facing enormous urban poverty, joblessness, insufficient housing, overcrowding and congestion and backward; level of infrastructure. As per MoUDH PAD (2015), though the total rate of joblessness in urban areas is 17.1% this rate is higher in Addis Ababa (23.6 %). In general, the city is full of slum and informal settlements that caused many complex and deep-rooted challenge that affects the livelihood of the urban population (Dubbale, et al., 2010).

The UPSNP was designed to proceed starting from the most vulnerable sub cities and woreda and in its first-round intervention, 35 woredas were chosen to be beneficiaries. The study has chosen randomly two woredas from two adjacent peripheral sub cities namely: Yeka and Gulele sub city sub cities.



(Source: <http://www.addisababa.gov.et/fi/web/guest/yekasub-city> -Retrieved at 7:40 Pm July, 2021)

**Figure 2:- Map of Yeka and Gulle sub cities**

As it is shown in Figure 2, Yeka sub city is located in the North eastern area of the city of Addis Ababa. It borders with the districts of Gullele to the west, Bole and Kirkos, to the south west and Arada sub cities to the west. It has an area of 85.98 sq.km and population size of 4,284.9 people live in one Sq.km. It has ten woredas under its administration. Out of the ten woredas, four woredas (1, 3, 5, and 8) are the beneficiary woredas of UPSNP. Only woreda 1 was drawn to be the study site of the study from Yeka sub city.

As it is depicted in the same Figure above Gullele sub city is located in the north of the city, bordered with the districts of Arada, Kolfe keraniyo, Addis ketema and Yeka sub cities. It has an area of 30.18 sq.km and population size of 284,865 (in 2011)<sup>8</sup>. Gullele consists of 10 woreda and out of these 4 woredas (3, 5, 7, 8 and 9) are the beneficiary woredas of UPSNP. Only woreda 07 was drawn to be the study site.

Thus, woreda 1 from Yeka sub city and woreda 7 from Gullele sub city were taken as the study sites of this household survey. The beneficiary households within these woredas were the respondents of the survey questionnaires.

## **3.2 Methodology of the Study**

### **3.2.1 Sources and Methods of Data collection**

In the collections of the data from the main and secondary sources the researcher has used mixed methods (i.e. Qualitative and quantitative). Therefore by using semi structured questioners the demographic and socio economic features of the HHH were gathered for analysis. The questioners were collected and filled by trained data collectors mainly working in the program by interviewing the sample households. Regarding with their annual income, sample households were asked to estimate their annual and monthly income from the various sources of income earning activities and they were also requested their monthly and annual approximate expense for food and nonfood items.

Secondary data that were very important for the survey of this study were gathered from various governmental organizations including the MUDH, FUJCFSA and from other relevant private and public institutions that were working in collaboration with the UPSNP. Before the begging of the formal survey sample research questions were designed and tested the effectiveness of the questioner. The data collectors were clearly instructed on how to fill the form and every day progress and challenges were identified and tried to solve on time and to smooth everything as possible. Then the questionnaire was carried ought to collect reliable data sources for this household survey.

### **3.2.2 Sampling design and sampling technique**

In order to make compatible with the selected research approach the researcher used probability and non-probability sampling techniques. Thus, probability sampling is applied to select samples for the study household and non-probability sampling is used to choose respondents for qualitative data collection. For the purpose of quantitative methods, a multistage cluster sampling design was used to select sample HHHs. Due to the fact that AddisAbba is among the eleven major cities of the country in which the 70% of the beneficiaries were found (Addis Ababa, Adama, Asosa, Dessie, Dire-Dawa, Gambela, Harar, Hawassa, Jigjiga, Mekelle, and Semera), the city is purposively pick to be the study city. According to the World Bank project Appraisal document (2015) one-fifth of Ethiopia's urban population lives in Addis Ababa and reducing poverty rates in this and other large urban centers is a key priority toward addressing poverty reduction in Ethiopia, hence this study prefers Addis Ababa city to be the study area.

At the second stage, among ten sub cities two of them were selected by using simple random sampling technique. These sub cities were Yeka and Gulele sub cities as the case study of the research. In the third stage, from those woreda where the program has taken place one woreda was taken randomly by using a lottery method. Fourthly, convenience sampling was utilized to select ketenas from each woredas in order to undertake the household survey. Finally those ketenas which were close to the woredas were chosen. Those, ketenas 12, 14, 15 and 16 from woreda 1 of Yeka sub city and 4, 6, 7 and 8 from woreda 7 of Gulee sub city sub city was drawn.

### 3.2.3 Sample Size Determination

In order to determine the sample size of the study the researcher has used the formula designed by R Cochran (1963: 75). The formula is stated in bellow:

$$n = \frac{z^2}{e^2} \cdot p \cdot q$$

$n$  = Sample size required

$p$  = The estimated proportion of the population (expected prevalence)

$q$  =  $1 - p$  ( $P$  is the estimated proportion of an attribute)

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

$e$  = Level of precision

It is because of the shortage information on this stage of the program to estimate the sample size, the expected population prevalence for the study area is not known. Therefore, assume  $p = .5$  (maximum expected prevalence). Accordingly, the desired level of precision 5% with 95% level of confidence the Z value equals 1.96. The estimated sample size is:

$$n = \frac{1.96^2}{0.05^2} \cdot 0.5$$

If the population is small, sample size can be reduced slightly. This is because a given sample size provides proportionately more information for a small population than for a large population (Israel, 1992). These study areas (woreda 1 of Yeka and woreda 7 of Gulele sub cities) have

definite number of UPSNP beneficiaries (7,581). Therefore, I used the finite population correction formula.

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{N}}$$

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

$$n = \frac{384}{1 + (384 - 1)/7581} \approx 365.$$

Adding 10% contingency for the possible non-response rate, the final sample size of beneficiary households for the household survey is:

$$n = 365 + 10\%(365) = 365 + 37 \approx 402$$

Table 1:- Sampling to be conducted on Sub Cities and Woredas

Selected sub cities	Beneficiary woredas	Selected woreda	Selected ketenas	Total population in Selected woreda		Sample size in woreda	
				Directly supported	Conditionally supported	Directly Supported	Conditionally supported
Yeka	1,3;4;5;7;8; 10;13	01	1;4;5;6;8	525	2,760	28	146
Gulele	2;3;5;6,7,8	07	1;2;4;5;7	687	3,609	37	191
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>6,369</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>337</b>

Source: Taken from *City Government of Addis Ababa Food Security and Productive Safety Net Agency website*

Based on this sampling technique a sample size of 402 beneficiary households were drawn for the study. Using a multi stage sampling technique, both probability and non-probability sampling were employed to make selections.

As shown in Table 1 above a proportionate sampling was carried out to define the number of households from each woreda for the study. The total households in each woreda x calculated

sample size (402) and over the number of total households in (woreda 1 of Yeka and woreda 7 of Gulle sub cities).

**Sample size in each woreda =  $\frac{\text{total HHs in each woreda} \times \text{calculated sample size (402)}}{\text{Number of total households in each selected woreda}}$**

Number of total households in each selected woreda

Thus, from this we can get 28 and 25 direct support beneficiary households, and 128 and 148 conditional beneficiary households from woreda 1 (Yeka) and woreda 7 (Gulele) respectively.

### 3.2.4 Method of Data Analysis

While the analysis was carryout the researcher had used both the qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative data obtained were carefully translated and narrated into words/text form. According to Creswell (2005), the qualitative data analysis started during data collection. That is, I have started the data analysis in the field and continued to deal with it as long as an ongoing process. The researcher documented key informant interviews, focus group discussions and daily observations relevant to the study. The analysis of qualitative data, therefore, started during actual data collection because the process of qualitative data collection and analysis are interwoven. Based on this the data gathered through interview, focus group discussion and observation methods were analyzed qualitatively. On the other hand, data which were quantitative were coded, categorized, organized and analyzed through statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) program version 20. The SPSS was used to describe simple statistical operations such as percentage and frequency distribution and t-test also used for income analysis. In data analysis section both qualitative and quantitative data were put together to get comprehensive conclusion of the finding.

The main purpose of UPSNP is in addition to the continual provision of their livelihood it also to improve food access. To this effect, there is a need to see whether or not the intervention made on the UPSNP has its own significant impact on the participant households or not. Therefore comparison had made by using the before and after status of the beneficiary households by using the base line survey conducted by the world bank and other prior study to the implementation of the project.

### 3.2.5 Measuring variables

This study was primarily based on two established variables. The first dependent variable is the total consumption expenditure of households (the sum of total food and nonfood consumption expenditure) spent over the last 12 months. The second dependent variable is the average income and expenditure within 12 month. The sum of the households' average income in one year obtained from both public works of the UPSNP or from other means of income (such as interest, pensions, remittances, and transfers). The urban productive safety net programme status was considered as a dummy variable.

The independent variables (covariates) have chosen based on the existing literature and objective of the UPSNP. They include continuous such as the age of the household head; dependency ratio (obtained by using dividing the number of working-age group in to the number of underage and old age peoples. The categorical (dummy) variables such as household head's marital status (1 for single, 2 for married, 3 for divorced; 4 for widowed;5 for separated; the gender of the household head (1 for male; 0 otherwise); education level of the household head (1for did not attend formal education;2 for read and write;3 for completed primary school;4 for completed high school and 5 for completed higher institution education and 6 for other and housing ownership (1 for owned by the HH; 2 for rented 3 for sharing;4 for care taking 5 for kebele housing and 6 for other).

