

JIMMA UNIVERSITY



School of Graduate Studies

College of Social Sciences and Humanities

Productive Safety Net in Achieving Food Security:
Challenges and Opportunities in SoroWoreda, Hadiya Zone.

BY:

Tarekegn Nukuro

A Thesis Submitted to Department of Sociology for the Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology and
Social Policy

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APPROVAL SHEET

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Examiners of the final MA open defense by Tarekegn Nukuro, have read and evaluated his thesis entitled " Productive Safety Net in Achieving Food Security: Challenges and Opportunities in SoroWoreda, Hadiya Zone, SNNPS " and examined the candidate. This is therefore to certify that this thesis has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology and Social Policy

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Declaration Letter

I, Tarekegn Nukuro confirm by my signature that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name of Student: Tarekegn Nukuro Madebo

Signature -----

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ACRONYMS

APL	Adaptable Program Loan
CCI	Complementary Community Infrastructure
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
DA	Development Agent
DFID	Department for International Development
DS	Direct Support
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSP	Food Security Program
HABP	Household Asset-Building Programme
HH	Household
MoARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
OFSP	Other Food Security Program
PIM	Program Implementation Manual
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PW	Public Work
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (Region)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WARDO	Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WFSTF	Woreda Food Security Task Force

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the challenges and opportunities of productive safety net program in achieving food security in general and rural food security in particular. The study was conducted in Soro woreda, Hadiya Zone, SNNP regional state. For this study, three productive safety net program beneficiary kebeles were selected Purposely and the sample households were selected randomly. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods and the data was collected through survey questions, focus group discussion, and key informants through in-depth interview. The Key informant for this study were Productive Safety Net Program task forces members from agriculture and rural development office of study Woreda, development agents(DAs)working in each selected kebele, and Kebele chairpersons.The study finding underlined that the program had brought change in daily consumption and, coping mechanism; Contribution on asset building, particularly livestock after being the beneficiary of the program and other contributions. However, engagement of children under 16 ages, pregnant women with more than 4 months, lactating mothers less than 10 months after birth, unfair working schedule in terms of family size included in the program are the major problems of the program . In addition, absence of work clothes and materials for beneficiaries and absence of health insurance for injuries occurred in public work activities were also the problems of the program. There were also various challenges identified in the study area of this research concerning timely transfer, institutional and managerial arrangements, beneficiaries screening and graduation. On the basis of the finding of the study, the researcher comes up with possible recommendations that would play crucial role in the way of improving the problem of the program.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Food security “exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (FAO 2007: 4). This definition is broader than the preceding definitions, for example, that of the World Bank (1986), which was summed up by Maxwell and Frankenber as “secure access at all times to sufficient food for a healthy life” (Maxwell and Frankenber 1992:8).

According to FAO (2012) the last half of a century has brought significant improvements in collective food security, due to rise in per capita availability of food and declining real food prices. However, many people especially in developing countries have not been able to benefit from these improvements. In 2013, there are an estimated 842 million people (12 per cent of the world population) who are incapable to meet their dietary energy requirements necessary to live an active and healthy life, or suffered from chronic food insecurity. Among 842 million, 827 million or 98.2 per cent of the people are living in developing countries, with the highest number of malnourished people were from Southern Asia, and followed by Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Asia (FAO 2012, IFAD 2012 and WFP 2012).

Food insecurity resulting from repeated droughts, low input and output of subsistence agriculture, and widespread poverty. In response to this threat, productive safety net programs (PSNPs) have been introduced to alleviate food insecurity. PSNPs are formal programs intended to benefit individuals and households who are chronically food insecure, unable to work, or experience temporary decline in purchasing power by providing them with income or a substitute for income. Such programs include cash and in-kind transfer programs, subsidies, and labor-intensive public works (Samuel 2006).

Ethiopia practices both chronic and temporal food insecurity problems. According to the Department for International Development (2006), more than eight million people are chronically food insecure. So as to alleviate this problem, in 2004, the Government of Ethiopia designed the PSNP as a medium term solution to the food insecurity problem. The program's objectives include assuring food consumption and protection of household assets depletion/reduction, and community assets building. Depending on the situations of the problems Public Works (PW) and Direct Support (DS) are the mechanisms used to transfer cash/food resource to the chronically food insecure individuals and households (MoARD 2010).

The Ethiopian PSNP is a seasonal social safety net program designed to prevent famine and household assets by anticipating in advance to the food access failure of chronically food insecure rural households. In addition to this, The PSNP operates mainly as a work fare program in which transfer was provided in exchange for labor in public works or essential infrastructural projects of the community (Frank 2013).

The Productive Safety Net Programme was approved on November 30, 2004 and was the first of a series of Adaptable Program Loans (APLs) providing support to Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). Despite good growth and a fall in the poverty headcount of 12.4 percent between 1999/00 and 2004/05, the poverty gap remains severe and millions (sometimes tens of millions) experience food gaps of three months or more on a regular basis. Until 2005, the main response to poverty and hunger came through annual emergency appeals (World Bank 2006).

Ethiopia had an emergency appeal for humanitarian assistance every year since the famine of 1984. Following the drought in 2002-2003, when more than 13 million Ethiopians—a record number - required assistance, the government established the New Coalition for Food Security and sought a new approach to tackling food insecurity. The PSNP was to provide a mechanism to replace annual appeals for emergency food aid with a more predictable safety net to address chronic and seasonal hunger (World Bank 2006).

The emphasis on moving from relief to a more productive and development-oriented safety net Programme also aligned the project with wider World Bank objectives. The World Bank support to PSNP was simultaneously supported by other donors, including: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), British Department for International Development (DFID), the World Food Program (WFP), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Government of Ireland. The Bank's financial contribution was 18 percent of the total donor support to financing the PSNP in 2005-2006 but it played a lead role with regard to analytical work and joint supervisory missions, and donor coordination. Later, the role of donor coordination rotated between different donors (World Bank 2011).

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. Under the FSP, in 2005 the Government started a major new initiative - the Productive Safety Net Programme (MoARD 2010).

The productive safety net program (PSNP) is a public program through which food-insecure people are employed in public work for five days a month during the agricultural loose season. This is envisioned to enable households to smooth consumption so that they will not need to sell productive assets in order to overcome food shortages. Though the PSNP has been successful at addressing the predictable food gaps of the poorest of the population, it has been less successful at addressing the underlying factors reproducing food insecurity in the long term, and there has been little effective graduation from the program since its inception (Frank 2013).

Similarly, PSNP as one component of the food security programs has its own guidelines, objectives, principles, and institutional and Management Arrangements from federal to community levels to achieve the targeted goal of the program. However, the PSNP has its own challenges and opportunities in implementing the program at ground level.

Hence, this paper under the above topic focused on the challenges and opportunities of PSNP, in the case of Hadiya zone Soro Woreda as one of the target Woredas of the Program.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Most of the time poor people suffer from the direct effect of poverty and hunger and the situation makes them less productive and less able to earn a living. They are also enforced to employ undesirable coping strategies such as selling main productive assets, and followed by migration. Such strategies further reduce their asset base and make them more vulnerable to the next shock, which leads them to further worse condition. Yet, they need a combination of development activities complemented by social protection transfers such as safety nets (Yadete 2008).

According to World Bank (2004), social safety nets should include: social services (health and education in particular), social insurance programs such as pensions, all publicly funded transfers (cash transfers such as family allowances, and in-kind transfers such as food subsidies), and income-generation programs targeted to the poor (such as public works).

According to the above concepts a wide body of indication now exists that specifies there are various settings in which productive safety net program as part of carefully planned social protection policies can be a facilitator to discharge from food insecurity problems. Since among the several social protection intervention currently implemented in Ethiopia, Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) is one of the main social protection programmes financing budgets in hundreds millions of dollars per year for implementation in the rural areas of the country and aimed to assure food consumption

and prevent asset depletion for food insecure households in chronically food insecure woredas (MoARD 2009).

When we talk about productive safety net program as a newly developed social safety net program, Alemayehu ; Hodidinott; and O, Daniel Gilligan (2008) tried to discuss that Productive Safety Net Program together with the other food security program such as household asset building program(HABP), reduces household food insecurity; raised consumption levels; encouraged households to engage in production and other economic activities through improved access to credit, increased use of modern farming techniques, and entry into nonfarm own business activities as an alternative means .

Though some studies have been carried out on the food security situation in Ethiopia (Solomon & Yeraswork, 1985; Sharp, 1997), most of these have been done at national level and it is not deniable reality that some studies have been conducted at woreda level. Accordingly, Tadele (2011) conducted study on impacts of PSNP on sustainable land management at Adamitulu Jido Kombolcha and Meskan Districts. His study mainly focuses on the contribution of PSNP to sustainable land management and his sample respondents were both from PSNP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. In addition, his study has identified factors affecting participation and intensity of using sustainable land management practices at farm level. But this study mainly focuses on the factors affecting the implementation of productive safety net at the grass root level. And the sample respondents for this study were beneficiaries of the productive safety net program.

Mulumebet also conducted study at local level (2010) on the contribution of productive safety net program at Jamma woreda southern Wollo. Even if the study was conducted at local level her sample respondents were selected from women beneficiaries only. But my study was conducted at far geographical location and different societies. Since, the situation of the problem varies from region to region, from one zone to another even within the same zone different woredas and again with various perceptions of the society about the program. In addition my sample respondents were both sex (women and men) beneficiary households. Since the issue of the productive safety net program is not only

the issue of women. Therefore, this was a gap that this study attempts to fill. Thus, this study tried to assess the challenges and opportunities of PSNP implementation in Soro Woreda, Hadiya Zone, Southern Nation Nationalities and People (SNNP) region, Ethiopia.

Research Questions:

- What are the opportunities of PSNP in improving of households' food security?
- What are the challenges in the implementing PSNP program?
- What looks like the socio-economic status of the PSNP beneficiaries in the study area?
- How the PSNP beneficiaries' understand the programme?

1.3.Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study was to investigate challenges and opportunities of productive safety net program in achieving food security, in Soro Woreda, Hadiya Zone.

The specific objective of the study is to:

- Examine the opportunities of PSNP in improving of households' food security
- Identify the challenging factors in the implementation of the program
- Examine the socio-economic status of the PSNP beneficiaries in the study area
- Assess the understanding of PSNP beneficiaries towards the program

1.4. Significance of the Study

The study would contribute awareness about the actual challenges and opportunities of PSNP on food security; and its success in achieving its targeted goals. In other words, this study would contribute to the understanding of the challenges and opportunities of PSNP for different stakeholders as well as for anyone who want to use it for academic and other purposes. Additionally, it would inform certain realities both to the community and policy makers and

implementers how to attain success in reduction of food insecurity. Since, currently the issue of food security is one of the priority areas of the government policies of various countries including Ethiopia. Moreover, the study would serve as a bridge for other studies in the future on the same and other related issue

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

1.5.1. Scope of the Study

The productive safety net program (PSNP) is one of the social protection programs currently taking place by the Ethiopian Government Food Security Program (FSP). Yet there are different but interrelated programs such as: Household Asset-Building Programme (HABP), and the Resettlement Programme under the FSP in various Woredas in the country. But this study focused on the challenges and opportunities of PSNP in Soro Woredas, Hadiya Zone and particularly the data was collected from the three selected kebeles of the woreda. The main issues included in the study were demographic status, socio-economic status, and the rights and duties of the beneficiaries in the program.

