SMUC-IGNOU

Master of Arts in Rural Development

GRADUATE PROGRAM

The Significance of Linkage of Productive Safety net and Household Asset Building Programmes towards Household Food Security Achievement: A case study of Enebse Sar Midir Woreda, East Gojam Zone

M.Sc. Thesis

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By: Abraham Teklie

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LINKAGE OF PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAMME AND HOUSEHOLD ASSET BUILDING PROGRAMME TOWARDS HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY ACHIEVEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF ENEBSE SAR MIDIR WOREDA, EAST GOJJAM ZONE submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the M.A in Rural Development to Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU), New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier either to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

Place: Addis Ababa/Ethiopia/

Signature: _____

Date: 31/01/13

Enrolment No.: 089132932

Name: Abraham Teklie

Address: P.O.BOX 1120

Dessie/Ethiopia/

Email: Abteklie@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr**. Abraham Teklie**, student of M.A. (RD) from Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi was working under my supervision and guidance for his Project Work for the Course of MRDP-001. His Project Work entitled: **The significance Linkage of Productive Safety net programme and Household Asset Building Programme towards Household Food Security Achievements: A case study of Enebse Sar Midir Woreda** which he is submitting, is his genuine and original work.

Place: Addis Ababa/Ethiopia/

Date: 31/01/13

Signature: _____

Name: Mengistu Hulluka (Dr.)

Address of the Supervisor:-

St. Mary University Collage

P.O. Box 1211

Addis Ababa/Ethiopia/

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ACCRONYMS

ABB	Abaya Beshilo River Basin
ACSI	Amhara Credit and Saving Institute
ANRS	Amhara National Regional State
BoFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
CBE	Commercial Bank of Ethiopia
CCI	Complementary Community Investment
CFI	Chronically Food Insecure
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
DA	Development Agent
DFID	Department for International Development
DPFSCO	Disaster Prevention and Food Security Coordination Office
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management & Food Security Sector
DS	Direct Support
EDRI	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
ESMW	Enebssie Sar Medir Woreda
ESFRA	Ethiopian Strategic Food Reserve
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FEWS-NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFW	Food for Work
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FS	Food Security
FSCD	Food Security Coordination Directorate
FSCO	Food Security Coordination Office
FSP	Food Security Programme
FSS	Food Security Strategy
GoDRE	Government of Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
HABP	Household Asset Building Program
HEA	Household Economy Approach
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HHs	Households
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
IDS	Institute of Development Studies

IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFSP	Integrated Food Security Programme
IGA	Income Generating Assets
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
KAC	Kebelle Appeals Committee
KFSTF	Kebell*e* Food Security Task Force
KII	Key Informant Interview
LIU	Livelihood Integration Unit
LZ	Livelihood Zone
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MRDP	Master of Rural Development Programme
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMA	National Meteorological Agency
OFSP	Other Food Security Programme
PEACE	Poverty Eradication and Community Empowerment
PIM	Program Implementation Manual
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PW	Public Works
RDPS	Rural Development Policy and strategy
RFA	Request for Application
SNNP	Southern Nation Nationality
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United Nation Dollar
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme of the United Nations
WFSTF	Woreda Food Security Task Force
WoARD	Woreda Office of Agriculture and Rural Development
WoFED	Woreda Office of Finance and Economic Development

Abstract

As part of the wider food security programme PSNP and OFSP/currently HABP/was launched in 2005. The objective of PSNP is to help households to smooth their consumption and build productive community assets through public works, and HABP objective is to diversify 'Income sources' and to increase 'productive assets' to food insecure households in CFI woredas'. Both programmes are designed in such a way that they complement one another so as to ensure enhanced food security at household and community level. However, due to low attention on the allocation of HABP budget and poor linkage of PSNP and HABP components of food security programme, the households are not able to bring a sustainable food security situation.

Hence, the purpose of this study was , to identify and examine the contribution and significance of linkage of PSNP and HABP towards household's food security achievement and thus enhancing the resilience of rural households of Enebssie Sar medir woreda of E/Gojjam zone. These research objectives were realized by using a range of both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. The data were collected from 96 households drawn from three kebelles that represent the conventional agro-ecology of the woreda.

The household questionnaire includes: demographic features, educational status, hazard exposure, coping and recovery strategies, linkage of PSNP and HABP, crop production, livestock, income, expenditure and other relevant data. The collected data were organized; analyzed and properly interpreted.

For the purpose of data analysis different models such as descriptive, general linear models were deployed. Descriptive statistics were employed to analyze the significance of linkage of PSNP and HABP towards household's food security.

The study result has shown that, households with relatively better access to resources, on-farm and off-farm income and coping mechanisms proved to be food secure than others. In the study woreda relatively better- off households were found in woinadega agro-ecology than those living in dega and kola areas. Those households who have no adequate access to farm land, plowing oxen, livestock, off-farm opportunities, better coping mechanisms, access to credit, veterinary service, drugs, improved agricultural inputs, pasture and with larger family size were proved to be food insecure. The interventions on linkage of PSNP and HABP have brought considerable improvements in various aspects. Major areas of improvements include: food security status of target population, access to various important socio-economic infrastructures such as water facilities, school, human health and veterinary institutions, local markets, credit sources, feeder roads and means of transport. Similarly, average annual income and food availability have been improved after the effective implementation of linkage of PSNP and HABP at household level.

It is, therefore, suggested that among other things, focus on education and family planning, diversifying the rural economy, promoting proper and well organized farm management practices, feed resources improvement and management, genetic resource improvement, control and prevention of animal disease, development of marketing facilities for animal and animal products through improving extension and other regular services to enhance livestock productivity and production, improve farmers access to productive inputs connected with skill upgrading so that farmers could purchase the needed income diversification inputs such as improved farming tools, beehives, improved technologies, promote HHs income diversification by emphasizing both on and off-farm opportunities, encourage local level saving and credit association as well as micro-finance institutions to improve farmer access to credit sources, food storage handling

techniques to minimize pre-and post harvesting losses, linkage of PSNP with HABP and backing up some of the traditionally known coping mechanisms must receive policy attention to reduce household food insecurity. Policy instruments, such as skill training and credit, particularly, paying more emphasis to the dega and kola areas could help develop off-farm income for food insecure households. Moreover, a well designed and planned linkage of PSNP with HABP programmes should be seen as an instrument for ensuring sustainable livelihood and food security of vulnerable households in Enebssie SarMidir.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Food is a primary need which is basic to all human's necessities and access to it is also a basic human right. One of the most influential definitions of food security is that of the World Bank, 1986. The Bank defined it as the "*access by all people at all times to enough food for an active and healthy life*." Food Security is, however, a matter of both limited food availability and restricted access to food to adequately satisfy the food consumption need". Attempting to ensure food security can be seen as an investment in human capital that will make for a more productive society and Household Asset Building programme.

However, a very large number of people all over the world are suffering from hunger and malnutrition. The magnitude of the problem is more intense in the developing parts of the world. According to FAO, currently more than 800 million of people living in the developing countries do not have enough food to meet their nutritional requirements. Sub Saharan Africa is the most vulnerable region with respect to food security. FAO estimates that two-thirds of all countries suffering food insecurity are in Africa, where of the 44 countries with critical food security, 30 are in Africa. FAO also indicated that the food insecurity hotspots in 2020 will be in Sub-Saharan Africa (FAO, 1999).

Extreme poverty is widespread in Ethiopia. The major causes of poverty and food insecurity in rural areas include land degradation, recurrent drought, population pressure, low input subsistence agricultural practices, lack of employment opportunities and limited access to extension services. Hence, more than 38% of rural households fall below the food poverty line and 47% of children under five suffer from stunting (MoARD, 2009).

As a result, every year for over two decades the Government has launched international emergency appeals. Although this humanitarian assistance was substantial and saved many lives, evaluations have shown that it was unpredictable for both planners and households, often arriving too little, too late. The delays and uncertainties meant that the emergency aid could not be used effectively and did little to protect livelihoods, prevent environmental degradation, generate community assets, or preserve physical or human household assets. Accordingly, despite the large food aid inflows, household-level food insecurity has remained both widespread and chronic in Ethiopia. In fact there has been *an increasing trend in chronic food insecurity* in the wake of repeated droughts as vulnerable households fail to cope with shocks and slide deeper into poverty.

In 2003, building on its National Food Security Strategy, the Government launched a major consultation process with development partners that aimed to formulate an alternative to crisis response to support the needs of chronically food insecure households, as well as to develop long-term solutions to the problem of food insecurity. This culminated in the **New Coalition** for Food Security that proposed a Food Security Programme (FSP) aimed at shifting households out of the emergency relief system while also enabling them to 'graduate' to sustainable food security (FDRE, 2003).

As part of the FSP, the Government started a major new initiative – the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) in 2005. The PSNP was designed to complement the existing humanitarian appeal system and became the chief instrument for assisting 4.84 million chronically food insecure people in rural Ethiopia. It was scaled up significantly in 2006 and currently reaches 7.57 million people, roughly 10 percent of the total population (MoARD, 2009). The PSNP aims to contribute to sustainable graduation of a large number of

chronically foods insecure populations from food insecurity levels. The objective of the Program is to help households to smooth their consumption and build productive community assets through public works. However, it is insufficient to bring a comprehensive food security situation if it is not supported by other food Security programmes. The Government recognized PSNP as a necessary condition for promoting a sustainable solution to food insecurity by providing a much-needed stabilizing the environment, The Government believes that complementary interventions are also required to directly rebuild household assets to increase household productivity and to promote income diversification. So, the PSNP has been conceived as one pillar of the Government's broader Food Security Program. It is complemented by a series of food security activities, collectively referred to as the Other Food Security Program (OFSP). This includes access to credit, agricultural extension, technology transfer (such as advice on food crop production, cash cropping, livestock production, and soil and water conservation), and irrigation and water

Since Ethiopia's Safety Net Programme is part of its Food Security Programme, it is targeted to those eight regions and 262 woredas identified as being chronically food insecure. The beneficiaries of the Programme are the food insecure population living in these chronically food insecure woredas. This figure is currently estimated to be about 8 million people. The beneficiaries of the programme are resource-poor and vulnerable to shocks, and often fail to produce enough food even at times of normal rains in the country. The Productive Safety Net Programme is being implemented in rural areas only.

Amhara National Regional State (ANRS) is among the eight food insecure regions that benefit from the programme. The food security situation of the region is suffering from both

chronic and transitory food insecurity problems in 64 declared drought prone and food insecure woredas. According to Integrated Food Security Programme's (IFSP) report, the region based on 2100 Kcal, analysis of the past three years data shows that the food insecure woredas of the region on the average meet 62 percent of their food requirements through domestic production. The number of people, which are chronically affected by food insecurity in the region are to be estimated 2,460, 742. This accounts for about 17% of the total population of the region and 36% of the food insecure woreda's population. And whereas chronic food insecurity is a major concern in three woredas of East Gojjam like Enebssie Sar Medir woreda/ESMW/. One important point is that the food crisis has been uneven among different woredas of the zone affecting some more seriously than others. The unevenness is supposed to be due to variations in climatic conditions, differential resource endowments, geographical locations, vulnerability to drought, soil infertility and small land holding size (BoFED, 2005).

In the region in general and in the woreda in particular, the root causes of chronic food insecurity are complex and various and it include factors such as rapid population growth, declining land size per households, soil erosion, deforestation, low productive but risk averse traditional technologies, poor access to and insufficient resources to invest in new technologies, poor access to off-farm IGA's, and rainfall dependent agriculture.

With this serious and continuous food problem, which threatens the lives and livelihoods of the majority in the region, the ANRS has designed Integrated Food Security Program (IFSP) since 2005. The IFSP, through a method of participation of all stakeholders in the region's development, has identified the resource poor farmers and vulnerable households, rural households in the areas with both acute food and water shortage; and returnees from the past

resettlement and the landless as direct beneficiaries of the program in those chronically food insecure woredas(MoA, 2010). Government and its partners have mobilized enormous resources and implemented various programmes related to food security throughout the country to help the nation break-out of the widespread suffering caused by food insecurity problems. However, the achievements gained in terms of graduation of the households from chronic food insecurity have been limited due to several problems. GoE and Donors recognized that these interventions have not produced the expected changes. As a result, they decided to initiate a review of the FSP implemented between 2005 and 2009, in order to design the new Food Security Program for the coming five years (2010-2014).

The new Food Security Programme (FSP) that has emerged from the review comprises four major components: (i) Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), (ii) Household Asset Building Programme (HABP), (iii) Complementary Community Investment (CCI) and (iv) Voluntary Resettlement. The new Programme has started implementation within all chronically food insecure areas of the country, particularly focusing on the basic food needs of chronically food insecure households through the application of multi-year predictable resources (MoA, 2010).

The review of the previous food security programme highlighted the need for a more consistent and timely approach to household investment and income generating interventions and a more diversified approach to provision of financial products for asset accumulation and protection (including transfers, savings, multiple arrangements for credit). Therefore in order to respond to this demand the new HABP has been designed. The review also indicated that there is a need to take cognizance of variations in households' capacity to

undertake investments, assume risks, adopt innovative practices, and to take on and repay credit.

The objective of the Household Asset Building Programme, as a component of the FSP, is **"**Income sources diversified and productive assets increased for food insecure households in CFI woredas". This contributes to the overarching goal of the Food Security Programme, which is "Food security status for male and female members of food insecure households in chronically food insecure (CFI) woredas improved".

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Although Ethiopia has been trying to address food security and its related elements, today, a significant number of its population is chronically food insecure. Among other factors, the vagaries of climatic conditions coupled with exploitative farming intensity due to population pressure have resulted in declining soil fertility and food shortages in the northern part of the country.

Dramatic variations in the climate contribute to food insecurity. Rainfall data for the period 1967 to 2000 indicate that Ethiopia's annual variability in rainfall across different zones is among the highest in the world ranging from a low of 15 percent to a high of 81 percent. The larger the variation in rainfall a household is exposed to, the lower its income and consumption. Yet the use of irrigation remains extremely low. Repeated environmental shocks have severely eroded rural livelihoods, leaving households with little capacity to cope. Beyond rainfall shocks, health risks exacerbate the vulnerability of the poor, driving thousands of people into poverty traps. Many households are not able to fully meet their most basic consumption needs even in years when rainfall is adequate (MoARD, 2010).

Consequently, every year for over two decades the Government has launched international emergency appeals. Although this humanitarian assistance was substantial and saved many lives, evaluations have shown that it was unpredictable for both planners and households, often arriving too little, too late. The delays and uncertainties meant that the emergency aid could not be used effectively and did little to protect livelihoods, prevent environmental degradation, generate community assets, or preserve physical or human household assets. As a result, despite the large food aid inflows, household-level food insecurity has remained both widespread and chronic in Ethiopia. In fact there has been *an increasing trend in chronic food insecurity* in the wake of repeated droughts as vulnerable households fail to cope with shocks and slide deeper into poverty (MoARD, 2010).

In 2003, building on its National Food Security Strategy, the Government launched a major consultation process with development partners that aimed to formulate an alternative to crisis response to support the needs of chronically food insecure households, as well as to develop long-term solutions to the problem of food insecurity. This culminated in the New Coalition for Food Security that proposed a Food Security Program (FSP) aimed at shifting households out of the emergency relief system while also enabling them to "graduate" to sustainable food security.

As part of the FSP, in 2005 the Government started a major new initiative – the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). The PSNP aims to contribute to sustainable graduation from food insecurity for a large number of the chronically food insecure. The objective of the Program is to help households smooth their consumption and build productive community assets through public works. The Government has recognized that while this is clearly a necessary condition for promoting a sustainable solution to food insecurity by providing a

much-needed stabilizing environment, it is clearly not sufficient. The Government believes that complementary interventions are also required to directly rebuild household assets to increase household productivity and to promote income diversification. As a result, the PSNP has been conceived as one pillar of the Government's broader Food Security Program (MoARD, 2010).

In order to move towards to a sustainable solution to food insecurity: the broader Food Security Program has to comprise three other components such as:

1. The Household Asset Building Program (HABP) has been financed through a Federal block grant to regions and the development partner-financed Food Security Project, amounting together to roughly USD100 million per year. Households are provided a one-time highly subsidized credit that ranges from US$200-700 to rebuild their asset base (in the case of the Food Security Project which targets the poorest of the poor) or to purchase "household extension packages". These packages usually consist of various combinations of agricultural inputs based on a business plan developed with support from the extension service. Credit is channeled through multipurpose cooperatives as well as the government administrative system and microfinance institutions (MFIs). Since 2006, PSNP households have been prioritized for support ensuring basic complementarities between the two programs. There is evidence that the combination of the PSNP with HABP can provide a pathway to food security for some households (see Annex 1) (FDRE, 2010).
2. Since 2005, the regional government has made investments of approximately USD 200 million in community assets as part of the FSP. Spending has focused on larger-scale, more capital intensive investments such as medium size irrigation projects that are designed to create an enabling environment for food security. This is seen to be

particularly important among pastoral communities where the other components of the FSP are perhaps less relevant.

3. The Government has also invested in the Resettlement Program. To date, 188,874 households have been voluntarily resettled to the western parts of Amhara, Oromiya, Southern Nations and Nationalities (SNNP), and Tigray Regions. These represent 43 percent of the Government's target of 440,000 households (FDRE, 2010).

The Government views resettlement as an effective instrument for improving the food security status of poor households, although competing demands on dwindling land resources are leading to a re-thinking of this strategy. A review completed in 2009 suggests that the Government will continue the resettlement program but in a significantly scaled-down form that focuses on consolidating investments in existing receiving sites. Taken together the components of the FSP represent an enormous public investment in food security in Ethiopia. Government has demonstrated serious commitment to making food insecurity a public priority with the investment of approximately US$700 million over the last five years. Over the same period development partners have invested approximately US$1.7 billion, largely in the PSNP (FDRE, 2010).

At the same time, Government set highly ambitious targets for these programs with the goal of graduating over 5 million individuals from food insecurity by 2009. These targets were not evidence-based but rather reflected the Government's desire to signal to beneficiaries and implementers that it sought an end to the problems of destitution and dependency. While these motives were understandable, they did not reflect what the FSP could in reality deliver. As of 2009, around 280,000 individuals have graduated from the PSNP. This does not represent a failure of the FSP, but rather suggests that strengthening livelihoods to the

extent that households are no longer food insecure and resilient to shocks is a longer and more complex process than was suggested by the initial five-year timeframe of the FSP (FDRE, 2009).

Promoting sustainable graduation from food insecurity: reformulating the FSP and focusing on the broader enabling environment. In 2008, the Government recognized that a longer-term perspective was needed and proposed to development partners a new five-year phase for the FSP, which includes the PSNP, be launched in 2010. For the new phase, Government has again proposed targets for graduation that are unlikely to be fully realized, envisaging a scenario in which up to 80 percent of beneficiaries graduate. In the face of these expectations, it is important to examine why graduation has been limited despite a period of rapid economic growth, and what are the prospects for higher rates of graduation over the coming period (MoARD, 2007).

The Amhara region through its recently established Integrated Food Security Program (IFSP) categorized 64 out of the 167 woredas of the region as food insecure and out of these 64, 3 are from East Gojjam . Thus, the above indicators briefly reveal that there is a high degree of food insecurity when it was viewed at an aggregate level among the woredas in the zone and above all the situation, may even be worse (BoFSCO, 2005).

Food insecurity now is a major problem and virtually became a continuous concern for many rural households in Enebssie Sar Midir woreda. Farmers belonging to the woreda have difficulties to cope with the food crisis even during normal seasons.

Hence, in order to alleviate food insecurity problems; research must identify and tackle the influencing factors at the very lower levels. Type of coping mechanisms adopted, variations in their temporal sequencing, and the variety of mechanisms used at any time changes with

severity, duration and prevalence of disruptive factors. Thus, a more complete understanding of local responses to risk in crisis situations is clearly essential if more effective mitigation and proofing strategies are to be designed for proper interventions.

In area where life is full of miserable and challenging situation to survive due to the above mentioned factors, it will be of paramount importance to analyze the extent and severity as well as factors responsible for their differences between households in order to guide policy decisions, appropriate interventions and integrated efforts to combat food insecurity at the woreda and household levels.

The study will focus on contribution of linkages of PSNP and HABP reflects the assumption that in order for 'graduation' into food security to occur, the combined effects of various policies and programmes are required. The focus of this study is, therefore, on contribution of linkage of PSNP and HABP towards household food security processes as the end. The relevant linkages that this study aim is to understand can be categorized as either vertical or horizontal. Vertical linkages concern the transmission of policies, plans and programmes into action as intended to enable graduation from PSNP and HABP as well finally from food security programme. Horizontal linkages are about the degree of coordination and coherence between different actors and plans, and the extent to which they join up to enable graduation and food security. The study focus then is on the extent to which the PSNP and HABP are implemented as intended, and the extent to which its implementation joins up with other programmes and development processes, with the objective of graduation into food security of PSNP and HABP clients.

1.3. Objective of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective of the study

The general objective of the study was to review/assess the degree of contribution of the implementation linkage of PSNP and HABP towards attaining household food security [at CFI-HHs of Enebssie Sar Midir Woreda of East Gojjam zone].

1.*3.2. Specific Objectives of the study*

The Specific Objectives of the study were to:

- Identify and examine the major causes of food insecurity among households in the study woreda;
- Assess the degree to which clients' access for Government/donor programs and services in conjunction with the PSNP and HABP;
- Review the contribution of linkage of PSNP and HABP implementation towards the intended food security achievement;
- Recommend points to strengthen the linkage of the PSN and HAB Programs implementation.

1.4. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study conducted in E/S/Medir woreda, E/Gojam zone of Amhara region of the country, where it is one of the severely disaster affected area starting from 1997 to the current drought period where shortage of rain has been a recurrent phenomena which affects majority of the rural population almost every year. The main aim of the study was to identify and examine the major causes of food insecurity among households and to review

the contribution of linkage of PSNP and HABP implementation towards the intended household food security achievement.

The study was conducted in three kebelles (Ansa, Yeshewa and Debregomit) of the woreda on 96 randomly selected households (32 from each kebelle) and that included 3 focus group discussions and different informal interview.

Engagement of community members in the implementation of PSNP-PWs at Community Based Participatory Watershed sites; and participatory community based social mobilization on soil and water conservation mitigation activities, attendance of continuous meetings, lack of awareness on documentation and filling of information and data, frequently change of government structures, and staff turnover, unwillingness of sampled households to provide correct information and data on: asset, income and expenditures are some of the limitation of the study. However, after lengthy and in-depth discussion and awareness creation process and understanding the objective of the thesis finally the respondents agreed to give their opinion during the interview.

1.5. Organization of the Thesis

The study is organized in five chapters. The first chapter briefly introduces the background, statement of the problem, objectives, scope and limitation of the study. The conceptual frame work and relevant literatures are reviewed that includes definition of key concepts food Security situation perspective and food security strategies in the second chapter. The third chapter discusses the methodologies employed in the study. Results of the study are presented and discussed in more detail in the fourth chapter. Finally, the report of the study

is concluded in chapter five along with some important conclusion and recommendations at the end.