### 3.2.6 Ethical Considerations

The study is taking in to consideration of the ethics of research. Before proceeding to conduct the study, I will, take official letter from the university so as to give to the concerned bodies and will get to permission to collect clear data sources. While contacting respondents, the purpose of the study will be explained clearly at the beginning of conversation. Thus, their full consent has to be checked before starting interviews or discussions. Besides, I will inform that their information would be kept confidential, and would be used only for the study purpose. The study is really dedicated to present response as it is without misinterpretation or exaggeration.



## CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRITATION

### 4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Households

From the total of 402 proposed sample households for the study only 371 households respond to the questioners with missing of 31 respondents. From the actual respondents of the questioners of 179 are from Woreda 01 of yeka sub city and the rest 192 are from woreda 07of Gulele sub city. Unfortunately, the study shows that, in both sub cities, most of the household's heads were female. Thus, Woreda 1 of Yeka sub city had 85.5% female headed and 14.5% male headed households; whereas, woreda 07 of Gulele sub city had 81.3% female headed and 18.6% male headed households.

The head of the household's age ranges from 24 to 84 with mean age of 43.5 with the standard deviation of 12.03. Accordingly, as shown in the following **Table 4.1** bellow very small number of HHH (7.8%) were in the age categories of 20-29 and 16.7% were above 55 years old. From the total beneficiaries of the program 326 (87.9%) of the sampled households are belonged to the conditional beneficiaries and the remaining were from directly supported groups. Thus, the result of the study (83.3% household heads under 55years) asserts that they are belonged to the conditional beneficiaries who were supposed to participate in the public work program. Though 83.3 % of the households 'heads are in productive age groups, they are beneficiaries of the program. This could be due to the fact that the majorities of the HHH have large number of family size or they were belonged to low-income category.

Table 2:- Selected background characteristics of respondents

Sub city	Respondent age distribution				PSNP component (%)	
	24-29	30-55	above 55	Total	Direct support	Public work
Yeka	13	129	37	179	7.2	7.7
Gulle	16	151	25	192	4.9	6.9
	29	280	62	371	12.1	87.9

Source: Household Survey, 2021

As it was indicated earlier, the program targeted food insecure peoples at household level. Based on this, along with other reasons beneficiaries are expected to have family members, and for this reason unmarried respondents was not targeted for the purpose of the study unless they had

special problems. Thus, as it is shown on the Table 2, above the current marital status of respondents are categorized accordingly; nearly 45.2% of are married, 18.3% are single, and 24.3% are widowed, and 9.6% are divorced and 2.6% are separated.

The study also assessed household size of the beneficiary households. Based on this, as it is shown on the same Table 4.2, below, 74.1 % of them reported that they have 2-4 family members followed by 21.2 % households with 5-7 family members; whereas households having more than 7 members are around 4.7% and averagely the understudy households have 3.93 household sizes which is lower than the base line survey (4.27) conducted by World Bank, 2017. Therefore, from this we can understand that the majority of households (74.1%) had medium household size (less than 5). This might be due to the fact urban communities were aware of family planning and this would help them to accumulate wealth which in turn has a positive impact for their living conditions.

Table 3:- Respondents Marital status and household size.

Gender of HHH	Marital status%						Household Size			
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	Total	2-4	5-7	7-8	Total
Female	17.3	35.0	7.5	21.8	2.7	84.3	35.5	14.0	3.1	52.6
Male	1.1	9.2	3.2	2.2	0	15.7	38.6	7.2	1.6	47.4
Total	18.4	44.2	10.7	24.0	2.7	100	74.1	21.2	4.7	100

Source: Household Survey, 2021

The average number of household members from the survey is about 3.93, which is less than the baseline survey (4.27). And the number of children per household below 15 years ranged from 1 to 6 with mean of 1.2 which is also less than the baseline survey (1.43). According to Table 3,

households having children (<15 years old) were 75.2%. Most of the HHH (74.1%) had from 2 - 4 children. The finding shows that significant number of the study population have children <15 years that are dependent on the income earned by other members of the household. Based on the data as Table 4.3 below, the age-dependency ratio of the study population, calculated by the statistical formula ( $\# (\text{Age}<15 + >65) / \# (\text{Age } 15-64)$ ) which means  $(279+27)/367= 0.83$ . In general, based on the findings, among the respondent households the age of independent 'size is relatively more than the dependents. This implies that relatively most members of the households are in the productive age group that could involve in income generating activities for their own families.

As shown in Table 2, most of the respondent households (44.2%) were married and 24% were widowed. From the total of male headed, the majority (9.2%) were married; whereas, out of the female headed households, 21.8% were from the category of widowed. The survey shows that large number of female headed widows was lived in the study areas. Moreover, nearly 50% of female HH were categorized as (single, divorced, separated and widowed), and this situation could have its own negative impact for their poor lively hood status as they could not participate more time consuming and labor intensive jobs so as to earn more.

In terms of education level as it was shown on the Table 4, bellow large proportions (39.6%) of respondents could at least read and write and about 28% did not attend any formal education.

**Table 4:- Educational status of Respondent**

Educational Level of Hosehold Heads	Female Headed HH%	Male Heade HH%	Total HH%
Did not attend formal education	25.9	2.2	28.1
Read and write	33.2	6.5	39.7
Complted primary school education	16.2	4.3	20.5
Complted high scholl education	8.6	1.6	10.2
Complted highrer institution	0.5	1.1	1.6

Source: Household Survey, 2021

However, the remaining 32.3 % of them were literate and of which 20.5% completed primary school education, 10.2% completed their high school and only 1.6% was attended higher institution. Hence the study showed that the study population has low level of literacy. Due to

this, it is easy to deduce that the poor educational level of significant number of household heads had also its own negative impact on their lively poor livelihood status.

#### **4.2 Household Livelihood Resource/Assets**

According to the popular definitions of livelihood provided by (Chambers and Conway, 1992) coated as “it comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can help to survive peoples from stress and shocks (drought, flood, war, etc.), maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base. Some of the assets of the households are discussed below

##### **4.2.1. Physical resource/Assets**

Households may own, rent or have access to physical assets. As stated in USAID (1992), physical asset can be referred to goods and infrastructures (housing, tools, household equipment and public infrastructures). This household survey included the status houses, ownership and other public utilities (water, latrine, health, education, energy source) as physical assets of the respondents in the study areas.

##### **A. Housing condition**

According to the study, there were five forms of house ownerships in the study area. These include government (Kebele) houses, rental houses from private owners sharing from others, privately owned houses, caretaking and other forms of ownership. As the result of this study most of them (54.7%) of the respondents has lived keele houses with low amount monthly paid rent, 30.2% has lived in private rental house. The same percentage of households (5.1%) of them is living in their own houses and with sharing from others. About 2.7% of the respondents lived caretaking houses and the remaining 2.2% lived in shelter houses (plastic made houses).

According to UN-HABITAT (2017), as the result of unaffordable housing price, most of the peoples were pushing most low-income households to prefer kebele houses. As a result of these findings most of the beneficiaries do not have their own houses rather they were lived in low standard keble house, that had been one of the criteria to be selected to the program.

Regarding compartmentalization of the houses, the EDHS (2016) report showed that 70.3% of the national and 65.2% of the urban households had single room for sleeping. The baseline survey conducted by the world (Bank 2017) also indicated that only 2% of the households had a plan to change housing units. In addition, similar study by Misgana (2018) revealed 62.9% of the Addis Ababa population lived in single roomed houses. According to this study 44.2% of the households lived in single room houses and 43.9% of the households lived in two room's house which is mostly Kebele houses. It was observed that the households 'members shared few rooms for the common purpose like for sleeping, cooking, bath room purposes, to put all the cooking utensils, living room and bedroom materials.

As WB (Ethiopia Urbanization Review, 2015) stated, the informal and kebele housing in Addis Ababa were highly congested which make the residents easily exposable to various problems. Based on the standard measurement given by UNHABITAT (2006/7) the study areas were categorized as overcrowded or slum.

**Table 5:-** The assessments of Housing condition, ownership of the beneficiaries

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b><u>Status of house ownerships</u></b>				
Wned by thgemselves	19	5.1	5.1	5.1
Rented from private	112	30.2	30.2	35.3
Sharing from others	19	5.1	5.1	40.4
Care taking	10	2.7	2.7	43.1
Rented from Kebele	203	54.7	54.7	97.8
Other types of ownership	8	2.2	2.2	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b><u>Level of Ventilation</u></b>				
Well ventilated	54	14.6	14.6	14.6
Poorly ventilated	317	85.5	85.5	100.0

<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
			<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b><u>Roofing</u></b>			
Corrugated Iron Sheet	357	96.2	96.2
Plastic thatch	14	3.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><u>The condition of the roof</u></b>			
Roof at good condition	247	66.6	66.6
Leaked roofs	96	25.9	92.5
Dilapidated/Decaying roofs	28	7.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><u>Materials used for the wall</u></b>			
Brick	79	21.3	21.3
Blocks	9	2.4	23.7
Mud and wood	263	70.9	94.6
Plastics	5	1.3	96
Others( Lamera)	15	4	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><u>Condition of the wall</u></b>			
A wall with good conditions	177	47.7	47.7
Partially damaged	125	33.7	81.4
Dilapidated/decaying wall	69	18.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household survey, 2021

As presented in the above Table 5, based on the survey finding and the direct observation, about 85.5% of the houses were found to be poorly ventilated, with very small sized and a few or no window which are insufficient for the free movement of air and access to sun light. Most of the houses, 96.2 % had roof made up of iron sheet and the remaining 3.8% were made of plastic thatch. According to the observation and assessment conducted regarding the status of the roofs, 66.6% were found to be in a good condition, 25.9% were leaked leak and 7.5% were dilapidated/

decayed. Regarding with the construction materials for the walls of the houses, 70.9% were made up of mud and wood and only 21.3% of the houses were made on bricks. The walls of a very small number of houses (2.4%, 1.3% and 4%) were made from blocks, plastic and lamera respectively. While observing on the condition of the wall the researcher has found that 47.7% of the walls of the houses were found to be in a good condition. In fact the findings indicated that 33.7 of the walls of the house were partially ruined and the remaining 18.6 % are dilapidated.

