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**ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY**

**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF URBAN PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROJECT TO  
HOUSEHOLDS LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT; THE CASE OF NEFAS SILK LAFTO  
SUB CITY ADDIS ABABA**

**BY**

**KASSECH ZEGEYE**

**JUNE 2020**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

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HOUSEHOLDS LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT: THE CASE OF NEFAS SILK LAFTO  
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KASSECH ZEGEYE

**ATHESIS SUBMITTED TO ST.MARY'S UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF GRADUATE  
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**JUNE 2020**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

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## DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this is my original work, prepared under the guidance of Maru Shete (PhD). All sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged. I further confirm that the thesis has not been submitted either in part or in full to any other higher learning institutions for earning any degree.

Name Kassech Zegeye

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ENDORSEMENT

This thesis has been submitted to St, Mary's university, school of Graduate studies for examination with my approval as a university advisor.

Maru Shete (PhD)

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Advisor

signature

St, Mary's university, Addis Ababa

June, - 2020

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

AKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	I
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	II
LIST OF TABLE.....	VI
LIST OF FIGURS .....	VII
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	VIII
ABSTRACT .....	X
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	2
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	3
1.3.1 General objective.....	3
1.3.2 Specific objectives .....	4
1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study .....	4
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	4
1.6 Organization of the Study .....	4
CHAPTER TWO.....	5
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	5
Theoretical Literature Review.....	5

2. The concept of Livelihood.....	5
2.1 Livelihood and Livelihood Capitals .....	5
2.1.1 The Urban Livelihood Framework or Approach .....	7
2.1.2 The concept of Poverty .....	9
2.1.3 The Concept of Food Security .....	9
2.1.4 Urban food Insecurity .....	13
2.1.5 Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) in Ethiopia.....	14
2.1.6 Components of UPSNP .....	15
2.1.7 Contributions of UPSNP.....	17
2.1.8 Social Safety Nets.....	18
2.2 Empirical Reviews on Contribution of Productive Safety Net.....	19
2.2.1 Social safety net program in European country.....	19
2.2.2 Social Safety Net program in Asian .....	19
2.2.3 Social safety net program in Africa .....	19
2.2.4 Social Safety Net Program in Ethiopia.....	20
2.2.5 Conceptual Framework.....	22
CHAPTER THREE.....	24
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....	24
Introduction .....	24
3.1 Research Design and Approach.....	24



3.2 Population and sampling.....	25
3.3 Data Sources and Collection Tools.....	26
3.4 Data Analysis.....	26
CHAPTER FOUR .....	28
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS .....	28
Introduction .....	28
4.1 Response Rate.....	28
4.2 Descriptive analysis of household’s socio- Demographic characteristics .....	28
4.2.1 Respondents categorized by sex .....	28
4.1.2 Respondents Categorized by Age .....	29
4.2.5 Respondents by Dependent Family Member.....	31
4.2.6 Respondents by Total Family Member.....	32
Table 4.6 Characteristics of respondents by total family member.....	32
4.3 Livelihood Capitals.....	32
4.3.1Physical Asset.....	32
4.3.2 Social Asset .....	34
4.3.3 Human Assets .....	35
4.3.4 Natural Assets.....	37
4.3.5 Financial Assets.....	37
4.4 Livelihood Strategies .....	38

4.5 Livelihood Outcome .....	39
4.5.1 Income –Poverty Condition of Households.....	39
4.5.2 Saving of Households.....	41
4.5.3 Income- poverty status of households .....	41
4.5.4 Income Stability.....	43
4.6 Food security / food access.....	43
4.6.1 Food Access Condition.....	43
4.6.2 Food Access Stability .....	45
4.7 Training for Livelihood Development.....	46
CHAPTER FIVE .....	48
SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION .....	48
Introduction .....	48
5.1 Summary.....	48
5.2 Conclusions .....	49
5.3 Recommendation .....	50
REFERENCES .....	52
APPENDEX .....	56
Appendix1. Household Survey Questionnaire .....	56
Appendix 2 Guiding questions for Semi structure question for key informant.....	62

## LIST OF TABLE

Table 4.1	Profiles of respondents by Gender.....	27
Table 4.2	Profiles of respondents categorized by Age.....	28
Table 4.3	Characteristics of respondents by marital status .....	29
Table 4.4	Characteristics of respondents by Educational status .....	30
Table 4.5	Characteristics of respondents by dependent family member .....	30
Table 4.6	Characteristics of respondents by total family member.....	31
Table 4.7	Characteristics of respondents by housing condition.....	32
Table 4.8	Characteristics of respondents by social interaction... ..	33
Table 4.9	Illness related to safety material.....	35
Table 4.10	Contribution of project on physical environment.....	36
Table 4.11	Households monthly Estimated Income .....	39
Table 4.12	Income poverty status.....	41
Table 4.12	Respondent on Food Variety.....	43
Table 4.12	Factors Affecting Food Access of Respondents .....	44
Table 4.13	Training for livelihood development .....	46

## LIST OF FIGURS

Fig 1.1 Framework of Sustainable Livelihood.....	7
Fig 1.2 Conceptual Framework of Urban Food Security.....	10
Fig 2.3 Framework of the study .....	22
Fig 4.1 Major source of household income.....	37
Fig 4.2 Number of meal per day.....	42
Fig 4.3 Technical training.....	46

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

CSA	Central Statistical Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
HH	Household
HHH	Household Head
HICE	Household Income and Consumption Expenditure
MoARD	Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoFED	Minister of Finance and Economic Development
MoLSA	Minister of Labor and Social Affairs
MoUDH	Minister of Urban Development and Housing
N <sub>q</sub>	Number
PPP	Purchasing power parity
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PW	Public Work
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Science

UJCFSA	Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
UPSNP	Urban Productive Safety Net Program
UPSNP -PAD	Urban Productive Safety Net Program-Project Appraisal Document
UPSNP -PIM	Urban Productive Safety Net Program-Project Implementation Manual
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program

## ABSTRACT

This study assessed the contribution of urban productive safety net project on the households' livelihood improvement in Addis Ababa Nefas Silk lafto sub city woreda 05. Descriptive research design and mixed approach were employed to gather data. Household survey and key informant interviews were deployed to collect data. Simple random sampling techniques were employed to select sample respondents. 256 household samples are drawn randomly from woreda. Descriptive statistics and chi square test model are used for analyzing the data. UPSNP has contributed to the improvement of the income and food condition of the project participant households. 75.2% of the beneficiary's did not improve their income stability. Though the cash transfer is inadequate and as the result of decline of the working day. Finding shows that the UPSNP had improved the household's access of food variety taken per day for all project beneficiaries. In financial assets, increase the saving culture of beneficiary. Social asset the project build social network between beneficiary and community. Also comfortable and clean environment for living of community and in human asset to improved beneficiary skill by trained for the future sustainable livelihood. The study recommends the adjustments of the working day and the amount of cash transfer for beneficiaries based on the current living condition as well as improving the working environment related to the safety materials of the beneficiaries.

**Keywords:** UPSNP, Livelihood Assets, Households, Food Security/Food Access, Income

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

“Developing countries are affected by a growing problem of food insecurity” (Diriba,et al.,2017). In Africa especially in sub-sharan countries many people are still suffering from chronic and complex food insecurity, Due to drought low input and output of subsistence of agriculture (Fekadu and Ignatius, 2009). Ethiopia is one of the countries, which suffer from the challenges of food insecurity. In the past decades, in response to food insecurity the government of Ethiopia has been exerted efforts on emergency food based intervention (Dessalegn,2013).

Productive safety net program provides poor with cash payment for their public work participation in the planned activities. This form of transfers aimed at breaking dependency of those foods in secured household on food aid in the long term. Additionally these transfers are expected to used partly to meet immediate consumption needs and partly invested in farming and enterprise activities (Devereux,et al., 2006).

The Urban Productive Safety Net Project, the first of its kind in urban areas, is a five-year phase of the Government program targeting 11 major cities. The rural PSNP, which had implemented since 2005, has demonstrated that safety nets are important tools for addressing chronic food insecurity (MoARD, 2006). Based on these experiences, the MoUDH has led the design of a systematic productive urban safety net and livelihood support intervention, which were implemented through a 10-year program framework. 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. The first phase 604,000 beneficiaries supported by the UPSNP runs from 2016/17 to 2020/21in 11 cities (Addis Ababa, Adama, Dessie, Mekele, Hawassa, DireD awa, Harari, Gambella, Asosa, Jigjiga and Asayita ) and will focus on putting in place basic safety net building blocks, including productive and predictable transfers through PW, livelihood interventions, and capacity building (MoUDH PIM, 2016).



Livelihood comprises assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living. The livelihood capitals determine the livelihood opportunity and livelihood security of households. The assets allow households to generate income, meet their need, manage risk and cope with stresses and shocks Chambers and Conway (1992:7).

Urban productive safety net project increasing wage and self-employment through investing in the skills of beneficiary households through public work& training and secure the financing required to invest in self-employment opportunities and job search.

Therefore, it is ideal to assess the contribution of urban productive safety net project on food security of the urban households in Nefas Silk Lafto sub city woreda 05. It would contribute to the adding insights of the issue and draw some important strategy ideas through which can maximized the intervention of the project other urban city.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

In 2000, 11 percent of Ethiopia's poor lived in cities, but this rose to 14 percent in 2011. The urban population reached 11.9 million according to estimates of 2007 census that estimated to reach to 16.7 million in 2014, with an average population growth rate of 3.8 percent. Urban population growth is expected to increase, with a tripling of the urban population expected by 2034 and 30 percent of the population in urban areas by 2028 (World Bank 2015).To address challenges to urban poverty reduction imperative expanding development program.

Urban poverty rates in Ethiopia are quite high, particularly in the large cities. The urban-rural poverty rate differential is low in comparison to other countries. According to (UPSNP-PIM,2016) the total national poverty head count in 2011 was 29.6 percent (30.4 percent in rural Ethiopia and 25.7 percent in urban areas). Poverty rates in Dire Dawa 28.3 percent and were as in Addis Ababa 28.1 percent, respectively. The poverty gap index is estimated to be 8 percent in rural Ethiopia and 6.9 percent in urban Ethiopia (World Bank 2015).

Urbanization brings with it a number of positive and negative developments. Among the positive developments are infrastructure (e.g. roads, railways, housing), communications and social services (health and education by both private and public providers). Among the negative developments are population pressures leading to congestion and slum living conditions and

waste disposal problems. UPSNP presents the first major opportunity to address these problems while at the same time providing employment for the poor and vulnerable.

Productive Safety Net Program implemented for past 10 years in the rural area of the country Several Studies have made concerning the Productive Safety Net Program in the rural areas of Ethiopia. Widely studied and is found to have positively affected food insecure households in diverse ways (IFPRI, 2013; Katane, 2013). Some studies indicate that the impact is modest when compared with progress made in comparable, non-client households; however, even the most critical assessment points to significant positive change (Berhane et al., 2014; Berhane, Hoddinott and Kumar, 2014; Gilligan, Hoddinott and Taffesse, 2009).