Accordingly, the narration work of the study was done based on the analysis results of the HHs primary data and other data collected through FGD. Besides, attention was also given to make the report of the study easily understandable through presenting the analysis results of the primary data using tables, graphs and different types of charts.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Key Concepts

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 chronically food insecure[i]. The PSNP recognizes that emergency responses to chronic food insecurity are not the most effective mechanism, because the same people require the same levels of support each year. What is needed is a more developmental approach that assists people to overcome their poverty and become food secure. The PSNP delivers timely, predictable and appropriate transfers to assist this process (MoARD, 2009).

"**Demand-driven**" is an approach that empowers and builds rural households' confidence to embark on investments and income generating enterprises appropriate to their needs and capacity.

Food security" is defined as: "access by all people at all times to sufficient food for an active and healthy life" (New Coalition for Food Security)-(FDRE, 2003).

Food sufficiency is an intermediate step toward food security and is directly related to the ability to graduate from the PSNP: "A household has graduated when, in the absence of receiving PSNP transfers, it can meet its food needs for 12 months and is able to withstand modest shocks." This state is described as being 'food sufficient' (PSNP-Graduation Guidance Note)-(MoARD, 2007).

HABP is a component of the new food security program designed to give integrated and holistic services to food insecure households to build household assets and diversify income sources thereby contributing to graduation from PSNP/FSP.

HABP Clients are those food insecure households in CFI woredas. PSNP clients and graduates will be prioritised for support under HABP. Should additional financing become available, all food insecure households in programme woredas will be eligible for credit provision.

Household Head is the head of the house (male or female) that is responsible to administer and manage the whole family members.

Household Productive Asset: a tangible thing which can be used in a productive way, either self-producing or to produce something of value. Examples of self-reproducing assets are animals and crops; producing assets include land, family labour and rentable house.

Livelihood definition is the one given by Robert Chambers and Gordon Conway as: "A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term" (Robert Chambers and Gordon Conway) cited in Lasse Krantz, 2001.

Market Value Chain Analysis is the process that incorporates successive steps through which additional value is added as products move from one stage to another until it reaches to the final consumer. It improves the quality of the products and ensures better price for all actors along the chain.

"Off-farm activities": Off-farm activities are those activities that are carried out by the household members not on their own land. To list some of them:-processing (preparation and selling of food, local drinks, donkey carts and renting livestock for transportation

purposes (donkey and camel) domestic labour, daily engagement in labour work and migration for season work, petty trading, pottery, masonry, carpentry etc.

On-farm activities: on-farm activities are all those activities commonly carried out by family members on household owned /communal lands. It includes those activities mainly related to crop production and livestock. Examples are crop production, vegetable and horticultural production, fattening, dairy, honey production and poultry, share crop production and/or rearing of livestock, home gardening etc.

Resilience is defined as: "the intrinsic capacity of a system, community or society predisposed to a shock or stress to adapt and survive by changing its non-essential attributes and rebuilding itself." The concept is relatively new to the field of disaster management. It is originated in the field of psychology and psychiatry in the 1940s, and was not used to describe communities and their relationship to future disasters until very recently. The concept received significant support in UN/ISDR Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA).

Transitory food insecurity: When a shock has depleted the food stores and current incomes streams of household to the point that they are unable to meet their immediate food needs, these households are described as transitory food insecure. When people are subject to a shock it affects their livelihood, whether or not they are chronically food insecure. This has the potential to ruin any progress chronically food insecure households may have made towards food security, or to cause other households to become food insecure, and if they do not receive assistance, chronically food insecure. The PSNP includes measures to protect against transitory food insecurity, and transitory food insecurity is the focus of the emergency relief system.

Vulnerability is a perceptual concept that deals with the degree to which individuals, households, communities or areas are likely to be affected by disaster when hazards occur (IIRR and Save the Children USA, 2007). Communities /individuals living in hazard-prone areas may be made susceptible to negative impacts of the hazard by conditions determined by physical factors, weak social organizations, limited economic opportunities, political processes and other factors within the local environment. Reducing disaster is possible not only by modifying the hazard but also by reducing vulnerability.

Vulnerability Context: Vulnerability context refers to seasonality, trends, and shocks that affect people's livelihoods. The key attribute of these factors is that they are not susceptible to control by local people themselves, at least in the short and medium term (DFID, 2000).

2.2. The Food Security Situation Perspective

The concept of food security was conceived during the 1970s as adequacy of food supply at global and national level (Maxwell and Smith, 1992). There have been many definitions of food security in the literature over the years. Conventionally, *food security is defined as access by all people at all times to enough food for an active and healthy life* (World Bank, 1986:1).

At the household level food security is affected by several interrelated factors. Food security, as the results of several studies suggest, at the household level is determined by household occupation, economic assets, demographic factors such as; number, gender and age composition of households, educational level, social-cultural factors, access to credit and inputs, rainfall variability and shortage etc.

According to the relevant literatures including that of Simon Maxwell and T. Frankenberger, household vulnerability to crisis is an internal side of risk and is determined by the adequacy of households' capacity to cope with crisis. From this point of view households can be categorized into three groups; (a) 'enduring household' which maintain food security on a continuous basis, (b) 'resilient households' that suffer from the shocks but immediately recover, and (c) 'fragile households' which become increasingly insecure in response to shocks (Maxwell and Frankenberger, 1992).In Ethiopia, Getachew (1995) had undertaken a study in six rural areas on Famine and Food security at the household level. According to the study, farming systems (agro-ecology), land size, production output, livestock, household size, and fertilizer use are all determinants of household food security/insecurity. The results of his logic model analysis revealed that households who have established access to larger land size are better off than those with less land size are; hence food insecurity is more severe among those with little land holding households. Increased production output also tested as reducing the risks of household food insecurity around the sample areas. Moreover, livestock ownership found out to be serving as in insurance against food insecurity in normal years. However, it seems that productions out puts and livestock ownership are highly affected by drought. Drought as noted by Dagnew (1997) has also been considered the major immediate cause of the alarming levels of food insecurity in many parts in Ethiopia.

The *Amhara* region is one of the most food insecure regions in the country. The region, being the second populous region, has the largest number of chronically food insecure population in the country. The region has been suffering from both transitory and chronic food insecurity problems. Based on the analysis made by the regional Disaster Prevention and Food Security Coordination Office, the percentage of people living under poverty line is

30.5% (CSA 2004/05 Welfare Monitoring Survey Report). This indicates that the total number of food insecure population reaches 5.4 Million out of which 2.5 Million are chronically food insecure while 2.9 Million being transitory food insecure. According to the recent regional socio-economic survey, about 70% of the rural population could cover only 50% of its annual household food requirements from own production. The former *Gojjam* province (the current East & West *Gojjam* Administrative Zones) in North Central Ethiopia was known to be one of the surplus producing areas of the country. But over time its potential has been deteriorating and now some districts along the Blue Nile River Valley are identified as chronically food insecure. One of these woreda/districts is *Enebse Sar Midir*, the study area selected for the current research, which is among the 64 Chronically Food Insecure *Woredas* of *Amhara* National Regional State, that have been affected by drought and food shortages repeatedly.

According to current data, chronic food insecurity is prevailing within eight Regional States of the country with total coverage of 300 Woredas (roughly 54.50% of the total Woredas of the country), 4873 Kebelles. The number of Woredas and Kebelles may increase with newly appearing Woredas from Somali Region.

At the individual level, the number of chronically food insecure citizens in the country is estimated to be around 8.3 million (12% of the total population) of the country. All the chronic food insecure people within the CFI woredas are eligible for a labour-intensive public works component (PW) of PSNP and a Direct Support component (DS). Those households who participate in a labour-intensive public works and Direct Support components in the PSNP, PSNP graduates and other food insecure households are considered to be the target group or beneficiaries of HABP program. The estimated potential number of HABP beneficiary households is considered to be around 1.64 million. This

rough estimation has been calculated based on the average size of family members of the country. In addition, some women and youth in chronic food insecure areas will be also considered to be the beneficiaries of the HABP program. Thus, the potential number of beneficiaries of the program during the program period may vary from 1.64 to 2.0 million households, which includes chronic food insecure households, women, youth and children within the areas.

The review of the previous food security programme highlighted the need for a more consistent and timely approach to household investment and income generating interventions and a more diversified approach to provision of financial products for asset accumulation and protection (including transfers, savings, multiple arrangements for credit). Therefore in order to respond to this demand the new HABP has been designed.

The review also indicated that there is a need to take cognizance of variations in households' capacity to undertake investments, assume risks, adopt innovative practices, and to take on and repay credit.

The objective of the Household Asset Building Programme, as a component of the FSP, is **"**Income sources diversified and productive assets increased for food insecure households in CFI woredas". This contributes to the overarching goal of the Food Security Programme, which is "Food security status for male and female members of food insecure households in chronically food insecure (CFI) woredas improved.

2.3 Food Security Strategy

The Federal Food Security Strategy rests on three pillars, which are: (1) Increase supply or availability of food; (2) Improve access/entitlement to food; (3) Strengthening emergency

response capabilities. The detailed aspects of the strategy are highlighted as follows:

With regard to agricultural production in mixed farming systems, the aim is to enhance supply or availability of food through increasing domestic food production where soil moisture availability is relatively better. Subsistence farming has to be transformed into small-scale commercial agriculture. Household based integrated and market oriented extension packages would be employed.

In chronically food insecure areas, however, where there is severe moisture stress, soil degradation and farmland scarcity, it will be a difficult task to ensure household access to food only through own production. Accordingly a set of comprehensive asset building mechanisms should be in place to augment production-based entitlement.

As stipulated in the Food Security Strategy (FSS)-(MoFED, 2002), the government will do everything in its capacity to promote micro and small-scale enterprises. The government will assist the growth of micro and small-scale enterprises through initiating industrial extension services, development of the necessary infrastructure, encouraging competitive marketing of inputs and Outputs and utilizing tax incentives for selected commodities to shift the consumption patterns. One of the focuses of FSS is to enhance food entitlements of the most vulnerable sections of society. Under entitlement there are three elements: supplementary employment income support schemes, targeted programmes for the disadvantage groups and nutrition intervention.

Improving the emergency response capabilities in the country is also a component of the FSS. A range of interventions were envisaged including: strengthening the early warning system; increasing the capacity of the Ethiopian Strategic Food Reserve (ESFRA), and improving the quality of relief distributions. MoARD, through the Disaster Management

and Food Security Sector, is also in the process of revising the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Policy. Continuous effort is also made to strengthen the early warning and response capacity of the Government, including through a new livelihood-based needs assessment methodology for which baselines have been prepared for the country as a whole (MoARD,2010).

CHAPTERTHREE: METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES AND DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Description of Research Area

In this section the research area in terms of location, agro-ecology, topography, area and demography were described.

3.1.1 Location, Topography, Area and others

Amhara National Regional State

The Amhara National Regional State (ANRS) is one of the states of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE). The ANRS is located in the northwestern part of the country (figure 4) between 8045' and 13045' North latitudes and 35045' and 40025' East longitudes. The boundaries of the ANRS adjoin Tigray in the North, Oromiya in the South, Afar in the East, Benishangul Gumz in the South West, and Sudan in the North West. The state is divided in to 11 administrative zones, including the capital city of the region, Bahirdar. The other 10 Administrative zones are: East Gojam, West Gojam, Awi, North Gondar, South Gondar, Wag Hamra, North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shoa and Oromiya (BoFED, 2010).

The total area of the region is 170,752 km^2. Topography is divided mainly in to plains, mountains, valleys, and undulating lands. The high and mid-latitude areas (about, 65 percent of total areas) are characterized by a chain of mountains and a central plateau. The lowland part, consisting 33 % of the total area, covers the Western and Eastern parts of the region; these are mainly plains that are large river drainage basins. Of the total area of the region, 27.3 % is under cultivation, 30 % is under grazing and browsing, 14.7 % is covered by

forest, bush, and herbs, and 18.9 % is currently not used for productive purposes. The remaining 9.1 % represent settlement areas, swampy areas, and lakes.

The population of the region was estimated to be 19 million in 2011. Of these, 90.3 % live in rural areas. Mean population density is 91 persons/ km^2 and ranges between 39 persons/ km^2 in Wag Hamra to 151 persons/ km^2 in West Gojam (BoFED 2005). A large proportion of the population in ANRS depends up on mixed farming (both crop and livestock farming). Cropping systems are predominantly rain-fed. Because of population pressure and poor land husbandry, the level of land degradation and environment depletion is worsening over time.

In general, the region has fertile farmland and water resources suitable for crop production and livestock husbandry. High potential areas include the Western low lands and the densely populated, surplus producing areas of Gojam and Gondar. Farmers produce a combination of cereals, pulses, and oil seeds. Cereals account for the largest percentage of cultivated area (84.3 %) and total population (85 %).

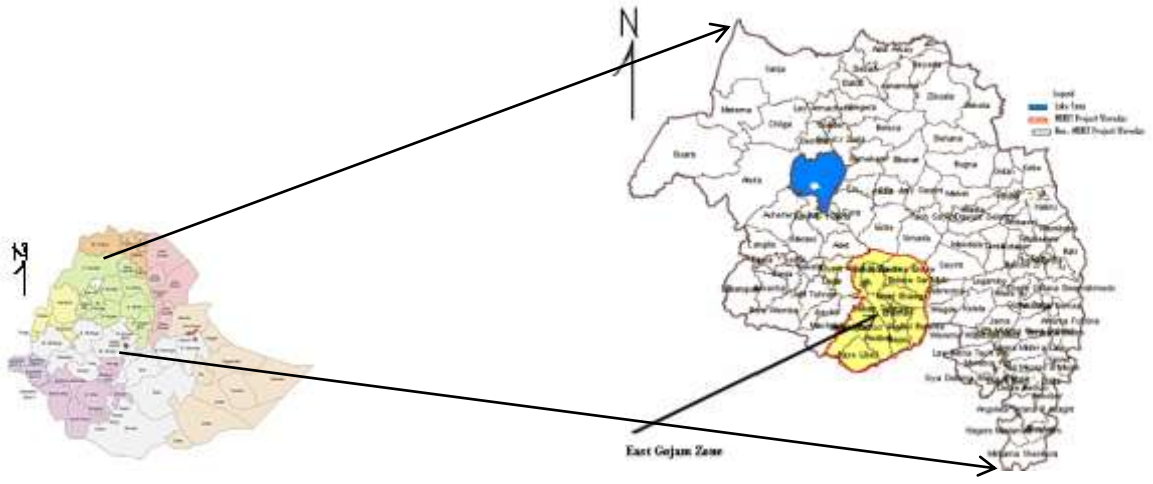


Fig. 1 Map of Ethiopia and Amhara regional state,

Source: ANRS-BoFED, 2010 report,

East Gojam Zone

Eeast Gojam zone is one of the 11 administrative zones found in Amhara Regional state having 18 administrative woredas which is divided in to 5 livelihood zones (ABB, SWT, SWW, CBP and SWM) **A**bay **B**eshilo **B**asin livelihood zone is known as food insecure area covering 11 woredas of the E/Gojam administrative zone (Aneded,Awebel, Baso liben, Dejen, Enarj Enawga, Enbise sar mider, Enemay, Goncha siso enese, Guzamen, Huleteju Enessie and Shebel Berenta woredas). The livelihood zone is narrow elongated area comprising the lowland parts of the woredas listed above. The area is characterized by high temperature, erratic rainfall and sandy soil. The combination of moisture stress and poor soil fertility is a limiting factor for agricultural production.

Enebssie Sar Medir Woreda

The specific research area - *Enebsie Sar Midir* District is one of the rural districts in East *Gojjam* Administrative Zone of *Amhara* National Regional State. The district's capital, *Mertule Mariam* is found 370 km Northwest of Addis Ababa and 170 km Southwest of the regional capital (*Bahir Dar*), at the centre of 10° 45′ N and 11° 1′ N of latitude and 38° 14′ E and 38° 18′ E of longitude. The total area of the *Woreda* is 1065.29 square km (7.6% of East *Gojjam* Zone) and administratively it is divided in to 35 rural and 1 Urban *Kebeles*. This district has a wide range of altitudes, from 950 meter to 3660 meter above sea level (masl). Since climatic zones and other physical characteristics are directly related to altitude in Ethiopia, *Enebsie Sar Midir* district also represents wide range of these features. As per the LIU - HEA Livelihood Zone (LZ) classification, the *Woreda* shares three Livelihood Zones. Based on this, 14 *Kebeles* fall under *Abay Beshilo* River Basin (ABB) LZ, 13

Kebelles fall under South West 'Woina Dega' Wheat (SWW) LZ and the remaining 3 *Kebelles* under Central Highland Barely and Potato (CBP) LZ (USAID, 2009).

According to the 2007 Population and Housing Census Results, the total population of the district is 134,841 with a population density of 126 people living per square km. (CSA, 2008). As is the case for most of the districts in the country, the sex composition of the district is 49.4% male and 50.6% female while concerning settlement pattern, 91% of the population resides in rural areas and only 9% lives in urban areas. As indicated earlier, the *Woreda* has a core figure of 40,879 people identified as chronically food insecure. But as a result of the graduation exercises in the last three years, the current figure of chronically food insecure population in the area is about 37,485.

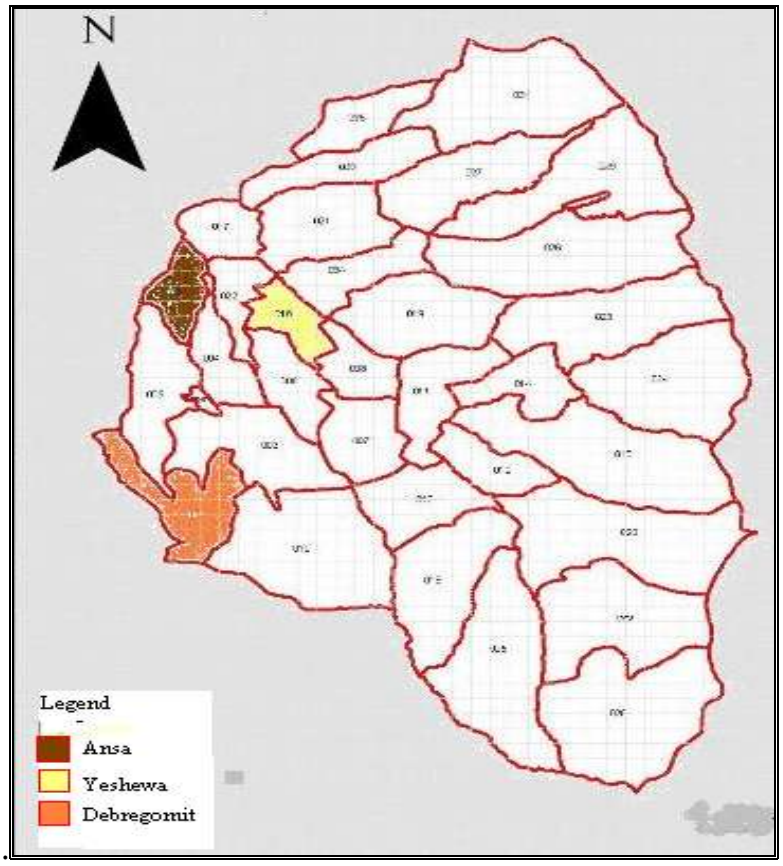


Fig. 2-Map of Enebsie Sar Medir woreda and study Kebelles

3.2 General Approach

A range of both Quantitative and Qualitative methods had been conducted in this research. During the process of collection of quantitative data, statistically representative households were surveyed using a pre-structured questionnaire. Moreover, different methods of participatory approaches such as individual interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and individual consultations were deployed during the gathering of information from different groups of people such as, Woreda experts, Kebelle leaders, Kebelle and Community Food Security Task Force members, Community representatives, Elderly, PSNP Beneficiaries and non beneficiaries.

3.3 Methods of Data Collection

As indicated above, both quantitative and qualitative methods were being deployed in the process of data collection and analysis. The study was being conducted first, by reviewing the relevant literatures and effectively used the process of primary and secondary data collection. Furthermore, both formal and informal methods of data collection also deployed to increase the quality of survey and information collected from the study sites.

Regarding the formal (quantitative) method of data collection, primary data on household socio-economic characteristics was collected from sample households using structured interview. With regard to the informal (qualitative) data collection, in order to better capture the socio-economic context and type of households in the area, some of the PRA techniques, mainly, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with men and women groups/, Key Informant Interviews (KII) and wealth ranking exercises were conducted at each sample *Kebelle* .

Three enumerators (with the close supervision of the researcher) were recruited and trained on the techniques of data collection and on the contents of the questionnaire. The overall research tools in particular the questionnaires were pre-tested and refined for final use.

Two stages random sampling techniques were deployed during the process of identification of sample households from the master list programme beneficiaries. Therefore, in the first stage, **five** sample *Kebelles* were selected from the *Woreda* based on the three agro ecological zoning 'Dega' (Highland), 'Woina-Dega' (Middle High land) and 'Kolla' (Low land). In the second stage, **32** sample respondents were selected from each *Kebelle* proportional to the size of the population. For in-depth understanding of the impacts of the program, using purposive sampling method non PSNP beneficiaries were being selected to serve as control group.

3.4 Methods of Data Analysis

3.4.1 Quantitative & Qualitative Data Analysis

The data analysis work was done using appropriate and widely recommended statistical software. In this regard the quantitative data was analyzed using Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) including descriptive statistics data analysis and others.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4. 1 Demographic & Socio-economic characteristics of the sampled households

Individual characteristics of the PSNP beneficiaries are supposed to be one of the determinant factors to influence the success of the program objectives. Specifically targeting of PSNP beneficiaries depend on the individual characteristics like age, sex, and household head of the beneficiaries as well as their economic status. Hence, analyzing the individual and household characteristics of the sampled groups is helpful in identifying the type of beneficiaries in each program region as it helps in identifying new products based on their characteristics.

4.1.1 Sex and Age Composition

The secondary data indicated that the overall sex composition of the study area, specifically the District/woreda was almost 49.4% male and 51.6% female. However, the sex composition of sample households is represented by 70.8 % is male headed and 29.2 % female headed (Table 1).

Regarding the age composition, the mean age of the household heads in the study Kebelles was 40.3 years while the minimum and maximum age being 25 and 65 years, respectively. Among the respondents, 25% were under the age of 34 years, 35.4% were between 35 and 44 years, 29.2% were between 45-54 years and the rest, 10.4%, were above the age of 54 years. On the other hand, the age composition data for the total sample family population reveals that the majority 45.1% of the population was less than 15 years of age. Around 13.2% of the sample population were between 15-18 years of age, 41.2% were between 19 and 64 years of age and 0.4% are 65 years and above. In general, 41.2 % of them were in

the productive age group, 58.4 % underage age children and only 0.4 % is in old age group and hence they were not productive (Table 1).