The majority of the kebele houses in Addis Ababa were described in UN-HABITAT (2017) as were below standard and characterized as slum and destitute is often characterized as slum houses which constitute about 9% of the total housing condition of the city. While stating the UN-HABITAT's (1996) definition of standard and enough shelter, includes availability of more space, durability, design, adequate lighting, heating and ventilation, adequate basic amenities.

To sum up, the housing situations of the study areas, most of them were government houses with a very small amount of monthly payment, single room, and more than three peoples were lived inside on it. Moreover most of them were suffocated and damaged and leaked. These findings imply the impact of the UPSNP on the improvements of housing conditions of the urban poor is not significant, and this necessitated the designing of other form of intervention overcome housing problems for the poor.

### **B. Public Facilities in relation to the living condition**

The study had included the public facilities such as sanitation and hygiene facilities, basic services such as water supply, sources of power, health and education services which are discussed below.

**Sanitation and hygiene:** the majority of the latrine types available in the study areas were private and public latrines which were either constructed from wooden slab or cement. Out of the 371 respondents, the 169 (45.6%) had cemented public pit latrines, whereas 173 (46.6%) had cemented private pit latrines. The rest 10 (2.7%) had public pit latrine with wooden slab, 5(1.3%) had private pit latrine with wooden slab and 14 (3.8%) had no latrine. Although the research indicated that most of the respondents had latrine facilities, when they were asked the problems related with latrine, 245(66%) of the respondents confirmed that still they have a problem of latrine in their community. According to this study about 165(44.5%) the respondents

mentioned the inadequate number of latrine facilities as the problems of latrine in the community. Some of them (12.9%) also considered as none functionalities of toilets as major problems in the community. Thus, in order to know the impact of urban productive safety net program on the living conditions of the poor urban households mainly for latrine facilities, the respondents were asked about the role of the program in relation with latrine facilities in the local communities. From the total of respondents 154(41.5%) confirmed that the new public latrines were built through the program for the last five years and 5.9 of the respondents argued that deteriorated public toilets were maintained by the program. The respond from the semi structured interview shows that the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the UPSNP had gave more emphasis for cash transfer and direct support of beneficiaries rather than building and maintenance of toilets in the local community.

Based on sharing of latrines with other households, 90% share while 10% did not share. Hence, according to the definition of improved toilet facilities (unshared among households which was stated in EDHS, 2016), most of the households (90%) had unimproved, and a few (10%) had improved latrine facility.

The hygiene facilities assessed in the study were the availability of rubbish bin or pit, cloth and dish washing facilities, drying racks for clothes, bath taking facilities and water container/storages. Majority of the respondents 273(73.6) did not have both cloth and dishes washing facility in their house as well as in their living compound. They used plastic washing bowl for washing clothes within their houses or living compounds. All had reported the presence of drying racks that were commonly shared with nearby residents either within or outside their living compound. Besides, they had plastic jars to store water both for drinking and washing purposes. Very small percentage of respondents (4.6%) have private bath washing facilities but majorities were forced to take bath inside their houses using plastic barrel; whereas, some of the members took bath somewhere else with payment.

**Some selected basic public services:** regarding with basic services, the study tried to assess the availability of basic services such as water supply, electric power, health, and education.

**Access to Water Supply** - The respondents had various types of access to water supply that includes from taps found in their living compounds, from public taps and buying from the nearby



arras. From this household survey 281(75.7%) had access to water taps found in their living compounds mostly sharing with residents in the compound. Some of the respondents 65 (17.5%) accessed water from public taps available in their community. The remaining 25 (6.2%) neither had access to private nor public taps in their settlements which had forced them to go to nearby areas to buy and fetch water. Concerning the availability of water supply problem, 239 (64.4%) confirmed that they had water supply problem of which (54.8%) argued that they had face a problem of inadequacy of tap water and the remaining 9.6% argued that public tap water lines are not functional. However, from the total respondents (35.6%) confirmed that they had not water supply problem. When respondents were asked the practical roles of the UPSNP some (24.8%) verified that the program has played roles in the building of communal tap water in the local communities. Thus, all households have access to tap water sources, though its supply was inadequate for some poor households in the study area.

***Access to Electric power*** – According to (EDHS, 2016 and World Bank, 2015) 93% of urban households have access to electricity as source of lighting. This study's survey reflected similar results, where all households had access to electric power supply. In fact some of the beneficiaries were using electric power by sharing line from their neighbors. For the purpose of cooking, 203 (54.7%) used firewood, charcoal and dug, 120 (32.4%) used electric power. The remaining respondents 48 (12.9%) used kerosene as a source of energy. Other studies also denoted that source of energy that has been used in urban areas reflects the income status of residents. For the poor households resided in Addis Ababa traditional stoves and woody biomass represent the major source of energy for cooking, heating and lighting (UN-HABITAT, 2017). Thus, due to their low-income status the majority of the study populations were completely dependent on traditional energy source for cooking.

***Access to Health Service***-According to the 2017 report of UN-HABITAT, there was an increase in national health infrastructure (health centers and hospitals) in Ethiopia raising its service coverage to 92% in 2012. For the same year, however, Addis Ababa has only expanded its health infrastructure with 62 health centers, bringing services coverage to 62%. As per this study's survey result, all of the households had access to health facilities. Near to 28% of the households especially the directly supported groups and those suffered by serious diseases got free health coverage using the support card from UPSNP. With is regard the program supports the very

chronically poor households so as to get free service medical treatment either in the local health centers or hospitals.

**Access to education:**-Regarding access to educational facility, all of the households had access to preschool, primary and secondary schools in proximity. Similar report was given by UN-HABITAT (2017) that Addis Ababa has shown significant improvement in educational infrastructure that, in turn, improved accessibility as well as reducing overcrowding in each class.

### C. Household Assets.

The Households were asked the availability and the adequacy of basic household assets they possessed. The adequacy is described in terms of having more than one to use it for change. Their responses are summarized in Table 4.5

**Table 6:- Possessions of Selected basic house hold materials among the respondent Households.**

Selected Basic Needs	Adequate		Inadequate		Not available	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Blanket	218	58.8	153	41.2	0	0
Bed sheet	198	53.4	156	42.0	17	4.6
Clothing	231	62.3	140	37.7	0	0
<b>Asset</b>						
	Available (%)			Not available (%)		
Kitchen Equipment	55.5			44.5		
Furniture	46.9			53.1		
Radio	35.0			65.0		

TV	71.3	28.7
Refrigerator	26.4	73.6

Source: Household Research survey, 2021

As seen in the above Table 6, significant number of households had inadequate number of basic items such as blanket, bed-sheet and clothing. In fact most of the households (58.8%, 53.4% and 62.3 %?) had adequate blanket, bed-sheet and clothing respectively. The study also shows that very small percentages of respondents (4.6%) were devoid of from any bed sheet. Among the total households in the study, about 55.5% of them had Kitchen equipment's, 46.9% had furniture's such as chair, table and bed. The study also indicated that from the total respondents 35.0% owned radio, 66.8% owned television and 26.5% owned refrigerator. From the information obtained from the focus group discussion and the interview the reasons for the inadequate nature of basic needs and household assets were due to smaller amount of cash transfer and the increasing of prices for materials unable them purchase household assets other than simple and low cost household materials. As the informants said even the cash transfer was not adequate to cover the cost of food items for some households.

The base line survey conducted by World Bank (2017), showed that from the total of 6,026 sample households only 21.6% of the respondents owned refrigerator, 79.5% owned television and 47.2 owned furniture (sofa, table, bed and Chair).The early research conducted by Misgana (2018) based in Arada and Addis ketema Subcity indicated that 60.5%, 60.8% and 51.7% of households had inadequate blanket, bed-sheet and clothing.

The result of this study indicated that the urban productive safety net program had brought some positive changes on the availability of household possessions among respondent households even though the change was not inclusive and remarkable in all types' household assets. Thus, from this we can understand that in spite of hand to mouth nature of the life for the majority of beneficiaries, they are still struggling to survive and even to keep their assets.

#### **4.2.2. Human resource/Asset**

As it was mentioned in chapter two, human assets represent the skills, knowledge, education, ability to work and good health that enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their livelihood objective (FAO, 2007). According to the base line survey

conducted by World Bank (2017) a disaggregated analysis of Addis Ababa city dwellers education attainment shows that nearly forty percent individuals from the sampled households have no education. About 11% obtained education through the literacy campaign and about 1 % attended religious education. Those who were between grade 1 and eight were about 28.7% , those who completed grade eight were accounts 7.2%, those completed grade nine and grade twelve accounts 2.9%and 5.4% respectively. The remaining level of educations accounts very insignificant number of individuals. According to the survey of this study the human assets of the respondents, which is the basic for others, refer to household head's education level, and household members 'health and ability to work.