1.5.2. Limitation of the Study

Under this research method there was no data collected through observation due to shortage of time. In order to fill this gap the researcher used other alternative data sources which are mentioned in chapter three below. In addition, in the analysis part of this study some words or concepts were repeatedly used, like public workers and public work. Since the programs mass base of the beneficiaries are labour based transfer receivers. And again some words in the data of the respondents, particularly data from qualitative part were not get direct meaning while translating from local language /Hadiyigna to English version. However, the researcher tried to use approximate meanings to minimize these limitations.

1.6. Organization of the Study

This thesis is organized into five chapters. Chapter one introduce the study by describing the background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives,

scope, limitation of the study and significance of the study. The second chapter covers literature review dealing with definition and concepts of food security, graduation, Conceptual frame work, and Review of Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) Implementation Manual.

The third chapter encompasses description of the study and site selection, research design and strategy, data type and sources, sample and sampling procedure, instruments of data collection and method of data analysis. The fourth chapter includes the results and discussions of the study. In the last chapter summary, conclusion and recommendation are indicated.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.4. Introduction

This section provides comprehensive reviews of the literatures related to this study. Accordingly the literature review part of this study has four sub-sections such as Conceptual definitions, Conceptual frame work, Theoretical framework, Empirical finding, Policy review and Review of Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) Implementation Manual.

2.2. Conceptual Definitions

2.2.1. Food Security

The definition of food security is wide-ranging and interrelated with different factors such as agro-physical, socioeconomic and biological factors. Since the term by itself is broad and vague to understand, social scientists have identified four main, distinct dimensions of food security. These dimensions are availability, accessibility, utilization and stability (FAO 2009: 13).

Availability – means physical availability of sufficient, safe and nutritious food sources that an individual can access from her /his own production, from aid or from food stock and net trade.

Accessibility – Access is related to physical resources, such as market places, roads and transport. Access also has an economic implication such as possible sources of income, employment opportunities, expenditure and prices which can constrain the acquisition of food.

Utilization - Utilization of food refers to the adequacy of the consumed food whether it meets all physiological needs or not. This is determined by the diet, sanitation, access to clean water and healthcare in order to reach a state of nutritional wellbeing.

Stability – It is about access to adequate food at all times. People should not risk access to food as a consequence of human or natural hazards (FAO 2009: 13).

Similarly in the context of this study, a food secured household is described as, in the absence of receiving PSNP transfer, it can meet its food requirement for one year and was in a opposite position to with stand modest shocks, at this point household is categorized as food sufficient considered as no longer in need of transfer (except in the event of a major shocks) (MOARD 2010). However, in Ethiopia food insecurity was the task still requisite further attention and remains with a widespread problem. Since, there were various factors hindering the above dimensions of food security definitions generally in Ethiopia and particularly in the study area.

2.2.2. Operational Definition of Key Concepts

Operationally defining of concepts is a crucial duty in research studies in order to have a clear understanding for measurability of key concepts in study or in the time of data gathering process. Accordingly researcher tried to define some key concepts related with study as follows:

Beneficiary screening: is selecting households on the basis of PIM for PSNP

Household graduation: the process in which beneficiaries are expected as self-sufficient / reached expected benchmark and go out of the program (PSNP).

Stakeholders: are the concerning bodies of the (PSNP) program with various roles and responsibilities.

Program implementation manual (PIM): refers to the overall guideline of the PSNP.

Public works: are labour-intensive community-based sub-projects designed to address underlying causes of chronic food insecurity through the provision of employment for chronically food insecure people who have “able-bodied” labour (Mo ARD 2010).

Public workers: are households that face regular food shortages and that have members who are able-bodied (fit and healthy) and above 16 years of age. Such households receive

transfers on condition that their able-bodied members (both male and female) contribute labour to Public Works (Mo ARD 2010).

Direct supports: are households that face regular food shortages but who have no other means of support, and no labour to contribute to Public Works. Such households receive transfers without contributing labour to Public Works (Mo ARD 2010).

2.3. Conceptual frame work

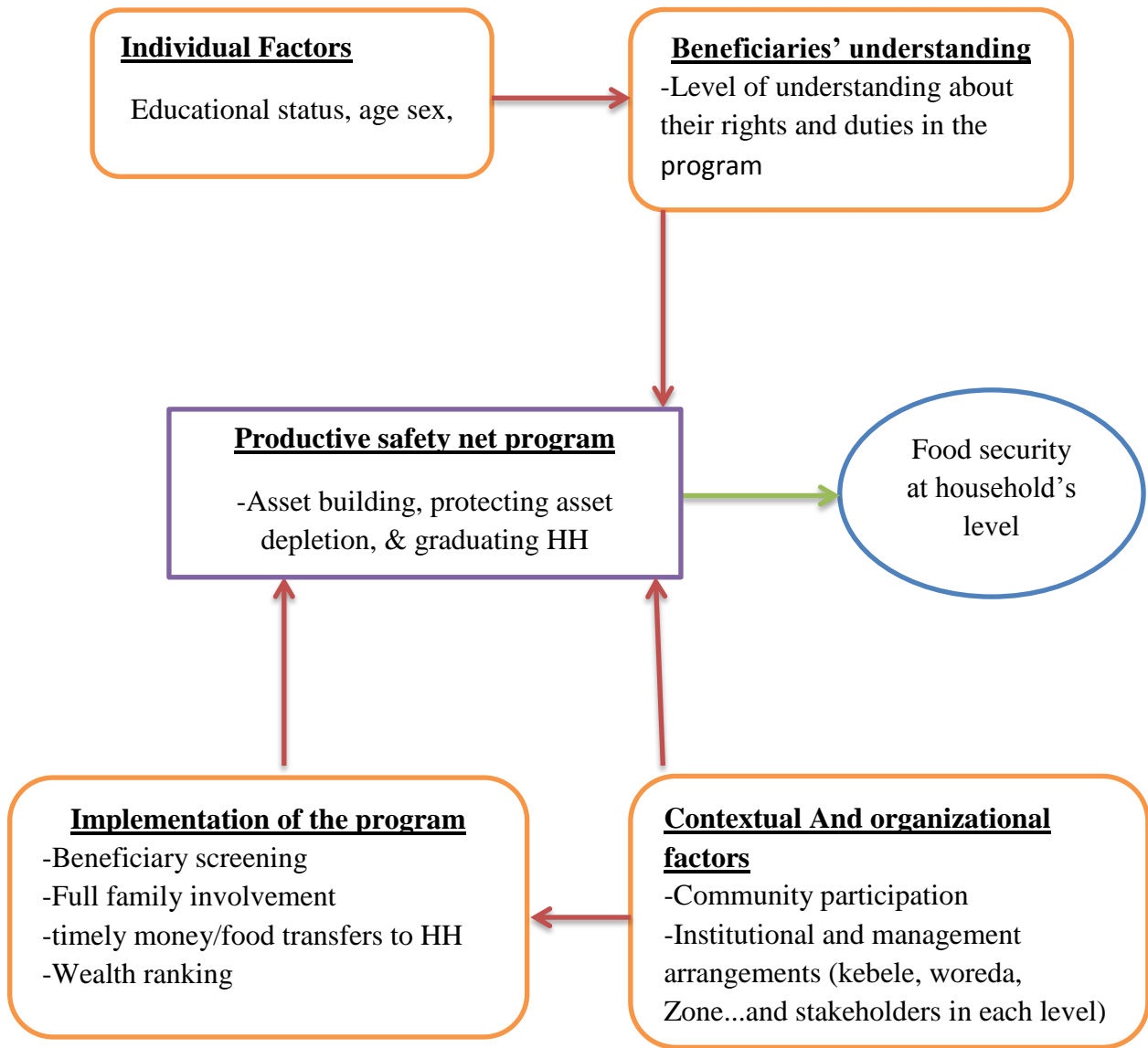


Figure 1-Conceptual Frame Work of the Study,

Source: PSNP program implementation manual, 2010.

As it was indicated in the above conceptual framework of the study individual factors, beneficiaries understanding about the program, implementation of the program, contextual and organizational factors affect the PSNP program. Because for proper implementation of the program contextual and organizational factors such as active community participation, institutional and managerial arrangements at each expected

levels have their own contribution in beneficiary screening, full family involvement of legible household, timely transfer and proper wealth ranking of the beneficiaries .

The other factors are educational status, age and sex which may affects level of beneficiaries understanding about their rights and duties in the program. Thus, according to the program implementation manual of the PSNP, if all the above factors are properly implemented, the program can achieve its primary objectives such as beneficiaries' asset building, protecting asset depletion, and graduating beneficiaries from the program and finally insuring food security at household level. But, these are not the only factors that affects the program's success, there may have others which needs further investigation.

2.4. Theoretical Framework

There are different sociological theories that explain various social issues in divergent manner. Among those theories the researcher would employ symbolic interactionism as a theoretical frame work for the discussion of this study in support of Conceptual frame of the study, particularly the George Simmles explanation about the poor. For instance, Simmel argued that a shared set of rights and obligations defines the relationship between the needy and the givers. The needy have the right to receive aid, and this right makes receiving aid less painful (Simmel 1908). Similarly, the beneficiaries of productive safety net program have their own rights and obligations. These rights and duties are clearly stated in the program implementation manual of the program. Consequently, this theory helps to discuss whither those rights are respected or not, particularly in the findings of the study, mainly in relation to clients rights in the program.

2.5. Empirical Finding

In Ethiopia, the productive safety net program is already having a significant effect and there is clear indication that several important changes have taken place in different areas in terms of nutrition, asset protection, asset building, and allowing people to feel secure enough in their income to take productive loans which they previously found too risky (Slater 2006).

Evidence also from the impact evaluation in 2008 reported in World Bank (2009) indicates that PSNP participation measurably improved household food security, as measured by changes in self-reported household food gap. Growth in caloric acquisition was 17 percent higher for PSNP households that received recent and regular transfers. These indications are further supported by 2008 evidence that PSNP households receiving cash used 84 percent of their transfer to purchase staple food and 74 percent of households receiving food consumed the entire transfer.

A survey carried out in 2006 and 2008 on the impact of PSNP on food security, assets and incentives found that the PSNP has modest average impacts, improving food security, increasing growth in livestock holdings and improving households' ability to raise funds in an emergency. Program impacts on asset accumulation are greater when higher levels of transfers are received and when participants have access to the PSNP and complementary agricultural services (Gilligan, Hoddinott, Kumar, Taffesse 2009).