To mention some, Tamene (2017) studied the contribution of Productive Safety Net Program on Household Food Security protecting asset, decreasing the rate of migration. On the other hand in Hermela (2016) had made study on the role of PSNP on household resilience positively relation. Urban productive safety net project is Since 2016 project implementing, in 9 regional state and 2 administrative city with the total 604,000 beneficiaries there is limitation in studies undertaken on it and the main problem related to the work which beneficiaries participate in public work component like solid waste and open drainage cleaning collect solid wastes river side. The able bodies cannot use safety materials this kind of practice affect their health. Therefore, the study fills the gaps on this area of study: Urban Productive Safety Net Program as well as in relation to beneficiaries livelihood improvement in Addis Ababa, specifically Nefas Silk Lafto sub city.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General objective**

The general objective of this study is to assess the contribution of Urban Productive Safety Net Project to household's livelihood improvements in Nefas Silk Lafto sub city.

### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

The study had the following specific objectives to attain.

- 1.To analyze the contribution of UPSNP in improving the beneficiary household income status.
2. To assess the contribution of UPSNP to Households food access

### **1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

The study populations were selected from urban productive safety net project beneficiaries and non -beneficiaries in Nefas Silk Lafto sub cities woreda 05 in Addis Ababa the study covers the time period between 2017up to 2020.The thematic scope of the study is beneficiary household financial asset, and social asset of beneficiaries towards the program. Limitation some of respondents were not willing to open up and give the required information related to household income. To minimize the effect of review office record, this was registered household income.

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

This study can provided important information about the contribution of UPSNP. The finding of the study helps baseline documents of urban productive safety net project contribution on household livelihood improvement. The study provides for the government and those, which support the project stakeholder's organization, improve practice of the project implementation and give valuable insights into the prospects of extending the project to other non- beneficiary in the woreda and other urban city of the country.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study was organized into five chapters. Following this introduction in chapter one, relevant literatures reviewed and presented in chapter Two. Chapter Three describes the research methodology that contains research approach & design, data sources and data collection methods, population & sampling and methods of data analysis. Chapter Four describes the results and discussion of the study. Finally, chapter five presents the summary, conclusions and recommendation of the study.

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### Theoretical Literature Review

#### 2. The concept of Livelihood

##### 2.1 Livelihood and Livelihood Capitals

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

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

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

Financial assets are financial resources, savings, credit, insurance, remittances, pensions, cash transfers from social welfare programs, and assets held as a store of value (livestock or jewelry)(USAID,1992). Income from the sale of labor is often one of the most important assets for the urban poor and one which they tend to prioritize (Farrington, 2002).

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

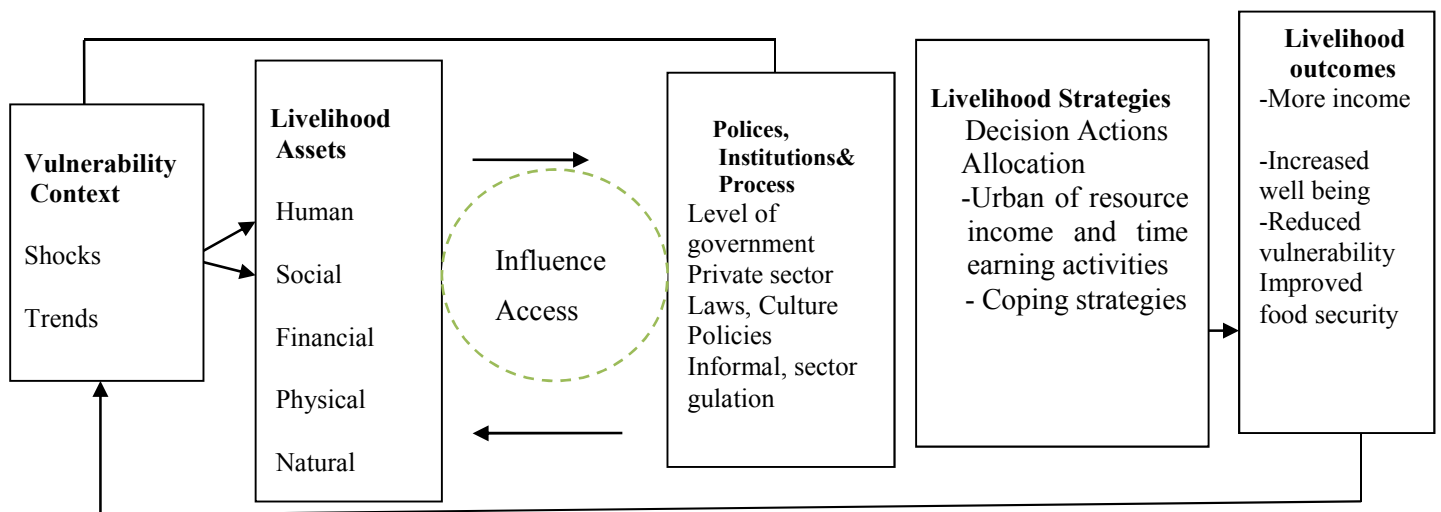
Social asset is generated by the household's connections in a social network, and the trust, reciprocity and resource-sharing qualities of those connections (USAID, 1992). It refers to the social networks that people can get in order to achieve livelihood. The social resources include networks, social claims, social relations, affiliations and associations. These are networks of mutual support which people can mobilize to access, for example, loans, childcare, food, accommodation and information about employment and opportunities (Moser, 1998; Dersham and Gzirishvili, 1998 as cited in Ephrem, 2015).

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

### 2.1.1 The Urban Livelihood Framework or Approach

The livelihood framework is an approach that helps us to understand the particular economic strategies of poor people. It is a framework, which helps to identify poor people’s agency in developing and sustaining their livelihoods. The framework is centered on people. Its aim is to help stakeholders with different perspectives to engage in structured and coherent debate about the many factors that affect livelihoods, the irrelative importance, and the way in which they interact. The strategies that poor households employ to earn an income and to perform other range of activities in securing a sustainable livelihood in small urban areas of Ethiopia are important to this research.

Additionally, the research explores factors that affect people’s livelihoods, and make them prone to shocks and food insecurity. The livelihood framework has become increasingly popular in development planning. According to the livelihood framework or approach, a household’s livelihood strategy and so its level of well-being, depends on the assets or resources it has access to; the factors that mediate their access and contextual factors regional, national and global factors are important influences of living conditions.



Source: Adapted from Farrington, et al. (2002)

Fig 1.1 Framework of Sustainable Livelihood

The main factors that affect people's livelihoods are listed below:-

**Vulnerability:** Vulnerability has the opposite meaning of security. The vulnerability context within which people pursue their livelihoods includes trends resource trends fluctuations in prices, production, health, employment opportunities (Abdalla, 2008).

**Assets:-** These are the resources on which people draw in order to carry out their livelihood strategies. These resources include a broad range of financial, human, social, physical, natural, and political capital. The men and women who use them in their livelihood strategies do not always own assets.

**Policies, Institutions, and Processes:** PIPs refer to the complex social, economic, and political context within which people pursue their livelihoods strategies. They can have a great influence on access to assets creating them, determining access, and influencing rates of asset accumulation. Those elements in the sustainable livelihoods framework cover the interrelated issues of social relations, social and political organization, governance, service delivery, social norms, policy, and policy processes. These operate at global, national, regional, district and local levels.

**Livelihood Strategies:** These are the planned activities that men and women undertake to build their livelihoods. They usually include a range of activities designed to build asset bases and access to goods and services for consumption. Livelihood strategies include coping strategies designed to respond to shocks in the short term, and adaptive strategies designed to improve circumstances in the long term Livelihood strategies are determined by the assets and opportunities available to men and women well as by the choices and preferences of men and women (Farrington, et al., 2002).

**Livelihood Outcomes** are the goals to which people aspire, the results of pursuing their livelihood strategies, such as increased income, reduced vulnerability, increased well-being, improved food security, and more sustainable use of natural resources. Livelihoods outcomes are important because they help the analyst understand the results of peoples' livelihood strategies in a particular context, why people pursue particular strategies and what their priorities are, and how people are likely to respond to new opportunities or constraints.

### **2.1.2 The concept of Poverty**

The World Bank's poverty definition says a person had considered poor if his or her income level necessary to meet basic needs it sets this minimum level or international poverty line as living on less than \$1.90 a day.

Different scholars debate how to assess and define poverty. However, poverty definition typically falls into one of three categories. Poverty is most frequently defined in objective, absolute term that is, individuals are in poverty when they have less than a defined amount. Poverty can also be defined in objective, relative terms that is, an individual has less compared with what others have. Third, poverty can be subjective that is, a combination of absolute and relative measures. For example, individuals are in poverty if they think they do not have enough money to make ends Meet (Goedhart, *et al.*, 1977 as cited in De Vita and Farrell, 2014).

According to MOFED (2013) defined poverty as a deprivation of well-being. Lack of income and assets to attain basic necessities, lack of access to education and other basic services, and vulnerability to adverse shock are the main causes of poverty. Therefore, poverty characterized by the inability of individuals and households to acquire sufficient resources to satisfy their basic needs.

### **2.1.3 The Concept of Food Security**

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) defines food security as food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2008). Those who do not fulfill the conditions stated in the definition are considered as food insecure.

According to WFP AND UNICEF (2009) due to the global food & financial crises the majority of urban households rely on food purchases for most of their food (unlike in most populations in rural areas who benefit from self-production) Food insecurity in urban areas brought the attention of policy makers. Hence the high food prices impact the most the urban population and the rural poor who rely on markets for their food. These urban poor not only suffer from low access to food, but also have to face a series of challenges including poor housing water,