As it has shown in the previous discussion on table 4.3, from the total HHH, those who did not attend formal education and those who can only read and write together accounts 67.8%. Regarding with household heads who attended formal education,20.5% completed primary education and only 10.2% completed secondary school and the remaining 1.6% are completed higher level of education. Out of this 67.8% of illiterate households 59.2% were female and 8.6% were male households. When we compare the result of this study with base line survey conducted by WB (2017) the number of illiterate households was greater in the study areas. From this we can conclude that, their poor educational level might contribute for their low level of status which in turn brought negative impact for their lively hood practices. This is because the low level of literacy could not allow them to engage in better income generating jobs.

#### **4.2.3. Natural Household Asset**

As it is defined by (FAO,2007), natural assets include natural and the accumulation resource, which people can get and use to produce their livelihoods, e.g. land, forests, water resources. Even if, the majority of poor households have not plot of lands or backyards in their homes, from the focus group discussion held with Woreda 01 of Yeka sub city and Woreda 07 of Gulle Sub city Public and livelihood officers, one of the solutions to overcome lively hood problems of the urban poor households is urban agriculture. In this case, the program prepared agricultural lands in some selected free spaces and along river sides and provide seeds and seedlings of vegetables. Therefore, from the discussants point of view, though the number of households having

vegetables in their backyard is insignificant in number, those poor households' produced vegetables enabling them to access additional food for the family. In addition to private households, the vegetable planted by the UPSNP's public work has also potential of providing one means of accessing food for the beneficiaries. It was stated that the Trade and Industry Bureau and the Agriculture Bureau had been providing support to the program by giving trainings, technical supports and vegetable seedlings to improve the urban agriculture.

From this study, one can easily understand that such a kind of agricultural practices can be seen as an alternative source of food for the urban poor and may supply to the town markets to some extent. The observation of the researcher confirms that, the practices of urban agriculture in a very small back yards and open spaces, is very promising and might have its own positive impact to subsidize their livelihoods.

#### **4.2.4. Households Financial Asset**

As it was stated by (FAO, 2007) household financial assets include all types of income, and also access to credit and investments. They may include available stocks, which can be held in several forms, e.g. cash, bank deposits, livestock and jewelry. They may also include regular inflows of cash, including pensions and remittances. Income from the sale of labor is often one of the most important assets for the urban poor and one which they tend to prioritize (Farrington, 2002).

The survey's respondent households were receiving cash transfer from UPSNP; 12.1% (45) got direct financial support from UPSNP with gross amount of 185 ETB, and the remaining 87.9% (326) were conditional beneficiaries that did public work (5 days per month) provided by the program to get a monthly payment of 300 ETB (75ETB per one working day). From the cash transfer, all the beneficiaries had 20% mandatory saving that would not be withdrawn until their graduation. From total respondents of the survey 290(78.2%) had got income support from various sources. The respondents also have got income from different livelihood activities to sustain their households. The lists of livelihood activities were wage labor 22.1%, petty trade 12.4% and low wage employment 28.6%, pension 8.1%, NGO support 5.4% and from relatives 4.0%.

From this we can conclude that, the financial assets for the study population are the cash transfer (conditional and unconditional transfers) from UPSNP, income from other means of livelihood (wage labor, petty trade, and low wage employment), pension, NGO and financial assistances from relatives. This shows that in addition to other sources of income, the cash transfer is one important financial source for the beneficiaries to sustain their livelihood.

### **4.3 Income /expenditure status of the beneficiaries**

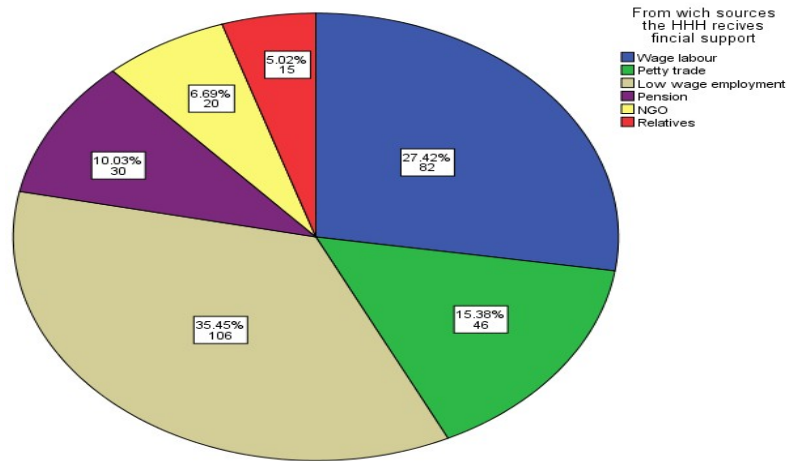
The study had investigated the income and expenditure status of the beneficiary households in the study area. As it is mentioned on the previous section, the study households may draw income from various sources which might be either permanent or temporary sources. The household income is highly correlated and the high earnings can be associated with an improved welfare (WB, 2017).

The amount of money spent on basic necessities is an important indicator of welfare. Household spending is the amount of final consumption expenditure made by household heads to meet their everyday needs, such as: food, clothing, housing (rent), energy, transport, durable goods (notably, cars), health costs, leisure, and miscellaneous services (OCED, 2017).

The study respondents were asked their daily, monthly and annual income and expenditure before and after they had joined in to the program. The result of the study is discussed as follows.

#### **4.3.1 Incomes of the beneficiary households**

The beneficiaries had got income from UPSNP, other means of living and financial assistances from pension and relatives. Therefore, the aggregate estimated monthly income of the household obtained from the various sources was analyzed. As it is indicated the Figure 4.1 below the study from the total study population 290 (78.2%) have got income from various sources while the remaining 81(21.8%) have not any other sources of income except the safety net support.



Source: SPSS result, (2021)

Figure 3:- Additional sources of income for the study household

As it is indicated in the above figure the majorities had income from other sources for the survival of their household in addition to the PSNP's transfer. According to the information obtained from the focus group discussion the UPSNP is not the ultimate solution for lively hood problems rather, it is just bridge to pass to the other stage. So to sustain their livelihood, the beneficiaries have to find alternative sources of income. Some of the lists of wage labor that were mentioned by the discussants:-working as porter, washing clothes, making injera 'for weddings and funerals, trading of coffee/ tea. Those households having members with low wage employment were involved in jobs such as janitors, café waiters, shop waiters and guards. As it was stated in MoUDH (2016), the public work activities are temporary employments, but they can also be seen as paths to a more permanent income generating activity. Therefore, participating in other livelihood activities is necessary for households to earn additional income for living.

Therefore, as the study households generated income from multiple sources, the study tried to assess the aggregate income status of the respondents just before and after they joined in to the program. The survey indicated that, the total estimated monthly income of the respondents before they had joined in to the program was a minimum 100 birr and the maximum 1800birr. It had a mean of 791.3 birr and a standard deviation of 401.0 birr. The range of income (100birr -

1800birr) for households before joining in to the program indicated that the UPSNP focused on the most vulnerable section of the society.

As it is shown in the Table 7 bellow, before they joined in to the program 31% of female household heads were having monthly income of <500 Birr while male household heads accounts 4% .Very small percentage of female and male household heads earned incomes from the category of 1600-2000(1.9% and 0.3% respectively). This implies that the income status of the beneficiaries before their engagement to the program is extremely very low.

**Table 7:- Household Head income status before joining in to the program**

SEX	Household Heads income category					
	Income<500	501-800	801-1000	1001-1500	1501-1800	Total
Female	31	20.8	14.4	16.1	1.9	84.2
Male	4	6.7	1.8	3	0.3	15.8
Total	35	27.5	16.2	19.1	2.2	100

Source: Household Survey (2021)

On the other hand, the total estimated monthly income of the household heads after they joined in to the program was the minimum 170 birr and the maximum 4000 birr. It had a mean of 1494% and a standard deviation of 706.8. When we see the household income after joining in to the program, minimum170 birr implies that there are households that do not have other means of living other than the cash transfer (direct support). On the other extreme, the high income range indicates that there are also households that are highly engaged in income earning activities.

**Table 8:- Household Head income status after joining in to the program**



Sex	Household Heads Income Category								
	<500	501-800	801-1000	1001-1500	1501-2000	2001-2500	2501-3000	Above 3000	Total
Female	2.4	8.9	16.7	26.7	15.9	4.1	8.9	0.5	84.2
Male	0	3.2	2.4	6.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	15.8
Total	2.4	12.1	19.1	33.4	17	4.9	9.4	1.6	100

Source: Household Survey (2021)

As seen in the Table 8 above, 26.7% of female household heads and 6.7% of male household heads falls on the monthly income category of 1001Birr up to 1500 Birr. To the extreme, the percentages of male and female household heads who earn a monthly income above 3000Birr have been insignificant. When we compare their income, (66.3%) household heads have got above 1000 Birr monthly income after they joined in to the program much higher than 21.3 % (household heads earn above1000Birr before they joined).

As we see on the figure 4 below the average income of the study households before they joined in to the program was 791.3 Birr and it has become 1, 494 Birr after they joined in to the safety net program. This indicated that on average the household's income becomes doubled when they become beneficiaries of the program. In fact, though their income has been improved, it varies from one day to another and from one month to another. The common reason that were mentioned by the respondent household heads for the variation of their daily as well as monthly income were fluctuation of income earned from casual works and the increasing prices of commodities (inflation).