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

Generally, the above studies tried to explain some important and positive sides of the program in relation to rural food security but there are some hindering factors that affect the proper implementation of the program to its primary objectives. Thus, this study tried to address both opportunities and challenges of the PSNP in selected Woreda, Soro.

2.6. Policy Review

Food Security Policy in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has various policies, strategies and programs related to ensure food security at national, regional and household levels. Among those Agricultural Led Industrialization (ADLI), Plan for Accelerated Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), and Food Security Programs are the major ones. ADLI is the main focus area of the current Ethiopian government policy aimed as bedrock of economic transformation from agriculture to industrialization. The other one is PASDEP which is the leading strategy for economic growth and development. PASDEP replaced Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP) in October 2005. It laid out the major programs and policies and actions to be taken in each of the major sectors with the ultimate objective of eradicating poverty (MoARD 2006).

The government of Ethiopia has various food security programs (FSP) which was developed in 1996, revised in 2002 and come to implementation since 2003 to eradicate poverty and bring food security at national and household level as well. Among those Programs Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) is one key component which is considered as a paradigm shift from aid based to development oriented Program (MoARD 2010). Similarly, in the GTP I and GTP II the food security program has been/being implemented moisture deficit area known for their food insecurity problems. The program has experiences with household asset building, safety net, and settlement programs, as well as with off-farm income generating activities and with the relationships between and integration of these activities. The safety net program was also being implemented jointly with the household asset building program in some food in secured woredas of the country (MoFED 2010).

2.7. Review of Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) Implementation Manual

There are many things under the PSNP Implementation Manual; among those some related with this study are reviewed as follows:

Objectives of Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)

The main objective of the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) is:

To assure food consumption and prevent asset depletion for food insecure households in chronically food insecure woredas, while stimulating markets, improving access to services and natural resources, and rehabilitating and enhancing the natural environment (MoARD 2010).

Targeting

Targeting phase is the most important part of the program. Since the failure or the success of the programs to achieve its ultimate goal or objectives depends on the quality of beneficiary selection. For this end, the process of beneficiary selection starts from the community needs assessment, in other words from grassroots level to minimize unexpected outcome. The entire process was in principle driven from the community level, though the administrative bodies provide guidance and supervision, and control the allocation of resources. In this process the Woreda, Kebele and sometime ‘Gott’ ‘Councils were given the key responsibility for hearing appeals or complaints regarding selection biases (Sharp, K., Brown T., and Teshome A. 2006).

In the process of beneficiary selection the Woreda Council and Woreda Food Security Task Force have their own roles and responsibilities. Accordingly Woreda Council was responsible for the allocation of safety net resources to Kebeles in line with size of vulnerable population and based on the recommendations of the Woreda Food Security Task Force. On the other hand Woreda Food Security Task Force (WFSTF) responsible to set criteria for beneficiary selection to suit the specific situations of the Woreda based on the general guiding points (Sharp et al. 2006).

Criteria for Selection of Households

There are two types of criteria in PSNP beneficiary selection process outlined by MoARD (2010). The first is basic criteria which contains the following list and applied during the targeting process:

The households should be members of the community; Chronically food insecure households who have faced continuous food shortages (3 months of food gap or more per year) in the last 3 years; Households who suddenly become more food insecure as a result of a severe loss of assets (financial, livestock, means of production, assets), especially if linked to the onset of severe chronic illness, such as AIDS, and are therefore unable to meet their food needs even during periods of normal rain; and, Households without adequate family support and other means of social protection and support.

The second one is supplementary criteria. The aim of this criteria is to assist in the refinement of the client list (further guidance on supplementary criteria may be provided by the WFSTF and forwarded by the KFSTF). These are: Status of household assets: land holding, quality of land, food stock, labour availability, etc.; Income from agricultural and non-agricultural activities; and, Specific vulnerabilities such as female-headed households, households with members suffering from chronic illness, such as AIDS, elderly headed households caring for orphans, etc. (MoARD 2010).

Categorization of Households for Conditional and Unconditional Transfers

Households meeting the entry criteria to the PSNP and with adequate family labour receive transfers conditional on engaging in Public Works. They are considered eligible for conditional transfers and become part of the labour force for Public Works. Households meeting entry criteria to the PSNP but without ability to supply labour for Public Works receive unconditional transfers. Such support is known as ‘Direct Support’, and households in this category do not work in return for their transfers. These households may be composed of: People who are too young to qualify for Public Works, i.e. 16 years of age, People who are too old to qualify for Public Works, Physically disabled people, mentally disabled people and People who are temporarily unable to work who would normally do so. This includes women who are more than 4 months pregnant; lactating mothers in the first ten months after birth; and people who are sick (MoARD 2010).

Graduation

According to MoARD (2010), a household can be considered for graduation from the PSNP when, in the absence of receiving PSNP transfers, it can meet its food needs for all twelve months and is able to withstand modest shocks. Clients will remain in the PSNP for multiple years until they reach the graduation threshold. They will not be excluded from the PSNP through the annual retargeting exercise if they are better off than other households but have not yet reached the graduation threshold, as defined by the regional graduation benchmarks.

Each year an assessment undertaken as a first step in the process to determine the eligibility of clients for the PSNP to assess how many PSNP households have achieved this status and are ready to graduate from the Programme. Households identified as being ready for graduation will remain in the PSNP for one more (Ethiopian) year and should therefore continue to receive PSNP transfers for the full year after they are assessed to be ready to graduate (MoARD 2012).

Institutional and Management Arrangements of PSNP

The Productive Safety Net Program is a component of the larger Food Security Program of the Government of Ethiopia. Food Security line agencies at every level of Government are accountable for the oversight and coordination of the FSP with implementation being undertaken by line ministries, Government agencies and other partners at all levels. In other words, the arrangement starts from federal to kebele level with their specific roles and responsibilities.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Method

3.1 Study Setting and Population

Soro Woreda is one of the 10 Woredas in Hadiya Zone of SNNP regional state. Soro is selected for study mainly because it is one of the largest Woreda among ten Woredas of Hadiya zone and not only the size of the woreda ,again the Woreda was not graduated from the program due to the severity of food security gap. It is found at a distance of 262 Km from the country's capital Addis Ababa at South west and 32 km from the capital town of Hadiya zone Hossana. Its altitude ranges from 840-2850m above sea level, annual rainfall of 900 – 1400 mm. The woreda consists three agro-ecology that are classified as Kolla (lowland) 32.7%, Woinadega (midland) 53.1% and Dega (highland) 14.2%(WoARD 2015).

The total area of the worada is 706 square km and the woreda is divided in to 49 administrative Kebelles, of which 46 Kebelles are located in rural areas and the remaining 3 kebelles were urban Kebelles. The total population of Soro Worada is 245,578 as reported by the worada's finance and economic development office in 2007/2015. From this females were 123,288 that accounts around (50.2%), males accounts 122290(49.8%) of total population. More over the total population found in rural Soro Woreda is 226190 (92.1%) and the rest 19388(7.9 %) are urban.

Agriculture was the main sources of livelihood in the Woreda and kocho (made from false banana), kita (mainly maize) by cabbage were common foods in Soro Worada. Cereals and roots were also common foods in the area. Crops like wheat, teff, barley, maize, sorghum are common and sown often from May-July and harvested from September - November. Among these crops Teff is mainly produced for market sale while maize and sorghum for self-consumption. According to the Agricultural and rural development office of Soro Woreda, the total livestock of the woreda are estimated 60,665 cattle, 55,433 sheep, 58,829 goats 26,192 pack animals (WOARD2014).

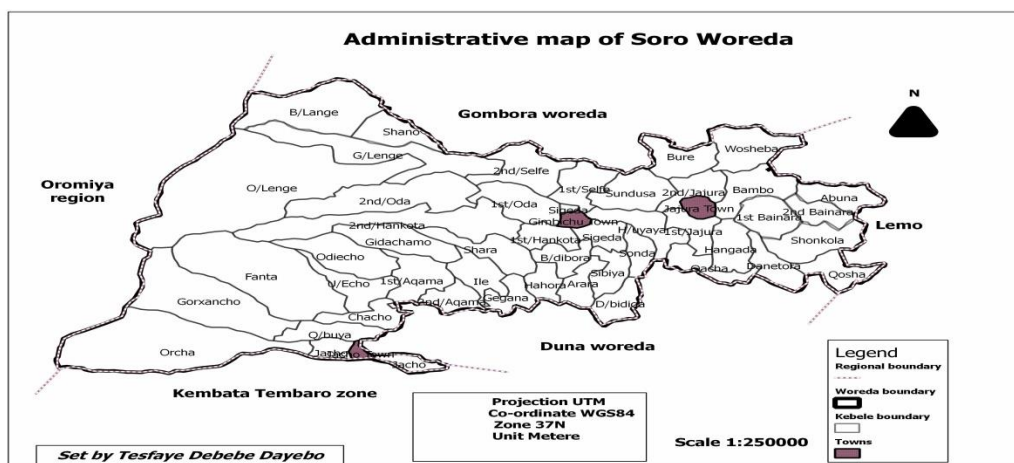


Figure 2-Administrative Map of Soro Woreda

Source: Woreda’s finance and economic development office

3.2 Research Design

Research design refers to a scheme or plan of action for meeting the objectives of the study and a design stands for advanced arrangement of the methods to be adopted for collecting the relevant data and the techniques to be used in the analysis part and also helps to minimize bias and maximizes the reliability of the data (Garcia, Carlito D 2003). Based on this explanation, the researcher selected cross-sectional study design for this study. Since this design helps to minimize financial expenses, to minimize time wastage, to compare different variables at the same time and other related advantages. For this study both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used in light with objectives of the study. Since, it was difficult to answer the study questions merely through one of the approaches, and jointly applying both qualitative and quantitative methods was very important to solve the limitation of single approach.

3.3. Methods of Data Collection

3.3.1 Household Survey

Among the different types of descriptive researches, the survey is the most important commonly used design. It is also the method of gathering data from respondents thought to be representative of the some population, using an instrument composed of closed structure or open ended items (Calderon 1993).

I. Sources and Types of Data

Primary data was collected from the sampled household heads, focus group discussion and key informants. The data was gathered through household survey includes different socio-economic patterns of household's such as age, gender, marital status, educational background, changes in households asset before and after PSNP, total family size, number of families included and not included in the program, other sources of income, and any problems they are facing in relation to the program. While secondary data was collected from Soro woreda sector offices' records, programme documents, programme evaluations reports, and the government annual PSNP implementation reports.

II. Sampling and Sample Size

For quantitative approach, a simple random sampling procedure was employed in order to select sample households. Because, there was availability of beneficiary household list. For this end, the researcher purposively selected 3 kebeles among 46 rural kebeles based on number of beneficiaries and severity of the food insecurity problem. In other words the selected kebeles were the top 3 in beneficiary number left from graduation, because some beneficiary kebeles of the woreda have more than two times less beneficiaries than selected kebeles (WOARD 2014).