Table: 1- Demographic characteristics of Households within 3 Kebelles

Household Characteristics	Ansa (09)		Yeshewa (018)		Debregomit (033)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex Distribution								
Male	18	56.25	26	81.25	24	75	68	70.8
Female	14	43.75	6	18.75	8	25	28	29.2
Total	**32**	**100**	**32**	**100**	**32**	**100**	**96**	**100**
Age category								
25 - 34 Years	4	12.5	8	25	12	37.5	24	25
35 - 44 Years	14	43.75	10	31.25	10	31.25	34	35.4
45 - 54 Years	12	37.5	10	31.25	6	18.75	28	29.2
55 - 64 Years	2	6.25	2	6.25	4	12.5	8	8
> 64 Years	0	0	2	6.25	0	0	2	2
Total	**32**	**100**	**32**	**100**	**32**	**100**	**96**	**100**
Marital status								
Married	22	68.75	24	75	24	75	70	72.9
Divorced	6	18.75	6	18.75	8	25	20	20.8
Widowed	4	12.5	2	6.25	0	0	6	6.3
Total	**32**	**100**	**32**	**100**	**32**	**100**	**96**	**100**
Household Size								
Between 1 and 3	4	12.5	2	6.25	8	25	14	14.6
Between 4 and 6	20	62.5	20	62.5	22	68.75	62	64.6
Between 7 and 9	6	18.75	10	31.25	2	6.25	18	18.8
10 and Above	2	6.25	0	0	0	0	2	2.1
Total	**32**	**100**	**32**	**100**	**32**	**100**	**96**	**100**

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

4.1.2 Household Size and Marital Status

As per the result of the survey, the average household size in the study area is 5.38 and the average age of the household head is estimated 40.3 years. There is slight difference between sample Kebelles as they are representing different agro-ecologic zones.

The average household size in the Kolla area was 5.8, while in Dega and Woyna Dega areas, the average household size were 4.4 and 6.0, respectively (Table 1). Pertaining to the marital status of the sample households, 72.9% were married, 20.8 % divorced and 6.3% were widowed. The majority of divorced and widowed household heads was female-headed and constitutes 69.23% and 23.07 %, respectively (Table 1).

4.1.3 Education Level, Labour Capacity and Occupation of Household

Out of the total 96 sample household heads, 43.7% were literate (able to read and write, grade 1-5, and grade 6-10) and the remaining 56.3% were illiterate (unable to read and write) (Table 2).Among those that are identified as literate, 12.5% those were able to read and write while the remaining 31.2% had advanced education of at least elementary school level. When disaggregated, 10.4% of them had attained Grade 1-5 level, while 20.8% had under the category of Grade 6-10.

There was variation between sample Kebelles in terms of educational status of households. The proportion of literate household heads in Ansa Kebelle was relatively greater (62.5%) than the others, followed by Debregomit (56.2%), whereas, the proportion of literate household heads in Yeshewa Kebelle were only 12.5% (Table 2).

Educational background is the main determinant factor for implementing different types of farming technologies. As the majority of the respondents were illiterate it might hamper the development of different programs, as these often require skill in accounting and technology of farming. A recent study supports the idea in that low level of literacy limits peoples' innovative behavior, as it tends to restrict their knowledge and own experience or of what has been transmitted by tradition (Resal, 2000:20).

With regard to the labour capacity, households were requested to respond on labour availability during the last 12 months before the survey was conducted. The result had shown that 100% of the sample household heads were able- bodied and regularly engaged on implementation of public works and private farming activities. In addition to the above, the occupation of most of head of households was farming and wage labour, which accounts to 97.9% and 2.1%, respectively. Except Yeshiwa kebelle the occupation of majority households were farming as means of subsistence (Table 2).

Table: 2 Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Households

Household Characteristics	Ansa		Yeshiwa		Debregomit		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Educational Level								
Illiterate	12	37.5	28	87.5	14	43.8	54	56.3
Reading and writing	6	18.8	0	0.0	6	18.8	12	12.5
Grade 1-5	4	12.5	2	6.3	4	12.4	10	10.4
Grade6-10	10	31.3	2	6.3	8	25.0	20	20.8
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
Labour Capacity								
Able-bodied	32	100.0	32	100.0	32	100.0	96	100.0
Disable-bodied	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
Occupation								
Farmer	32	100.0	30	93.8	32	100.0	94	97.9
Wage Labour	0	0.0	2	6.3	0	0.0	2	2.1
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

4.2 Access to the Nearest Road and Urban Center

According to information from the *Woreda* Agriculture Office Annual Report (2010), as well as from key informants, most of the rural *Kebelles* particularly the low land areas have limited access to various infrastructures and services. The majority of the *Kebelles* that are located farther out from the district capital have no transport facility.

Sample households were asked to indicate the time required to reach the nearest access road and urban center including the time it takes to fetch water. More than half of the households (51%) walk for more than 60 minutes to reach the nearest access road while 25% and 24% reporting that they reach the same distance within 30 minutes and 60 minutes walk, respectively (Table 3). Similarly, about 67% of the respondents walk for more than 60 minutes to reach the nearby urban center, while only 22% and 11% reporting that it takes them 30 minutes and 30 – 60 minutes, respectively. In both cases, Yeshiwa *Kebelle* has better access while *Debrgomit* and Ansa having the least access.

Concerning the time required to fetch water, all *Kebelles* seem to have better access in that 90.6% of the households reported that they reach the nearby water point within 60 minutes (Table 3).

Table: 3- Access to Community Services of Households

Household Characteristics	Ansa		Yeshewa		Debregomit		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Source of Potable Water								
Hand Dug well	0	0.0	16	50.0	0	0.0	16	16.67
Protected Spring	28	87.5	3	9.38	11	34.38	42	43.75
Unprotected Spring	3	9.38	8	25.0	0	0.0	11	11.46
Covered well /Borehole	0	0.0	1	3.12	21	65.62	22	22.92
River, Stream	1	3.12	4	12.5	0	0.0	5	5.2
Total	**32**	**100**	**32**	**100**	**32**	**100**	**96**	**100**
Access to Water Source								
Up to 30 minutes	15	46.88	28	87.5	17	53.13	60	62.5
30 - 60 minutes	15	46.88	3	9.38	9	28.12	27	28.12
> 60 minutes	2	6.24	1	3.13	6	18.75	9	9.38
Total	**32**	**100**	**30**	**100**	**30**	**100**	**96**	**100**
Access to Road								
Up to 30 minutes	3	9.38	21	65.62	0	0.0	24	25.0
30 - 60 minutes	8	25	9	28.13	6	18.75	23	23.96
> 60 minutes	21	65.62	2	6.25	26	85.25	49	51.04
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

4.3 Vulnerability and Incidence of Shocks

4.3.1 Causes of poverty, Incidence of Shocks and Hazards

Currently, poverty as a major cause of food insecurity is widely perceived by almost all researchers and academicians. Thus, poverty eradication through economic growth is believed to be an instrument to improve access to food and ultimately guarantee food security.

According to the result of the survey, the major causes of poverty were, land degradation which accounts about 89.58%, recurrent drought 33.33%, population pressure 14.58%, low input and lack of access in terms of land holding were 10.42% and 29.17% respectively (Table 4). Respondents were asked to indicate their understanding and perception about the incidence of shocks they experienced (the major hazards /shocks occurred in the locality) during the last six years, how severe the shocks were, who were affected more, and why.

As per the result of the survey, more than 12.5% of sample households have confirmed that they have witnessed different types of hazards in the last six years and 43.75% of the respondents reported that they observed three types of disastrous hazards (such as crop disease, recurrent drought, and flood). Moreover, about 35.42% and 12.5% of sampled households reported hailstorm and pests were main disasters within that specified period of time. The major hazards identified in the sample *Kebelles* by ranking order are Crop Disease, Recurrent Drought, Flood, Hailstorm, Livestock disease, Land Sliding, and Crop Pests (Table 4).

4.3.2 Disaster Months and Types of Losses

During the survey, households and focus group discussants were asked about the impacts or consequences of shocks experienced. As per the responses of households, having experienced a drought, the majority of the households had to incur a loss in income or consumption as a result of a drought shock. This shows that a drought not only has negative implications for household income, it also adversely affects household consumption. For the purpose of identifying how much households have been affected by the incidence shocks that were listed above, sample households were also asked to rank the type of loss they faced in the order of the degree of the effect (Table 4).

The type of losses incurred include crop damage, loss of income/savings, livestock death, illness or health problems in the household, and loss of grazing land. Most of the drought occurs during the months of July, August and September, the heaviest effect was observed in the month of August (Table 4).

Table 4 -Type of Hazard, Disaster Months and Impacts

Details	Ansa (09)	Yeshewa (018)	Debregomit (033)	All	%
Causes of Poverty					
Land Degradation	24	30	32	**86**	**89.58**
Drought	20	12	0	**32**	**33.33**
Population Pressure	4	10	0	**14**	**14.58**
Low Input	2	2	6	**10**	**10.42**
Lack of Access to Land	4	22	2	**28**	**29.17**
Type of Disaster					
Drought	26	18	0	**44**	**45.83**
Crop Disease	6	26	26	**58**	**60.42**
Hail Storm	0	10	24	**34**	**35.42**
Livestock Disease	0	16	2	**18**	**18.75**
Flood	16	4	26	**42**	**43.75**
Land Slide	0	8	8	**16**	**16.67**
Pests	10	2	0	**12**	**12.50**
Disaster Months					
July	3	4	0	**7**	**7.3**
August	26	26	29	**81**	**84.4**
September	3	2	3	**8**	**8.3**
Types of Loss					
Crop Damage	30	30	32	**92**	**95.83**
Loss of income /savings	18	16	16	**50**	**52.08**
Livestock Damage	2	18	4	**24**	**25**
Property Damages	3	4	11	**18**	**18.75**
Illness /health problems	24	16	0	**16**	**16.67**
Loss of grazing land	4	2	0	**6**	**6.25**

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

4.3.3. Coping Strategies

As we know "coping strategy" is the concept that is related to household food security. What do different households do during food crisis or risks on their own? Households are not passive victims of food insecurity or drought. But based on their capacity, every household undertakes different activities to cope with crisis and to minimize it. This capacity however depends and varies on the level of households' entitlement and vulnerability to crisis. 'Coping strategy' could be defined as "a mechanism by which households or community members meet their relief and recovery needs, and adjust to

future disaster-related risks by themselves - without outside support" (Dagnew, 1993, in CRDA, 1997). As Davies (1993) pointed out there are different classifications of these strategies that a household adopt to minimize the impacts of the crisis. Blaikie (1994) divided these households' strategies as preventive, impact minimizing, and recovery strategies. For the purpose the current discussion, the researcher considers these strategies as either coping or survival. Coping strategies are used by households in response to declining availability or entitlement of food and to minimize the impact of livelihood shocks in abnormal seasons of the year. On the other hand when households are becoming more and more vulnerable, their strategies are limited to survival or to combat destitution or death and these strategies are survival strategies.

The main coping strategies adopted by rural communities in *Enebse Sar Midir* woreda are selling of assets, petty trading, wood selling, agricultural diversification, and handicrafts. Livestock byproducts such as meat, milk, butter, egg, honey etc. will be consumed during normal times but when there is food shortage people tend to sell these commodities. Moreover, animal sale is an important mechanism for coping food shortage in the area. During the times of food shortages most food insecure households tend to sell their livestock. Selling of fuel wood and wood for construction is the other important means of coping to food shortage crisis in the study area.

The survey examined how families managed to cope when faced with food shortage during last year (2011). As the survey result had indicated, 56.25% of the surveyed households reported that the first most important coping strategy employed was to rely on borrowing raw materials or money for food preparation. Meanwhile, 25% of the respondents pointed out that they rely on less expensive food and by selling more of their livestock and 20.83%

of the households focused on reducing the number and quantity of meals consumed per day. However, the result also had indicated that 25% of beneficiary households used the long-term negative/destructive coping strategy like sale of a higher number of livestock than usual in order to meet their basic food needs (Table 5).

Table: 5 - Respondents View on Main Coping Strategies of Households against drought

Coping Mechanisms	N	%
Common Measures used by PSNP & Non-PSNP		
Reduce expenditure on nonessential items (clothes, meat)	10	10.42
Rely on less preferred /less expensive food	24	25.00
Limit portion/ size at meals	14	14.58
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	20	20.83
Specific Measures on PSNP Measures		
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	16	16.67
Borrowing of food or cash (purchasing food on credit)	54	56.25
Increased Working hours	8	8.33
Seek alternative or additional jobs	10	10.42
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds)	6	6.25
Specific Measures Non-PSNP Beneficiaries		
Selling more livestock than usual	24	25.00
Selling non-productive assets (jewelers, clothing,)	8	8.33

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

There were coping measures that were common to both PSNP and Non PSNP beneficiaries. Reducing expenses on non-essential items, relying on less preferred /expensive items, and reducing the numbers of meals in a day were common to both types of households. Coping measures that were specific to PSNP beneficiaries were, borrowing food or cash, increasing working hours, consuming rather than selling crops from own production, reduced expenditures on productive inputs and seek alternative or additional jobs. On the other hand coping measures that are specific to Non PSNP beneficiaries were selling non-productive

assets and more livestock than usual were common coping mitigation mechanisms (Table 5).

4.4 Livelihood Resources and Economic Activities

4.4.1 Livelihood Resources

Natural Capital

It is often a universal fact that land is the most critical natural resource or livelihood asset in the rural economy of the country and the region at large and the study area in particular. Contrary to its significance to peoples' existence and its top priority in the economy of the rural society, land ownership in *Enebse Sar Midir* District/woreda was discouragingly declining in size with concomitant decline in its fertility. The ever dwindling size of household land holdings with an endless redistribution to their children or inheritance is a prevalent and undeniable fact that forced most inhabitants to envisage another option other than agriculture for the generation to come.

As information obtained from the household survey had indicated, among the total respondents 91.7% had reported that they own farm land for themselves while the rest were landless. The survey result had revealed that the average land holding size in the study Kebelles was 0.75 hectare. When it was disaggregated, about 8.3% of the households were landless, 68.75% of them have 0.25-1 hectare of plots while 22.9% had landholding size of above 1 hectare (Table 6).

Regarding the fertility status of the farmland, 71.1% of the households had responded that their farm land was not fertile and the remaining 28.9% had reported that it is fertile in terms of productivity and crop production (Table 6).

Previous studies had indicated that households with a plot size of land less than half of a hectare cannot feed themselves for a full year from their own production (Dessalegn cited in Devereux, 2000). Usually, households who need additional land and the landless get access to land through sharecropping - a type of land available for rent for a certain length of time (in most cases for one production year). The current study had shown that 10.4% of the households had rented-out their farm land. Most of the households who rented-out land through sharecropping were female headed households. In terms of gender, 80% of female headed and 20% male headed households had rented-out their farm land. Regarding the reason why households were forced to rent-out their farm land, 90% of the households had indicated that they rented-out their land due to shortage of labour, lack of draught animal and agricultural inputs. The average land size rented-out was 0.79ha. In another instance, as shown in the survey result, 37.5% of male-headed households had rented-in farm land from others, and on average each household had rented-in 0.875 ha of farmland (Table 6).

Table: 6 - Land Ownership and Use of Agriculture Inputs

Land Ownership and Use of Agricultural Inputs	Ansa		Yeshewa		Debregomit		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Land Ownership								
Landowner	32	100.0	32	100.0	24	75.0	88	91.7
Landless	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	25.0	8	8.3
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
Size of Land (ha)								
Landless	0	0.0	0	0.00	8	25.00	8	8.33
0.250 - 0.499	14	43.75	16	50.00	12	37.50	42	43.75
0.500 - 0.749	2	6.25	10	31.25	4	12.50	16	16.67
0.750 - 0.999	2	6.25	4	12.50	2	6.25	8	8.33
1.000 - 1.249	14	43.75	2	6.25	6	18.75	22	22.92
2.000 & Above	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	**32**	**100.00**	**32**	**100.00**	**32**	**100.00**	**96**	**100.00**
Fertility Status								
Highly fertile	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fertile	16	50.0	6	18.8	4	15.4	26	28.9
Not fertile	16	50.0	26	81.3	22	84.6	64	71.1
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**26**	**100.0**	**90**	**100.0**
Rented-Out Land								
Yes	6	18.75	4	12.5	0	0.0	10	10.4
No	26	81.30	28	87.5	32	100.0	86	89.6
Total	**32**	**100.00**	**32**	**100.00**	**32**	**100.00**	**96**	**100.00**
Rented-in Land								
Yes	6	18.75	8	25.00	22	68.75	36	37.50
No	26	81.25	24	75.00	10	31.25	60	62.50
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.00**	**32**	**100.00**	**96**	**100.0**

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

Agricultural inputs are essential to increase agricultural productivity and farmers in the studied *Kebelles* had shown keen interest to use these inputs. The survey result had indicated that 93.8% of households had used fertilizer and only 52.1% of them had used pesticides (Table 7).

Only 47.9% of households reported that they had used improved seeds. The study had revealed that access to these inputs is constrained by high prices and unreliable supply. All

respondents had complained about the skyrocketing of the price of fertilizers over time (Table 7).

Table: 7 - Use of Agriculture Inputs and Access to Credit and Extension Service

Land Ownership and Use of Agricultural Inputs	Ansa		Yeshewa		Debregomit		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Use of Fertilizer								
None	0	0.0	2	6.25	4	12.5	6	6.25
Chemical/Artificial	16	50.0	12	37.5	4	12.5	32	33.33
Natural /Manure	16	50.0	2	6.25	18	56.25	36	37.5
Both	0	0.0	16	50.00	6	18.75	22	22.92
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
Use of Pesticide								
None	10	31.25	22	68.75	14	43.75	46	47.92
Chemical	8	25.0	8	25.0	8	25.0	24	25.0
Cultural Practices	14	43.75	2	6.25	10	31.25	26	27.08
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
Use of Improved Seed								
Yes	18	56.3	12	37.5	16	50.0	46	47.9
No	14	43.8	20	62.5	16	50.0	50	52.1
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
Access to Extension Service								
Yes	32	100.0	32	100.0	30	93.8	94	97.92
No	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.3	2	2.08
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
Access to Credit Service								
Yes	32	100.0	22	68.75	20	62.5	74	77.08
No	0	0.0	10	31.25	12	37.5	22	22.92
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

The use of modern agricultural inputs is positively correlated with educational status of the head of the household. Out of those who were used improved seeds 43.7% were literate of which 31.2% having at least Elementary School education *(10.4% grade 1-5 and ,20.8% grade 6-10)* , while the rest 12.5% are either able to read and write or have some religious education (Table 7).

Over 97.9% of the households had access to agricultural extension services and nearly 77.1% of them have access to credit service (Table 7).

Among the critical physical capitals that determine the livelihood bases of rural households livestock ownership has crucial role to play. Livestock in the study area were both vital productive asset for farm land preparation, threshing, transporting people and goods, as well as producing manure for natural fertilizer and dung for fuel, and as direct source of food in the form of milk and its products. Furthermore, livestock are the only means and forms of savings in the rural part of the country where the economy is not largely monetized.

The result of the current household survey had revealed that 68.8% of the households had own some kind of livestock. When disaggregated by gender and household status, there was variation across households. In general, 20.8% of female and 10.4% male headed households did not own livestock (Table 8).

Physical Capital

Households in the district/woreda have been suffering a lot due to the problem of access to infrastructures and services. There are no all weather feeder roads that connect one *Kebelle* with the other *Kebelles* and *Woreda* administrative centers. The problem is much severe especially in the highland and lowland areas, including the two sample *Kebelles*, because the areas are marginalized in relative terms and partly because of the rugged nature of the topography of the district. Roads and other communication systems are closely linked in people's priorities with employment, markets and access to services. In this aspect of physical parameter, people in the district are highly marginalized and vulnerable to lack of

access to markets, seasonal price fluctuation of agricultural inputs and there is no transport facility whereby local produces can be sold at reasonably better price.

The capital of the district *Mertule Mariam* town is connected by all weather roads to the main high way of Addis Ababa to *Bahir Dar* that goes through the towns of *Bichena* and *Motta*. Most of the rural *Kebelles*, particularly the low land areas, have limited access to various infrastructures and services. In general, the majority of the *Kebelles* are located far away from the district capital with no transport facility.

Human Capital

The livelihoods framework refer to human capital as capabilities, which are denoted by combined education, skill, state of health and ability to labor. The result of the study had revealed that only 43.7% were literate (able to read and write). There was variation between sample *Kebelles* in terms of educational status of households. The proportion of literate household heads in Ansa *Kebele* was relatively greater (62.5%) than the others, followed by Debregomit (56.25%) and Yeshewa *Kebelle* being the least (12.5%).

The health condition of the household head is also the other critical factor that determines the capacity of the household, to be active and productive in the agricultural activities and ultimately be able to fulfill the food requirements the household. The household heads were asked to respond on their health condition in the last 12 months before the survey period. The majority, 58.3% of the sample household heads were in good health condition while 41.7% were reporting illness for a period of less than 3 months or more. The health condition of households were relatively better in Debregomit kebelle which was 95% with better health condition, while the status for Ansa and Yeshewa *Kebellse* being 75% and

50%, respectively. When assessed on the basis of climatic condition of the area, the illness level was higher in the low land (Ansa) followed by the mid-highland area (Yeshewa).

Financial Capital

A number of formal and informal microfinance options are available to rural communities in E/S/Medir. Credit, savings and remittance are indicators of access to financial resources in the study *kebelles*. Whilst households in the study areas faced shortage of cash, they get access to it through credit.

The institutions that are working on the delivery of credit service in the study area are Micro Finance Institutions like the *Amhara* Credit and Saving Institution (ACSI) and Poverty Eradication and Community Empowerment (PEACE), local MFI established by AGRI Service Ethiopia. Farmers' service cooperatives are also participating in delivering credit service to the community.

Respondents in Ansa, Yeshewa and Debregomite *Kebelles* had indicated that although they appreciate the importance of credit, they could get it only if they are members of farmers'cooperatives while other respondents had stated that they can get credit when needed but for them the main problem was the high interest rate requested by the lending institution.

As mentioned above, although 77.1% of the sample households access to credit service and out of the total 74 households only 30% of the respondents were benefitted from the credit during the last 12 months. The multiple result of the survey also had shown that 55% of the households reported that they had outstanding loan and 60% of them underlined that they have loan repayment difficulty.

Social Capital

Social capital refers to the social resources (networks and connectedness, membership in institutions, relationships among members, trust, kinships, reciprocity, etc) upon which people draw in seeking for their livelihood outcomes. These resources can provide the basis for a range of livelihood opportunities, including customary access to land and natural resources and opportunities for the poor. In practice, these institutions can be formal or informal.

In most of the rural communities including the current study area, there are formal /government institutions that are given the greater role and responsibility in all aspects of life of the community including economical, social, cultural and political activities. Peasant associations, agricultural extension offices, schools, health posts, farmers cooperatives are among the formal institutions being functional in the study area. Key informants in the study *Kebelles* evaluated the services provided by government organizations in terms of households' satisfaction. Accordingly, agriculture, water and education sectors were found to provide relatively better service, whereas the services households have got from producers cooperatives, ACSI and *Kebelle* administrators were evaluated very poor.

Apart from government institutions, there are also different informal institutions including local social institutions and voluntary and self help groups that are established by the community. NGOs working in the area are also classified under informal institutions. As per the survey result, *Iddir, Equb, Mahber, Senbete, Debo, Wonfel* are some of the local social institutions available in the study area, that are helping the local community to perform its social, cultural, religious and moral obligations. Sample households were also asked to rank their participation in these local institutions and the result shows that *Iddir, Senbete* and

Wonfel were ranked first to third having 26%, 20% and 19% share, respectively while *Mahber*, *Debo* and *Equb* ranked fourth to sixth with 16%, 13% and 6% share, respectively.