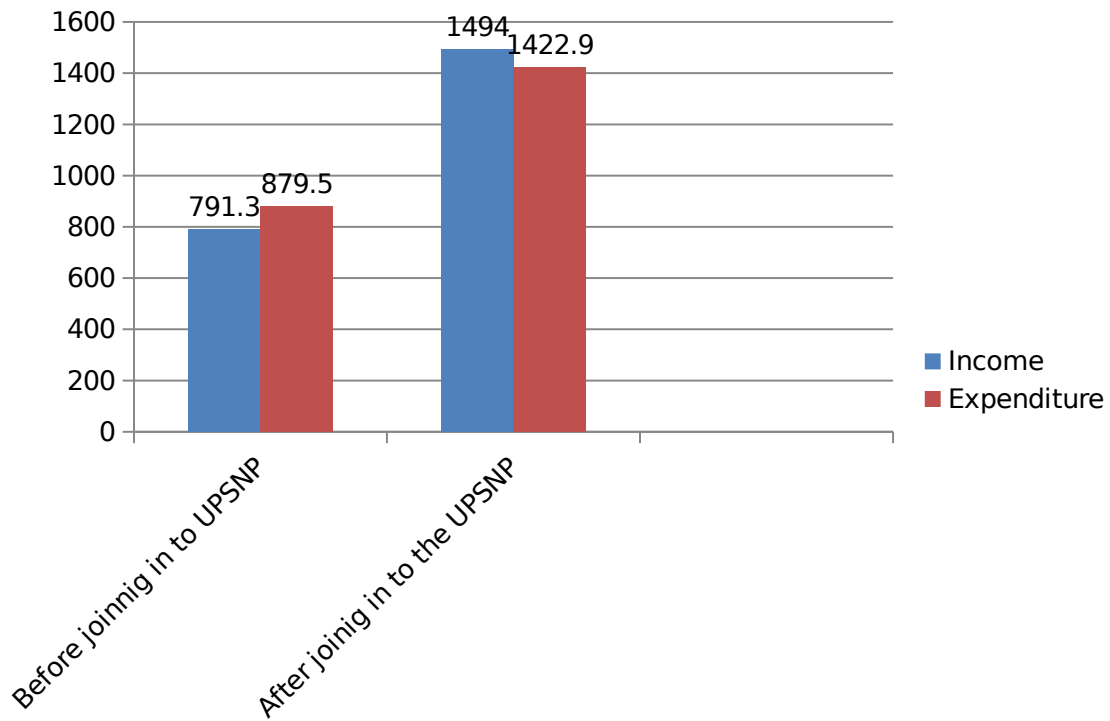


Figure 4:- the monthly

Average Income and Expenditure of Household Heads before & after they joined in to the Program, Source: Household Survey (2021)

The information gathered from the semi-structured interview about the effectiveness of the program indicates that the cash transfer had become additional source of income besides the temporary works they had been engaged in. Thus, it had changed their amount of monthly income. Contrary to the household heads argument, the informants stated that most of the beneficiaries of the program were happy in having stable income source which had reduced their feeling of anxiety. Before joining the program, they were not able to ask credit from neighbors because they were not sure of paying back. The program has its own impact in shifting of the lives of the majorities from begging and idle situation to active work force that can make a living by them.

Nevertheless, even if the informants confirmed that the program has brought significant change in the lives of the poor, they had also stated that as compared with the current inflation level, the amount of cash transfer is inadequate to cover the cost of living. It had become difficult to expend it for their basic needs (food, cloth, medication). The situation was worsened among the direct support beneficiaries who were supported by neighbors and NGO rather than by the program alone. In the survey respondents were also asked about the adequacy of the cash

transfer, and from the total of the respondents only 22(5.9%) of them argued that the transfer amount is enough to support their households, 298(80.3%) replied that the transfer amount is fair but not fully adequate and the remaining 51(13.7%) said that not at all.

#### 4.3.2 Expenditure Status of the beneficiary households

The amount of money spent on basic necessities is an important indicator of household welfare and household spending is the amount of final consumption expenditure made by resident households to meet their everyday needs, such as: food, clothing, housing (rent), energy, transport, durable goods, health costs, leisure, and miscellaneous services (WB,2017).

To understand the expenditure status, just like the income analysis the survey investigated household heads monthly average expenditure before and after joining in to the program. The survey indicated that, the total estimated monthly expenditure of the respondents before they had joined in to the program was a minimum 200 Birr and the maximum 3000Birr. Whereas after they joined in to the program their expenditure ranged from the minimum 280Brr to the maximum3800 Birr.

In this survey some of the basic household expense such as food, house rent, education, medication, and transport were selected and the households were asked their spending for consumption. According to their response 227(61.2%) spends more for food and food related items 102 (27.5) spends for house rent, 24 (6.5%) households spends for education, 15(4%) spends for medicine and the remaining 3 (0.8%) of them spends for transportation. When we see the overall expenditure status of the beneficiary households before and after they joined in to the program, as indicated on the figure 4 the average expenditure amount for food and nonfood before they joined was 879.5 Birr which is higher than their income. The figure has also indicates their average expenditure after the safety net program has becomes 1,422.9 Birr which is lower than the average income.

As we see from Figure 4, after joining in to the UPSNP there is a slight difference between HHH average income (1494 Birr) and average expenditure (1422.9 Birr) with a difference of an average of 72 Birr. This is different scenario from the income –expenditure condition before the program in which the expenditure is higher than their income. This slight increment of average

income from expenditure (72 Birr) indicates that there is no over spending of household after the program. According to the MoUDH (2016), each beneficiary has a compulsory saving of 20% which cannot be withdrawn until graduation. In the survey households were also asked the availability of saving by one of adult household member other than the compulsory savings. Out of the sample population only 210 (56.6%) of them confirm that they have additional saving amount ranged from 50 birr to 800 birr per month but the remaining (43.4%) have not any additional saving other than the compulsory 20% saving amount.

From this we can conclude that despite involvement in one or many types of sources of income saving has been very challenging mainly for the poor households who were straggling to attain their basic necessities. Therefore, the compulsory saving undertaken by the program is a good strategy to change the lives of the urban poor in the future. Because this forced saving will motivate them to save more from their income with in the very difficult circumstances for bright future. From this we can conclude that despite involvement in one or many types of sources of income saving has been very challenging mainly for the poor households who were straggling to attain their basic necessities. Therefore, the compulsory saving undertaken by the program is a good strategy to change the lives of the urban poor in the future. Because this forced saving will motivate them to save more from their income with in the very difficult circumstances for bright future.

The increasing average expenditure also implies, due to the relative increasing of total income (from safety net transfer, wage labor, petty trade, and low wage employment, pension, NGO and relatives),the spending amount has been increased and this brought a positive impact on household consumption. However the increasing price of household commodities also may not be neglected and the increasing of expenditure does not necessarily mean increasing of consumption.

#### **4.4 Households' Daily meals status**

The survey also investigated the status of the daily meals of the beneficiaries of the program after and before their membership. Concerning the number of daily meals 255(68.8%) of sample respondents confirmed that they did not get their daily meals before the program. But only 116(31.2%) of them argued that they had not a problem of daily meals even before the beginning of UPSNP. From the total number of daily meals insecure HHH, only 244(66.1%) agreed that

their problem of daily meals overcome after the implementation of safety net program, and the remaining 11 (2.7%) of them replied that, even after the program they cannot secure three meals on the day. These daily meals in secured HHH consumed two meals per day; breakfast and part-lunch together at 11:00 AM and part-lunch and dinner at 5:00 PM which they call it the ‘five eleven strategy’. In the FGDs for the question about the strength of the program confirmed that one of the great successes of the program is securing of daily meals problem.

The study also investigated whether the households have got other assistance like food/ cloth and free health service and additional financial assistance from the program. As depicted by table 9 below, only 43(11.6%) of HHH got food assistance, 38(10.2%) has got health/medical assistance and 67(18.1%) obtained financial assistance. Living other assistance, a side, when we see the concern of this topic (food assistance) data obtained from the FGD (livelihood officers from Yeka and Gulle), in addition to the common food subsidy from urban stabilization program, recently since the outbreak of Covid19 almost all HHH obtained food/cloth assistance. This is because income from daily wage labor that supplements their livelihood is highly reduced for the last one year and poor HHH becomes more vulnerable for shortage of food. Therefore, as a relief from this pandemic almost all of the study HHH has got food aid (3kg pasta, 3kg macaroni, 25KG wheat/Teff) and covid19 protection materials (face mask, sanitizer and soup).

**Table 9:- other types of Assistance for households**

Other Types Assistance	Percentage of HHH by their Response					
	Yes		No		Missing	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Food and cloth assistance	43	11.6	298	80.3	30	8.1
Health/medical	38	10.2	333	89.8	0	0
Financial Assistance	67	18.1	274	73.9	30	8.1

Source: Household survey (2021)

From this we can conclude that the impact of the UPSNP for the livelihood of urban poor is very significant. Because with the exception of very few HHH almost all (97.3%), even under this period of covid19 secured their daily food. In fact the effects of special subsidy as a form of relief from the pandemic given by the program itself as well as volunteers could not be underestimated.

#### 4.5 Livelihood Improvement Trainings

The role of PSNP is also providing trainings to UPSNP beneficiaries. Development agents like Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) have the responsibility to transfer knowledge on appropriate life skill, and promoting entrepreneurship training. Besides, the life skill, technical and entrepreneurship trainings that are providing to the clients will improve their employability and financial assets which will enhance their food security status in the future (MoUDH PIM, 2016).

The survey also gives due attention for the investigation of livelihood improvement trainings and its impacts on the beneficiaries throughout their existence in the program. This issue helped to assess the linkages of this training with their skill and how it helped to make their own personal business as wells as employability to earn income. As it is shown in the table 10, the survey tells us a total of 317HHH took all types of trainings (life skill, technical, and business skill) from which 9 and 308 HHH from the components of direct support and public work respectively. The table also shows that more than half (28) HHH from the direct support component and 2 from the public work component didn't take any types of training.