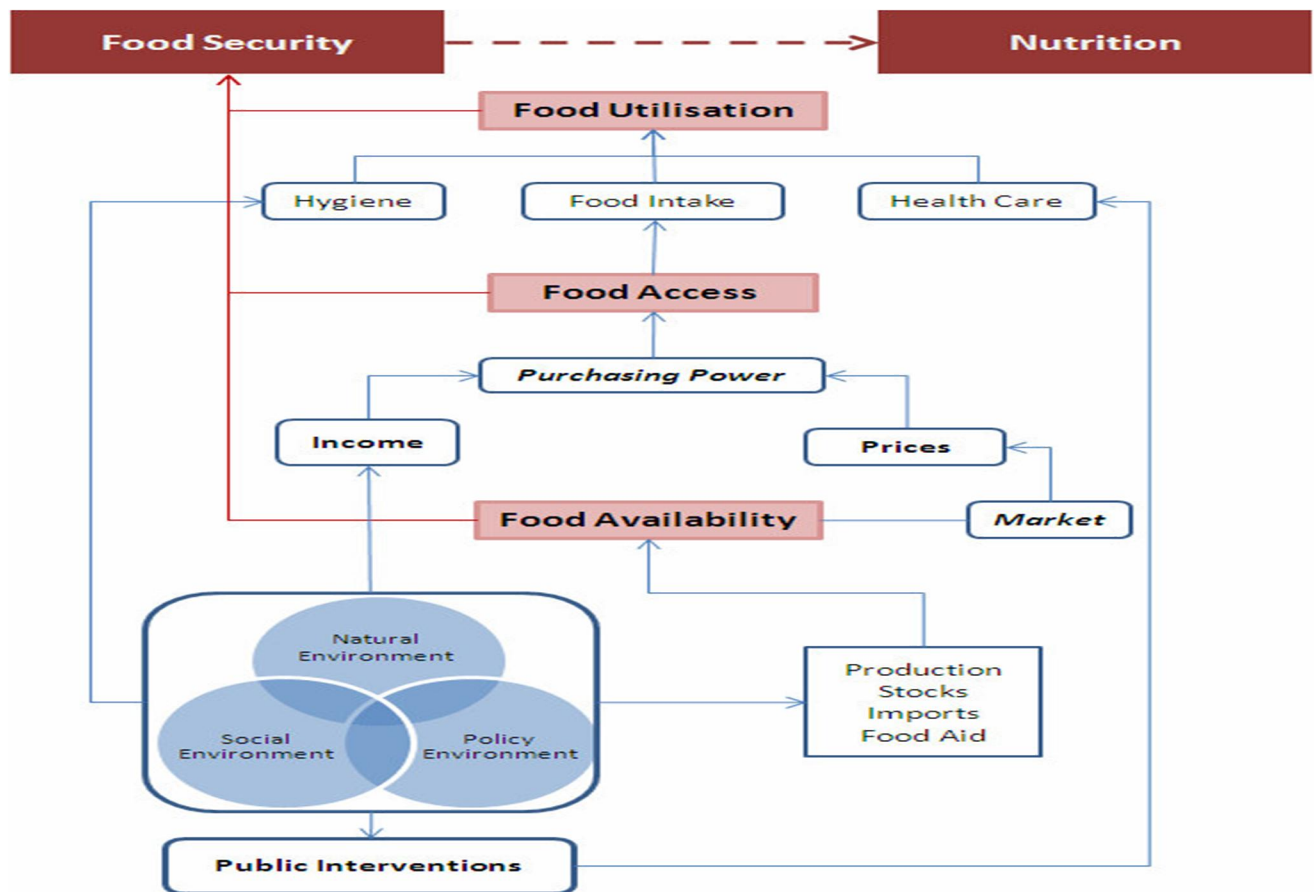
sanitation education, and health care on all of which affect their food security status in one way or the other.

Food security affect by asset of factors in urban context

Food availability food supplies into markers

Food access – purchasing power, access to markets

Food absorption (or utilization) - health and morbidity status.



Source: Adapted from WFP& Unicef. (2002)

Fig 1.2: Conceptual Framework of Urban Food Security

Three sets of factors and the analytical framework can be depicted as in fig 1.2

The social and economic status of any state is determined by the interplay of social, natural and policy environments. Such environments determine food availability at the aggregate level through agricultural production and shocks, imports and as in the case of most developing countries-food aid. The relations of these factors also determine incomes and hygiene at the household level. Similarly, food availability in markets affects the prevailing (presuming the prices are not controlled). Household purchasing power is determined by its income level and the current price-the former having direct relation while the latter having inverse relation with purchasing power. A household with necessary and enough purchasing power has access to food. Individual food access on the other hand depends on intra household food supply and gender parity in practice.

The final utilization of food by an individual, as well the actual food intake is also a function of access to safe water and sanitation hygiene and health care. Provision of basic health facilities in a developing country is determined the level and nature of public interventions.

Burchi and DeMuro (2012). at the beginning of 1980s Amartya Sen's entitlement approach contributed to shift the focus from national food availability to people's access to food. The above writers described Sen's entitlements depending on the set of commodities the person can have access to through trade and production, i.e. the exchange entitlement mapping (Sen1981: 435). Sen proposed that food security is a matter of who has access to food, which means who can acquire food from own production or purchase on the market rather than availability of sufficient food in a region or a country (Degefa, 2008).

In the study, the food security refers to the food access status of the beneficiary households. In the study context, food access refers to access by beneficiary households to adequate and suitable food at all times for an active and healthy life through means of incomes to purchase or own production. So food insecurity means the inability of households to purchase adequate and appropriate food at all times.

Food insecurity is defined as the opposite of food security. Food insecurity can be chronic or transitory depending on the duration of occurrence. Long -term food shortage leads to chronic food insecurity, whereas, the short term food insecurity is called transitory. The transitory food Security two categories named as cyclical and temporary food insecurity. Cyclical/seasonal

food Insecurity happens on predictable basis, whereas, temporary food insecurity occurs as a result of Unpredictable circumstances The urban people are highly dependent on the market to purchase food unlike the rural who can obtain food through own production. Besides, food expenditure accounts more than half of urban expenses. Thus, programs aiming at reducing the cost of food for the urban poor (such as food aid, food subsidies and urban agriculture, technology, and food policies to reduce the cost of food) are likely to be particularly important for urban livelihoods. Similarly, employment is essential because urban residents need money for most of their basic needs (Ruel and Garrett, 2004 as cited in Ephrem, 2015). Poverty varies in rural and urban areas. The nature and feature of poverty is remarkably different between rural and urban centers.

Urban areas characterized by more diversified and heterogeneous socio-economic environments, including as shaped by migration patterns; poverty is more dynamic and transitory informal social safety nets and social networks are weaker, with limited extended families and more single parents; urban economies are more complex, market-based and integrated, including with higher sensitivity to prices fluctuations; the poor face higher opportunity and transaction costs; violence and crime are more widespread, while infrastructure and sanitary services face significant challenges, including raising public health risks (Banerji&Gentilini,2013). Thus due to the characteristic of urban area, urban poverty has different manifestation as compared to the rural. Between in the year of 1990 and 2008, the share of urban poverty increased from 17.9 percent to 24.4 percent (Banerji &Gentilini, 2013).

According to UN-HABITAT (2008) as cited in Ephrem (2015), urban growth combined with limited employment opportunities in cities is leading to a more rapid increase in poverty in urban areas than in rural areas. A massive 43 percent of Africa's urban populations live below the poverty line. African urban poverty is clearly manifested in the large number of poor people living in slums and slum-like conditions in cities across the continent lacking access to secure shelter, basic services and to the political system.

According to Household Income in the 2010/11 the proportion of the population below the poverty line stood at 30.4% in rural areas, it is estimated to be 25.7% in urban areas, Consumption and Expenditure (HICE) survey. Ethiopia's poverty status shows reduction in

poverty rate both in rural and urban parts of the country. Poverty rate at national poverty line of Ethiopia fell gradually from 45.5 % in 1995 to 23.5 % in 2015. Urban poverty declined from 25.7 percent in 2010/11 to 22 percent in 2012/13, this represents a 14 percent reduction in the poverty rate across all cities (MoUDH, 2015, HCES, 2010/11 and Progress report on the GTP, 2012/13 as cited in MoUDH, 2015).

The urban poor are food insecure mainly because of their low income status. They cannot meet their household's basic need with the income they get from different livelihood activities. The low income status results due to unemployment or underemployment of the urban poor. Those who are employed have wage jobs while others engage in marginal self-employment activities such as petty trade with less earning to attain their basic needs of their households.

Unemployment and underemployment are common issue in Ethiopia. The rate of unemployment is higher in urban areas and among women both in urban and rural areas. According to the (2011) urban employment and unemployment survey, the overall unemployment rate in urban areas is 18.0 per cent of which 11.4 per cent are male and 25.3 per cent are female.

The urban employment and unemployment survey indicated a high youth unemployment rate, 27.9 per cent and 18.3 per cent for age group 20-24 and 25-29 respectively (MoLSA, 2012). As per MoUDH-PAD (2015), the overall unemployment rate in urban areas is 17.1 percent, but this is higher in Addis Ababa (23.6%). It is also stated that almost a third (31%) of those working in Addis Ababa report being underemployed. Yet those with the lowest levels of education are more often engaged in informal self-employment, out of necessity, rather than being unemployed looking for a wage job. These individuals can be thought of as choosing self-employment not because it is more profitable but because the cost of being unemployed while searching for waged employment is too high relative to the expected benefit (WB, 2015).

#### **2.1.4 Urban food Insecurity**

Urban areas mostly dependent on the food market to purchase their food. Thus, their income status determines their level of food access. Food insecurity especially in terms of access to

healthy diets has featured as one of the multiple developmental concerns related to the negative experience of urbanization in Sub-Saharan Africa (Legwegoh, 2012).

The proportion of food poor people (food poverty head count index) in Ethiopia is estimated to be 33.6% in 2010/11 while it stood at 34.7% in rural areas and 27.9% in urban areas. The food poverty gap index is estimated to be 10.5 % while it is 11.1 % for rural areas and 7.3 % for urban areas. Similarly, the national food poverty severity index stood at 0.046 with rural food poverty severity index (0.05) being slightly higher than that of urban areas (0.029) (MoLSA, 2012). The figures show that the urban is less food insecure than the rural; however, there is slight difference which reflects the rise of food insecurity in the urban parts of the country.

### **2.1.5 Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) in Ethiopia**

Safety net program is one components of social protection. According to Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (2012), social protection is a set of formal and informal intervention that aim to reduce social and economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivations for all people and facilitates equitable growth. It consists of safety nets, social insurance, health insurance, livelihood and employment schemes, and improving basic services.

Safety net program designed to provide people who are vulnerable to poverty, living in poverty or who are facing food insecurity and other forms of deficiency with predictable and reliable support through food, cash or vouchers (World Food Program, 2017).

According to Subbarao, et al. (1996) and Devereux (2002) as cited in Khan, et al. (2013), safety net programs can be provided conditionally or unconditionally in-kind, or through cash or vouchers. World Bank together with other development partners initiated the productive safety net program to address food insecurity. The Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) has been operating in Ethiopia since 2005 in the rural parts of the country. Implemented in the second largest country of the continent, PSNP remains the largest safety net program in Africa (MOA, 2016). It has been serving as a major tool for social protection by providing cash or food transfers, or both to food insecure households, protecting assets, and creating community assets through direct and indirect/ public work activities supports. As stated in the MOA, the public work activities involves those who are able-bodied participating them in development activities

such as water and soil management, construction of health posts, roads, schools. Thus, more than smoothening household's consumption, the program tries to enhance communities' livelihood by empowering households, building their resilience to shocks and stresses, and improving community's physical environment and infrastructure.

The Ethiopian government extended the Productive Safety Net in to urban areas to alleviate food insecurity since 2016. Within the framework of the National Social Protection Policy, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing has developed Urban Food Security and Job Creation Strategy (MoUDH PIM, 2016).

As stated in MoUDH (2016), the urban productive safety net project (UPSNP) has the objective of reducing poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line over a period of 10 years in a series of five-year phases. The project is supported by World Bank to start its pilot implementation in 11 cities including the nine regional state and the two city administrations). There are Addis Ababa, DireDawa( two cities administrative), Dessie(amhara), Assayita(Afar), Asosa(Benshangul), Gambella(Gambella), Hawassa(SNNP), Adama(Oromia), Harar(Harari), Jijiga(Somali), and Mekele(Tigray). Three-fourth of the beneficiaries will be from Addis Ababa due to its large size and relatively high poverty rate record.

### **2.1.6 Components of UPSNP**

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

The three components of UPSNP are Safety Net Support, Livelihood Services, and Institutional Strengthening, Project Management and Coordination.

### **1) Safety Net Support**

This component provides conditional and unconditional safety net transfers. The unconditional (direct) transfers are two types named as permanent and temporary unconditional transfers.