Moreover, people also borrow money directly from individual neighbors or better-off community members. Typically, interest on these loans is high ranging from 10-100%. These can either be paid back in cash or crops after the harvest. However, due to the high risk of rain and crop failure, people generally prefer to save rather than borrow, and convert their savings into livestock assets as a form of insurance against natural drastic livelihoods shocks.

4.4.2 Economic Activities

Crop and Livestock Production

According to the secondary data collected on land use pattern of the district, only 27% of the total area was used for cultivation (WoARD, 2010). While grazing land and forest and wood land constitute 9% and 11%, respectively, the area that is identified as non- productive or miscellaneous land covers nearly 53% of the total area. People living in the area practice mixed farming in combination with livestock rearing. Agriculture is the single most dominant means of livelihoods of the population in the district. There are some people engaged in business activities and in handcraft work. However, these constitute only a very small proportion. Agriculture, both crop cultivation and livestock rearing, remain to be the overall dominant economic activity. Reports from the Woreda Agriculture Office indicate that the main crops grown in the study area are *Teff*, Wheat, Beans, Barley, Maize, Chick peas, Sorghum, Lentil and Peas. The type and pattern of crop cultivation is affected by altitude. Barley, wheat, beans and peas are the major crops grown in the highlands while

sorghum, maize and haricot bean were widely cultivated in the lowland *Kebelles*. Below 1900m.a.s.l maize is the dominant crop. *Teff* and Chick Pea are common in the altitude between 1900-2300m.a.s.l whereas, in altitude above 2600m.a.s.l; there is a dominance of Bean and Barley (BoARD, 2003)

As is the case in most parts the country and the region, rain-fed agriculture is the dominant cultivation practice in the area. , Banana, orange and coffee are some of the perennial crops cultivated mainly in the low lands covering only 0.2% of the total cultivated land in the Woreda. Although irrigation practice has been insignificant, only 20.83% of sample households *Kebelle* use irrigation, and the major source of water was from river (90%) while 10% being from water harvesting structures.

The other serious problem which was common to all rural communities, including the study area, was natural resource degradation. It is well understood that natural resources like soil and forests are vital resource bases upon which rural farmers depend upon for their survival. However, these resources are getting depleted over time at an alarming rate and affects farmers' agricultural production and productivity. Soil erosion is one of the most prominent problems in Enebse Sar Midir district and it is further aggravated by very rugged, dissected and mountainous feature of the topography.

According to the regional rural households' socio-economic baseline survey of 2003/04, percentage of slope classes of the district shows that almost 91% of the total area has 15-30% slope followed by 4% with greater than 30% slope, 3% with 5-15% slope and 2% with less than 5% slope (Regional HH Survey, 2004). Since there is shortage of farm land, farmers are forced to cultivate areas with steep slopes continuously. As a result, large area of agricultural land is getting out of production due to severe soil degradation. As it was

discussed earlier, sample households and FGD participants have identified natural hazards such as hail storms, landslides, animal diseases and crop pests are the natural constraints affecting agricultural production and productivity in the district. One of the *Kebelle* key informants explained his desperation by showing his severely degraded farm plot as follows:

> *"Here in our Kebelle the main problem is land degradation. The soil has been eroded continuously. As a result, it has lost its fertility and become unproductive. This is my farm land but as you see it is highly degraded. Being on the steep slope of the mountain, when it rains, it washes away the soil and the land is deprived of its nutrients. In the past years, I had sufficient production, but now I can't even harvest sufficient product that can feed the family for the whole year".*

As per the study result, shortage of farm land and the decreasing trend in average landholding is one of the factors that had contributed to low agricultural production. As was informed by key informants, the actual sizes of land households cultivate for their living was very small as bequeathed or give part of the land to sons after marriage to start their own living. This practice had further reduced the size of land owned per household, and led to fragmented plot of landholding that could not produce enough for the family. As per the 2004 regional socio-economic baseline survey, 42% of the rural households were having less than 1.0 hectare landholding size while 58% having more than 1.0 hectare. However, the current household survey had revealed that over 68.75% of the households reported that they own 0.25 to 1.0 hectare of farm land and 22.9% of the households reporting 1.0 and above hectare (Fig 3 and Table 6).

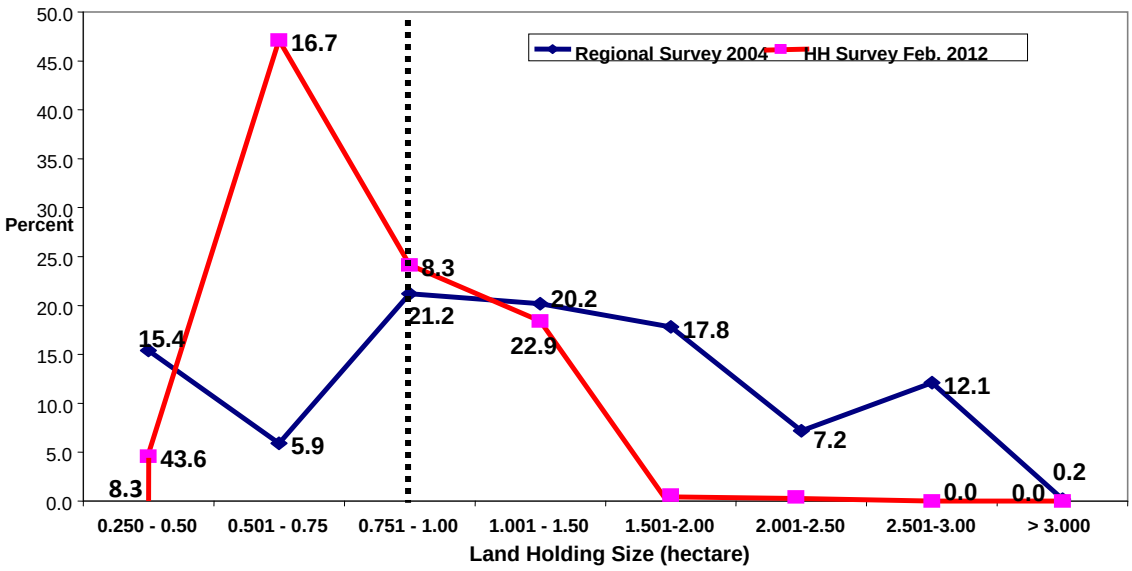


Fig. 3 Comparison of Land Holding Size in E/S/Medir District (2004 vs 2011)

Source: Regional Socio-economic survey 2004 and Household Survey February, 2012

Livestock rearing is the other important economic activity performed in combination with crop production. According to the district Agriculture office (2010), the overall livestock ownership of the *Woreda* is represented by 60,520 cattle, 46,530 sheep and goats, 38,510 poultry, and 4,504 traditional beehives.

The household survey and focus group discussion results confirmed the fact that animals in the area are both vital productive assets for ploughing, threshing, transporting people and goods and producing dung for natural fertilizer and fuel and as direct source of food in the form of milk and its products. Furthermore, livestock are the only means and forms of savings in this part of the country where the economy is not largely monetized. This could further be elaborated in that households who have livestock assets to sell in an emergency are more secure and can successfully cope with drought induced famine disasters in times of harvest loss than households who do not have livestock.

The result of the current household survey had revealed that 68.8% of the sample households had reported that they own livestock. When disaggregated by gender and household status, 69.23% of female headed households and 27.1% of PSNP beneficiaries don't own livestock, while 54.17% of male headed households and 27.08% of non -PSNP beneficiary households own livestock (Table 8).

The other indicator is the total livestock owned by the household. Regarding farm oxen ownership, 68.8% of the sample households have reported that they own farm oxen and out of them 45.8% have only one while 21.9% have two oxen whereas 32.3% of the sample households do not have oxen at all (Table 8).

Table: 8 - Livestock Ownership and Access to Veterinary Service

Livestock Ownership	Ansa		Yeshewa		Debregomit		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Availability of Livestock								
Yes	20	62.50	24	75.0	22	68.75	66	68.8
No	12	37.5	8	25.0	10	31.25	30	31.2
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
Livestock Owners								
Male	14	43.75	22	68.75	22	68.75	58	60.42
Female	6	18.75	2	6.25	0	0.00	8	8.33
Total	**20**	**62.50**	**24**	**75.00**	**20**	**68.75**	**66**	**68.75**
Farm Oxen								
None	10	31.25	9	28.1	12	37.5	31	32.3
One	10	31.25	14	43.8	20	62.5	44	45.8
Two	12	37.50	9	28.1	0	0.0	21	21.9
More than Two	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
Availability of Pasture								
Regularly available	0	0.0	8	25.0	0	0.0	8	8.3
Occasionally	1	3.1	6	18.8	2	6.3	9	9.4
Seldom available	19	59.4	6	18.8	12	37.5	37	38.5
Never available	12	37.5	12	37.5	18	56.3	42	43.8
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
Availability of Water								
Regularly available	12	37.5	18	56.3	14	43.8	44	45.8
Occasionally	9	28.1	4	12.5	9	28.1	22	22.9
Seldom available	10	31.3	7	21.8	9	28.1	26	27.1
Never available	1	3.1	3	9.4	0	0.0	4	4.2
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
Access to Vet Service								
Excellent	4	12.5	3	9.4	5	15.6	12	12.5
Good	20	62.5	24	75.0	19	59.4	63	65.6
Adequate	8	25.0	5	15.6	8	25.0	21	21.9
Poor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very poor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.00**	**96**	**100.0**
Access to Drugs								
Excellent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Good	26	81.3	20	62.5	30	93.7	76	79.2
Adequate	6	18.7	12	37.5	2	6.3	20	20.8
Poor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very poor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

Farmers in the study area had difficulty to get pasture as well as access to veterinary service and drugs for their animals. Regarding availability of pasture, 43.8% of sample households reported as 'never available' and 47.9% replied that pasture was "occasionally or seldom

available" for their livestock. In general, 65.6% and 79.2% of the respondents mentioned access to veterinary service and drugs was good and the remaining 21.9% and 20.8% respectively had indicated that access to the services was adequate (Table 8).

4.4.3. Other Livelihood Activities

The majority of the people were engaged in mixed farming in the study area as it was their primary and main source of income for livelihood. It is also evident from the data that new off -farm opportunities, including employment in public and private sectors and small business are becoming important component for livelihood in the area. Different dimensions of livelihood such as economic, social, geography, culture and religion are important and have significant impact on the local perception regarding rural livelihoods. Over the years the economic dimension, such as income and material resources, are getting more importance in terms of improving the living standards. As agreed by most scholars and literatures in the field, common indicators identified to analyze the degree of secure livelihood are land holding, livestock holding, housing condition, access to natural and physical assets, access to education and health facilities and employment.

Households in the study area also were engaged in petty trading, mainly when they face food shortages. According to some key informants and FGD participants, women and young children are the first to involve in this activity at first. However, men also involve particularly when the problem is getting worse or when food insecurity is chronic. Such petty trading is usually performed with very small capital. Trading items for women are usually farm products such as butter, coffee, and fruits (Table 9).

Table 9: Percentage of Livelihood Activities (IGA) of Sample Households

Livelihood Activities	N(Count)	%
Common Activities		
Selling Cereal crops and Pulses	32	33.33
Selling Fruits and Vegetables	7	7.29
Agricultural labourer	18	18.75
Poultry production and sales	39	40.63
Total	**96**	**100.00**
Activities Specific to PSNP		
Selling Firewood and Charcoal	5	5.20
Buying and selling livestock	12	12.50
Daily labourer	34	35.42
Selling tea, coffee, bread and local alcohol	10	10.42
Public work	35	36.46
Total	**96**	**100.00**
Activities Specific to Non PSNP		
Construction materials (sand, grass, eucalyptus tree)	3	3.13
Rearing and selling animals	9	9.37
Weaving, Knitting, Embroidery, Tailoring	3	3.13
Salaried job	3	3.13
Pottery	12	12.5
Carpet making	34	35.41
Brewing and selling of *tela*	32	33.33
Total	**96**	**100.00**

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

4.5 PSNP Implementation and Its Impacts

4.5.1 Targeting Mechanism

Targeting under the PSNP is a combined administrative and community targeting approach. The administrative elements include the provision of a PSNP beneficiary allocation (the number of clients/beneficiaries/ which can be targeted in a specific woreda, kebelle and etc.), input into the key targeting criteria used within a locality, and oversight of the

accuracy and transparency of the targeting system. The key community elements of the approach include the actual identification of target households by the Community Food Security Task Force and the verification of the client list by a public meeting in which the entire PSNP client list is read out and discussed (PSNP-PIM, 2010).

Targeting, among others, is the most critical preconditions for effective program delivery in the implementation of huge projects like PSNP because it is a means of increasing program efficiency by increasing the benefit that the poor can get within a fixed program budget. According to the available literatures (Sharp.et.al., 2006), the motivation for targeting arises from three basic features of the policy environment: (i) *Objective:* the desire to maximize the reduction in poverty or, more generally, the increase in social welfare; (ii) *Budget constraint:* a limited poverty alleviation budget; and (iii) *Opportunity cost:* the tradeoff between the numbers of beneficiaries covered by the intervention and the level of transfers.

Evidence shows that the PSNP is well targeted and addressed the poorest households, which have significantly lower incomes, fewer assets, and less farm land than non-beneficiaries. The community-based targeting system is seen to be fair and transparent. According to World Bank, a survey of local service delivery in Ethiopia reported that over 85 percent of respondents described the PSNP targeting process as being fair (WB, 2009).

The current study also shares the idea of PSNP delivering transfers to the poorest community in rural areas. The survey result had revealed that more than 85% of PSNP beneficiaries stated that they had been chosen in a fair way, according to the guidelines that had been elaborated to them by local government representatives. While trying to compare themselves with the non -beneficiaries, they responded by saying that they were chosen based on different criteria slated by the community, such as having infertile /no land, no

animals, and no source of remittances, whereas, those not in the PSNP do have at least better farm land or some animals. When we look at the fairness of targeting from the non-beneficiary side, only 60% of non-beneficiary respondents reported that targeting was fair while 40% claiming the opposite. Out of those non-beneficiary respondents who reported that targeting process was not fair, 40% indicated that although they forwarded their case to the concerned committees, their appeal was not successful. Therefore, this is a clear manifestation of the prevalence of targeting problem.

The other issue to be discussed in relation to targeting is the perception of the sample households on the selection process. Beneficiary households were asked about the reasons why the household was selected for the program and about who they think has played a role in the decision making process. Households have given multiple responses for both questions. Concerning the reasons why the household was selected to participate in the PSNP, over 98% of the households replied that the first reason is because their 'household is very poor, chronically food insecure' and the 'household can't own and get enough food to eat' and 'household has small landholding' are the second and third reasons reported by 66% and 54% of the respondents, respectively. Among the multiple responses by households, 'having less quality of farm land', and 'unable to produce enough food' and 'owning no /few livestock' were the other reasons mentioned by 25%, 23% and 17% of the households, respectively.

With regard to the opinion of sample households on responsible bodies that had taken part in the decision making process of household selection, 54.2% of the respondents said it was the *Kebelle* committee, while 37.5% and 8.3% of respondents revealed all community members and Kebelle chair person, respectively, were responsible bodies for targeting of

PSNP programme. According to the result of the survey, 58.3% the respondents replied that full family targeting is considered during the targeting process but the remaining 41.7% disagreed about full family targeting. Meanwhile, 14.29% and 50% of PSNP and Non-PSNP, respectively reported unfairness in full family targeting, may be as a result of error of inclusion and exclusion, lack of sufficient resources, poor targeting and others (Table 10).

Table: 10 -Targeting Process of Households for PSNP

Targeting for PSNP	N	%
Fairness of Targeting (PSNP)		
Fair	74	86.0
Not Fair	12	14.0
Total	**86**	**100.00**
Fairness of Targeting (Non-PSNP)		
Fair	6	60.0
Not Fair	4	40.0
Total	**10**	**100.00**
Reasons for Selection*		
Our household is poor	95	98.5
Can't get enough food to eat	64	66.2
Have small landholding	52	53.8
Have poor quality land	24	24.6
Don't produce enough food	22	23.1
Owning no /few livestock	16	17.0
Who Decided Targeting		
All community Members	36	37.5
Kebelle chair Person	8	8.3
Kebelle Committee	52	54.2
Total	**96**	**100.00**
Full Family Targeting		
Yes	56	58.3
No	40	41.7
Total	**96**	**100.00**

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012 * Multiple responses

The qualitative information also confirmed the issue of targeting problem. According to the

FGD participants, targeting problem was observed, particularly, during the 1st year of the program (2005). The main reason, said the participants, *Kebelle* Food Security Task Force members and the *Kebelle* leadership had a tendency to select their close relatives for the program leaving out some of the eligible ones. The other reason was that the community was not active in the selection process with the assumption by most community members that since it is assistance by the government, the program resource would cover all the population. But through continuous awareness, the community came to understand that the focus of the program is on the poorest of the poor.

However, even after the 6th year of program implementation, there were instances of targeting problem in the study area. Currently, the critical issue related to targeting problem is not exclusion of the poor and inclusion of the better-off; rather it is the issue of full family targeting.

In the focus group discussions held in Ansa, Yeshewa and Debregomit *kebelles,* the issue of not including all family members was raised and became as a major threat for the realization of graduation. As per most of the FGD participants, among the program beneficiaries that were identified as prospective graduates, there were few who showed resistance not to graduate because their family members were not fully targeted. Whatever, this was not a case applicable to all beneficiary households rather it is attributed to households with family size of five and above.

4.5.2 Appeal or Grievance Channels

According to the PIM, an appeals process has been established for all aspects of PSNP implementation and includes a Kebelle Appeals Committee and access to the Woreda

Council for unresolved complaints. While it is expected that concerns about the client selection and graduation processes may make up the majority of appeals, clients and non-clients can also make complaints about the management of public works, timeliness and completeness of transfers and any other perceived abuses of the PSNP. A list of grievances raised to the Kebelle Appeals Committee/KAC/, with the outcome of these grievances, is posted regularly in kebelles in a location that is accessible to all community-members.

The KAC was considering each grievance on a case-by-case basis. When the KAC rules that the grievance is legitimate, the household is included in the PSNP regular budget or under the woreda contingency budget. If a household is appealing against its exclusion from the PSNP, if the applicant is eligible, the woreda contingency budget is used to include that household in the PSNP for one year.

Taken the above issues into consideration, the sampled households had expressed their views regarding grievance channels, all 100% of the respondents confirmed that there was a process of appeal in place in their locality. However, regarding to their effectiveness, 77.1 % felt that it had not been working effectively as per the power given by the community.

4.6 Resource Transfer

4.6.1 Resource Preference of Beneficiaries

PSNP clients were assisted in a form of food or cash and all clients were always provided the same amount. The type of disbursement to be made in each woreda is determined during the planning process. Each woreda is supposed to know before implementation begins if PSNP disbursement would be made in cash, food or food and cash. For food and

cash, this combination of payments may cover different groups of people at the same time (some kebelles receive food while other receive cash).

With regards to resource preferences, 87.5% of households prefer food as first priority and 12.5% combination of food and cash as secondary depending upon to the situation of market price and availability of commodities within the local market. As per the result of the interview, the main reasons for food preference were: to fill the gap of food shortage (54.2%), to regulate high increment of food price (58.3%), and lack as well as low supply of food commodity in the market (10.4%).

4.6.2 Knowledge of Correct Ration Size entitlement

A core principle of the PSNP is that payments/transfer to public works and direct support clients/beneficiaries are timely and predictable. This means that all payments are made to clients/beneficiaries within six weeks after the end of the month when the public works were completed. To be predictable, payments are made regularly, that is, payments are made at the same time each month or within a set period after public works are completed. To be predictable, clients must also be aware of when the payment will be made, where it will be made and how much it will be in cash or food. Any and all delays in the payment process must be communicated as soon as a possible to clients.

According to the survey result, the interviewed households had knowledge on the correct ration size entitlement for food or cash resource transferred per month and 100% of PSNP and non-PSNP participants know the monthly ration size of resources of a beneficiary. According to the working program document programme Implementation Manual (PIM), transfers are considered appropriate when they are targeted and delivered to the right people.

Similarly, transfers can be considered timely when they are provided before or at the time of the greatest need of the beneficiaries and when they take place as per an agreed disbursement schedule.

Despite many tangible improvements in the overall program performance and year-on-year improvements in the timely delivery of transfers, there are documented evidences that underline the presence of significant gaps in the timeliness of transfers and hence, the issue of timely transfer as an ongoing challenge in most of the program intervention areas including the study area under consideration. As per the recent surveys conducted by independent organizations and the lessons derived from the previous phase of PSNP implementation, nearly 60% of beneficiary households had stated that they did not receive their transfers on time and only 27% felt that PSNP transfers had enabled them to plan ahead of time (MoFED, 2009).

The result of the survey at Enebse Sar Midir district confirmed that there was significant delay in the delivery of resource transfer to beneficiary households. About 41% of sample beneficiary households reported that they received the PSNP transfer at the time of their need while the remaining 59% had reported delay in receiving the resource. In fact the figures vary from one *Kebelle* to the other and the assumption for this variation could be attributed to the relative accessibility of sample *Kebelles*. Since the composition of FGD participants was from all segments of the community, some of them had tried to explain the impact of delayed payment. Even though the delay of the payment is making the lives of beneficiaries difficult, all households may not be equally affected. FGD participants confirmed that due to the delay of payment some households were observed selling assets

such as sheep, goats, or going out for credit and loans, and in most cases local money lenders consider the upcoming PSNP payment as guarantee for the credit.

Timeliness of resource transfer is expressed by the cumulative mean number of days taken to deliver payments i.e., the period between the receipt of the first attendance sheet and the last day on which payments are made. As shown in the figure of the recent evaluation report by IFPRI, on average, 38.9 days elapse between the receipt of the first attendance sheet and the last day on which payments are made (IFPRI, 2011).

According to one key informant from the *Woreda* Agriculture Office, among the various reasons to be mentioned as justification for the delay in delivery of payments, the major one is the time required to complete the whole process i.e., between the receipt of the first attendance sheet at kebelle level and the last day of finalizing the payments.

The computation was made based upon the information from the *Woreda*. On average, it takes 35.5 days to deliver a single payment (two months transfer). Regarding the details of each activity, on average, data entry into PASS begins 1.5 days after the receipt of the first attendance sheet. Data entry is completed after 10 days and the document is given to WoFED 11.5 days after receipt of the first attendance sheet. In previous years, the banking service was at Motta town (over 70 km distance from the *Woreda* center) and at that time request to withdraw cash from the bank was taking up to 5 days (Fig. 4).

But recently, there is improvement due to the opening of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia branch in the capital of the district -*Mertule Mariam*. Therefore, cashiers do not take more than 2 days to withdraw money from the bank and after finalizing the transportation and other related logistical issues, after 5 days, the first payment trip would be made. Due to the rugged topographic condition of the district, it is very difficult to reach the *Kebelles* situated

at a long distance, specifically; those located in the highland and low land areas. From practical point of view, it takes up to 15 days to complete all the payments.