**Table 10:-** Types of trainings given for HH in Cross tabulation with the program component

	Types of trainings the HHH get From UPSNP	
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		Not at all	Life skill training	Business skill training	Technical & vocational training	All Trainings	Total
Program component	DS	28	2	2	2	9	43
	PW	2	8	10	0	308	328
Total		30	10	12	2	317	371

Source: SPSS (2021)

When the respondents who took the trainings were asked about their view whether the given trainings were helpful or not in guiding for their choice and making business, 326(87.9%) of them replayed positive feedback and only very few HHH 8(2.2%) gives negative response. This view of the respondents also aligned with the answer they gave for the importance of the trainings and their relation with their skill and potential for self or wage employment. Because from the total HHH who took the trainings the majorities 322(86.8%) gives positive answer but the rest of them gives negative response.

According to the manual of the urban productive safety net one of the possible impacts of the program on livelihood is the creation of new job or business and expansion of the existing one. With regard of this impact the study makes an assessment on the sector in which the beneficiaries were engaged and generated income.

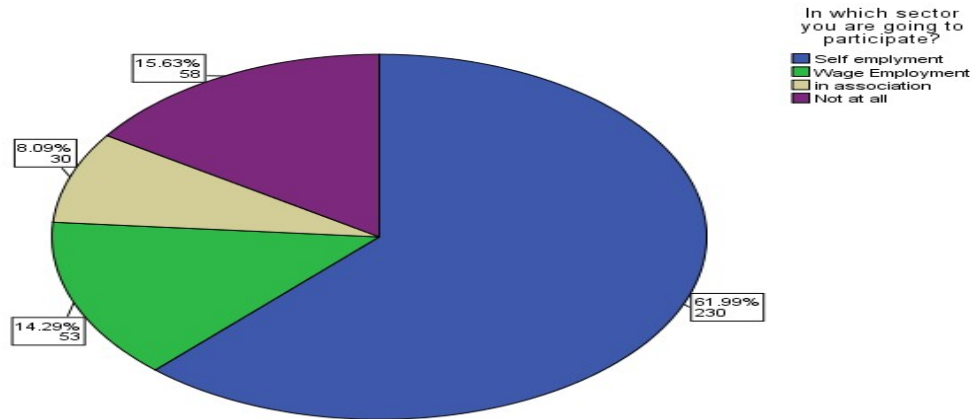


Figure 5:- Households Choice of Business Sectors and Enrolment, Source: -SPSS (2021)

As the above figure 5 depicts 230(61.99%) of the beneficiary households of the UPSNP choose self-employment, 53(14.29%) wage employment and 30(8.09%) in the formation of association. Unfortunately 58(15.63%) of HHH couldn't have any business activity. The opinions gathered from FGD states that:-

*.. all HHH were given life skill training that can help them to manage their house and family, finance and other basic resources were given for in the 1<sup>st</sup> year. Trainings that enhance skills and makes them employable or that enabled them to choose and create one's own busies were given in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the program which is the year of graduation consultation and advice on how to run their own business and creating of contact with the employer is one of the tasks of UPSP. (FGD April 18, 2021, Addis Ababa)*

From this finding we can conclude that the livelihood trainings have positive effects in guiding of HHH to the appropriate choice of the sector that can fit with their own skills and potential. Because nearly 90% of the respondents gives approval of the importance of the trainings and its compatibility with their own skills and competencies which enables them to cope with lively hood problems through income generation either in private business or income from employments. However, some of them mostly from the directly supported categories 58(15.63%) had not any form of employment or personal income and develops dependency syndrome.



#### 4.6 Awareness of beneficiaries on the implementation of the program

Respondents were asked with question whether they have clear understanding on the implementation of the program and the safety net component. Concerning their understanding on the implementation manual and the program components, 211(56.9%) were replayed “yes”, 157(42.3%) were replayed “no”. According to the information gathered from the semi-structured interview with two livelihood officers from Woreda1 of Yeka and woreda 7 of Gulele sub city for the effectiveness of the program monthly meetings were held with the beneficiaries resides in each ketena with woreda coordinators or Agency heads. In every day just after the concluding of their public work there are 1to 5 discussions about the problems encountered and the way forward.

In every 15 days meetings were held once or twice among the representatives of the team of 5 and team of 30 and minutes were taking while they were discussing and it is exchange between the two team leaders and send to the Head of woreda urban job creation food security agency. However the direct support beneficiaries were not called for the regular discussion but the information from the discussion may reach to them through ketena coordinators.

According to the program implementation manual (MFEC, 2016) some of the commonly known facts and guiding lines for graduation were stated:

1. Income support and service to increase employability will be provided for a maximum of 3 years.
2. Continuous income support will be provided for elderly, disabled living in households with no working age members, street children, homeless and beggars.
3. The conditional transfer will target able-bodies persons in households eligible for program support
4. Up to four members of each eligible urban household will be able to work and will be entitled to a transfer over 12 months.
5. The unconditional benefit will remain in the program throughout the life of the program.
6. The conditional benefit will be in the program for three years and they have to save 20% of their transfer in the bank

7. Livelihood support of Birr 10,000 will be provided to start self-employment or wage employment.

However, some of the beneficiaries were not aware of all guiding lines for graduation. For instance, on the survey with a missing of 3 HHH, 233(62.8%) of them replied as “Yes” and knows detail criteria for graduation whereas 134 (36.1%) of them replied “No”. Among the study households 7.3% of them even they couldn’t know “the expected amount of monthly saving from the transfer and the amount to be granted after graduation.

What we have to conclude from this finding is that even if the UPSNP has tried to aware beneficiaries about the implementation of the program, its impact is not significant. This might be due to their low level of education or wrong method of communication

#### **4.7 Challenges and Problems faced for the Implementation of the UPSNP?**

According to Berhane et al., (2013), one of the core principles of the PSNP is fair and transparent beneficiary selection. All candidates of the communities, current clients, and graduates voiced concern regarding the dearth of transparency and clarity about client selection and graduation. This concern is common throughout Ethiopia for both clients and community-based governmental workers, particularly why and the way graduation occurs.

According to EDRI (2017) baseline study, categorizations of the households were done based on the subjective judgment of the ketena targeting committee members which was done by comparing the economic status of households within the ketena. These had caused the most destitute ketenas to have a smaller chance of inclusion compared to a household with the same or even a better economic status in a better off ketena.

This household survey forwarded couples of questions to analyze those challenges and problems that hinders in achieving of its objective. According to the feedback obtained from the beneficiaries on the time schedule of public work 304(81.9 %) of Public work participants confirmed that the working time does not interfere with their domestic and child care responsibility or with the other activities. Only very few of them 27(7.3%) of them were not comfortable for the time schedule of public work. They mentioned some common problems like over burden of domestic work such as take caring of kids, elders, and managing of seriously sick household members.

As it was mentioned above one of the common problems in the implementation of the PSNP in Ethiopia that has been practiced in the country side is the violation of the principle of fairness and transparency in selection of the beneficiaries. Thus, taking into consideration of this principle HHH were asked their opinion about targeting and selection of beneficiaries.

**Table 11:- Opinions of HHH on the targeting selections of beneficiaries.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Faire and transparent	354	95.4	95.4	95.4
Valid Not faire and transparent	17	4.6	4.6	100.0
Total	371	100.0	100.0	

Source: (SPSS, 2021)

As table 11 shows that the majority of the beneficiaries believed that the targeting and selection of beneficiaries for the program faire and transparent. On the contrary very few of them argued that it was not faire and transparent because the program excludes many extremely poor and helpless individuals. As they told me at the time of data collection few individuals become members of the program with direct complain of the Head of woreda Job Creation and Food Security Agency.

To counter this opinion of beneficiaries, an open-ended question “what possible challenges and problems of the implementation of the program” was raised for the FGD and stated as follows:

*“Some HHH were Suspicious about the program and they were reluctant to register in to the program, others were not interested to participate in labor intensive public work activities and the relative small amount of payment discourages to participate”.* (FGD April 18, 2021, Addis Ababa)

However, views of the discussant on selection and targeting of beneficiaries contradicted with HHH. According to the FGDs the selection and targeting is fair and transparent because the program had prioritized the poorest of poor and the very poor households for the first-round implementation of the program flowed by the medium poor and non-poor households. And they

argued that the selection had been done based on the defined criteria that were putting on the program implementation Manual.

Whatever antagonistic viewpoints were there in targeting selection of beneficiaries from my observation all most all HHH were qualified to be members if the program. But this does not mean that all the urban poor's were benefited from the program.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMAR OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1. Summary of findings**

In Addis Ababa the UPSNP has been practiced since the year of 2016. In the study areas of Yeka and Gullele sub city (woreda1 and Woreda 7 respectively) the practice has been took place the last four years. So taking in to consideration of its long year experience, the study tried to assess the impact of this program on the livelihood of the urban poor households.

Based on the findings of this survey although the majority of household heads had large family size ranged from 2-4, the ages of the household heads and even age of their member were in the productive age category and that might be a good opportunity for participating in productive labor intensive jobs to earn more income for the total family.

This survey also assessed physical assets of the beneficiary's household including housing condition, household possessions and public amenities (water, latrine, health, energy source). The findings of this research indicated that, the majority of the housing ownerships in the study area were kebele houses with a very small amount of monthly payment, one roomed houses, and more than three persons occupying a single room together, poorly ventilated houses with roofs having leakages. Concerning with compartmentalization of the houses, the EDHS (2016) report showed that 70.3% of the national and 65.2% of the urban households had lived in one room houses. According to this study 44.2% of the households lived in single room houses and 43.9% of the households lived in two room's house which is mostly Kebele houses which is somewhat lower than the baseline survey.