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

**Temporary unconditional transfer** is for those who are unable to work due to pregnancy after three month and lactation (having a child less than one-year-old) and injury or illness. As per the PIM (2016), the households will provide verification of pregnancy or other temporary factors that prevent them from participation in public work. The urban destitute include the target group who do not have access to a sustainable livelihood, and often resort to begging or illicit activities to make a living. Physical and mental health problems affect many in this group. Some in this group are very young—children who have run away from homes in rural areas. The unconditional transfer beneficiaries will make up 16 percent of total project beneficiaries.

**Conditional transfer** is given to those who are able bodied to perform work. These clients get cash transfer by participating in public works. This group constitutes an estimated 84 percent of total program beneficiaries (MoUDH, 2016). Thus, the majority of the program's beneficiaries are those receiving cash after engaging in public work activities.

### **2) Livelihood Support**

As per MoUDH (2016), those beneficiaries, who have interest to enhance their work, will get livelihood support that enables them to graduate from the program and promote moving out of poverty. The target groups for these interventions are individuals in households receiving

conditional transfers who desire more and higher-paid work and a few numbers of beneficiaries who have a business skill directly involve in livelihood activities. This component support interventions that will facilitate graduation from the program and promote moving out of poverty. The target these interventions are selected individuals in poor households receiving conditional transfer who desire increased access to quality work. This beneficiary group moves between unemployment, marginal self-employment and low wage employment (UPSNP PIM,2015)

### **3) Institutional Strengthening and Program Management**

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

#### **2.1.7 Contributions of UPSNP**

UPSNP has the intention of improving the livelihoods of the beneficiaries, which is stated in its manual. UPSNP supports the development of assets of the beneficiaries in a number of ways. In short, it contributes to the financial assets by providing cash payments for days worked and grants as required, to human assets by promoting functional literacy classes among adults and helping parents send their children to school instead of work, to social assets by building client's confidence to engage in community affairs and strengthen their social the network, to natural/physical assets by undertaking watershed managements for the development of natural resources (MoUDH PIM, 2016). When describing the specific role of the program, it tries to improve the food security and income condition of households as well as the living environment of communities to address livelihood insecurity of the urban poor.

**Food Security-** The program uses a combination of safety nets and livelihood services to attain Sustainable food security and poverty reduction among the urban poor living below poverty level. According to the UPSNP manual (MoUDH, 2016), regular and predictable cash transfers are provided which consequently smoothen and improve the quality of consumption and reduce



food gaps of the urban households. Besides, the life skill trainings that are provided to the clients will improve their employability and financial assets, which will enhance their food security status in the future.

**Income-Poverty Status** - The cash transfer obtained directly or indirectly from the program is one income source for the beneficiaries. In addition, the program's second component targets on providing livelihood support to those who are engaged in public works. In other words, it increases employment and livelihood opportunities for them. Livelihood trainings will give them opportunity to involve in self-employment or employment into better jobs. As per MoUDH(2016), the financial supports that will be granted after graduation allow them to engage in better work opportunities so that they will generate private income.

**Environment Enhancement-** Beneficiaries with conditional transfer participate in public works engaging in physical environment activities. The public work activities stated in MoUDH (2016)are urban beautification and greenery activities, integrated watershed management activities, urban agriculture, solid waste management, environmental cleaning and construction/rehabilitation of social infrastructure(such as latrines, schools, health centers, roads) activities.

### **2.1.8 Social Safety Nets**

#### **Definition and rationale of social safety nets**

Social safety nets as social security programs have become essential components of public policy poverty reduction strategy Devereux (2005) defines social safety net as income insurance to help people through livelihood shocks and stresses, such as those caused by drought, illness, unemployment or displacement.

#### **Ethiopia's productive safety net program (PSNP)**

Ethiopia's PSNP is a multi- year program targeted at those wordas identified as chronically food insecure in 8 regions (Amhara, oromiya, SNNP, Tigray, Afar, Somali harari and dire-dawa rural area).it provides cash and/ or food transfers to the food insecure people to improve food consumption prevent asset depletion at the household level and creates assets at the community

level. The PSNP has two components the first public work and the second direct support where the former is labor- intensive community based activities designed to provide employment for chronically food insecure people in exchange for labor and the latter is the way to ensure support to those chronically food insecure households, who cannot provide labor at all and have no other means of support (MoARD,2006).

## **2.2 Empirical Reviews on Contribution of Productive Safety Net**

### **2.2.1 Social safety net program in European country**

The impact of social safety net on poverty is paramount in Europe union as it was stated in the study of Habtamu (2011).The study was not delimited on poverty and inequalities but also the impact of economic growth on poverty. They employed panel data techniques in order to investigate the impact of economic growth and social protection on inequality and poverty in 14 EU countries over the period of 1994-2007.the transfers in cash has significantly contributed in reducing inequalities and poverty in EU countries.

### **2.2.2 Social Safety Net program in Asian**

Subbarao (2003) as cited in Habtamu(2011).used the methodology of reviewing the impact of public program on poverty, welfare and other social gains he analysis of the role and effectiveness of public programs about 60-70 % of households participating in India's nationwide program. Sumarto et, al.(2004) employed econometric analysis to demonstrate the impact of social safety net on poverty and welfare in Indonesia. He found that participation in social safety net programs help households increase their consumption level by magnitudes of the coefficients range from around 0.04 for the subsidized rice, medical services, and employment creation programs to around 0.1 for scholarship program.

### **2.2.3 Social safety net program in Africa**

Maitraa, and Ranjan (2002) as cited in Habtamu (2011) used household level data from South Africa and employed econometric method to examine the behavioral and welfare impacts of private and public transfers. Their results show that crowding out of private transfers as a result of the introduction of public pensions holds only for poor households and not for the non-poor.

This result is similar with the result of the study by Rubio and Soloaga, (2003) in Mexico. They also found that both private transfers and public pensions significantly reduce poverty but private transfers have a larger impact on expenditure patterns.

Mutuku's (2014) in Kenya study focusing on public works programs as a component of broader social protection programs revealed that 58 % felt that the wage rate was very low as compared to the urban cost of living. Respondents as very poor perceived the wage rate paid. Majority (44 %) expressed that they earned an estimated monthly income (wage rate and earnings from other sources like business) of Ksh.5000 to 10000 (USD. 63 to 126) that was perceived as low to improve livelihoods. In general, the analysis indicate that livelihood improvement was poor though considering other aspects like the overall situation the public workers felt that livelihoods improvement was fair.

In Malawi the study by Miller et al. (2010) employed both descriptive and econometric techniques of difference-in-differences estimates to analyze the impact of this cash transfer on household food security or welfare. They also used separate regression models to examine, for instance, the differential impact of the transfer depending upon the gender of the household head. The results from this study show that intervention households in Malawi allocated 62% of total expenditures to food purchases. The study also pointed that, although the evaluation was 30 relatively short-term in length, conducted over the course of one year, recipients were able to reach what they reported as an acceptable level of food security.

According to the authors by end line, 13% of intervention versus 81% of comparison households reported that food consumption was less than enough. On average, cash recipients consumed a variety and adequate amount of foods per day, without experiencing many days of food shortages, which is in striking contrast to the comparison group.

#### **2.2.4 Social Safety Net Program in Ethiopia**

There are a number of researches conducted in Ethiopia related to Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) in relation to poverty, food security, asset holding and resilience of households.

According to Tamene(2017) discussed that in Tach Gayint woreda the contribution of productive safety net program on household food security by using binary logistic regression protect asset, decreasing the rate of migration increasing credit accessibility, improving productivity in watershed areas, increasing school attendance.

Using panel data from household surveys in 2002, 2005 and 2007 in the Amhara region, Andersson,*et al.* (2009) as cited in Misgana(2018) had studied PSNP's impact on livestock and tree holdings of rural households. They found that households that participated in the program increased the number of trees planted, but there was no increase in their livestock holdings. We found no evidence that the PSNP protects livestock in times of shock. Shocks appear to lead households to disinvest in livestock, but not in trees.

Philipp Maier (2014) studied the impact of Productive Safety Net Program on food security and vulnerability among beneficiary households in Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR). As the study, results show the PSNP in Ethiopia has a positive impact on the availability of food particularly during the lean season, when food needs are greatest. The annual food gap has decreased among PSNP households, while for non-PSNP households a slight increase has been reported (Maier, 2014). However, no significant impact could be found concerning daily consumption of food (measured by a threshold of 1,800kilocalories per day per person). There are no clear improvements found over time concerning the caloric availability and consumption of households. The program has been confronting implementation challenges mainly limited capacities of local governments in terms of human resources and technical expertise and the implications of rising food prices during 2008.

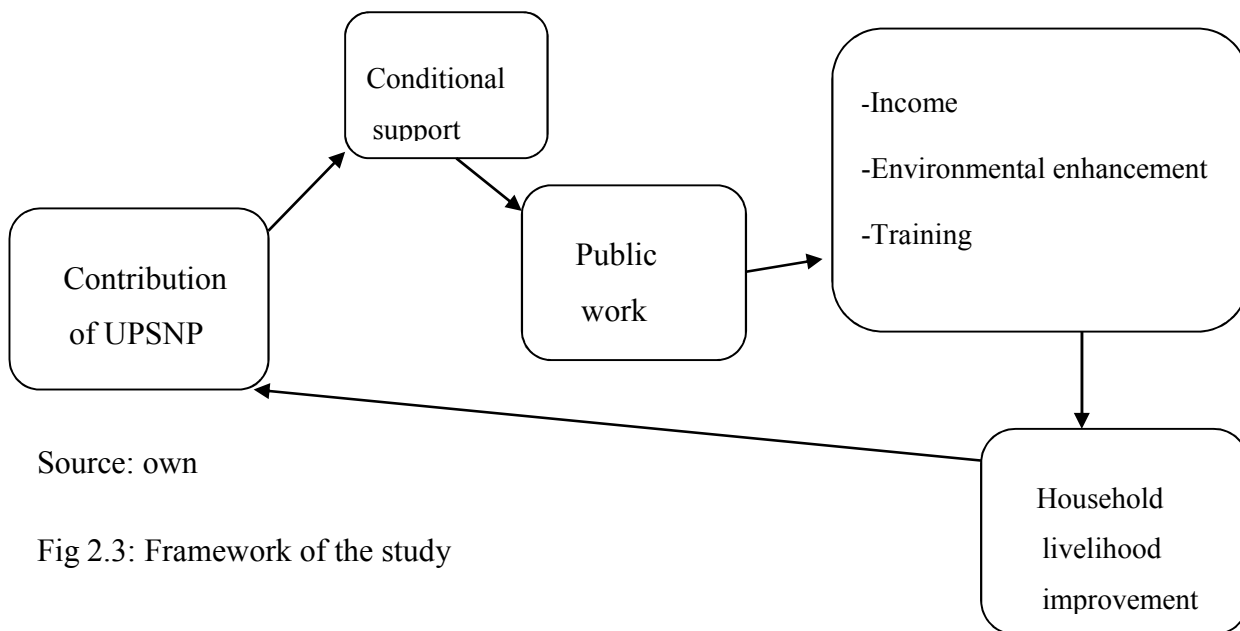
PSNP's impact on household's response to drought was studied in regions of Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's(SNNP).The researchers stated that receiving mean PSNP transfers reduces vulnerability to drought by 57%. It significantly improves household's recovery trajectory, implying a significant increase in resilience for beneficiaries (Knippenberg &Hoddinott, 2016).