Therefore, the researcher purposely selected Shera, Ele and 2nd hankota kebeles as the representatives of the study. These kebeles have 262 households of which Shera=102, Ele =84 2nd hankota =76 and from the total households 158 household heads were selected by simple random sampling. Since the population under this study were more of homogenous. For sample selection lottery system sampling system was employed because the households list was available.

III. Sample Size Determination

Yamane (1967) provides a simplified formula to calculate sample sizes. Based on this the researcher used this formula to determine the sample size of this study with 95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error, which is:

$$n = N / [1 + N (e)^2]$$

$$n = 262 / (1 + 262(0.05)^2)$$

$$n = 262 / 1.655 = 158$$

Where n is the sample size, N is the population size, and e is the level of precision.

IV. Instruments of Data Collection

Questionnaire was developed to generate a primary quantitative data related with study objectives. The questionnaire first prepared in English and then translated in to local language/Hadiyegna. The main purpose of the questionnaire was to collect the necessary data from the sampled population about the socio-economic conditions of beneficiary households before and after being beneficiaries of PSNP and challenges they were facing in the program. The questionnaire contains both open and closed ended type of questions. Open ended questions permit free responses which should be recorded in the respondent's own words. Such questions are useful for obtaining in-depth information on facts with which the researcher was not familiar, opinions, attitudes and suggestions of informants. The other one was Close ended questions which have a list of possible options or answers from which the respondents would choice.

3.3.2 Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a group discussion of approximately 6-12 persons guided by a facilitator, which group members talk freely and spontaneously about a certain topic. FGD is qualitative method of data collection. Its purpose is to obtain in-depth information concepts, perceptions and ideas of groups (Creswell 2003). Similarly, under this study, the role of focus group discussion was very important and it come with most agreed information regarding to background of the community situation, identification procedure of beneficiaries for productive safety net program, and over-all challenges and opportunities of the program.

Hence, by taking language and other related issues in to consideration the researcher has been conducted two focus group discussions (FGDs) one composed from female household beneficiary and the other from men household beneficiaries in each selected kebele and the discussion session was go on, on the base FGD criteria. Each focus group discussion was formed by 6-10 participants, meaning 6 household heads, 8 household heads and 10 household heads in Elle, 2nd Hanqota and Shera kebeles respectively .The discussion was conducted on the base of checklist and each discussion session was facilitated by the researcher of the study and a moderator.

3.3.3 In-depth Interview

Key informant interview is one of the important sources of data collections and mainly used to understand the perceptions of different stakeholders who are directly or indirectly related to the study. For this end, interview guideline was used because it allows the researcher to go further systematically prepared questions. Furthermore, the way respondents act and answer may lead the researcher to ask the questions indifferent ways. Hence, individuals who are expected to have background information directly or indirectly on PSNP were part of interview.

Accordingly, the potential Key informants for this study were four Productive Safety Net Program task forces members from agriculture and rural development office of study Woreda , three development agents (DAs) working in each selected kebele, and three Kebele chair persons from respective Kebeles. The interview with woreda PSNP task force members and development agents (DAs) was on the contribution of the programs in changing the beneficiary's way of life, problems related to beneficiary screening, graduation and overall program implementation. The Kebele chair persons were interviewed on the same issues as PSNP task force members and development agents (DAs) but the difference was on the contextualization of the questions.

3.3.4 Document Analysis

Document analysis was used to substantiate data collected from the respondents and interpretations as well. These Documents includes: Woreda sector offices' records, programme documents, programme evaluations reports, and the government annual PSNP implementation reports.

3.4 Methods of Data Analysis

For data analysis triangulated approach was employed since the data collection was also designed in this manner. In other words both the qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. Qualitative data was carefully translated and narrated into words or text form and was started side by side from data collection session. The researchers tried to document properly the key informant interviews and focus group discussions appropriate to the study. Accordingly, the qualitative data Collected through interview and focus group discussion methods was analyzed qualitatively. The quantitative data was presented and analyzed in the form of tables, figures and analyzed using descriptive statistics such as percentage and frequency.

3.5 Reliability and Validity

Reliability

Reliability refers to the degree of consistency, accuracy, stability, dependability and predictability of the research instrument or procedure. Therefore the researcher tried to test whether the procedure would give the same result by using the same instrument, even if conducted twice.

Validity

Validity refers to that quality of research instrument or procedure that enables it to measure what is supposed to be measured and to produce data that are true or accurate. Thus the researcher tried to ensure whether the instrument really enables to measure the supposed study in producing true data from each measurement items.

3.6 Ethical Consideration

Ethics generally refers to written code of value principles that are we use in particular context. Research ethics are therefore principles that we use to make decisions about what is acceptable practice in any research project and participants have moral and legal rights, and it is important that as the researcher has to respect these rights. Based on this, the researcher had taken the following ethical issues in to consideration:

Taking cooperation letter from Jimma University in order to safe approval of the research and to gain cooperation of participants and responsible administrative structures in the study area during data collection; the researcher clearly described the purpose of the research for the respondents as it would be purely for academic goal and their confidentially would be kept and high respect was given for the cultural and other issues of the society of the study area.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the major findings of the study and the discussions subsequently made on the findings. In this chapter four subsections are consisted accordingly. The first subsection discusses socio-economic status of respondents which includes: demographic characteristics and background information of the target respondents. The second important subsection deals with understanding of PSNP beneficiaries towards the program. The third subsection consists of opportunities of PSNP in an improvement of households' food security. The last subsection discusses about the challenging factors in implementing the PSNP program.

4.1. Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics

This section is concerned with the demographic characteristics and background information of the target respondents (158) consulted for quantitative data. The demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, educational status, and size of total households were presented.

The other is general background information of the target respondents which include home, farm land, size of farm land, number of months they could feed their households from their production, number of time they could feed their households before and after being beneficiary of PSNP, livestock before and after PSNP, coping mechanism in the time of food shortage before being beneficiary of PSNP, improvement in coping mechanism after being beneficiary of PSNP, category in the program or component and distant of public work site from the respondents home

In particular, Table 1 shows the profiles of the respondents among the above listed demographic characteristics age, sex, and marital status. As the table 1 below shows, from the respondents, 68 (43%) and 76 (48.1%) were between 25- 40 and 41-55 years of age respectively and only 14(8.9%) were 56 and above. This indicates that more than 50% of the respondents were in active productive age.

Table 1-Demographic Characteristic of the Respondents

Demographic Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
25-40	68	43
41-55	76	48.1
56 and above	14	8.9
Total	158	100
Sex		
Female	40	25.3
Male	118	74.7
Total	158	100
Marital status		
Single	5	3.2
Married	123	77.8
Divorce	-	-
Widowed	30	19
Separated	-	-
Total	158	100
Educational status		
No read and write	117	74
Read and write	17	11
Grade 1-4	11	7
Grade 5-8	9	6
Grade 9-12	3	2
Others	-	-
Total	158	100

Source: Household Survey, 2016

Regarding the sex of the respondents 74.7% of them were male and the remaining 25.3% were female. As to marital status, more than half (77.8%) of the respondents were married and single and separated were 19% and 3.2% respectively. With regards to the educational status, 74.1% of the respondents could not read and write and 10.8%, 7.5%,

5.7%, 1.9% could read and write, Grade 1-4 , Grade 5-8, Grade 9-12 respectively. This indicates that majority of respondents did not attend formal education and this in turn may have its own influence in understanding their rights and duties in the program.

Average Number of Respondents' Households and inclusion in the program

As to total number of households of the respondents 128(81%) have more than six households for each and out of the total respondents 86% , more than half of their families were not included in the program. In other words, majorities of the beneficiaries' family members were not fully involved in the program. This findings enable to get reliable conclusion that majority of the beneficiaries of the PSNP were getting benefit from the program with less than half of the total households.

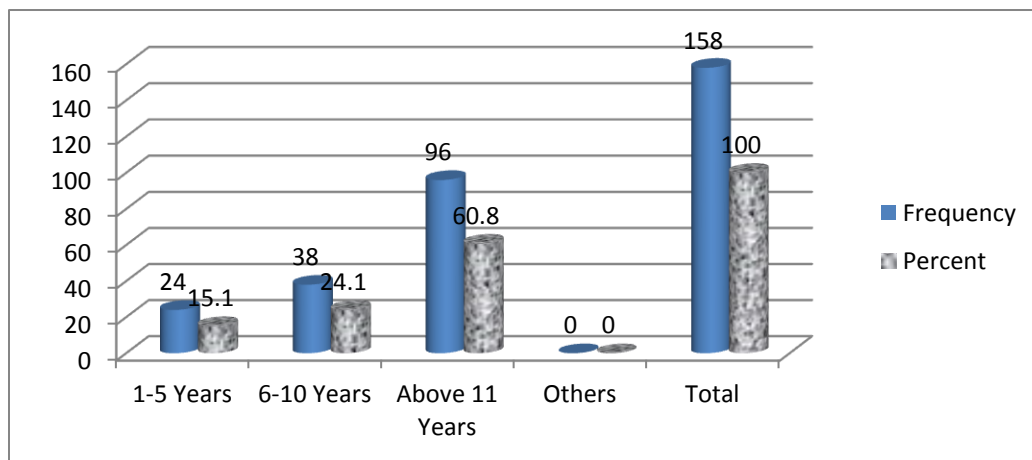


Figure 3-Duration of the Respondents in the Program

Source: Household Survey, 2016

As shown above in figure 3 regarding duration of the beneficiaries in the program 24(15.1%) were 1-5 years, 38(24.1%) were 6-10 years and 96(60.8%) were above 11 years. This indicates that majority or more than half of the respondents were stayed in the productive safety net program more than 11 years.

As it was mentioned above the other part of socio-economic status of the respondents is about general background information of the target respondents of which table 2 shows below about the home, farm land, size of farm land and number of months they could feed their households from their own production.

Table 2-Responses Related to Home, Farm Land, Size of The Land and Number of Months they Could Feed Their Households

House ownership	Frequency	Percent
Yes	145	91.8
No	13	8.2
Total	158	100
Land Ownership		
Yes	155	98.1
No	3	1.9
Total	158	100
Size of the farm land		
Less than 0.5 hectare	138	87.3
0.5- 1 hectare	17	10.7
1-2 hectare	-	-
More than 2 hectare	-	-
Total	155	98
Household consumption pattern from own production		
Less than four months	136	86
Between four and six Months	19	12
Up to Nine months	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	155	98

Source: Household Survey, 2016

As indicated in the table 2, from total respondents 91.8% have their own house and 8.2% have no their own house. Concerning farm land 98.1% of the respondents have their own farm land and only 1.9% have no farm land. Regarding size of the farm land, out of 98% respondents were with less than 0.5 hectare and 0.5-1 hectare constitutes 87.3% and 10.7% respectively. This implies that majority of the respondents/beneficiaries have their own land but more than 85% of the respondents have less than half hectare. As shown in the table 2 above, among 98% of the respondents who have farm land 86% could feed their households less than four months from their own land production and only 12% could feed their households between four and six months from their own land production. As we could understand from the survey result of this study majority of the respondents needs other source of income in addition to their own land production to survive in the rest months of the year.