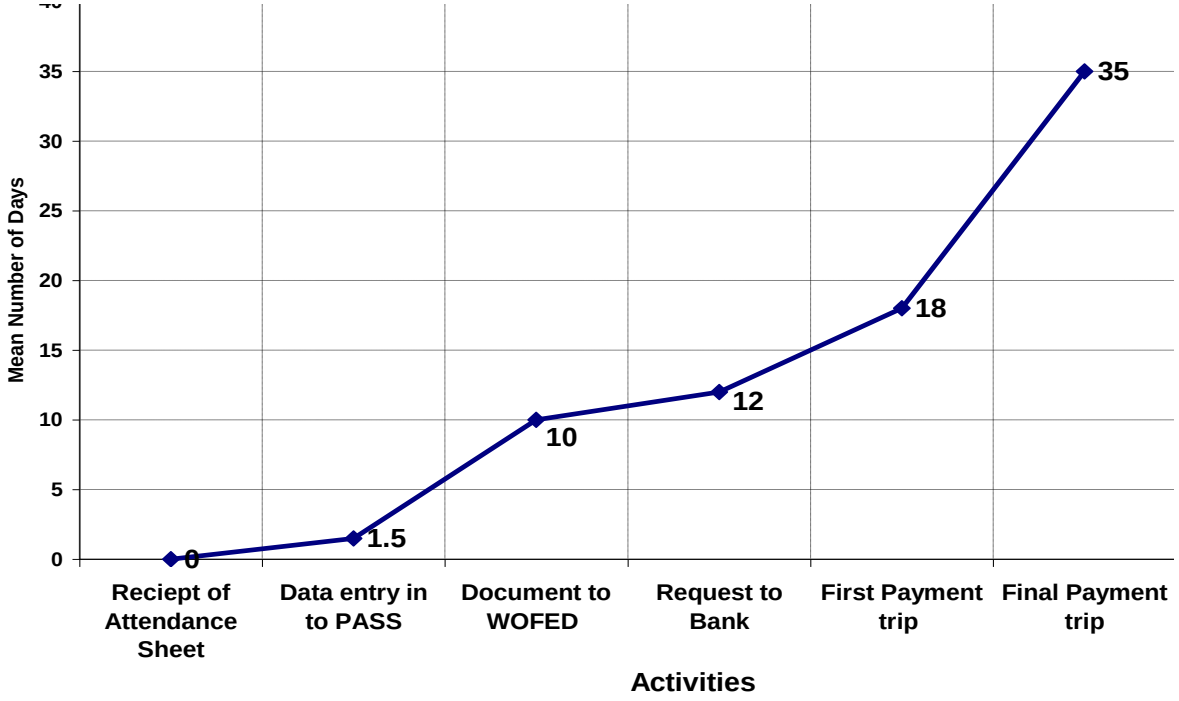


Fig. 4 Cumulative Mean Number of Days to Deliver Payments by Activity

Source: Calculated by the author, HH survey February, 2012

4.6.3 Frequency and Levels of Payments Relative to Entitlements

Since transfer of program resource is one of the key elements to measure the effectiveness of the program, analysis was made about the frequency of resource payments including as to how much beneficiary households get paid in relation to their household size and such analysis provides better information to understand whether or not households are receiving their full entitlement. In order to understand the frequency of resource payments from PSNP, beneficiary households were asked to indicate the number of times they received cash or food resources in the year 2011. From the responses of sample households, it was

understood that the minimum and maximum number of times was 2 and 6, respectively. It was about equal for both cash and food payments. The average number for food payments was 1.75 times while the average number for cash payments was 3.75 times per year. With regard to the level of payments, the necessary calculation was done based on the responses of beneficiary households, and for this purpose, the year 2011 (2003 E.C) was deliberately selected because during the survey period in 2012 complete (full year) payment data was not readily available.

In order to construct estimates of total payments, it was needed to value payments made in-kind based on the assumption that every three kilograms of grains received as a payment is worth 14 birr out of which a "normalized cash value" of the grain payments was calculated.

Then all cash payments were added to this "normalized cash value" to create a "normalized total payment" in 2011. Then the level of payment was calculated, in birr that a beneficiary household should have received, given full family targeting. Under full family targeting, each member is entitled to five work days per month for six months given the household is targeted as public work and using the then working wage rate of 14 birr per day, the payment will be 420 birr per household member. As the number of household members increase, the amount of payment is also increases and this is to mean that a household with three members should receive 1260 birr, a four-person household should receive 1,800 birr, and so on.

Finally, considering the ranges of household size from two to ten persons, the expected levels of payment was compared against mean total payments by *Kebelle*. As per the result of the analysis the study has come out with different findings. When we observe the average figure for all sample *Kebelles*, households with low family size (those having 2 and

3 members) have relatively met the transfer levels envisaged under full family targeting, and in some cases they have received more than 100% of their entitlement and this could be due to additional payments beyond six months. But as the household size increases the level of payment shows a decreasing trend and in this regard households with average family size (those with 4, 5 and 6 persons) have received an average of 96% of their entitlement while households with large family size, those with 7, 8, 9 and 10 persons, received an average of 80%, having percentage share of 80.3%, 83.7%, 83.8% and 73.3% respectively.

4.7 Participation in Development Activities

4.7.1 PWs Participation

Among the 96 respondents, 93.75% had participated in public works in exchange for food or cash transfers, and the remaining 6.25 % respondents, either they were in direct support/free food beneficiaries (disabled, old age, pregnant/nursing mothers, children etc.) or beneficiaries without participation in PWs. Generally, payment/transfer of resource for public work participants was disbursed on the basis of the amount of work performed as per the work norm of different set of physical activities. Furthermore, the achievement of the work norm and quality of PWs had been assessed and verified by Das and site foremen/women.

4.7.2 Number of Months Worked by Public Work Participants

In order to have better understanding about the link between the average number of months and the average payment for public work participants, calculation was made on the mean number of months worked, per individual household. It is important to note that the data

pertain to the eight months of 2011, the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August. The result of the survey had revealed that on the average the public work participant had worked for 7 months, while the minimum and maximum number of months worked being 4 and 9, respectively. In general, 77.1% of the PW participants were engaged for about 6 months, followed by 18.7% that worked for 6 months and in the mean time, 4.2% of the respondents worked up to 4 months (Fig. 5).

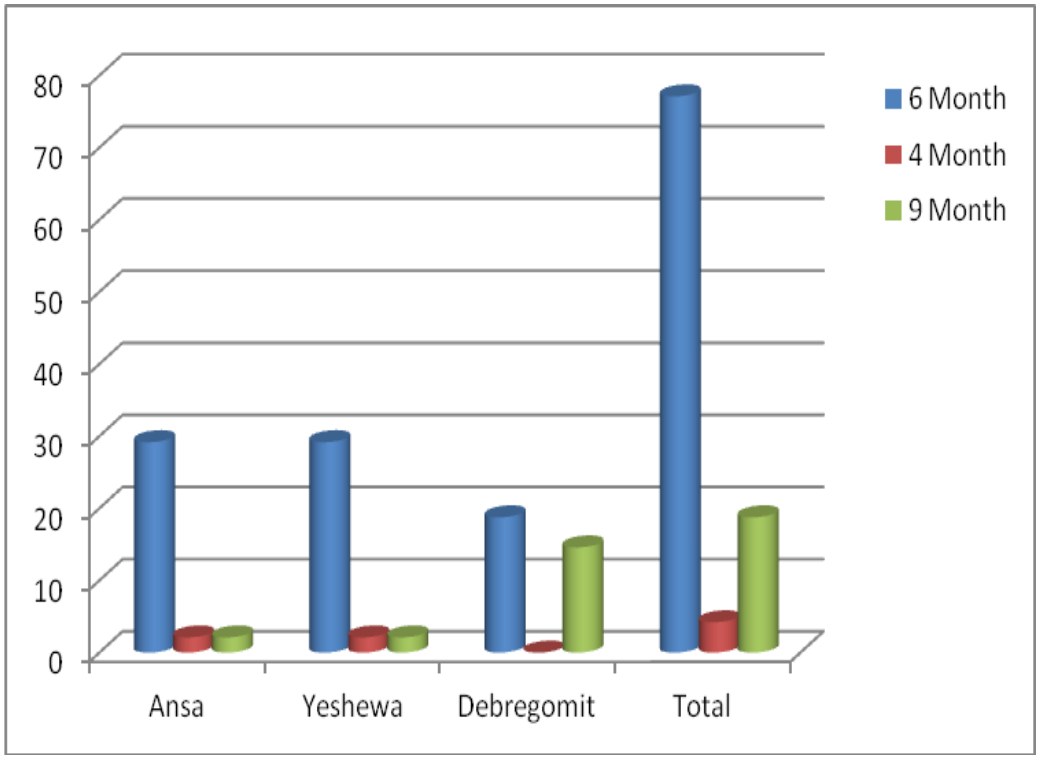


Fig. 5- Number of Month's Participants Engaged in the Implementation of PW

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

When disaggregated by sample *Kebelles*, there was significant variation whereby the average number of months worked by households in Ansa and Yeshewa were 5 months followed by 7 months in Debregomit.

4.7.3 Assets Created in PWs

Among the PWs implementers,31.25% of the households had participated in soil and water conservation & forestry programs in communal areas; 25% were involved in gully control or re-vegetation;14.58% were involved in road construction or maintenance; 10.43% had participated in building school and health premises; 8.3% of the interviewed households worked in community water works (ponds, dams, wells, etc); 2.1% participated in construction of training center and other public offices; 4.1% in soil and water conservation & forestry on private lands; and 4.17% of beneficiary households involved in sanitation works (latrines, drainages) (Table 11).

Soil and water conservation on communal areas and road construction and/or maintenance were the most preferred activities. Community water works like ponds, dam & wells, gully control or re-vegetation, schools and health premises, soil and water conservation & forestry on private land had also attracted interest (Table 11).

Table: 11 - Main Types of PW Projects Accomplished by Participants

Type of PWs	No. of respondents	%
1. Soil & water conservation and forestry on communal lands	30	31.25
2. Road construction and/or maintenance	14	14.58
3. Community water works like ponds, dam and wells	8	8.33
4. Gully control or re-vegetation	24	25
5. School and health premises works	10	10.42
6. Soil & water conservation and forestry on private lands	4	4.17
7. Sanitation (latrines, drainages)	4	4.17
8.Construction of Training Centers	2	2.08
Total	**96**	**100**

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

As part of the survey, respondents were asked whether they like the assets constructed or not. All 100% of the PSNP beneficiaries and non-PSNP respondents agreed that all types of

public work activities are very important and effective towards to the mitigation of land degradation and conservation soil as well as moisture to boost up productivity of farm land and crop production.

4.8 Impacts of Productive Safety Net Program and HABP towards to HHs Food Security

4.8.1 Basic Features of Impact Assessments and Reviews

Different scholars and concerned organizations have agreed that impact evaluations of huge programs like PSNP and HABP should help in determining the level of achievement in terms of output. In the first place, evaluations should assess if programs are able to raise the income level of poor beneficiaries. Evaluations should also assess if the infrastructures and services provided by the programs have an impact on the living conditions of the local communities. The secondary and indirect impact of the programs on communities is a crucial outcome because the cost of transferring one dollar of income to a poor household under a public works program is much larger than a simple transfer. Another important secondary benefit from large, nation-wide Public Work Programs may be an upward pressure on agricultural market wages via an enhancement of the bargaining power of workers (PW participants) that virtually is serving as an unemployment insurance program.

4.8.2 Overall Benefits and Impacts of PSNP and HABP towards to HHs Food Security

International and National Experiences

From the documented evidences available with international organizations like the World Bank, it is understood that there are important lessons to be derived from global practice.

There are various social protection and safety net interventions in Latin America, South Asia and even from Africa that are identified as successful. Among them, the limited experience from India's newly introduced National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme shows that the program is contributing to capital formation in agriculture. During the very first year 2006/07, 75% of 830,000 works undertaken with an expenditure of over Rs.90 billion have been devoted to water harvesting structures, minor irrigation tanks, community wells, land development, flood control, plantation, etc., activities likely to contribute significantly to raising farm productivity. The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Program did contribute to enhancing the bargaining power of workers and exerted an upward pressure on market agricultural wages. Public works can thus serve to curb the oligarchy power of medium and large landlords (Sundaram.et.al. 2007).

Quantitative studies had shown that a well-designed welfare programs do have the potential to confer significant social gains from the assets created. There is some evidence that in Zambia 37% people in the areas covered by the public works projects improved their access to market (the project reduced distances by connecting previously disconnected road networks). Further, 15% said that the attendance of pupils at school had improved because of the project. Finally, 13% indicated that the project had improved access to health services due to higher ability to pay. In Peru the benefits of community assets built represent a 54% additional return for labor (Chacaltana, 2003).

With regard to the national context, different local and international research teams and independent consultancy firms including IFPRI, IDS, IDL group and Food Economy Group in collaboration with CSA and local consultancy firms have conducted reviews and evaluations on the performance of the Ethiopian Food Security Program in general and

PSNP in particular. The result of the various quantitative and qualitative evaluations showed that the PSNP in Ethiopia has had a positive effect on the well-being of beneficiaries. Analysis shows that 60% were less likely to sell assets to buy food in 2005 and 30% enrolled more of their children in school. According to the panel survey by Steven Devereux and his team, almost half the beneficiaries surveyed stated that they used healthcare facilities more in 2005/06 than in 2004/05. Interestingly most of the beneficiaries attributed those changes to their participation in the safety net program (Devereux et al., 2006).

Most of the recent independent impact evaluations and joint reviews identified that the major program results and out puts of PSNP to be delivering timely transfers to the poorest, building productive public works and strengthening local governance and increasing transparency. There is a consensus among most institutions including government and donor partners that the Productive Safety Net Program is well targeted to the poorest households, which have significantly lower incomes, fewer assets, and less farm land than non-beneficiaries. Public works are widely perceived to be beneficial to the local community. Besides increasing access to social services, individual households and the community at large have started, practically, using the services. There are also evidences for high rates of community involvement, particularly, in the targeting of beneficiaries and planning of public works. From the various independent research (IFPRI, 2008) reports were understood that the PSNP and HABP are having a positive impact on livelihoods, even during times of crisis, and is significantly enhancing community level infrastructure and contributing to environmental transformation. They, also, highlighted that when households receive more effective support from the program; the impact of the PSNP and HABP are much more significant and appears across a wider range of indicators.

4.8.3 Well-being as Impact indicator of PSNP and HABP

Even though most literatures (Berhane.al.et, 2011),(WB, 2009) and others were argued that responses of household perception on poverty and well-being are more of subjective judgments, from practice different studies consider it as one of impact indicator and it is widely recommended to be exercised in surveys. During the survey, sample households were asked to rank their current wealth status as compared to other households in the village. As per the responses more than one-third (35%) of sample households describe themselves as average while 45% and 20% of the respondents considering themselves as poor and relatively better off, respectively. But the responses vary in relation to the PSNP and HABP status of sample households. Regarding the PSNP and HABP beneficiary households, nearly two-third (66%) of them describe themselves as poor whereas 31% describing as average and only 3% ranked themselves as better off. In the case of Non-PSNP households, over one-third (36%) describe themselves as better off while 40% and 24% describing themselves as average and poor, respectively.

Similarly, households were asked about their perception of own current wealth status compared to the situation of two years before. The result shows that 47% of households considered themselves as comfortable or can manage themselves, and 37% as poor while 16% responding as relatively better off. On the other hand, the response from PSNP beneficiary households was 54%, 38% and 8% as poor, comfortable and relatively better off, respectively.

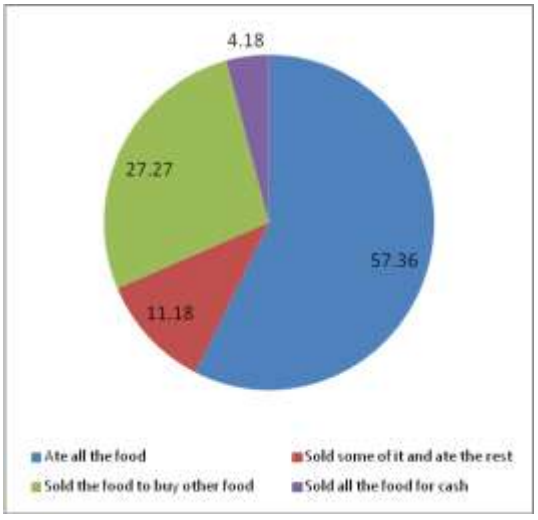
4.8.4 Overall Outcome and Impact of PSNP on Beneficiary Households

According to the PIM, the major objective of PSNP is consumption smoothing through the provision of transfers to the chronically food insecure population so as to prevent asset

depletion at the household level and create assets at the community levels. It is believed that much of the safety net interventions would have more impact at community level than on individual household.

The current survey also confirmed that PSNP has achieved its primary objective by assuring food consumption and protecting asset depletion for food insecure households. As shown on the following figures (figure 6 and figure 7) the majority of the program beneficiary households reported that the predominant use of both food and cash transfer is for consumption purposes. Regarding the use of food transfer, over half (57.3%) of the respondents consumed their entire ration while 27.3% reporting that they sold the food they received to buy other staple food. In the mean time, 11.2% of the respondents sold some of the food and consumed the rest for themselves and only 4.2% sold the entire food ration for cash (Fig.6 and 7).

Use of FOOD transfer from PSNP



Use of CASH transfer from PSNP

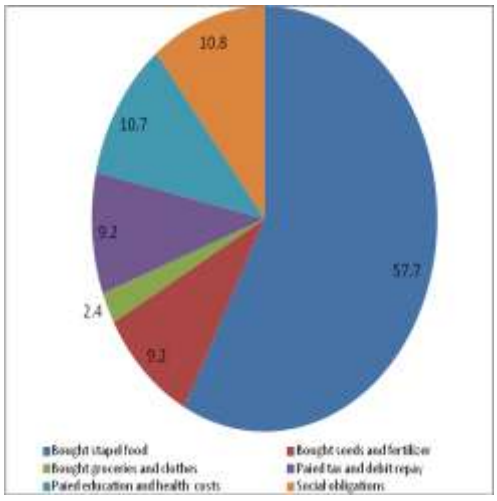


Fig. 6 and 7 Use of Resource Transfer from PSNP

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

There are multiple responses on the use of cash resource. The majority, 57.7%, of the households use their cash transfer to purchase staple food while a significant proportion of households 2.4% also spend money on other groceries and clothes. Nearly 39.9% of the households used the cash transfer to cover education & health costs, to buy agricultural inputs, to cover social obligation cost and to pay tax as well as debt repayment.

4.8.5 Overall Benefits and Changes

It is widely acknowledged that PSNP Public works are by and large benefiting the community rather than individual households. Most of the sample households reported that their community benefited from the social services and rural infrastructures that are constructed on communal lands (soil and water conservation activities, access roads, water points, health and education facilities etc). Currently, it is increasingly perceived that public works are benefiting individual households as well. Indications are that public works have increased access to social services and rural infrastructures. The result of the current survey also revealed that the overall benefits and the major changes brought by sample households as a result of their participation in PSNP. A large proportion (92%) of the respondents reported that they retained their produces for household consumption instead of selling it out. In addition, 83% of them had indicated that they consumed more food or better quality food, they avoided savings, they avoided borrowing, and they kept children in school for long. Similarly, about 77% of the respondents reported that they were able to enroll more children in school and 69% used health care facilities compared to the previous years and they avoided selling asset to buy food. Nearly 40% of the respondents also reported that they have acquired new assets and new skills as a result of their participation in the PSNP.

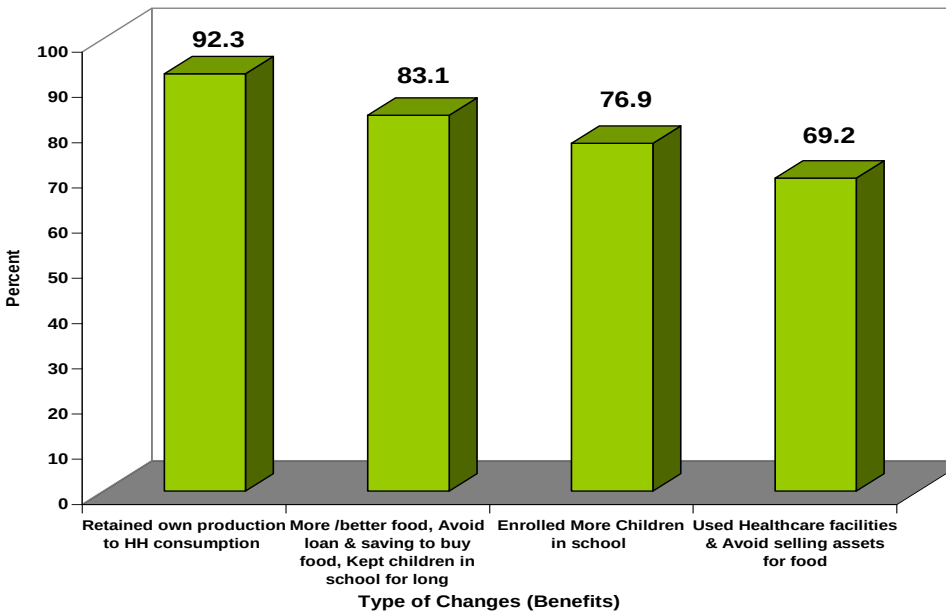


Fig. 8 Major Changes and Overall Benefits from PSNP

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

There is also a growing evidence that confirms the increasing role of PSNP in response to shocks or supporting additional transitory caseloads. The PSNP contingency budgets at *Woreda* and regional levels are used to address transitory needs. In this regard, as per the report from *Woreda* Agriculture Office Rural Development (WoARD Annual Report 2003 E.C.), the *Woreda* used its contingency budget to address the transitory problem that was caused by natural hazards such as land slide and flood. The total affected people that benefited from the PSNP contingency resource were 14010 /2782 household heads with 11228 family members/ (WoARD Annual Report 2003 E.C.).

4.9 Graduation

The PSNP Program Implementation Manual (PSNP-PIM) recognizes that in order for households to graduate from the program (or out of food insecurity) there is a need for them

to be linked to OFSP such as HABP that go beyond the PSNP food and cash safety net transfers (MoARD, 2006). The OFSP like HABP include interventions that provide credit and loans for agriculture as well as non-farm income generating activities, and the provision of 'agricultural technologies' such as extension services, and inputs (Gilligan et al, 2008). While the overall goal of the PSNP is to address food insecurity through household asset protection and community asset creation, the OFSP and now HABP are designed to increase participant's income from agricultural production, and build up household assets (Gilligan et al, 2008).

Similarly, the request for applications /RFA/ recognized that without the additional OFSP packages such as microfinance and complementary market development interventions, PSNP households were unlikely to move out of poverty (USAID, 2008). Although the PSNP was established with the view that OFSP including HABP interventions would complement the program, evaluations of the PSNP highlighted the limited uptake of microfinance or credit amongst PSNP households (USAID, 2008). The RFA was therefore launched with the objective of demonstrating that the "adoption of market –led livelihood options for the persistently poor through sustainable links to markets and microfinance services" resulting "in increased assets at the household level and therefore more resilient households (USAID, 2008: 18). The RFA also suggests that the value chain approach be considered as an appropriate methodology for linking poor households to markets.