Concerning with sanitation and hygiene facilities the survey shows that the majority of the latrine types available in the study areas was privately owned and commonly used latrines which were either constructed from wooden slab or cement. According to this finding 245(66%) of the respondents confirmed that still they have a problem of latrine in their local areas. Most of the respondents used shared latrine. In the case of hygiene facilities, very small percentage of respondents (4.6%) has private bath washing facilities but majorities were forced to take bath by using plastic barrel in those narrow houses. And some others may take out side home with payment on others who sold it.

Concerning the availability of water supply problem, 239 (64.4%) confirmed that they had water supply problem of which (54.8%) argued that they had faced a problem of inadequacy of tap water and the remaining 9.6% argued that public tap water lines are not functional. However, from the total respondents (35.6%) confirmed that they had not water supply problem.

This study also reflected that even though all households had access to electric power supply for lighting, due to their low-income status the majority of the study populations were completely dependent on traditional energy source for cooking. With regard to health service the program supports the very chronically poor households so as to get free service medical treatment either in the local health centers or hospitals.

The result of this study indicated that the urban productive safety net program had brought some positive changes on the availability of household possessions among respondent households even though the change was not inclusive and remarkable in all types' household assets.

These findings implied that the impact of the UPSNP on the improvements of the physical assets such as housing and its conditions, household possessions and public amenities (water, latrine, health, energy source) in the study area is not significant. This is because the public work activities were focused on cleaning of roadsides and ditches on the local areas, and the amount of cash transfer to the beneficiaries is too small to invest on physical assets other than daily consumption. Thus, from this we can understand that in spite of hand to mouth nature of the life for the majority of beneficiaries, they are still struggling to survive and even to keep their assets.

According to the survey of this study what we call it the human assets of the study HHH, which is the basic for others means of livelihood (household head's education level) as compared with

base line survey conducted by WB (2017) the number of illiterate households were greater in the study areas. From this we can conclude that, their poor educational level might contribute for their low level of status which in turn brought negative impact for their lively hood practices. This is because the low level of education could not allow those HHH to get better income generating jobs for their livelihood.

Even if, the majority of poor households have not plot of lands or backyards in their homes, this finding confirmed that agricultural practices the few backyards of private households and free spaces practiced by the public work can be seen as an alternative means of livelihood for the urban poor in filling of their dishes as well as to provide to the market. The observation of the researcher confirms that, the practices of urban agriculture in a very small back yards and open spaces, is very promising and might have its own positive impact to subsidize their livelihoods.

Based on the survey the cash transfer (both Conditional and unconditional) is considered as one source of financing of the households. However income from other means such as from wage labor, petty trade, and low wage employment, pension, NGO and financial assistances from relatives were also assisted them. This shows that for survival other than the cash transfer amount most of the HH must have other means of lively hoods.

Although households generated income from various sources, in the analysis of income before and after their joining in to the program the average household's income becomes double after the program. In fact, though their income has been improved, due to inflation and fluctuation of other incomes earned from casual works it varies from one day to another and from one month to another. Nevertheless, even if the program has brought significant change in the level of income the amount of cash transfer is not enough to expend all costs of living. It had become difficult to expend it for their basic needs (food, cloth, medication). This phenomenon was very severe for the direct support HHH who could not have any other additional means of lively hood.

When we see the overall expenditure status of the beneficiary households before and after they joined in to the program, their average expenditure increased from 879.5 Birr in to 1,422.9 Birr this is lower than the average income. From this we can conclude that taking other things constant, the increasing of income had its own impact on increasing of expenditure for

consumption. This slight increment of average income from expenditure indicates, due to increasing of saving (compulsory and volunteer) there is no over spending of household after the program. The increasing average expenditure also implies, due to the relative increasing of total income (from safety net transfer, wage labor, petty trade, and low wage employment, pension, NGO and relatives), the spending amount has been increased and this brought a positive impact on household consumption. However, the increasing price of household commodities also may not be neglected and the increasing of expenditure does not necessarily mean increasing of consumption. According to the study the cash transfer has also brought a positive impact in increasing the number of daily meals feeding on the members of the Households in different ways. Because in the survey most of the food in secured household heads agreed that their problem of daily meals overcomes after their entrance in to the program.

The UPSNP has also organized and provided various types of trainings like life skill, technical and entrepreneurship trainings for the beneficiaries which enables on making their own personal business as wells as to be employable and earn income. From this finding we can conclude that the livelihood trainings have positive effects in guiding of HHH to the appropriate choice of the sector that can fit with their own skills and potential. Because nearly 90% of the respondents gives approval of the importance of the trainings and its compatibility with their own skills and competencies which enables them to cope with lively hood problems through income generation either in private business or income from employments. However, some of them, mostly from the directly supported categories 58(15.63%) had not any form of employment or personal income and develops dependency syndrome.

Concerning on the awareness of beneficiaries on the implementation of the program, the study has shown that some of the beneficiaries were not aware of all guiding lines for graduation. Even few of them (7.3%) couldn't know "the expected amount of monthly saving from the transfer and the amount to be granted after graduation. What we have to conclude from this finding is that even if the UPSNP has tried to aware beneficiaries about the implementation of the program, its impact is not significant. This might be due to their low level of education or wrong method of communication

Based on the result of this survey targeting and selection of the beneficiaries had been faire and transparent in the study area. However, the survey identified that low level of trust and reluctant

to register in to the program, unwillingness to participate in labor intensive public work activities and the relative small amount of payment as the possible challenges and problems that hinders the proper implementation of the program.

## **5.2. Recommendation**

After accomplishing of this study, the researcher would like to forward some recommendations which helps to advance the achieved positive impacts and will help to review drawback of the program.

- The study population has been resided in very poor living conditions that make them vulnerable to other health related problems. The houses used by most Households were very poor (poorly ventilated, the roofs is leaked, and the wall is ruined). Hence, in addition to the cash transfer, the program also should have to have any other measures to overcome this problem at the household level.
- The program also should have to give emphasis on the maintenance and buildings of communal toilets, sanitation and hygiene facilities
- The survey identified that agricultural practices with in very small plots of lands, back yards and free space were encouraging and promising in subsidizing household livelihood. Therefore, besides the private plots of lands and back yards, the UPSNP should give attention on the practices of agricultural practices on free spaces and along the river sides to be included in the public work program.
- In addition to other sources of income the amount of cash transfer contributed for the increasing of the incomes for the households. But most of them underlined that the amount of transfer has been too small to save and make their own business. Hence, the amount of adjustment should consider the current situation and market value of all commodities of households. Furthermore, the strategy of sustainable livelihood that focused only the 20% saving amount from the cash transfer and the final grant after graduation are not enough for sustainability of household livelihoods. Thus, beneficiary households should be stimulated to participate in various means of income generating activities or asset accumulation livelihood strategies. This is because the beneficiary households can earn additional income other than the transfer amount which enables them to save more for future.



- Even if most of the beneficiaries were aware of all the preconditions to graduate and transform to sustainable livelihood stages, some of them had low level of awareness to those preconditions and even they have not full trust to the program, they were reluctant to register in to the program, and they were not willing to participate in labor intensive public work activities. Therefore, in order to have a clear vision and understanding about the use of this Urban Productive Safety Net program and its objectives, the status of awareness of people should be boosted through advocacy and training. So that the government and other concerned bodies like aid and donor agencies should follow and observe the effectiveness and practicing of the program.
- According to this survey one of the great successes of the program is the improvements of daily meals problem of the venerable households. Because most of the daily meals insecure households (HHH consumed two meals per day; breakfast and part-lunch together at 11:00 AM and part-lunch and dinner at 5:00 PM which they call it the ‘five eleven strategy’) becomes secured and have got three meals and above on dilly bases. However, having 3 meals /day could not be the only criteria for food security rather we have to make sure that every individual at household level should have to get 2,200 kilo calorie. Hence, there should be further study to investigate this limitation.

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## **ANNEX I: Household survey Questionnaire**

### General Introduction

Dear respondent, my name is Gashew Mengie, I am a student from Addis Ababa university with a prospective graduates of Master's degree in the department of PADM. By now, I am making research for my thesis entitled “impact of urban productive safety net program on the livelihood of the urban poor: the case of Yeka and Gulle sub cities Addis Ababa city administration”.

The main objective of this study is to assess the situations and the status in the implementation of the UPSNP, to analyze the impacts of the program on the lively hood of the urban poor communities in the study area, to find those challenges and problems that hinders for success of the program, and to examine the possible linkages between the various trainings and awareness given for the beneficiaries and their skills and capacity to make their own business or to make them employability.

The answer given by the respondents for this research will be kept privately and only used for the purpose of my research. The researcher also trusts that real answers that all the respondents has very high importance that might be used by any other third parry such as policy makers, planners and NGO that work on UPSNP as poverty reduction program of the country. Hence, I ask you to be honest and real in your response. Furthermore, any information that you provide is very important to this Household survey.

Finally, I would like to extend my appreciation and thanks for your cooperation and scarifying of your valuable time.

Are you willing to participate in the interview? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ (continue the interview).