The other part of the above section is about the number of time in a day, the respondents' household members get food before and after being the beneficiary of the program; and about the livestock before and after PSNP. Accordingly table 3, below shows this in detail.

Table 3-Responses Regarding Number of Time in a Day the Respondents Feed Their HHs and Livestock before and after PSNP

Number of time in a day the respondents feed their HHs	Frequency	Percent
before PSNP		
Once	3	1.9
Twice	145	91.8
Three times	10	6.3
More than three times	-	-
Total	158	100
After PSNP		
Once	-	-
Twice	17	10.8
Three times	141	89.2
More than three times	-	-
Total	158	100
Livestock Ownership		
Yes	139	88
No	19	12
Total	158	100
Livestock ownership Before and After PSNP		
Before PSNP	26	16.5
After PSNP	113	71.5
Total	139	88

As illustrated in table 3, from the total 158 respondents 145 (91.8%) household members get food twice in a day before being beneficiary of PSNP, 3(1.9%) and 10(6.3%) get once and three times in a day respectively. Similarly from total 158 respondents 141(89.2%) and 17(10.8%) household members get food three times and twice in a day after being beneficiary of PSNP respectively. This indicates that majority of the respondents have been improved their daily consumption after being beneficiary of the

PSNP program. Regarding livestock from total 158 respondents 139(88%) have their own livestock and 19(12%) has no livestock. Among total 139 respondents who have livestock 113(71.5%) has after being beneficiary of PSNP and only 26(16.5%) has before being beneficiary of PSNP.

Concerning types and number of livestock, from total 139(88%) respondents who have livestock 5(3.2%) have one ox and one cow, 8(5.1%) have only one ox, 9(5.7%) have only one cow, 56(35.5%) have only one sheep, 31(19.6%) and 30(18.9%) have only one goat and hen respectively. As this survey result indicates that among the total 139 respondents majority or 134 have only one livestock in their home. Similarly coping mechanism in the time of food shortage before being beneficiary of PSNP, improvement in coping mechanism after being beneficiary of PSNP, category in the program or component and distant of public work site from the respondents home were discussed in the following part. Particularly, table 4 is about coping mechanism of the respondents in the time of food shortage before being beneficiary of PSNP, and improvement in coping mechanism after being beneficiary of PSNP; and table 5 is about beneficiaries category in the program or component and distant of public work site from the respondents home.

Table 4-Responses Related to Coping Mechanism before PSNP and Improvement after PSNP

Coping mechanism before PSNP	Frequency	Percent
Removing children from school/dropout	46	29.1
Reducing daily consumption	38	24.1
Renting our farm land	6	3.8
Selling our assets	22	13.9
All	35	22.1
Others	11	7
Total	158	100
Improvement in coping mechanisms after PSNP		
Yes	137	86.7
NO	21	13.3
Total	158	100

Source: Household Survey, 2016

As indicated in table 4, from total 158 respondents 29.1% cope food shortage by removing children from school/dropout , 24.1% by reducing daily consumption , 3.8% by renting their farm land , 14% by selling their assets, 22.1% by all of these listed mechanisms and 7% by other means . This implies that more than half of the respondents cope their time of food shortage by removing children from school, by reducing daily consumption and by selling their assets. As to improvement after being beneficiary of PSNP 137(86.7%) of the respondents have been improved the coping mechanisms and 21(13.3%) of the respondents have not improved the above mechanisms.

Table 5-Beneficiaries Category in the Program and Distant of Public Work Site from the Respondents Home

Beneficiaries category in the program	Frequency	Percent
Public work	123	77.8
Direct support	35	22.2
Total	158	100
Distance of PSNP work place from Home		
Less than 1 kms	17	10.8
1- 3 kms	29	18.4
3-5 kms	41	26
More than 5 kms	36	22.8
Total	123	78

Source: Household Survey, 2016

Regarding beneficiaries category table 5 shows, from total 158 respondents 123(77.8%) were households that face regular food shortages and that have members who are able-bodied (public workers) and 35(22.2%) were direct support. According to the survey results of this study majority of the PSNP beneficiaries were public workers. With regards to distance of public work site, among total 123 public workers 17(10.8%) less than 1 kms, 29(18.4%), 1- 3 kms, 41(26%), 3-5 kms and 36(22.8%) more than 5 kms from the respondents' home.

4.2. Understanding of PSNP Beneficiaries towards the Program

This section is concerned with the understanding of PSNP beneficiaries towards the program of the target respondents (158) in general and 123 public workers in particular consulted for quantitative data and substantiating data from qualitative part of the study. Accordingly, under this section the issues related to age of public work participants particularly children under 16 age, pregnant women participating in public work activities, lactating mothers participating in public work, number of days an individual beneficiary participating in public work per month, maximum number of days one household participating in public work, number of months beneficiaries participating in

public work per year, beneficiaries rights and duties , and about beneficiaries ID were discussed below in detail.

4.2.1 Age of Public Work Participants

According to the program implementation manual of the PSNP there was minimum limit of age for public worker of the program. But as it was shown in the table 6 below there was mis-understanding about the program in terms of public work participants’ age.

Table 6-Responses Related to Age of Public Work Participants

Under 16 years age children participating in public work	Frequency	Percent
Yes	96	60.9
No	27	17.1
Total	123	78

Source: Household Survey, 2016

As demonstrated in table 6, more than half (60.9%) of respondents were acknowledged that children under 16 years were participating in public work in study woreda. This idea also supported by one of the participant of females’ focus group discussion.

One of the respondents during focus group discussion reported as follows:

I have six family members including me. My husband died. Among my family members only two family members were included in the PSNP program. When my husband was alive me and my daughter with 15 years old collect fire wood from nearby forest and carry on our back and go far to town, and sell it. But after death of my husband I replaced my daughter instead of my husband to participating in public work of PSNP. Because, if I substitute my husband, my daughter alone could not collect wood from forest. If we don't sell wood we could not survive, because the payment provided by only two family members was not enough to feed our family.

According to the MoARD (2010) program implementation manual of the PSNP had minimum limit of age for public worker which was People who are too young to qualify for Public Works, i.e. under 16 years of age were not allowed to participate in the public

work of the program. But as indicated in the above report there were children under age of 16 participating in public work. The data, therefore, implied that majority of the beneficiaries had less understanding regarding the age of public work participants.

4.2.2 Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers Participating in Public Work

As it was clearly stated in the program implementation manual of the PSNP, there was limit of months for pregnant women and lactating mothers regarding participation in public work. However, as it was indicated in the table 7, the beneficiaries have not well understood about the program in terms of pregnant women and lactating mothers in the public work participation.

Table 7-Responses Related to Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in Public Work

Pregnant women over 4 months participating in public work	Frequency	Percent
Yes	89	56.4
No	34	21.6
Total	123	78
Lactating mothers up to 10 months relieved from public work		
Yes	24	15.2
No	88	55.8
I don't know	11	7
Total	123	78

Source: Household Survey, 2016

Table 7 demonstrates that from total 123 of the public workers 56.4% responded that pregnant women over 4 months were participating in public work. Regarding lactating mothers of the total 123(78%) of public workers 88 (55.8%) replied that lactating mothers up to 10 months were not relieved from public work. This survey data indicates that there were pregnant women and lactating mothers over 4 months and up to 10 months respectively participating in public work activities. The issue of pregnant and

lactating mothers also substantiated by one of the women focus group discussion participants as follows:

I have been participating in public work for more than 10 years. Within these periods of time I was pregnant three times, but I got birth peacefully only two times and the third one was aborted in the 5th month. The reason for that abortion was public work of the program, because when I was 5th month pregnant participating in heavy public work activities, I fell badly and in the mid night of the same day the 5th month child was aborted. Not only abortion I was in between death and alive for a month due to the accident of public work. Regarding to lactating mothers because of fear of being excluded from the program I myself participated after 4th month of birth, since my husband was sick and my elder child was not capable to participate in public work.

Hence, the data implies that there was less understanding from the beneficiaries about their rights and duties regarding legible participants of public work of the program. Since program implementation manual of the PSNP clearly stated that pregnant women over 4 months and lactating mothers up to 10 months were not allowed to participate in public work activities of productive safety net program.

4.2.3 Number of Days an Individual Beneficiary Participating in Public Work per Month

There was the maximum limit of working day for an individual public worker per month or 5 days per month, but as it was shown in the table 8 below majority of the respondents were not aware about this limit. Similarly more than half of survey respondents were not know about the maximum limits of the days, one household should participate in public work per month.

Table 8-Responses Related to Maximum Limit of Working Day

Do you know how many days an individual beneficiary participates in public work per month?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	25	15.9
No	98	62.1
Total	123	78

Source: Household Survey, 2016

As indicated in the above table among 123 total public workers 98(62.1%) did not know about the maximum limit of public work days an individual beneficiary per months. This implies that there was exploitation of beneficiaries labour through public work. In addition to the survey household respondents some participants in all focus discussion confirmed as follows:

We don't know specific limit of working day per an individual per month, because we were participating in the public work whenever we called by responsible bodies of the kebele, and again there was no specification in public work in terms of families number included in the program, meaning beneficiaries with 2 family members included in the program and 4 family members included were equally participating in the public work.

However, in contrary to the above finding the PIM states that labour workers of one household should participate for 15 days per month. Thus, in the absence of clear understanding about the limit of working days per month at an individual or household level the clients' labour might be exploited through this unscheduled working time of the program.

4.3 Opportunities of PSNP in an Improvement of Households' Food Security

As it was introduced in the begging, the productive safety net program (PSNP) is a public program through which food-insecure people are employed in public work for five days a month during the agricultural loose season. PSNP as one component of food security programs has its own guidelines, objectives, principles, and institutional and

management arrangements from federal to community levels to achieve the targeted goal of the program.

Not only that, the program varies from other NGO programs, since majority of the staff of this program was government employees from federal to kebele level. On top of this the program had its own transfers, administrative budget, Capital budget, Contingency Funds, regional management budget and federal management budget, and Capacity building budget. Having these opportunities, what the PSNP contributed in an improvement of households' food security in the study woreda? Hence, the following sections tried to explain the contribution of PSNP in terms of daily consumption, coping mechanism, livestock and others.

4.3.1 Change in Daily Consumption

As demonstrated in the table 3, from the total 158 respondents 145 (91.8%) household members get food twice in a day before being beneficiary of PSNP, 3(1.9%) and 10(6.3%) get once and three times in a day respectively. After the introduction of the program from total 158 respondents 141(89.2%) and 17(10.8%) household members get food three times and twice in a day respectively. This implies that majority of the respondents have been improved their daily consumption after being beneficiary of the PSNP program. In conformity to this response, regarding to change in daily consumption, one of the key informants said:

The productive safety net had contributed a lot especially in improving the living condition of the poor. As I could observe, productive safety net radically reduced the number of rural beggars those were constantly engaged in begging activities particularly in the gate of wealthy people. Before ten years ago when the productive safety net program was not started in my woreda it was normal to observe many door to door beggars in the rural community for day food consumption. For me the program was not for only poor but also it had its contribution in reducing the burden of wealthy people in the community.