The term 'graduation' as used in most of the working documents, describes the movement of a household out of the PSNP. This occurs when a household has improved its food security status to a level that shifts it from being classified as chronically food insecure to food sufficient, and thus is no longer eligible for the PSNP. Graduation is a two-stage

process whereby graduation from the PSNP is the first stage while graduation from the wider FS Program is the second stage.

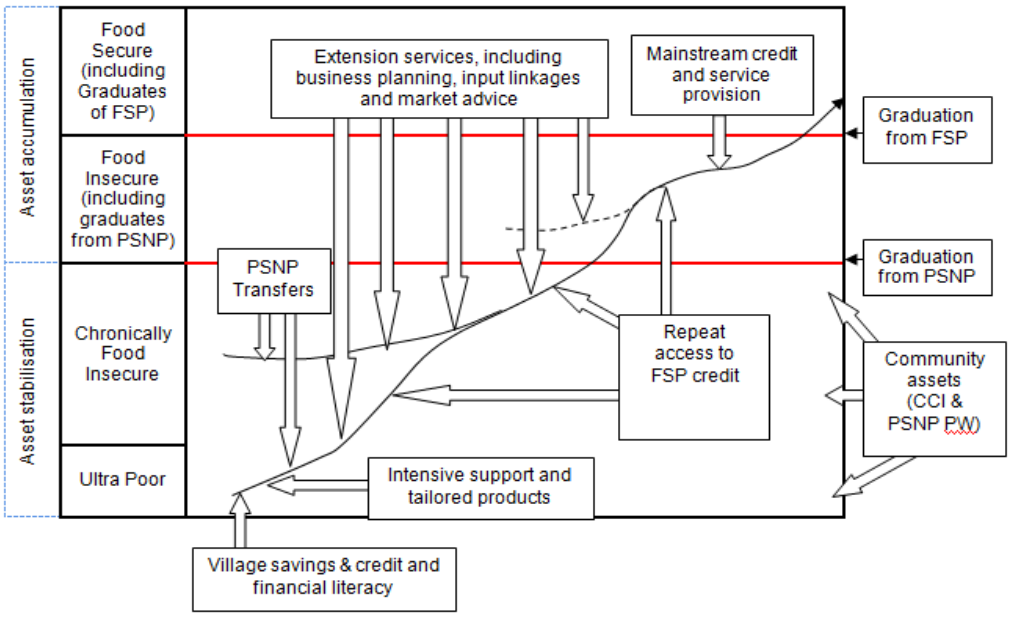


Fig. 9 The Process of Graduation

Source: PSNP-PIM 2010 version

In general graduation from the PSNP is defined as follows:

> *"A household has graduated when, in the absence of receiving PSNP transfers, it can meet its food needs for all 12 months and is able to withstand modest shocks. This state is described as being 'food sufficient', which is a lower state than being food, secure"* (PSNP-PIM 2010).

Although graduation is the ultimate goal of the FSP, the success of the PSNP cannot be judged by graduation rates because graduation is not the result of the activities of PSNP alone, rather it is the combined effect of different components of Food Security Programmes /FSP/ and HABP which is one of the components linked to credit and other development

programmes. While trying to further explain the graduation process, the PIM also summarizes the critical steps envisaged, in the above figure, are as follows (HABP-PIM, 2010):

- All chronically food insecure households will receive PSNP transfers and under the HABP, they will also receive technical and business development support from DAs and Woreda experts for the development of household business plans. Then, they will be supported to access financial services from MFIs such as RUSACCO, ACSI, and Federal Government Supported Projects and to identify market outlets as well as potential value addition opportunities. In the mean time households will be encouraged to engage in regular savings either with village savings and credit groups or RUSACCOs.

- As their assets and incomes increase, chronically food insecure households will no longer need support from the PSNP (and may even voluntarily withdraw from the programme). This is the point at which they graduate from the PSNP (the 1st level of graduation). But, they will continue to access HABP support from extension staff and financial institutions so that they can further build assets in order to become sustainably food secure.

- Eventually, households will reach a point of sustainable food security and will no longer need the targeted support provided by the FSP. At this point they graduate from the FSP (the 2nd level of graduation). Meanwhile financial institutions will have increased their outreach as a result of the programme and should have an improved capital base (through savings and through capitalisation channels independent of the Food Security Programme).

- Therefore, in order to build their confidence as well as their creditworthiness, these households will receive not only access to extension and financial services as described above, but also an additional effort to include them in the other components of FSP.

Hence, the Household Asset Building Programme (HABP) is one of four components of the Food Security Programme. As such, it contributes to achievement of the FSP's expected outcome of improved food security status of male and female members of chronically and transitorily food insecure households in chronically food insecure woredas. The specific targeted outcome of the HABP: Income sources diversified and productive assets increased for food insecure households in CFI woredas.

The Rural Development Policy and Strategies /RDPS/ (2002) recognizes that appropriate and timely rural finance is the critical element in rural development. Providing adequate, appropriate and timely credit is considered one of the means to break the poverty cycle and bring about sustainable development.

Attempts have been made to ensure the availability of rural credit through government and non-governmental organizations. Regional governments have used their annual budget subsidies as collateral to borrow money from the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE) and on-lend it to farmers for the purchase of inputs through an in-kind credit transaction. Although this mechanism has played an important role given the absence of financial service providers in many rural areas, it has had its own complex problems (HABP-PIM, 2010).

Government policies strongly assert the need for developing a culture of savings and loan repayment among rural communities. As a matter of fact, many rural communities have

traditional ways of saving for certain expenses, both in kind (livestock and grains) and in cash (through small, communal savings/funeral groups such as *equub* and *iddir*). Yet these savings are often small, and rural households frequently spend relatively large amounts of resources on religious, cultural and social events (HABP-PIM, 2010).

Rural communities also have the traditional culture of honoring loan repayments to the extent that they give priority to paying back money they owe someone "until they go hungry" (RDPS, 2002). However, some of the inappropriate ways of disbursing loans described above have eroded this culture. That is why HABP is therefore designed to introduce best practices in financial service provision to ensure the sustainability of the services provided.

4.9.1 Graduation Benchmarks

The key source of guidance for graduation is the Graduation Guidance Note (GoDRE, 2007). It identifies 7 core principles for the introduction and use of benchmarks as well as 16 steps that regions, *woredas*, *kebelles*, and communities should undertake in identifying graduates. According to the guidance notes, benchmark levels of assets for graduation are given below (Table 12).

Table: 12- Regional PSNP Graduation Benchmarks

Region	Average Asset Value
Oromiya	Birr 19,187 per household
Tigray	Birr 5,600 per capita
Amhara	Birr 4,200 per capita
SNNP	Birr 2,998 per capita

Source: PSNP Guidance Note, 2007

The benchmarks use household assets to verify and refine the eligibility of households to participate in the PSNP. This is because assets better reflect lasting changes in chronic food insecurity status than income. Income tends to fluctuate between seasons and years, while assets are likely to remain more stable, except for periods of severe shocks. Usually, it is often difficult to accurately measure income because people are reluctant to share such information and it is challenging to estimate the value of own production and on the contrast, it is believed that assets tend to be visible and relatively easy to count.

As far as graduation is concerned, out of the total interviewed households, 37.5% the respondents were graduated from PSNP and out of the total graduated 88.9% also remaining in PSNP programme for additional one year (Table 13).

Table: 13-PSNP Beneficiary Graduated from the Programme and Remain for a Year

Interviewed HHHs	Ansa		Yeshiwa		Debregomit		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. PSNP Beneficiaries	30	93.8	30	93.8	26	81.3	86	89.6
2. Non-PSNP Beneficiaries	2	6.3	2	6.3	6	18.8	10	10.4
Total	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**32**	**100.0**	**96**	**100.0**
3. Graduated from PSNP	8	25.0	18	56.3	10	31.25	36	37.5
4. **R**emain PSNP beneficiary for additional 1 additional year after graduation	8	100.0	14	77.8	10	100.0	32	88.9

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

Meanwhile, to enhance collaboration and synergy for graduation of a household from PSNP programme the survey result indicated that 70.8% of the respondents are highly agreed on the linkage of credit, 18.8% and 10.4% with CCI and other development programs, respectively.

Moreover, almost 94.44% of those beneficiaries who were graduated from PSNP had earned, on average, 2500.00 birr cash credit for household asset building programme from on-farm and off-farm IGA activities.

4.9.2 Principles of Benchmarks

As per the PIM (2010) version, in relation to the core functions of the PSNP, the following are the core principles that inform the use of benchmarks for assessing graduation:

- ***Transparency***: the system must be transparent to external actors (donors and
- federal/regional government) and to PSNP clients
- ***Accountable***: the system must be accountable to PSNP clients/beneficiaries,
- ***Simple, responsive and relevant***: the benchmarks should be easy to use, livelihood specific and revised periodically to remain relevant
- ***Flexible***: the system should be implemented in a flexible manner (similar to targeting)
- ***Balance incentives***: the system needs to be responsive to both positive and negative incentives.
- ***Community awareness and involvement***: communities are best placed to operationalize graduation

Despite the low level of progress towards graduation at the regional level in general and the study *Woreda* in particular, the exercise had been operational since the year 2008. As the annual report from the regional DPFSCO indicates, up to the year 2011, it was planned to graduate 45% of the regional and 40% of the woreda case loads (Amhara region 2,519,829 and E/S/Midir woreda 40,879 PSNP beneficiaries-Table:14).

Table: 14-Number of PSNP Graduates (Region and Woreda)

Year	Amhara Region			Enebse Sarmidir		
	Regional Total Beneficiaries	Number	%	Total Beneficiaries	Number	%
2007/08 (2000 E.C)	2,519,829	57357	**2.3**	40,879	2725	**6.7**
2008/09 (2001 E.C)	2,519,829	154021	**6.1**	40,879	667	**1.6**
2009/10 (2002 E.C)	2,519,829	14301	**0.6**	40,879	1412	**3.5**
2010/11(2003 E.C)	2,519,829	474512	**18.68**	40,879	1825	**4.46**
Total	**2,519,829**	**700191**	**27.78**	**40,879**	**6629**	**16.21**

Source: Regional JRIS Biannual Report, 2004 E.C

The study has considered graduation as one of the impact indicators for PSNP and just like much of the previous studies. Among the many challenges and constraints that are believed to hinder the potential for households to graduate from the program, issues that are resulted from implementation procedure, beneficiary desire and uncertain conditions have been identified.

4.10 Challenges and Constraints for PSNP and HABP Implementation

Challenges related to Market Price Increase

Recent assessments confirmed that the world food situation is currently being rapidly affected by new driving forces. As it was discussed on the introductory section, income growth, climate change, high energy prices, globalization, and urbanization are transforming food consumption, production, and markets. Changes in food availability, rising commodity prices, and new producer–consumer linkages have crucial implications for the livelihoods of poor and food-insecure people. In general, households that have limited opportunities and capacities to adapt to livelihood strategies and depend on their own production for food consumption are very vulnerable to production losses. Similarly, price increases in the

majority staple will particularly affect those households that are very dependent on purchasing of food for consumption

While trying to understand the impact of the economic (price) shock in relation to the study area, during the current survey, time-series data was collected from secondary sources. A five-year mean annual price and the percentage increase for selected crops and livestock is presented on figures 10 and 11. When we take the year 2006/07 as a base year, significant price increase was registered in 2007/2008 whereby wheat, *teff* and sorghum had shown annual average increase of 232% while haricot bean and peas showing annual average increase of 59%. Similarly, cow, oxen, goat and sheep showed annual average increase of 231%, 130%, 22% and 5%, respectively. Hence, one can conclude that since much of the PSNP resource transfer is devoted to household consumption, the rising market price of food and other commodities will have negative impact on the livelihoods of PSNP beneficiaries. In the mean time, Non-PSNP households that depend on income from the sales of cash crop to buy staple food are also vulnerable to a shock that affects the food crop price (Fig. 10 and 11).

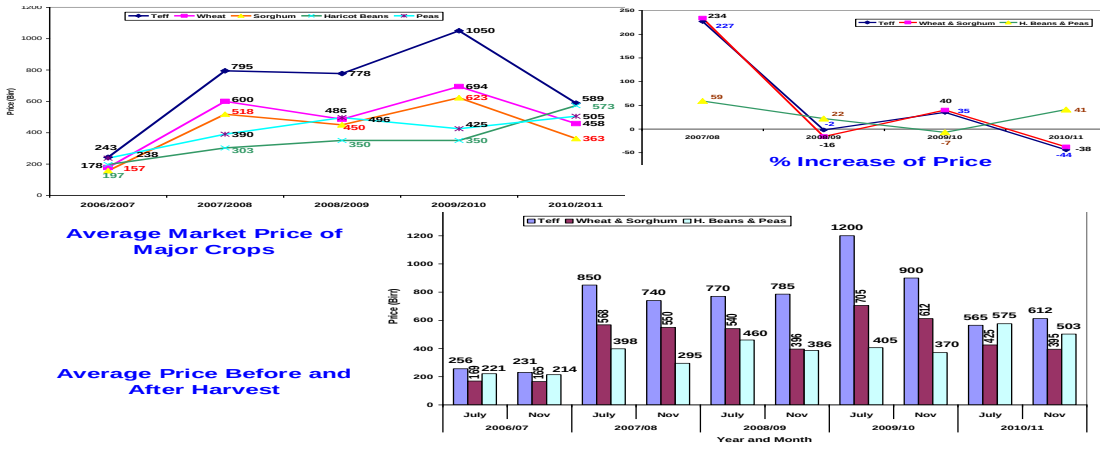


Fig. 10 Average Market Prices of Major Crops and Before and After Harvest by Year

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

Fig. 11 Average Market price of Livestock by Year

Source: Household Survey, February, 2012

4.11 Challenges related to PSNP and HABP beneficiaries Graduation

Shortage of HABP loan capital from donor and government side as well as low credit repayment from beneficiaries side were limitation in speeding up the rate of graduation and to cover more beneficiaries of the programme. Moreover, exclusion of the poorest of the poor by MFIs has made significant strides in serving the rural poor, though they still exclude the poorest of the poor to reduce risk and ensure their sustainability. During the implementation of HABP various risks were experienced that were beyond the capacity of the beneficiaries. These are: drought, seasonality of agricultural activities, and local market failures that affect the performance of rural finance. Absence of agricultural insurance was a challenge.

According the previous reviews and studies, there were different challenges identified as possible risks to graduation. Among them, 'removing predictable food and/or cash transfers from households who need them' was the major one and it may have a negative effect on the livelihoods of graduated households, irrespective of the capacity of households to overcome it. The negative effects are likely to be most severe among households that are graduated too early from the program, and in the mean time, if the process is not adequately understood and lacks transparency, graduation may have negative social effect among communities.

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

Both PSNP and HABP programmes were designed in such a way that they complement one another so as to ensure enhanced food security at household and community level. Since, the food security situation of the Amhara region has both chronic and transitory food insecurity features, it is among the eight food insecure regions that benefit from the programme. A study was conducted with the objectives of examining the contribution and significance of linkage of PSNP and HABP towards the achievement of household food security by identifying and examining causes of food insecurity of households at Enebssie Sar Midir woreda.

1. The economic result of this survey had shown that most household members were able bodied and regularly engaged on implementation of public work and private farming activities.

2. The major causes of extreme poverty were, land degradation, recurrent drought, population pressure, low input and lack of access in terms of land holdings. Moreover, the ever dwindling size of household land holdings with an endless redistribution to their children or inheritance is a prevalent and undeniable fact that forced for most inhabitants to envisage another better option other than agriculture for the generation to come. On top of the above, access to agricultural inputs is constrained by high rate of prices and unreliable supply also aggravates poverty.

3. Use of improved agricultural technology is positively correlated with educational status of the head of the household. As most of the households in the district under study were illiterate the use of modern farming technology was limited.

4. The majority of the households own some kind of livestock to supply them with animal products for their daily need and as means of security in time of natural crisis, such as drought. However, farmers in Enebssie Sar Midir woreda have faced difficulty in accessing to grazing land as well as to veterinary service and drugs for their animals.

5. Though large majorities have access to credit institutions in the vicinity to purchase farm inputs but only few have benefitted from it. However, a large majority of those who obtained the credit had faced loan repayment difficulty.

6. Many of PSNP programme beneficiaries were reluctant to be self sufficient or graduate once they join the scheme, even if they are in a better status economically than they were before, because the linkages of productive safety net and household asset building programme have significant effect on household livelihood and food security.

7. The exclusion of the poorest of the poor by MFIs has made significant strides in serving the rural poor, and they still exclude the poorest of the poor to reduce risk and ensure their sustainability. During the implementation of HABP there various risks, such as, drought and market irregularities, which are beyond the capacity of the beneficiaries affect the performance of rural finance. Absence of agricultural insurance is a challenge.

8. There are different challenges identified as possible risks for those who have graduated from the scheme. Removing predictable food and/or cash transfers from the households who need them is a major setback and may have a negative effect on the livelihoods of graduated households, irrespective of the capacity of households to overcome it. The negative effects are likely to be most severe among households that are graduated too early (premature graduation) from the program. In addition, the scheme excludes the off-farm component of the HABP programme due to inadequate knowledge among

participant HHs in appropriate technologies and improved practices as well as limited ability among service providers such as DA's to support them.

9. Implementation PSNP alone will never bring sustainable food security at household level without the linkage of other components of the programme such as HABP, CCI and etc. The impetus for achieving sustained development in rural areas have to pivot around expanding the base of on and off-farm income generating activities. If such a comprehensive planning and implementation approach can be evolved, it could provide solutions to the problems of rural areas such as poverty, unemployment and out-migration of the rural active workforce. Therefore, the significance of linkage of PSNP and HABP towards on and off-farm sector is even more pronounced and effective in the agriculturally backward and low productive areas of the region, woredas.

5.2 Recommendation

Generally, in the region various food security programmes and projects are currently being implemented at 64 chronically food insecure woredas and specifically at E/S/Medir woredas of E/Gojam zone. The objectives of the programmes were to bring about changes in the livelihood of rural poor HHs. The interventions on linkage of PSNP and HABP have brought considerable improvements in various aspects. Major areas of improvements include: food security status of target population, access to various important socio-economic infrastructures such as water facilities, school, human health and veterinary institutions, local markets, credit sources, feeder roads and means of transport. Similarly, the average annual income and food availability have improved after the effective implementation of linkage of PSNP and HABP at household level.

Based on the findings of the study and field level personal observation the following recommendations are suggested:

1. Strengthen the strategic elements of increment of food crop production and productivity (appropriate utilization of natural resources bases, water harvesting structures, soil conservation moisture management, increasing and enhancing access to improved agricultural technologies and extension services) ,as well as, promoting proper and well organized farm management practices and storage handling techniques to minimize pre- and post harvesting losses.
2. To make the best use of the comparative advantages of livestock production, emphasis should be given to the following areas: feed resources improvement and management, genetic resource improvement, control and prevention of animal diseases, development of marketing facilities for animal and animal products through improving extension and other regular services to enhance livestock productivity and production.
3. Devise community based strong mechanisms and strategies to effectively utilize the potentials of existing food security programmes/FSP/ such as safety-net, HABP, CCI, and resettlement programmes to improve food security status, since these programmes protect and build assets that prevent HHs from falling back in to CFI.
4. To ensure food security in a sustainable basis and grant the continuity of income diversification activities for resilience of shock and enable graduation, it is essential to undertake paradigm shift in the attitude of local people to enhance their working culture and productive capacity through skills training and awareness creation, enhance their self-confidence and entrepreneurial spirit, as well as improve their dietary habit and traditional beliefs of the people.

5. Improve farmers access to productive inputs connected with skill upgrading so that farmers could purchase the needed income diversification inputs such as improved farming tools, beehives, improved technologies and etc.
6. Promote HHs income diversification by emphasizing both on-farm and off-farm opportunities. In order to increase the income from on-farm and off-farm activities efforts should be exerted in encouraging chronically food insecure household to engage in investments of on-farm and off-farm sectors in order to diversify their sources of income, create productive assets and thereby fasten their achievements of food security situation at household level.
7. Encourage local level saving and credit association as well as micro-finance institutions to improve farmer access to credit sources such as ACSI, RUSACCO, and etc. to ensure the saving culture through strengthening rural finance services and village level mutual trust groups as well as a discipline of loan repayments.
8. HABP related credit is being provided through micro financial institutions and savings are also being promoted and shifted towards market based practices. The survey findings revealed, funding availability for HABP related credit is not enough to accommodate all interested beneficiaries and hence, additional resource should be seriously mobilized from financial institutions.
9. Since the food security programmes and projects alone are unlikely to bring about sustainable food security and ensure the graduation on continuous bases, the creation of plausible linkage between different components of FS Programmes and other development endeavors is critical. This will enable HHs to build assets that can provide

investment platform from which HHs are cushion risk and make productive investments to transform their livelihoods into food security status.