According to misgana (2018) study the contribution of Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) to improvement of livelihoods of beneficiary households and the environmental

protection in Addis Ketema and Arada sub cities of Addis Ababa increasing the number of meals taken per day and the food access through purchasing. Cash transfer also improves the food security in household level.

### 2.2.5 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework shows the main activity of the urban productive safety net project these activities improve beneficiary’s household livelihood.



Source: own

Fig 2.3: Framework of the study

In Fig 2.3 show that the contribution of urban productive safety net project supports poor households.

Conditional cash transfer target able-bodies to perform work. Households eligible for project support.

Public work activity that done by project beneficiary component of PW focus on the labor intensive work activities such as urban solid waste management and environmental cleaning, urban agriculture, urban beautification and greenery, urban integrated watershed management for the development of community assets and upgrading of social infrastructure.

Income status of project beneficiary based on the public work activity monthly cash transfer. Participating in public work not only cash transfer also livelihood development training given the UPSNP. The first phase of livelihoods support focus on enhancing financial literacy and soft skill that across arrange of livelihood choice, assessing the technical skills of beneficiaries and providing individual with information on entrepreneurship wage opportunities in their location.

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### Introduction

This chapter presents research procedure and method adopted in the study. It deals with research design and research approach, population and sampling technique, methods of data collection tools and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design and Approach

A research design constitutes decisions regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning a research study. “Research design facilitates the smooth sailing of the various research operations there by making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure of effort time and money” (Kothari, 2004). According to Kothari, the research design must contain a clear statement of the research problem; procedures and techniques used for gathering information, the population to be studied and the methods to be used in processing and analyzing data. This study utilized a descriptive research design. Descriptive method of research is a fact finding study that involves adequate interpretation of finding that describes a cretin present condition/situation (Servilla, et al.1992).

Descriptive research is useful because it helps one to portray the probable conditions of a particular situation. Also in the descriptive method of research, the gathered data are considered very useful in helping one to adjust or meet the existing daily common problems in life (Sevilla,et at., 1992).

Descriptive Research design was conducted in the study because descriptive research design attempts to describe systematically a situation, problem, phenomenon, service or program, or provides information about, say, living condition of a society.

The approach used mixed method is an approach to inquiry that combines qualitative and quantitative approaches because researchers tend to base knowledge claims on pragmatic grounds employing both quantitative and qualitative data either concurrently or sequentially to

best understand research problems. The study begins with a survey in order to generalize results to a population and in second phase focus on qualitative, interview to collect detail views from participants (John, 2003).

### 3.2 Population and sampling

For this study Multi stage sampling technique was used to determine the sampling households from Nefas Silk Lafto Sub City. The first round beneficiary woredas were 02, 05 and 06. From three woredas representative woreda were purposely selected woreda 05. In this woreda, 1100 households were recorded to be beneficiary of support provided. Among them, 700 households were benefited but 400 household are not yet benefited though eligible for support. Finally, study was used simplified formula of Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sample size determination that helps to calculate sample size which 285 and sample was selected from sample size 181 beneficiaries and 104 non-beneficiaries based on probability proportional to sample size. Based on research objective to compare the result of beneficiary in terms of livelihood improvement with those who non- beneficiary. Respondents were selected Simple random sample technique because respondent had equal chance of being in the sample. Krejcie and Morgan formula for size determination stated that a simplified formula to calculate

$$\text{Sample size (n)} = \frac{z^2 \cdot N \cdot p(1-p)}{e^2 (N-1) + z^2 p(1-p)} = 285$$

When n= sample size

$Z\alpha^2$ = level of confidence 1.96 for 95%

N = total population size 1100

P = population proportion 0.5

$e^2$  = the degree of accuracy 0.05

Finally, respondents were chosen randomly and 7 high experts purposely selected (1 office head and 6 public work experts).



### **3.3 Data Sources and Collection Tools**

The research had used both primary and secondary of data sources. Methods were employed in order to obtain reliable data for analysis. Primary data collected for the first time, which had questionnaires, and key informants interviews. Questionnaires used in data collection contained both open and closed ended questions.

Questionnaires had 6 parts: part 1 socio demographic information of respondent part 2 public work activity, part 3 household income information, parts 4 food security/access condition of household's, part 5 capacity development training and part 6 social asset condition of households respectively.

A Semi- structure key informant interview guided was prepared to gather relevant information. Interviews were conducted from food security and development safety net office head of woreda 05 Nefas silk sub city and public work high expert. The interviews had helped triangulate with the data collected from structured questionnaires. Secondary data already had been collected from various UPSNP manuals, annual reports and master list of woreda project document, which supported primary data. Quantitative methods were ideal for measuring prevalence of known phenomena including inferences of causality. Qualitative methods allow for identification of previously unknown processes, explanations of why and how phenomena occur. Mixed approach research is more than simply collecting qualitative data from interviews or collecting multiple forms of qualitative evidence or multiple types of quantitative evidence. It involves the intentional collection of both quantitative and qualitative data and the combination of the strengths of each to answer research questions.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

The data were analyzed descriptive statistical values of variables has been tabulated and presented in graphical. In addition, inferential analysis (chi-square test) was used to see the presence of statistically significant difference and systematic relationship between variables. After gathering all the data from the instrument, the researcher was collected data and edit so that only the data relevant to the research questions and objectives were retained. Data obtained from household survey were analyzed through statistical packages for social scientists (SPSS)

version 25 software. SPSS is a package of programs for manipulating, analyzing and presenting data by graphical presentations and tabulated and presented in figures, the package is widely used in the social and behavioral sciences (Landau et al. 2004:1).

For qualitative data, content analysis was used for the purposes of classification and summarization (kumar, 2005). Thematic analysis was deployed to analyze the data fit under each theme written up in direct quota or paraphrased.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### Introduction

This section focuses on the analysis and report of the result of the study. The main issues covered are demographics of the respondents and data presentation in terms of tables, charts and cross tabulations and chi-square to be address the objectives of the study.

#### 4.1 Response Rate

The data for this study was collected using questionnaire and interview. Schedule to the identified 285 respondent within the woreda questionnaires were distributed which 256 questionnaires were returned to the researcher. In addition, key informant interview were conducted with food security and development safety net 6 official expert and 1office head. Out of 285 respondent data collection, 90% response rates were attained. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a response rate of over 50% was recommended.

#### 4.2 Descriptive analysis of household's socio- Demographic characteristics

##### 4.2.1 Respondents categorized by sex

Table 4.1 Profiles of respondents by Gender

<b>Respondent Type * gender Cross tabulation</b>					
			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Respondent Type	Beneficiary	Count	34	131	165
		%	20.6%	79.4%	100%
	Non beneficiary	Count	30	61	91
		%	33%	67%	100%
Total		Count	64	192	256
		%	25%	75%	100%

Source: own survey data 2020

The finding in Table 4.1 indicated that majority of respondents were females (75%) while males respondents only 25%. From project beneficiary 79.4% were females and 20.4% were males. This implies that there more females than males participated in the urban productive safety project.

#### 4.1.2 Respondents Categorized by Age

Table 4.2 Profiles of respondents categorized by Age

<b>Respondent Type * Age of HH Cross tabulation</b>						
			Age of HH			Total
			19-34	35-50	51-65	
Respondent Type	Beneficiary	Count	38	84	43	165
		%	23%	50.9%	26.1%	100%
	Non beneficiary	Count	18	45	28	91
		%	19.8%	49.5%	30.8%	100%
Total		Count	56	129	71	256
		%	21.9%	50.4%	27.7%	100%

Source own 2020

As in the Table 4.2 shown that head of households age from 35-50 (50.4%) of the sample respondent. The other 51-65 (27.7%) and the remaining of 21.9% respondent are between age 19-34. This implies that in the study, area all registered of beneficiary and non-beneficiary respondents are productive age group. Participating in public work activity (conditional beneficiaries) were age of participant is one criterion to the urban productive safety net project.

#### 4.2.3 Respondents by Marital Status

Table 4.3 Characteristics of respondents by marital status

<b>Respondent Type * marital status Cross tabulation</b>							
			marital status				Total
			Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	
Respondent Type	Beneficiary	Count	8	91	42	24	165
		%	4.8%	55.2%	25.5%	14.5%	100%
	Non beneficiary	Count	5	59	14	13	91
		%	5.5%	64.8%	15.4%	14.3%	100%
Total		Count	13	150	56	37	256
		%	5.1%	58.6%	21.9%	14.5%	100%

Source own survey 2020

The survey result showed that, as shown in Table 4.3 the majority of respondent households were married (58.6%) and divorced (21.9%). The rest of (14.5%) widowed and 5.1% single household. out of the beneficiary households, (55.2%) were married and 44.8% single, divorce and widowed head households. Whereas non-beneficiary households 64.8% were married and 35.2% were single, divorce and widowed.

#### 4.2.4 Respondents by Educational Level

Table 4.4 Characteristics of respondents by Educational status

<b>gender * Education level of HH Cross tabulation</b>							
			Education level of HH				Total
			Uneducated	Read &write	Primary	High school	
Gender	Male	Count	13	14	32	5	64
		%within gender	20.3%	21.9%	50.0%	7.8%	100%
	Female	Count	123	15	44	10	192
		%	64.1%	7.8%	22.9%	5.2%	100%
Total		Count	136	29	76	15	256
		%	53.1%	11.3%	29.7%	5.9%	100%

Source: own survey, 2020

Table 4.4 represent the sample survey 53.1% of the respondents have no education. About 11.3% of the respondents were able to read and write. The other 29.7% of respondents complete primary education. The remaining of few 5.9% of the respondents was completed secondary school. From the total household headed 25% were male, headed and 75% were female headed. 64.1% were female and 20.3% male household head uneducated, the study population highly illiterates. This implies that study populations have low literacy level. It would be logical to expect such illiterate and at low educational levels were living in poverty and slum condition in urban society (Gobeze, 2006). Low educational could not allow them to involve in well-paid jobs. They will be forced to engage in activities that only require their labor as it was explained in Degfas (2008) study in Addis Ababa. He stated that the urban poor are usually engaged in low income earning means of livelihood as a result of low education level they have. It can be concluded that due to their low literacy level the study population will engage in low payment jobs which is also assured in the findings of livelihood activities they are engaged.

#### 4.2.5 Respondents by Dependent Family Member

Table 4.5 Characteristics of respondents by dependent family member

Variable	Beneficiary	Percent %	Non-beneficiary	Percent %	Total	%
One	49	29.7	26	28.6	75	29.3
Two	43	26.1	23	25.2	66	25.8
Three	20	12.1	6	6.6	26	10.1
four & above	4	2.4	1	1.1	5	2
No dependent	49	29.7	35	38.5	84	32.8
Total	165	100	91	100	256	100

According to table 4.5 beneficiary households having (<18years) were 70.3% and non-beneficiary 61.5%. The number of children per households below 18 years 55.1% having 1 to 2 children and 12.1% of households having children three and above. The rest 32.8 % of respondents were non-dependent family members. The finding shows that 67.2% were having children (<18years) that are dependent on the income earned by other members of the household.