As stated in the above presentation by respondents in both qualitative and quantitative responses PSNP had improved the beneficiaries' way of life. Since before PSNP being

introduced in the study woreda the problems of food insecurity was not the only problem of food in secured households but also it was the burden of economically better off peoples in supporting those needy households around them as much as they could. On top of this, as it was stated by one of the key informants, the issue of begging due to food insecurity before PSNP was not limited to nearby economically better off people in the community, but also it go beyond to the relatives of the poor households who are living far from their residence .

Hence, from aforementioned data, it could be understood that the productive safety net program had contributed its lions share in changing citizens' food consumption after being included in the program, particularly the rural poorest of the poor. Similarly, regarding contribution of productive safety net program Slater (2006) argued that the program already having a significant effect and there is clear indication that several important changes have taken place in different areas in terms of nutrition.

4.3.2 Change in Coping Mechanism

As it was shown in the table 4, from the total 158 respondents, more than half cope at the time of food shortage by removing children from school/dropout, by reducing daily consumption and by selling their assets. As to improvement after being beneficiary of PSNP 137(87%) of the respondents have been improved the above coping mechanisms. Furthermore, one of the key informants who reported concerning the coping mechanism of his Kebles poor households before being beneficiary of productive safety net program indicated as follows:

There were a number of poor in my kebele used various coping mechanisms at the time of food shortage before being beneficiary of PSNP. Among those mechanisms renting/giving children for wealthy people was highly surprised me. Because, it was what I observed from my nearby neighbor, renting her child with less than ten age for monthly 50 Ethiopian birr. In surprise to the situation, one day I asked the child's mother about rented child and she replied that "what I get from this wealthy family was not only 50 birr per month, in addition to this I had an

agreement to get 5 dry 'injera' per week for the rest of my children". But after being beneficiary of productive safety net program the former coping mechanism was relatively changed and the rented child also returned to her family and started attending school.

In conformity with in-depth interview's result, the FGD discussants also reported that before being beneficiary of productive safety net, most of them used different coping mechanisms including removing children from school, reducing daily consumption, selling assets and giving one or more children to their relatives or other economically better off families who were living in town or around them. Regarding reducing daily consumption, almost all discussants acknowledged as the most common way of coping at the time of food shortage. According to the discussants, parents and above 18 years family members reduces daily food consumption, even once in a day, particularly in Severity period of food shortage at household level before PSNP. But after having been beneficiary of the program the situation of the above coping mechanisms were relatively improved.

Thus, as it was observed in both quantitative and qualitative data, productive safety net program had contributed in an improvement of negative coping mechanisms of the beneficiaries of the program. According to Yadete (2008) there were also other undesired coping strategies at the time of food shortage such as selling main productive assets and migration. But as it was indicated in the result of this study, migration was not reflected as a coping strategy. In other words none of the respondents reported about total migration, due to food shortage.

4.3.3 Contribution on Asset Building

According to the pillar (program implementation manual) of productive safety net program, beneficiary's asset building was one of the main objectives of the program. But, as the data of this study implies, there was no significant change on beneficiaries in terms of asset building except some changes observed from survey result on livestock. Regarding livestock, as it was indicated above in the result of household survey, from total 158 respondents 139(88%) have their own livestock and 19(12%) no livestock.

Among total 139 respondents who have livestock 113(71.5%) after being beneficiary of PSNP and only 26(16.5%) before being beneficiary of PSNP.

So as to decide whether the program had brought significant change on main livestock, it is better to see types and number of livestock. Hence, with regards to types and number of livestock, from total 139 respondents only 3.2% have one ox and one cow, 5.1% have only one ox, 5.7% have only one cow, 35.5% have only one sheep, 19.6% and 18.9% have only one goat and hen respectively. This indicates that more than half of the respondents have only one sheep and goat. Therefore, the reasons why the program didn't bring radical change on the beneficiaries in terms of asset building were discussed below in challenges part of this study.

4.3.4. Contribution to Natural Environment

According to MoARD (2010) among the main objectives of productive safety net, rehabilitating and enhancing the natural environment were the priority areas through public work. Likewise there were many public work activities in the study woreda. As the data from the respondents indicates Hillside terraces, Water harvesting, irrigation, tree planting, check dams and stone bands were the main public work activities performed in the study woreda.

Thus, rehabilitating and enhancing the natural environment had its own great impact on the struggle of environmental change which is currently affecting the globe in one or another ways, particularly developing countries. Similarly Alemu et al (2009) tried to discuss about the activities performed in PSNP. These activities include public works, on-farm improvements, and environmental protection measures such as tree planting on public land and soil/water conservation measures. Consequently, the program through public work activities is highly contributing in conserving natural environment.

4.4 Challenging Factors in the Implementation of the PSNP Program

Productive safety net as one component of food security programs has its own guidelines, objectives, principles, and institutional and management arrangements from federal to community levels to achieve the targeted goal of the program. However, there were challenges in implementing the program at ground level. Thus, this section is concerned with challenging factors of the program in the study Woreda. Such challenges were mainly related to beneficiary screening or targeting, beneficiaries transfer, public work, institutional and managerial arrangements, and graduation.

4.4.1 Beneficiary Screening (Targeting)

According to MoARD (2010) beneficiary targeting under the PSNP is a combined administrative and community targeting approach. The administrative elements include the provision of a PSNP client allocation (the number of clients which can be targeted in a specific region, woreda, kebele 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.

But in opposite ,the result of this study indicate that the beneficiary targeting in the study woreda was conducted based on cota system from woreda to the sub-division of rural kebeles administration/ gott/ level depending on the population number of the kebeles. With regard to beneficiary targeting, one of the key informants said:

Beneficiary screening in my woreda was totally quota based. Because none of the total woreda kebeles were not included in the program, but for me all these kebeles were not equally affected by food shortage. And again with in the kebele, quota was distributed to different gotts of the kebele. The other thing, what I observed in the screening was, hiding some numbers of the distributed quota from the community of the kebele and then including relatives of people in position at the end of the screening. But after having benefited 5 years those illegally included beneficiaries were excluded from the program through re-targeting.

Full Family Targeting

One of the criteria of the beneficiary screening in PSNP is full family targeting. Since, as stated in the PIM of the program “*If a household is identified as being chronically food insecure and eligible for the PSNP, all household members will be listed as clients of the programme*”. As it was indicated in the above household survey 128(81%) of the respondents have more than six households members for each. But, out of the total respondents 86% were with more than half of their family members were not included in the program. In support with this, the FGD discussants raised this issue with similar sound as follows:

Most us here are getting benefit from the program with less than half of the family members, and the amount of the transfer by this limited number of family members couldn't bring remarkable change in our household. Because we are wasting much more time in labour based activities of the program and there was not much extra time per week to engage in other sources of income. One of them also said that “I have seven household members among them only two are included in the program, but I am participating in public work activities equally with more than 4 family members included in the program, this is not faire”.

With regard to the full family involvement one of the woreda key informants said:

It is the only alternative to distribute beneficiaries through quota system, if we include all the families of the selected household in the program, the total amount of the woreda beneficiary remains in less than half kebeles of the woreda. The same trend was also been implemented at kebele level by giving cota for respective gotts, because there was no way to identify people in similar situations. But I know personally, it was wrong in terms of program implementation manual of the program.

From both qualitative and quantitative data that presented above regarding the beneficiary targeting, it could understood that beneficiary screening in the study woreda

was conducted through quota system. This implies that the program implementation in terms of beneficiary targeting was in the opposite direction of the programs at the ground level. With this limited family involvement through quota system it could be difficult to achieve the intended goals of the program.

4.4.2 Transfer Related Challenges

This section tried to discuss about the issues related to PSNP beneficiary transfer such as preference in types of payment, delay in transfer, distance of payment center, regularity of monthly amount in transfer, men domination in receiving monthly transfer.

Preference in Types of Payment

According to PSNP program implementation manual, the beneficiaries have the right to choose what form of the transfer is better. Thus, the program aims to provide transfers in the form most needed by clients. As to PIM, it is possible for a single woreda to decide to make payments in cash in some kebeles and in food in other kebeles, depending on the factors affecting the beneficiaries and as a general starting point, cash should be given after the harvest when food is in good supply and food may be given in the hungry period leading up to the harvest if food is scarce and unavailable in the market or at a very high price. But as indicated in table 9 bellows, majority of the respondents were getting the transfer out of their interest.

Table 9-Responses Related to Preference in Types of Payment

Form of transfer the beneficiaries prefer	Frequency	Percent
Food	98	62
Cash	33	20.9
Both food and cash mixed	27	17.1
Total	158	100
Forms of transfer currently the beneficiaries are receiving		
Food	-	-
Cash	158	100
Both food and cash mixed	-	-
Total	158	100

Source: Household Survey, 2016

As depicted in table 9, among total 158 respondents 98(62%) prefer transfer in food; 33(20.9%) prefer transfer in cash, and 27(17.1%) prefer transfer in both cash and food mixed. This implies that more than half of the respondents were interested transfer in food. Regarding form of transfer currently respondents were receiving 158(100%) was cash and none of the beneficiaries were currently getting transfer in food, in the study woreda.

In line with this, one of the FGD participants said as follows:

I prefer transfer in food, because currently the purchasing power of cash was highly decreasing, particularly in Soro Woreda and generally in Hadiya zone, due to high remittance from abroad, especially South Africa. Since Soro Woreda is well known in constituting highest number of migrants to South Africa among other Woredas of the Hadiya zone. Thus, it is so difficult to compete in the market to purchase something, with families who have one or more household members in abroad, particularly in South Africa. So I wish, special attention should be given

from the government for the beneficiaries of Hadiya Zone in general and Soro in particular.

In conformity to this, one in-depth interview respondent said:

As I could observe from recent years towards, life is being difficult in Hadiya zone due to high increment, in remittance from South Africa. This is not only for the beneficiaries of the PSNP, but also other residents whose family members were not in abroad, particularly South Africa ,including civil servants. Therefore, for me it is better to be paid transfer in food for the beneficiaries of the program.

From the above report, there is implication that PSNP transfer in cash was not enough for the beneficiaries of the program in the study Woreda. This indicates the existence of high price for commodities, including food items and could it make difficulty in ensuring food security as expected. But in contrary to this study, in Mulumebe's finding (2010) majority (62%) of the respondents prefer mode of Payment in cash. This implies that the interest of PSNP beneficiaries regarding mode of payment varies from one geographical area to the other and the purchasing power of money also varies depending on the inflation situation of a given environment.

Limitations on timing of transfer

A core principle of the PSNP is that payments to Public Works and Direct Support clients are timely and predictable. According to this principle, for public works participants, payments are made on the basis of attendance, quantity and quality of work completed as determined by the DA and Food Security Taskforce, in consultation with the foreman and all payments are made to clients within 2 weeks after the end of the month. And again the principle states, payments to direct support clients are made monthly regardless of the status of public works payments. However, in contrast to this principles table 10 bellow indicates the existence of delays in transfer payment to clients.