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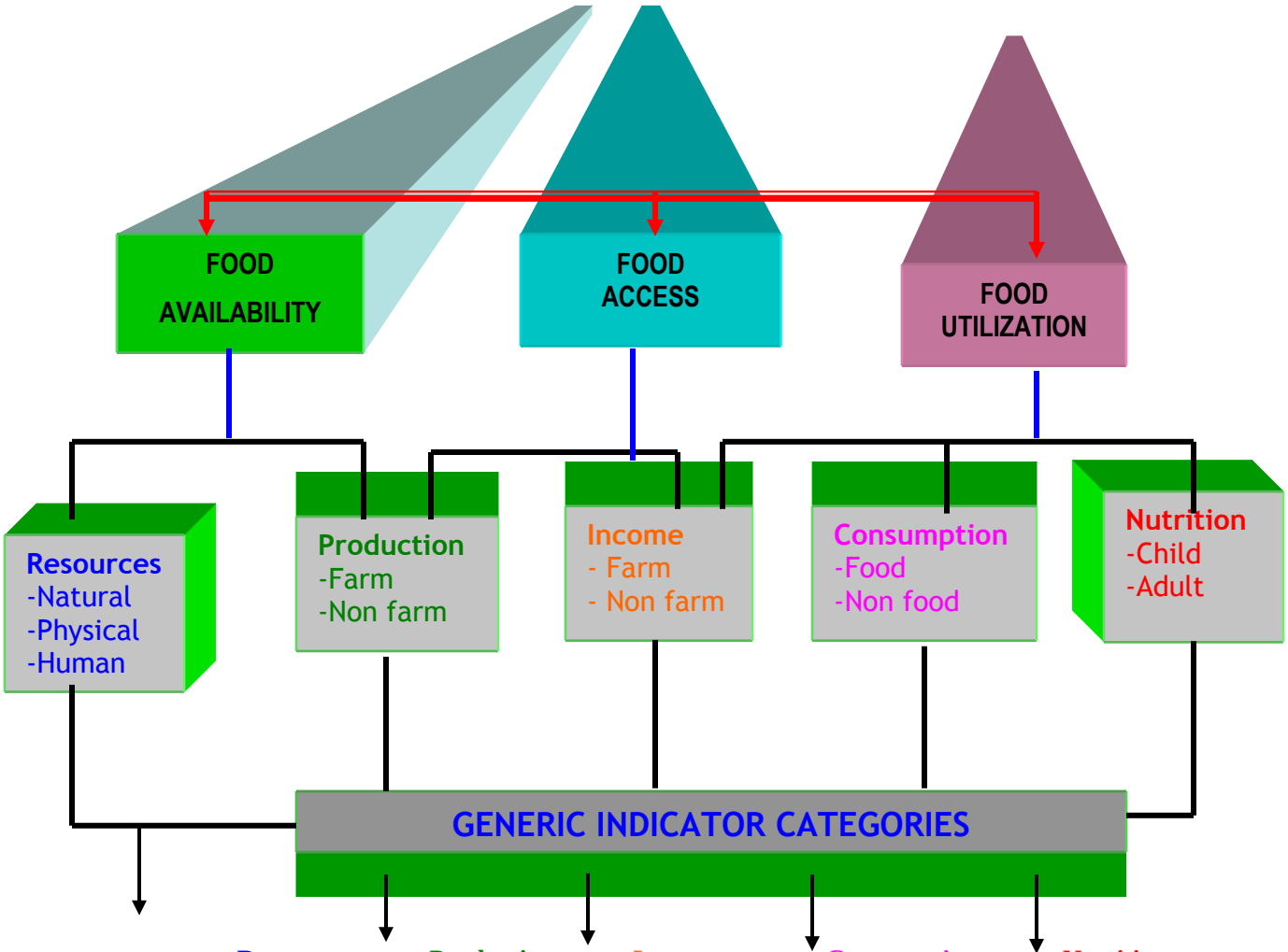
ANNEXES

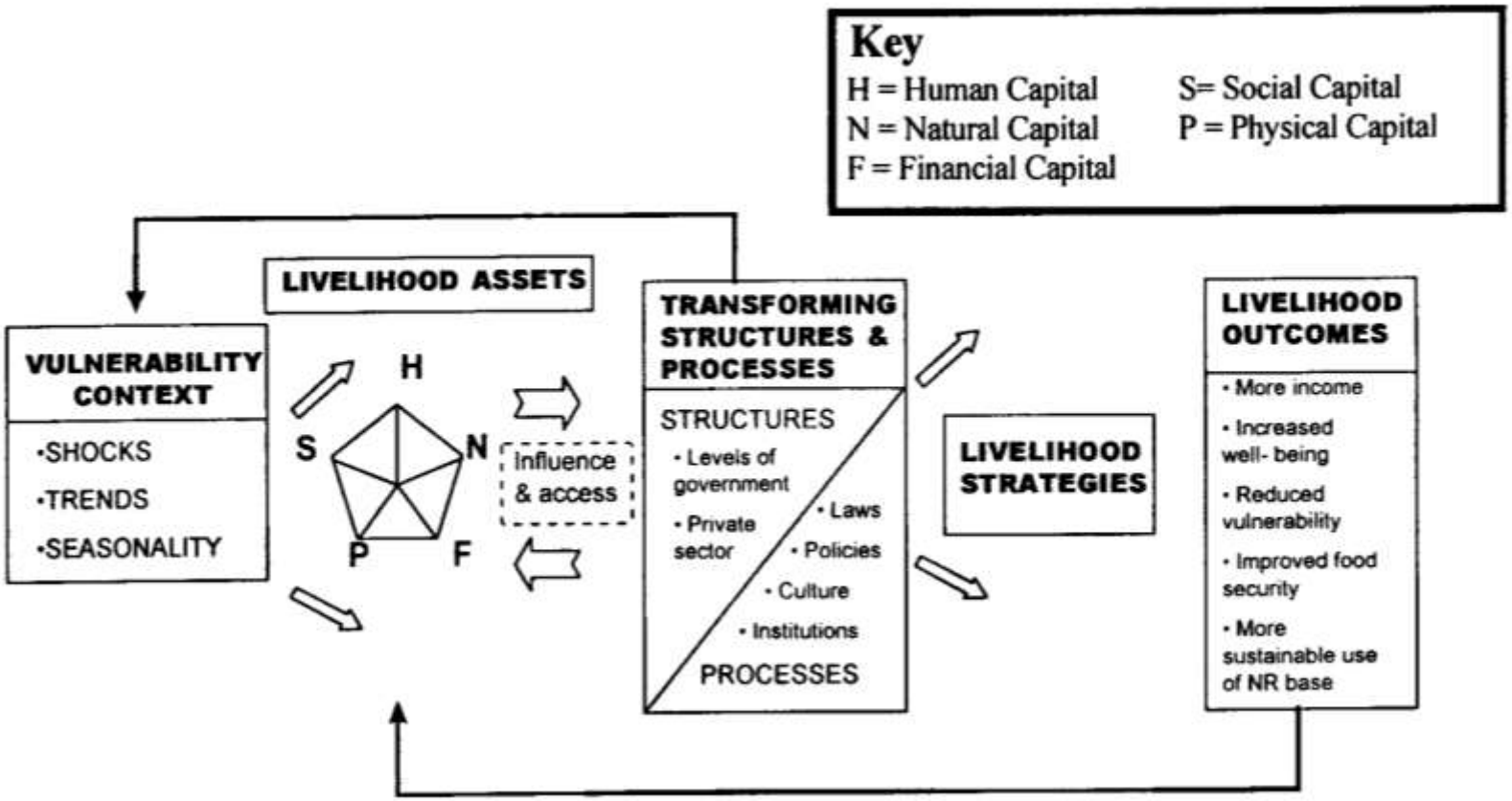
Annex 1: Conceptual Framework of Food Security and Generic Categories of Indicators



Resources	Production	Income	Consumption	Nutrition
Natural	Total area cultivated	Total income	Total expenditure	Anthropometry
Rainfall levels, stability	Irrigated area	Crop income	Food expenditure	Serum micronutrient
Soil quality	Area in fallow	Livestock income	Nonfood expenditure	Morbidity
Water availability	Access to and use of inputs	wage income	Consumer prices	Mortality
Forest resource access	Number of cropping seasons	Self-employment income	Dietary intake	Fertility
	Crop diversity	Producer prices	Food frequencies	Access to health Services
Physical	Crop yields	Market, road access		Access to clean Water
Livestock ownership	Food production	Migrant income		Access to sanitation
Infrastructure access	Cash crop production	non farm income		
Farm implement ownership	Number of sources of			
Land ownership, access	Cottage industry production			
Other physical assets				
Human				
Gender of household head				
Dependency ratio				
Education literacy levels				
Household size				
Age of household head				

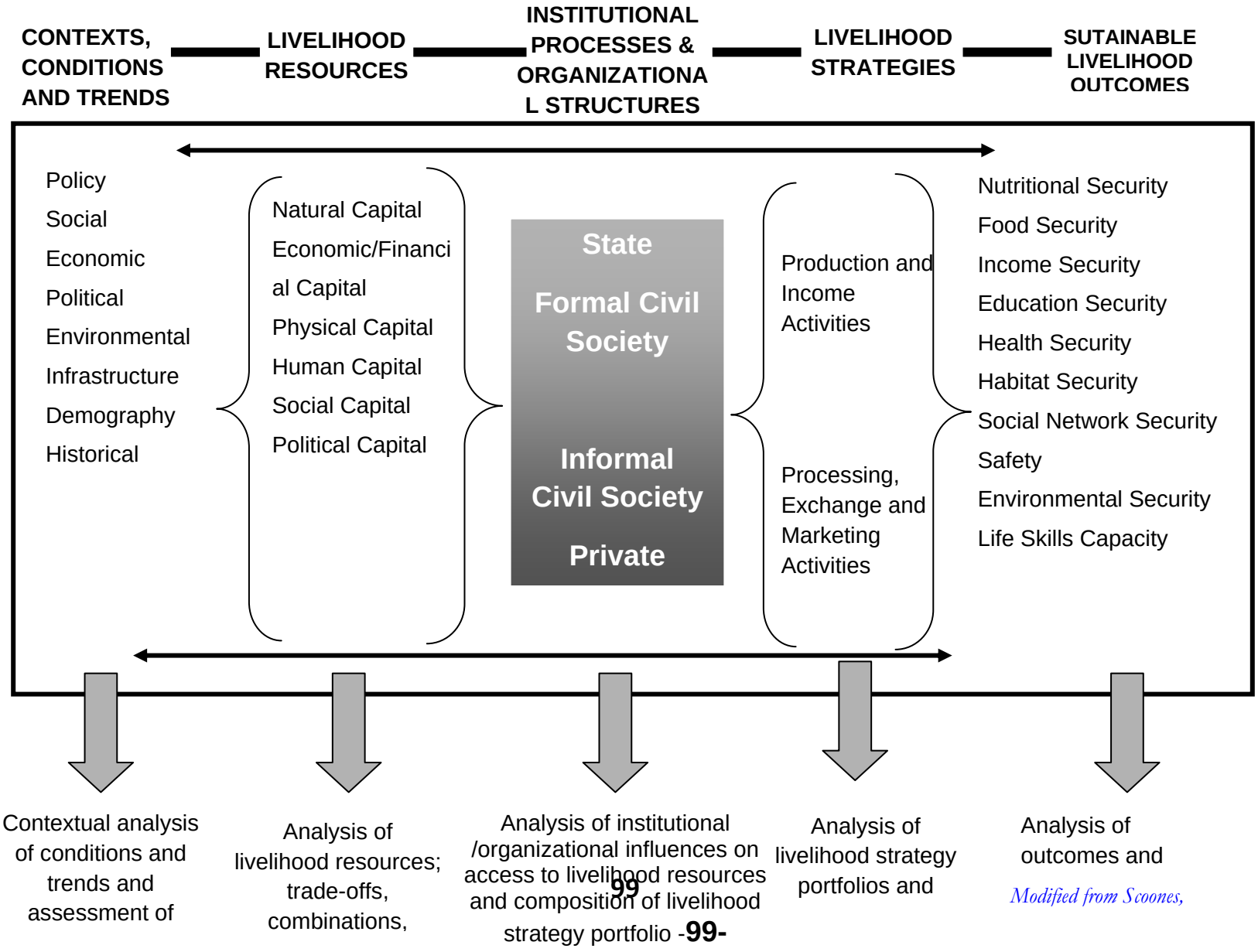
Source: Modified by the Author adapting from Conventional Food Security Conceptual framework and Federal Food Security Program Logical Framework,

Annex 2: Sustainable Livelihoods Framework



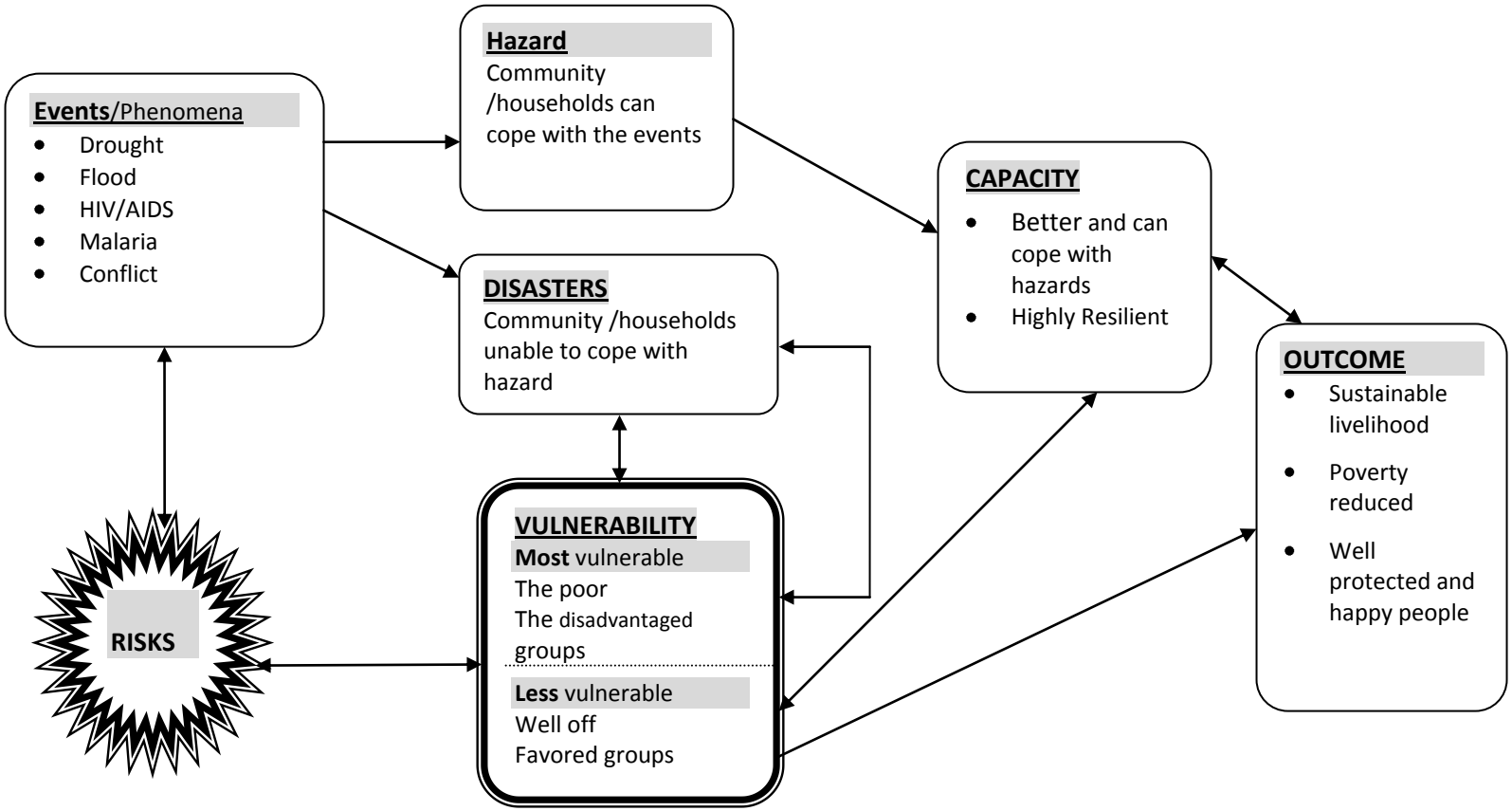
Source: Adopted from DFID as cited by Professor Tim Frankenberger Lecture at BDU, January 2010

Annex 3: LIVELIHOOD FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS



Modified from Scoones,

Annex 4. Analytical Framework to understand the Vulnerability of Different Community Groups in Ethiopia



Source: Degefa Tolossa 2010, Vulnerability of Girls and Boys to various Disasters in Ethiopia: Draft, May 2010

Appendices-1

SMUC-IGNOU

Master of Arts in Rural Development

Graduated Programme

Research on:

The Significance of Linkage of Productive Safety net Programme and Household Asset Building Programme towards Household Food Security Achievement

QUESTIONNAIRE

I. Areas Profile:

Region	Zone	Woreda	Kebelle	Village/Gott	Agro-ecology
Amhara	East Gojjam	E/S/Medir			
Name of Interviewer			**Date of Interview (EC) /Day-Month-Year/**		
			/ 06 / 2004		

January, 2012

II. Household Profile

1. Who is the main respondent of this interview?
   a, Head of household b, Spouse c, Daughter d, son

2. What is the household composition? Please list each household member with his/her age, sex, marital status, relationship to household head, religion, educational status and occupation.

No.	**Name of HH member/** **(Enter names starting with the HH Head)**	**A-**Age	**B-**Sex	**C-** Marital Status	**D-**Relationship to **E-**Educational Level	**FG-**Occupation	**G-**Labour Capacity	**H-**Others(specify)	**Remark**
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
	Total								

Codes of A-G to be filled in the above table

B. Sex: - 1.Male 2. Female

C. Marital Status:-
1. Married, 2. Divorced; 3.Separated; 4.Single 5.Widow 6. Others

D. Relationship to Head of household:-
1. Head of HH; 2. Spouse;
3. Child (Son/Daughter) 4. Father, Mother of head or spouse
5. Brother, sister of head or spouse; 6. Grandchild of head or Spouse;
7. Other relatives (Grandparents, uncle, auntie, cousin) 8. Adopted, foster or step child
9.Workers/ Domestic servant 10. No relation

E. Educational Status:
1. Illiterate & under age child 2.Reading and writing 3.Grade: 1-4th

4. Grade: 5-8th 5.Grade: 9-10th 6.Grade: 11-12th

F. Occupation:-

1. Unemployed 2. Farmer; 3. Occasional waged labor
4. Regular waged labor 5. Petty trade 6. Student
7. Child (non-school); 8. Housewife 9. Retired/old
10. Physically disable 11.Incapable by illness; 12. Others (specify)

G. Labour Capacity: -

1. Young Child (<7 Years) 2.Working Childs (herding livestock)
3. Able bodied adult (18-64 Years) 4.Working elderly (>65 Years Old)
5. Disable naturally and as the result of health problems,

III. Hazard exposure, coping and recovery (including Disaster history in the last 6 years)

1. What are the major extreme causes of poverty in your kebelle or village?
   a, land degradation b, recurrent drought
   c, population pressure d, low input subsistence agricultural practices
   e, lack of employment opportunities f, limited access to service
   g, lack of assets in terms of land holdings h, all of the above
   i, none of the above mentioned j, others (specify)

2. What types of disasters have been your HH affected in the last 6 years?
   a, Droughts b, Floods c, Landslides d, Crop diseases
   e, Livestock diseases f, Human diseases g, Storms /hail storm h, Heavy rain
   i, Frost j, Heat waves k, Conflicts l, Shock
   m, Forest fires n, Earthquake o, Road Accident p, No disaster,

3. What type of losses did your HH experience from this disaster?
   a, Physical damages on houses & property b, Crop damage c, Livestock damage
   d, Death of household Members e, Illness f, Loss of income
   g, h, Loss of savings h, Livestock were stolen i, Lost access to grazing land,
   j, Lost access to water source k, Had to flee/change residence area
   l, Other Losses /damages m, Loss of access to social services, including school
4. Have you been able to recover from the losses Suffered from this disaster?
   a, Yes b, No
5. Has been any member of the HH's away from the home for some time in the last 12 months?
   a, Yes b, No
6. How long has any member of the HH been away?
   a, Less than 2 weeks b, 2 weeks to a month c, 1-3months d, 3 – 6 months e, 5 > 6 months
7. If your answer for question number 5 is "Yes" What are the reasons?
   a, Visiting b, Family reasons c, Looking for work d, Working elsewhere
   e, In grazing camp f, Fleeing/hiding g, Feeding/IDP camp h, Away at school
   i, To beg in urban areas j, Others(specify)
8. What month and year did your household experience the heaviest impact /losses for this disaster?
   a, July – September b, January – March
   c, April - June d, October- December

9. What type of measures did your household take to cope with this disaster?
(*See code list from the table*)

Table -1-List of Coping Strategies:-

No.	Types of Coping Strategies
01	Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (clothes, meat)
02	Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus
03	Sell more livestock than usual
04	Borrowing of food or cash (purchasing food on credit)
05	Sale of non-productive assets (jewelers, clothing,)
06	Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements)
07	Sending children of household for work
08	Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school),
09	Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds)
10	Short-term / seasonal labor migration
11	Long-term /permanent migration (whole families)
12	Increased working hours
13	Seek alternative or additional jobs
14	Collection of wild food
15	Rely on less preferred / less expensive food
16	Limit portion size at meals
17	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat
18	Begging for money or for food
19	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day
20	Skip entire day without eating

10. How often did you use this coping mechanism? (Frequency)
a, Never b, Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months) c, Sometimes (2-3 times/month)
d, Often (1-2 times/week) e, Daily

11. In what types of livelihood activities are you involved in your areas from 2005 to 2011?

Table-2-Livelihood Activities

No.	Sector	1, Yes b, No						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	A) AGRICULTURE							
1	Crop production							
2	Livestock production							
3	Poultry production and sales							
4	Beehives							
5	Others (specify it)							
	B) EMPLOYEMENT							
6	Salaried employment							
7	Public work (transfer)							
8	Agriculture worker							
9	Non-agriculture worker							
10	Self-employment							
11	Others (specify it)							
	C) TRADING							
12	Buying and selling food crops							
13	Buying and selling of livestock							
14	Petty Trading							
15	Others (specify it)							
	D) Natural resource products							
16	Selling firewood							
17	Selling of charcoal							
18	Others (specify it)							
	E) OFF-FARM							
19	Metal work							
20	Wood work							
21	Masonry							
22	Carpet making							
23	Weaving							
24	Pottery							
25	Others (specify it)							

12. Which one is most important source of income? a, ___ , ___1st b, ___ ,___2nd c, ___ ,___3rd

13. What is the relative contribution to the total income of the household? , a, ____% b, ____ % c, ____ %

IV-Access to Water and Road

1. Is there a Road accessible for cars leading to the dwelling? a. Yes b. No

2. If yes, type of road a. Paved b. partly paved c. Gravel d. rough road e. in accessible

3. How many minutes does it take to reach the nearest paved road? _____ Minutes

4. How much time does it take to reach the nearest urban centre? _____ Hours _____minutes

5. What is the household's main source of Drinking Water? a. Hand dug well
b. Protected spring c. Unprotected spring d. Covered well or Borehole e. Open well
f. Communal tap (Bono) g. Pond (open) h. Pond (fenced) i. River, Stream

6. How does the household treat drinking water? a. Boil b. Water Guard
c. use filter d, other chemicals, e, other Method (specify) f. none

7. How many Days is the water fetched in a week? _____

9. How many minutes per day do one take in fetching drinking water for the household?

10. Who goes generally to fetch water in the household? (Use ID of person from HP)

V. Targeting Process of Households for PNSP

1. Are you PSNP beneficiaries since 2005 to 2011?
a, Yes b, No

2. Why you are targeted for PSNP beneficiary? What is the reason for selection?
Because……..
a, Our household is poor d, Have poor quality land
b, Can't get enough food to eat e, Don't produce enough food
c, Have small landholding f, Own no /only a few livestock

11. If your answer is for question number 1is "Yes" Who decided on targeting of beneficiaries in your kebelle or community? (Please select only one answer)
a, All community members b, Kebelle chair person c, Kebelle committee
d, Traditional leaders e, Elected community group f, Woreda officials
g, Educated members of community h, Don't know i, Others (specify) _____

4. How do you best describe the gender of the people who decide on targeting?
a, All men b, Mostly men c, About half men and half women
d, Mostly women f, All women g, Don't know

5. Do you benefited from PSNP? a, Yes b, No

6. If 'Yes" is all your family members were included and benefiting from PSNP programme?
a, Yes b, No

7. How do you assess the fairness of the targeting on the scale below?
a, Very fair b, Fair c, Unfair d, Totally unfair e, No opinion/ Don't know

8. If your answer for the above question is "unfair" would you please tell us for what reasons the household believes the beneficiary targeting was not fair? (Multiple responses possible, DO NOT READ OPTIONS TO RESPONDANTS)
   a, Worst off households are not on beneficiary list and do not get food or cash
   b, Not all family members are registered on beneficiary list
   c, Lack of sufficient resources
   d, Double registration
   e, Households registered in beneficiary list but do not get food and/or cash
   f, Economically active or striving households but non-self-sufficient are excluded
   g, Better off households that are self sufficient are included
   h, No channels for complaints
   i, Most beneficiaries are men since females are not in targeting committee
   j, Relatives of Kebelle committees get priorities (nepotism)
   k, Distributed the food equally to all households without selection criteria
   l, Other (specify**)**
9. Is there a process of appeal or channel for grievances when targeting is unfair?
   a, Yes b, No
10. If there is a process of appeal in place, do you feel that it is working effectively?
   a, Yes b, No

VI-Public Work and Resource Transfer

1. Do you benefited from PSNP programme? a, Yes b, No

2. If your answer to the above question is "Yes" from which component of PSNP do you benefited?
   a, Direct support b, Public works c, both direct support and public work

3. How many members of your family are engaged in PSNP-PW?
   a, 1-2 b, 2-4 c, 4-6 d,6-8 e, none(if it is zero)

4. How many years have your household been participating in PSNP?
   a, 3 years b, 4 years c, 5 years d, 6 years e, 1 year f, 2 years g, none(zero year)

5. Do you know , what is the amount of monthly entitlement for the household on cash or food?
   a, Yes b, No

6. If "Yes", how much is the monthly food or cash entitlement per beneficiary (kgs or birr)?
   a, Cereal 15kg or cash 75 birr b, Cereal 30kg or cash 150 birr c, Cereal 45kg or cash 225birr,

7. If you were allowed to choose freely, would you prefer to receive food or cash transfer?
   a, Food b, Cash c, A combination of food and cash d, Indifferent

8. For those respondents who chose food or a combination of food and cash, please ask them why they prefer food transfer. (Please do not prompt them with choices for the answer.)

