



ETHIOPIAN CIVIL SERVICE UNIVERSITY



College of Leadership and Good Governance  
African Institute of Governance and Development

Effects of Urban Productive Safety Net Program in Addis  
Ababa City Administration: The Case of Kolfe Keranio Sub-  
City

By

Andualem Melaku

IJSER

A Thesis Submitted to the Institute of Leadership and  
Governance, Ethiopian Civil Service University, in Partial  
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of Master's  
Degree in Governance and Development

June, 2021

Addis Ababa-Ethiopia

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Advisor

**Mohammed Ali (PhD)**

June, 2021

Addis Ababa-Ethiopia

## Declaration

I, Andualem Melaku Tadele, Registration/I.D.Number; ECSU1803702, do hereby declare that the thesis entitled “Effects of Urban Productive Safety Net Program in Addis Ababa City Administration” is my own work; prepared under the guidance of Mohammed Ali (PhD).All sources 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 institution for the purpose of earning any degree

Name of Candidate: Andualem Melaku, Signature\_\_\_\_\_Date: June, 2021

This Thesis has been submitted for final examination with my approval as advisor

Advisor's Name; Mohammed Ali (PhD): Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: June 2021,

IJSER

## Approval

We the undersigned certify that we have and here by recommendation to the Ethiopian Civil Service University to accept the thesis submitted by Andualem Melaku Tadele entitled “Effects of Urban Productive Safety Net Program in Addis Ababa City Administration with particular focus to Kolfe Keranio Sub-city” for the fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master’s Degree in Governance and Development (PPS).

### Examiners:

Advisor: Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

External Examiner: Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Internal Examiner: Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Head of the center: Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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*Dedication*

*I dedicated this work to my  
determined Father,*

**Melaku Tadele Jebir**

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## List of Abbreviations & Acronyms

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>ACSI</b>  | Amhara Credit & Saving Institution                            |
| <b>AU</b>    | African Union   |
| <b>BCCEE</b> | Behavioral Change Communication Using Education Entertainment |
| <b>CBE</b>   | Commercial Bank of Ethiopia                                   |
| <b>CSA</b>   | Central Statistical Authority                                 |
| <b>DFID</b>  | Department of International Development                       |
| <b>ES</b>    | Economic Strengthening  |
| <b>FAD</b>   | Food & Agricultural Organization                              |
| <b>FGD</b>   | Focus Group Discussion  |
| <b>FS</b>    | Food Security   |
| <b>GNP</b>   | Gross National Product  |
| <b>GPS</b>   | Graduation Prediction System                                  |
| <b>HH</b>    | Household   |
| <b>ICT</b>   | Internet Communication Technology                             |
| <b>IFPRI</b> | International Food Policy Research Institute                  |
| <b>IGA's</b> | Income Generating Activities                                  |
| <b>ILO</b>   | International Labor Organization                              |
| <b>ISP</b>   | Informal Social Protection                                    |
| <b>KK</b>    | Kolfe Keranio   |
| <b>MFI</b>   | Micro Financial Institutions                                  |
| <b>MoUDH</b> | Ministry of Urban Development & Housing                       |
| <b>NGO's</b> | Non-Governmental Organizations                                |
| <b>PIM</b>   | Program Implementation Manual                                 |
| <b>PMT</b>   | Proxy Mean Test   |
| <b>RCO</b>   | Red Cross Society   |
| <b>SLF</b>   | Sustainable Livelihood Frame Work                             |
| <b>SNN</b>   | Social Safety Net   |

**SPSS** Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

**TVET** Technical, Vocational Education & Training

**UIS** Urban Inequities Survey

**UNDP** United Nations Development Program

**UNH** United Nations Habitat

**UNICEF** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

**UPASS** User Password Administrative Security System

**UPSNP** Urban Productive Safety Net Program

**VSLA** Village Saving & Loan Association

**WB** World Bank

**WFP** World Food Program

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## Glossary for Local Terms

**Debal** a person who lives with other person/s by sharing house

**Iddir** an association established among neighbors or workers to raise funds that will be used during emergencies, such as death within these groups and their families.

**Iqub** an association established by a small group of people in order to provide substantial rotating funding for members in order to improve their lives and living conditions

**Kabbo** a 1 to 30 team leader in the public work of Urban Productive Safety Net Program

**Kebele house** Government rental houses with a monthly rental below 100 ETB

**Ketena** a sub division under woreda, and is governed by woreda council

**Muday Qutaeba** Saving type in CBE named after the saving box in E.O.Th.church

**Yekum Metregiya** Locally made material used to swipe/clean solid waste

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## Abstract

*The aim of this study was to assess the effects of urban productive safety net program in Addis Ababa City Administration, with particular focus to Kolfe Keranio Sub-City. Specifically, the study focused on the socio-economic status of the graduate-households before and after joining UPSNP, challenges facing the graduate-households in the process of attaining sustainable IGA's, opportunities gained benefiting from UPSNP and to assess attitudes of the communities towards the graduates/program. Within these, mixed approach /qualitative & quantitative/ was employed to gather data. Moreover, a stratified sampling method was administered in order to maintain equal chances to women and men. To this end, cross-sectional survey was employed to collect data from 179 graduate-household heads. Structured interviews, focus group discussions, key informant interviews as well as observation of the researcher were also adopted in order to gather qualitative data. The finding of the research reveals that UPSNP has not brought a significant change on the livelihood of the graduate-households. No convincing difference was observed among households before and after joining UPSNP, although, very few households confirmed they have seen positive effects. The investigation has also ascertained the existence of so many challenges affecting the process of IGA's from the households side and government side as well as nation-wide obstacles such as inflation/food price rise/ and house rent increment ,since majority of the graduate-households dwell in rental houses. The interpretation also confirmed the presence of special opportunities for the graduate-households being beneficiary of the program. And, almost all of the communities have positive attitude towards the graduate-household and the program. Furthermore, the researcher recommended that special credit access should be facilitated to support and boosts the IGA's. Eventually, work places should be allotted before grant, problem of housing and inflation should be taken careful attention to solve and additional components other than the support component should be facilitated.*

**Key words:** *UPSNP, IGA's, Asset building, Food insecurity, Food Access, Profit, saving, challenges, Attitudes*

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Social safety nets (SSN) have a long history as a protective mechanism for the poor that can be traced as far as ancient Egypt and the Roman Empire. However, the history of SSNs at the World Bank & other organizations commonly known as Britton Woods Institutions began in the 1980's following global events that influenced the SSN agenda in response to the problem of food insecurity (WB, 2010). Safety net is one component of social protection with an aim to address poverty and vulnerability to poverty as well as a designed program to provide people who are living in poverty or facing food insecurity and other forms of deprivation with predictable and reliable support through food, cash or vouchers (WFP, 2017).

In October 2004, the WFP presented its corporate policy on safety nets as a subset of social protection interventions. To address different challenges with regard to the interventions, the high-level Cannes Summit Final Declaration called for “safety net programs to address hunger and malnutrition”, and the Seoul Action Plan recommended efforts to support developing countries to strengthen and enhance social protection programs (WFP, 2012).

The social protection agenda in developing world evolved rapidly since the new millennium, driven by a specific set of vulnerability factors. In recent years, social safety nets have been increasingly deployed, especially in African countries. Mauritius was the first country in Africa to introduce a social safety net program, in 1950, in the form of disability pensions and basic non-contributory allowances for widows and guardians of orphans. The number had risen to 18 countries by 2000, then to 32 by 2008 at the onset of the economic crisis, and to 45 in 2017. The average number launched each year rose from 7 in 2001–09. SSN now being checked out as attractive instruments for the poorest individuals in some parts of the developing countries (Beegle et al, 2016)



For over 30 years, responses to food insecurity in Ethiopia were dominated by emergency food aid, while this saved lives, it often failed to protect sustainable livelihoods, and this became a growing concern. In response, the Ethiopian government revised its emergency food aid system in 2005 and launched the productive safety net program (PSNP) in rural parts of the country (IFPRI, 2014)

The national social protection policy & strategy ratified in 2016 puts strong emphasis on the need to expand social safety nets in rural as well as urban areas. Accordingly, the social protection policy has a vision to see all Ethiopians enjoy social and economic wellbeing, security and social justice through a comprehensive social protection system that creates an enabling environment for equitable access to social protection services. The policy also focuses on ensuring access to social services including Micro Insurance for the most vulnerable. A strategy for implementing these policy intentions has been developed. Both the policy and strategy recognize the role of urban and rural productive safety nets in transition to a social protection system.

The rural PSNP has demonstrated that safety nets are important tools for addressing chronic food insecurity. Based on these experiences, the MoUDH (2016) has led the design of a systematic UPSNP and livelihood support intervention which will be implemented through a 10-year program framework. It has developed the Urban Food Security Strategy (UFSS) in 2015. The long-term program framework has an objective of reaching 4.7 million poor in 972 urban areas. The first phase (incorporating sub implementation rounds in it) supported by the UPSNP runs from 2016/17 to 2020/21 in 11 cities namely Addis Ababa, Adama, Dessie , Mekele, Hawassa , Dire Dawa, Harari , Gambella, Asosa, Jigjiga and Asayta and will focus on putting in place basic safety net building blocks, including productive and predictable transfers through Public work/PW/, livelihood interventions, and capacity building.

The PSNP on households have some positive effects in rural Ethiopia according to World Bank (2013, p.32) in its case study stated; “PSNP enabling the program's core beneficiaries to meet consumption needs, mitigate risks and avoid selling productive assets during times of crisis ”.

Unlike this, Emwodew's (2016) investigation on the effect of PSNP show, absence of significant difference among households before and after joining PSNP, though it has some positive impacts in public works (education, health care, water, road...) and

natural resources management. Similarly, Desalegn (2013) who conducted a study on Impact of PSNP on households found presence of inadequate empirical evidences on the program expected outcomes like on asset building and investment in soil conservation activities by the beneficiaries of the program.

Thus, this paper tries to assess the improvements that UPSNP has brought on the livelihood of graduate-households of the first round/batch of the program in Addis Ababa City Administration.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Ethiopia is one of the world's poorest countries. About 80% of Ethiopia's people work in agriculture and smallholder farmers (producing about 90% of the total agricultural output) form the largest group of poor people (Brandi, 2017). However, the pace of poverty reduction with regard to economic aspect in Ethiopia since 2000 has been impressive, particularly when compared to other African countries. The country has seen a 33% reduction in the share of the population living in poverty. Only Uganda has had a higher annual poverty reduction during the same time period. The poverty rate based on the international poverty line of 1.9 USD per day per person was also predicted to be 27 % in 2020 or 2021(WB Group, 2021).

This progress is not without its challenges, however, and poverty remains widespread in Ethiopia. The poorest households have become poorer than they were in 2005: high food prices that improve incomes for many poor farmers make buying food more challenging for the poorest. Despite improvements, Ethiopia still has relatively low rates in surface and transport infrastructures, access to sanitation; obstacles around health investment, safety and education of women and girls (Ibid)

According to Abdi (2005) the levels of unemployment and underemployment in urban areas are high, and can be expected to be strongly associated with urban poverty. The unemployed in urban Ethiopia are relatively well educated .For example; - most young adults who completed 12 years of schooling but not have taken their studies further are unemployed. They are estimated to be 190,000 – a figure rising over time. To some extent this situation might reflect the fact that only the relatively well-educated consider themselves unemployed. Underemployment caused by the increased casualization of labor, is also widespread. For many unstable casual work paid on a daily basis is all that is available. For instance, the proportion of urban

households in certain communities in Addis Ababa engaged in casual work rose from below 5% in 1989/90 to 35% in 1995.

In order to eradicate such and related kind of poverties in urban areas, the Ethiopian Government has Implementing Urban Productive Safety Net Programs/UPSNP/. The UPSNP is targeted toward households that are both food insecure and poor. In Ethiopia, as in many other African countries, there is a pressing need to improve household food security. An emerging consensus suggests that this is most easily accomplished through two development strategies with two complementary dimensions: investments that facilitate income generation and asset accumulation (infrastructure development, improved technologies for agriculture, etc.), and interventions that protect the poorest from hunger, prevent asset depletion and provide a platform on which the growth interventions can take place (MoUDH-PIM, 2016)

In urban areas of Ethiopia such as Addis Ababa, the root causes of food insecurity are rural-urban migration, inadequate employment opportunities, poor market exchange system, poor service delivery, poor working environment, absence of organized social protection for deprived people, among others. A poverty rate in Addis Ababa was registered to be as high as 28.1 % and 28.3 % in 2011. Consequently, a large number of people in the city are vulnerable to food price inflation, food insecurity, unemployed and underemployed (Yibrah, 2019).

In addition, kidist (2010) confirms the poverty status of Addis Ababa in which the city is going through a building boom, but many of its citizens are suffering from extreme poverty. The city is not capable of accommodating the increasing population that is being attracted by the luring facilities and seemingly employment opportunities. Hence, poverty is rampant and widespread in the city. These situations have a probability to erode the image of the city at international level, since the city is the third largest diplomatic city in the world. However, now the city is on the right way, because, close to 70% of the program clients are in Addis Ababa, while the rest distributed over the remaining 10 cities and towns (FUJCFSA, 2020)

Kolfe Keranio/KK/ is one of the 11 sub-cities in Addis Ababa, where the UPSNP was adopted. In the sub-city disparities among dwellers in economic and social aspects are high-rising. Due to these, there are citizens who need social protections. Indicators such as poor housing conditions with deteriorating quality of walls and roofs, rented

houses that can barely accommodate all family members, lamented high and rising rents, increasing risk of homelessness, children usually beg for food or collect food that has been thrown away, girls vulnerable to rape and broader sexual violence are to list few (UNICEF, 2019)

Even though there are attempts made to evaluate the general impact of PSNP countrywide, still there are limited empirical evidences whether or not the program efforts has the intended effect on asset accumulation and investments by the program participants.

There were researches carried out with regard to food security and PSNP at national level. For instance, Emwodew (2016) conducted a research on “The Effectiveness of PSNP among food insecure rural households in some selected kebeles of Ebinat woreda south Gondar zone, Ethiopia”. The researcher found out that, though the program has some positive impacts in public works and natural resource management; there is no significant difference among households before and after joining PSNP. Hailu (2014) studied on “Assessment of factors affecting household’s level of Graduation from PSNP” in Tigray Region, Ethiopia. The finding of the study shows, 78.30% of the beneficiaries didn’t believe the graduated households are food self-sufficient rather the respondents argue, there is no significant difference among the current and graduated beneficiaries. Dessalegn (2013) studied on “Assessment of the Impact of PSNP on the household’s asset building & soil conservation Activities” in Lemo district of Hadya zone southern region, Ethiopia. His investigation result indicates that Participation in PSNP didn’t lead to strong & significant effect on individuals & household’s asset building & practice of solid & water conservation activities by the beneficiaries.

Similarly there also studies conducted at City Administration of Addis Ababa around food security and UPSNP. Misgana (2018) investigated on “Contribution of UPSNP to Households’ Livelihood Improvement and Environmental Protection in Addis Ababa Case studies on Addis Ketema And Arada Sub-Cities.” He found out that UPSNP has contributed to the improvement of the income and food condition of the beneficiary households, though 60.5% of the beneficiaries are still under poverty. In the same manner, Menen (2019) conducted on “Assessment on the Practices and Challenges of Urban Productive Safety Net Program in Addis Ababa City

Administration”. The finding shows that the program had a good start in establishing institutional and procedural arrangements. In some extent the program had also been implemented properly and improved the livelihood of the beneficiaries. Alemayehu (2020), also in his side studied “Opportunities and Challenges of Urban Productive Safety Net Programs in Africa taking Case of Addis Ababa”. The finding investigated implies opportunities attained by beneficiaries who are developing positive habits towards saving and working culture in society. It also contributes to expense for social obligation from the monthly income that they generate, but with some limitations which require monumental attention and sequence adjustment.

Nonetheless, none of above researchers or other investigator has done on the immediate effects of UPSNP in urban areas such as Addis Ababa. In addition, no investigation was conducted before, since graduation (the first held on October, 2020) of the beneficiaries (i.e. those benefited for 3 consecutive years) is a very recent phenomenon for the city. Therefore, this study filled the gaps around this area & tried to show the effects observed on the graduate households of the first round implementation of UPSNP in Addis Ababa city Administration particularly in Kolfe Keranio/KK/ sub-city.

### **1.3. General objective of the Study**

The general objective of the study was to assess the effects of the urban productive safety net program in Addis Ababa City Administration, taking KK sub-city as case point.

#### **1.3.1. Specific Objectives of the Study**

- a) To examine the socio-economic status of the graduate-households before and after joining UPSNP
- b) To identify challenges facing graduate-households in the process of attaining sustainable income generating activities/IGA's/
- c) To point out the opportunities obtained for graduate-households from being beneficiary of UPSNP
- d) To assess the attitude of graduate-households and non-graduate communities towards the program;

#### **1.4 Basic Research Questions**

- What is the socio-economic status/livelihood of the graduate households before and after joining UPSNP?
- What are the challenges facing the graduate households in the process of creating sustainable IGA's?
- What opportunities are obtained by being beneficiary of UPSNP?
- What is the attitude of the graduate-households and non-graduate-households towards the program?

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

The study provides crucial information concerning the immediate effects/out puts observed on the beneficiaries after the graduation from UPSNP. It also serves as an ample input for another non-safety net woredas who are going to implement the first round of urban safety net program .It also offers basic & initial points for private sectors, different stake holders, NGOs, donor groups, who are Volunteer to fund/sponsor the project. Additionally, the study serves as a useful investigation for a government in order to formulate policies around food insecurities as well as the implementing programs for the poor. Moreover, the thesis can give as a useful reference material for academic researchers who would like to do a more in-depth analysis of the program as well as in need of assessing the program's impact after some year in the near future.

#### **1.6. Scope of the study**

The spatial scope of the study was delimited to the boundary of the Addis Ababa city Administration, among 11 sub-cities, specifically on KK sub-city. The study covered the time period between 2020 and 2021. Hence, the cross-sectional data variables that can affect the implementation of urban safety net program & effects observed on the graduated households within this one year was studied. The unit of observation of the study was the first round graduate households of UPSNP residing in KK sub-city.

The thematic scope of the study was to assess the effects observed on the livelihood of the graduate-households, major problems encountered by the households in the process of IGA's, opportunities obtained by the beneficiaries and the perception of the graduate-households as well as non-beneficiaries towards the implementation of the program.

### 1.7. Limitations of the Study

The researcher faced challenges such as time and budget constraints. The researcher also encountered absence of officials from their respective bureaus, so many times to undertake interview, since they were busy in meetings, field works, etc. Since, the UPSNP is a recently implemented program; the researcher had met challenges to get related studies sufficiently done on the study topic. The other limitation of the study was challenge related with graduate-households that some of them tried to hide their progress economically intending to get chance of rejoining in to the program.

In order to alleviate time and budget constraints, utilizing the existing time in manageable way and search for sponsor ship that would provide budget was taken. Whereas, to overcome lack of officials in their respective bureaus, post ponding appointments has been made. And, also to solve shortage of related studies conducting the study by searching related studies via electronic Medias has been taken. Finally, to dig out information from the respondents, the researcher adjusted himself in feasible way to approach them.

### 1.8. Operational Definitions in the Study

**Effect:** refers to the immediate impacts of productive safety net program in reducing food insecurity for urban poor households.

**Food Insecure Households:** refers to households lacking the capability to produce adequate food to all family members at all times for an active and healthy life.

**UPSNP:** a program designed to address smoothening of food consumption in chronic food insecure urban households.

**Food security:** refers all people at all times having both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life.

**Safety nets:** refers to non-contributory transfer programs targeted in some way to the poor or

**IGAs:** An activity, where UPSNP graduate-households involve immediately after they have graduated. It is small businesses managed by a group of people to increase their household income through livelihood.

**Asset building:** encompasses a wide range of anti-poverty strategies and resources which individuals, families, and communities use to increase economic stability. It often focuses on savings accounts, homeownership, business development, accessing higher education, etc

**Non-graduate-households** refer households who are not benefiting the program by joining in it.

### **1.9. Ethical Considerations**

Before proceeding to conduct the thesis, a letter of support from the university had been taken to the concerned bodies to receive permission. On the other hand, while communicating respondents, the purpose of the study was explained at the beginning of conversation. Their full consensus was first checked before starting interviews or discussions. Moreover, they were informed that their information will be kept confidential, and be used for the study purpose. The study was presented without misinterpretation /exaggeration of the data collected.

### **1.10. Organization of Thesis**

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



## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1. Introduction

##### *2.1.1. Establishment of Social Protection Systems*

Fundamental international human rights instruments have been recognizing the need for social protections. Most notably, article 22 of the UDHR in 1948 states that everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security. Article 9 of the 1966 International Covenant also confirms “the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance. Nonetheless, the ILO Social Security Convention of 1952 (No. 102), was the first international instrument to set down minimum standards of social protection applicable to all countries in the world (Ravallion, 2007, p.6)

Social protection has also been a prominent issue in international forums. It was the central theme at the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995. The 24<sup>th</sup> special session of the United Nations General Assembly held in Geneva, June 2000, on its part underscored the importance of establishing and improving social protection systems and sharing best practices in this field. The issue of social protection also received serious consideration at the Financing for Development Summit, held in Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002. Moreover, the recent Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg stressed the need to “strengthen the social dimension of sustainable development by emphasizing follow-up to the outcomes (ILO, 2013, p.12-13)

##### **2.1.2. Definitions of Social Protection**

Social protection is defined as the set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people’s exposure to risks and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income. The policies and procedures included in social protection involve five major kinds of activities:” labor market policies and program, social insurance program, social assistance, micro and area-based schemes, and child protection” (UNDP Report, 2013,p.17-18 )

‘Social safety net’ and ‘social security’ are sometimes used as alternative terms to ‘social protection’. The Asian Development Bank Interdepartmental Working Group on *Social Protection* found that in describing the range of concerns covered by this strategy the term ‘social protection’ was the more common in international usage and decided to use that term. ‘Social safety net’ appears to have a less precise meaning. Some people use it to mean the whole set of program and policies discussed in this strategy, while others use it to refer only to welfare and targeted program for poor people. On the other hand, ‘social security’ is used to refer to the comprehensive mechanisms and coverage in developed countries and is less applicable to new areas such as community, micro and area-based schemes” (UNDP Report, 2013,p.23 )

Social protection is concerned with protecting and helping those who are poor and vulnerable, such as children, women, older people, and people living with disabilities, the displaced, the unemployed, and the sick. There are ongoing debates about which interventions constitute social protection, and which category they fit under, as social protection overlaps with a number of livelihoods, human capital and food security interventions. Social protection is commonly understood as all public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized; with the overall objective of reducing the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups .Social protection usually provided by the state, and theoretically conceived as part of the ‘state-citizen’ contract, in which states and citizens have rights and responsibilities to each other (Browne, 2015, p.7).

But, the WHO (2010, May Report) has tried to differentiate the two concepts. Accordingly, safety net aims to the reduction of poverty with targeting set of non-contributory transfers. It provides meaningful benefits by playing transitory response measures to crisis. Whereas social protection aims to giving effect to the human right to social security with focus to universal entitlement to protection. Its benefit level is national poverty lines providing right-based insurances against poverty

### **2.1.3. The Concept of Formal and Informal Social Protections**

Informal or Formal social protection systems do not offer complete coverage and inevitably exclude parts of the population. Formal social protection (since the early

1960s) defined to include actions taken by the public sector (alone or in conjunction with other parties such as NGO's and donors) and private sector arrangements that have legal backing. Formal social protection should be carefully managed to enhance, rather than disrupt, existing informal systems. On the other hand, informal social protection is structured by social relations. Care and support is provided to family, community and group members through a range of social structures and social networks. While an essential part of all societies, ISP does not always support or protect. Informal community-based support mechanisms have a longer history and continue to be important, with some non-formal systems acting as the first line of response to shocks and vulnerabilities. This type of social protection distributes risk within a community and fills some of the gaps left by formal interventions. They are often self-funded, for example funeral insurance savings groups, but can be externally funded by the state or donors (Rika, 2008)

In recent years, social protection issues have gained unprecedented momentum in Africa. This is reflected in the fact that most African countries have either introduced or are considering social protection measures, as witnessed by initiatives within the African Union (AU). Many African governments are in the process of establishing social protection strategies and policies. Unfortunately, most of them give little attention to the role or potential of informal social protection systems. This is despite the fact that the rural population and those who are engaged in the informal economy, which together constitute the bulk of these countries' populations, depend on informal social protection systems. The possibility of building on existing informal social protection systems and creating complementary linkages between the formal and informal systems is rarely considered by policy-makers and donor agencies in Africa. Instead, most attention is given to formal safety net program (Devereux & Getu, 2013).

Ethiopia was among the few countries in Africa in the early 1960s to respond to the ILO declaration for decent work and social security for citizens and since the 1970s has been using emergency response mechanisms as a first line of response to shocks. In the constitution promulgated in 1995, the government committed to provide rehabilitation and assistance to the physically and mentally disabled, the aged, and to children who are left without parents or guardian. As the first step towards this goal, the government formulated a developmental social welfare policy in 1996 to define

the vulnerable groups to be targeted, and drafted action plans to guide social protection interventions. This policy was not fully implemented mainly for lack of funding. Besides, their transfers and employment-generation roles, the productive safety net program launched/PSNP/in 2005 galvanized the debate on the need for more systematic and institutionalized social protection for all citizens. Experience from implementing these program formed the basis for the design of a national social protection policy, which is a significant improvement over its predecessor in terms of concept and instruments (Amdissa, 2015)

## **2.2. Theoretical Literature Review**

There are various theories by different thinkers with regard to Social Protection, poverty & social safety net, among these; the following have been discussed in relation to some approaches.

### **2.2.1. The Basic-Need Approach**

The basic needs theory, formulated by ILO and WB, emerged in 1976 emphasizing on the importance of satisfying people's basic need rather than focusing on economic growth of a country. It directed focus on the need or deficiency of poor people. Thus, aids in the form of donation are recommended to bring the poor above poverty line. As the poor gets out of poverty, aggregate demand level increases, supply of basic goods and services increases, and improve individuals' participation in the process. Basic needs as understood in this program of Action include two elements. First, they include certain minimum requirements of a family for private consumption: adequate food, shelter & furniture. Second, there are essential services provided by and for the community at large, such as safe drinking water, sanitation, public transport & health, educational & cultural facilities (ILO,1976). According to Hicks (1979) ,in basic needs approach, first, it would appear that countries making progress in meeting basic needs do not have substantially lower GNP growth rates : and, second the attainment of a higher level of basic needs satisfaction appears to lead to higher growth rates in the future.

### **2.2.2. The Empowerment Approach**

Since 1980s, the empowerment development has come up with the idea of empowering the poor socially, politically and psychologically. Empowering poor men and women requires the removal of formal and informal institutional barriers that

prevent them from taking action to improve their wellbeing—individually or collectively—and limit their choices. The approach can imply that social protection should facilitate the empowerment of people in poverty, where the state support empowerment processes through all of its social protection provision: planning, management and delivery.

The approaches focus on enhancing poor people's freedom of choice and action. Empowerment of poor people is an end in itself and is also critical for development effectiveness. It is not stand-alone strategy but a way of doing development, grounded in the conviction that poor people themselves are the most invaluable partners in the task of poverty reduction. Empowerment approaches include behaviors that build people's self-confidence and their belief in them, and respect their dignity. There are examples of this approach in ongoing work by the Bank and others. Systematic application of the four empowerment elements more broadly in the Bank's work will require leadership, contextualization, and capacity building, as well as incorporation of the elements in existing guidelines. Reliable data must be assembled to monitor empowerment processes and outcomes and to develop diagnostic tools to guide application across sectors. Nonetheless, there is certainly sufficient research and experience to move forward, learning through doing and through partnerships (WB, 2002)

### **2.2.3. The Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF)**

Since 1990s, SLF has become dominant approach to undertake interventions by international agencies. It is considered as a more comprehensive and holistic approach to address poverty. Unlike more traditional approaches that have sought to tackle poverty by identifying and addressing needs of poor people, the SLF approach seeks to improve their lives by building on what they have — their assets. The SLF approach aims to help poor people achieve lasting livelihood improvements — sustainable livelihoods — measured using poverty indicators that they, themselves, define (UNDP, 1999)

The approach has been used for several years in the rural context and there is increasing interest in adapting it to the urban context. Many researchers affirm that the SLF provides a useful conceptual base for understanding urban poverty and the situation of people living in poverty in urban settlements, and is an effective tool for

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

The framework includes the vulnerability context (the trends, shocks, and local cultural practices which affect livelihoods) in which people operate. Within this context, people have access to various assets or poverty reducing factors which gain their meaning and value through the prevailing social, institutional and organizational environment. Structures (organizations from government through to the private sector) and processes (police, laws, rules of the game and incentives) determine who gains access to which types of assets (UNDP, 1999).

## **2.3 Empirical Evidences**

### **2.3.1. Urban Productive Safety Net Program Effects**

Menen (2019) in her thesis titled “An Assessment on the Practices and Challenges of Urban Productive Safety Net Program in Addis Ababa city Administration”, stated positive effects that have been registered from the implementation of UPSNP. These include: effective payment transfer to the beneficiaries supported by ICT (UPASS software), welfare outcomes such as income and consumption, adaptation to saving habits in financial institutions to cite few. On top of that she investigated, 50 % of beneficiaries income, spent to cover monthly iddir‘and iqub‘ fees and to pay for water, for rent electricity and phone bills. And, also, 40.6% beneficiaries spent their monthly income to purchase 'teff' consumption for the household. While, before participating in the program, they were buying a limited number of pieces of 'Injera', whenever they get money. According to the study the overall effect of the UPSNP has brought positive results in many aspects of the beneficiaries with some limitations which require monumental attentions.

To the contrary, Emwodew (2016) in his thesis "The Effectiveness of PSNP among food insecure rural households in some selected kebeles of Ebinat woreda south Gondar zone, Ethiopia", found out the existence of negative effects concerning the livelihood of the beneficiaries. Accordingly, people are unable to attain other needs and want instead they are in bread winning standard of living. Only, 1.5% of them saved the money from the aid given. Similar to this, 51.1% of respondents maintained that the program has not improved their living standards and concerning their saving status nearly 80% of respondents admitted that they did not start saving money either in informal or formal institution. And even those started saving are still in informal institution because they fear formal institution like ACSI due to its high rate of loan. According to the investigation result, it is generally difficult to say PSNP is helping beneficiaries to have better food, providing alternatives jobs, offering skills, knowledge and experiences, a means for the people to own further livestock, creating sustainable assets, creating credit and saving services, and working on irrigation for poor households along with rain fed agriculture though it has some positive impacts on daily food consumption and to some extent public works (water, road, education, health care services...).

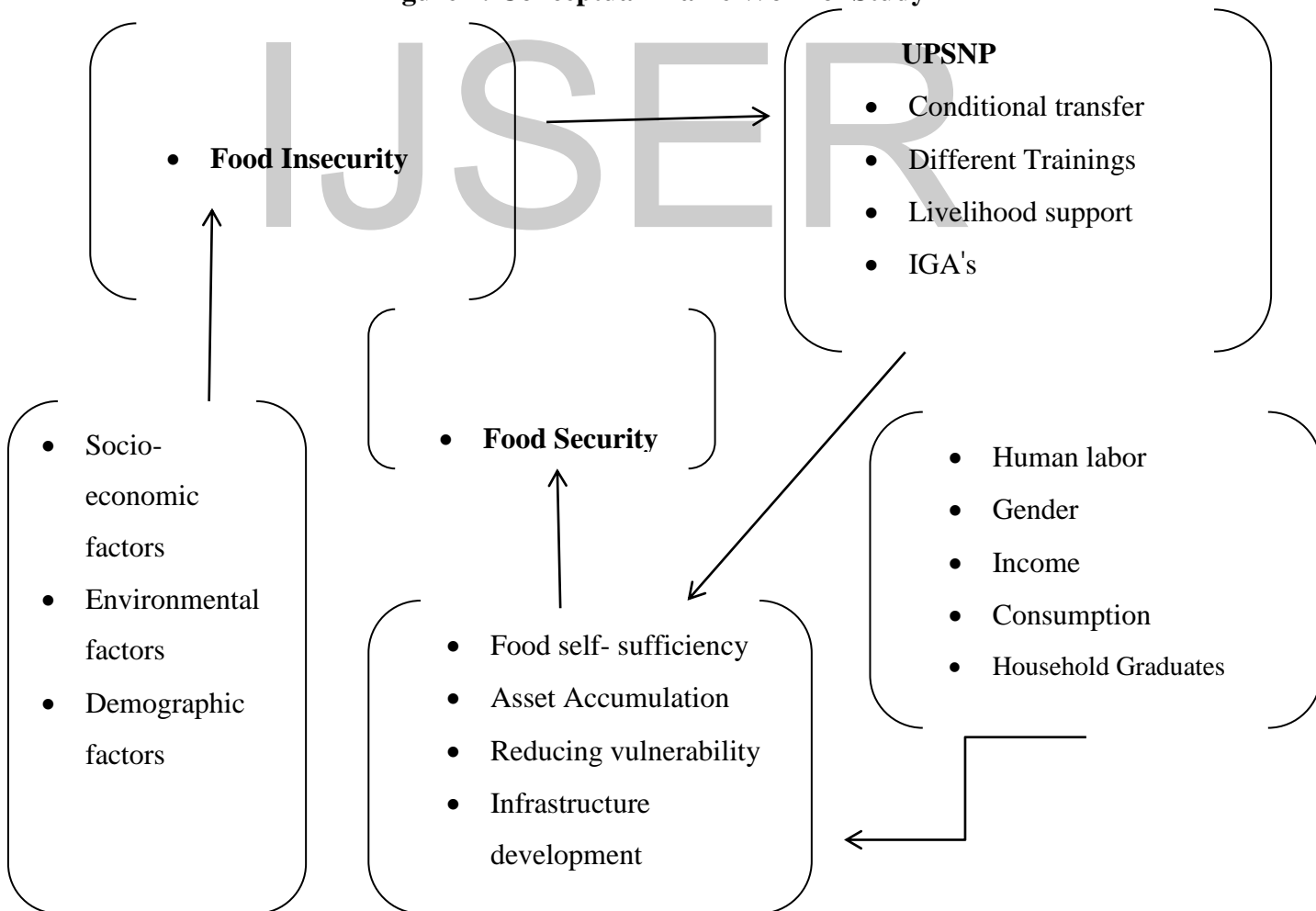
Likewise, Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency (April, 2020), in its review report confirmed absence of convincing positive effects stating as clients livelihood improve after three years stay in the program is ambitious and unlikely achieved as it stands now. The delayed starts of the livelihoods, lack of timely transfer of grant, and limited capacity building trainings to clients have undermined this. Moreover, sub-projects linkage with livelihoods particularly with income generating activities (IGA's) is also weak. This is so because livelihoods linkage particularly with IGA's, is rarely considered during the public work (PWs) planning at community level. Strong ties could have been built from the beginning, but this is not the case in many of the urban areas due to several factors that include: a) limited understanding of program implementers and stakeholders facilitating PWs planning; b) exiting rules and regulations that prohibits PWs client from engaging in IGAs while in UPSNP c) some of the key stakeholders that are important to ensure SPs linkage with livelihoods are excluded from UPSNP platforms (e.g. Woreda Land Administration office). These discourage the engagement of PW clients into IGAs before their graduation (from UPSNP).

## 2.4. Conceptual Frame Work

A conceptual framework is among the component of scientific studies which illustrates expectations from a research. It defines relevant variables for a given studies and maps out how these variables relate to each other.

Since the objective of the study was to assess out the effects of the Urban Productive Safety Net Program in Addis Ababa City Administration, the study strived to identify independent factors such as demographic, socio-economic & environmental factors which pressurizes the graduate-households to be food insecure. In order to alleviate households from the problem, UPSNP as a program adopted. But after the implementation of this program, positive effects expected to be shown on their livelihood considered as dependent variables. Consequently, if positive outcomes gained the goal of food security said to be achieved, or if it is in the paradox not achieved/failed/.

**Figure 1: Conceptual Frame Work of Study**



**Source:** Adapted from the literature reviewed (2021)



## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Description of the Research Area

The thesis was conducted in Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia & seat of African Union. The city with an estimated population of over 4 million located at 9°1'48"N 38°44'24"E coordinates. And, it has an area of 527 km<sup>2</sup> according to central Statistical Agency /CSA/ (2014). Addis Ababa has 11 sub-cities. Under each sub city, there are woredas and clusters/Ketenas/, the lowest units of administrations. Kolfe Keranio sub-city selected for this study, which is one of the sub-cities located on south west of the center of Addis. The total population of the sub-city is estimated to be 428,895 (CSA, 2007) and is sub-divided into 15 woredas and it is one of the largest sub-city in terms of area. Percentage Distributions of living standards in the sub-city from Urban Inequities Surveys (UIS) fielded in Addis Ababa in 2003 shows that very poor 5%, near poor 25%, poor 18% and other 52% (UN Habitat, 2003). The sub-city is characterized with extensive urban poverty, joblessness, in adequate housing, severe overcrowding and congestion and underdeveloped infrastructure (MoUDH PAD, 2015). As a result, the researcher selected three safety net woredas from the sub-city in order to conduct the investigation.

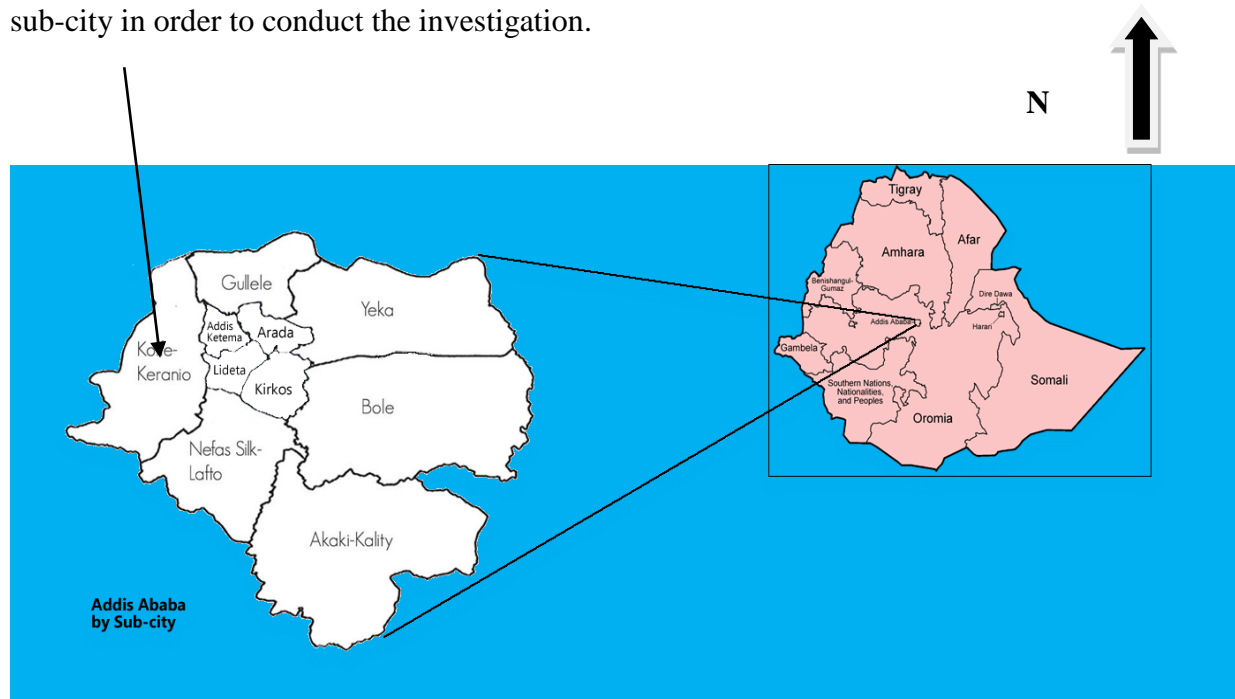


Figure 2: Map of the Study Area Source: Retrieved from: <http://www.addisababa.gov.et/hu/web/guest/city-map> : May 30/2021

As depicted in the Map above Addis Ababa is at the center of Ethiopian Map. It has 10 sub-cities (recently 11) as pointed previously & also as shown in the Map. From the Map Kolfe Keranio is the study area & it embraces 15 woredas in it. From the sub-city sample woredas of the study include woreda 9, woreda 11 & woreda 15.

### **3.2 Research Design**

In order to produce comprehensive research analysis and better understanding of the problem, the researcher employed both Qualitative & Quantitative approaches of study. Qualitative approach was adopted because it helps provide deep understanding of the immediate effects observed after the implementation of the program. Focus group discussions, Semi-structured interviews, key informant interview and observation of the researcher were carried out to gather qualitative type of data. A quantitative approach on its side enabled the researcher to better identify variables. With regard to research designs, the researchers administered both descriptive and explanatory research designs. Descriptive research design was used to accurately and systematically describe the existing situation or phenomenon. On the other hand, explanatory research design was employed to explain the phenomena, since the research was new and no research conducted before on the same title in urban areas.

### **3.3 Target of the Study population**

Target of the Study population were only graduate-households (2020) of the first round intervention of UPSNP in Addis Ababa city administration particularly KK sub-city. The population of this study would not include all graduate-households in Addis Ababa or KK sub-city due to limitation of resources such as time and money. The KK sub-city comprises total of 15 woredas. Out of these 3 woredas: namely woreda 9, 11 & 15 were the first round/batch safety net woredas. These woredas were selected based on their high incidence of poverty at that time. After implementing the program in these woredas for three consecutive years, graduation had been held on October 04/2020.

Totally from all of the three woredas, 2,241 household heads have been graduated. The study took focus on the graduate-households of public work package, because, this population has been actively participating in productive activities in urban areas.

Therefore, as pointed above, the currently active 2,241 graduate-households became the actual target of the study population to undergo the sample size determination.

### **3.4. Sources & Techniques of Data Collection**

Both primary & secondary data collection sources were employed. Primary sources include structured questionnaire (focused on household characteristics like family size, education, sex and age category, etc), observations, & to triangulate the information obtained from respondents, in-depth interview, key informants interview and focused group discussion were analyzed. whereas, the secondary sources include document review such as unpublished documents, researches, articles, reports, proclamations, magazines, E-books and internet web sites & so on.

Besides, the study carried out both quantitative and qualitative data types. More closed ended and few of open-ended questions were deployed for a more detailed response. In addition to these, interview questions were developed to gather information from different stake holders as needed. The researcher then translated questionnaire as well as interview questions prepared in English languages in to local language as convenient as to gather the data. Moreover, experienced enumerators were recruited based on their proficiency and, trained on data collection techniques and on the content of the questionnaire.

### **3.5 Exclusion and Inclusion criteria**

Beneficiaries who were using in the program for 6 (six) month and above were allowed to provide information for the study. Likewise, male and female beneficiaries above the age of 18 years were participated in the study. It is because of the reality that beneficiaries enrolled for less than 6 month in the program are not expected to provide credible & reliable information.

### **3.6 Variables Study**

With regard to variables dependent variables are gender, income, poverty status, food security and perception of respondents towards the UPSNP, whereas, the independent variables are such as demographic and socio-economic factors that create influence on the dependent variables of the study.

### 3.7 Sampling Methods

#### 3.7.1. Sampling Techniques

For the first round intervention of UPSNP, 35 woredas were targeted from 10 sub-cities of Addis Ababa for its initial implementation. Of these, three of them are in KK sub-city. All of the 3 targeted woredas namely woreda 9, woreda 11, woreda 15 were taken to conduct the study. As previously pointed out, from the 15 woredas in the sub-city, these were selected purposively based on their high incidence of poverty.

Depending on the sexual attributes of the beneficiaries' i.e. Female headed households' overweight, Male headed households in the program, the researcher opted to employed Stratified Random Sampling Technique in order to get proportional respondents number as per the size of the sex number.

#### 3.7.2. Sample Size Determination

The sample size was determined by using the Kothari (2004) formula as follows:-

$$a) N_o = Z_{\alpha/2} pq/d^2$$

$$b) n = N_o / (1 + N_o - 1/N)$$

Where:  $N_o$  - desired sample size when population size is  $> 10,000$

$n$  - Desired sample size when population size is  $< 10,000$

The main reasons in the selection of the sample respondents were,

- i) Resource and time constraints, because getting fund to finance the study project is almost impossible and the research fund provided by the researcher is not enough to run large sample size.
- ii) It is due to ease of accessibility and management

Thus, to determine the sample size of the target population, we have to use the following inputs:-

$Z_{\alpha/2}$  - Value of standard score at a desired confidence limit (95% i.e. 1.96)

P - Intended proportion of the population to be included in the sample (0.1)

$q = 1 - p$  (0.9)

$d = \text{error margin } (0.05)$

$N = \text{size of total population}$

$$N_o = Z_{\alpha/2} p q / d^2 b = (1.96)^2 * (0.1) (0.9) / (0.05)^2 = 138$$

$$n = N_o / 1 + N_o - 1 / N$$

$$= 138 / 1 + (138 - 1) / 2235 = 138.06 = 138$$

Non-respondent 30% on the sample size **138**. Therefore, the total sample size calculated for study was **179**

After having determined the sample size at sub-city level, again the researcher proceeded to draw out sample size in each woreda in order to maintain appropriate & fair sample size determination. Thus,

**Sample size in each woreda** = total HHs in each woreda\* calculated sample size (179)

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Number of total HHs in all the three woredas

$$= 787 * 179 / 2241 = 63 \text{ (woreda-9)}$$

$$= 927 * 179 / 2241 = 74 \text{ (woreda-11)}$$

$$= 527 * 179 / 2241 = 42 \text{ (woreda-15)}$$

**Table 1: Sample size of the graduate-households in each woreda**

| Sub-city      | Woredas  | Graduate-households |     |     |                              |   | Remark |
|---------------|----------|---------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|---|--------|
|               |          | M                   | F   | T   | Sample size from each woreda | Randomly, Selected Ketenas in each woreda |        |
| Kolfe Keranio | Woreda 9 | 113                 | 674 | 787 | 63                           | 4,7,9                                     |        |
|               | Woreda   | 312                 | 615 | 927 | 74                           | 3,5,7                                     |        |

|  |              |            |             |              |            |       |  |
|--|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------|--|
|  | 11           |            |             |              |            |       |  |
|  | Woreda<br>15 | 81         | 446         | 527          | 42         | 2,3,4 |  |
|  | <b>Total</b> | <b>506</b> | <b>1735</b> | <b>2,241</b> | <b>179</b> |       |  |

**Source:** k/k/s/c/Administration Food Security & UPSNP Office/Feb, 11, 2021/

As previously noticed, the researcher used stratified random sampling technique which is among the probability sampling. To employ this type of sampling, the researcher used gender (female & male) as variable. To determine **strata sample size** the researcher applied **Adam Hayes** Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling formula (updated 2020) as follows:

$$nh = (Nh / N) * n$$

nh = required Strata sample size

Nh = sample size of the study

N = population size of the study

n = stratum size or number of people in the stratum

Accordingly,  $nh = (179 / 2241) * 506 = 40$ : **For Male stratum**

Whereas,  $nh = (179 / 2241) * 1735 = 139$ : **For Female stratum**

Again to know the sample size of both male & female the researcher used the following formula which is similar with the previous one:-

**Sample size of male**

**respondents in each woreda** = total HHs in each woreda\* sample size in Male stratum

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$$\text{Number of total HHs in all the three woredas}$$

$$= 787*40/2241= 14 \text{ (woreda-9)}$$

$$= 927*40/2241= 17 \text{ (woreda-11)}$$

$$= 527*40/2241= 9 \text{ (woreda-15)}$$

**Similarly for females**

$$= 787*139/2241= 49 \text{ (woreda-9)}$$

$$= 927*139/2241= 57 \text{ (woreda-11)}$$

$$= 527*139/2241= 33 \text{ (woreda-15)}$$

In addition to distributing 179 questionnaires for graduate-households using stratified random sampling technique, the researcher has consulted different bodies as shown in the table below:-

**Table 2: Mode of Gathering Data**

| <b>Mode of gathering data</b> | <b>Concerned Bodies</b>   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Interview</b>              | Woreda Food Security & UPSNP Office heads<br>Sub-city Food Security & UPSNP head<br>Directorate Director of Urban Food Security<br>Coordination of the Addis Ababa City<br>Administration<br>Directorate Director of Federal Job Creation &<br>Urban Food Security Agency |
| <b>Key Informants</b>         | Woreda UPSNP 1 to 30 Team Leaders(kappos),<br>Ketena UPSNP targeting committee chair persons,<br>Woreda Food Security & UPSNP Officers,   |
| <b>Focus Group Discussion</b> | Graduate-households of UPSNP  |
| <b>Structured checklist.</b>  | By the researcher & his collaborators   |

Source: Field Survey March, 2021

### **3.8. Method of Analysis**

#### **3.8.1. Data Analysis**

In order to achieve the objective of the study, the researcher employed both descriptive & exploratory research designs using mathematical applications. In this regard the quantitative data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel and statistical package, percentage, frequency & so on.