Table 10-Responses Related to Timing of Transfer

Time of transfer received by beneficiaries	Frequency	Percent
In the beginning of the month	-	-
At the end of the month	-	-
In the first week of the next month	13	8.2
Up to half of the next month	52	32.9
After half of the next month	93	58.9
Others	-	-
Total	158	100

Source: Household Survey, 2016

As shown in the table 10, from total 158 respondents 93(58.9%) get transfer after half of the next month, 52(32.9%) up to half of the next month, and only 13(8.2%) get transfer in the first week of the next month. This implies that more than half of the respondents were getting transfer after half of the next month.

Regarding delays in transfer, one of the respondents during in-depth interview reported as follows:

The main reasons what I observed for the delays of transfer were delays in public work activities which was planned to be completed within a month, delayance in public workers attendance from kebele to woreda office, distance of some kebeles from woreda center, absence of per diem for DAs when they come to woreda to submit monthly reports and beneficiaries attendance, urgent activities assigned for DAs and responsible bodies of the kebele, time consumption in re -adjusting the absents on the attendance after compensation was made in public work activities and lack of commitment from responsible bodies of the program at each level. The other reason for delays on beneficiaries transfer was delays in cash releasing from region to woreda due to delays in monthly financial report from woreda to region. Since, PSNP cash transfers flow directly through MoFED to BoFED and then WOFED.

During both women and men FGD, the participants acknowledged that they were facing various problems due to delays in monthly transfer. And they reported the problems as follows:

We did not have any extra source of income as others to support our family, and the only source of income for us is what we get from this program. But when it was delayed for weeks, even sometime for a month, we were forced to borrow money from wealthy people nearby us with high interest. Therefore, when the transfer was delayed for weeks or a month, it was common to observe economically better off people with us, who come to collect money in the payment day.

Similarly in the previous research that conducted by Mulumebet (2010) in Jamma woreda, stated that majority of her respondents were complained about transfer delays and the reasons for a delay was only delays in public work activities. But, as indicated in this study there were various reasons for the delays of beneficiaries transfer on top of public work activities. This implies that the issues of delays in beneficiaries transfer were common and the reason for delay varies from place to place.

Males' domination in transfer receiving

As it was stated in the PIM of the program, monthly transfer could be received by one of the household members, particularly husband or wife. But as indicated in figure 4 below, majority of the transfer receivers were husbands.

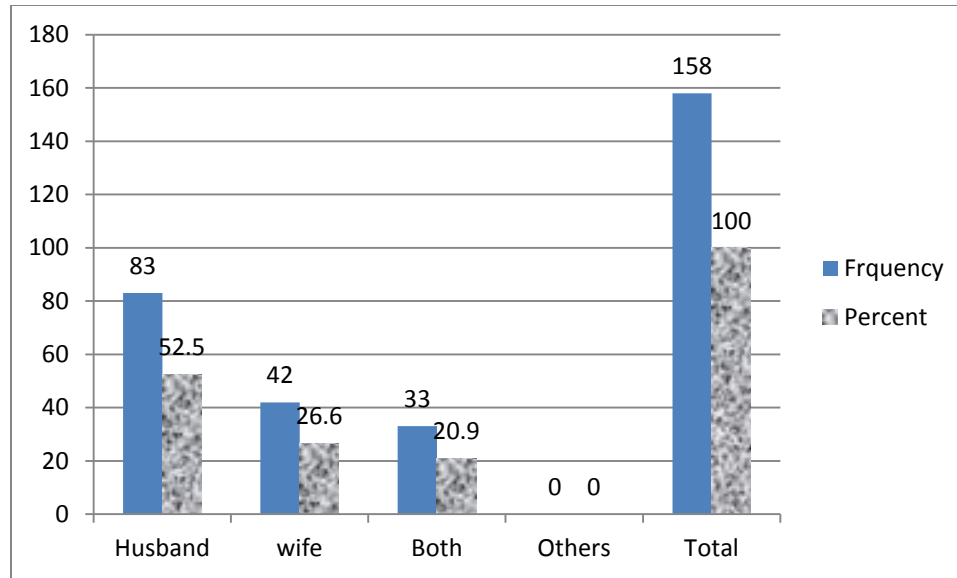


Figure 4-Responses Related to Transfer Receivers

Source: Household Survey, 2016

In figure 4 above, it is possible to observe that from 158 respondents 52.5% of the transfer receivers were husbands, 26.6% were wives and 20.9% were both husband and wife. This implies that more than half of transfer receivers in the study woreda were husbands. With regards to this issue majority of the female FGD participants raised some complains on males' domination in receiving monthly transfer due to the cultural favor to males in controlling every income of the households.

On top of this, they also complained on wasting behavior of husbands in drinking and inviting other when they receive the transfer. According to the female FGD discussants, the programs transfer/payment in cash by itself had its own contribution on the wasting behavior of husbands/males. Since, as to them if the mode of payment was in kind/food ,majority of the husbands may assign their wives for receiving monthly transfer in fear of carrying of food items which is provided for the beneficiaries of the program.

Regularity of Transfer in Each Month

According to the program implementation manual (2010), if the client feels that he or she did not receive the correct payment, they should not sign the payroll and should instead

ask the cashier to verify that the payment is correct and under no circumstances should clients be asked to pay from their PSNP payment any costs associated with the payment process. But as shown in figure 5 below, what observed from the result of this study is quite different, what the PIM stated about regularity of transfer without deduction of any cost from it.

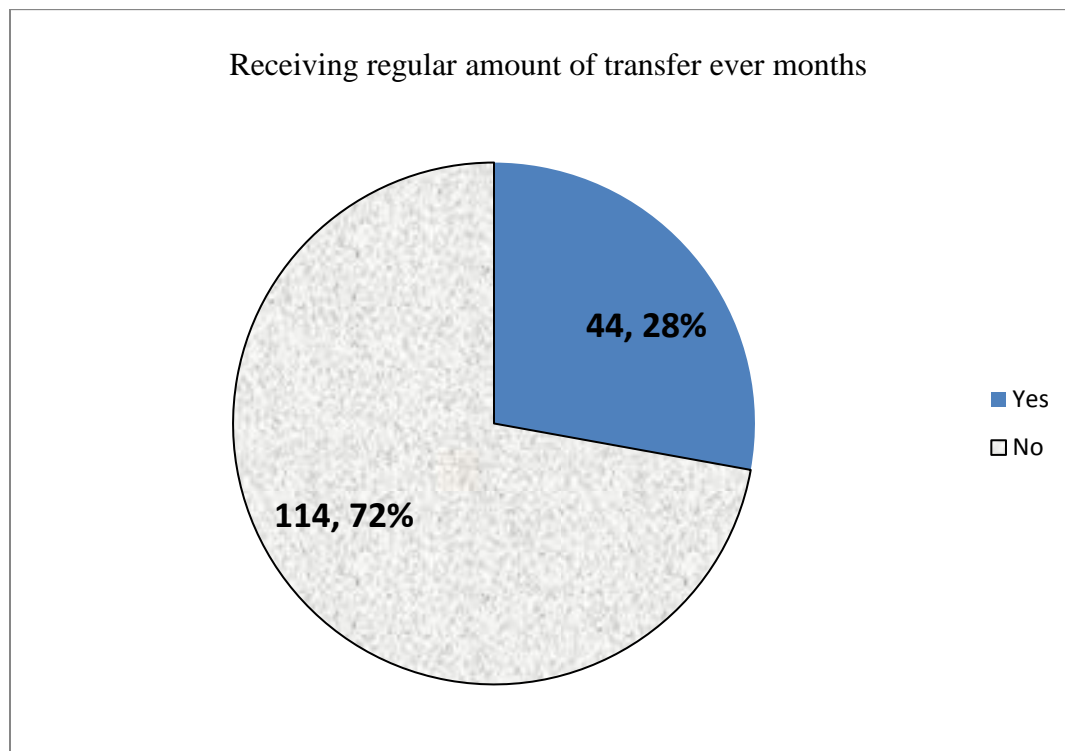


Figure 5:-Responses Related to Regularity of Transfer

Source: Household Survey, 2016

As indicated in figure 5 above, among total respondents majority (72.2) were not receiving regular amount of transfer in each month. As raised by majority of the respondents, there was deduction of some amount of transfer for different purposes. According to the respondents, the main reasons their transfer deducted were land tax, kebele developmental contributions, fertilizers, contribution for health insurance, and other social contributions. Regarding this issue one of the FGD discussants said:

I have seven house hold members, among this I get safety net with only 3 members. From this limited amount of money 250 birr was deducted last

month for public health insurance and other costs without my consent. When I asked head of my kebele why it was deducted without my consent he replied that “it is mandatory, if you go anywhere in accusing us, you will be out the program in the next year through graduation”. In fear of this warring I preferred being silent. But economically better of people in my kebele did not still pay this health insurance contribution.

The other limitation related to transfer was absence of beneficiaries /clients card on their hand. As could be observed in document review, PSNP client cards provide the basis for all transfers to clients and the person collecting the PSNP payment must present the PSNP Client Card to receive payment. They record the names of the people entitled to receive transfers, and the size of their entitlement. Clients would not receive their payments if they did not present their Client Card to the cashier. But in opposite to this, the household survey result of this study indicates that out of total respondents none of them had clients card on their hand. This implies that the transfer was not guaranteed and anyone can collect the transfer on the behalf the real beneficiary.

4.4.3 Public Work Related Challenges

The challenges raised by the respondents in relation to public work were:

- Distance of public work site from the clients home
- Unfair working schedule in terms of family size included in the program
- Absence of public work material for clients
- Absence of work clothes for beneficiaries
- Communities bad attitude towards the public worker
- Absence of health insurance for injuries occurred in public work activities

Distance of public work site from the clients’ home: as it was stated in table 5, majority of the respondents travel three kilometers from their home for public work.

Unfair working schedule in terms of family size included in the program: regarding public work schedule the respondents reported that *“it was unfair to participate in public work without considering family size included in the program, because, all the*

households were participating equally in labour based activities of the program regardless of family size included in the program which means households with two family members included in the program and four family members included in the program were equally participating in the labour based activities of the program/public work”

This implies that the existence of clients’ labour exploitation, since those households with four family members included in the program paid double of two family members included in the program but yet they are equally contributing their labour equally with high paid households which was out of the PIM of the program.

Absence of public work material for clients: as reported by the respondents there was public work materials given for public works before ten years ago, but now it was not functional for public work activities and they were exposed for additional cost in purchasing these material. Especially, clients included in the program, after ten years towards couldn’t get any public work materials from the program. Since, those materials hadn’t been purchased for clients within these ten years in the study worda .