## 4.2.6 Respondents by Total Family Member

**Table 4.6 Characteristics of respondents by total family member**

<b>Respondent Type * Total family size Cross tabulation</b>								
			Total family size					Total
			One	two	Three	Four	Five& above	
Respondent Type	Beneficiary	Count	7	12	37	89	20	165
		%within	4.2%	7.3%	22.4%	53.9%	12.1%	100%
	Non beneficiary	Count	5	9	18	53	6	91
		%within	5.5%	9.9%	19.8%	58.2%	6.6%	100%
Total		Count	12	21	55	142	26	256
		%within	4.7%	8.2%	21.5%	55.5%	10.2%	100%

Source own survey 2020

The study investigated that 55.5% of the sample respondents have four family members. 21.1% of respondent three family members. 10.1% of respondents five and above family members. 8.2% of respondents two family members. Only 5.1% of the respondent households have one family member.

## 4.3 Livelihood Capitals

### 4.3.1 Physical Asset

#### 1) Housing condition

House ownership: according to the study, there were four house ownership forms. These include renters from private owners, renters from government (kebele), renters who live by sharing and private owners.

Table 4.7 Characteristics of respondents by housing condition

<b>Respondent Type * Housing condition Cross tabulation</b>							
			Housing condition				Total
			Own	rented kebele	rented private	Shared	
Respondent Type	Beneficiary	Count	2	38	110	15	165
		%	1.2%	23.0%	66.7%	9.1%	100%
	Non beneficiary	Count	8	39	34	10	91
		%	8.8%	42.9%	37.4%	11.0%	100%
Total		Count	10	77	144	25	256
		%	3.9%	30.1%	56.3%	9.8%	100 %

<b>Chi-Square Tests</b>			
	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.461	3	0.001
Likelihood Ratio	25.394	3	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.448	1	0.000
N of Valid Cases	256		

Source own survey 2020

The result of chi square test show a positive and statistically significant relationship p value 0.001 is less than 0.05 between housing owner and households' livelihood (Table4.7).

From the survey result 56.2% of respondents rented private house. 30.1% of respondents having rented kebele house. 9.8% respondent shared (live with their relatives). 3.9% of the respondents households their own house. In terms of beneficiary 66.7% of rented private house compared to non-beneficiary.

Almost all respondents of the study area have not their own houses that had been one of the targeting criteria for the beneficiaries to be included in urban productive safety net program. Housing is an important asset for urban households it is essential to understand its different



dimensions for two main reasons. First, it is vital to see the tenure type because of its direct implication for poverty and second the quality of housing, which is a direct indicator of the standard of living and the possibility for using housing for income generating activities, needs to be understood. Due to this, facts it is assumed that the urban poor, with their tangible assets such as housing, are more likely to secure and do well compared to those who lack them, Tegegne (2011).

#### 4.3.2 Social Asset

Table 4.8 Characteristics of respondents by social interaction

<b>Respondent Type * Do you Participant in any social activity? Cross tabulation</b>					
			Participant in social activity		Total
			Yes	No	
Respondent Type	Beneficiary	Count	165	0	165
		%within Respondent	100%	0%	100%
	Non beneficiary	Count	25	66	91
		%within Respondent	27.5%	72.5%	100%
Total		Count	190	66	256
		%within Respondent	74.2%	25.8%	100%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	161.240	1	0.000		
Continuity Correction	157.472	1	0.000		
Likelihood Ratio	185.229	1	0.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				0.001	0.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	160.610	1	0.000		
N of Valid Cases	256				

Source own 2020

In Table 4.8 p value 0.000 is less than 0.05 the relationship between social asset and households' livelihood is statistically significant. Social asset for urban poor is social capital

which is critical resource for urban poor households, especially during times of crisis and socio-economic change.

According to the study result from 165 (100%) beneficiary respondent all are participate different events and from 91 non-beneficiary 25(27.5%) only participate in social net work from this 6(6.6%) participate in all informal organization and 19(20.9%) only participate in iddir the rest 66(72.5%) not participate in different events. Beneficiaries had informal organization like iddir with the non-beneficiary community to strengthen their acquaintances, bondage and receive support during different events. As explained in the key informant interview, the beneficiaries were able to involve largely in these organizations after joining UPSNP. Such as iddir, iquib, visit sick neighbors, visit those who have lost their family member visit those who have given birth, get acquainted with each other's through the public work, get credits buy household assets(such as bed sheets, bedcovers).It had increased their status while living among the community. The cash had enhanced their confidence to be part of social life with in their communities.

Social capita; as per (Farrington, 2002), valuable and critical resource for poor urban households, especially during time of crisis and socio- economic change .This findings show the project has enhance the beneficiary's social networks within their community. Thus, the program has contributed to enhance the beneficiary's social networks within their communities. These networks have benefit of enabling the households cope up during times of challenge.

### **4.3.3 Human Assets**

Human assets are essential in order to use the other kinds of assets that exist. According to the survey of the study the human assets of the respondents refer to household heads education level and household member's health and to ability to work.

The sample survey 53.1% of the respondents has no education. About 11.3% of the respondents were able to read and write. The other 29.7% of respondents complete primary education. The remaining of few 5.9% of the respondents was completed secondary school.

Other study had showed the relation between low level of literacy and poverty among urban households. Yitagesu findings in Somali showed large proportions (79.6%) of PSNP beneficiary

household heads being illiterates. poor educational level might contribute for their food insecurity status. If it was not the case, they would have been engaged in other diversified activities such as government employment and other business activities in their large number (Yitagesu 2014).this study’s result could also reflect similar things low level of literacy could not allow them to engage in better income earning jobs.

## Health

Health is one of the key determinants of human capital, an individual’s ability to use own labor to access income. During the study (56%) respondent report that a household member had been chronic illness. The main health problem that emerged was a high prevalence of disease such us pneumonia, TB, gastro intestinal problem HIV/AIDS, sinus. For public work activity safety materials supplied by the project timely and sufficiently. From participant in public work 94.5% respondent household were disagree and 5.5% of respondent neutral.

Table 4.9 Characteristics of respondents by illness related to safety material

<b>Respondent Type * Is there any health illness related to safety material? Cross tabulation</b>					
			Is there any health illness related to safety material?		Total
			Yes	No	
Respondent Type	Beneficiary	Count	121	44	165
		%	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%

In other side Table 4.9 show that (73.3%) respondent represent due to lack of safety materials they exposed to health hazard. The rest of respondent (26.7%) were neutral. In semi structure interview public work experts mention that beneficiary of the project are very poor and some of them are living with chronic illness in the working time aggravate their health illness specially related to respiratory track disease. From 73.3% of respondent 51%of respondent sick leave document represent that related to respiratory infection.

#### 4.3.4 Natural Assets

The role of UPSNP in natural resources' beneficiary participating in public work activity preparing area for urban agriculture ,solid waste management, soil and water management, Urban Beautification and Greenery Development these activities are expected to have significant environmental and human health benefits.

Table 4.10 Respondents by contribution of project on physical environment

<b>Respondent Type * Do you agree that the public work activity changing your physical environment? Cross tabulation</b>						
			Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Total
Respondent Type	Beneficiary	Count	130	35	0	165
		%	78.8%	21.2%	0.0%	100%
	Non beneficiary	Count	28	55	8	91
		%	30.8%	60.4%	8.8%	100%
Total		Count	158	90	8	256
		%	61.7%	35.2%	3.1%	100%

The study investigated that 61.7% of the sample respondents have strongly agree and 35.2% were agree, the remaining 3.1% neutral. Depending on respondent type beneficiary of the project result 78.8% of respondent strongly agree and 21.2% public work activity change their physical environment. Non-beneficiary of the project result 30.8% strongly agree, 60.4% agree and 3.1% neutral. This implies that urban productive safety net project protecting the physical environment of the surrounding.

#### 4.3.5 Financial Assets

Financial resources, savings, credit, insurance, remittances, pensions, cash transfers from social welfare programs and assets held as a store of value (livestock or jewelry) (USAID,1992). Income from the sale of labor is often one of the most important assets for the urban poor and one, which they tend to prioritize (Farrington, 2002).

The study respondent households were receiving cash transfer from UPSNP conditional beneficiaries that did public work during the survey time (1 day per month) provided by the

project to get a monthly payment of 75 ETB for one household. All the public work beneficiaries had 20% mandatory saving that would not withdraw until their graduation. The respondents of project beneficiary also got income from different livelihood activities to sustain their household's livelihood. The list of livelihood activities were daily wage labor 69.9%, 22.7% petty trade and 7.4% got financial resource from pension.

Financial assets for the beneficiaries are cash transfer from UPSNP, saving, income from other means of livelihood activities. This shows that the cash transfer is one important financial source for the project beneficiaries to sustain their livelihood together with other livelihood sources.

#### 4.4 Livelihood Strategies

Livelihood strategies include coping strategies designed to respond to shocks in the short term, and adaptive strategies designed to improve circumstances in the long term Livelihood strategies are determined by the assets and opportunities available to men and women well as by the choices and preferences of men and women (Farrington, et al., 2002).

According to result showed that respondent were involved in different means of livelihood activities in order to sustain their household.

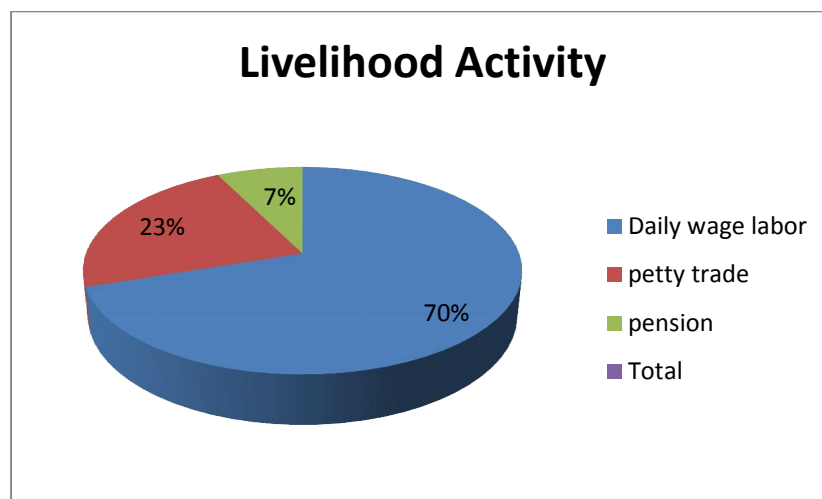


Fig 4.1 Major source of household income

All respondent beneficiary and non-beneficiary of the project had a means of income for the survival of their household in addition to UPSNP. As stated in MoUDH(2016),the public work activities are temporary employment, but they can also be seen as paths to a more permanent income generating activity. Therefore engaging in other livelihood activities is necessary for households to generate income for survival. Some of the list of daily wage labor washing clothes, making injera, for wedding and other events, bull keeper, porter. Daily wage labor is not only low for days work but it is insecure and not available every day and it depend on the situation. The respondent had engaged in petty trades selling candies, gulte and coffee/tea. Study of Degefa (2008) undertaken in Addis Ababa showed that the urban poor were usually engaged in low income earning means of livelihood as a result low education level they had. Because of low level of human capitals, in particular low level of education and unskilled labor, the type of permanent employment in which the inhabitants work are low wage occupation Degefa,(2008). Similarly, this study's households are involved in livelihoods that have low income earning and varying income amount. This could make them insecure due to the income inadequacy and instability of the jobs.

#### **4.5 Livelihood Outcome**

Livelihood outcomes refer to the results of the livelihood strategies undertaken by people. The UPSNP has intervened to enhance the livelihood strategies of the beneficiaries in order to bring improvement to their livelihoods. The study had investigated the outcomes that resulted after UPSNP intervention. It has included the changes on beneficiary's income status, food access in the study area.

##### **4.5.1 Income –Poverty Condition of Households**

###### **Monthly Average Income of Households**

Project beneficiaries had income source from UPSNP, and other means of living and assistance from pensions and from their livelihood activity. Therefore the total estimated monthly income of the household was drawn from the mentioned sources. The amount represents estimated amount that the household usually earn monthly after the received support from UPSNP. The program allows a maximum of four individuals per household to be beneficiary of the project.

In the survey time, the number of beneficiaries per household that are receiving cash transfer ranges from one to four eligible households receiving monthly an amount of 75,150,225 and 300 ETB. The survey result showed that 66.1% household had four beneficiary members per household, 22.4% three members, 4.7% two members and 4.8% only one member.

From key informant interview result showed that the cash transfer had become additional source of income besides the temporary works they had been engaged in. Before joining the project they were not able to ask credit from neighbors because they were not sure of paying back .The project has contributed in shifting their lives from begging to make a living themselves.

On the other side, they had stated that the amount of cash transfer was inadequate as compared to the current standard of living. In addition, year to year vary the working day that decrease monthly income of the beneficiary. It had become difficult to expend it for their basic needs (food, cloth, medication).

Even the earnings from wage labor and petty trade had varying amount each day. Besides the inflation (high food price) has challenged them to meet the basic necessities of their households. The amount of money they earned from these livelihood and price if item could not match as time went by. These is similar finding in the research of social safety net program had resulted stable income earning among the vulnerable, for 85.4% the amount they got was not enough to maintain their family(Akter 2013).

Table 4.11 Households monthly Estimated Income

<b>Respondent Type * Household estimated income Cross tabulation</b>								
			Household estimated income					Total
			400-700	701-900	901-1200	12011-500	1501-2000	
Respondent Type	Beneficiary	Count	16	26	44	59	20	165
		%	9.7%	15.8%	26.7%	35.8%	12.1%	100%
	Non beneficiary	Count	13	22	24	27	5	91
		%	14.3%	24.2%	26.4%	29.7%	5.5%	100%
Total		Count	29	48	68	86	25	256
		%	11.3%	18.8%	26.6%	33.6%	9.8%	100%

Source own survey 2020

As seen in Table 4.11 the estimated monthly income were 400-700 ETB 11.3%, 701-900 ETB for 18.8%, 901-1200 ETB for 26.6%, 1201-1500 ETB for 33.6% and 1501-2000 ETB 9.8%. This result shows that no big difference between project participant and non participant because cash transfer decline during the study time. In the last year four month cash transfer only 75 up to 300 birr per month depending on the family member of households.

#### **4.5.2 Saving of Households**

According to the MoUDH (2016), each beneficiary has a compulsory saving of 20% which cannot be withdrawn until graduation. All the respondents had saving in their bank accounts. The amount saved ranges in the first year 60 to 240 ETB, in the second year 60 to 240 ETB in the third year 25-100 ETB per month. During the survey time respondent 100% of beneficiary saving amount fully covered their obligation.

Project participant had loudly appreciated the saving aspect of the program because it had brightened for future hope. They stated that the saving had enhanced their motivation to engage in different livelihood activities to earn more and save more. As per the interviewers public work high experts in woreda office, to graduate from the program must they save 20% and above because saving is one criterion for graduation. Saving is very challenging for poor household who could not even attain their food security. Despite involvement in one or combination of some (casual job, wage labor), the income people draw can neither meet the basic needs nor to save some amount out of those jobs (Degefa, 2008). Therefore the saving undertaken by the program is a good beginning to change the urban poor's lives. Thus UPSNP enhance saving culture among the households and beneficiaries saving habit as well as encourage them to involve in various livelihood activities to earn and save more.

#### **4.5.3 Income- poverty status of households**

The current international poverty line for low income countries has changed from \$1.25 to \$1.90 per day since September 2015 due to the occasional update of purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP is the quantity of that currency needed to buy a specified unit of a good or a basket of common goods and services. PPP conversion factor if used to know the amount of country's currency required buying the same amount of goods and services in its domestic market as



United States Dollar (USD) would buy in the United States. As per 2016, the PPP conversion factor of Ethiopia is 8.60 which are used to convert \$1.90 into ETB. Therefore, 8.60 multiplied by \$1.90 giving a national extreme poverty line of 16.34 ETB per day per person. The poverty status was used to define the income- poverty status of the households.

Those below the poverty line were considered as poor and those above the poverty line as non-poor.

Table 4.12 Income poverty status of the total household in the study area

Income poverty status HH	Male HHH%	Female HHH%	Total HH%
Poor (<16.34ETB per day)	57.8	62	59.9
Non-Poor(>16.34ETBper day)	42.2	38	40.1

Source own survey 2020

According to the study out of 256 households, more than half (59.9%) were below the poverty line (\$1.90 per day), while 40.1 were above the poverty line. Regarding the gender of HH heads 62% of female headed and 57.8% of the male headed households were below poverty line, where as 42.2 %of male headed and 40.1%of female headed households were above the poverty line. It can be noticed that both male and female headed households account nearly the same in the two poverty categories.

In the survey findings besides the cash transfer from UPSNP, all beneficiaries were engaged in different livelihood activity like non-beneficiaries because of cash transfer is declining in year to year. However more than half of the households remain below the extreme poverty line this can indicate that the income earned through the cash transfer and means of livings (wage labor, petty trade) is low as well as it is insufficient in relation to household size and number of economically dependent members. In addition, it has been a year since the beneficiaries have been receiving the cash support, so that it is difficult to expect the project to deliver the households from poverty within this period.

#### 4.5.4 Income Stability

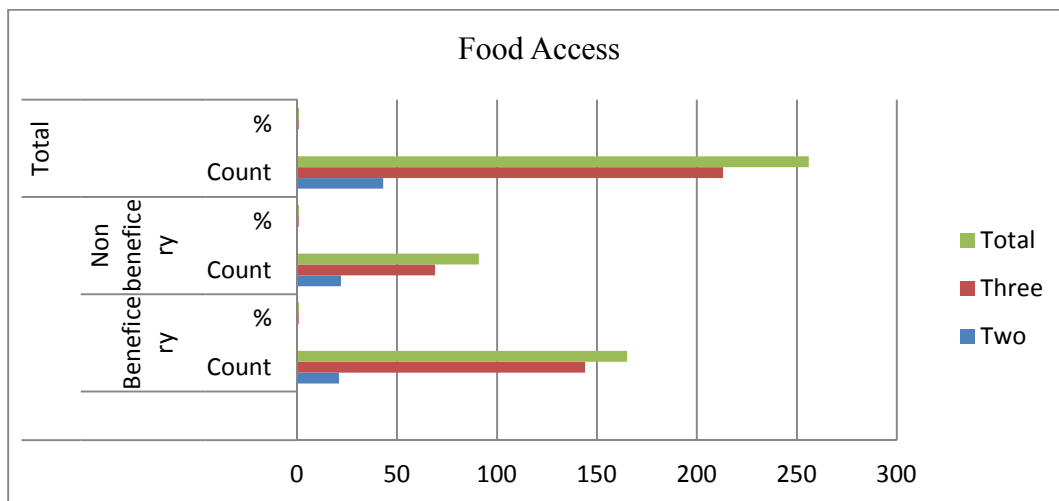
Respondents were asked how the household income after joining UPSNP. Accordingly 124(75.2%) of respondent households had no improved due to family size increase and working day decrease and the working hour was five hour after five hour difficult to find additional job . Whereas the remaining 41(24.8%) improved the income condition.

Thus to improving the household income the project take in to consideration those potential factors that could result of income variation while adjusting the working time, family size and the amount of cash transfer.

#### 4.6 Food security / food access

Food security of the beneficiary households were studied in the aspect of the households' ability to access food items either through production or through purchasing to sustain their household members. Urban areas are mostly dependent on the food market to purchase their food. As explained by Farrington (2002), finance is a critical factor that ensures food security in urban areas. Thus, more than production, urban people's income status determines their level of food access. The study has taken into account the food access and food access stability of households to assess the improvement of household's food security. The cash transfer income to earn from other livelihood sources means to access food through purchasing.

##### 4.6.1 Food Access Condition



Source own survey 2020

Fig 4.2 Number of meal per day

According to the Fig 4 Concerning the number of meals taken per day from the total respondent 256(83.2%) of households usually had three meal per day, and (16.8 %) had two meals per day. From project participant 87.3% (144) had three meals per day and 12.7% (21) had two meals per day. Non-participant 69(75.8%) had three meal per day and 22(24.2%) had two meals per day.

Table 4.13 Result of Respondent on Food Variety

<b>Do you agree after joining UPSNP increase food variety Cross tabulation</b>					
			After UPSNP increase food variety		Total
			Strongly agree	Agree	
Respondent Type	Beneficiary	Count	56	109	165
		%	33.9%	66.1%	100%
Total		Count	56	109	165
		%	33.9%	66.1%	100%

Source own 2020

Regarding the improvement on access of food variety after joining the project there was improve strongly agree 53(33.9%) and where as 109(66.1%) of agree households there had improvement of food variety.

Different studies have reflected the contribution of productive safety net program in enhancing the food intake and food access of beneficiaries. For instance, the Employment generation program under social safety net program in Comilla, Bangladesh, has its contribution in food consumption and food intake has been increased and has ensured access to food(Akter,2013).Other program (PSNP) in Bale zone, Southeast Ethiopia, had increased the number of dining times and the amount of meal and food at each dining time, and the program had also increased the food expenditure and level of consumption (Diriba,et al.,2017). It was also stated that besides the direct provision of food items, the PSNP provided the beneficiaries the chance to buy food items through the provision of cash, even if they were unable to produce.

Similarly, program (UPSNP) in Addis Ababa, Arad sub city, had increased the number of meals eaten per day and the variety of food item eaten by the households (Misgena, 2018).

The cash transfer from the program has contributed the number of food taken per day and the variety of food item eaten by the households. Even though there is complain concerning the inadequacy of cash transfer, it will not be logical to expect a recently implemented program to address beneficiary's food insecurity.

According to the UPSNP manual (MoUDH, 2016), regular and predictable cash transfers are provided which consequently smoothen and improve the quality of consumption and reduce food gaps of the urban households. Besides, the life skill trainings that are provided to the clients will improve their employability and financial assets which will enhance their food security status in the future.

Therefore the finding show that almost all of respondent of UPSNP beneficiary agree cash transfer from the project increases food variety eaten per day and improved the food access.

#### 4.6.2 Food Access Stability

The food access stability was checked whether the households have stable or unvarying food accessing opportunity. Those having varying access to food due to seasonal or permanent condition are considered as having unstable food security/ access.

Table 4.14 Factors Affecting Food Access of Respondents

Factors	% of HH
Increase in food price	25%
In adequacy of monthly income	55%
Variation of income earned from causal works	20%

As seen in the table the major factors contributing for the variation of their food security were in adequacy of income earned for the 55% household, increment on food market price for 25%

households and variation of income earned from casual work for the 20% households. Key informant interview has also mentioned factor affect food security /access the design project was year to year decreases the cash transfer that the beneficiaries were not food access stability.

According to Ephrem (2015), inflation or high food price has been reported as the most common shock being faced by the households. Thus, limited income and rise in price of goods had made most respondents to buy inadequate food for their households. Most group likely to report high food prices as the primary shock is the group of daily laborers (91.1%), followed by those depending on government salary/wages (90%) while the least likely are those that depend on money transfer or pension funds (67.7%). Thus, since most of this study households are engaged in daily labor wage livelihood activities, they could be exposed to food access instability due to their low and varying income earnings.

Generally the amount of income and inflation has significant impact on beneficiaries' food access stability, because all of them access their food by purchasing from market. Therefore, most of respondents are exposed to instability in different times and situations which should be taken into account by the UPSNP to address their food insecurity.

#### **4.7 Training for Livelihood Development**

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

The project support beneficiary not only cash transfer after graduation in household level got \$500 for this case who have a business skill direct involve in the livelihood activity. As respondent 165(100%) second round business plan training and they develop their own business plan. Household representative taken training in all round in the first round life skill training in the second round business plan training and they develop their own business plan.

Table 4.15 Training for livelihood development

Type of training	%of HH
Technical training	21.8%
Entrepreneur training	78.2%

According to the study result based on their business plan 36(21.8%) were taken technical training and 129(78.2%) of household respondent taken entrepreneur training.

Training enough for the future livelihood improvement most of respondent agree with training and key informant interview mention training is given by technical school in their choice of business plan for example beauty salon, tailor, trade customer handling and other. This result shows UPSNP prepare beneficiaries for the future sustainable livelihood development.



Fig 4.3 Technical training in technical & vocational training collage (source UPSNP office)

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

#### Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of the study with conclusions based up on the results of the study and recommendations for the way forward.

#### 5.1 Summary

This study assessed contribution of urban productive safety net project on household livelihood improvement. The research had the objectives to assess the contribution of UPSNP in income poverty status & food security. Again, find out livelihood assets (social, financial, human, natural & physical assets).

To achieve these objectives the primary data for this study were collected from 165 project beneficiary and 91 non beneficiary households using a structured questionnaire and key informant semi structured interviews for 6 public work experts & 1 office head. The revealed the following interesting findings;

The analysis of socio-demography data collected the present study all respondents were productive age group, 75% of respondent female headed and 79.3 % female household headed. From all respondent 53.1% are uneducated households headed. In the two groups all respondent are the similar character to socio demography.

Firstly total project beneficiary respondent representing 100% indicate that UPSNP contributed to households it improved food variety taken per day. Additionally this same percentage mentioned that participating in the project has highly contributes social networking with their participant and community it increase beneficiary living status.

Again respondent representing 100% that project contribute improve the saving culture of beneficiary's.

Furthermore all of respondent agree which public work activity related to UPSNP contributes environmental and human health benefits. On the other hand working materials deliver sufficiently. 94.5% respondents were lack of safety materials due to this reason 73.3% of respondent ill health. Capacity development of the beneficiary's all got training from 165 of respondent 36(21.8%) were taken technical training and 129(78.2%) of household respondent taken entrepreneur training.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

The urban productive safety net project (UPSNP) has been implemented in 2016 in Addis Ababa city. This research assessed the contribution of project in improving household livelihood condition.

UPSNP is contributing to the beneficiary participating in public work activity to the development path by transferring cash. Though it is difficult to address the poor households from poverty and food insecurity within period, UPSNP has contributed to the income and food condition of the households. The project has provided additional income for the households that are involved in jobs with low and varying income.

From the research cash transferred depend on the working day 66% of beneficiary monthly income from the project 300 ETB which have four eligible family members. In monthly cash transfer of household's response 75.2% no improvement of income stability. Therefore inadequate cash transfer and decrease of working day year to year that affect the income stability.

All project beneficiary mandatory saving 20% of their monthly income. All participant of the project households' their own account. And in key informant interview it increase the culture of saving.

The amounts of saving per month significantly affect the income poverty status of households. Therefore, UPSNP had given them light of hope for their future lives by letting them save money which they had not experienced before. The saving had encouraged them to live with better expectation for their future lives.



Generally, it can be concluded that cash transfer of the project improved the income poverty status and it increase the purchasing power of food in the household level.

Urban productive safety net project contributed that in social interaction Such as iddir, iquib, visit sick neighbors, visit those who have lost their family member visit those who have given birth, get acquainted with each other's through the public work, get credits buy household assets(such as bed sheets, bedcovers). It had increased their status while living among the community. The cash had enhanced their confidence to be part of social life with in their communities. Therefore participating in public work activity not only cash transfer enhance the social networking of households.

In relating of public work activity most respondent are agree by delivering of working materials sufficiently and most respondent are disagree about safety material. About 73.3% of respondent ill health effect related to safety material in the study area. Therefore, the project administrator and coordinators give attention for human health.

Capacity building activity to all project beneficiaries got training related to entrepreneur and skilled with different job. Therefore, UPSNP contributed to get ready beneficiary to future livelihood development and livelihood support.

Generally it can concluded that the project has improved the financial assets (income and saving) social assets (social net- works), human assets (food security, skill), physical assets (household assets) and natural assets (physical environmental protection) of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

### **5.3 Recommendation**

Urban productive safety net project contributed for urban poor households beneficiaries increases food variety taken per day, additionally it create safe &clean physical environment and increase social interaction among the community. Also for the future livelihood improvement the project focus on technical skill training.

In cash transfer Adjustment should have need for working year of days the project design develop declining year to year this affect beneficiary income status.

The amount of transfer may be adjusted in line with the urban living condition in order to help the participant to move out of poverty.

✚ For project administer and coordinators

The insufficient and unavailability of safety material should have made available in order to undertake minimize the public workers exposure to health related risks. There is a need to give special attention to human health. In addition to material public workers to deliver treatment during injuries immediate action should have taken to provide free medication cards (health insurance) for those who do not have in order to reduce their medical expenses.

Finally, additional research is recommended to obtain more holistic information the contributions of urban productive safety net project on household's livelihood improvement in Addis Ababa as well as to other UPSNP beneficiary cities in Ethiopia.

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## APPENDIX

### Appendix1. Household Survey Questionnaire



#### ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT DEPARTEMENT

#### Questionnaires for Urban Productive safety net Beneficiary, non beneficiary and office employers)

Dear respondent,

This questionnaire is prepared by a graduate student at St Marry University Department of Project Management. Currently, I am conducting a research titled “ **Contribution of Urban Productive Safety Net Project on Household Livelihood Improvement in the case of Addis Ababa, nefas silk lafto sub city woreda 05.**” in partial fulfillment of Master of Arts Degree in Project Management. This questionnaire is intended to gather information about the contribution of urban productive safety net project household livelihood improvement. Your genuine responses are important for the success of the study. I, therefore, kindly request your assistance to spend some minutes of your precious time by filing the provided questionnaire. I would like to give you a full assurance that your information would strictly be used for academic research purpose and without your consent, no information would be passed on to the third party.

I am so grateful for your precious time.

#### General instruction

- Please do not write your name
- Please make circle or cross for section I to your responses
- Please use a tick mark (√) for appropriate answers

**Part I:- Socio Demographic Information on Household**

No	Question	Response	code
1	Gender	1. Male 2. Female	
2	Responsibility to the household?	1. Male house Head 2. Female house Head 3. Child 4. Other	
3	Age of Household head	-----years	
4	Marital status	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed	
5	Education level of household head	1. uneducated 2. Read and write 3. Primary 4. secondary 5. Technical	
6	Number of total family members who are?	Less than 18 years ---- above 65 years----	
7	Housing condition?	1. Own house 2. Rented kebele 3. Rented private 4. Other specify	
8	Total family size	-----	
9	Do any of household members have a premanet/chronic disease/health problem /	1 yes 2 No	



**Part II: -Practices towards public work activity**

No	Question	Response	
1	Do you participate in public work activity	1.Yes 2. No	
2	Do you agree that the UPSNP contribution to the development of urban agriculture?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree	
3	Do you agree that soil and water conservation activity is changing your physical environment?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree	
4	Is there any infrastructure constructed by the project?	1. Yes 2.no	
5	Do you agree that the public work activity changing your physical environment?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree	
6	Is there working material supply by the project sufficiently?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree	
7	Is there supply of safety materials timely and sufficiently?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree	
8	Is there any health illness related to safety material?	1.Yes 2.no	

**Part III:- Household income information**

No	Question	Response	
1	What is the major source of household income?	1.Wage labor 2. Petty trade 3.Pension 4.Public work from UPSNP 5. Other support	
2	Household estimated income	In birr -----	
3	How do you spend your monthly income?	1.Food related expenditure 2.Durable 3. Non-durable	
4	How many beneficiaries in yours household?	1.One 2.Two 3.Three 4.Four	
5	How much money get per day from the project?	In birr -----	
6	Does household member had any saving	1.yes 2.no	
7	If yes how much is estimated amount saved per month	In birr-----	
8	How many hours do you work per day?	1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four 5. Five	
9	Do you agree after public work activity you get another additional job?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree	
10	How is the house hold income condition after joining the project	1.Improve d 2. No improvement 3. other	

**Part IV:- Food security condition of households**

No	Question	Response	code
1	How many meals per day the household members feed on?	1 one 2. Two 3. Three 4. above three	
2	Do you agree after joining UPSNP increase food variety?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree	
3	Do you cover your family food need sufficiently in a monthly income?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree	
4	Does UPSNP improve food access?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree	
5	Is there variation of food access for the HH after being beneficiary of UPSNP?	1.Yes 2. No	
6	If yes what are the factors affect food access variation	Specify -----	

**Part V:- Capacity development activity for beneficiary**

	Question	Response	Code
1	Have you get training for livelihood development	1. Yes 2.no	
2	If your answer is yes what kind of training you get?	1.Life skill training 2.Business planning 3. Technical training 4. Entrepreneur training	
3	Is there training enough for your get livelihood improvement?	1 .Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree	

**Part VI:- Household social asset condition**

No	Question	Response	Code
1	Do you Participant in any social activity?	1. yes 2.. no	
2	In what kinds of activity	Specify-----	
3	Does you agree UPSNP improve social asset?	1 .Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree	

## **Appendix 2 Guiding questions for Semi structure question for key informant**

1. What are advantages of public work activity for the beneficiary in social interaction?
2. Can you describe the contribution of public work activity on physical environment?
3. How do you assess the effect of UPSNP on food access status of beneficiary household in the woreda?( progress, limitation and challenges)
4. Can you explain the role of UPSNP towards to livelihood improvement?