No\_\_\_\_\_ (Thank and stop)

**Instruction:**

Make tick mark, or circle while responding the questions with choice

All responses are required to be answered by household Members

Please clearly justify the questions that need your suggestions

Identification particulars: Name of enumerator: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of

Woreda: \_\_\_\_ Ketena: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of interview: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/2021; beginning time of interviewing:

\_\_\_\_\_ Ended time: \_\_\_\_\_

**Part I: Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the household**

No	Question	Answer	Code
1	What is the sex of the HHH?	1 =Male      0= Female	
2	What the age of the HHH?	Specify the year only-----	
3	What is the Marital Status of the HHH?	1 Married 2 Not married 3 Divorced 4 Widowed 5 Separated	
4	Household size		
	Questions	Answer	Code
4.1	How many HH members are in the House?	Mention the No: _____	
4.2	How many members of HH are in the age group of	1. Under15 Year _____ 2. Fromm15-64 years _____ 3. 65& above _____	
5	Beneficiary Household Health status		
	Questions	Answer	Code
5.1	Is there any house hold member with a permanent / chronic disease / health problem /disability?	1=No 2=Yes	
5.2	If yes, what is the type of Disease/disability?	Mention _____	
6	Beneficiary Households Education Status		

	Questions	Answer	Code
6.1	What is the education level of HHH?	1. Not attend any formal education 2. Only can read and write 3. Primary school 4. High school 5. Colleges & university 6. Other types (mention)_____	
6.2	Number of children currently attending school	Specify the No:_____	
6.3	Number of children not attending school	Specify the No:_____	
6.4	Reason for not attending school	1. Due to economic problems 2. Health problem 3. Taking care of others 4. Taking care of their guardians 5. Taking care of sick ones 6. To work 7. Others specify_____	
7	Income /Expenditure status of the beneficiary households		
	Questions	Answer	Code
7.1	What were the estimated monthly income/ expenditure of the household prior to your entrance in to the UPSNP?	The amount of estimated monthly income in Birr:_____  The amount of estimated monthly expense in Birr:_____	
7.2	What were your estimated monthly income/ expenditure after joining in to the UPSP?	Estimated monthly income in Birr:_____  Estimated e monthly expense in Birr:_____	
7.3	How much of the income from the UPSNP covers your monthly expense?	1.it covers all 2. Partly covers 3. it can't covers	
7.4	What amount of money expend for food/month?	Birr._____	
7.5	What amount of money expend for noon food/month?	Birr._____	
7.6	Do you receive financial assistance from	1=Yes	

	any other sources?	2=No	
7.7	If yes for Q7.3 what was your source of finance?	1.pension 3.relatives	2.NGOs 4.Any other source
7.8	What is the HHH Predictable daily, monthly and annual income?	Daily income----- Birr Monthly income:-----Birr Annual income:-----Birr	
7.9	Does the income that has got on the month enough to the household?	1 Yes                    2 Fair 3 No it doesn't	
7.10	For which items the household expend more?	1. Food    2.Scool fee 3.transportation expense 4. Medical expense 5.renting of houses    6.Other expense	
7.11	Is there a difference in your income after your entrance to the safety net?	1.Yes of course    2.Not at all	
7.12	If yes, what are the major factors that cause income difference?	1.inflation / price increment of commodities 2.Sickness of any one of the HH member 3.Flactuation of income earned from casual works 4.increment of house rent 5. Increasing of HH size                    6. Others	
7.13	Is any one of the HH members has any saving account other than safety net?	1.Yes of course 2. No one has not	
7.14	If yes, what amount of money is saved/month?	_____ Birr	
8	Households status on daily meals		
	Questions	Answer	Code
8.1	Is there any problem of getting daily meals before Safety net program?	Yes of course    2. No problem of daily meal	
8.2	If your answer is yes forQ8.1, can we say that after your entrance to the program the problem is overcome?	Yes                    2. No	
8.3	How many daily meals the HH members feed on each day?	1.One meal/day 2.Two meals/day 3.Three meals and above/day	
8.4	Does there variation of meals for the HH after your membership to the program?	1.Yes 2.Not at all	
8.5	If yes, please mention those factors affecting daily meals	Specify_____	
9	Housing and living Condition of the beneficiaries of the UPSNP		
	Question	Answer	Code
9.1	What is ownership of your house?	1. Privately Owned    2. Rented from Private 3. Sharing from others 4.Care taking 5. Rented from	



		Kebele 6. Other (specify-----		
9.2	Number of rooms for your house	1. One 2. two 3.three 4.>three		
9.3	<u>No</u> of people in the house	Mention the number-----		
9.4	What about the spacing in relation HH number?	1= Sufficient 2 =Small 3=Very small		
9.5	What about ventilation of your house?	1=Well ventilated 2.=Poorly ventilated		
9.6	What type of roofing your house?	1. Corrugated iron Sheet 2. Plastic 3. If others specify____		
9.7	How is the status of the roof of your house?	1=Good 2= it has Leakages 3= Dilapidated/decaying		
9.8	What are the materials for the wall of your House?	1. Made from brick 2. Made from blocks 3. Made from mud and wood 4. Plastics 5. Others specify_____		
9.9	How is the status of the wall of your house?	1. Good 2. Partially crumbling 3. Dilapidated/rotten 4.Othersspecify_____		
9.10	What Is the source of energy for making of daily food?	Please Specify_____		
9.11	Source of water for the HH.	1. Piped water in the compound 2. Publicly used tap water 3. Buying from others 4.if any other_____		
9.12	What type of hygiene facilities is used in the HH?	1. Rubbish pit 2. Cloth washing facility 3. Drying rack 4. Bath washing facility 5. Dish washing facility 6. Water storage container		
9.13	The availability of some basic HH materials/equipment's	Adequate	Inadequate	Non
	The availability of blanket			
	The availability of bed sheet			
	The availability of Clothing			
	The availability of Kitchen equipment			
	The availability of furniture			
	The availability of radio			
	The availability of television			

	The availability of refrigerator		
	Part II: Questions about the UPSNP program		
1	Awareness of beneficiaries on the implementations of the program		
1.1	In Which component of the UPSNP did you participate?	Specify: _____	
1.2	Who has chosen you to involve to in the program?	1=by the program office 2=By Woreda/Ketena administration 3= by the community 4=by the combination of some/both of them 5= I request my self	
1.3	For how long many did you stay in the program?	1=One year 2=Two year 3= Three year 4=Four year 5= Five	
1.4	Do you now the monthly compulsory saving amount expected from you?	1. Yes 2. No	
2	Other form of Assistance from the program		
	Question	Answer	Code
2.1	Do you have Sustainable Health extension service or medical care from the program?	1= yes 2= No	
2.2	If Not, for Q1 what is the reason for?	Specify: _____	
2.3	Do you have finical assistance or free education service?	1= yes 2= No	
2.4	If Not, for Q3 what is the reason	Specify: _____	
2.5	Do you have an assistance of food and cloth?	1=Yes 2= No	
3	Challenges and problems for the implementation of the program		
	Question	Answer	Code
3.1	Does the time schedule of the public work affected your other household activities and duties or other activities?	A=Yes B=No	
3.2	If you say yes, what type of problems are you encounter?	Specify _____	
3.3	Do you have clear information about program implementation manual?	A=Yes B= No	
3.4	What do you think about the targeting and selection of beneficiaries in to the program?	A= fair & transparent B= Not fair	
4	Awareness of beneficiaries on the implementations of the program		
	Questions	Answers	Code
4.1	Do you have clear information about program implementation manual?	1=Yes 2= No	

4.2	During your stay on the program, have you get clear understanding on the implementation of the program and the safety net components?	1=Yes 2= No	
4.3	Are you ready to shift in to the sustainable livelihood program package?	1=Yes 2= No	
4.4	Do you think that you are clearly know and understand all the detail criteria's to get the fund from the government and to shift in to the sustainable livelihood package.	1=Yes 2= No	
5	Livelihood improvement Trainings		
	Question	Answer	Code
5.1	Are you getting regular training on your sat on the program?	1=Yes 2= No	
5.2	If your answer is yes? What types of training?	1=Life skill training 2=Business skill training 3=Technical & vocational training	
5.3	Did you think that the training that you have got is helpful to do your own business on the sector of your choice?	1=Yes 2= No	
5.4	Do you think that the training that you have got is related with your skill and potential to that helps you for self-employment or wage employment?	1=Yes 2= No	
5.5	In which sector you are going to participate?	1=Self-employment 2=Wage employment 3=in association	

**ANNEX II: Guiding questions for Focus Group Discussion / FGD/**

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Woreda \_\_\_\_\_ Ketena \_\_\_\_\_

Focus Group No \_\_\_\_\_ Total No of people in the group: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of the group: \_\_\_\_\_

Conductor and assistance: \_\_\_\_\_

Participants

No	Name	Gender	Age	Marital status	Highest education Level	Employment Status
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

1. What are the causes of livelihood problems in your local urban communities?

2. What are the solutions to overcome lively hood problems in the urban centers?
3. What is the adverse effects /impacts/ of the UPSNP towards the beneficiary households?
4. What are the Challenges and problems encounters in the implementation of the program in your Ketas/ Woredas?
5. To what extent the trainings given for the beneficiaries are essential and linked with their skills and potentials to improve their lively hood?

### **ANNEX III: Guiding Questions for Semi-Structured Interview**

Date of interview: \_\_\_\_\_

Interview No: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of interviewee: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of the interviewee: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Explain about the number of beneficiary households and their gender in the woreda.
2. How do you assess the impact of UPSNP on income/expenditure, food security, asset, hygiene and housing, health and educational status of beneficiary households in this woreda and sub city? (Short- and long-term impact)?
3. What adverse effect does UPSNP has on the beneficiary households, in urban areas?
4. To what extent the program does effective and met its objective in your woreda/sub city?
5. What are the weakness and strength of the UPSNP in your understanding and what solutions can you recommended?