Food	**Both Food and Cash**
a, Meets food shortages	a, Both have advantages at different periods of
b, Difficult to steal	the year (meets different seasonal needs)
c, Food prices are high	b, Safer approach than only cash
d, Better for children	C, Controlled both by men and women
e, Easy to share in case of need	d, Coping capacity improved
f, Better controlled by women	e, Other (specify)
g, Food not available in market	

h, Other (specify)	

9. Do you think payment of PSNP-Public Work is based on the achievement of work norms?
   a, Yes b, No

10. If your answer for question number 9 is "Yes" who assesses the achievement of work norm and quality prior to transfer being disbursed?
   a, DA's b, Kebelle decision makers
   c, Woreda experts d, Woreda food security coordinators
   e, Kebelle supervisor f, Site foremen/women
   g, Woreda food security task force,

11. As beneficiary of the safety net programme, do you agreed that after completion of public work activities maintenance and management of private assets will be the mandate of land owner?
   a, Yes b, No c, community d, Kebelle decision makers
12. For how long did you work for PSNP-PW per year?
   a, 6 months b, 5 months c, 4 months d, 3 months e, 2 months f, 9 month
13. Similarly to PSNP-PW for how long you are working on your private land within a year period of time?
   a, 3 months b, 4 months c, 5 months d, 6 months e, 7 months f, 8 months g, others(specify)
14. Do you have any type of land (cultivated, forest, grazing lands)? a, Yes b, No
15. If "Yes" have you done any PWs activities in your own land? a, Yes b, No
16. If your answer to question No.16 is "no", what was your livelihood before the commencement of PSNP?
   a, Pottery b, Shop Keeper c, Local Brewery d, Cattle rearing e, Others (specify)
17. Do you like the assets you helped to build?
   a, Yes b, No
18. If you like the assets you helped to build, what is/are the reason/s? (Multiple responses are possible)
   a, Benefit the community b, Benefit specific individuals, including me
   c, benefit women d, Benefit children
   e, Agreed because getting food/cash f, was involved in planning
   g, Others(specify)

19. If your answer to question number 18 is "Yes" which type of public works activity did you or your household members performed? **(***Please categorize the response under the options given in the table***)**

	Main type of PWs you participated in **(***Try to categorize response under the major options below***)**	**Asset created 01-Yes 02-No**	**If yes, how many HH members participated in PWs?**		
			Male	**Female**	**Total**
1	Soil and water conservation & 87forestry (communal areas)				
2	Soil and water conservation (private lands)				
3	Gully control/ Re vegetation				
4	Roads (construction or maintenance)				
5	Community water works (ponds, dams, wells)				
6	School and health premises				
7	Sanitation (latrines, drainage)				
8	Construction of training center or government office				
9	Fencing closure areas				

20. Are you graduating from PSNP programme in the past year?
    a, Yes b, No

21. If your answer for question number 21 is "Yes" are you remaining in PSNP for one additional year after graduation?
    a, Yes b, No

22. What are the main activities to enhance collaboration and synergy for graduation of a household from PSNP?
    a, Credit b, PSNP Transfer
    c, Community asset development through public works and complementary of community investment

VII. Rural Financial Services

1. Have you got any financial services (in Kind or cash) from 2005 to 2011 in your kebelle? (Indicate your answer in the next table 5)

Table:5-Financial Resources

No	Type of services	1. Yes 2. No						
		2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
1	PSNP Transfer							
2	Saving							
3	Credit in kind							
4	Credit in cash							
5	Insurance							
6	Other (specify it)							

2. Did you know the name of the source of financial services?
    a, Yes b, No

3. If the answer to question number 2 is "yes" then, which financial institute?
    a, Federal food security
    b, World Bank Food Security
    c, Seed capital of Microfinance Institute
    d, Seed capital of cooperatives such as RUSACO OR VSAC
    e, Revolving Fund
    f, Amhara Credit and Saving Institute /ACSI/
    g, Poverty Eradication and Community Empowerment /PEACE/
    h, Unknown source

4. Did you get services listed below in the next table from each rural financial institution in your areas both in 2005 and 2011? A, yes b, No

Table:6-Financial Service

No	Financial services	ACSIs		RUSACOs		World Bank		Others(specify)	
		2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011
1	Transfer								
2	Saving								
3	Credit and saving in cash								
3.1	Credit in cash								
3.2	Credit in kind								
	Total								

5. Did the financial services such as credit have provided for the PSNP family members?
   a, YES b, No
6. If the answer to question 5 is 'yes' how do the rural poor communities have taken credit?
   a, in group with group collateral
   b, in individual through providing families property as collateral
   c, The families would take credit for their children through providing cooperative as grant
   d, The Keble council has given grantee for those who are poor and have not collateral either form the cooperative or families
   e, Since the household head has taken credit no need to ask more by the family members,
7. If the households or member of households be a regular member of MFI what are the types of financial serves you obtained in the year 2011 in 2005?(fill the answer in the next table)

Table:-7-Financial Institutions

Institutions	Are you customary member to get services 1, Yes 2, No		The types of services Accessed 1, Credit 2, Saving 3, Saving and Credit 4, No service
	2005	2011	
1. Credit and saving cooperatives			
2. Multi-purpose cooperatives			
3. PEACE			
4. ACSI			

8. If the answer to the above questions number 6 is 'No' what were the reasons?
   a, Fear of high interest rate to be member
   b, Required collateral/ group or individuals/ to access cash
   c, It doesn't have systematic approach to include new members or rural poor
   d, Fear of credit if there will be loss not to lose other asset like land
   e, Absence of the institutions in the nearest areas for the people
   f, Life span of the loan is very short
   g, Un Willingness of institutions to include risky clients or chronic food insecure community as regular members,
   h, Lack of awareness and skill, reluctance to work together by the chronic poor
   i, Limitation of subsidy for MFI to avert risk of defaulters
   j, Limitation of resource to meet basic needs (food)

VIII. Linkages of PSNP and HABP

1. Did you use food security programs resource channeled through micro –financial institutions from 2005 to 2011? a, Yes b, No (Please give answer in the next table)

2. Have you get credit from the year 2005 to 2011? a, Yes b, No

3. If you answer is for question number 2 is "Yes" What amount of credit did you received linked to food security program particularly related with Productive Safety net program from 2005 to 2011? (Fill the answer to the next table)
   a, 1000 – 2000birr b, 2000 – 3000birr c, 3000 – 4000birr d,4000 – 5000birr
   e, 5000 – 6000birr f, 6000 – 7000birr b, g, 7000-10,000birr h, none

Table:-8-Service Delivery Institution

Service Delivery Institution	PSNP								Total
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	
RUSACCO									
Multi-purpose cooperatives									
Credit and saving cooperatives									
MFI									
ACSI									
PEACE									
Other (specify)									
Total									

4. Which forms of rural financial services such as credit would you prefer to link with food security resources such as PSNP?
   a, In kind b, in cash c, both d, Others (Specify)

5. Why do you prefer to use cash or in kind resources? (Circle your reason from the lists of the next table and you can choose more than one answer)

Table:-9-Credit Resource

No	In kind resources	No	In cash resources
1	It is easy to use and get in to production (time)	1	It help for diversified their income sources
2	It would be returned in kind and transfer for others	2	It has been given in kind and can't be shifted easily
3	Cash have interest not recommended by religion	3	It could be used as per the labor available in the family
4	It was not easily changed to other	4	It help to diversify with the food resources received from PSNP
5	Since the market value of kind is higher than cash		
6	Question Number 1& 4		
7	All are reasons		

6. Do you have saving through linking with food security program such as PSNP?
   a, Yes b, No

7. If your answer to the above question is "Yes" how much money has you managed to save in the past years?
   a, 500.00 - 1000.00 birr b, 1000.00 - 1500.00 birr c, 1500.00 - 2000.00 birr
   d,2000.00 - 5000.00 birr e, more than 5000.00 birr f, none(zero)

8. If your answer to question number 10.2 is "Yes" at which saving institutions did you save in your kebelle or nearby areas in 2011 and2005?
   a, ACSI b, CBE c, RUSACCO d, Micro Finance Institutions (MFI)
   f, VSLA g, PEACE h, none i, Others(specify)

9. Which saving Institution is best and appropriate in your locality?
   a, ACSI b, CBE c, RUSACCO d, MFI
   f, VSLA g, none h, PEACE i, Others(specify)

10. What kinds and amount of resource do you saved? (Fill the answer in the next table for three above questions)

Table:-10-Name of saving |institutions Served for Saving

No	**INSTIITUIONS**	Did you save? a, yes b, No	Kind of resource saved a, none b, in Cash c, In kind						
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	RUSACCO								
2	Cooperatives/ multi-purpose								
3	Village Level Saving Institutions								
4	MFIs								
5	WoFED								
6	PEACE								
7	Others specify								
	Total								

IX. Agriculture

1. Did you (any member of the HH) own farm land? a, Yes b, No

2. If your answer to the above question is "Yes" How much hectare of farm land does your household own?
   a, 0.25 – 0.5ha b, 0.5 – 0.75ha c, 0.75 – 1.00ha d, 1.00 – 1.25ha
   e, 1.25 – 1.50ha f, 1.50 – 2ha g, 2.00-2.5 ha h, none

3. If your answer to question number 15.1 is no, what is your livelihood?
   a, Petty Trading b, Own Livestock Production c, Sale of Natural Products
   d, Wage Labour e, Remittance f, Others (Specify)

4. Did you have oxen? a, Yes b, No

5. If your answer to question 4 is no, how would you plow your farmland?
   a, Plow b, manually c, rent out d, request friends to plow

6. If your answer is rent-out (share-crop out) any plots of land in the last farming season?
   a, Yes b, No

7. If your answer for the above question is "Yes" How much hectare of farm land did you rent-out in the last farming season (including share-crop out)?
   a, 0.25 – 0.5ha b, 0.5 – 0.75ha c, 0.75 – 1.00ha d, 1.00 – 1.25ha
   e, 1.25 – 1.50ha f, 1.50 – 2ha g, 2.00-2.5 ha h, none

8. How much income did you earn from rent-out (sharecropping out) activities?
   (Write the market value of the crop)

   a, 50- 100birr b, 100-200birr c, 200- 400birr d, 400-600birr
   e, 600-800birr f, 800-100birr g, none

Table:-11- Access to farm land for crop production

Access to land for production	Farming level, a, Yes b, No	Yield per ha of land			
		Land size (ha)		Production (qt)	
		2005	2011	2005	2011
1. Farm Own land					
2. Sharecropped in land					
3. Rented in farm land					
4. Free access from someone land					
Total					

9. Did your household rent-in (share-crop in) any plots of farm land in the last farming season?

   a, Yes b, No

10. If "Yes" How much land did your HH rent-in last farming season (sharecrop in)?
    a, 0.25 – 0.5ha b, 0.5 – 0.75ha c, 0.75 – 1.00ha
    d, 1.00 – 1.25ha e, 1.25 – 1.50ha f, 1.50 – 2ha
    g, 2.00-2.5 ha h, none

11. How much did your household pay for rent-in (sharecropping in) activities? (If payment in form of crop shares, write the market value of the crop)
    a, 50 -75birr b, 75-100birr c, 100 – 150birr d, 150 – 200birr
    e, 200-300birr f, 300 – 400birr g, 400 – 500birr h, none

Table:-12-Farm land given to others on 2005 and 2011

Land given to others	Farming level, a, Yes b, No	Yield per ha of land			
		Land size(ha)		Production (qtl)	
		2005	2011	2005	2011
Sharecropped out land					
Rented land out					
Given land to someone else free					
Others (specify)					
Total					

12. How much area of total farming land do you cultivated more than once a year?
a, 0.25 – 0.5ha b, 0.5 – 0.75ha c, 0.75 – 1.00ha
d, 1.00 – 1.25ha e, 1.25 – 1.50ha f, 1.50 – 2ha
g, 2.00-2.5 ha h, None

13**.** Do you have enough land for farming (given your household size and inputs available)? 1. Yes 2. No

14**.** Is your farm situated in a favorable site (at a valley bottom, near a water source)?
a, Yes b, Partially c, No

15. What is the fertility status of the soil of your farm land?
a, Highly fertile b, Fertile c, Poor fertility

16. What type of mechanism do you use to cultivate your farm land?
a, Oxen b, Tractor /Mechanized c, Manual d, none

17. Do you have irrigable farm land? a, Yes b, No

18. What is the source of water for your irrigated farm?
a, River /Lake/Pond b, Water Harvesting c, Other d, None /Rain

19. Did you rented out or sharing crop out or gave out land free to others any farming land in the farming season in both 2005 and 2011? a, Yes b, No

20. If your answer to question number 19 is "Yes" why?
a, We need cash to buy food b, We need cash for family health care expenses
c, We need cash for schooling expense d, We need cash for social obligations (wedding)
e, We have more land than needed f, We haven't labor to farm the land
g, The land is poor quality and not enough to subsist the family and find other work h, We haven't plough oxen and other animals i, Others (specify) j, We don't have seed to sow

21. If the answer to question 19 is "No" give the reason?
a, We share for sons/ daughter due to marriages
b, The land is eroded and left for fallow
c, The family was established after the land distribution
d, Since there are large numbers of working family numbers involved in the farming activities
e, The land obtained from the family is very less
f, all g, Others (specify it)

22. Did your household conduct crop farming activities in last 12 months? a, Yes b, No

23. If your answer for the number X is "Yes**"** What is the size of own-land your household has cultivated last farming season?

a, 0.25 – 0.5ha b, 0.5 – 0.75ha c, 0.75 – 1.00ha
d, 1.00 – 1.25ha e, 1.25 – 1.50ha f, 1.50 – 2ha

24**.** What type of fertilizer do you use?

a, Artificial fertilizer (Urea and Dap) b, Natural/Animal manure or compost
c, Both Artificial & Natural d, None

25. What types of pesticides do you use? a, Chemicals (insecticides) b, Cultural practices c, None

26. Do you use improved variety of seeds? a, Yes b, No

27. Does your household receive agricultural extension services? a, Yes b, No

X. Livestock

Table:-13-ivestock Analysis

1. Household's Ownership of livestock (Past & Present)

Livestock	**How many livestock did you owned two years ago?**	**How many livestock do you owned today?**	**How has the number of livestock owned by you changed during the past two years? 1, Decreased 2, Increased 3, Remained the same**	**If the number of livestock owned today is different fron two year ago explain why? (circle all the reasons mentioned)**	
				DECREASED	**INCREASED**
Cow				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Oxen				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Bull				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Calf				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Heifer				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Sheep				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Goats				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Donkey				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Horse				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Mule				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Poultry				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Bee-hives				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Others				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Codes: for decrease in assets

1 = We sold/exchanged/slaughtered for food
2 = We sold this asset to pay for health care
3 = We sold this asset to pay for education/schooling
4 = We sold/slaughtered for social obligations (wedding gift/funeral)
5 = asset stolen or (livestock) died, predator eaten,

Codes for increase in assets

We bought this asset with:

1 = Saving or credit from VSLA
2 = Credit from MFI
3 = PSNP/OFSP income or credit
4 = Profits from fattening
5 = Income form "other" livestock sales

absconding
6 = We sold this asset to repay loans or debts
7 = Livestock matured (e.g. heifer became a cow)
8 = We sold the asset for another reason (specify)
6 = Profits from petty trade/retail
7 = We were given this asset by PSNP Plus value chain
8 = Livestock reproduced/matured
9 = Other reason (specify)

2. What are the reasons for the decrease in number of livestock in the last two years ago?
a, Died in drought b, Died in Disease c, Sold for food d, Sold (not for food) e, Ate at home f, Lent out to somebody g, Stolen
h, Eaten by wild animal i, Charity j, Dowry payment k, Compensation payment l, Other (Specify)

3. How is the access to pasture for animals?
a) Regularly available b) Occasionally c) Seldom available d) Never availa

5. How is the quality of pasture for animals?
a) Excellent b) Good c) Adequate d) Poor e) Very poor

6. What are the three problematic months for pasture availability? Use number of Ethiopian months, _____1st most problematic months, _____2nd most problematic months, _____3rd most problematic months

7. How is the availability of water for animals?
a) Regularly available b) Occasionally c) Seldom available d) Never available

8. What are the diseases that your livestock have suffered in the last 6 years?
a, Trypanosomiasis b, African horse disease) C, Anthrax affecting cattle
d, Black leg e, Contagious Caprine PLeuropneumonia f, Faciolosis
g, Foot and mouth disease) h, Liver fluke (Sheep and cattle) i, Heart water
j, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) k, Newcasle disease (Chicken) l, Lymphangitis
m, Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasciolla) n, Pasteurellosis o, PPR
p, Respiratory complex of camels q, Rinderpest r, sheep pox
s, Tick born diseases) t, CBPP U, No disease

|_____| 1st most important |_____| 2nd most important |_____| 3rd most important

9. How is the access to veterinary services?
a, Excellent b, Good c, Adequate d, Poor e, Very poor

10. How is the access to drugs for livestock?
a, Excellent b, Good c, Adequate d, Poor e, Very poor

Focus group discussion for family members of PSNP Beneficiaries

1. How would you involve in the food security program such as PSNP?
2. Have you received credit services from micro- finance? 1) Yes 2) No
3. If the answer to question no 2 is "yes' how in relation to guarantee If no why?
4. What are the main problems in accessing credit in the year 2005 and 2011?
5. What would be your opinions to solve the problems for the future?

B. For NON-BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS

1. Why was your household **not** selected to receive food or cash from the gov't PSNP? (*Circle all that apply*)

Reasons	What we were told	What I Believe
We are not so poor as the selected households	1	14
We have enough Food	2	15
We own Livestock	3	16
We have some land /enough land or better quality land	4	17
We receive family support or remittances	5	18
We have other income source	6	19
Our household didn't receive food aid or emergency cash transfer in previous years	7	20
I don't have friends or relatives among the decision- makers	8	21
We are not participating in Other Food Security Programs	9	22
We are not registered on the kebele household list	10	23
Our household is not willing to work on PSNP Projects	11	24
I don't know	12	25
Other Reason (specify)	13	26

2. Who decided which households in the community would receive the food or cash?

SN	Who Decided	SN	Who Decided
1	The DAs	6	Community Food Security Task Force
2	Kebele Food Security Task Force	7	The Community (We all decided Together)
3	Kebele Council or Administration	8	Don't Know
4	Woreda Food Security Task Force	9	There was no Selection (Every one in the village received something)
5	Woreda Council or Administration	10	Other (Specify)

3. Do you think the decision was fair? (*Circle one*) 1. Yes 2. No

Explain why or why not _____

4. If **NO** (**not fair**) did you complain (*Circle one*) 1. Yes 2. No

5. If **YES** (complained), who did you complain to?

SN	Appealed for	SN	Why not ?
1	Kebele Authorities	1	There is no one to complain to
2	Woreda Authorities	2	We don't know who to Complain to
3	Zonal Authorities	3	It would not do any good to Complain
4	Regional Authorities	4	I am too frightened or intimidated to complain
5	Religious Leaders	5	The decision makers are the same persons that hear appeals
6	Others (Specify)	6	Others (Specify)

6. If **YES** (complained), was your complaint successful? (*Circle one*) 1. Yes 2. No

Please explain what happened

_____

Focus groups questions for regional food security office

1. What are the overall development policies strategies applied to the basis of the role and responsibilities of your office?
2. What are the roles and responsibility of the office that support the implementations food security program?
3. What are the institutional arrangements applied in the years 2005 and 2011 of food security programs linked with micro finances to access the rural services for chronically food insecure communities?
4. What are the sources and livelihood characteristics in the chronic food insecure areas/
5. How do the food security programs and micro finance have been linked to improve the chronic food insecurity in the rural areas?
6. What types and forms of services have been provided for chronic food insecure community in the rural areas from the year 2005 to 2011?
7. How much of the food security program linked with micro- finance to have an effectiveness and appropriateness services the rural chronic poor?
8. What are the change in the life and livelihoods of the chronic food insecure community in the rural areas?

9. What were the problems faced during implementation on the linkages of food security program with micro finances?
10. What are your opinions to solve the problem in the future?

Key informants questions for semi-formal finance issues

1. How do you know the progress of food security programs (PSNP, HABP ETC) implementations on the rural areas?
2. What are the linkages of food security program with micro- finance institutions to provide services for the rural chronic food insecure communities?
3. What micro financial institutions are set-up to provide credit and saving for the rural, poor community particularly the PSNP beneficiaries?
4. What are the types and minimum standard amount of service through each institution deliver to the chronic food insecure community in the rural areas?
5. How the institutions have provided credit service for the family remembers of chronic food insecure community?
6. What are the minimum financial cost (both in kind and cash) in the year 2011 and 2005?
7. Do the institutions have system set-up to include PSNP beneficiaries as regular members of micro- finance clients? 1) Yes 2) No
8. If the answer to the question number '7' is yes how?
9. How do the institutions link the food security program such as PSNP with micro finance to improve the chronic food insecurity in the rural areas?
10. Have you seen the effectiveness and appropriateness of the linkages of PSNP with micro finance? 1) yes 2) No
11. If the answer the question number 10 is 'yes' how?
12. How would you explain the life and livelihood improvement of household made as the result of the intervention in chronic food insecure areas? Explain the cash or grain based resource transfer benefit.
13. What are the main problems you observed during implementations food security program together with micro finance in the rural areas in the year 2005 and 2011?
14. What are your opinions to solve the problem for future improvement?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH