PRACTICE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM ON LIVELIHOOD OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS: THE CASE OF DOLLO ADO DISTRICT, SOMALI REGION.

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DIRE DAWA UNIVERSITY

COLLAGE OF BUSSNESS AND ECONOMY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINSTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT OF MASTER OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND POLICY, SPECIALIZATION: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT.

December 14, 2022

Dire Dawa, Ethiopia

DECLARATION

This thesis, written by Amin Da'ud, entitled "*practice and assessment of a productive safety net program on the livelihood of small-holder farmers in Dollow ado district, Somali region.* and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of master of public management and policy, specialization: development management complies with the regulations of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Approved by Board of Examiners

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Chair of Department or Graduate Program Coordinator_____ Signature _____Date _____

Acknowledgment

First and foremost, I give thanks to Allah for the pleasing things bestowed on me.

I owe special gratitude to my advisor, Amensis Gudeta (ass. professor). I am very grateful for his guidance, encouragement, and valuable comments commencing from title selection until the completion of the thesis.

I would also like to thank my family and friends. My deepest gratitude also goes to the Somali Regional State Agriculture and Rural Development Office for permitting me to undertake this study on Dollow Ado Woreda through the preparation of supportive letters to the concerned body. I am also thankful for the Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office for facilitating the data collection process and providing me with the required information.

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Acronyms

APEC- Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation

CCI- Complimentary Community Infrastructure Program

CCT- Conditional Cash Transfer

DANIDA- Danish International Development Agency

DAs- Development Agents

DRMFSS- Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector

DS- Direct Support

EUI- European University Institute

EWRD- Early Warning and Response Directorate

FAO- Food and Agricultural Organization

FSCD- Food Security Coordination Directorate

FSP- Food Security Program

GDP- Gross Domestic Product

HABP- Household Asset Building Program

HEP- House hold Extension Package

IFPRI- International Food Policy Research Institute

ILO- International Labor Organization

IPCC- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

MDER- Minimum dietary energy requirement

MDG- Millennium Development Goal

MFIs- Micro Finance Institution

MOARD- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MOFED- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

NGO- Non-Governmental Organization

NRMD- Natural Resource Management Directorate

PASDEP- Plan for Accelerated and Sustained development to End Poverty

PROGRESA- Programa De Education Salud Y Alimenacion

PSNP- Productive Safety Net Program

PW- Public Work

RPS- Red De Protection Social Program

RUSACCOs- Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives

SSA- Sub Saharan Africa

TEO- The Ethiopian Observatory

UK- United Kingdom

VRP- Voluntary Resettlement Program

WFP- World Food Program

Abstract

The study was conducted to assess the practice of a productive safety net program on the livelihood of smallholder farmers in Dollow ado district, Somali region. For this study, the researcher employed both primary data and secondary resources. The relevant primary data were collected through tools such as the household survey questionnaire, key informant interviews, and observation. The secondary data were published and unpublished articles, journals, office records, books, and theses. The study participants were PSNP beneficiary farmers, development agents, kebele administrators, and early warning and food security office coordinators and employees. The data collected through primary and secondary sources were thematically organized and analyzed through triangulation to increase the accuracy of the study's findings.

The study has found that the productive safety net program has registered some improvements on aspects like number of meals per day, monthly food consumption, and availability of community assets but no improvements on other aspects like total crop production, number of livestock, availability of household assets, availability of production materials, and the use of negative coping mechanisms that are put forth by the researcher as measures to evaluate the effect of the program on the study area.

The researcher made some recommendations after examining the effects of PSNP on the livelihood of smallholder farmers in the study area. Major emphasis is placed on the timing of food distribution, the quantity of food aid in relation to household size, the distribution of a variety of cereals rather than relying on the same type all the time, the intervention on social services, the implementation of other food security programs in the area, particularly credit service and household package programs, discipline while targeting, and, finally, attention should be placed on the quality and quantity of community assets that are generated.

Keywords: *productive safety net, small holder farmers, livelihood*

Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1.Background of the study

The PSNP is presently the largest operating social safety program in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), outside of South Africa. It differs from previous food-for-work programs in that it focuses continuously on chosen households over numerous years and in that the explicit goal was that it would subsequently be phased out (Andersson, 2009). PSNP operates as a safety net, intended to enable households to smooth consumption so that they will no longer need to sell productive assets in order to overcome food shortages. It once targeted transfers to poor households in two ways: through public works (PW) and direct aid (DS). Through PW, food-insecure people were employed in public works for five days a month throughout the agricultural slack season (MOARD, 2006).

Since the famine of 1984, Ethiopia has made an urgent request for humanitarian aid every year. Following the drought of 2002–2003, when a record number of Ethiopians more than 13 million needed aid, the government established the new coalition for food security and looked for a new approach to combating it. The PSNP was originally designed to provide a mechanism to replace annual appeals for emergency food aid with a more reliable safety net to combat chronic and seasonal starvation (World Bank, 2010). Prior to 2005, annual emergency appeals were the main method of combating poverty and starvation (Ibid.).

Ethiopia has long been recognized as a country that relies heavily on emergency relief as a common response to widespread and persistent food insecurity. Despite the fact that this humanitarian assistance was substantial (estimated at approximately US$265 million per year on average between 1997 and 2002) and saved many lives, evaluations have revealed that it was unpredictable for both planners and households, and frequently arrived too late. Due to the delays and uncertainties, emergency aid was unable to be used effectively and did little to protect livelihoods, prevent environmental degradation, generate community assets, or preserve physical or human family assets (MOARD, 2006).

With 80 percent of its population dependent on rain-fed agriculture, Ethiopia is specifically vulnerable to climate-related shocks. Rainfall varies greatly by region and is particularly unpredictable. (World Bank and United Nations, 2010) Although the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts only a modest change in Ethiopia ‘s rainfall patterns in the future (Christensen, Christensen, & Bruce, 2007), this can still adversely affect very poor small farmers, specifically if such decreases are concentrated in the growing season (Oxfam International, 2010). Over the past six decades, Ethiopia has been particularly susceptible to drought, with a drought occurring every three to five years. Serious droughts and often famine, either widespread or localized, have occurred several times and affected millions of people. Environmental degradation and poor natural resource management, together with a reduction in the size of average landholdings due to high population growth and conflict, and governance and institutional capacity issues, have exacerbated the impacts of these droughts. All of these factors have contributed to the productive assets and coping capacities of households and communities. Food insecurity is widespread, and food aid needs have been sizable, fluctuating between 0.4 and 2.5 percent of GDP between 1996 and 2001 (World Bank, 2015).

Chronic food insecurity plagues many areas of Ethiopia, exacerbated by negative shocks such as drought, flood, high input prices or lack of input access, and high food prices. Smallholders face lower household incomes, lower food consumption, particularly during the planting and rainy seasons, and the loss of productive assets, including those lost in distressed asset sales to buy food. These findings suggest that programs to combat chronic food insecurity should address both the immediate lack of food (relief) and the need to strengthen smallholder incomes and assets (USAID, 2012).

In Ethiopia, social protection and agriculture are inextricably linked. Smallholder farming is the main source of income for the majority of Ethiopians, but it is also a significant source of vulnerability to hunger and poverty. The government has institutionalized early warning and emergency programming, and Ethiopian farmers have recently received massive amounts of food aid. In terms of agricultural policy, the government's view that land is the ultimate safety net for rural households and should, therefore, be prohibited from selling it, reflects its belief in agriculture as the foundation and primary source of economic growth. From the standpoint of social protection, the government's concern about fostering dependency in rural communities has grown

as a result of knowledge that farmers are the primary recipients of social assistance, which explains why public works projects are frequently chosen as their preferred delivery method and why recent changes in safety net thinking have moved away from food aid and toward predictable transfers that are expected to result in graduation within three to five years (Devereux; Stephen; 2008).

To make families more resilient to food shortages over the long term, the Ethiopian government collaborates with the WFP and other development organizations. The PSNP, which was established in 2005, aims to help rural poor people who experience chronic food insecurity withstand shocks, build assets, and achieve food independence. To assist people who are chronically food insecure in surviving times of food shortage and avoiding depleting their productive assets while attempting to meet their basic food needs, PSNP offers multi-annual predictable transfers in the form of food, cash, or a combination of both. A combination of cash and food transfers are made according to need and the season, with food being distributed mainly during the lean months of June through August. Each year, vulnerable households receive support for six months to shield them from severe food insecurity. WFP additionally provides food and cash assistance under its risk financing mechanism for an additional three months during times when people with food insecurity are impacted by unforeseen shocks (WFP, 2018).

According to the government of Ethiopia, the PSNP was designed to address chronic food insecurity Woredas. It has covered 32 Woredas in the Somali Region, of which 6 were selected for the pilot program, 9 more were added in 2009, and a further 17 were selected for the program's third phase. The focus of this study, Dollo Addo, is one of the third phase (Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office 2021). Thus, this study is an attempt to investigate the practice of Productive Safety Net Program on the livelihood of smallholder farmers in this woreda, focusing on four kebeles, namely: Dollo 03, Sufto 01, and Fikow, Rama.

1.2.Statement of the problem

Ethiopia is one of the world's poorest countries, with the worst poverty and food insecurity scenarios. A quarter of Ethiopia's population is malnourished, with the majority suffering from chronic hunger. Over the last four decades, the country has been structurally food deficient. The country's food deficit, for example, increased to 5 million tons in 1993/94 from 0.75 million tons in 1979/80. (Befekadu Degefe; Berhanu Nega; 2000). Between 1994 and 2003, an average of five million Ethiopians were considered at risk and in need of emergency assistance each year, and the

annual number of food resource beneficiaries fluctuated between 5 and 14 million from 1998 to 2005. (Devereux, 2006). According to Mitiku (2013), in 2006 an estimated 15 million rural residents were food insecure, while an estimated 3.2 million people were food insecure in 2012, down from a peak of 4.5 million in 2016. In Ethiopia, an emergency food situation will be declared in 2021. According to the UN, more than 15 million people will require assistance in the coming months. The governments, fearful of stigma and thus hesitant to seek assistance, have stated that more than eight million Ethiopians require food assistance. Inevitably, commentators and media coverage compare the current situation to the infamous famine in Ethiopia in 1984. According to reports, this is the worst drought in 30 years. One declares it a "code red" drought (Befekadu Degefe; Berhanu Nega; 2000).

When poor farmers are subjected to shocks, they experience the direct effects of poverty and starvation, making them less productive and less able to earn a living. They are also forced to use ineffective coping strategies such as reducing food consumption, selling productive assets, and withdrawing children from school (Barrett, 2001). These strategies further deplete their asset base and make them more vulnerable to the next shock, resulting in an even worse situation. However, they require a mix of development activities supplemented by social protection transfers such as safety nets (Yadete, 2008).

According to the World Bank (2006), one of PSNP's donors, social safety nets should include the following: (I) social services (particularly health and education); (II) social insurance programs such as pensions; (III) all publicly funded transfers (cash transfers such as family allowances and in-kind transfers such as food subsidies); and (IV) income-generation programs aimed at the poor (such as public works).

Based on the above concept, there is now a significant body of evidence indicating that there are many circumstances in which a productive safety net program as part of carefully planned social protection policies can be a springboard to escaping food insecurity by providing assistance to smallholder farmers. Most importantly, (Alemayehu seyoum; Hoddinott Jone; Daniel Gilligan; 2008) discussed how the productive safety net program, in conjunction with other food security programs, reduced household food insecurity, increased consumption levels, encouraged households to engage in production and investment through improved access to credit, and increased the income of smallholder farmers.

According to the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC), the small-holder farmer's situation in most parts of the Somali Regional State (SRS) in general, and the Agra-pastoral area of Liban Zone (including Dollo Addo Woreda) in particular, is a serious problem due to high exposure to drought and natural disasters. In 2020, for example, most parts of the Liban zone experienced low rainfall during the Gu season (the main rainy season in the Somali Region, lasting from February/March to June/July). The current performance of long-cycle crops in the Liban zone districts of Bokol mayo, Deka Sufto, and Dollo Addo has been significantly below average for the past five years and is deteriorating.

Dollo Addo is one of Woreda's chronically food-insecure districts where PSNP is actively being implemented to improve the lives of households. Anderson et al. (2009), Tadele (2011), Wheeler et al. (2010) and 2012), Hoddinott (2017), Araya (2020), and Bahru (2020) studied the impact of the PSNP on livestock and tree holding, household resilience, asset accumulation, sustainable land management, food security improvement, reducing vulnerability, household welfare, and labor supply. Despite the fact that those studies were conducted outside of the study area, there is disagreement between them. According to Anderson et al., (2009), Habtamu (2011), Tadele (2011), Wheeler et al., (2010), and 2012), the PSNP has no significant impact on asset sustaining and accumulation, but rather fills the hungry gap. Furthermore, Hoddinott (2017), Araya (2020), and Bahru (2020) study findings show that PSNP plays an important role in preventing livestock asset depletion, increasing household income, and reducing poverty by enhancing asset accumulation. Aside from these findings, no one had conducted a research study on the impact of the PSNP on the livelihood of smallholder farmers in the Dollo Addo district of Somalia's regional state, which has its own geographical, social, economic, and anthropological characteristics, to the best of the researcher's knowledge. Furthermore, PSNP was designed to deviate from the traditional model of responding to food insecurity (the emergency response system) through its dominant development ideology, which rejects "dependency" and perceived "welfarism." Based on this, the study attempts to investigate beneficiaries' attitudes toward PSNP in relation to its development ideology.

Research questions

Based on above statement, the following questions are formulated in which this research will be attempted to answer.

1. Does PSNP help to improve the beneficiary households‟ asset and generation of community asset in the study area?
2. Does PSNP help to improve food consumption of smallholder farmers in the area?
3. What are the challenges PSNP facing during targeting and implementing process?
4. How do beneficiaries perceive the PSNP?

1.3. Objective of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general aim of the study is to assess the practice of productive safety net on the livelihood of smallholder famers: the case of Dollow Ado district, Somali region.

1.3.2. Specific objective

5. To Examine whether PSNP helps to improve the beneficiary households‟ asset and generation of community asset in the study area?
1. To Examine whether PSNP helps to improve food consumption of smallholder farmers in the area?
2. To Ascertain the process of identifying households for PSNP
3. To Assess perception of beneficiaries towards the PSNP

1.4. Scope of the study

While the immediate effects of the PSNP have been studied and documented across the country, for example, Anderson et al. (2009), Tadele (2011), Wheeler et al. (2010) and 2012), Hoddinott (2017), Araya (2020), and Bahru (2020), the impacts of the PSNP have focused on livestock and tree holding, household resilience, asset accumulation, sustainable land management, food security improvement, reducing vulnerability, household welfare, and labor supply. The practice of PSNP on the livelihood of smallholder farmers is less studied, especially in the study areas. As a result, the purpose of this research is to determine whether PSNP has a positive or negative impact on smallholder farmers in the Dollo Ado woreda. PSNP is a new social protection program currently

being undertaken by the Ethiopian Government Food Security Program. However, different but interrelated programs are available under the umbrella of FSP in many districts in the country. Dollo Addo is one of these Woredas. Four kebeles (Dollo 03, Sufto 01, Fikow, Rama) were focused from this woreda. As said before, this study focuses on assessing Productive Safety Net Program on the livelihoods of smallholder farmers from different components of FSP. The program has different effects on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. However, the scope of the study is limited to 5284 beneficiary household heads, and 103 household beneficiaries were selected for the household survey.

1.5. Limitations of the Study

While investigating this study, the researcher has faced constraints like difficulty of finding and locating beneficiaries/respondents, reluctant of respondent to fill and return the already distributed questionnaire, shortage of recent reference books and lack of well accessed internet services, being busy of managers and employees and unable to give interview just in time as per researchers‘ schedule, lack of accurate data base management and procedural time taking working system of the organization.

1.6. Significance of the study

The study's goal is to raise awareness about the PSNP's actual impact on smallholder farmers' livelihoods and its success in meeting its objectives. In other words, it is hoped that this study will aid in the understanding of the impact of PSNP for various stakeholders as well as anyone who wishes to use it. Furthermore, it will inform the community, policymakers, and implementers about some realities regarding how to improve the lives of smallholder farmers. Furthermore, the study will serve as a springboard for future research on the same and related topics.

1.7. Organization of the paper

This study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter covers the introductory section, which includes the following: background, problem statement, research questions, objectives, scope, significance, and paper organization. The second chapter contains reviews of related literature to provide context for the study. The third chapter discusses the study's research methodology, which includes research design, data sources and data collection tools, sampling techniques and sample

size, and data description and analysis methods. The fourth chapter is data analysis and interpretation and the final chapter is conclusion and recommendation.

1.8. Operational definition of terms

Food consumption: safely access to food in sufficient quantity and quality to enjoy a healthy and active life.

Targeting process: the process in which chronically/transitory food insecure households identified for the program (PSNP)

Chronic Food Insecurity: Households that are regularly unable to produce or purchase enough food to meet their food needs, even during times of normal rain, are considered to be chronically food insecure (Ministry of Agriculture, 2010).

Food Security: 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.

Social Protection: refers to the public actions taken in response to levels of vulnerability, risk and deprivation which are deemed socially unacceptable within a given polity or society.

Safety Nets: Refer to noncontributory transfer programs targeted in some way to the poor or vulnerable. Safety nets aim to increase households 'consumption either directly or through substitution effects of basic commodities and essential services.

Productive Safety Net Program: The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) is one of the Government of Ethiopia's (GoE's) flagship reform programmes and represents a significant transformation of the Government's strategy for meeting the Poverty and Hunger MDG in Ethiopia.

Small Holder Farmers: refers to farmers with limited resource endowments relative to other farmers in the sector.

Households (HHs): CSA defines household as a collection of a persons who normally live together in the same unit or group of housing units and who have common cooking arrangement. The household is the basic unit of analysis in many social, microeconomic and government

models. The term refers to all individuals who live in the same dwelling. In economics, a household is a person or a group of people living in the same residence.

Livelihood: A popular definition is that provided by Chambers and Conway, where in a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social assets) and activities required for a means of living. Briefly, one could describe a livelihood as a combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live.

Household livelihood: household livelihood is defined as adequate and sustainable access to income and resources to meet basic needs (including adequate access to food, potable water, health facilities, educational opportunities, housing, time for community participation and social integration).

Chapter Two

2. Review of related literature

2.1.Theoretical literatures

2.1.1. The concept of social protection

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 (Devereux, 2006). This definition is in line with usage in international development and may be different from social policy definitions in high-income countries. Social protection consists of "a set of nationally-owned policies and programs" (Bahru, 2020), usually provided by the state (through domestic resources, either contributions or tax finance), with support from international donors in particular for least-developed and lower middle-income countries (World Bank, 2010). Social protection is theoretically conceived as part of the "state–citizen" contract, in which states and citizens have rights and responsibilities toward each other (Harvey, 2007).

Interest in social protection is growing across Africa, fueled by persistently high rates of poverty and malnutrition; the undermining of livelihoods and family-based support systems by shocks such as the AIDS epidemic; volatile food prices; and the calamities of weather and war. Approaches vary across regions and countries, with a notable introduction or scale-up of cash transfers for the very poor in southern and East Africa. While many programs have been undertaken on a pilot basis, the successful implementation of large-scale social protection programs in Ethiopia and South Africa, each with more than 8 million beneficiaries, has demonstrated that social protection systems are no longer only within the reach of rich countries (Habitamu, 2011).

Social protection has protective, preventative, promotional, and transformational functions. Programs are loosely placed under the objectives with which they are normally associated; for example, a food or cash transfer is often used to secure basic consumption (Andersson, 2009).

2.1.2. The concept of safety net

In many developing countries during the 1980s and 1990s, poverty eradication was pursued through programs and policies that focused primarily on promoting economic growth. While this strategy continues to be important, it is now widely accepted that growth is not sufficient on its own. Economic growth takes time to manifest, and even when it does, the effects may be unevenly distributed, leaving many poor people unable to capitalize on the opportunities it provides. As a result, it is becoming increasingly important to reduce vulnerability and risk by combining economic growth and social protection measures. Social protection strategies are an integrated system of institutionalized national measures that include contributory pensions, insurance schemes, and safety nets (Holzmann R., 2003).

Safety nets are a form of social transfer that usually involves cash or in-kind payments to the most vulnerable sections of a population either gratuitously or through public works (Mesfin B., Brady D., 1997). Food safety nets are a subset of social safety nets and aim to ensure a minimum amount of food consumption and/or protect households against shocks to food consumption (Rogers, B., and Coates, J., 2002).

2.1.3. The cash/food debate

Cash or food? Debate has a long history in both humanitarian relief and social discourse. Until recently, this choice was more often driven by the availability of resources than an objective assessment of needs; donors had food surpluses to disburse; and there were pejorative elite perceptions of poor people as incapable of managing cash responsibly.

During the 1990s, the technical debate revolved around identifying the advantages and disadvantages of cash versus food transfers and the conditions under which one should be chosen over the other. Food aid was increasingly criticized for being expensive to ship, store, and distribute, competing unfairly with local production and trade, and being inflexible and paternalistic (Barrett and Maxwell. 2005). By contrast, cash transfers were seen as cost-efficient to deliver, incentivizing agricultural production and market activity, and allowing recipients to meet a range of food and non-food needs (Crete. , Jaspers.;, 2005).On a theoretical level, the case for cash transfers is based on Sen's (1981) analysis of entitlement to food, which contends that

restoring access to food by increasing demand is a more effective and sustainable response to food insecurity than delivering food aid, but only if markets are well functioning. As the cash transfers lobby gained traction in the early 2000s, the benefits of food transfers and the drawbacks of cash were frequently overlooked (Devereux, Stephen, and others, 2008). For example, food transfers are often controlled by women and benefit children directly, while cash is more likely to be controlled by men and can be diverted to various uses, not all of which benefit women and children. Crucially, cash transfers are vulnerable to the price inflation of the commodities they are intended to purchase. In contexts where supplies are constrained and traders are slow to respond to demand signals, injecting cash transfers might even exacerbate inflation. This risk was highlighted when global commodity prices surged in 2007–088 (Benson,2008), undermining the purchasing power of people on low incomes and those who depend on cash-based transfers. In one sense, the cash/food debate remains unresolved. Cash transfers and food aid can often be found within the same country, sometimes even within the same humanitarian relief or social protection program (Ethiopia ‘s PSNP being a case in point). On the other hand, perhaps this represents a kind of reconciliation. Government and donor positions are certainly less entrenched than they were a few years ago. Many governments are now adopting cash transfers for social protection intervention, or even for emergency relief purposes (Devereux. Stephen, Nand Allen; 2008).

2.1.4. The Importance of Safety Net in Alleviating Poverty

Social safety nets provide regular and predictable transfers in cash or in kind to poor and vulnerable people. They are critical for reducing poverty, boosting inclusive growth and shared prosperity, reducing food insecurity and malnutrition, increasing demand for education and health services, stimulating local economies, and helping households better manage risks and cope with shocks. Social safety nets are not just about assistance; they are an important ingredient in building and strengthening social contracts between states and their citizens (World Bank, 2015).

The report notes that the expansion of social safety net programs, particularly in the form of cash transfers, is particularly evident in Sub-Saharan Africa. For example, 37 African countries currently have unconditional cash transfer programs, almost double the number four years ago. Globally, the number of countries with a conditional cash transfer program increased from 27 in

2008 to 52 in 2013. Similar trends are notable for other types of safety net programs, such as public works.

According to a 2015 World Bank report, social safety nets aid in the visible reduction of poverty.

- 9 million people in 136 countries benefit from social safety net programs.
- Safety nets reduce the poverty gap (how far the poor are from the poverty line) by 15 percent on average compared to the poverty gap without safety nets.

Social safety nets have positive and significant impacts on education, health, and food security, but they also promote households' ability to generate income that can lead to positive effects in local economies.

- Cash transfers helped increase enrollment rates of primary and secondary school children by 18 percentage points in Burkina Faso.
- In Peru, women of childbearing age enrolled in the cash transfer program were 91 percentage points more likely to have a doctor-assisted delivery.
- Cash transfer programs have positive spillover effects on the local economy, with the total income multiplier ranging from $1.08 to $2.52 for each dollar transferred.
- In Nicaragua, Mexico, and Zambia, social safety net beneficiaries are more likely to start up microenterprises by 3, 4, and 17 percentage points, respectively, with respect to non-beneficiaries.

The growth of social safety nets has been bolstered by mounting evidence of their impact on reducing poverty, improving maternal and child health and nutrition, boosting school attendance and learning outcomes, and promoting sustained economic growth. Over the past three years, a total of 53 new impact evaluations of social safety nets have been completed, most of them in Africa. "Robust evidence continues to mount on the merits of social safety nets," notes the report (World Bank, 2015).

2.2. Empirical literature

2.2.1. Safety Net in Asia

There is evidence to support the assertion that a social safety net can mitigate poverty and the adverse effects of policy change, such as agricultural liberalization in Asian countries.

Social transfers can be designed so as to improve insurance protection, enabling recipients to engage in higher-risk, higher-return investments. For example, in Maharashtra, India, the insurance provided under the Employment Guarantee Scheme enabled farmers to plant high-yield crops rather than the low-yield, drought-resistant varieties used elsewhere (Barrientos and Amando, 2003).

When Walle D. (2003) tested the welfare and poverty impacts of Vietnam's public safety net program, he found that poverty fell quite dramatically in Vietnam between 1993 and 1998. Nevertheless, he concluded that the government's safety net programs made only a negligible contribution to that favorable outcome. The finding indicates that these programs did not fulfill a genuine safety net role in protecting those who faced falling living standards during this period. Part of the reason is low overall spending on these programs. However, the evidence also suggests that poor targeting is a fundamental problem on top of low total outlays.

Moreover, Sumarto (2004) demonstrates the impact of participation in the social safety net on poverty and welfare in Indonesia. They found that participation in the social safety net programs helps households increase their consumption level; the magnitudes of the coefficients range from around 0.04 for the subsidized rice, medical services, and employment creation programs to around 0.1 for the scholarship program. On the other hand, to examine the impact of participation in the social safety net programs on the probability of a household being in poverty, they estimated a probit model. And again, the social safety net participation variables are also instrumented by the total number of households that participated in each social safety net program in each village to solve the endogenous problems in this model. The result by Sumarto (2004) showed that a household that participated in this program had a three percent lower probability of being currently in poverty than a household with similar characteristics that did not participate in this program.

2.2.2. Safety net program in Latin America

Washburn et al. (2000) cited in Barrientos (2003) discussed the impact of PROGRESA (one of the major programs of the Mexican government aimed at developing the human capital of poor households), which is one of social safety net program in Mexico. And they concluded that the PROGRESA program appears to have sizeable and significant effects on the consumption of beneficiary households. Like the above research the study by (Skoufias E, 2001) found that consumption of PROGRESA households is higher when compared with comparable control households.

Child health and nutrition has also improved as a result of CCT programs in Latin Americans, In Mexico, and the PROGRESA evaluation shows a significant increase in nutrition monitoring and immunization rates. Infants under three years old participating in PROGRESA increased their growth monitoring visits between 30 to 60 percent, and beneficiaries aged 0 to 5 had a 12 percent lower incidence of illness compared to non-PROGRESA children (Gertler 2000 cited in Rawlings 2004). In addition, the data suggest that PROGRESA has had a significant impact on increasing child growth and lowered the probability of child stunting for children aged 12 to 36 months old. Consumption levels have also improved as a result of participating in CCT programs (Behrman and Hoddinott;, 2000) cited in (Rawlings; , Laura;, 2004).

If we look the effect of safety net in another country of Latin America other than Mexico, we found the study by Barrientos (2003). The author, in his analysis of impact of non-contributory pensions on poverty, found that Poverty headcount would be 4.2 percent higher for the Brazil if pension income is removed and there are no off-setting changes. In addition, he also arrived to a finding that the poverty gap would be 40 percent larger for the Brazil sample if pension income is removed and there are no off-setting changes.

In general, the following lessons can be taken from the two continents:

- The availability of timely and reliable information on poor and vulnerable groups is critical for the design and implementation of social safety net programs;
- Pre-crisis planning can contribute to the design of effective safety nets. Planning will include an assessment of risks and target populations together with identification of program instruments, financing and a strategy for reducing or phasing out programs after the crisis;

- Ideally, safety net instruments should be in place before a crisis occurs. It is essential that the programs are targeted; provide adequate protection to the poor; avoid creating a culture of dependency among beneficiaries; and are consistent with economic incentives and overall targets of macroeconomic and fiscal policy;
- Social safety nets should build on existing public programs and mechanisms for targeting and delivery. In practice, safety nets will typically comprise a variety of programs and targeting methods. Major social safety net programs include: cash or in-kind transfers, price subsidies, public works, fee waivers for social services, supplemental feeding and nutrition programs, targeted human development programs and microfinance programs, as well as social insurance programs that can reach the poor;
- If adequate pre-crisis planning has not been possible, social safety nets should concentrate on existing programs employing simple targeting methods that can be adapted quickly to increased utilization during crisis;
- Transparency and accountability in the design and implementation of programs and in the use of resources are critical to the effectiveness of social safety net programs.
- Public information on the different programs and the eligibility criteria should be made available as well as periodic and independent program evaluations;
- Social safety net programs should be coordinated across implementing ministries and departments as well as different government levels to avoid inefficient overlap and administrative waste;
- The building of adequate administrative capacity at the local level should precede decentralization;
- During crises, proportional cuts in social spending in general and safety nets in particular should be avoided. If possible, spending should be maintained or increased and key programs should be protected; and
- The involvement of NGOs, community groups and religious organizations can be promoted to enhance efficiency and accountability, provided their capacity to implement social safety nets is adequate. (World Bank et.al, 2001)

2.2.3. Safety net program in Africa

The fiscal affordability of expanding social protection schemes in Africa has long been seen as a major impediment to implementing them. Recent experiences with cash transfers, free health care,

and other programs in other parts of the developing world as well as some places in Africa, however, suggest that the affordability of social protection needs a fresh look. An expansion of social protection in middle-income African countries is feasible, as the examples of southern African countries demonstrate. It might be the case that a package of social protection initiatives might also be affordable in low-income African countries (Bahru, 2020).

South Africa ‘s experience with social assistance is exceptional for a developing country for three reasons. First, at 3.5 percent of GDP, spending on cash transfers is more than twice the median spending (1.4 percent of GDP) across developing and transition economies (World Bank, 2010). Second, South Africa is a middle-income country with little public debt, and cash transfer programs are financed from tax revenue rather than from donor funding or borrowing. Third, the country ‘s government is firmly committed to reducing inequality and redistribution through progressive taxes, and pro-poor cash transfers are considered an efficient way to accomplish this. Notwithstanding the three aspects outlined above that set South Africa apart, there are lessons for other countries. (ibid).

Social assistance grants in South Africa play an important role in reducing money-metric poverty determined on the basis of income. More than half of households receive at least one cash transfer, and the grants are relatively generous. For example, the Old Age Pension (which goes to about four-fifths of individuals over the age of 60) is worth $230 (PPP) per month. This is 1.75 times the median per capita monthly income. The Child Support Grant (which goes to about two-thirds of all children) is worth $53 (PPP) per child per month. Not surprisingly, therefore, cash transfers have far-reaching implications for alleviating poverty, particularly for households that have little connection to the labor market. (ibid)

The inability of poorer households to invest in the productive capacity of their members, especially the education and health of children, has implications for the persistence of poverty. Cash transfer programs provide a predictable and reliable source of income, which significantly affects the capacity of households to invest in human and physical capital and thus break the intergenerational transmission of poverty. First, there is considerable evidence that cash transfers in South Africa have positive effects on the accumulation of human capital despite the unconditional nature of these transfers. Access to either a pension or a child grant can improve the health status of beneficiaries and other household members by improving their nutrition and access to health care.

Second, there is some evidence that older people, particularly women, are inclined to allocate grant income in ways that directly benefit more vulnerable household members, such as young children. Evidence on the labor supply effects of the grants is more mixed, however. (ibid).

South Africa ‘s experience with social security provides important lessons for other African countries concerning the practical implementation of social security schemes with regard to poverty reduction, reduction of gender inequalities, incentive effects, and improvements in education and health and also in terms of financing and fiscal sustainability. Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, and Zambia have recently begun to take the necessary steps toward a basic social security scheme, and Botswana, Lesotho, and Namibia have introduced an old-age pension scheme similar to South Africa ‘s although less generous in terms of age eligibility and payouts (WFB, 2018).

There are different lessons for two distinct groups of countries. For low-income African countries, the South African case demonstrates the potential and limitations of an extensive system of social assistance. In particular, it shows that such a system is, in principle, feasible and fiscally affordable; it generates great benefits in terms of poverty reduction. For most low-income countries, emulating the South African system in its entirety is not feasible or affordable. But elements of it, such as the social pension system, could well be a fiscally affordable and administratively feasible option to extend social protection even in rather low-income settings (WFB, 2018). But, even one such program will require the combination of firm political will, stable fiscal resources, and basic administrative capacity that have proved instrumental in the South African case.

For middle-income countries in Africa (and elsewhere), other lessons emerge. One is that an extensive system of cash transfers is feasible and sustainable. Another lesson is that an exclusive focus on social assistance might carry the risks of problematic interactions with social insurance systems and incentives for private provision of social security. It might also displace the expansion of social insurance from the policy agenda, which is particularly problematic for middle-income countries that will eventually need to graduate toward a system where social insurance plays an increasing role. In this sense, the complete reliance on social assistance to address social protection in South Africa is more of a cautionary tale (Hoddinott , 2017)

2.2.4. Productive Safety net program in Ethiopia

The PSNP is one of several components of the Ethiopian government's Food Security Program. The other components are subsidies for voluntary resettlement and a package of programs jointly called Other Food Security Programs (OFSP). OFSP includes a wide range of activities that differ by regions, but the main element is a package of loans for agricultural and non-agricultural activities (Slater; , Rachel and Steven Ashley;, 2006) .

The federal plan is that 30% of the PSNP beneficiaries should also be covered by OFSP. During the 2006–2007 seasons, 70% of OFSP funds were slated for household credit packages. The anticipated effect of this set of programs is that, since households will no longer need to sell off assets as a result of income shocks, their productive assets will increase over time. With the help of the PSNP and other programs, these food-insecure households are expected to graduate from their chronic situation in five years (Slater; , Rachel and Steven Ashley;, 2006).

In Ethiopia, the PSNP is already having a significant impact and there is clear evidence that several important changes have taken place in study areas in terms of nutrition, asset protection, asset building, and allowing people to feel secure enough in their income to take productive loans which they previously found too risky (Slater; , Rachel and Steven Ashley;, 2006).

A comparative study by (Alemayehu seyoum; , Hoddinott Jone; , Daniel Gilligan;, 2008)pointed, access to the PSNP improves two measures of household food security: it reduces the likelihood that a household has very low caloric intake and it increases mean calorie availability. Relative to the control group, beneficiaries are more likely to be food secure, and are more likely to borrow for productive purposes, use improved agricultural technologies, and operate non-farm own business activities.

Additional empirical evidence reveals that Safety net activities are integrated with Woreda development plans of targeted regions of the country and ensured quality assets which built within the necessary budget allocated. These activities include public works, on-farm improvements, and environmental protection measures such as tree planting on public land and soil/water conservation measures. And the study finally recommended that Safety net resources should be flexible enough to offer a wide range of activities that fit the food security plan of the Woreda and also ensure timely and efficient use of these resources (Alemu et al. 2009).

Yadete (2008) also conduct a study to assess the impact of PSNP in Oromiya region using cross-section data set. He concludes that the welfare of beneficiary households is significantly affected by PSNP in the study Woreda. The study by Alemtsehay et al. (2007) also found that Ethiopia's PSNP, unlike Vietnam"s safety net program which is discussed by Walle (2003), is (now) reaching the poor. This is an interesting finding that the paper came up with regarding the targeting of the program. The study identified that institutional structures for combined administrative and community targeting are in place in most areas (though not all), and are functioning with varying degrees of success. Some major misinterpretations and confusions in targeting during the first year have now been corrected. No systematic corruption or large-scale abuse of the targeting system was found.

Andersson et.al. (2009) have also conducted a study on Impacts of Productive Safety Net Program in Ethiopia on livestock and tree holdings of rural households using panel data. They evaluated the impacts of the Ethiopian Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) on rural households' holdings of livestock and forest assets/trees. They found no indication that participation in PSNP induces households to disinvest in livestock or trees. In fact, households that participated in the program increased the number of trees planted, but there was no increase in their livestock holdings. They found no strong evidence that the PSNP protects livestock in times of shock. Shocks appear to lead households to disinvest in livestock, but not in trees. Their results suggest that there is increased forestry activity as a result of PSNP, and that improved credit access encourages households to increase their livestock holdings. In spite of the fact that the study employed panel data in its regression, it did not directly focus on welfare or poverty situation of the rural households.

2.2.5. Challenges of Ethiopian Small holder farmers

According to (AfDB, 2010) Smallholder farming is often referred to as family farming, subsistence farming and low-income farming.

Ethiopia has enormous potential for agricultural development. At present only about 25 per cent of its arable land is cultivated, and agriculture is dominated by subsistence rain fed farming, using few inputs and characterized by low productivity. The vast majority of farmers are smallholders. About 12.7 million smallholders produce 95 per cent of agricultural GDP. These farmers are extremely vulnerable to external shocks such as volatile global markets and drought and other natural disasters. Smallholder farmers form the largest group of poor people in Ethiopia. More

than half cultivate plots of 1 hectare or less and struggle to produce enough food to feed their households. A large number of poor households face a prolonged hunger season during the pre-harvest period. Herders, like farmers, are vulnerable to increasingly frequent drought, which can wipe out their livestock and assets and bring on severe poverty (Habitamu, 2011).

The major problems of agriculture in Ethiopia are shrinking of agricultural land and high farm fragmentation due to high population pressure for the farm land that undermines the farm land productivity, farm income and agricultural growth in general.

A study by (Bahru, 2020) shows that landholding is one of the factors that constrains farm income and the level of household food security. As landholding declines, per capita food production and farm income also decline, indicating that extremely small sized farms cannot be made productive even with improved technology and certainly not enough to address rural poverty issues by the extension programs that primarily focus on technology diffusion. Such farmers have little or no surplus for investment and for input purchase. Because of high vulnerability to food and income insecurity, farmers with relatively small farm holdings turn frequently to trading crop residue and animal manure as a source of fuel, rather than applying them for soil fertility improvement. The increasing decline of farm size also leads to a reduction of fallowing practice or shortening of fallow cycles, and rotation, with a consequence of declining soil quality and fertility in some highland areas. The average farm size is considered by many to be small to allow sustainable intensification of smallholder agriculture.

2.3. Conceptualizing impact of productive safety net on smallholder farmers



Sources: abdisalan, 2019, M. abera, 2016.

Poverty is the root cause for vulnerability to food insecurity. Low level of investment on social services and infrastructure facilities and drought coupled with increasing asset depletion are affected by extent of poverty and aggravate household food insecurity.

Poor household do not have enough access to agricultural production resources to produce their own food, nor sufficient income from other sources. Thus, as the figure indicates PSNP transfers are provided for these households. The extent to which individual households can be able to take advantages of PSNP transfers depends upon household characteristics (demographics, economic status, assets etc.) and the use of PSNP transfers for asset creation, consumption smoothing and protect household assets. Finally, PSNP transfers help the beneficiaries by improving their house hold income, protecting household asset, smoothening food Consumption, creating community asset and reducing food insecurity.

Chapter Three

3. Research Methodology

3.1.Research Design

The study design is descriptive type of research that seeks to describe the effect of Productive Safety Net Program on livelihood of smallholder farmers in Dollo Ado District, Somali region. In this type the researcher did not controlled the variable but described the phenomenon that exist at the time of study. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present (Kothari, 2004). Description emerges following creative exploration, and serves to organize the findings in order to fit them with explanations, and then test or validate those explanations (Kothari, 2004).

3.2.Research approach

As (Creswell, J, 2003) discussed the application of multiple methods, both qualitative and quantitative, strengthens a given study as the findings of one method may be corroborated by the findings obtained by the other and particularly complex social phenomena have various dimensions and linkages in which they are best understood via a range of diverse methods. Therefore, triangulating qualitative and quantitative approach methodologies is the most appropriate method of study to reach a level of truth and it enables the researcher to come up with complementary and convergence of facts (Creswell, J, 2003). It enables the researcher to crosscheck the error made in one method by the other data source. Hence, here to understand the practice Productive Safety Net Program on livelihood of smallholder farmers both qualitative and quantitative approaches was used in light with objectives of the study. Since it difficult was to answer these questions simply through one of the approaches, jointly applying both methods were important.

3.3.Descriptions of the Study Area

3.3.1. Geographical location and demographic features of the study area

Dollow Addo is one of the woredas in the Somali region, Ethiopia. Part of Liban zone, Dollow Addo is located in the angle formed by the confluence of Ganale Dorya with the Dawa river, and bordered to the northwest by Filtu, on the northeast by Afder zone, on the southeast by Somalia, and on the south by Kenya. The altitude of this woreda ranges from 200 to 1000 meters above sea level.

The Woreda has 22 Kebeles administratively. Based on the 2007 census conducted by Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), this worada has total population of 111,511, of whom 60,778 are men and 50,733 are women while 37,404 or 33.54% are urban habitants, a further 33,869 or 30.37% are pastoralists.

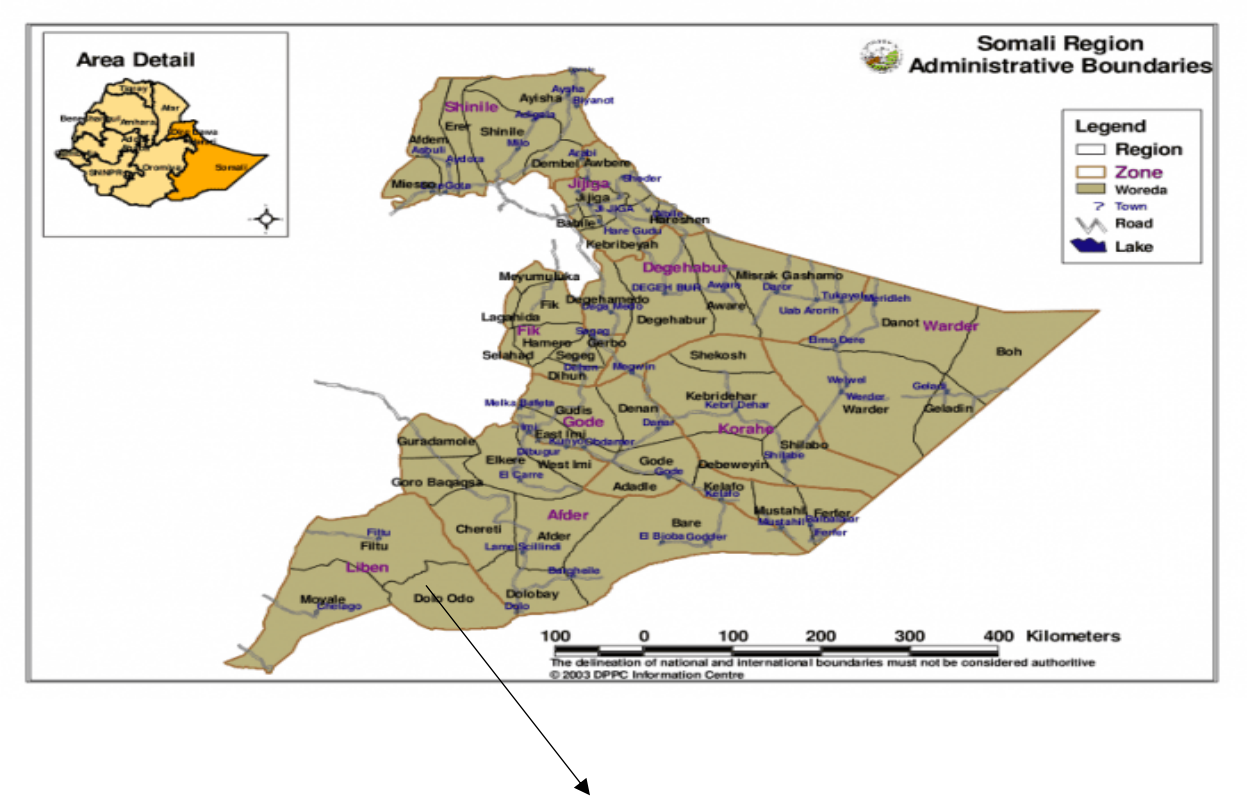


Figure 1: location of the study area

3.3.2. Socio-economic activities

In this woreda most communities live of subsistence farming and their own livestock. The economy is based mainly on two inter-related elements: humanitarian aid and the cross-border economy. Food assistance, services such as education and health are crucial to the survival strategies of the households. Dolo Ado town is the biggest commercial hub in the area, connecting the Woreda to the economy of Somalia (via Doolow) and Kenya. Mandera (Kenya) is a major town of trade and only 37 km away from Dolo Ado town through Softu. Dolo Ado town hosts many businesspeople. The town also hosts the major livestock market and provides seeds for agricultural activities. Some kebeles reported poor access to Dolo Ado town market due to poor road conditions.

3.3.3. Livelihood

Somalis have a pastoral heritage and most people keep small livestock (mainly goats and sheep). An estimated 30% of the people are pastoralists, 50% are agro-pastoralists, 15% lives in urban areas and 5% is a sedentary (i.e., a settled or location bound) farmer. For most households, livestock ownership is (an additional) livelihood activity but also a source of food and savings. Having camels is a status symbol. Some communities in the central rangelands (the rangelands in between the Dawa and Genale river) were reported to keep camels, but most keep goats and sheep. A household has 15 – 30 goats or sheep on average. In the central rangelands rainfed agriculture is practiced on small pieces of land. Rainfed crops include maize, sorghum, watermelon as well as seasonal maize and sesame. During periods of drought, sesame is used for livestock fodder (very nutritious). Along the Dawa and Genale river, irrigated agriculture is practiced. Along the river some fruits are grown such as mango, lemon, papaya and banana. After every rainy season, newly planted vegetables and fruits are grown such as tomato, onion, watermelon, and chili peppers. There are two harvest per year. The harvest is collected just before the rainy season.

One of the main activities for the Dolo Ado Woreda Office of Agriculture is providing support to resettlement of former pastoralist to agro-pastoralist. The people who are living in pastoralist community, who have been facing lack of water, education, health, nutrition etc. are willing to resettle along the River Dawa or the River Genale.

3.3.4. Climate and agroecological

The Climate of Dolo Ado is arid to Semi-arid, making it an arid to semi-arid lands. The average yearly rainfall is 270 mm/year (without the extreme rainfall of 1997). The rainfall pattern is bimodal whereby Dolo Ado Woreda experiences two rainy seasons per year: the Gu rain, major wet season, from March to June and the Deyr rain, minor wet season, from October to December. The communities indicated that due to climate change, the past years the Gu rains often only started in April opposed to March historically. The Gu rains are important for local livelihoods as they mark the end of the long dry season (Jilaal) replenishing river flow, beginning of agricultural production and regeneration of pastures.

Floods are a major threat to communities. Local rainfall is poorly stored in the landscape and causes flash floods damaging infrastructure, agricultural lands and poses threats to grazing livestock.

3.4.Study population and unit of analysis

A survey population is the aggregation of elements from which the survey sample is actually selected (Yeraswork Admassie, 2010). As a result, PSNP has been administered in 22 Kebeles of Dollow Addo Woreda. Currently, the total number of beneficiary individuals in this workforce is 34,830. At the household level, the total number of beneficiary households in this woreda is 5284. 4613 and 671 households are directly supported by these public works participants (Dollo Addo Woreda PSNP annual plan 2021). For the sake of the study, beneficiary households in Dollow Addo Woreda were the study population, and the information was collected from those sample beneficiary household heads. Therefore, these sample households are units of analysis for the purpose of the survey.

3.5.Sample design and sample size.

For the purpose of the quantitative approach, a multistage cluster sampling procedure was used to select sample households. This sampling design is used when it is either impossible or impractical to compile an exhaustive list of elements comprising the target population (Yeraswork 2010). As a result, four Kebeles were chosen at the first stage from among the Woreda's 22 Kebeles using a simple random sampling technique. These kebeles are Dollo 03, Sufto 01, Fikow, and Rama. Then, 12% of beneficiary households was be selected randomly from each targeted kebele. The choice of 12% is based on recommendations by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003). Thus, a total of 103 households were selected for the survey, as shown in the table below. The respondents were both women and men.

Table 1: Sample Kebeles and Respective Sample Size

Name of kebele	Beneficiary households	Sample household
Dollo 03	256	31
Sufto 01	198	24
Fikow	164	20

Rama	240	28
Total	858	103

On the other hand, community elders and local administrators were selected purposefully for a qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2005), the aim of purposive sampling is to select respondents that best answer the research question, and no attempt was made to randomly select informants. Therefore, units of observations for the interview were selected purposefully to meet the objectives of the study. The purposely selected informants are supposed to be better sources of information about the issue at hand.

3.6.Sources of Data and Data collection Instruments

The study relied on both primary and secondary data sources. Household survey questionnaires, interviews, and observation are used to collect primary data. The household survey questionnaire was both open-ended and closed-ended in nature. The interview was also semi-structured. Journals, internet sources, reports, books, magazines, proclamations, organization's manuals and reports, published and unpublished materials, documents, organizational archives, and other relevant sources were used as secondary data sources.

3.6.1. Household survey

A survey is a method of obtaining large amounts of data, usually in statistical form, from a large number of people in a relatively short period of time. It usually takes two forms: (a) a self-completion questionnaire, and (b) an interviewer reading the questions to the respondent and filling out the questionnaire on behalf of the respondent (Bryman, Alan, 2004). The main advantage of surveys over other research methods is that they allow for the gathering of a large amount of information from representative samples. The household survey method is thought to provide reliable data, which is then used to address the majority of variables that were important in meeting the study's specific objectives. The researcher prepared and administered both closed-ended and open-ended structured questionnaires, which were filled out by the beneficiaries at the household level. The majority of the open-ended questions were provided to give respondents a chance to give explanations for the closed questions. For this purpose, a survey was conducted with 103 beneficiary households.

3.6.2. Interview

In the study, interviews were an important source of data collection. Using interviews has the following advantages: detailed and rich data can be gathered in a relatively easy and inexpensive way; it allows the interviewer to establish rapport with the respondent and clarify questions; it provides an opportunity to build or strengthen relationships with important community informants and stakeholders; it raises awareness, interest, and enthusiasm around an issue; and it contacts informants to clarify issues as needed (Bryman, Alan, 2004). For this purpose, semi-structured questions will be used because they allow the researcher to go beyond systematically prepared questions. Moreover, the way respondents act and answer might lead the researcher to ask indifferently. Therefore, individuals who expected to have background information on PSNP were interviewed. The potential respondents to the interview were community elders and local administrators of the woreda.

3.6.3. Observation

In contemporary field research, observation is the most important technique for collecting original data that maximizes the validity of the data. This method helps the researcher have close contact with the subject of the study. Therefore, observation is the best way to get firsthand information from the original sources. That is, observation was used alongside interviews in order to see the ongoing activities because of the program. It helps to catch the situation on the ground. Photographs and notes were taken during observation. Observation by the researcher also contributes to strengthening the information obtained through other methods and minimizing data contradictions. Thus, the observation method was used in the study, particularly to focus on the following points:

- The practice of PSNP in the area
- The state of household assets
- The condition of livestock
- The condition of crop production
- The situation of community assets

3.7.Documentary analysis

To supplement the primary sources of information, secondary materials on the subject were reviewed. Any documents and literature that add value to answering the research objectives, such as concepts and empirical frameworks, were reviewed.

3.8.Methods of Data Description and Analysis

The data analysis was triangulated, as were the data collection methods. During the analysis stage, both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The qualitative data collected was meticulously translated and narrated into text form. Creswell (2005) claims that qualitative data analysis begins with data collection. That is, researchers began data analysis in the field and continued to deal with it as long as the process is ongoing. Interviews, a household survey questionnaire, and daily observations relevant to the study were all documented by the researcher. Because the processes of qualitative data collection and analysis are intertwined, the analysis of qualitative data began during the actual data collection. Based on this, the information gathered through the household survey, interviews, and observation methods was qualitatively analyzed.

Quantitative data, on the other hand, was coded, categorized, organized, and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version 20 program. Simple statistical operations such as percentage and frequency distribution were described using SPSS. In the data analysis section, both qualitative and quantitative data were put together to get a comprehensive conclusion of the findings.

Descriptive Data Analysis

Descriptive statistical tools are critical for getting a clear picture of the households in the sample. Descriptive statistics are used to describe the demographic and socioeconomic structure of sample households, as well as the practice of PSNP on the livelihood of smallholder farmers in the study area. To summarize, interpret, and conclude the results, descriptive statistics such as tabulation, mean, standard deviation, and percentage were used. Statistical tools were used to evaluate socioeconomic data and household attributes. The goal is to comprehend the significance and magnitude of households' livelihood activities while accounting for the household's program impacts.

Chapter four

4. Data presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

4.1 Introduction

The data gathered using various data collection methods and tools were carefully discussed and analyzed in order to demonstrate and assess the effect of the Productive Safety Net Program on the livelihood of smallholder farmers in the study area. The questionnaires were designed primarily for 107 respondents, as stated by the researcher in the previous chapter's methodology. 96 of the 107 questionnaires, however, were completed, returned, and deemed useful for the study, while 11 were not. This equates to a 90% response rate. The data obtained from interviews and observations was also used to supplement the data gathered from questionnaires. The data was presented in such a way that the answers to the questions and the data were grouped according to the research questions. In view of that, the responses are presented as follows:

4.2. Demographic characteristics of Respondents

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by Sex and Age

No	Item	Frequency	Percentage
1	**Sex**		
	Male	56	58.3%
	Female	40	41.6%
	Total	96	100%
2	**Age**		
	20-25	7	7.2%
	25-35	41	42.7%
	35-45	34	34.5%
	Above 45	14	14.5%
	Total	96	100%

Source: Own Survey, 2022

According to Table 3, the majority, or 58.3%, of the total respondents are male, with the remaining 41.6% being female. This demonstrates that the majority of beneficiary households are headed by men.

In terms of age, 7.2% of the population is between the age of 20 to 24, 42.7 percent is between the ages of 25 and 35, 35.4 percent is between the ages of 35 and 45, and 14.5 percent is over the age of 45. This shows that the vast majority of recipients were of working age. Furthermore, according to Woreda agriculture and rural development officials, the majority of beneficiary households in this woreda were included in the program's public work component, and thus they should have the physical capacity to work. Household heads over 45, on the other hand, are extremely rare (14%). This could be because the quota for public work has been larger than direct support. As a result, the majority of respondents participating in public work are able to work based on their age.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education and Marital Status

No	Item	Frequency	Percentage
3	**Level of Education**		
	Illiterate	21	21.8%
	Read and write	34	35.4%
	Primary level (1-4)	17	17.7%
	Lower secondary level (5-8)	22	22.9%
	Secondary levels (9-10)		
	Higher secondary levels or Preparatory (11-12)	2	2%
	Bachelor degrees and above		
	Total	96	100%
4	**Marital status**		
	Single	17	17.7%
	Married	67	69.7%
	Divorced	7	7.7%
	Total	96	100%

Source: Own Survey, 2022

According to table 4, 21.8 percentage of the population is illiterate, the majority (35.4 percent) can read and write, 17.7 percent are in primary (1-4), 22.9% are in lower secondary (5-8), and the rest (2 percent) are in preparatory (11–12). This demonstrates that the majority of respondents have basic reading and writing skills. In terms of marital status, 17.7% of all respondents (17.7% of the population) are single, the majority (69.7%) are married, and 7.2% are divorced. As previously stated, the program targeted food insecure people at the household level. Beneficiaries are expected to have family members based on this, and as a result, the majority of respondents are married and have households. A similar result was obtained by Abera (2014) and Abdinasir (2016).

Table 5. Distribution of Respondents by Family Size

No	Item	Frequency	Percentage
5	**Family size**		
	1-4	14	14.5%
	5-8	65	67.7%
	9-13	17	17.7%
	Above 13	-	-
	Total	96	100%

Source: Own Survey, 2022

As table 5 depicts, from the total respondents (14.5%) of the population have 1-4 family members, majority or (67.7%) have 5-8 and the rest (17.7%) have more than 13 family members. This shows that majority of the respondents have many family members. This might be due to the fact that having large size of children is preferable among Somali community regardless of amount of assets holding and their living condition. Regarding this, Araya (2020) and Bahru (2019) have found that in the Somali community, having large children is preferred, regardless of wealth or living conditions.

4.3. Livelihood activities of respondents

Table 4: livelihood activities and sources of living of the beneficiaries

No	Item	Frequency	Percentage
6	**Availability of land for cultivation which is adequate to satisfy the beneficiary ‘s family needs**		
	Yes	**36**	**37.5%**
	No	**60**	**62.5%**
	Total	**96**	**100%**
7	**Beneficiary ‘s land in hectare**		
	Below 1 hectare	**38**	**39.5%**
	1-2 hectares	**26**	**27%**
	2-3 hectares	**24**	**25%**
	Above 3 hectares	**8**	**8.3%**
	Total	**96**	**100%**
8	**Whether agriculture is the main source of beneficiary ‘s income**		
	Yes	**83**	**80%**
	No	**11**	**10.56%**
	Total	**96**	**100%**
9	**The amount of income they earn from agriculture per year before starting of PSNP**		
	500-1000 birr	**46**	**47.7%**
	1000-2000 birr	**20**	**20.8%**

	Above 2000 birr	**14**	**14.5%**
	Total	**96**	**100%**

Source: Own Survey, 2022

As can be seen from Table 6 above, for Question No. 6, of the total respondents, 37.5% replied that they have a land for cultivation that is adequate to satisfy their family's needs, and the majority (62.5%) replied that they do not have a land for cultivation that is adequate to satisfy your family's needs. In response to question 7, the majority, or 39.5 percent, said they have less than one hectare, 27% said they have 1-2 hectares, 25% said they have 2-3 hectares, and 8.3 percent said they have more than three hectares. This clearly indicates that the households do not have sufficient land for cultivation to satisfy their family's needs. Similarly, the findings of Adan (2018) and Abdinasir (2016) show that families do not have access to enough land for farming to meet their needs. Communities in this area and some other parts of the country have small-scale farming land that is vulnerable to natural disasters like floods and droughts, making it very challenging to make a living.

The researcher then investigated whether agriculture is their primary source of income and how much birr they earn per year from it. According to the results of item. 8 in the above table, 80% of them stated that agriculture is their primary source of income. In response to question 9, 47.9% said they earn 500-1000 birr per year, 20.8% said they earn 1000-2000 birr per year, and 14.5% said they earn more than 2000 birr. This leads to the conclusion that the majority of respondents' livelihoods are primarily based on agriculture, and the majority of respondents earn a low income from it. Adan (2018) and Abdinasir (2018) obtained similar results (2016). discovered that cultivating and earning a living is extremely difficult due to the land's vulnerability to natural disasters.

4.4. Beneficiaries' participation in Productive Safety Net Program and Reason for selection

In theory, PSNP beneficiaries should be chosen based on their chronic food insecurity and vulnerability. Beneficiaries, in other words, are those who are more likely to be involved in less profitable (low-income, unskilled, and high-risk) income-generating activities. Furthermore, the

vast majority of them lacked resources and were unable to produce enough food even during the rainy season.

According to the interview, the targeting process was carried out in practice by taking the PSNP's objectives into account. That is, transfers should be made to chronically and transitorily food insecure households in a way that protects asset depletion at the household level while also generating assets at the community level, based on critical assessment of food insecure households.

According to MoARD (2010), three identification techniques are used to select PSNP beneficiary households:

- Technique for community-based targeting
- Administrative-based targeting strategy
- Triangulated targeting technique

A combination of community-based and administrative-based (triangulated) targeting techniques were used in this district. The committee was formed as a result of combining two targeting techniques. As a result, community stakeholders, community elders, adults of both sexes, and religious leaders were nominated at the grassroots level to identify those experiencing chronic and transitory food insecurity. Because these community members are more familiar with the day-to-day activities of the community than administrative bodies, they can accurately identify which households are suffering from severe food insecurity and other issues. Administrative bodies, local administrative (Kebele chairpersons), and development agents, on the other hand are playing a vital role for this task.

As a result, the committee was formed with representatives from teachers, kebele leaders, development agents, both sexes, religious leaders, extension workers, and community elders. These committee members play an important role in identifying food-insecure households and deciding on beneficiaries under the public work component and direct support through an assessment. The assessment took into account the number of livestock held, production, household assets, capital owned, and remittances received. Age and health status was the criteria while categorizing beneficiaries under public work as well as direct support. These committee members are taking training twice annually in order to be familiar with the objectives of the program and

implementation. Besides, discussions would usually be conducted by emphasizing on the achievement and challenges of the program.

After identification of chronically and transitory food insecure households, leveling was undertaken based on the severity of their poorness. According to Woreda agriculture and rural development officials, because of limited quota provided for the Woreda, they faced too many challenges during targeting process. Since the program does not addressed all food insecure households, different complaints were raised on behalf of the community (non-beneficiaries). Priority was given for the poorest households. However, some re-assessment was also undertaken in order to adjust the complaints by comparing the assets of those who complained with that of relatively better off beneficiary households. Then, after this assessment, replacement was undertaken while significant difference found between them

Table 5: Beneficiaries' participation in Productive Safety Net Program and Reason for selection

No	Item	Frequency	Percentage
10	**Reason for joining for PSNP**		
	Shortage of food (hunger) due to low productivity	67	69.7%
	Sudden collapses in income and consumption due to climatic shocks, natural disasters, economic crises	12	12.5%
	Lack of labor power due to sickness and disability of household members	17	17.7%
	Other	-	-
	Total	96	100%
11	**Whether beneficiary households receive any cash from the government productive Safety Net Program**		
	Yes	96	100%

	No	-	-
	Total	96	100%
12	**Number of household members participate in the public work**		
	1-4	42	70%
	5-8	18	30%
	9-13	-	-
	Above	-	-
	Total	**60**	**100%**

Source: Own Survey, 2022

The result in Table 7, question no. 10, shows that from the total respondents, the majority, or 69.7%, said that shortage of food (hunger) due to low productivity was their reason for joining the program, 12.5% said sudden collapses in income and consumption due to climatic shocks, natural disasters, and economic crises were their reason for joining the program, and the rest, 17.7%, said lack of labor power due to sickness and disability of household members was their reason for joining the program. This indicates that a shortage of food (hunger) due to low productivity is the major reason for joining the program in the area. Abera (2018) and Abdinasir (2018) obtained similar results. They discovered that chronic food insecurity motivated the majority of respondents in their study area to join PSNP. In other words, the proportion of those beneficiary households that were targeted because of transitory food insecurity is too small when compared to chronically food-insecure households. From this, it is clear that the program, particularly in this woreda, focuses on reducing chronic food insecurity.

In terms of program participation, Table 7, Questions 11 and 12, show that, of the total respondents, all, or 100%, responded that their household received cash assistance from the

government's productive safety net program, of which the majority, or 62.5%, are public work beneficiaries and the remainder, or 37.5%, are direct support beneficiaries. From these, we can understand that all respondents received food or cash assistance from the program, and the majority of them are public work beneficiaries. The above table question no. 13 also depicts that in the majority, or 70%, of the respondent's household, 1-4 members participate in public work, and in the remaining 30% of the respondent 's household, 5-8 members participate in public work. This result coincides with the findings of Abera (2014) and Abdinasir (2016).

4.5.1 Effect of Productive Safety Net Program on consumption status of household

Food security in a household can be ensured when all members have consistent access to food in sufficient quantity and quality to live a healthy and active life. In theory, PSNP is intended to smooth household consumption so that they do not have to sell productive assets to cover food shortages.

As a result, this study attempted to determine whether PSNP has a positive impact on beneficiaries' food consumption status. As a result, in this section, an attempt is made to examine respondents' food consumption status using three indicators: "number of meals per day," "weekly food consumption," and "comparison of total production per year."

Table 6: Comparison of number of meals per day

No	Item	Before joining PSNP		After joining PSNP	
14	**Number of meals per day**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
	1 time	31	32.2%	10	10.4%
	2 times	36	37.5%	21	21.8%
	3 times	29	30.2%	51	53.1%
	4 times	-	-	-	-
	Above 4 times	-	-	-	-
	Total	96	100%	96	100%

Source: Own Survey, 2022

When we compare the number of meals per day, as shown in table 8, of the total respondents, 32.2% said they eat once a day, the majority, or 37.5%, said they eat twice a day, and the rest, or 30.2%, said they eat three times per day before joining the program, while 10.4% said they eat once a day, 21.8% said they eat twice a day, the majority, or 53.1%, said they eat three times per day, and Thus, from the above data, one can understand that the number of meals in the beneficiary's household has increased after they join the program when compared to the time before joining the program. The above-discussed results on the consumption status of households were consistent with the findings of Abdinasir (2016) and Abera (2018). In which both discovered that households' food consumption status improved after they joined the program because the transfer ensured that all members had consistent access to cash or food aid.

Furthermore, PSNP experts stated that, while PSNP is attempting to bridge the food gap for the majority of food-insecure households, there are still households whose consumption status has not improved even after joining PSNP for a variety of reasons, including a mismatch between the number of transfers they have been receiving and their household size. Second, due to the high interest rate, the transfer does not cover a household's entire month's food consumption. In other words, the government deducted the majority of it at the outset for costs such as taxes, fertilizer costs, administrative costs, and so on, without ever reaching them. As a result of these and other similar factors, the program's contribution to. Therefore, due to these and other similar reasons, the program's contribution to bridging the food gap for households was under challenge.

Table 7: Comparison of weekly food consumption

No	**Item**	**Before joining PSNP**		**After joining PSNP**	
15	**Food consumption within week**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
	Below 15 kg	74	77%	29	30.2%
	15-20 kg	22	22.9%	50	52%
	20-25 kg	-	-	17	17.7%

	Above 25 kg	-	-	-	-
	Total	96	100%	96	100%

Source: Own Survey, 2022

According to the data in Table 13, before joining the program, the majority of the total respondent population, or 77%, reported consuming less than 15 kg per week, while the rest (22.9%) reported consuming 15-20 kg per week; after joining the program, 30.2% reported consuming less than 15 kg per week, while the majority, or 52%, reported consuming 15-20 kg per week, and the rest (17.7%) reported consuming 20-25 kg per week. So, the data shows that the beneficiary's weekly food consumption has increased after they join the program when compared to the time before they join the program. However, according to MoARD (2010), in its implementation manual for PSNP, the basis for the level of transfers is a minimum cereal allocation to each household member to allow them to have sufficient food each month and therefore to guarantee food consumption. Practically, this study has found that weekly food consumption increased after they joined the program.

According to the findings of interviews with Woreda PSNP experts, the program is improving beneficiary food consumption. Because the Woreda is highly vulnerable to drought due to a lack of rainfall, large numbers of livestock die each year. However, since the implementation of the PSNP, the existing food gap among chronically food insecure households has been significantly reduced. Aside from that, the program helps to prevent livestock depletion. Prior to the program's inception, the local community had lost a large number of livestock due to a variety of factors (e.g., drought). Despite this, the program helped them to a large extent to survive after it began to be implemented.

According to the Woreda agriculture and rural development office, food aid becomes an additional coping mechanism for food-insecure households following PSNP. Nonetheless, the monthly food assistance provided to beneficiaries is insufficient to feed entire households from month to month. Despite the fact that beneficiaries expect food aid (the transfer) rather than exchanging their productive assets for food items after enrolling in the program.

4.5.2 Effect of PSNP on household assets and community assets

According to the Ethiopian government, the PSNP program provides cash and/or food transfers to chronically food insecure households in ways that are intended to prevent asset depletion at the household level while creating assets at the community level (FSCB, 2004). In other words, the program's public work component is primarily intended for community asset building, such as the rehabilitation and enhancement of natural resources.

As a result, this section attempts to determine whether or not the program protects beneficiary households' assets and generates assets at the community level. Thus, before and after joining the PSNP, beneficiary households' asset holdings such as livestock, productive assets, household materials, and consumer durables were evaluated. Furthermore, the outcomes of public work (community asset status) are being discussed.

4.5.2.1 Effect PSNP on household assets

The overall objective of PSNP is to improve beneficiaries' food security status through asset creation while also preventing asset depletion. According to the PSNP implementation manual, the idea of protecting beneficiary households' asset holdings is that when households become food insecure, they are forced to sell their assets to meet their food expenditures. This circumstance would eventually worsen the poverty situation of these poor households. Thus, the program provides food and cash transfers to keep assets from depleting.

As interviewees indicated, an important household asset for the Somali community is livestock; however, that doesn’t mean that those productive assets, household materials, and consumer durable assets have less importance. Nevertheless, their way of life is highly associated with livestock, particularly with camels, goats, sheep, and donkeys. These assets in this community are considered a way of measuring one’s position in the community. The key informant interview results are also shown; the identification of food-insecure households was done after an assessment of the household's livestock status.

As a result, an effort is made in this section to examine the steps the PSNP has taken to produce and preserve the available household assets, particularly livestock. The livestock holdings of the respondents are thus shown in Table 10 both before and after PSNP intervention. The primary livestock raised by sample households are sheep, goats, donkeys, and camels.

Table 8: comparison of number of livestock

No	Item		Before joining PSNP		After joining PSNP	
15	**Number of Livestock**		**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
	Camel	Below 5	71	73.9%	71	73.9%
		5-10	25	26%	25	26%
		11-20	-	-	-	-
		21-30	-	-	-	-
		Above 30	-	-	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Goat	Below 5	-	-		
		5-10	69	71.8%	69	71.8%
		11-20	30	31%	30	31%
		21-30	-	-	-	-
		Above 30	-	-	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Sheep	Below 5	82	85.5%	82	85.5%
		5-10	14	14.5%	14	14.5%
		11-20	-	-	-	-
		21-30	-	-	-	-
		Above 30	-	-	-	-

		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Donkey	Below 5	96	100%	96	100%
		5-10	-	-	-	-
		11-20	-	-	-	-
		21-30	-	-	-	-
		Above 30	-	-	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%

Source: Own Survey, 2022

Before joining the program, the total number of respondents was as follows: all or 100% replied that they have less than 5 donkeys; the majority (73.9%) replied that they have less than 5 camels; the rest (26%), replied that they have 5-10 camels; the majority (71.8%) replied that they have 5-10 goats; and the rest (31.2%) replied that they have 10-20 goats; and the majority (85.4%) replied that they have 10-20 goats. Similarly, after joining the program, 100% of the respondents replied that they have less than 5 donkeys; a majority of them (73.9%) replied that they have less than 5 camels; a majority of them (71.8%) replied that they have 5-10 goats; and the rest (31.2%) replied that they have 10-20 goats; a majority of them (85.4%) replied that they have less than 5 sheep; and the rest (14.5%) replied that they have 5-10 sheep. This clearly implies that there is no increment in the number of the beneficiary ‘s livestock or that all remain the same after joining the program when compared to the time before joining the program. The above-discussed results on household assets were consistent with the findings of Abdinasir (2016), Abera (2018).

According to interviewees, the program does not take any actions to create livestock assets for the beneficiaries because there is no access to credit or any other livelihood package program that distributes livestock or lends money to buy livestock without making the initial payment. It is obvious that the transfer provided to beneficiaries did not induce them to purchase livestock; rather, it may have assisted them in preventing the depletion of their holding assets for those who own livestock capital.

Table 9: Comparison of availability of household goods/ assets

No	Item		Before joining	Percentage	After joining	Percentage
16	**Mobile phone**	Yes	-	-	-	-
		No	96	100%	96	100%
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Television	Yes	-	-	-	-
		No	96	100%	96	100%
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Radio	Yes	-	-	-	-
		No	96	100%	96	100%
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Modern table	Yes	-	-	-	-
		No	96	100%	96	100%
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Stove	Yes	-	-	-	-
		No	96	100%	96	100%
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Modern bed	Yes	-	-	-	-
		No	96	100%	96	100%
		Total	96	100%	96	100%

	cupboard	Yes	-	-	-	-
		No	96	100%	96	100%
		Total	96	100%	96	100%

Source: Own Survey, 2022

According to Table 11, all (100%) of the total respondents stated that they did not own a mobile phone, television, radio, modern table and chair, stove, cupboard, or modern bed. Similarly, after joining the program, all or 100% replied that they didn't have a mobile phone, television, radio, modern table and chair, stove, cupboard, or modern bed. This clearly implies that there is no improvement in the availability of household assets for the beneficiaries or that all remains the same after joining the program when compared to the time before. This result coincides with the findings of Jemal (2012), Adan (2018), and Abera (2014). discovered that there were no differences in the beneficiaries' household assets or that everything remained the same after they joined the program.

Figure 2: condition of household assets



Sources: own field observation

Figure 1 revealed that, house hold assets which are mentioned in the above table are not available in the beneficiary ‘s house. This implies that there is no improvement in the beneficiary house hold asset.

Table 10: Comparison of availability of production materials

No	Item		Before joining		After joining	
17	**Availability of production materials**		**Frequency**	**percentage**	**Frequency**	**percentage**
	Water pump	Yes	-	-	-	-
		No	96	100%	96	100%
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Spade	Yes	96	100%	96	100%
		No	-	-	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%

	Plough	Yes	76	79.1%	76	79.1%
		No	20	20.8%	20	20.8%
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Animal cart	Yes	16	16.6%	16	16.6%
		No	80	88.3%	80	88.3%
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Dhiil (milk can)	Yes	96	100%	96	100%
		No	-	-	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Goref (butter churning)	Yes	96	100%	96	100%
		No				
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Improved seed	Yes	-	-	96	100%
		No	96	100%	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Fertilizer	Yes	-	-	96	100%
		No	96	100%	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%

Source: Own Survey, 2022

As shown in Table 11, before joining the program, all or 100% of the total respondents replied that they have a spade, a Dhiil (milk can), or a Goref (butter churning). Regarding plough and animal cart availability, the majority or (79.1%) replied that they have plough and the majority or (20.8%) replied that they don't have plough, the majority or (88.3%) replied that they don't have animal cart, and all, or (100%) replied that they don't have fertilizer and improved seed. After joining the program, all or 100% replied that they have a spade, pick axe, farming ox, fertilizer, and improved seed. Regarding plough and animal cart availability, the majority, or 79.1%, said they have plough and 20.8% said they haven't ploughed; 16.6% said they have animal cart and the majority, or 88.3%, said they don't have animal cart. This implies that there has been no significant change in the availability of production materials or that all remains the same except fertilizer and improved seed after joining the program when compared to the time before. This result is consistent with the findings of Jemal (2012), Adan (2012). discovered that there were no differences in the beneficiaries' availability of production materials after they joined the program, or that everything remained the same.

4.5.2.2 Effect of PSNP on community assets

Based on interview and observation, through public work, PSNP in this region is bringing long-term productive activities to the community. PSNP focuses on the rehabilitation of degraded environments, which leads to their extraction, because it is a productive program aimed at improving beneficiaries' livelihoods over time. In addition, the program educates the community on the causes and consequences of environmental degradation, as well as rehabilitation methods. As a result, the majority of public work activities are concerned with environmental rehabilitation. This developmental activity (natural environment rehabilitation) through public work was chosen based on the action plans of each targeted kebele. Following a community discussion about long-term food insecurity alleviation in each Kebele, an agreement was reached to intervene on natural resources. As a result, natural environment rehabilitation activities have been ongoing in the Woreda since the program's implementation.

According to Woreda agriculture and rural development office, those activities planned to build community assets through public work are categorized into:

- Soil and Water Conservation Activities: soil bund construction, bund stabilization with grass, planting on bunds (tree and shrubs), stone check dam construction, brush wood check dam, degraded land rehabilitation, area closure, mint feed road, feed road plantation, town cleaning, hall construction and gabion construction.
- Infrastructure Construction: store construction, school maintenance, health post maintenance and animal health care maintenance.
- Water Development: pond construction, water tank construction, dam construction, and spring and cleaning of rivers.
- Road Construction: road construction and maintenance and culvert or road side construction.

Table 11: Comparison of availability of community assets

No	Item		Before joining		After joining	
18	**Availability of community assets**		**Frequency**	**percentage**	**Frequency**	**percentage**
	Access to road	Yes	-	-	96	100%
		No	96	100%	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Access to drink water	Yes	-	-	96	100%
		No	96	100%	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Improved health services	Yes	-	-	96	100%
		No	96	100%	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
		Yes	-	-	96	100%

	Improved access to market	No	96	100%	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Children Education	Yes	-	-	96	100%
		No	96	100%	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%
	Improved access to extension services	Yes	-	-	96	100%
		No	96	100%	-	-
		Total	96	100%	96	100%

Source: Own Survey, 2022

As table 12 depicts, from the total respondents all or (100%) of them replied that there was no improved access to road, drinking water, health service, market, children education and extension service before PSNP was started. But after the starting of PSNP all or (100%) of them replied that there is improved access to road, drinking water, health service, market, children education and extension service. From this we can conclude that availability of community assets in the area improved after starting of PSNP when compared to the time before. This result coincides with the findings of Abera (2014). discovered that there were differences in the beneficiaries' community assets or that the availability of community assets in the area has improved after the start of the PSNP.

Table 12: Comparison of using negative coping mechanisms

No	Item	Before joining PSNP		After joining PSNP	
19	**The condition of using negative coping mechanisms i.e., Selling assets/ livestock**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
	Yes	96	100%	96	100%
	No	-	-	-	-
	Total	96	100%	96	100%

Source: Own Survey, 2022

Concerning the condition of using negative coping mechanisms, according to table 13 above, from the total respondents all or (100%) of them replied that they use negative coping mechanisms before joining the program. similarly, all or (100%) of the respondents replied that they use negative coping mechanisms after joining the program. From this we can understand that the condition of using negative coping mechanisms does not show any change rather it remains the same after joining the program when compared to the time before joining the program. Similar result was obtained by Abdinasir (2016).

4.6. Beneficiaries and employees' attitude toward program

4.6.1. Beneficiaries' general opinion and contribution of PSNP for the society

According to the questionnaire respondents some beneficiaries have a positive attitude toward the program and claim to have received a lot out of it. Beneficiaries of public works, in particular, are pleased because the assistance is provided during a critical period when food shortages are possible (January-June), though some claim that they are less benefited because they are hesitant to use the program in accordance with the guidelines provided by development agents. They also mention that PSNP helps to cover children's school fees and learning material costs, food consumption, increased purchasing power, improved income, creating additional income sources such as petty trading through the credit service, providing improved seeds and fertilizer, and subsidizing livelihood activities.

similarly, the interviewees also said that many positive outcomes are registered because of PSNP. And, they mention a first-level road, a primary school, a health center, a farmers' training center, drinking water, a community pond, a bridge, irrigation works, planting seedlings, terracing, employment opportunities (with the money they get from the credit service, many beneficiaries start their own businesses like petty trading, raising animals, etc.), and increased food consumption as positive outcomes.

4.6.2. major problem in targeting and implementing PSNP

Despite the above contributions, respondents mention lack of awareness, reluctance to use the program according to guidelines provided by development agents, improper use of program resources, delay in support, and substitution of food for cash support (because food support is more important than cash support) as major program problems.

Additionally according to the interviewees The major issues observed in the targeting and implementation process are a lack of budget, a lack of professional and administrative capacity, problems with input purchasing (Tender fraud), improper resource utilization, the problem of not handing over the infrastructure for the community at the appropriate time, the inclusion of beneficiaries who do not meet the criteria (who are food self-sufficient), nepotism, and a lack of interest in graduating (even if they reach the bench).

Chapter Five

5. Summary of major findings, conclusion and recommendation

This chapter includes a summary of the major findings of the study, draws conclusions, and makes recommendations by the researcher.

5.1. summary of major findings

Based on the previous chapters and data analysis, the findings of this study are summarized as follows:

5.1.1 improvement in household livelihood

- Looking at the effect of PSNP on the number of livestock, the number of all types of livestock remains the same in all beneficiary households after joining the program when compared to the time before.
- Concerning the effect of PSNP on the availability of household assets, all types of assets remain unavailable in all beneficiary households after joining the program when compared to the time before.
- Data gathered on the effect of PSNP on the availability of production materials reveals that all types remain unavailable except fertilizer and improved seed after joining the program when compared to the time before.
- When we look at the effect of PSNP on the availability of community assets, the availability of community assets in the area has improved after the start of PSNP when compared to the time before.

5.1.2 improvement in food consumption

- Regarding number of meals per day, before joining the program, the majority, or 36 (37.5%), ate meals twice a day, and after joining the program, the majority, or 51 (53.1%), ate meals three times per day.

- When we asked about their monthly food consumption, before joining the program, the majority, or 74 (77%) of them, replied that they consumed below 15 kg per week, and after joining, the majority, or 50 (52%), replied that they consumed 15–20 kg per week.
- Regarding the impact of PSNP on total crop production, in all beneficiary households, almost all types of crops produced remain the same after joining the program compared to before.
- Concerning the condition of using negative coping mechanisms, it remains the same after joining the program when compared to the time before joining the program.

5.1.3. Beneficiaries' perception on PSNP

- The data gathered on the contribution of PSNP implies that the program doesn't have much contribution to the improvement of household livelihoods in the kebele.

5.1.4. Beneficiaries' Targeting

- When we see the mechanisms used to identify the beneficiaries, it is through the assessment made by the early warning and food security offices to pick out the most food insecure households. This identification is based on some criterion numbers for holding livestock, production, household assets, capital owned, and remittances received.
- On the issue related to the reason for joining the program, the majority (67.9%) of the beneficiaries have joined because of a shortage of food (hunger) due to low productivity.
- All or 96 (100%) of the beneficiary's household received both food and cash support from the government's Productive Safety Net Program.
- Concerning beneficiary participation in public work, nearly all members of the beneficiary's household, or 42 (70%), participate in public work, and the majority of them participate 1-50 days per year.

5.1.5. PSNP challenges

- Regarding the problems in targeting and implementing PSNP, shortage of budget, lack of professional and administrative capacity, improper utilization of resources, lack of awareness, and delay in support were mentioned as major problems.

5.1.6. Suggestions on PSNP Transfers

- Major suggestions for constructing successful PSNP Transfers included converting cash assistance into food, avoiding support delays, properly utilizing program resources, and raising awareness in society.

5.2. Conclusion

Dollo Addo is one of the areas affected by a shortage of rainfall, a recurrent drought, livestock diseases, and many other disasters over the years. Like other regions of the country, PSNP was started in 2005 in the Somali Region as well. Based on this, it has been applied through both direct support and public work to the selected vulnerable households in the woreda since its beginning.

This study explored the practice and assessment of a productive safety net program on the livelihood of smallholder farmers. Since the study mainly focuses on whether the program improved the household livelihood of the farmers in the study area, the researcher tried to show the effect of the program by comparing the beneficiary's status before and after joining the program based on different criteria.

From the findings of the analysis, it is possible to conclude that the implementation of the productive safety net program in this woreda, in spite of improvements in some aspects, does not bring about a significant change in many other aspects of the woreda due to obstacles faced by both the beneficiaries and the employees during the targeting and implementation of the program. As we can see from the major findings, in aspects like the beneficiary's number of meals per day, monthly food consumption, and availability of community assets, some improvement was registered. The findings also indicated that aspects like the number of livestock, availability of household assets, availability of production materials, and the condition of using negative coping mechanisms nearly all remained the same except for some insignificant changes in some of them after joining the program when compared to the time before.

5.3. Recommendations

Following the study's completion, the researcher would like to forward some recommendations to help advance the program's positive impacts and review its drawbacks.

First, it is better to think critically about the targeting process because the researcher observed that some beneficiaries (those with sufficient livestock assets) were receiving aid without any conditions, but there were also a large number of chronically food insecure non-beneficiary households in the study area. This was due to bias on the part of responsible committees and administrative bodies. As a result, those who abused their authority may be subjected to teaching and disciplinary measures. Aside from that, it is preferable if the program expands its coverage to reach all food-insecure households at the same time, taking into account the quantity of food aid in relation to household size.

Second, the timing of aid distribution must be considered because, in most cases, the transfer was made with a large gap between the first- and next-time span. As a result, respondents may return to their previous insecurity status and use other coping mechanisms, such as selling production assets, which completely contradicts the program's objectives. However, fixing the transfer and distributing the food on time leads beneficiaries to plan and schedule their household consumption, which eliminates the need to sell assets.

Third, in addition to the transfer, the program should give priority to development initiatives like road building, water development, and school upkeep because these are more crucial to beneficiaries than food transfers.

Fourth, a livelihood package and credit service should be implemented to support households through giving livestock for long-term payment because PSNP is a part of FSP and the Woreda is considered one of the most chronically food insecure districts in the country, as other districts in the country have been. This is unless food transfer, even if it is provided insufficiently in quantity and quality, does not result in a sustainable improvement on the living conditions.

Finally, rather than simply assembling them for visits by higher officials, the Woreda administrative body should conduct a continuous assessment of the quality and quantity of public work activities, as well as the protection of community assets.

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Appendix

Dire Dawa University

Collage of Business and Economy

Department of Public Administration and Development Management

A: Survey Questionnaire Administered for Beneficiary Household Heads

General Introduction

Dear respondents first I would like to give you heartily thanks for your welcome cooperation and devotion of precious time to fill this questionary**.**

The objective of this questionnaire is to collect relevant, crucial and truthful data on "*practice and assessment of productive safety net program on the livelihood of small holder farmers in the case Dollo Addo District*" and your genuine response to each question will be kept confidentially and used for academic purpose only. Therefore, your accurate response possesses high importance that might be used by policy makers, planners and other aid and development agents that work on Productive Safety Net Program as poverty reduction program of the country hence, I ask you to be honest and forthcoming in your response. Furthermore, any information that you provide is valuable to this study.

Part One: Background Information

Please tick your answer on the given alternatives

1. Sex

   Male: ☐ Female: ☐

2. Age (specify it in complete years) _____

3. Your marital status

   Single: ☐ Married: ☐ Divorced: ☐

4. Forms of the Marriage?

   Polygamy: ☐ Monogamy: ☐

5. What is your educational status?

   Illiterate: ☐ Primary level (1-4): ☐ Lower secondary level (5-8): ☐ Secondary levels (9-10): ☐ Higher secondary levels or Preparatory (11-12): ☒ Bachelor degrees and above: ☐

6. Family size (specify) _____

Part two: Household's livelihood activities

7. Please answer the following questions in the table regarding your household livelihood activity to earn a living. (By putting "X" mark for your answer)

No	**Activates**	
1.	Raring and selling animals	
2.	Petty trading	

3.	Crop production	
4.	Selling labor	
5.	Handicraft	
6.	Income from rented out land	
7.	Other (Specify)	

Part Three: Beneficiaries participation in Productive Safety Net Program and Reasons for Selection

8. Reasons for joining Productive safety Net Program (PSNP) (Please put "X" mark for your reason)

Reason for selection	
A. Our household is poor: we can't get enough food to eat; we own no livestock, or only a few livestock. (Low productivity)	
B. There is no labor power in our household: Members of our household are sick, disabled or mentally challenged. (Dependency)	
C. We faced to risks and consequences of sudden collapses in income and consumption (Vulnerability)	
D. Other reason(specify)	

9. Has your household received any food or cash from the government productive Safety Net Program?

   Yes: ☐

   No: ☐ Both: ☐

10. From which program have you received support?

    Public work: ☐

    Direct support: ☐

    Both: ☐

11. If your answer for question number 10 is public Work, how many of your household members participate_____

Part Four: effect of PSNP on Food Consumption

	item		**Before joining productive safety net program**	**After joining productive safety net program**
12	**Number of males per day**	A. 1 time		
		B. 2 times		
		C. 3 times		
		D. 4 times		
		E. Above 4 times		

13	**Food consumption within a week**	A. Below 15kg		
		B. 15-20kg		
		C. 20-25kg		
		D. Above 25kg		

Part Five: effect of PSNP on household Assets

14. Did Productive Safety Net Program help to protect your livestock from depletion?

Yes: ☐ No: ☐

15. Did Productive Safety Net Program help to protect or add cooking materials?

Yes: ☐ No: ☐

16. Do you have an access to social infrastructures?

Yes: ☐ No: ☐

No	**Item**	Response		**Before joining productive safety net program**	**After joining productive safety net program**
17	**Number of livestock**	Camel	A. below 5		
			B. 5-10		
			C. 10-20		

			D. 20-30		
			E. Above 30		
		Goat	A. below 5		
			B. 5-10		
			C. 10-20		
			D. 20-30		
			E. Above 30		
		Sheep	A. below 5		
			B. 5-10		
			C. 10-20		
			D. 20-30		
			E. Above 30		
		Cow	A. below 5		
			B. 5-10		
			C. 10-20		
			D. 20-30		
			E. Above 30		
		Oxen	A. below 5		
			B. 5-10		

			C. 10-20		
			D. 20-30		
			E. Above 30		
18	**Availability of home appliances/tools**	Television	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Charcoal/ wood stove	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Kerosene stove	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Modern chair	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Modern table	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		wood/metal bed	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Radio	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Mobile telephone	A. Yes		
			B. No		
19		Animal cart	A. Yes		

	Availability of production material		B. No		
		Goref	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		dhiil	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Plough	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Spade	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Water pump (hand/foot)	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Improved seeds	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Fertilizer	A. Yes		
			B. No		
20	**Number of livestock**	Camel	A. below 5		
			B. 5-10		
			C. 10-20		
			D. 20-30		
			E. Above 30		

		Goat	A. below 5		
			B. 5-10		
			C. 10-20		
			D. 20-30		
			E. Above 30		
		Sheep	A. below 5		
			B. 5-10		
			C. 10-20		
			D. 20-30		
			E. Above 30		
		Cow	A. below 5		
			B. 5-10		
			C. 10-20		
			D. 20-30		
			E. Above 30		
		Oxen	A. below 5		
			B. 5-10		
			C. 10-20		
			D. 20-30		

			E. Above 30		
21	**Availability of home appliances/tools**	Television	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Charcoal/ wood stove	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Kerosene stove	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Modern chair	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Modern table	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		wood/metal bed	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Radio	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Mobile telephone	A. Yes		
			B. No		
22	**Availability of production material**	Animal cart	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Goref	A. Yes		
			B. No		

		dhiil	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Plough	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Spade	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Water pump (hand/foot)	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Improved seeds	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Fertilizer	A. Yes		
			B. No		
23	**Availability of community assets**	Access to road	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Access to drinking water	A. Yes		
			B. No		
		Improved access to health services	A. Yes		
			B. No		

		Improved access to children education	A. Yes		
			B. No		

Part Six: Beneficiaries' attitude towards Productive Safety Net Program

1. What is your general opinion about PSNP?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Do you think PSNP is contributing to the improvement of household income in your kebele?

Yess ☐ ☐

No

3. If your answer for question number 25 is **Yes**, please explain its contribution:

_____

_____

_____

4. If your answer for question number 25 is **No**, what problems do you observe in the whole process of PSNP implementation and what do you recommend to alleviate the problem?

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. What do you suggest on building successful PSNP transfers in order to reduce household vulnerability and contribute towards the improvement of the household livelihood in the study area in the future?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

B: Interview Guide for key informants

Guideline for Local Administrator *(Kebele chair persons)*

Name _____

Date _____

1. When does PSNP started in the kebele?
2. What contribution PSNP brought for the community
    - In consumption level
    - Infrastructures (road, water …etc.)
    - Livestock protection, household and production materials
    - Employment opportunity
    - Financial (credit) service
    - Environment protection
    - Other achievement
3. How beneficiary households identified for PSNP?
4. What instructions or training did in this Kebele for the village decision-makers on targeting the safety net?
5. What mechanisms have been used to identify households‟ ether for direct support or public work?
6. Were there challenges in targeting process (i.e., were complaints in targeting process) if there, what action has been taken to resolve
7. Local government's role to achieve PSNP objective
8. Role of community
9. Do you have any other comments on our discussion?

C. Key Informant Interview Guideline for Woreda PSNP Officials

(PSNP task force members)

Name _____

Position _____

Date _____

1. When does PSNP started in this Woreda?
2. How beneficiary households are identified for PSNP
3. What instructions or training did in this Kebele for the village decision-makers on targeting the safety net?
4. What mechanisms have been used to identify household's ether for direct support or public work
5. Were there challenges in targeting process (i.e., were complaints in targeting process) if there, what action has been taken to resolve.
6. What outcomes registered because of PSNP
    - In consumption level (food security)
    - Infrastructures (road, water …etc.)
    - Employment opportunity
    - Livestock protection, household and production materials
7. Challenges in implementation process
8. Do you have any other comments on our discussion?

D. Key Informant Interview Guideline for Development Agents (DAs)

Name _____

Role/position _____

Date _____

1. The role of DAs in enhancing community development?
2. What looks like livelihood strategy of community?
3. What is the purpose of PSNP in this community?
4. Does it have an impact of community?
    - In consumption level (food security)
    - Infrastructures (road, water …etc.)
    - working behavior
    - Livestock protection, household and production materials
    - Environment protection
    - Other achievements
5. What looks like Targeting process of beneficiary households to PSNP
    - In the process of targeting what is your role as DA
    - Were there challenges in targeting process (i.e., were complaints in targeting process) if there, what action has been taken to resolve.
6. Do you have any other comments on our discussion?

E. Check List for Observation

1. The practice of PSNP Transfers
2. The state of household asset
3. The condition of livestock
4. The condition of crop production
5. The situation of community assets