The qualitative data collected were systematically analyzed by describing, grouping, categorizing, summarizing and discussing the findings. Additionally, the qualitative data gathered were analyzed and interpreted in narrative way. The data analysis work uses appropriate and widely recommended statistical software which called SPSS. Accordingly, thematic analysis was deployed to analyze the qualitative data in different stems. Eventually, texts and tables were interpreted the findings in order to draw conclusion of the study.

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## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The chapter generally falls under five subsections as presented here below; socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, socio-economic status of households before and after joining PSNP, challenges facing the graduate-households in the process of creating sustainable IGA's, opportunities obtained by graduate-households in benefiting UPSP and attitudes of the communities towards the graduate-households and the program.

Data gathered from survey questionnaire was analyzed through using SPSS. The chapter also tries to merge related previous researches in an attempt to support the findings. Furthermore, it embraces tables, figures, graphs and photos as part of the section aiming to have clear understanding about the situation particularly upon IGA's of the graduate-households.

#### 4.1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Sex, age, marital status, educational level, household size, and housing conditions were the socio-demographic variables included in the study.

**Table 3: Socio-economic Characteristics of the respondents**

| Variable           | Category                       | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Sex                | Male                           | 44        | 24.6        |
|                    | Female                         | 135       | 75.4        |
| Age                | 18-35                          | 73        | 40.8        |
|                    | 36-59                          | 96        | 53.6        |
|                    | ≥ 60                           | 10        | 5.6         |
| Educational Level  | Illiterate                     | 57        | 31.8        |
|                    | Read & write                   | 37        | 20.7        |
|                    | Elementary complete            | 68        | 38          |
|                    | High school complete           | 11        | 6.1         |
|                    | College diploma                | 3         | 1.7         |
|                    | Degree & above                 | 3         | 1.7         |
| Marital status     | Single                         | 17        | 9.5         |
|                    | Married                        | 112       | 62.6        |
|                    | Divorced                       | 33        | 18.4        |
|                    | Widowed                        | 17        | 9.5         |
| Household size     | 1-3                            | 47        | 26.3        |
|                    | 4-7                            | 111       | 62.0        |
|                    | 8-10                           | 18        | 10.1        |
|                    | ≥ 11                           | 3         | 1.7         |
| Housing conditions | In private homes               | 25        | 14.0        |
|                    | In kebele houses               | 38        | 21.2        |
|                    | In rental houses               | 85        | 47.5        |
|                    | Live as a parasite with others | 31        | 17.3        |
|                    | Total                          | 179       | 100         |

Source: own survey data: May 2021

The UPSNP is designed to respond to the unique needs, interests and capabilities of men and women to ensure that they benefit equally from the program. This is done by promoting the participation of both men and women in UPSNP decision-making structures and responding to women's responsibility for both productive and reproductive work and the differential access of female-headed households to resources (MoUDH-PIM, 2016). This is how the PIM is responsive to affirm to the disadvantaged group of sex.

#### **4.1.1. Sex**

As indicated in the table 3 the survey shows that out of the total 179 respondents 75.4 % (135) were females, while 24.6% (44) are males. Females are 3.06 times greater than the number of males. This implies that women are more vulnerable to unemployment, poverty, and food insecurity than men. Having this in mind, the researcher provided question to woreda 15 food security program head, why the number of female households are greater than male. He replied a few points as;

In our culture most of the time women stay at home with so many responsibilities. They have no chance to search for jobs here and there just like men. As a result they are more vulnerable and exposed to poverty. Besides, women are historically among the disadvantaged groups. it is due to this our government purposively confirmed in the PIM (2016) stating as the UPSNP is designed to respond to the unique needs, interests and capabilities of men and women to ensure that they benefit equally from the program, specially by responding to women's responsibility for both productive and reproductive work and the differential access of female-headed households to resources/March 14/2021, w-15 of KK, Addis Ababa).

#### **4.1.2. Age**

As shown in the table 3, the age of sample respondents ranges from 18 and above 60 years, with mean of 39.91. Out of 179 respondents, the largest of respondents comprises the 36 to 59 years category 53.6 % (96) followed by 18 and 35 years age category which consists 40.8 % (73), while the lowest proportion of the respondents comprises greater than or equal to 60 age category 5.6% (10). The age between 36 to 59 years category has a high potential for high population growth which has a direct impact on food security. It is also the most productive age group that could involve in IGA's. The age group from 18 to 35 years is also economically very active group which contributes its own share on food security. Nonetheless, the age category of greater than or equal to 60 is unproductive age group both in terms of economic and fertility perspectives. The age dependency ratio in this case is 5.93 per 100 people.

This imposes its own influence on IGA's, which becomes obstacle to the objective of the program not to meet as intended. In addition this age group doesn't able to assure food security for various reasons to their family members. Thus, the finding indicates that the age group of the collected data has its own relation with regard to adequate food security.

#### **4.1.3. Marital status**

With regard to the marital status, out of the total 179 sample respondents 62.6 % (112) or the majority were married /living together/ (Table 3). This implies that majority of the graduate households were most probably owners of children or they are with extended families which has direct impact on food security. Though the finding shows the majority of graduate-households living together, FGD results indicate presence of disagreements between men & women, as a woman reflected her feeling as follows;

*Most of the husbands are not willing full to fulfill the needs of their families. They are reluctant to provide monthly expenses for consumption. According to their talk, usually there is unnecessary debates & quarrels, because husbands doesn't giving attention to their families rather they focus externally, with no attention to family issues./ March 07/2021,w-9 in KK sub-city/*

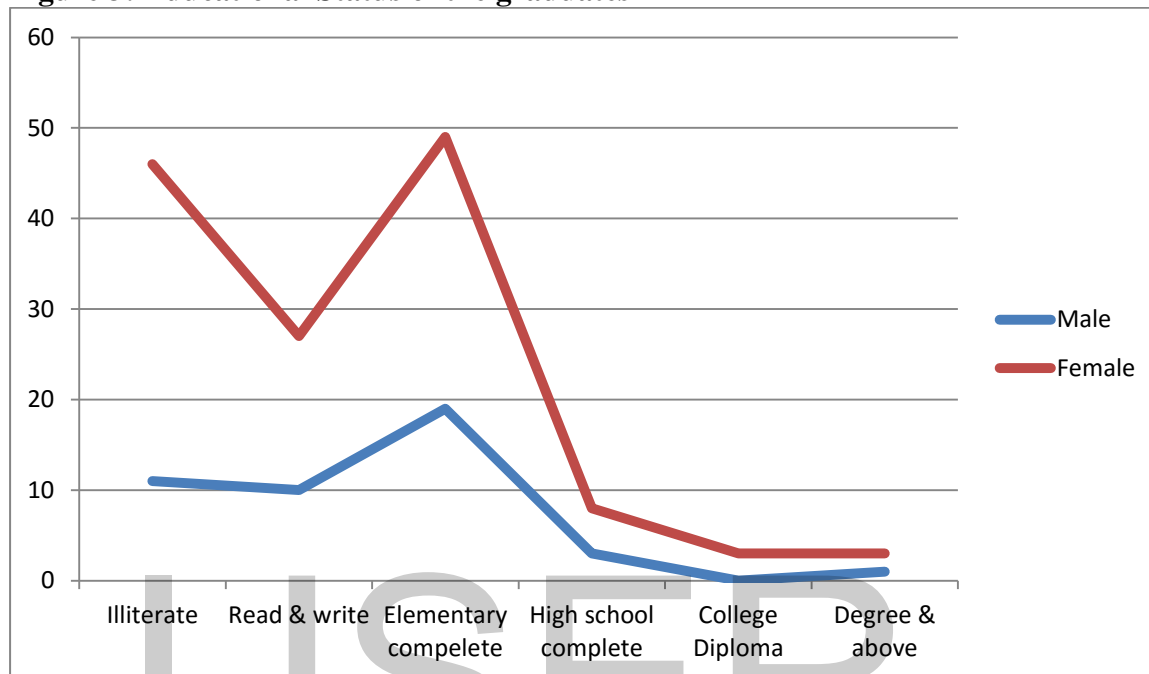
So, this creates difficult scenario to woman with regard to the accomplishing family responsibilities or it enable women not to engage in intense or well managed IGA's that puts influence on the food security status of the families exposing family members vulnerable to food security. The second majority is the divorced/separated/ group about 18.4 % (33). This in turn has its own side effect which leads family to be in secured in livelihoods. Finally, single & widowed group account 9.5 % (17) respectively. Even though this is less in percent, since it's losing one side of productive force, it has also its own contribution to food insecurity.

#### **4.1.4 Educational Level**

Concerning to the educational level of the sample respondents, as shown in the table 3, 31.8% (57) of the respondents didn't attended formal education. Read & write account 20.7 (37) of the total respondents, whereas, high school attendants shares 6.11% (11). And, College Diploma as well as greater than or equal to Degree takes 1.7 % (3) each. According to the study elementary school attendants account the highest percent i.e., 38% (68). Followed by those didn't attended formal education accounting 31.8% (57). According to the interview taken with key informant /kappos (1 to 30 Team leader);

Most of UPSNP beneficiaries are migrants from rural parts of Ethiopia .Due to different challenges created there, they decided to drop out their primary education and prefer to come here in Addis in search of better jobs and life. But, they fall to unexpected life situations which might force them to lead below poverty line  
March 09/2021,w-11 in KK sub-city/

**Figure 3: Educational Status of the graduates**



Source: Field Survey, May 2021

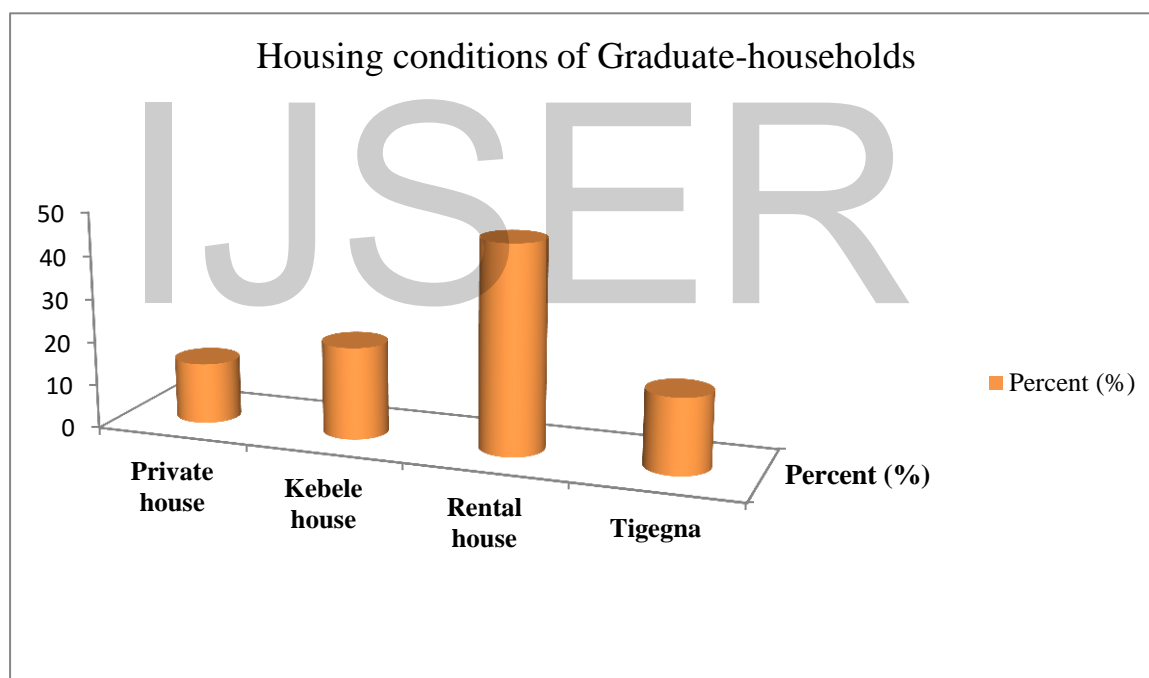
Additionally, as depicted in Figure 3, except the group of elementary school attendants, there is a serious of decrease in the number of graduate-household heads as the level of literacy more increases. Different surveys had been showing the relation between low level of literacy and poverty among urban households. Accordingly, sureshLal (2015) stated “illiterate people trapped in a cycle of poverty with limited opportunities for employment or income generation and higher chances of poor health. He further asserted that illiteracy as curse to humanity and socio-economic development“. Bekele's (2012) investigation in its self confirms the relationship between poverty & illiteracy stating illiteracy as main cause to low level of development and livelihood conditions in rural areas. Degefa’s survey (2008), on the other hand explains the urban poor usually engaging in low IGAs as a result of low education level they have. Therefore, illiteracy has direct impact on food security that enable poor household to exist below poverty line. The impact of illiteracy is more prevalent on women comparing with men. As shown on the graph above illiterate women are 4.18 times greater than men. When we see those stopped

education from elementary, again women are 2.57 times higher than men. This clearly indicates the vulnerability rate of women than men in the study.

#### 4.1.5. Household size

As indicated in table 3, the household’s size ranged from 1 to 10 & above persons in a given household with a mean of 6 members. About 62 % (111) the majority has 4-7 household members and the lowest 1.7% (3) for 10 & above category. This is almost similar with the study conducted by Menen (2019) on Practices & Challenges of UPSNP in Addis Ababa city administration stating 77.14% of respondents had 3-4 family members. This indicates the household size and poverty have inverse relation as Yibrah (2014) argues the size of household increases the households will tend to be poor.

#### 4.1.6 Housing Conditions



Source: Field survey, March, 2021

**Figure 4: Housing Conditions of the graduate-households**

As indicated from the survey result above in the figure 4, from total respondents’ majority of them /47.5% (85)/ live in rental houses. About 21.2 % (38) live in kebele houses, whereas, 17.3% (31) run shared life (share rooms with others /Tigegna) and the last 14% (25) live in their own houses. This implies that three fourth of sample respondents of this study do not have their own houses which had been one of the targeting criteria for the beneficiaries to be included in UPSNP. This shows housing is

a very serious and challenging issue nowadays as UN-HABITAT (2017) in its report confirmed housing in Addis Ababa is unaffordable that makes the low income households especially those in rental houses not to get out of poverty & run hand to mouth life forever. Access to housing is more severe in KK sub-city as Bevan & Pankhurst (2006) wrote. Accordingly, most of the houses in Kolfe area were constructed from wood and mud and are built very close to each other. People do not have the financial capacity to own very big houses with large compounds. Only 43% of the households in the community own houses of any type. Others rent from the government or individuals while some share rooms with others. Housing condition is very exacerbating issue nowadays confirming this key informant from woreda 11 (Targeting chairperson) states as;

To those who are ultra-poor, housing condition is very urgent issue. Most of poor people who were UPSNP beneficiaries or not work daily labor, but consequently they spent what they have earned on daily food & mouthy house rent. So, it seems impossible to progress. I think one factor for this is continuous migration of so many people especially teenagers from rural areas in to Addis. March 10/2021,w-11 in KK sub-city/

As a result, comparing with those who have their own houses (14%), majority of sample respondents (86%) don't have their own houses. Therefore, it is difficult to say graduate-households of UPSNP attain positive effects on their livelihood that may lead them to get out of poverty.

#### **4.2. The socio-economic status of the graduate-households before & after joining UPSNP**

The living standard of the graduate-households before joining UPSNP was very miserable. Accordingly, almost all of the graduate-households were jobless earning less than 2 US dollar per day. They have no access to better food at any time and they lead hand to mouth living conditions. Most of them were dwelling in squatter housing and destitute areas. They did not have assets built and hence, it is difficult for them to fulfill their children's needs to school. These conditions were also among criteria's to select the extremely poor households of the city. Therefore, the researcher have assessed whether this situations were improved or not after the have graduated from benefiting UPSNP as follows;

#### **4.2.1 Directions to make Households eligible for Graduation**

The UPSNP has adopted a three-phase integrated model or pathways designed to provide income support and increase employability. In the first phase, clients will receive transfers (conditional on meeting their co-responsibilities) followed by life skills training and guidance on the employment pathways, namely self-employment and wage employment. In the second phase, clients will continue to receive conditional transfers, training and job-matching services to increase employability. In the third phase, clients 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. Support will be provided for a maximum of three years but some beneficiaries may choose to graduate earlier. As this is a first project of this nature in urban areas, it is important to acknowledge that the proposed approach /graduation from the program/ particularly the livelihood services interventions will be evaluated, course-corrected, and expanded as needed (MoUDH, 2016)

Graduation is an important outcome of the UPSNP one graduation cycle being three years. As clients graduate, new clients will be added on a needs basis, using the targeting system, as long as there are unmet needs in the urban centers of the country. Process of Graduation gives the necessary support needed for program exit. Self - graduation occurs when a beneficiary voluntarily withdraws from the program. This may occur if beneficiary determine that their time and labor are better used engaging in non-program IGA's than in public works activities. However, self-graduation must occur on a completely voluntary basis and not due to urging on any level from program officials. A Graduation Prediction System (GPS) should be designed to support the assessment of likely graduation rates to predict the likely graduation rate. Encouraging savings will be designed to facilitate the graduation mechanism to self-employment in the livelihood activities. The program provides more intensive income support to beneficiaries by providing access to more days of public works during the first year and then gradually letting them have more time for livelihood support. Analysis suggests that, on average, 2,000 Birr from the first year's transfers can be saved after all consumption needs have been met, if the full entitlement of days is worked within a family. Therefore, the beneficiaries expected to graduate from the program within three years. In order to graduate from the public work the beneficiaries are expected to take all skill development trainings that will enable them

to gain different skills and submission of feasible business plan in climbing the graduation ladder to more regular employment and sustained livelihoods. Moreover, clients should save not less than 20% of their earnings (Ibid)

**Table 4: Status & IGAs access of graduates before & after joining UPSNP**

| Type of IGA's        | Before Joining UPSNP | Percent (%) | After Graduating from UPSNP | Percent (%) |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Petty Trade</b>   | 23                   | 12.8        | 74                          | 41.3        |
| <b>Casual Work</b>   | 61                   | 34.1        | -                           | -           |
| <b>Urban Farming</b> | -                    | -           | 7                           | 3.9         |
| <b>Service</b>       | -                    | -           | 28                          | 15.6        |
| <b>Manufacturing</b> | -                    | -           | 6                           | 3.3         |
| <b>Construction</b>  | -                    | -           | 4                           | 2.2         |
| <b>Hiring</b>        | -                    | -           | 3                           | 1.6         |
| <b>Unemployed</b>    | 88                   | 49.2        | 30                          | 16.7        |
| <b>Other</b>         | 7                    | 3.9         | 27                          | 15.4        |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>179</b>           | <b>100</b>  | <b>179</b>                  | <b>100</b>  |

Source; Field survey April, 2021

The aim of UPSNP is to minimize and at the end to eradicate poverty affecting households who are living below poverty line by creating sufficient job-opportunities in their localities. Poverty lines are cut-off points separating the poor from the non-poor. Lesser income earning per day per person from the cutoff point, which set at 1.90 USD by World Bank in October 2015, considered as being poor or living under extreme poverty. To improve income of targeted poor households, creating IGA's/new job or expanding an existing business is among indicators to measure UPSNP beneficiaries (MoUDH-PIM (2016).

As shown in the table 4, more people /49.2% (88)/ were unemployed before joining UPSNP, but this figure reduced to 16.7% (30) in 2.93 times after UPSNP. This implies that though, there are improvements in creating employment opportunities to the poor, still there are citizens who didn't engaged in some kind of employments. The second figure before joining UPSNP was casual work (daily labor) accounting 34.1% (61).No graduate-household turned towards casual work post UPSNP. Hence, the study confirms this done well. The other is the petty trade category which shares 12.8 % (23) prior to joining UPSNP. This figure takes the lions hare accounting 41.3% (74) which is considerably a good achievement after graduation from UPSNP. The service category is the other IGA's accounting 15.6% (28) which is successful next to



petty trade. The third portion is the unemployed portion with 16.7% (30). To support this researcher conducted FGD & raised the question, why some graduates-households are unemployed? They put down different reasons both from government side as well as from graduates themselves. A woman among discussants said as;

Due to lack of customer graduates are preferred to stop and they are unemployed, some other say for retailers, inflation on inputs makes them not continue their IGA's, and also some other because of personal health problems and social problems in families makes them became jobless /March,12/2021,w-9 in KK /

In the table above, the category of other indicates those who started their own private IGA's other than provided options by government. With regard to insuring food security to the poor households, it is possible to say that there is a good attempt by the sub-city administration, but yet there are remaining assignments to eradicate poverty all in all from the extremely poorest households.

**Figure 5: IGA's in Urban Farming: Graduate-households of KK sub-city Woreda 15**



Source: Field survey April, 2021

**Table 5: Graduate-households Life Span in UPSNP**

| years     | F   | %     |
|-----------|-----|-------|
| ≤ 1 year  | 6   | 3.3   |
| ≤ 2 years | 17  | 9.5   |
| ≤ 3 years | 156 | 87.2  |
| Total     | 179 | 100.0 |

Source: Field survey May 2021

Table 5 indicates, out of the total number, majority of sample respondents who have stayed under UPSNP less than or equal to three years were 87.2% (156), whereas, those who stayed for less than or equal to two years account 9.5% (17) and the last shares less than or equal to 3.4% (6). Staying consecutively for three years is among the criterion to graduate households because, those stayed until graduation is believed to be more saved, well trained & found to be eligible to graduation & vice versa. Being secured in food & livelihood is more likely to those households who were for three years. The graduate-households who have been stayed less than 2 years were joined the program instead of the beneficiaries who dropped out due to many reasons. As result, as data reveals in the table 4 above, 12.8% were not eligible to graduation and 87.2% were eligible to graduation according to the graduation criterion. Thus, 12.8% more exposed to food insecurity comparing 87.2%.

#### **4.2.2. Capacity Building Activities of the Graduate-Households before graduation**

Capacity building programs are mainly designed to assist households to understand the fundamental intent and techniques of the program and thereby ensure effective implementation of public work. Training is going to be tailored to the pathway and livelihood and, within the case of self-employment; it's expected to incorporate both technical and business/marketing skills. Livelihood skill trainings on the other hand include technical and vocational abilities (carpentry, sewing, weaving, and gardening, among others). Practical trainings provided to graduate-household in collaboration with TVET colleges in special way. Employment-related training is linked to employers wherever possible and can be tied to specific job opportunities (MoUDH-PIM, 2016). It is the act and process by which the economic strengthening (ES) participants were provided with to acquire required knowledge and skill on various topics enable them participate on the varied components and stages of ES intervention. Training expected to provide business and technical thematic areas; and also devised to capacitate the entrepreneur's feasible enterprise selection knowledge (WFP, 2012).

##### **4.2.2.1. Awareness creation**

The UPSNP is designed to address the chronic social needs and problems of the urban poor individuals and households. Cognizant with its objective, the program aims to address such issues with effectiveness as a major principle. By doing so, it is

expected the program will contribute to change the multifaceted behaviors of its target beneficiaries- that is ranging from absolute poverty to self-sufficiency, from poor working culture to better understanding of the value of work through Behavioral Change Communication using Education Entertainment (BCCEE) during payday sessions, awareness creation programs, workshop, training, program review and evaluation, field visits, and other public gatherings. Moreover the planned relative behavioral changes of beneficiaries can be also achieved by designing mechanisms such as unveiling the fruits of the programs, experience sharing among the beneficiaries, incentives schemes, establishing efficient communication means are among the few. Communication plays paramount role to exchange key program information to all party involved in UPSNP through formal and informal channels. A well-planned and well-executed communication approach can help identify obstacles and opportunities for UPSNP success, promote an enabling environment to broaden UPSNP understanding, and reveal new ideas. Accordingly, the researcher raised questions to assess whether the graduates acquired the relevant trains & knowledge’s as follows;

Table 6: Assessment on Training activities of graduate-households

|                   | Have you taken life skill training? |              | Have you taken practical training? |              |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
|                   | F                                   | %            | F                                  | %            |
| Strongly Disagree | 2                                   | 1.1          | 1                                  | .6           |
| Disagree          | 5                                   | 2.8          | 3                                  | 1.7          |
| Neutral           | 5                                   | 2.8          | 25                                 | 14.0         |
| Agree             | 125                                 | 69.8         | 126                                | 70.4         |
| Strongly Agree    | 42                                  | 23.5         | 24                                 | 13.4         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>179</b>                          | <b>100.0</b> | <b>179</b>                         | <b>100.0</b> |

Source: Field survey, April, 2021

Life skill trainings include such as financial literacy training, business/marketing skills training, business plan development & practical training /technical training/ in TVET's. For the ordinal type of inquiry raised as shown in the table 6 above, from the total sample respondents 69% (125) opted agree. Following this 23.5% (42) chose strongly agree. To the contrary 1.1% (2) admitted strongly disagree & 2.8% (5) disagree. While, the remaining 2.8% (5) responded we are neutral from this. Thus, except 3.9% (7) who opted to the paradox in cumulative, the vast majority 93.2%

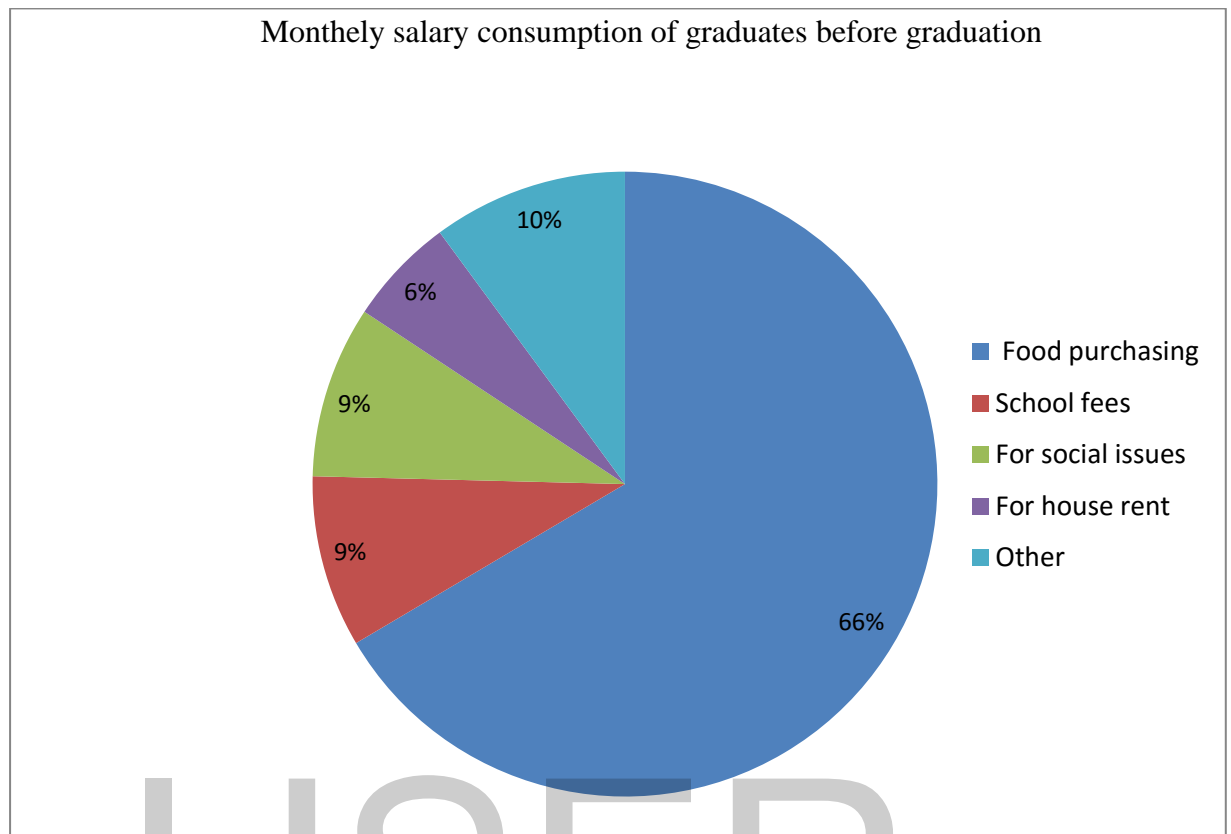
(167) confirmed that they had taken life skill training, a training which is very crucial to graduate-households on how to save & generate livelihoods in the future. When we come to the, practical training given by TVET college's similar findings has been obtained with life skill trainings. Accordingly, 70.4 % (126) of respondents agreed about the practical training given to the graduate-beneficiaries & 13.4% (24) supported strongly agree. But, the remaining 2.3% (4) answered strongly disagree & disagree cumulatively, though, 14 % (25) of them chose neutral. The finding of the study is similar with the investigation of Tesfaye (2016) who did his study on food security & poverty reduction in Dessie. According to the result of his finding 314(93.7%) of respondent's get the training on capacity building on livelihood improvement, but 21(6.3%) of respondents failed to get the chance of coaching on capacity building on livelihood improvements and related issues. According to his study this suggests households have information about UPSNP to boost their livelihood life and system establishment that supports to function like working committees, awareness creation, and coordination among relevant stakeholders as an integral part of UPSNP.

Therefore, it is possible to suggest the performance of the program was successful with regard to training & awareness creation.

#### **4.2.3. Consumption Status of Monthly Salary of Graduate-Households before Graduation**

As stated by Care evaluations (2019) 59% of respondents used the money they saved to pay school fees and 28% to pay medical fees , while 36% save it in their Village Saving and Loans Association (VSLA). Yet, there were also an emerging group that used the money to invest in agricultural endeavors and start-up IGA's. In general, the respondents used more negative coping mechanisms that compromise their food security like eating less or less preferred meals per day (58%), reducing expenditures related to household needs (32%), producing charcoal (33%), reducing agriculture production area (20%) and livestock (19%) To save from monthly income in financial institutions or in social associations (equb, idir,etc) enable the poor more capable than to spend on consumption. The following assessment sees monthly salary consumption status of graduate-households before graduation from UPSNP

**Figure 6: Monthly Salary Consumption Status of Graduate-households**



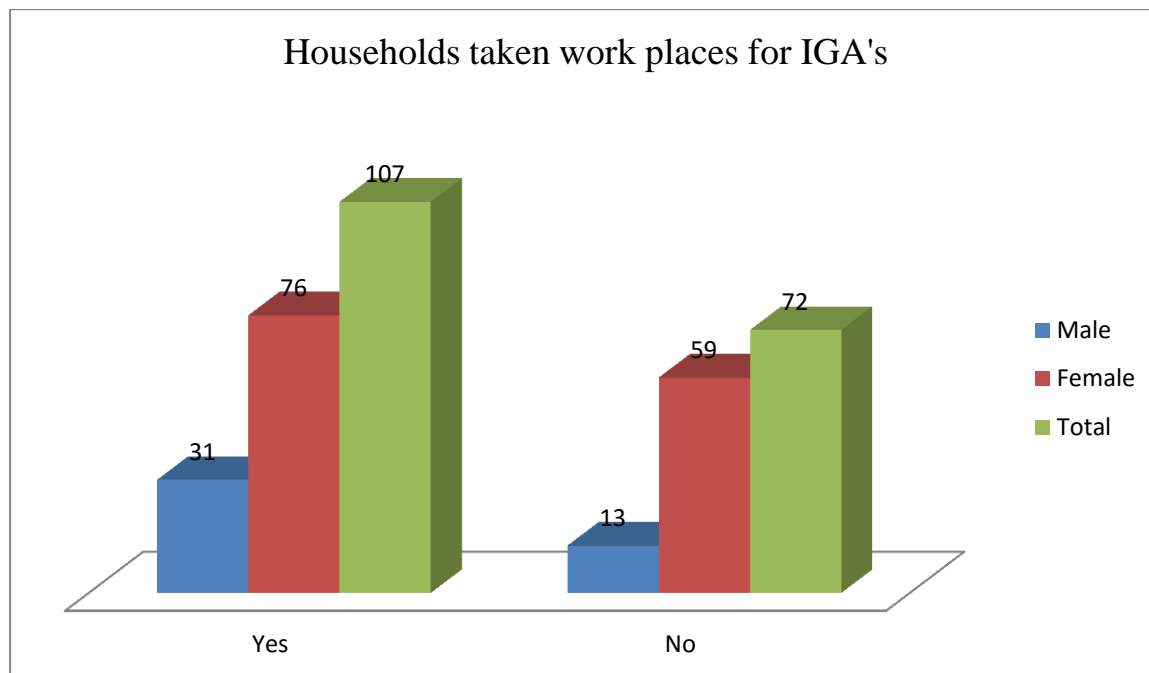
Source: Field survey March, 2021

As depicted in the pie-chart figure 6, from total sample respondents 66% (119) spent their monthly salary to purchase food for consumption. 10% (18) to purchase other goods & services. And, 9% (16) to school fees to their children & for social issues respectively. The rest 6% (10) spent their income to pay for house rent. According to the survey, the vast majority of the respondents were fulfilling their food needs from the UPSNP income which implies they suffered in chronic problems with regard to securing food demand before joining UPSNP. The result found to be higher than Menen's (2019) investigation in 1.63 times which states 40.6% of beneficiaries spent their monthly income to purchase 'teff' consumption for the household. Concerning this a key informant interviewee targeting committee chairwoman from worda 15 revealed that;

We were using the salary more to purchase food items. Really, it helped us. Because, we were in chronic condition before safety net had started. We thank Almaty God by that. But, after graduation, things began to worse for us. We were using from government grant to purchase food. People say us you have been supported by project. Nonetheless, our condition is "እዛው በላች እዛው ቀረች": meaning she eaten there & didn't come back. She also added that; "ለጊዜው ኅብረተሰቡን አገርሶታል/ደርሶላታል። ግን ዘላቂ ተስፋ ሊኖረን አልቻለም" meaning for the time being

it supported the poor to some extent, but it is not sustainable March 17/2021, woreda 15 in KK sub-city

**Figure 7: Assessment on the Work Place delivery**



Source: Field Survey, April, 2021

As depicted in the Figure 7 above 59% (107) of the respondents answered 'yes', in which 42.4% female & 17.3% male. On the other hand 40.2% (72) of them said they do not received work places of which 32.9% (59) were female and 7.2(13) male respondents. The researcher raised open ended question; why you are not given work places?, to those who didn't received work places. They have different reasons for this. Some of them said experts are assigning us to deliver work places, but still we haven't received. Some others say government officers said we have no extra places to provide you, we have finished. Other respondents say the issue of work place doesn't concern us because our IGA is employment/hiring/ via market chain. Some others also say we have started our IGA's on our own work site; therefore, we are no in need of work place from government. They added also that, there are biased works with evidence based on kinship, nepotism, appearance, approach of contact to distribute work places, even though it needs further investigation. With regard to this, interviewed head office of the Food Security & UPSNP of KK sub-city told presence of different problems. Accordingly, these constraints are from the graduates themselves & challenges found from government side. Consequently, from total of 2241 graduate households, 405 graduate-households didn't get work places because



of shortage of work places. Now only 1683 participated and they are on IGA's. The rest 153 were out of the process of IGA's due to their different private reasons. As he add of course the aim of the program is not only to alleviate them from food insecurity, rather to make them adapted saving & work culture, to make them to improve themselves involving additional IGA's, and also to make them hopeful people than hopeless, etc.

Moreover, the Directorate Director of Urban Food Security Coordination of the Addis Ababa City Administration on his side responded for the interview questions provided to him supporting the above case saying that;

*Though there are challenges through implementation, we have allocated work places to 85% of the graduate-households as a city to enable them to start IGA's except those who don't need workplaces like who chose employment, construction, etc. As he stated, for one year after graduation the city administration in collaboration with other stakeholders provide maintenance & coaching service which enable them not retard back to the situation of the previous life /May 27/2021,Addis Ababa/*

Thus, though government is on the right way in providing work places for graduate-households challenges from graduates themselves & problems from government side are retarding back the execution of the program that directly influences negatively income generating initiation of the graduate households.

**Figure 8: IGA's of Graduate-households woreda 9 of KK sub-city**



Source: Field Survey, April 2021

#### 4.2.4. Asset Building Activities of Graduate-Households

According to the Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF) model, in the literature review; lives of poor people is improved by building on what they have — their assets. This help them achieve lasting livelihood improvements — sustainable livelihoods — measured using poverty indicators that they, themselves, define. Factors that cause urban poverty should be encouraged — whether these are adverse trends or shocks, basic lack of assets, or poorly functioning policies and institutions — and the relationship among them must be investigated. The core principles such as people-centered, responsive and participatory, sustainability, working at multiple levels, conducted in partnerships, and dynamic are responding flexibilities to changes in people’s situation (Moser,2005).

Vulnerability contexts like the trends, shocks, and local cultural practices affect livelihoods in which people operate. Within this context, the poor have access to various assets or poverty reducing factors which gain their meaning and value through the prevailing social, institutional and organizational environment, though structures (organizations from government through to the private sector) and processes (police, laws, rules of the game and incentives) determine who gains access to which types of assets (UNDP, 1999).

In order to achieve the objectives set by the program, graduate-households have to be profitable, and able to start building their own asset on what they have via savings, and so on. To investigate the income, profit and saving status of graduate-households the researcher questions to the graduates as follows;

1. Have you gaining Profit from the IGA's you have participated?
2. Have you started saving from income you are gaining?

Table 7: Assessment on Profit & Saving Status

| Category | Profits gaining status from IGA's |       | Saving status |       |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
|          | F                                 | %     | F             | %     |
| Yes      | 63                                | 35.2  | 56            | 31.3  |
| No       | 111                               | 62.0  | 116           | 64.8  |
| Missing  | 5                                 | 2.8   | 7             | 3.9   |
| Total    | 179                               | 100.0 | 179           | 100.0 |

Source: Field survey April 2021



As displayed in the table above from the sample respondent's majority of them 62% (111), responded absence of profit from the IGA's they have involved. To the contrary, 35.2 % (63) of them responded presence of profit generating from the IGA's. But, the remaining 2.8% (5) didn't respond for the question. The researcher raised subsequent open ended question, what is the reason? To those who responded 62% (111). Among the reasons reported by the majority are absence of market/customer/, though, some portion of them said work places given for us are not strategic for business activities. Others say we lack profit due to inflation on inputs, due to similarities of IGA's among most of safety net graduates, due to our own laziness i.e. some graduate-households who engaged on this give more attention to their social issue rather than business activities. Supporting this, key informant kappo/1 to 30 Team Leader/ from woreda 11 said;

*Although, no profit, we don't want to lose the place, because we hopefully assume the coming day might be bright, we don't know good days may come activating our business. The fate of those who didn't respond is similar with no profit respondents.*

On the other hand 64.8% (116) in the table responded we are not able to save. The other 31.3% (56) replied existence of saving. Among these, there are respondents who opened account book in Addis credit & saving institution as well as Commercial Bank of Ethiopia via the so called 'muday quteba'. The last 3.9% (7) responded nothing about saving. For the questions why? You aren't able save? They answered shortage of monthly revenue. Supporting these, from FGD discussants a man in Woreda 11 of Kolfe Karanio told as;

We are working only for daily consumption. What we get today doesn't remain beyond our daily food items. This day we are running what said to be "hand to mouth" life style. We are rich only in good hope. We say we don't know good day may come. Almighty God knows everything. /April, 27/2021, Woreda 11 of KK sub-city/

Therefore, from this it is possible to infer that the living standard & livelihood condition of the graduate-households is not on the right way as intended by the program. This is due to various factors (internal & external factors). Internal factors include absence of good governance i.e. the government as well as stakeholders are not very committed to alter the life of the extremely poor, they are not executing their responsibility well, additionally the condition of the graduate-households i.e. they are contributing their own part by being careless & due different social factors they hold. External factors include unexpected factor like inflation rate, house rent increment because majority of the graduate-households live in rent house.

Table 8: Assessment on Saving Capability of Graduate-households

| Saving amount of households in ascending order | F   | %     | Minimum | Mean   | Maximum |
|--|-----|-------|---------|--------|---------|
| 40   | 1   | .6    | 40      | 906.08 | 1700    |
| 50   | 8   | 4.4   |         |        |         |
| 100  | 15  | 8.4   |         |        |         |
| 150  | 2   | 1.1   |         |        |         |
| 200  | 7   | 3.9   |         |        |         |
| 250  | 1   | .6    |         |        |         |
| 300  | 12  | 6.7   |         |        |         |
| 400  | 2   | 1.1   |         |        |         |
| 500  | 2   | 1.1   |         |        |         |
| 600  | 2   | 1.1   |         |        |         |
| 700  | 2   | 1.1   |         |        |         |
| 1000   | 1   | .6    |         |        |         |
| 1700   | 1   | .6    |         |        |         |
| Not start saving                               | 123 | 68.7  |         |        |         |
| Total  | 179 | 100.0 |         |        |         |

Source; Field survey survey, May 2021

Figure 9: Abandoned Work Places of Some Graduate-households due to lack of market/customers Woreda 15 of KK Sub-city



Source: Field Survey, March 2021

Saving from the income they are gaining is very difficult issue for them. As majority of them revealed they are running their business to win daily bread for them and their families. Accordingly there are also days totally customer didn't near them. The photograph above clearly shows vacant work places abandoned by graduate-households because of lack of market/customer as the researcher observed in the field.

#### **4.2.5. Savings Mobilization and Support**

Participation in savings would be a strongly encouraged first step for participation in livelihoods interventions, as beneficiaries would be required to have savings in order to obtain financing from MFI or other financial Institutions, and the program requires savings for livelihoods grant beneficiaries. Beneficiaries may save through MFIs. The Government encourages beneficiaries to save up to 20 % of their personal income. Savings would be strongly encouraged for all livelihoods beneficiaries, and mandatory for clients preparing to receive a livelihoods grant. The program would provide capacity development support to financial institutions (MFIs) to provide services, including training and credit from their own funds, to an agreed number of safety net beneficiaries (MoUDH,2016).

#### **4.2.6. Access to credit**

Credit serves as a means to boost production and expand IGA's/microenterprise (Chambers and Conway, 1992). Thus, a household which has access to credit does initiate investment in farm and non-farm activities and achieve food security. Household which has access to credit is more likely to be food secure (Beyene and Muche, 2010).

Intending to know the amount of birr saved in a month, the researcher provided open ended question to be filled by the respondents. Nonetheless, as displayed in the table 8 above the vast majority 68.7 % (123) of the sample respondents didn't fill in the blank space. The researcher raised why? Question for them, but they said unfortunately, we have no surplus money to save these days where inflation is very highest/uncontrollable/. They said even we need economical support from government. In this situation, if possible we are eager to join the program again. Besides, when we look 31.2% (56) who started saving as displayed in the table the minimum saving is 40 & the maximum 1700 with a mean of 906.08 ETB. It is only one person who reached 1700. And when we see frequency of the saving 15 persons (Maximum) saved 100 ETB. This is not this much satisfactory, because there is very

large difference between the minimum (40) and maximum (1700 ETB) income per adult equivalent per month among the households. This can indicate that there are also households that are not able to engage adequately in other livelihood activities; while, others are highly involved to earn more income. The finding of the study is very similar with the work of Emewodew,(2016) which reads as the largest number of beneficiaries (79.6%) admitted that still they did not start saving money either in informal or formal institutions though they were told by Red Cross Organization, UNICEF, PSNP, the government and other local as well as international organizations many times. Whereas, few respondents (20.4%) confirmed that they recognized the importance of investing money and have already started saving in informal, formal and in both institutions. Therefore, the saving habit of the graduate-households didn't changed after joining UPSNP & their livelihood didn't show progress than before joining the program.

This result contradicts with the finding of Misganaw (2018) which states as the program 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. The cash transfer had contributed to attain better food security as compared to the past. And it had enhanced their confidence while living among the community. As a result the program is still more important for those households that could not adequately involve in IGA's.

To be more food secured graduate-households should encouraged borrowing credit in addition to the government grant & self- saving from local financial institutions or banks in order to boost their IGA's. According to the researcher's observation, some of them especially those with single family are in a good way. The researcher confirmed in his observation that if they could be supported by additional credit via facilitation of the Job creation & Enterprise office, they most probably boost their IGAs that put positive effect on their livelihood.

The researcher assessed the sample respondents if they have entered credit from financial institutions. Accordingly from total respondents 87.2% (156) responded 'no' option, whereas, only 12.8 % (23) admitted their entrance in to credit. To support this the researcher rose why graduate-households fear borrowing from financial

institutions? for FGD discussants in woreda 9 of KK sub-city, April 29/2021. A woman from them told for this as;

We have no confidence to do that. First of all entering in to credit needs collaterals, we have no capacity to do so. Second, if our IGA fail to generate income, from where we would pay the credit back?

The researcher raised another open ended question for those who have entered credit as have you returned the credit? on the questionnaire. Only 6 respondents from 12.8 % (23) confirmed the payment of the credit. While, the remaining 17 persons said we have started returning it, but we haven't finished. We are on the way. And they added absence of market to our IGA's is retarding us not pay back our credit/loan as soon as possible.

Figure 10: IGA's Worda 11 of KK Sub-city



Source: Field Survey, April, 2021

#### **4.2.7. Effects on the Livelihood of the Graduate-Households**

##### ***4.2.7. 1. Income Generating Activities (IGA's)***

According to the MoUDH (2016) IGA's help vulnerable populations cover their basic needs and food supplies in a sustainable manner. If properly implemented and monitored, IGA's can bring about improvements in the household's economic situation through an increase in the purchasing power. The promotion of IGA's must

be adapted to the context in which the program is working. IGA's can result from both self-employment and wage employment and it is assumed that conditions should allow individual household's oscillation between either of the streams based on existing opportunities and the households/individual capacity to engage in those activities including the capacity afforded by the program support.

A key objective of IGA is rehabilitate the capacity to generate incomes through

- i) Evaluation & selection of viable solutions to recuperate the capacity to generate incomes
- ii) Recuperation and improvement of the productive assets; and
- ii) Create, increase and improve technical and management capacities.

Market/value chain can be done for any product or commodity. However, the most common household level commodities for which market/value chain analysis are carried out include:

- i) Livestock products (meat, live animals, hides, skins, leather and dairy)
- ii) Forest products (gum and resin)
- iii) Fruits and vegetables
- iiii) Honey

The UPSNP has intervened to enhance the livelihood of the beneficiaries in order to bring improvement to their livelihoods. According to the implementation manual of MoUDH-PIM (2016), the livelihoods component aims to strengthen the livelihoods of UPSNP clients through building household assets, increasing incomes, and strengthening resilience to shocks. It is expected that improved livelihoods and increased incomes and assets will lead some households to graduate from the UPSNP. The target groups for these services are individuals in households receiving conditional transfers who desire more and higher-paid work.

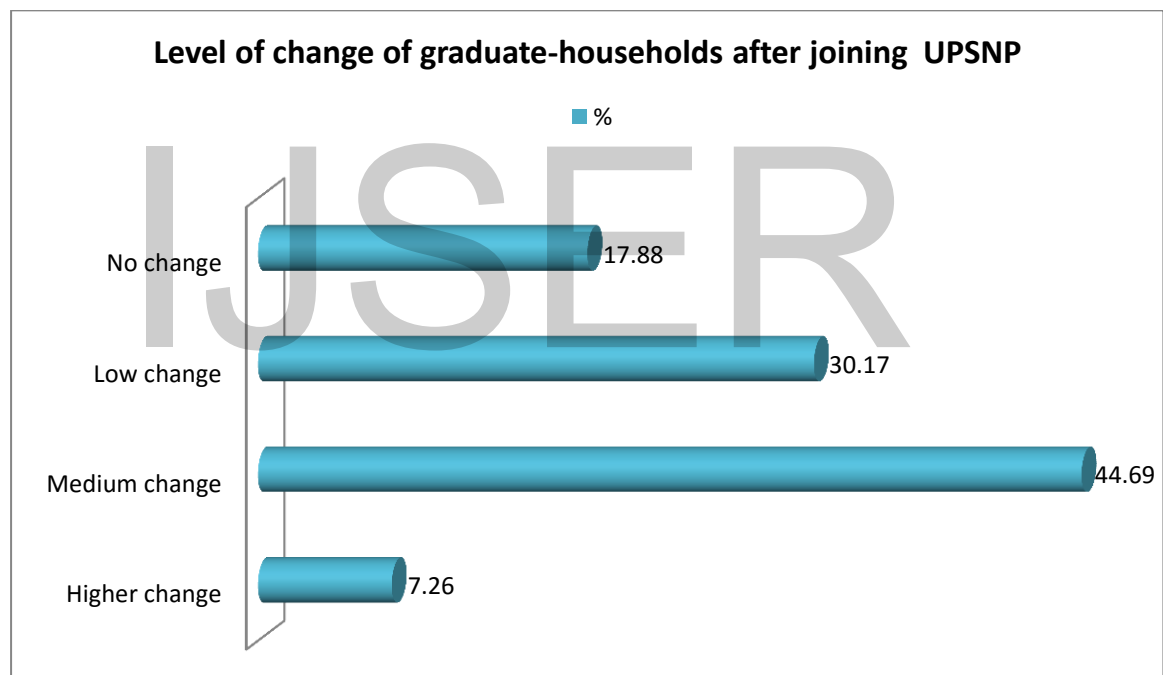
#### ***4.2.7. 2. Urban Livelihood approach***

Urban livelihood approach is an approach that helps us to understand the particular economic strategies of poor people. It is an approach which helps to identify poor people's agency in developing and sustaining their livelihoods. The approach 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, their relative 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. Additionally, the livelihood approach has become increasingly popular in development planning. According to the livelihood 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 (for instance, gender relations or how markets operate); and contextual factors (such as macro policies or shocks). Both local factors and wider regional, national and global factors are important influences of living conditions (Owuor, 2006).

Intending to assess the level of change of graduate-households after joining UPSNP, the researchers, raised question as **how do level your change after you have joined UPSNP?** Consequently, the result is depicted as follows;

Figure 11: Level of changes in graduate-households



Source: Field survey, May 2021

As depicted in the chart above majority of the respondents 44.69% (80) witnessed their progress at medium income & medium change when comparing to the livelihood status before joining UPSNP. While 30.17% (54) confirmed progress on their livelihood is at low income & low change. And 7.26% (13) responded higher income & higher change observed in their life. But, the remaining 17.88% (32) said absence of change in their livelihood. Empirically there are different results when we look the practicability of the PIM. As implied in the work of Misganaw (2018), from the three



options (positive, negative and no significant effect) provided to UPSNP beneficiaries, majority 96% (316) reported the positive effect of the UPSNP; while 4% (13) of the respondents stated the non-significant effect of the program on their livelihood. Likewise, the PSNP in Bale Zone had resulted positive impact on its beneficiaries. Taking into account the overall livelihood effect of PSNP, the majority of the respondents (64.7%) claim that their living standard was improved: for the 44.4% the livelihood situations of the household are a little bit better and for the 20.3% a better change after they became a beneficiary of the program. (Diriba,et al., 2017). To the contrary 26.4% of respondents, living standard had been deteriorated further while they were the beneficiaries of the program. As already put in the study previously the statement of the head Food Security & UPSNP Office of KK su-city supports this as he said;

when we see the change on their livelihood after joining the program, it is in the medium level; meaning there are beneficiaries who showed more progress/positive effect/ & to the paradox there are beneficiaries who didn't showed anything/April 19/2021, KK sub-city/ From this it is possible to infer that changes observed in their livelihood is neither at lower nor at higher stage but it is at optimistic stage.

#### **4.2.7. 3. Urban Livelihood Strategies**

These are 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 (Farrington, et al., 2002).

Livelihood is the central concept in this study which can simply be considered as having adequate stocks and flows of food and cash for an active and healthy life. In planning and carrying out activities, people use a variety of strategies with livelihood security and wellbeing as the desired outcomes. Urban livelihoods are complex, and their analysis needs to take into account a variety of factors. Urban households, rich or poor, have adopted a number of livelihood strategies in their attempts to manage (in particular but not necessarily restricted to) the changes in their economic environment and circumstances (Owuor, 2006). Livelihood strategies are determined by the assets and opportunities available to men and women. There is a basic similarity in terms of the principles underlying the livelihood approach in rural and urban areas. However, there are contextual differences (social, economic, governance and environmental)



between rural and urban areas (Meikle et al, 2001). The rural or urban origin of the models has implications for the emphasis of these models (for example the stress of the rural models on natural assets and environmental sustainability, as opposed to the stress of the urban models on households and housing and financial assets). However, because the models are conceptually broad enough, and because of the SL focus on contextual specificity, these models can be applied to both urban and rural settings. In short, a livelihood approach helps to focus analytically on several questions: In view of recognized responsibilities and risks, how do households and individual decision – makers within households organize and manage income generating activities and other forms of assets and income? What are the various means of coping with shocks: household based mechanisms, formal safety nets, or kinship networks? How do they protect their future ability to earn a livelihood and ensure food security and their access to other basic necessities? This applies to both the individuals and the household as a unit. These are the focal questions addressed from a livelihoods perspective.

**4.2.7.4. 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’ livelihoods 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 (Ephrem, 2015).

**4.2.7.5. Food insecurity** – often rooted in poverty – decreases the ability of countries to develop their agricultural markets and economies. Access to quality, nutritious food is fundamental to human existence. Secure access to food can produce wide ranging positive impacts, including: Economic growth and job creation. Whereas, Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO,2021). Food security of the graduate-households has been investigated in the aspect of the households ‘ability to access food items either through production or purchasing. Urban areas are mostly dependent on the food market to purchase their food. 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 (Farrington, 2002). The cash transfer, income earned from other livelihood sources and financial assistances are the beneficiaries ‘means to access food through purchasing. The following investigation has conducted to assess presence of food stability among respondents;

Table 9: Dining status of graduates within 24

| Frequency of dining capability in graduate-households within 24 hrs |     |       |
|---|-----|-------|
| Category  | F   | %     |
| Only once within 24 hrs   | 17  | 9.5   |
| Two times within 24 hrs   | 117 | 65.4  |
| Three $\geq$ times within 24 hrs                                    | 45  | 25.1  |
| Total   | 179 | 100.0 |

Source: Field survey May 2021

As disclosed above in the table 9 the majority 65.4% (117) from sample respondents reacted two times in a day. While 25.1% (45) replied three times a day and the last 9.5% (17) only once within 24 hrs. To support this question the researcher asked key informants from woreda 9 (Chairman of Targeting committee) of KK sub-city, accordingly, he said;

We are strugglers for not surrender to food price rising & for overall inflation. It is difficult to eat 3 times a day, though sometimes we do it. Thanks to school feeding and Sheger Bread Factory. Our children have got satisfaction. We have no as such more idea about children. But, our livelihood is under question mark? We are happy if the government targets us again in order to benefit us in the program /woreda 11 of KK: May 15, 2021/

To the paradox another key informant (Kappo/1 to 30 Team Leader) from woreda-11 of KK sub-city witnessed that;

We eat three time a day, but we lacked the so called saving. In addition to IGAs facilitated by government we do on another livelihood activities. But our life is looks like hand to mouth: we work, but automatically we spent on food purchasing woreda 9 of KK : May 17,2021.

The investigation outcome contradicts with the studies done by Misganaw & other similar researchers cited above under this sub title. *According to Misganaws investigation (2018)*, 75% (247) of the households usually had three meals per day, and 25% (82) had two meals per day. The program’s targeting had recruited households that had less number of meals per day and unsustainable food security.

Positive effect of the program has been observed on household's food intake. The cash transfer from the program has become additional income source, so that it has brought improvement to their food security status. Previously, the beneficiaries had been staying starved and sometimes begging for meal which is currently changed to buying

food with their own cashes. They are now relieved from worrying about what to eat and feed their households. There is progress in the number of meals per day especially for those who could not have one meal per day formerly. In addition, they have got the chance of eating variety of foods such as “injera“, stew and vegetables.

Regarding the improvement on accessing food after joining UPSNP, there was improvement for the 315 (95.7%) respondents; whereas, for the 14 (4.3%) households there had been no significant improvement from their previous state (before joining UPSNP) (Misganaw,2018)

As a result, as per the study, the effect of the UPSNP on the livelihood of the graduate-household is not positive. The program didn't achieve its goal.

Various studies have showed the effects of PSNP in enhancing the food intake and food access of beneficiaries.

For example; the program (PSNP) in Bale Zone, Southeast Ethiopia, had increased the number of dining times and the amount of meal and food at each dining time, and the program had also increased the food expenditure and level of consumption ( Diriba, et al., 2017). Besides, the Employment Generation Program under SSN program in Comilla (2003) Bangladesh, has its effects in food consumption and about 68% said that their food intake has been increased and has ensured access to food.

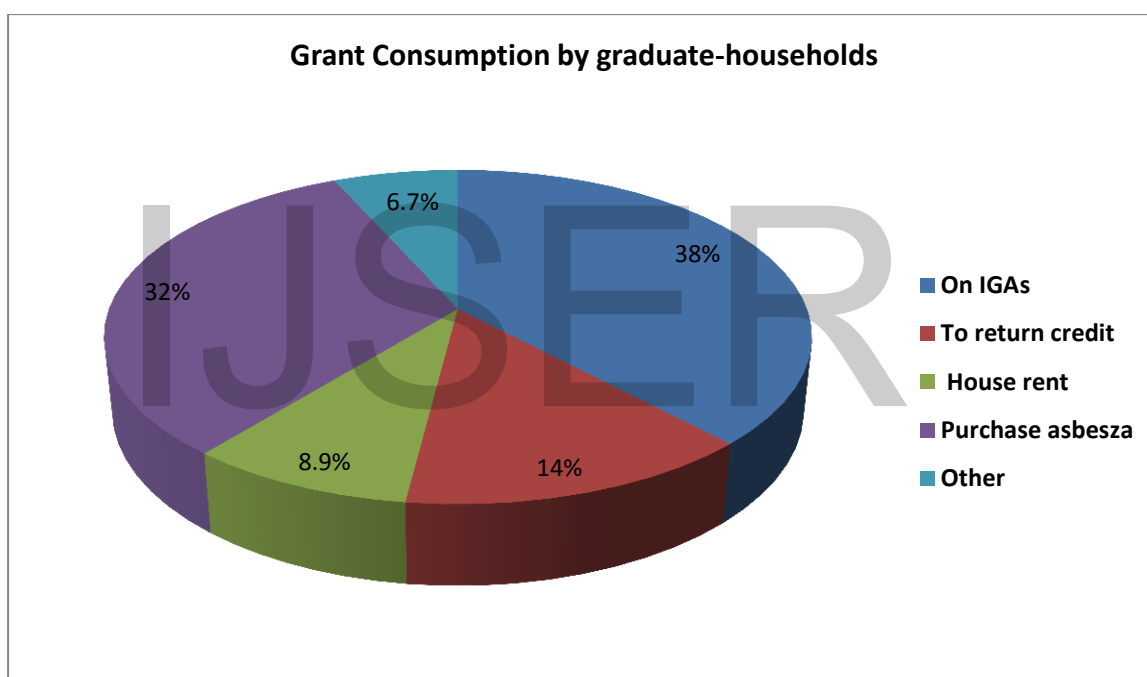
To the contrary, beneficiaries were not acquiring change on their food security status since the cash transfer & it is insufficient. It covered a maximum of fifteen days ‘food demand of households. Along with this, the food-market price increment had worsened the condition. Mostly, it is stated that the income earned from other means of living had rather helped them to feed their households. Though the inadequacy of the cash transfer is convincing, it will not be reasonable to expect a one year-old cash transfer, which is also challenged by rising food-price, to address households ‘food insecurity/access. Therefore, the cash transfer from the program has contributed in improving the number of meals eaten per day and the variety of food item eaten by the households. Besides, it has minimized their worries about what to feed their households (Misganaw, 2018).

**4.2.7. 6. Livelihoods Transfer/Government Grant/**

The livelihoods transfer budget line is limited to transfers to approved livelihood transfer clients in accordance with their business plan, with a ceiling of ETB 10,000 per client.

Livelihoods capacity building refers to the training and support of program clients, and conditional capacity building to key institutions involved in capacity building. These include: All costs associated with the provision of training and support to clients of the livelihoods component, such as financial literacy training, technical training, business/marketing skills training, and business plan development. Costs can include curriculum development or adaptation /including by TVET/ (MoUDH, 2016)

Figure 12: Grant Consumption status of graduate households



Source: Field Survey, April, 2021

As depicted in the chart above 38% (68) of respondents manifested that they used the grant given by government for IGAs, whereas, 32% (58) of them replied they used to purchase asbetza for their family. And 14% (25) of them used the grant to pay back/return/ outstanding credit. The other 8.9% (16) of them invested the grant on monthly house rent payment. The last 6.7% (12) of them used the grant for another purposes such as asking parents, sending to rural areas to their relatives, for social issues, for health related issues ,etc. obviously the grant has been given purposely to enable them start micro enterprises/IGAs/. But cumulatively, 61.6 % or the majority

used the grant for another purposes out of the objectives of the program. According to the interview taken with head of KK sub-city Food Security & UPSNP Office;

Although there are graduates who strived to use the grant for the intended objective, there were also some graduates who spent the grant for their economic problems./April 19/2021, KK sub-city/

As the date in the figure 12, above implies, more than half or cumulatively 61.6% of graduate-households were used the grant for non-IGA's activities. Therefore, it is impossible to infer that the program didn't achieve its objective.

The researcher raised another question to assess the respondent's situation of life after grant as 'which time was better for you with regard to your livelihood'? Before safety net program, when I was in the safety net or after graduation from safety net program. As a result;

Majority 82.1 % (147) from total respondents manifested during the time of safety net, whereas, 14% (25) of them responded after safety net & only 3.9% (7) of them said before joining UPSNP. *Concerning this one of the woman from FGD discussant in woreda 15 of KK implied saying the following;*

The time found post-graduation is very difficult due to increment on food price, due to corona, price increment on inputs, etc. They added we are struggling against life. Everybody thinks how to jump this difficult time. No one is thinking more about profit (May, 2021 Addis Ababa).

Therefore, as the vast majority confirmed, better situation for the graduate-households was the time when they were in safety net program.

Table 10: Assessment on if households get support by non-safety net Programs or Charity organizations

|       | F   | %     |
|-------|-----|-------|
| Yes   | 12  | 6.7   |
| No    | 167 | 93.3  |
| Total | 179 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey

The researcher asked a question to the respondents if they have getting support additional to their IGA's. Consequently, as shown in the table 10 above 93.3% (6.7) of them reported absence of support, while very few 6.7% (12) disclosed existence of support from NGO's or else bodies in the name of their children, husband or wife. The researcher forwarded question to key informant from woreda 9 (safety net program officer);

As some graduate-households are getting additional support from else bodies other than government? What do you believe? Does the government program didn't enable them move out of poverty? For the UPSNP officer from woreda 9 revealed as follows;

There is no single reason that forced graduates to get support from extra bodies. Some of beneficiaries started to get the support before UPSNP come. Some others are getting in the name of handicap family member. The remaining gets the support only once a year not in monthly base. And hence they didn't joined the additional support believing it help us leave out of poverty (woreda 9 of KK :April, 27/2021 Addis Ababa).

Thus, very few graduate-households have access to additional support source such as NGOs or else bodies.

Table 11: Contrasting Questions

| No- | Contrasting questions   | Yes% | No%  |
|-----|---|------|------|
| 1   | Are you consuming better food at any times as you want after joining UPSNP          | 50.3 | 49.7 |
| 2   | Have you sent more children to school after joining UPSNP                           | 91.6 | 8.4  |
| 3   | Have you built sustainable assets for your family after joining UPSNP?              | 10.1 | 89.9 |
| 4   | Have been saved properly after joining UPSNP?                                       | 98.9 | 1.1  |
| 5   | Have got positive changes on your livelihood & life in general after joining UPSNP? | 41.3 | 58.7 |

Source: Field survey; April, 2021

As shown above, with regard to food consumption assessment 50.3% (90) of the graduate-households responded that they are consuming better food even after they graduated from the program. To the Contrary, 49.7% (89) of sample respondents witnessed absence in betterment of food consumption. The finding of the study is almost fifty fifty percent response out of the total respondents. This shows that the effect of the program on the graduate-households is not unique. The first half is somehow better in food stability and the other hasn't achieved better food consumption. This result is supported by the interview conducted with the head the head office of the Food Security & UPSNP of KK sub-city. Accordingly he told that; The progress observed on the livelihood & food access couldn't be said higher or it is not at lower degree rather it is in the medium stage. There are various reasons accountable for the retardation in the execution of the program, For instance, there were careless graduate-households who don't have an interest to involve in IGAs/microenterprise, and there are graduates who spent the grant given by government for meaningless issues. Some graduates have left the sub-city after they have taken the grant; there are also women who terminated preceding their IGAs due to pregnancy. There are also beneficiaries who abandon their work places, instead

claiming for another strategic place. Their reason for this is lack of market/no customer/ attraction on the places given for them.

Those who confirmed existence of food access say their progress from starvation level to changes in food security. A woman in the FGD states talking about herself as;

I were no access to injera/flat bread/,everything is very worst to me before joining safety net, but thanks to God & the ruling government - now I have so many options with regard to food(April,25/2021,Addis Ababa).

Therefore, the issue of food security needs a great dedication to insure effects in food security in the sub-city.

Coming to the second question in the table above , 91.6% (164) of graduate-household heads responded “Yes” and 8.4% (15) of them responded “No“. Concerning this issue, the researcher raised question to the key informant in woreda-9 of KK sub-city.

Accordingly, she responded that “I think this days in spite of poverty, we are educating our children, no problem regarding this, but I don’t think this is the effort of UPSNP, rather it is the effort/credit/ of Addis Ababa City Administration/Municipality/. We are sending our children to school because the school is covering my child's breakfast & lunch/student feeding program/. When he returned back to home I don’t worry about what to eat, because “sheger bread“is in my home. Besides, every years the government body in my woreda /Office of women & children's affaires/ covers annual educational equipment’s to my student. So, thanks to our city administration, we don’t worry about our children what to eat, what to wear, what to need, etc.(April,29,2021, KK sub-city woreda-9).

Therefore, from the response, it is possible to say that UPSNP graduate-households have shown better positive progress/effect with regard to educating their children, though the credit is to the city administration or the program needs further investigation.

#### **4.2.7. 7. Households Graduation from the UPSNP**

It is the basic principle of the program that beneficiaries should not develop dependency on transfers. One way to operationalize this principle is to encourage and facilitate the process of graduation. Graduation involve a re-targeting exercise using the community based target mechanism and means testing as a verification that households have sufficient assets to exit from the program. As a design each beneficiary will have to stay in the program for at least 3 years anyway. *Self-Graduation* - Self-graduation occurs when a beneficiary voluntarily withdraws from the program. This may occur if beneficiary determine that their time and labor are

better used engaging in non-program income generation activities than in public works activities. However, self-graduation must occur on a completely voluntary basis and not due to urging on any level from program officials. *Predicting the Likely Graduation Rate* A Graduation Prediction System should be designed to support the assessment of likely graduation rates to predict the likely graduation rate. Encouraging savings will be designed to facilitate the graduation mechanism to self-employment in the livelihood activities. The program provides more intensive income support to beneficiaries by providing access to more days of public works during the first year and then gradually letting them have more time for livelihood support. Analysis suggests that, on average, 2,000 Birr from the first year's transfers can be saved after all consumption needs have been met, if the full entitlement of days is worked within a family. Thus, the beneficiaries expected to graduate from the program within three years. In order to graduate from the public work the beneficiaries are expected to take all skill development trainings that will enable them to gain different skills and submission of feasible business plan in climbing the graduation ladder to more regular 28 employment and sustained livelihoods. Moreover, clients should save not less than 20% of their earnings (MoUDH, 2016). Even though the process of graduating PSNP beneficiaries both from rural as well as urban areas is very controversial and complex, assessment supported by relevant graduation criterion helps graduation committee to retarget who fit to exit/graduate from the program. Acquiring sufficient assets accelerates beneficiaries to graduate from the program. Hence, the researcher forwarded the third contrasting question as displayed in the table above to assess if graduates collected asset. Accordingly, 89.9% (161) of sample respondents witnessed absence of asset built after joining the program. Only 10.1 % (18) confirmed presence of asset built, such as purchased equipment's in the house, saved money in the bank, money to running the IGAs/micro enterprises, etc. So, positive effects with regard to the asset building of the UPSNP graduates didn't as such achieved.

The finding of this study is different from the work of Alemayehu (2020) who has conducted his research on Opportunities & Challenges of UPSNP in Africa particularly in Ethiopia & Rwanda, though he has done his study on public workers not graduates. According to his investigation from total sample respondents 171(51.0 %) could built assets after they participate on the UPSNP, but the remaining 164 (49.0%) did not built any asset after they involved in the program. Thus, majority of



the household can built asset after they participate on the program. According to the key informant /ketene beneficiaries targeting chairwoman/, building sustainable asset becomes very difficult to graduate-households. As the informant told to the researcher;

First the span of the year given to stay in the program/only 3 years/ is very short for the graduate-households. Accordingly he said that if we get the year extended to some years such as up to 5 or 6 years, our opportunity to accumulate asset is very high. Secondly the impact of food price/inflation/ & now the influence of corona becomes main factor that makes us not accumulate asset /April, 23/2021,Woreda-9 of KK, Addis Ababa/

For the fourth question above in the table, 98.9% (177) which are the vast majority manifested 'Yes' option, while the remaining 1.1% (2) only chose 'No' option. It concerns about saving of 20% of monthly salary that was given to the graduates when they were in the UPSNP. With regard to this an interview was conducted with Directorate Director of Urban Food Security Coordination of the Addis Ababa City Administration.

The Director told that; "Most of graduated beneficiaries didn't have been with a culture of saving habits, but when they got chance to join the program, mandatorily they started to open account books in CBE. As a result they began adapting saving culture. Accordingly, nearly all of them successfully saved their 20% of monthly salary at the eve of graduation from UPSNP, because it is among the criteria's to graduate households from the program" /May, 29/2021,Addis Ababa city Administration/.

Thus, the saving habit of graduate households was very effective when they were in the safety net. Predominantly, for the last question from the table above, 58.7% (105) of the respondents confirmed absence of positive change/effect seen on their livelihood, but to the paradox 41.3% (74) witnessed occurrence of positive changes/effects in their livelihood after they benefitted UPSNP. Supporting this key informant from woreda 11(kappo) of KK sub-city stated as follows;

The grant preceded the work place. Unfortunately the graduates forced to spend the grant to various private plans. When the working place allotted after so many processes, most of graduate-households had shrunken their grant. As a result they lost the chance to invest effectively on their IGAs/micro enterprise. Now they aren't successful as intended by the program/April, 29/2021,w-11 of KK, Addis Ababa/.

Another key informant from woreda-9 stated as;

Most of the graduates-households aren't successful. A positive effect doesn't observed to their livelihood. I think, since most of the graduate-households had been living in rental houses, building asset becomes very difficult to them. I think to the contrary those in private house & in kebele house are better than those in rental houses. I think the later are effective in building asset /April, 30/2021,w-9 of KK, Addis Ababa/.

The Directorate Director of Urban Food Security Coordination of the Addis Ababa City Administration again explained as "when we compare before & after joining safety net of the beneficiaries, there is a great difference on their livelihood. First of all these beneficiaries/the first batch/ were selected for the program by qualifying the first rank meaning extreme poorness. Ranking was done from 1-4.Those who were under rank one interval directly assigned to benefit safety net, because they were extremely poor. Their livelihood is totally null, access to daily consumption is very very difficult to them .In addition most of the live in rental house". And, post safety net program, they showed positive change. Now they don't worry about how to eat, how to drink. Most of them are in a good progress" May 29,/2021, Addis Ababa/.

Therefore, the intended positive effect on the livelihood of the graduate-households is not achieved, because from the assessment majority of the graduate-households didn't leave out of food insecurity problems.

### **4.3. Challenges facing graduate-households in the process of Attaining Sustainable IGA's**

#### **4.3.1. Targeting Process**

The PIM of MoUDH (2016), describes how to identify eligible groups (i.e. chronic food insecure households). Program beneficiaries are identified through a combination of geographic targeting, community based targeting, Administrative targeting mechanisms, proxy means tests (PMT) and self-selection. According to Barret & Clay (2001), geographical targeting is when programs are targeted spatially by state, district, municipality, or community in the expectation that these areas are relatively homogenous according to wealth, income, or other indicators of vulnerability. However, this approach restricts participants administratively and often entails substantial leakage to the non-needy within the target subpopulation. Community targeting allows individuals who feel they should qualify to put themselves forward to participate in the safety nets. The final selection decision rests with a committee made up of community members. However, difficulties often arise in having an appropriate representation in the committee (Humphrey, 1998).

Administrative targeting mechanism applies a specific set of criteria for qualified household selection. It requires documentation of household incomes and assets. This mechanism can be relatively accurate in higher income settings when selecting the most vulnerable households (Fekadu & Ignatius, 2009). In low-income settings, it is infeasible and often open to leakage. The PMT poverty score is calculated for sampled households, confirming or querying their assignment to be a beneficiary. All non-sampled households on the beneficiary list remain eligible for the program. It estimates household income by associating indicators or proxies with household expenditure or consumption. They include demographic characteristics (such as age of household members and size of household), human capital characteristics (such as education of household head and enrolment of children in school), physical housing characteristics (such as type of roof or floor), durable goods (such as refrigerators, televisions or cars) and productive assets (such as land or animals). (Aus AID, 2011). This is done when the woreda office provides information to an independent data collection agency contracted by the program who works with UPSNP staff to sample households (MoUDH, 2016).

The UPSNP is inherently a geographically targeted program in that it operates only in selected cities/towns in Ethiopia. The cities included in the program are cities with the highest rates of poverty. City poverty maps have produced three level of poverty – low (less than 20%), moderate (between 20% and 40%) and high (above 40%) (Ibid)

#### **4.3.2. Empirical Evidences of unfair Targeting/Selections**

However, the study by Fekadu & Ignatius (2009) on challenges of implementation of PSNP in North shoa Zone of oromia region shows that the process of targeting the right person is poorly done. Accordingly there is a high inclusion ratio of non-poor households participating in the program at the expense of chronic food insecure households and that the process is froth with corruption and nepotism.

Similarly, some of the challenges of PSNP during the targeting of beneficiaries were inability to distinguish between acute and chronic food insecurity at grassroots level, application of single wage rate at national level, lack of the capacity to manage, unprecedented amount of cash flowing into the district and linkage problem at grassroots level (wendim, 2018). In order to assess if fairness in targeting beneficiaries at inception of the program, the researcher forwarded the following question;

Table 12: Household Targeting Activities

| Category | Do you believe there was fairness in targeting the right beneficiaries |       |
|----------|--|-------|
|          | F  | %     |
| Yes      | 150  | 83.8  |
| No       | 29   | 16.2  |
| Total    | 179  | 100.0 |

Source: Field survey, April, 2021

As shown above in the table, 83.8% (150) which is the majority confirmed presence of fair selection of the ultra-poor, while the rest is unfair. Empirical evidences conducted in urban areas shows similar findings. According to the study by Alemayehu (2020), from total of 27 employees who participated in the study, 1(3.7%) believed that the program is not selected the poor and vulnerable ones from the ketena. The other challenge is lack of information that typically addressed to the beneficiary to understand about targeting, which counted with 5(18.5%), boundary interrelation dispute between Oromia and Addis Ababa is the other basic challenge to select with boundary demarcation of the region and a city. i.e. one household has a chance to select twice in Oromia and Addis Ababa. According to him Committees are also selected their own relatives ,the other challenge that hinders targeting process with 1(3.7%) and the other basic challenge was that targeting the rich one was take a part of 11(40.7%) from the total challenge of UPSNP. Therefore, the targeting conducted in all of the three woredas in KK sub-city was fair, though, few have grievance on that.

Another inquiry, the researcher requested to assess challenges in in the implementation process as; Do you believe the work places allocated to you is free from any kind of problems. Accordingly, 88.3% (158) of the respondents manifested absence of any problem around work places, whereas, the remaining 11.7% (21) assured existence of obstacles & problems surrounding work places given to them. For the open ended questions followed by the researcher, the 11.7% (21) revealed presence of obstacles such as transferring the site to another jobless persons without sufficient investigation by government officers, if we might be absent from the work places for few days, there are also street children who destroy our shades, urban animals are also wasting/devastating our shades, etc. Thus, although there are few

obstacles around work places, no considerable/significant problems that become as such very challenging for the graduate-households.

Another question, the researcher rose to assess challenges in in the implementation process as; Do you believe covid-19 has influence on your IGAs?

Table 13: The Impact of Covid-19

| Category | Do you believe covid-19 has influence on your IGAs? |       |
|----------|---|-------|
|          | F   | %     |
| Yes      | 179   | 100.0 |
| No       | 0   | 0     |

Source: Field Survey, April, 2021

As shown in the table above, surprisingly all of 179 sample respondents replied existence of the impact of the covid-19 and no one responded the 'no' option. For the open ended question provided for those who responded “Yes“ option, most of sample respondents answered its impact on TVET training (some trainees stopped due to covid-9), saving (it forced all of the respondents to withdraw their saving from bank), customers retarded back because of covid-19,etc. Therefore, covid-19 was very influential on IGAs/micro-enterprise/ market activities of the graduate-households.

Table 14: Graduation Process Assessment

| Category | Do you believe the graduation processes/program exit/ were fair? |       |
|----------|--|-------|
|          | F  | %     |
| Yes      | 36   | 20.1  |
| No       | 143  | 79.9  |
| Total    | 179  | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, April, 2021

For this the vast majority 79.9% (143) of the sample respondents from the total responded no, but the rest 20.1 % (36) agreed it is fair. For those who said no, the researcher raised open ended question & they answered; the graduation process must be clearly managed, there should be clear criterion to evaluate which beneficiary is better & qualify these criterions. It must be done first in committee and those who fitted should list out & publically should graduate. Because, still now there are beneficiaries who didn't showed change comparing to their pre safety net life style. To support this question a key informant from woreda-9 (Targeting chairman) said;

The process of graduation is unclear for me. Instead of detailed evaluation; as a criterion all of the beneficiaries stayed for three years, continuously saved 20% for three years, those who have taken life kill & practical trainings in TVET colleges, etc. forced to graduate. I think this

is done politically. So, I don't think so the graduates have shown change in their stay in the program/April, 30/2021, woreda-9, in KK sub-city, Addis Ababa/.

Additionally, a FGD discussant woman from woreda-11 stated that;

Of course there are beneficiaries who were eligible for graduation, but this doesn't work for all of us. Most of beneficiaries still need support. Besides, the contractual years was very short comparing with the rural side beneficiaries in Ethiopia. According to the information we have heard their minimum stay in the program which is 5 years. So, our government should take this as assignment. If it is possible the chance to retargeting must be given for us /May 03, 30/2021, woreda-11, in KK sub-city, Addis Ababa/.

Having this in order make clarity on the confusions of the graduation criterion, the researcher asked the Directorate Director of Urban Food Security Coordination of the Addis Ababa City Administration. Accordingly, the Director said;

The graduation criteria's were not the same with rural PSNP. The criteria's include staying in the program for 3 years, saving for three consecutive years, taking different trainings such as skill trainings, financial trains, gender trainings, life skill trainings, practical trainings from TVET colleges, etc. provided by the UPSNP Agency with collaboration to other entities According to the Director the trainees have to pass the exam provided by the college. /May 27/2021, Addis Ababa/.

Nonetheless, the graduation process needs filtering in detail of beneficiaries to confidentially decide the eligible graduates from the program, as the researcher gathered information's using observation mode of data gathering. Eventually, for the open ended questions, can you list down the existing challenges faced you from the time of targeting up to the time of IGAs? Most of them listed challenges such as; unclear targeting, uncomfortable time for public works(the work time set doesn't allow beneficiaries to do extra works privately), the salary rule (to make beneficiaries alerted, the scale of salary decreases down every year in family size), shortage of storage for equipment's, presence of continuous inflation, house rent increment because owners of the house assume us like public servant, lack of place to put our children in the time of public work to those woman who have no supporter, sometimes beneficiaries salary totally become absent, inequitable treatment of the women, lactates, the sick & mentally disabled, unequal treatment in allocating work places, etc.

And, at the end of this challenge assessment topic, the researcher raised another question to the respondents as: do you have capability to resist the recent rate of inflation by the income you are generating now? Majority 83.2% (149) among sample respondents witnessed their incapability to resist the inflation, while, the rest 16.8 (30) responded existence of capability to do so. This study is same with the study result of

Ephrem (2015) who did similar investigation on the title of livelihoods and food security in the small urban centers of Ethiopia. According to Ephrem, 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. The group that is most 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%). Since, most of this study's households are engaged in casual livelihood activities, they could be exposed to food access instability due to their low and varying income earnings. The amount of income and inflation has significant impact on beneficiaries' food access stability, because most of them access their food by purchasing from market. Therefore, 95% most of the respondents are exposed to food instability in different times and situations which should be taken into account by the UPSNP to address their food insecurity.

#### 4.4. Opportunities obtained by graduate-households from being beneficiary of UPSNP

Table 15: Assessment on Opportunities created for the Graduates

|       | F   | %     |
|-------|-----|-------|
| Yes   | 162 | 89.5  |
| No    | 17  | 9.4   |
| Total | 181 | 100.0 |

Source:Fieldsurvey

As revealed in the table 15 above 89.5% (162) of respondents witnessed presence of opportunities acquired by being beneficiary of UPSNP, whereas the remaining 9.4% (17) manifested absence of opportunities. The researcher raised subsequently an open ended question as "Can you list down those opportunities? To those who replied "yes". As a result they have listed opportunities such as access to social capitals like iqub, idir & mahber, free health service to household heads & for all of family members, right to consumption of urban farming products/vegetables/ cultivated by the beneficiaries, freedom from income tax in IGAs, access to get asbetza supports

provided by the woredas, access to gain uniform & educational equipment's for their children, etc.

To support this the researcher forwarded an interview question to the Directorate Director of Federal Job Creation & Urban Food Security Agency as what are the opportunities provided by government the beneficiaries?;

Accordingly, the government is not only to provide cash transfers, rather there are different cross-cutting issues taken in to consideration. The government needs the work culture of the unemployed citizen to be changed, hence they are achieving this, On the first round graduates the negative attitude towards work culture of citizens has been totally changed. Not only this, the saving culture of the beneficiaries as well as graduate-households has changed. Women are now experiencing confidence which is not seen before. They say we can work & earn revenues. According to the Director there were women in beginning before joining the program, but today they began to be model. Their life is on the progress. Self-confidence (i.e. feeling sense of importance) among the PW clients particularly the women is improving because of the Program. In many locations, the poor and excluded women started to see themselves as a productive citizen that can support themselves and their families. Their engagement in PWs as well as the learning's gained and income earned there-off underlies such improvement. Many poor women says, "We can work and earn." The social acceptance of these poor community members by their neighborhoods is also improving because of the program. Besides, Via market chain the Directorate link job opportunities. By this chance there are citizens who benefited. Through training Directorate is making their outlook to be prosperous towards jobs opportunities & to initiate them to adapt work habits which enable them to be optimistic rather than pessimistic. These are new positive attitudes & cultures he said. In addition to the above the researcher raised an interview question to the Directorate Director of Urban Food Security Coordination of the Addis Ababa City Administration as what were the opportunities found?

Accordingly, the Director said;

We are striving our best to benefit the poor. For example; we had built cumulatively 128 dining and kitchen rooms to support children of the poor since, the safety net beneficiaries are included in it. We buy school uniforms to the children of the poor annually“.

Therefore, the aim of the UPSNP is not only to support the beneficiaries by cash ,rather it has correspondent issue like to strengthen spirit of work cultures, spirit of self-confidence & habit of saving, etc.



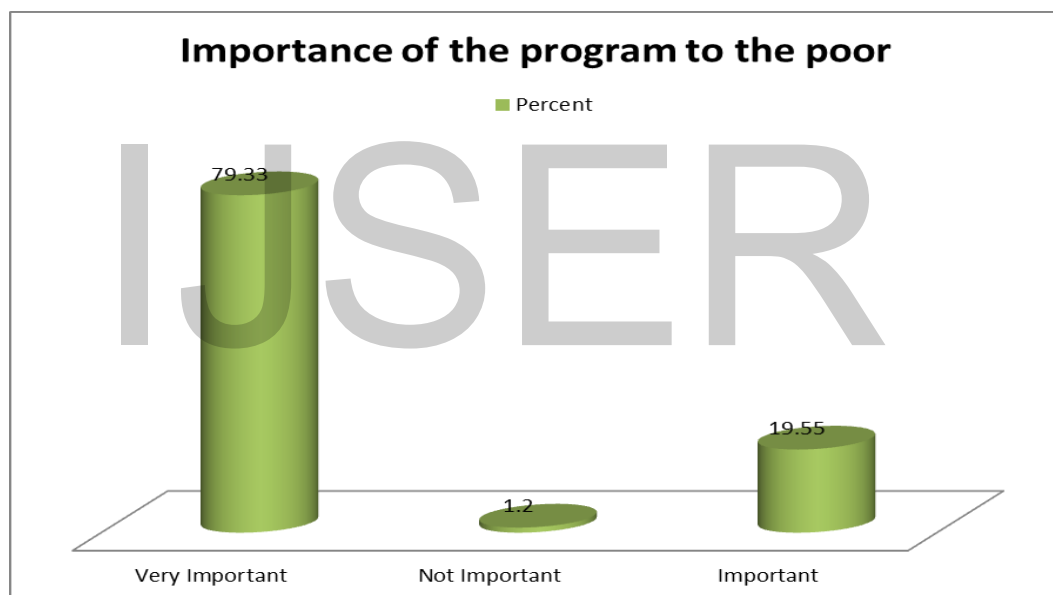
#### 4.5. To assess the attitude of the community towards the program;

##### 4.5.1. Perception of the graduate-households towards the program

##### 4.5.1.1 Importance of the UPSNP for the Poor Households

Though, most of the beneficiaries in the study areas strongly underlined UPSNP as one of the very important package to the chronically food insecure households, till they do have complains and grievances on the services of UPSNP particularly with regard to the payment, the amount of working time, decision making at the entry to the program, ways to the treatment of experts, and the graduation processes (Emwodew, 2016). The following graph revealed how the graduate-households believed by the necessity of the program to the ultimate poor.

Figure 13: Level of acceptance of the Program by the Graduate-households



Source: Feld survey ,March,2021

As depicted above in figure 13 above, the vast majority of the respondents 79.3 % (142), confirmed very importance of the program to the poor. Likewise, 19.6 % (35) of the participants also chose the important option, almost null or 1.1% (2) of respondents replied the program is unnecessary to the poor. When we see both very important as well as important options cumulatively 99% of the graduate-households agree the necessity of the program, though changes on the livelihood of the graduates are with so many challenges. Taking this in to account the researcher rose to FGD

discussants if the graduate-households believe by the program. A woman among them responded as;

Graduates households are very happy by the program; we are informed about UPSNP. So many citizens have been changed by the program in rural parts of Ethiopia. What makes different to the urban PSNP is the issue of country-wide inflation (rise in food price) & house rent (የኑሮ ውድነትና ወርሃዊ የቤት ኪራይ ክፍያ) which makes everything very challenging to get out of poverty /March 22/2021, woreda 11, in KK sub-cty/

The researcher raised another question for debate as; some people believe the program not important, what do you say?. They ascertained even though there are some positive aspects, coming in to being of UPSNP, it brought increment of house rent, feeling of dependency psychologically that makes us lazy & or not search for additional jobs & to the women to feel as free gift because if one woman becomes pregnant she has 16 months free from public works. Due to this there were women who began to be pregnant more than once in their life span of UPSNP

#### ***4.5.1.2. Satisfaction Level /Happiness/ of Graduate-households with UPSNP***

From the total, 119 (50.69%) of the beneficiary households were displeased with the government efforts to upgrade the food self sufficiency of the PSNP clients. On the other hand, 47.99% of the respondents are cheerful with the efforts to upgrade graduation and glorifies the districts effort in constructing roads which help them to sell their perishable goods to the nearest market. More than half (50.32%) of the graduated households are happy with the government efforts to support the PSNP beneficiaries. Likewise, 47.99% of the non-graduated households were pleased with the state duty to positively change their living (Hailu, 2014)

Graduation from food insecurity remains a challenge not least because of the repeated shocks that have hit the country. It is increasingly clear that graduation is a long, complex process that requires regular investments from the PSNP and in household asset building, together with improvements in the enabling environment. Moreover, it is increasingly clear that some households will never graduate from the PSNP, pointing to the importance of building a long-term social protection mechanism. This suggests that a new consensus—similar to that which launched the PSNP In 2005—is required to achieve sustainable inroads into poverty reduction for all households in Ethiopia (World Bank, 2009). Although ,no significant changes observed on the livelihood/food security/ & asset building, the graduate- households were pointing that we are lucky for being beneficiaries of the program, because it was with us in

difficult times and served as a ladder to leap the time. The following table reflects how they were satisfied by the program.

Table 16: Satisfaction level of Graduate-households

| Category              | F   | %     |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|
| Strongly Dissatisfied | 12  | 6.7   |
| Dissatisfied          | 8   | 4.5   |
| Satisfied             | 41  | 22.9  |
| Strongly Satisfied    | 118 | 65.9  |
| Total                 | 179 | 100.0 |

Source: Field survey, April 2021

As revealed in the table 16, above from the total respondents the majority 65.9% (118) reflected their strongly satisfaction by the program. Being satisfied doesn't imply secured in food. It is not because of changes observed economically/livelihood/, rather due the chance that they got to be beneficiary in difficult times. As the researcher observed from the feelings & gestures of the graduate households when conducting FGD as well as key informants;

The time span of staying in the program (only 3 years) becomes very short, because according to their talk they were with strong hope for change if duration in the program prolonged as compared to the Ethiopian rural PSNP. According to their statement years must be divided in to Introduction period, Benefitting period & Exiting period.

The other respondents from the table opted satisfied accounting 22.9% (41), whereas, the rest dissatisfied & strongly dissatisfied accounts cumulatively 11.2% (20).

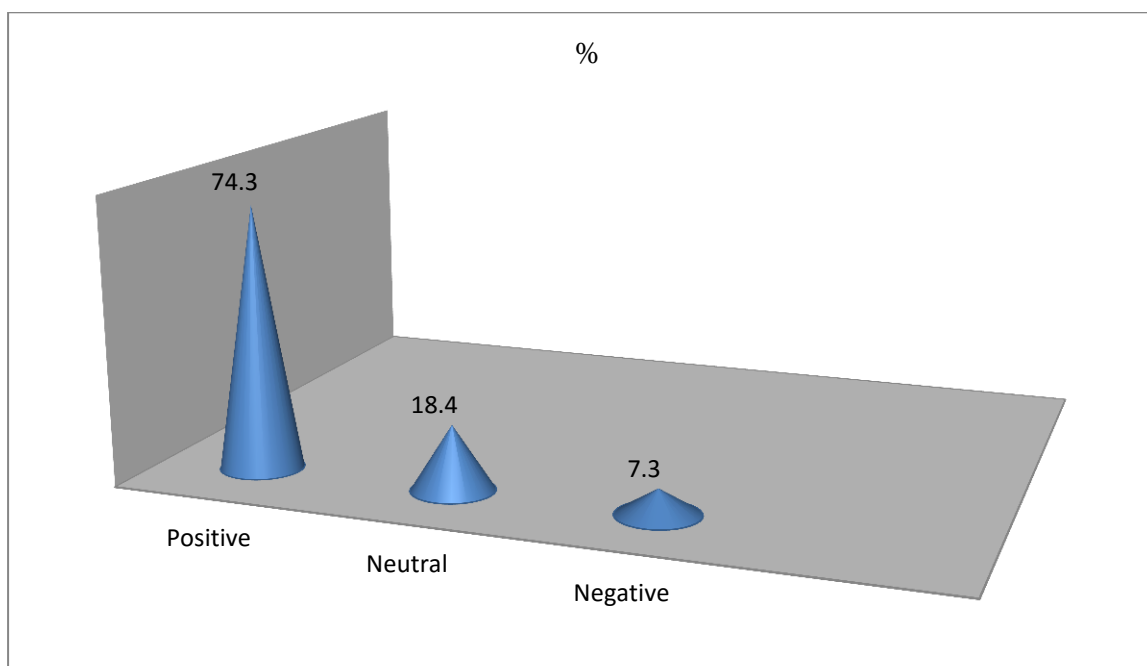
The outcome of this finding is the same with Emwodews (2016) investigation. His investigation states as the great majority of households (90.4%) suggested that they are happy being beneficiary of PSNP regardless of complains over the amount of payment with the amount of works and timing of aid. However, few households 9.6% (25) in the survey are not happy with PSNP. This implies that though, the effect of the program on the graduate-household's livelihood is not as such satisfying, the program is very acceptable by the beneficiaries.

#### **4.5.2. Responses of the non-graduates towards the beneficiaries in the eyes of the graduate-households**

This portion deals about the attitude of the non-UPSNP beneficiaries/resident communities/ in the eyes of the graduate-households. It assesses the positive or negative attitudes imposing on the graduate-households and the program. How the community feels about the program. Studies investigated how a given community responds to projects or programs implementing in their localities. The following investigations dealt with communities' reception of development programs. Local residents are aware of the impacts that development projects/programs can have on their community and they highly appreciate the positive ones: improvement of the quality of the recreation opportunities, development of the community by increasing the living standard and the quality of life. The older residents of the rural people tend to support the development of sustainable projects because of the positive effects on the community and environment, even if they are more concerned about the negative impacts (Harun et al., 2018)

People with an economic development alternative preference had less of a tendency to be concerned about how the environment would be impacted by the process of developing the local economy. Therefore, it is difficult to characterize residents' attitudes toward local development programs across rural communities without realizing the localized community context (chih-yao, 2010). Intending to dig out how the non-graduate community feels towards UPSNP, the researcher conducted the investigation as follows;

**Figure 14: Attitude of the non-graduates towards beneficiaries/graduates**



Source: Field survey, May 2021

As depicted above in the graph, majority 74.3% (133) opted to positive, whereas, 18.4% (33) of the sample respondents chose neutral, the remaining belongs to negative accounting 7.3% (13). It is the outlook that the society reflects towards the graduates/beneficiaries/ & or the program. Concerning this an interview has been held with key informant (UPSNP officer) in woreda 15 of KK. Accordingly he said;

Almost all of the communities support and encourage the beneficiaries as well as the graduates now in IGA's creating activities. We know this well because I was monitoring & supporting officer. But, there are few people who assume them as solid waste servants & enter in to quarrel/ insulting with them, and this is not as such exaggerating (May 04/2021).

“In addition to this safety net program expert from the office of KK sub-city asserted saying the feedbacks community gives for the beneficiaries/program is very nice. This is the outcome of the activities of the beneficiaries, comparing with times when no safety net program, there were problems such as presence of high amount of solid wastes. Now there is no solid waste pollution. Vicinities are neat. Not only these safety net beneficiaries were producing urban farming, they were producing vegetables for themselves & for sell/May 08/2021 KK sub-city/.

**Table 17: Support types from the Community**

| Category | Support type mainly provided by the community to graduate-households/beneficiaries |      |
|----------|--|------|
|          | F  | %    |
| Moral    | 117  | 65.4 |
| Material | 21   | 11.7 |
| Other    | 41   | 22.9 |

|       |     |       |
|-------|-----|-------|
| Total | 179 | 100.0 |
|-------|-----|-------|

Source: Field survey, April, 28/2021

Majority 65.4% (117) confirmed moral support from the local communities, while 11.7% (21) said material support. And the remaining 22.9% (41) responded other. According to the FGD taken in woreda 15, one of their member (man) discussants told as follows;

There were supports from the communities by finance, For example, in October 2021 an investor supported by giving 2,000 birr to us, another dweller had been bought sheep for us at the eve of Ethiopian Easter holiday and also there was also a person who was continuously supporting by equipment. Another, person also supported sanitation material the so called “የቁም መጥረጊያ” *ye kum metiregiya* /April, 19/2021, Addis Ababa/

This is confirmed by Directorate Director of Federal Job Creation & Urban Food Security Agency when conducting interview. According to the Director; "reflection from the community concerning the program/beneficiaries is very good. They are supporting us. They say the program is very crucial for the ultra-poor. And there are also people who were supporting morally & even materially" (April, 19/2021, Addis Ababa).

Additionally, Directorate Director of Urban Food Security Coordination of the Addis Ababa City Administration on his side also confirmed existence of acceptance by explaining as "beneficiaries as well as the program by the non-benefiting communities. According to the Director, before joining the program the poor households had dignity & they didn't have chance borrow credits from neighborhood shops & super markets because they were poor. But, after joining the program, dwellers began to honor them. Now our beneficiaries treated equally/without segregation/ with rest of the communities. They have high acceptance because also they believed to be generating their own income"/May 27/2021Addis Ababa,

Therefore, this implies local communities were very collaborative towards UPSNP/ graduate-households. The researcher then raised related question to the above for the sample respondents as; can you get people from the communities/non-beneficiaries/ who appeal grievances towards the IGAs of the graduate-households? As a result 68.2% (122) the majority manifested absence of people who claim grievances, & the rest 31.8% (57) disclosed existence of grievances from the community members concerning cleansing the vicinity every morning (my 5/10 radius is not sanitized by the beneficiaries), quarrels related with solid waste disposal, disputes over the urban farming site for those whose IGA's is urban farming, disputes over the working

shades for those who are participating on manufacturing & construction, etc. Thus, it is possible to suggest that though there are grievances from some people, it is not as such disturbing.

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## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1. Main Findings of the Summary

The aim of the study was to survey the "Effects of UPSNP in Addis Ababa City Administration with particular focus to Kolfe Keranio Sub-City". Specifically, the study assessed on the socio-economic status of the graduate-households before and after joining UPSNP, challenges facing the graduate-households in the process of attaining sustainable IGA's, opportunities gained benefiting from UPSNP and attitude of the non-graduate-communities towards the graduate households/program.

The primary data for the study was collected from 179 graduate-households using structured questionnaire and in-depth interviews, FGD as well as observation of the researcher. Whereas, the secondary data include document reviews, e-books, internet web sites and so on. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research approaches as well as descriptive and exploratory research designs. In addition, the study also adopted stratified random sampling technique in order to get proportionate respondents from women and men. Accordingly, the result of the study shows that;

- 5.1.1. Majority of the graduates who were jobless before joining UPSNP have got access to job opportunities /IGA's. But, most of them lacked market/customer/ for their production. Consequently, they are not gaining profit and 69% of respondents from the total didn't able to save or start saving at all from IGA's per month. Additionally, the saving amount of those who commenced saving ranges from 40 birr (minimum) to 1700 birr (maximum) which is not satisfactory.
- 5.1.2. The issue of housing was not answered/improved after joining UPSNP, hence, only 14% live in private homes, whereas the rest three fourth of the graduate-households live in rental houses, kebele and shared rooms.
- 5.1.3. With regard to dining Status, more than half (65%) of the households from sample respondents get food two times in a day (24 hrs) ,while the next majority three times and the rest few only once a day



- 5.1.4. The vast majority from sample respondents (92%) started sending their children to school without any problem after graduation from the program, while the rest didn't get improvements.
- 5.1.5. Majority (90%) from sample respondents have witnessed absence of asset built after they have joined and graduated from the program, whereas the remaining very few witnessed to the paradox.
- 5.1.6. Concerning to the level of improvement, most of the households are at medium level, while the rest at low level or no improvements.
- 5.1.7. Almost all of the graduate-households have got life skill and practical trainings in from TVETs
- 5.1.8. Only 38% of the sample respondents invested their grant on IGA's, whereas the rest spent the grant for different social and economic reasons.
- 5.1.9. Inflation, house rent increment, inequitable treatment of graduates in allocating work places, unfair graduation processes are found to be challenges facing graduates in the process of attaining sustainable IGA's
- 5.1.10. From the total 84% of the witnessed presence of fairness in targeting the right person, whereas, 16% not.
- 5.1.11. All of the graduate-households responded the existence of direct impact of Covid-19 which forced the graduates to consume what they already accumulated.
- 5.1.12. Privileges obtained by graduates from being beneficiary of UPSNP include access to free health service ,freedom from income tax in IGA's and access to social capitals like iqub, idir & mahber, etc.
- 5.1.13. All of the graduates perceive the importance aspect of the program to the extreme poor. Likewise, the attitude of the non-graduate communities has also been positive towards the graduates/program in the eyes of the graduates.
- 5.1.14. In Conclusion, UPSNP had been addressing chronic food needs of the extreme poor, but it failed to ensure sustainable livelihood.
- 5.1.15. Finally the study recommended that exacerbating problems such as housing problems and inflation should get quick response by the government and concerned bodies.

## 5.2. Conclusion

The major objective of this research was to assess the effects of the urban productive safety net program on the graduate-households of the first batch in Addis Ababa city Administration, since the inception of urban productive safety net program in urban areas. The study deals particularly with the socio-economic status of graduate-households before and after joining UPSNP, challenges facing the graduates-households, the opportunities created in benefiting UPSNP & the attitudes of the communities towards graduate households/program. The program has two major safety net supports (public works and direct support schemes) and the study has exclusively focused on public work support scheme. Different factors have been assessed in the study. Consequently, the majority of respondents widely described that UPSNP helps them to secure their daily food consumption. It had been supporting the extremely poor by addressing their chronic food needs. For example, as per the finding some poor households didn't produce injera in their home. But, now they began to produce & eat injera after they have joined UPSNP. Some others who were hopeless began to aspire good hope for them & their children, which gives them confidence in life. The cash transfer had been supporting in different ways. Basically it has been supporting to fulfill home consumptions. It serves to pay house rent, it helps to spend on social issues (equb, idir ,etc).

But, the issue of creating sustainable livelihood via creating IGA's remained unanswered. There were different challenges that make the activities of creating sustainable livelihood not to be realized as intended by the program. Among these challenges, absence of proper management from government side, lack of commitment for change & carelessness from the graduate's side and unexpected external factors such as inflation/food price rise/, increment of house rent, and recently the impact of corona are to cite few. Though most of the graduates have taken work places for IGAs after they complete life skill trainings, absence of market/lack of customer who could consume what they have supplied is another factor which becomes a great headache to most of graduate-households. Furthermore, as the finding confirms most of the graduate-households didn't able to feed 3 times within 24 hours. As a result building asset has becomes only a nightmare. The effect of the program on women is also null comparing with men. Consequently, they are

more in complaining due to lack of positive changes on their livelihood as the finding shows. They prefer the time when they were under UPSNP than after graduation.

Most graduate-households are still very happy being beneficiary of the program and they highly recognized the importance of UPSNP to sustain their life, because it helps them to incorporate a positive effect on developing positive habits towards saving and developing a working culture in society. Contrary to other similar studies cited in this investigation, the issue of targeting the right person didn't become as such problem. Even though as told by some interviewees it needs filtering and a great attention, because of people, who found to be unqualified, while benefiting from the program in silence. Although there are different challenges in creating sustainable IGA's, the graduates were cheerful in opportunities created, such as access to social capitals like *iqub, idir & mahber*, free health service to household heads & for all of family members, right to consumption of urban farming products/vegetables/ cultivated by the beneficiaries, and favors related with freedom from income tax in IGAs, access to get food item supports provided by the woredas cabinet, access to gain uniform & educational equipment's for their children, etc. Besides, they are happy about the positive reflection of the non-graduate communities. As a result, except on few graduate-households, the overall socio-economic change/ positive effect / after graduation didn't observed on majority of the graduate-households.

### 5.3. Recommendations

The following recommendations were forwarded based on the graduate-household survey findings, interviews, FGDs and observation conducted in the study area.

- 5.3.1. Evaluative assessments must be taken within short period of times in order to check the progresses, income and saving status of the graduate-households, and to take corrective measures.
- 5.3.2. In order to assure safe and sustainable job creation, stallholders and concerned bodies must encourage and facilitate special credit opportunities for graduate households
- 5.3.3. Prior to providing grant, government and stallholders must facilitate work places help to generate IGA's, because access to grant before working place forces graduate-households spent their grant on unnecessary concerns
- 5.3.4. Problem of housing and inflations are investigated to be one of the major factors retarding back the progress of the graduate-households. Therefore, the government should give attention to this.
- 5.3.5. Reconsideration of the targeting criteria that had brought exclusion of poor households is necessary. Besides, targeting the extreme poor should not be in campaign, because it leads to cheating. Therefore, Government should take communities to participate in it and allow the process takes time to filter the eligible depending on sufficient evidences.
- 5.3.6. Productive safety net program is an interesting research area; therefore academic researchers shall conduct further investigation to obtain comprehensive findings about the effectiveness or impacts of UPSNP in dealing with the problem of food insecurity for poor households taking more wordas and sample household heads.

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## **Appendixes**

### **Appendix I: Survey Questionnaire: English Version**

**ETHIOPIAN CIVIL SERVICE UNIVERSITY**

**COLLEGE OF LEADER SHIP & GOOD GOVERNANCE**

**AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE & DEVELOPMENT**

Dear participant!

My name is Andualem Melaku. I'm working my Master's thesis in Ethiopian Civil Service University. The title of my thesis is "Effects of Urban Productive Safety Net Program in Addis Ababa City Administration with particular focus on Kolfe Keranio Sub-City". The main aim of the thesis is to identify the major outcomes of the first round execution/ 2018-2020/ of the program.

Dear respondent, you are kindly requested to read and complete all the questions patiently and carefully.

**Notice: -** You are not expected to tell your name or any identification.

Your information will be used only for academic purposes

Please, make (✓) on one of your answer & write your answer briefly & precisely on the space provided.

**Thank you in advance!**

### General Information about Respondents

1. Respondents' woreda \_\_\_\_\_ ketena \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sex : Male  Female
3. Age: 18-35 years  36-59  above 60
4. Marital Status: Married  single  Divorced  Widowed
5. Educational Status: a) Illiterate  b) Read and write  c) Elementary completed  d) High School Completed  e) College Diploma  f) Degree or above
6. How many family members are there in your household?  
a) 1-3  b) 4-7  c) 8-10  d) more than 10
7. In which Income Generating Activities (IGA's) do you categorized?  
a) Urban farming  b) petty trade  c) service giving  d) manufacturing   
e) Construction  d) other specify, \_\_\_\_\_

### Objective 1: To evaluate the socio-economic status of the graduate-households before and after joining UPSNP

8. What was your occupation before joining UPSNP?  
a) Petty Trader  c) Beggar  e) Unemployed   
b) Casual worker  d) Student  f) other specify \_\_
9. In which Income Generating Activities (IGA's) do you categorized after joining UPSNP?  
a) Urban farming  b) petty trade  c) service provision   
d)  manufacturing  e) Construction  f) other specify, \_\_\_\_\_
10. How long have you been under safety net program?  
a)  $\leq 1$  year  b)  $\leq 2$  years  c)  $\leq 3$  years
11. For what purpose did you have been using the cash transfer from the program?  
a) To buy food for consumption

b) To pay school fees for children

c) To pay to social issues (such as iqub, idir)

d) I have been saving continuously

e) Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

12. How do you rate the importance of the program to the ultra-poor?

a) Not important  b) Important  c) Very important

13. If your answer for question no- 12, is “not important”, why? (Please, mention your reasons)

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14. What is your feeling towards the program?

a) Excellent  b) very happy  d) happy  e) not sure

15. Have you got work place to your business (IGAs) from the office of Job Creation & Enterprises Dev't?

a) Yes  b) No

16. Have you started generating sufficient income/profit by the business (IGA) you are doing now? A. yes  B. No

17. If you say no, for question no- 16, why? \_\_\_\_\_

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18. Have you started saving from the income you are generating?

A. yes  B. No

19. If you say yes, for question no- 18, how much Birr per month \_\_\_\_\_

20. If you say no, for question no- 18, why \_\_\_\_\_

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21. Have you entered credit from individual or Financial Institutions to supplement your IGA's

A) Yes  B) No

22. If you say yes, for question no- 21, have you returned the debit?

A) Yes  B) No

23. If you say No to question no-22, why \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

24. Circle the number you chose

| Statements   | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Strongly Agree |
|--|-------------------|----------|---------|-------|----------------|
| I have taken the necessary <i>theoretical</i> skill trainings properly from the program so far | 1                 | 2        | 3       | 4     | 5              |
| I have taken the <i>practical</i> skill trainings properly from the program so far             | 1                 | 2        | 3       | 4     | 5              |

25. How do you level the change the program brought to your livelihood?

a) High income & more progress

b) Medium income & progress

c) Low income & progress

d) No difference in my life

26. Do you believe your income is sufficient enough to resist the ongoing inflation rate?

A) Yes  B) No

27. How many times do you eat food in a day/24 hrs/ with your families?

a) Only ones  b) twice  c) three times & above

28. In what way you have managed your grant (14,000 ETB+ saving) given from the government?

a) Invested on IGAs/Micro enterprise

b) Paid for social debits/credit

c) Finished through time for house rent payment

d) Finished through time for asbetza

e) If other \_\_\_\_\_

29. Which time is better to you?

a) The time before joining UPSNP

b) The time when I were in UPSNP

c) The time after graduation fom UPSNP

30. Do you get support from another project such as NGOs?

a. yes  b. No

31. The following questions contain items regarding beneficiaries before and after joining PSNP and please circle the answer in the space provided

| Items  | yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| a) Are you consuming better food than before joining UPSNP?                    | 1   | 2  |
| b) Have you sent more children to school than before joining UPSNP?            | 1   | 2  |
| d) Have you build sustainable assets for your family after joining UPSNP?      | 1   | 2  |
| i) Do you believe really, there is a positive change on your life than before? | 1   | 2  |

**Objective 2: To identify challenges facing graduate-households in the process of attaining sustainable IGA's**

32. Do you believe that targeting of beneficiaries was fair?

a) Yes  b) No

33. Do you think the work place given for you is free from any kind of problems?

A) Yes  B) No

34. If you say no, for the question no-33 above, what are the problems around there?

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35. Do you believe there was influence of covid-19 on your Income Generating Activities (IGAs)?

A. yes  B. No

36. If you say yes, how please, explain, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

37. What were the main challenges facing you from the time of entrance/joining  
UPSNP up to graduation/exit from UPSNP? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Objective 3: To point out the opportunities obtained by graduate-households  
from being beneficiary of UPSNP**

38. Have you obtained different opportunities by being beneficiary of the urban  
productive safety net program? a. yes  b.no

39. If you say yes for the above question, what are the opportunities found. Please, list  
down \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Objective 4: To assess the attitude of the communities towards graduate-  
households/program in the eyes of the graduate-households**

40. What are the feelings of the community on the beneficiaries/graduate-households  
of the

Program ? a. positive  b. negative  c. Non sense

41. What types of support do believe may be provided from the community to the  
beneficiaries/graduate- households?

a) Moral  b. Material,  c. both  d. none

42. Are there people in the community who raise grievances on UPSNP  
beneficiaries/graduate-households services? a. yes  b. No

43. If you say yes, for the question 40, above, what are the type of the grievances, please  
explain  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix II. Interview Guide

- From which component did the beneficiaries graduated? From public work component or From Food security in General?
- Do you believe benefitting only three years is enough to build asset that enable graduates to leave out UPSNP?
- Most of the beneficiaries in the program were women, why?
- How do you made graduation? Do you believe the graduation criterion was well known? Do you believe did they build sufficient asset that enable them to graduate?
- Are there self-graduates?
- How do you work with stakeholders? Are they strongly cooperating with the program?
- How much percent did the graduates have been saving from their monthly earning?
- Do you think Graduates have grace period after graduation?
- What was done to those who didn't fit graduation criterion?
- What did you do those beneficiaries who can't fit the graduation criteria's?
- How do you compare & contras the status of the graduate before & after safety net
- Some graduate-households say for beneficiaries who live in rental house it is difficult to meet their livelihood, how do you believe?
- What improvements, have you seen in the livelihood of the households since the launch of UPSNP? Strength, Weakness
- How do you assess the outcome of UPSNP on food security status of the graduate households? (Changes/progress/, effectiveness, limitations, challenges)
- How do you observe the objective of UPSNP & the current inflation rate/ continuous food price increment? Do you think graduate-households would achieve the goal of UPSP in this case?
- Do you believe the execution of the first round of the program is successful in achieving the strategies & the objectives of the country?
- How do you feel the objectives of the UPSNP & the recent inflation which is very difficult for every one? Does this situation enable the graduates to improve themselves?
- Some graduates say that the grant given for us (14,000 ETB) brought house rent increment? Do you agree with this?



- What are your suggestions to solve the problem for the improvement of UPSNP implementation

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Appendix III. Key Informant Interview Guide

- Do you believe the counseling & skill training programs delivered for the graduates in appropriate manner?
- How do you level coordination between stakeholders?
- How do you explain the hierarchical structure of 1 to 30 & 1 to 5 teams as well as the deliberations held there with respect to their advantage during the time of public work?
- Can you believe graduate-households are now food secured than before joining UPSNP?
- How do you assess the Perception of the communities on the graduates, on the program, & on the system generally?
- How do you evaluate the effect of the UPSNP on the households, and community & on the environment?
- In general, what are the strength and weakness of the program? Explain

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

IJSER

## Appendix IV. Focus Group Discussion Guide

1. Let us talk about UPSNP? Who can explain it well?
2. Could you tell me components of UPSNP (PW, DS, Livelihood,)
3. Is there transparent beneficiary targeting & grievance redressing mechanisms
4. Do you believe fair responses were maintained for the grievance during the targeting & graduations times?
5. Do you believe as a positive effect has been observed on the graduate-households?
6. What are the strength and limitations of UPSNP?
7. Do you believe graduate-households are food secured now?
8. Let's talk on negative and positive sides of UPSNP for graduate-households?

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Appendix V. Check List for Direct Observation

1. Housing condition:
  - type of houses
  - squatter /congestion of houses
  - number of rooms
  - Family size
2. Basic Infrastructures
  - Access to roads
  - Access to public toilets
  - Access to public electric city
  - Access Health center
  - Access to bath services, etc
3. About the beneficiary
  - Appearance of the beneficiary
  - Food types
  - Clothing type
  - Personal neatness
4. Solid waste management & disposal
  - ❖ Does the person manage solid wastes properly
  - ❖ Does the person manage sewerage properly
  - ❖ Does surrounding 5/10 radius neat

## Appendix VI. Survey Questionnaire: Amharic Version

### በኢትዮጵያ ሲቪል ሰርቪስ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

### በአመራርና መልካም አስተዳደር ኮሌጅ

### በአፍሪካ ኢንስቲቲዩት የመልካም አስተዳደርና ልማት ትምህርት ክፍል

ውድ የዚህ ጥናት ተሳታፊ ይህ መጠይቅ ጥናቱን እያካሄደ ባለው በአንዱም መላኩ አማካኝነት "የምግብ ዋስትናና የከተማ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም አተገባበር በአዲስ አበባ ላይ ያመጣው ለውጥ" በሚል ርእስ ለሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ማሟያ ከፕሮግራም ተመራቂ አባ/አማካዮች መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ የተዘጋጀ ሲሆን ዓላማው በአዲስ አበባ መስተዳደር በመጀመሪያው ዙር የደሀ ደሀ ተብለው ተመልምለው ከ2009 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ ለሦስት ተከታታይ ዓመታት የፕሮግራሙ ተጠቃሚ በመሆን በ2013 ዓ.ም ከፕሮግራሙ የተመረቁ ዜጎች ሕይወት መሻሻል አለመሻሻሉን ለመዳሰስና ቀጣይ የመፍትሔ አቅጣጫዎችን ለመጠቀም የተሰናዳ ነው።

የእርሶ አስተዋፅኦ እጅግ በጣም አስፈላጊ በመሆኑ የዚህ ጥናት አካል ሆነው ተመርጠዋል። መጠይቁን በቀናነትና በትዕግስት ትክክለኛውን መረጃ በመሙላት የተለመደ ትብብርዎን ያሳዩ ዘንድ በማክበር እጠይቃለሁ።

ማሳሰቢያ : -

- ስምዎትንም ሆነ አድርሻዎን መግለጽ አይጠበቅብዎትም።
- የሚሰጡት መረጃ ለጥናታዊ ጽሑፍ በግብአትነት የሚውል ነው።
- በመረጡት መልስ ላይ (✓) ምልክት ይጠቀሙ።
- በተዘጋጁት ክፍት ቦታዎች ላይ መልስዎን ግልጽና አጠር አድርገው ይስጡ።

**በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ!!!**

### ስለተጠያቂው ጥቅል መረጃ

1. ተጠያቂው የሚገኝበት ወረዳ \_\_\_\_\_ ቀጠና \_\_\_\_\_
2. ጾታ : ወንድ  ሴት
3. ዕድሜ: ከ18-35  ከ36-59  ከ60 ዓመት በላይ
4. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ: ያገባ  ያላገባ  ቼቺ የፈጸመ  በሞት አጋር ያጠ/ች
5. የትምህርት ሁኔታ: ያልተማረ  ማንበብና መፃፍ የሚችል  1ኛ ደረጃ ያጠናቀቀ  2ኛ ደረጃ ያጠናቀቀ  ዲፕሎማ  ዲግሪና በላይ
6. የቤተሰብ አባላት ብዛት  
ከ1-3  4-7  ከ8-10  10 እና በላይ
7. የመኖሪያ ቤት ሁኔታ: በግል ቤት  በቀበሌ ቤት  በኪራይ ቤት  በጥገኝነት

### ግብ 1: ተመራቂ አባ/እማወራዎች በፕሮግራሙ ተጠቃሚ ከመሆናቸው በፊትና በኋላ ያላቸውን ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማኅበራዊ ሁኔታ ስለመገምገም

8. በፕሮግራሙ ተጠቃሚ ከመሆንዎ በፊት በምን ሥራ ይተዳደሩ ነበር?  
U. በአነስተኛ ንግድ  ለ. በጉልበት ሥራ  መ. ምንም ሥራ አልነበረኝም  ሠ. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ \_\_\_\_\_
9. ከፕሮግራሙ ከተመረቁ በኋላ በየትኛው የሥራ ዘርፍ ተሰማርተዋል?  
U. በከተማ ግብርና  ለ. በአነስተኛ ንግድ  ሐ. በአገልግሎት   
መ. በማኑፋክቸሪንግ  ሠ. በግንባታ ዘርፍ  ረ. በቅጥር  ሰ. ሌላ ካለ ይጥቀሱ \_\_\_\_\_
10. በፕሮግራሙ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ተጠቃሚ ሆኗል?  
U.  $\leq 1$  ዓመት  ለ.  $\leq 2$  ዓመት  ሐ.  $\leq 3$  ዓመት
11. ከፕሮግራሙ የሚሰጥዎትን ገንዘብ ለምን ዓላማ ያውሉት ነበር?  
U. ለወርሃዊ ቀለብ መግዣ  ለ. ለልጆች ትምህርት ክፍያ  ሐ. ለማኅበራዊ ጉዳዮች ክፍያ (እቁብ፣እድር፣  መ. እቆጥብ ነ  ሠ. ለቤት ኪራይ  ረ. ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ \_\_\_\_\_
12. የፕሮግራሙን አስፈላጊነት እንዴት ባለ ደረጃ ይገልጹታል?

- U.ምንም አያስፈልግም  ለ. አስፈላጊ ነው  ሐ. በጣም አስፈላጊ ነው
13. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁ.13 መልሶ”ምንም አያስፈልግም” ከሆነ ምክንያቶቻን ያብራሩ?  
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14. የፕሮግራሙ ተጠቃሚ በመሆን ምክንያት? U. እጅግ በጣም ደስተኛ  ለ.በጣም ደስተኛ   
ሐ.ደስተኛ  መ.ደስተኛ አይደለሁም
15. ከፕሮግራሙ ከተመረቁ በኋላ በመረጡት ሙያ ዘርፍ ዘላቂ ገቢ ለማግኘት መሥሪያ ቤቅ ተረክበዋል? U. አዎ  ለ. አይደለም
16. ከላይ ለተጠቀሰው ጥያቄ መልሶ “አይደለም” ከሆነ፣ለምን? -----
17. አሁን ላይ በተሠማሩበት ገቢ ማስገኛ ዘርፍ የተሻለ ገቢ/ትርፍ ያገኛሉ?  
U. አዎ  አይደለም
18. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁ.18 መልሶ”አይደለም” ከሆነ፣ለምን? ምክንያቶቻን ያብራሩ?  
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19. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁ.18 መልሶ”አዎ” ከሆነ፣መቆጠብ ጀምሯል?  
U. አዎ  ለ. አይደለም
20. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁ.19 መልሶ”አዎ” ከሆነ፣በየወሩ ምን ያህል ይቆጥባሉ? -----
21. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁ.19 መልሶ”አይደለም” ከሆነ፣ለምን? -----
22. ዘላቂ ገቢ ማስገኛ የሥራ ዘርፍዎን ሲጀምሩ ሥራዎን ይበልጥ ለማጠናከር ከግለሰብ ወይም ከገንዘብ ተቋማት ተጨማሪ ገንዘብ ተበድሯል?  
U. አዎ  ለ. አይደለም
23. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁ.23 መልሶ”አዎ” ከሆነ፣ ብድሩን መልሰዋል? -----  
U. አዎ  ለ. አይደለም
24. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁ.24 መልሶ”አይደለም” ከሆነ፣ለምን አልመለሱም ምክንያቶቻን ይጥቀሱ? -----  
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**በሠንጠረዥ ለተመለከተው ጥያቄ የመረጡትን ቁጥር ያክብቡ**

| መጠይቆች   | በጣም አልስማማም | አልስማማም | ገለልተኛ | እስማማ ለሁ | በጣም እስማማለሁ |
|---|------------|--------|-------|---------|------------|
| ሀ) በፕሮግራሙ ቆይታዬ ሕይወቴን ልቀይሮ የሚችል ከፍተኛ የክህሎት ሥልጠናና እውቀት በንድፈ-ሀሳብ ደረጃ ወስጃለሁ | 1          | 2      | 3     | 4       | 5          |
| ለ) በፕሮግራሙ ቆይታዬ ሙያ መቅሰሚያ የተግባር ሥልጠና ወስጃለሁ                                | 1          | 2      | 3     | 4       | 5          |

25. ከፕሮግራሙ ከተመረቁ በኋላ በሕይወትዎና በመተዳደሪያዎ ላይ የመጣውን ለውጥ በደረጃ

- ይግለጹ? ሀ. ከፍተኛ ለውጥ   
 ለ. መካከለኛ ለውጥ   
 ሐ. ዝቅተኛ ለውጥ   
 መ. ምንም ዓይነት ለውጥ የለውም

26. አሁን ባልዎት የገቢ መጠን ወቅታዊውን የኑሮ ውድነት የመቋቋም አቅም አለኝ ብለው ያምናሉ? ሀ. አዎ  ለ. አይደለም

27. እንደ ቤተሰብ በቀን (በ24 ሰዓት ውስጥ) ምን ያህል ጊዜ ትመገባላችሁ?  
 ሀ. አንድ ጊዜ ብቻ  ለ. ሁለት ጊዜ  ሐ. ሦስትና ከዚያ በላይ

28. ከመንግሥት የተደረገልዎትን የገንዘብ ስጦታ ለምን ተግባር አዋሉት?

- ሀ. ዘላቂ ገቢ ማስገኛ ተግባር ላይ   
 ለ. ብድር ተከፈለበት   
 ሐ. ለቤት ኪራይ ክፍያ   
 መ. ለቤት አስቤዛዎች ግዢ   
 ሠ. ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ \_\_\_\_\_

29. የትኛው ጊዜ ለእርሶ የተሻለ ነው?

- ሀ. ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ውስጥ ሳይገቡ የነበሩበት ጊዜ   
 ለ. በሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም የነበሩበት ጊዜ   
 ሐ. ከሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ከተመረቁ በኋላ ያልዎት ጊዜ



30. አሁን ላይ መንግሥታዊ ካልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ወይም ከሌሎች ድርጅቶች/ተቋማት እርዳታ ያገኛሉ?  
 ሀ. አዎ  ለ. አይደለም

31. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁ.30 መልሶ"አዎ" ከሆነ ለምን ተጨማሪ እርዳታና ድጋፍ ፈለጉ? ከመንግሥት የተሰጡት የገንዘብ ስጦታና ሠርተው የሚያገኙት ገቢ ከድህነት ለመውጣት አለስቻለዎትም?  
 ሀ. አዎ  ለ. አይደለም

**የሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች የፕሮግራሙ ተመራቂ አባ/እማወራዎች በፕሮግራሙ ከመታቀፋቸው በፊትና በኋላ ያላቸውን ሕይወት ማነፃፀሪያ ጥያቄ ነው። እባክዎ ለጥያቄው መልስዎን ያክብቡ**

| መጠይቆች  | አዎ | አይደለም |
|--|----|-------|
| ሀ. ከፕሮግራሙ በፊት ከነበረዎት ሕይወት ጋር ሲነፃፀር አሁን ላይ የፈለጉትን የተሻለ ምግብ በፈለጉት ሰዓትና መጠን ለቤተሰብዎ ገዝተው የመመገብ አቅም አለኝ ብለው ያምናሉ? | 1  | 2     |
| ለ. ከፕሮግራሙ በፊት ከነበረዎት ሕይወት ጋር ሲነፃፀር አሁን ላይ ልጆቻችን ይበልጥ ወደ ት/ቤት በመላክ እያስተማርኩ ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?                       | 1  | 2     |
| ሐ. ከፕሮግራሙ በፊት ከነበረዎት ሕይወት ጋር ሲነፃፀር አሁን ላይ ዘላቂ ጥሪት/ሀብት አፍርቻለሁ ብለው ያስባሉ?                                       | 1  | 2     |
| መ. በጥቅሉ አሁን ላይ በሕይወቴ ላይ አዎንታዊ ለውጥ ታይቷል ብለው ያስባሉ?   | 1  | 2     |

**ግብ 2: ዘላቂ ገቢ በመፍጠር ሂደት ውስጥ የፕሮግራሙ ተመራቂ አባ/እማወራዎች የሚገጥሟቸውን ተግዳሮት ስለመለየት**

32. የተጠቃሚዎች ልዩታ ፍትሐዊ ነበር ብለው ያስባሉ? ሀ. አዎ  ለ. አይደለም

33. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁ.33 መልሶ"አይደለም" ከሆነ ማሳያዎችን ቢያብራሩ?  
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34. የተሰጡት ገቢ መፍጠሪያ ቦታ ከማንኛውም ችግር ነፃ ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?  
 ሀ. አዎ  ለ. አይደለም

35. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁ.35 መልሶ"አይደለም" ከሆነ የሚፈጠሩ ችግሮችን ቢያብራሩ?  
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36. ከልዩታ እስከ ምረቃ፣ ከምረቃ እስከ ዘላቂ የሕይወት ገቢ መፍጠሪያ ድረስ ባለው ሂደት የነበሩ ዋና ዋና እንቅፋቶችን/ፈተናዎችን በዝርዝር ይግለጹ?

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37. ከቪድ-19 በገቢ ማስገኛ ሥራዬ ላይ ተፅእኖ አሳድሯል ብለው ያምናሉ?

ሀ. አዎ       ለ. አይደለም

38. ለጥያቄ ተራ ቁ.37 መልሶ”አዎ” ከሆነ እንዴት ነበር ተፅእኖው? ይግለጹ?

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**ግብ 3: ነዋሪው ማኅበረሰብ በሴፍቲኔት ተጠቃሚዎችና በፕሮግራሙ ላይ የሚያሳድረውን አመለካከት በተመራቂዎች እይታ ስለመዳሰስ**

39. ማኅበረሰቡ በተመራቂ የሴፍቲኔት ተጠቃሚዎችና በፕሮግራሙ ላይ የነበረው አመለካከትና ስሜት ምን ነበር?

ሀ. አዎንታዊ     ለ. አሉታዊ     ሐ. ምንም ስሜት አልነበረውም

40. አብዛኛውን ጊዜ ነዋሪው ለተጠቃሚዎችና ለፕሮግራሙ ያለውን ድጋፍ በምን መልኩ ሊገልጥ ይችላል?

ሀ. ሞራል በመስጠት     ለ. በማቴሪያል ድጋፍ     ሐ. ሁለቱን በመለገስ

መ. በምንም ዓይነት ላይ ደግፎ ይችላል

41. በሴፍቲኔት ተጠቃሚዎች/ተመራቂዎች ላይ ቅሬታ የሚያነሱ የኅብረተሰብ ክፍሎች ይኖራሉ ብለው ያስባሉ? ሀ. አዎ     ለ. አይደለም

42. ለጥያቄ ቁ.41 መልሶ”አዎ” ከሆነ፣ ከሚነሱ ቅሬታዎች መካከል ጥቂቶቹን ቢጠቅሱ

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**አመሰግናለሁ!!!**

### ቃለ-መጠይቅ መመሪያ ነጥቦች

#### ለወረዳ፣ለክ/ከተማ እና ለከተማ የምግብ ዋለ/ሴፍቲኔት ጽ/ቤት ኃላፊዎች የሚቃረብ ቃለ-መጠይቅ

- ተጠቃሚዎቹ የተመረቁት ከልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ዘርፍ ነው ወይስ አጠቃላይ ከምግብ ዋስትና ፕሮጀክት ነው?
- የፕሮግራሙ ባለድርሻ አካላት በትክክል የሚጠበቅባቸውን ኃላፊነት ተወጥተዋል ብለው ያስባሉ?
- በፕሮግራሙ ከታቀፉት በአመዛኙ ሴቶች ናቸው ይኼ እንዴት ሊሆን ቻለ?
- የተጠቃሚ አባ/እማወራዎች የባንክ አካውንት በዘፈቀደ ከባንክ ገንዘብ ማውጣት እንዳይቻል እንዴት ባለመልኩ ይጠበቅ ነበር?
- በምን መልኩ ነው ተጠቃሚዎችን መዝናቸሁ ያስመረቃችሁት? ነው ወይስ ጥሪት ያፈሩትንም ያላፈሩትንም ነው በጅምላ ያስመረቃችሁት? የማስመረቂያ መስፈርቶችን በትክክል ታውቃላችሁ?
- በገዛ ፈቃዳቸው የተመረቁ ተጠቃሚዎች አሉ?
- መመሪያ መስፈርት ያላሟሉና ከድህነት ያልተላቀቁ ተጠቃሚዎች ምን ይደረጋሉ? ዳግም ለተጠቃሚነት ይታጩሉ ወይስ እንዲመረቁ ይደረጋል?
- ተመራቂዎች ከተመረቁ በኋላ የእጅይታ ጊዜ ይሰጣቸዋል ወይስ አይሰጣቸውም?
- ተመራቂ አባ/እማወራዎች በፕሮግራሙ ከመታቀፋቸው በፊትና በኋላ ያለውን ሕይወታቸው እንዴት ባለመልኩ ያነፃፅሩታል? አሁን ላይ በሕይወታቸው ለውጥ መጥተዋል ብለው ያምናሉ ወይስ አያምኑም? በድክመት በጥንካሬ?
- የል/ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ተተግብሮ ምግብ ዋስትናን ግብ እንደ አገር ከማረጋገጥ አንፃር በተመራቂ አባ/እማወራዎች ላይ ያመጣውን ለውጥ እንዴት ይገመግሙታል? ከአገራዊ
- ከአገራዊ ግብና ስትራቴጂ አንፃር ተሳክቷል ብለው ያምናሉ? አዎንዊ ለውጡ፣ምቹ ሁኔታዎች፣አሉታዊ ገጽታዎች፣ጉድለት/ተግዳሮት፣ወ.ዘ.ተ?
- የከተሞች ል/ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም አገራዊ ግብ የኑሮ ውድነቱን ችግር እንዴት ይመለከቱታል። በዚህ ኑሩ ውድነት ውስጥ ሆነው ተጠቃሚዎች ራሳቸውን ማሻሻል ይችላሉ ብለው ያምናሉ?

- አንዳንድ ተመራቂ አባ/እማወራዎች የመንግሥት ስጦታውን በማግኘታችን (14,000 ብሩ) የቤት ኪራይ ጨምሮብናል ይላሉ? እርሶ ይስማማሉ?
- በመስክ ሥራ ላይ ተጠቃሚዎችን ለማስተዳደር የወጣ መተዳደሪያ ደንብና መተዳደሪያ አለ?
- የፕሮግራሙን አፈፃፀም እንዴት ይገመገሙታል? ከፍተኛ አፈፃፀም፣መካከለኛ አፈፃፀም ወይስ ዝቅተኛ/አነስተኛ አፈፃፀም?
- የተመራቂዎችን መሻሻል አለመሻሻል የገመገማችሁበት ሰነድ በሪፖርት መልክ ካለ?

ቀን: ----- ፊርማ -----

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### 2.2 የቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪ ቃለ-መጠይቅ መመሪያ ነጥቦች

#### **የ1 ለ30 መረጃዎች (ካፖዎች) የቀጠና ልዩታ ኮሚቴ ሰብሳቢዎችና ለወረዳ የከተማ የም/ዋ/ል/ሴፍቲኔት ጽ/ቤት ባለሙያዎች የሚቃርብ ከአንድ ካቦ ሥር ምን ያህል**

- በግል ቤት፣ምን ያህል በቀበሌ ቤት፣ምን ያህል በኪራይ ቤት፣ምን ያህል በጥገኝነት ይኖራሉ ብለው ያምናሉ?
- ለተመራቂ አባ/እማወራዎች በቂ የምክር፣ግንዛቤ ፈጠራና የሕይወት ክህሎት ሥልጠናዎችን በትክክል አግኝተዋል ብለው ያምናሉ?
- የፕሮግራሙ አተገባበር ይሳለጥ ዘንድ ባለድርሻ አካላት የነበረውን ቅንጅት በምን መልኩ ገመገሙት?
- በማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ልማት ሥራ ወቅት የነበረውን የ1 ለ30 እና የ1 ለ5 ቡድን ውይይቶች እንዴት ገመገሙት ለፕሮግራሙ ውጤታማነት አስተዋፅኦ አድርገዋል ብለው ያምናሉ?
- ተመራቂ አባ/እማወራዎች ቀደም ሲል ከነበሩበት አሁን ላይ የምግብ ዋስትናቸው ተረጋግጧል ብለው ያምናሉ?
- ማኅበ/አቀፍ ሥራዎችን ለማስተዳደር የተዘረጋ ግልጽና አሠሪ ደንብና መመሪያ አለ?
- ኅብረተሰቡ በል/ሴ/ፕሮግራም ተጠቃሚዎች ላይ ያለውን አመለካከት እንዴት ይገመግማሉ? አዎንታዊ አመለካከት ወይስ አሉታዊ?
- ያረገዙ ሴት ተጠቃሚዎች መንግሥት ባስቀመጠላቸው ልክ አገልግሎት ያገኛሉ?
- የፕሮግራምን ትግብራ ይበልጥ ለማሻሻል የእርሶ አስተያየት ምን ይመስላል?
- በአጠቃላይ የፕሮግራሙ ጠንካራና ደካማ ጎን ምንድን ነው ብለው ያምናሉ?

ቀን: ----- ፊርማ -----

### 2.3. የክብ ጠረጴዛ ዙሪ ውይይት መሪ ጥያቄዎች

ለተመራቂ አባ/እማወራዎች እና የሴፍቲኔት ባለሙያዎች

- ✓ ልማታዊ ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ማለት ምን ማለት ነው?
- ✓ የም/ዋስትናና ል/ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ክፍሎችን/ዘርፎችን/ጥቀሱ (PW, DS, Livelihood,)
- ✓ በልዩታና በምረቃ ላይ የነበሩ ቅሬታዎች ፍትሐዊና አጥጋቢ በሆነ መልኩ ምላሽ ይሰጥ ነበር ትላለችሁ?
- ✓ በተመራቂ አባ/እማወራዎች ላይ አዎንታዊ ውጤት ታይቷል ብለው ያምናሉ
- ✓ ተመራቂ አባ/እማወራዎች አሁን ላይ ምግብ ዋስትናቸው አረጋገጧል ብለው ያምናሉ?
- ✓ የትኛው ወቅት ለሴፍቲኔት ተጠቃሚዎች የተሻለ ነው ብለችሁ ታምናላችሁ?

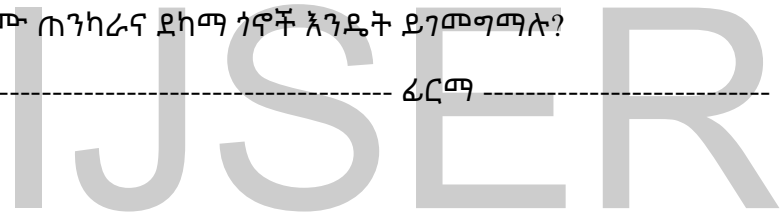
1ኛ. ወደ ሴፍቲኔት ፕሮግራም ሳይገባ የነበረው ጊዜ

2ኛ. በሴፍቲኔት ውስጥ የነበሩበት ጊዜ

3ኛ. ከሴፍቲኔት ምረቃ በኋላ ያለው ጊዜ

- ✓ የፕሮግራሙ ጠንካራና ደካማ ጎኖች እንዴት ይገመገማሉ?

ቀን: ----- ፊርማ -----



## 2.4. የቀጥታ ምልክታ በተጠቃሚዎች ቼክ-ሊስት

### 1. የመኖሪያ ቤት ሁኔታ

- የቤቱ ዓይነት \_\_\_\_\_
- የቤቱ አሠፋፈር ሁኔታ \_\_\_\_\_
- የቤቶቹ ክፍል ብዛት \_\_\_\_\_
- የቤተሰብ ብዛት \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. መሠረተ ልማት ግንባታን በተመለከተ

- የውስጥ ለውስጥ መንገድ ግንባታ \_\_\_\_\_
- ሕዝባዊ ሽንት ቤት ስለመኖሩ \_\_\_\_\_
- የመንገድ መብራት ስለመኖሩ \_\_\_\_\_
- የጤና ተቋም አገልግሎት በአቅራቢያ ስለመኖሩ \_\_\_\_\_
- የ24 ሰዓት የኤሌክትሪክ አገልግሎት ስለመኖሩ \_\_\_\_\_
- ሻወር ስለሚገለገሉበት ሁኔታ \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. ተጠቃሚውን በተመለከተ

- የግለሰቡ አቋም \_\_\_\_\_
- የሚመገበው የምግብ ዓይነት \_\_\_\_\_
- የአለባበስ ሁኔታው \_\_\_\_\_
- ንጽህናው \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. የቆሻሻ አያያዝና አወጋገድ ሁኔታ

- ደረቅ ቆሻሻን በሁለት ዓይነት ለይቶ በፕሮግራም ስለማስረከቡ \_\_\_\_\_
- ፍሳሽ ቆሻሻ አያያዝና የአወጋገድ ሥርዓት \_\_\_\_\_
- የ5/10 ራዲስ የመኖሪያ ጽዳት ሁኔታ \_\_\_\_\_

ስም \_\_\_\_\_

ቀን \_\_\_\_\_

ፊርማ \_\_\_\_\_



## Appendix VII. Photos of Field Survey

The researcher on the field, while collecting data