Absence of work clothes for beneficiaries: almost all the FGD participants complained for the absence of work cloths. With regards to this issue the discussants said: *“we are poorest of the poor, and have no extra cloths for work and other places. We wish the concerning body to provide work clothes. Because, sometime the public work sites were dirty and muddy, and needs additional cost for soap”*.

Communities’ bad attitude towards the public worker: regarding communities’ attitude majorities of the FGD participants said: *“Our kebele communities were considering public workers as servants or ‘ashiker’ of the kebele since for any activities performed in the kebele community refers us. Even some individuals among the community show interest even to serve their private activities”*. As it was further explained by the FGD discussants, PSNP beneficiaries were not equally respected as others in the community and even some individuals consider being beneficiaries of this program as a shame.

Moreover, beneficiaries were considered as they have no means or right to oppose any labour based activities assigned in the kebele. With regards to this issue, as it was explained in the symbolic interactionism theory ,particularly by George Simmle(1908) the needy/poor/ have the right to receive aid , and this right makes receiving aid less pain full. But in opposite to this, the qualitative data from the beneficiaries of the program indicates that the beneficiaries of the PSNP were not respected as other members of the community.

Absence of health insurance for injuries occurred in public work activities: as mentioned earlier there were various activities performed in the public work of the program, particularly in the study woreda. The materials /tools used for these activities were very sharp and could harm the clients who were participating in the activities. But as indicated in table 11 below, there was no any compensation for the injuries on the clients of the program.

Table 11:-Responses Related to Injuries on the Clients of the Program

Have you faced any injure while participating in public work activities?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	49	39.8
No	74	60.2
Total	123	100
If the answer is yes, for above question, is there any compensation from the program for injure?	52	32.9
Yes	-	-
No	49	39.8
Total	49	39.8

Source: Household Survey, 2016

As presented in the previous section, of the total 158 respondents 123 were public workers and the above table 11 also shows the responses of these public workers. Thus, among total 123 public work respondents 49(39.8%) were faced injure while participating in the labour based activities of the program, but among those injured clients

none of them got compensation from the program. This indicates that, the absence of insurance in the program was exposing the clients for additional medication costs. In substantiating the issue of injure one of the female FGD participants said:

I was faced injure on my finger 3 years ago while I was participating in public work. As you can see, now I am with 4 finger of my left hand, due to this injure. In addition to losing my body part, I was exposed for high amount of medication cost and psychological hurt. Even if, some amount of the cost was covered by my church members, I didn't get any compensation from the program for this injure.

4.4.4 Limitations in Institutional and Managerial Arrangement

As it could observed in the document review, the institutional arrangements for the PSNP are designed to enable effective linkages between Government ministries and departments implementing the Programme to deliver timely transfers to food insecure households and productive public works. In addition, the PSNP has adopted a number of coordinating mechanisms in the form of committees and taskforces to facilitate communication across departments and ministries and ensure effective management and decision-making. These arrangements were extended from federal to kebele levels. But, according to the result of this study, there were limitations in functionality of these arrangements at woreda and kebele levels.

The data from key informants indicates that, the arrangements were simply arranged for the sake of formality. The members of these arrangements were organized from different sectors and each of them had their own independent tasks on which the sectors would evaluated, for this end most of the member sectors of the woreda , considers the tasks of PSNP as the only task of the woreda agricultural and rural development sector . The other limitation raised by the key informant was unfair distribution of admin budgets for respective member sectors; rather it was under the control of one member sector which is WoARD. Regarding kebele institutional arrangements, the kebele food security task force was a decision-making body that oversees all planning and implementation of safety net activities on behalf of the kebele cabinet, under which there are also Kebele Appeals

Committees (KACs). The main role of the KAC is to hear and resolve appeals regarding Safety Net matters in a timely manner. But, in contrary to this, data in the table 12 below, shows that majority of the respondent did not know individuals in this arrangements, even the existence of this committees in the kebele.

Table 12-Responses Related to Kebele Food Security Task Force Members

Do you know Food security task force members of your kebele?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	52	32.9
No	106	67.1
Total	158	100

Source: Household Survey, 2016

Table 12 illustrates that the majority (67.1%) of the respondents did not know food security task force members of their kebele. And majority of the respondents confirmed that any complain from the clients was presented to kebele DAs and kebele or gott leaders. Basically, as discussed above the issue of complain was solved by Kebele Appeals Committees. With regards to the problems of these committees, one of the key informants explained as follows:

When the kebele PSNP committees called for any meeting related to this program the first question before any discussion is the issue of per diem. But as I was experienced, there was no budget allocated for the kebeles regarding per diem and other necessary logistics. The other problem is lack of experience sharing with similar arrangements of the woreda. Even most the committee members did not know their roles and responsibilities, since they were simply selected but not trained.

In general, the mentioned presentation implies that the institutional and managerial arrangements at woreda and kebele levels are not working as stated in the program implementation manual of the program.

4.4.5 Limitations Related to Graduation

As it was mentioned earlier, graduation is one of the objectives of the program, in which beneficiaries would be out of the program. 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. According to the PIM of the program, the first step for graduation was assessing the food security status of each client household to determine whether they have reached the criteria for graduation. This involves the assessment of household assets (land holding, livestock holding, food stock, etc.) using regional benchmarks for graduation. Which means based on the annual clients wealth ranking. But in contrast to the above principles of the program, the data of this study indicates that, majority of the graduation process in study area was conducted through cota systems and other biased methods.

In support with this, one of the in-depth interviews said:

For me the problems of graduation were from both the implementers and beneficiaries' side. From implementers side, majority of the graduation process were based on quota system, which was given from region to zones, then zonal quota also allocated to woredas and again woredas allocates number of graduating beneficiaries for all beneficiary kebeles based on beneficiary number rather than criteria of the PIM, finally kebele allocates the kebeles quota to the respective 'gotts' of the kebele in the same fashion. The other was revenging the beneficiaries through graduation, which means false registration of beneficiary's asset during annual wealth ranking. From the beneficiaries' side, hiding their assets in the time of wealth ranking and not building assets, because most of the beneficiaries need to stay in the program for a long period of time

This implies that, there was the same trend in the beneficiary screening/targeting and beneficiary graduation in the study woreda from implementers' side. On the other hand beneficiaries themselves had been developed dependency syndrome on the program. Since, as it was indicated in the previous section, particularly in figure 3, majority of the respondents were stayed in the program more than 11 years.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter contains summary of the study and conclusion drawn based on the findings of the study. Finally, recommendations that thought to be addressing the problems were forwarded.

5.1. Summary

A general objective of this study was to investigate challenges and opportunities of productive safety net program in achieving food security in Soro Woreda, Hadiya Zone. In order to reach to this objective, data obtained through key informant interview, focus group discussion and other published and unpublished sources revealed related to the study. For the purpose of quantitative data 158 beneficiary household heads were assigned.

Majority of the respondents who engaged in the survey were between 25-55 ages. Regarding their years of the experience/duration in the program, 60.8% of the respondents were above 11 years of experiences in the productive safety net program. Concerning their marital status, more than half (77.8%) of the respondents were married. For their educational status, majority (74.1%) of the respondents not educated/ not attend formal education. Regarding size of the farm land, 87.3% respondents had less than 0.5 hectare. Concerning beneficiaries category in the program, 78% of the respondents were public workers and the rest 22% were direct support.

Regarding beneficiaries understanding towards the program, the issues related to age of public work participants, particularly children under 16 age, pregnant women participating in public work activities, lactating mothers participating in public work, number of days an individual beneficiary participating in public work per month, maximum number of days one household participating in public work, number of months beneficiaries participating in public work per year, beneficiaries rights and duties, and about beneficiaries ID were discussed.

Concerning opportunities of PSNP in an improvement of households' food security, the existence of its own guidelines, objectives, principles, and institutional and management arrangements from federal to community levels to achieve the targeted goal of the program were seen as an opportunities of the program. And again majority of the staff of this program was government employees from federal to kebele level; on top of these, the program had its own transfers, administrative budget Capital budget, Contingency funds, regional management budget and federal management budget, and Capacity building budget. Having these opportunities, the program had brought change in daily consumption, Change in coping mechanism, Contribution to natural environment, Contribution on asset building, particularly on livestock after being the beneficiary of the program and other contributions.

Regarding challenging factors in the implementation of the PSNP program, the main challenges identified in this study were: quota based beneficiary screening (targeting); Limited family involvement /absence of full family inclusion / in the program ; Limitations in the types transfer what the clients need; Limitations/delays/ on timing of beneficiary transfer; Participation of children under age 16, pregnant women and lactating mothers after 4months and before ten months respectively in public work; Males' domination in transfer receiving; Deduction of beneficiaries transfer for various reasons; Distance of public work site from the clients home; Unfair working schedule, in terms of family size included in the program; Absence of public work material for clients; Absence of work clothes for beneficiaries ;Communities bad attitude towards the public worker; Absence of health insurance for injuries occurred in public work activities; Limitations in institutional and managerial arrangement ; and Cota based beneficiary graduation

5.2. Conclusion

The study indicated that many of the PSNP beneficiaries were in productive age and which was one of the opportunities to perform labor- intensive, community-based activities of the program. Concerning the educational status majority of the beneficiaries were not educated or not attended formal education, this was one of the negative

influences that affecting the clients in understanding their rights and duties in the program. As to the family members included in the program, almost all of the beneficiaries in the study woreda were getting benefit from PSNP program with less than half of their family members, meaning more than half of beneficiaries' family members were not included in the program. The main reason for this limited family involvement in the program was quota based beneficiary screening system of the study woreda .

Majority of the respondents feed their families from their own production for less than six months of the year. The main reason for this was size of farm land owned by the respondents which was less than half of a hectare. Hence, in the time of food shortage, many of the respondents were experienced negative coping mechanisms. But after being beneficiary of the program more than 80% of them improved these negative coping mechanisms in the time of food shortage and increased daily food consumption. This implies that the program have created great opportunity in changing the former situations of the beneficiaries, particularly in improving negative coping strategies.

Regarding the public work activities of study woreda, children under 16 ages, pregnant women with more than 4 months, lactating mothers less than 10 months after birth were participating in labour based work activities of the program. This implies that the program was going out of the program implementation manual at the ground level regarding the beneficiaries' rights, particularly concerning legible labour workers of the program and again the beneficiaries were not well understood their own rights and duties in the program . Furthermore Children, instead of attending to school and/or spending their free time for reading and entertaining, they were spending their time in engaging in labor- intensive, community-based activities of the program.

The other challenges related to public work, identified in the study area were absence of work clothes and materials for beneficiaries and absence of health insurance for injuries occurred in public work activities. This indicates that, the clients of the program were enforced for additional costs in purchasing work materials and medication costs for injuries occurred in the time of public work activities. There were also various challenges

identified in the study area of this research concerning timely transfer, institutional and managerial arrangements, and beneficiaries' graduation.

Generally ,as it was indicated in the conceptual frame work of this study, the main objectives of the productive safety net were asset building, protecting asset depletion, & graduating HH and then insuring food security at household's level. Though , the program had contributed in reducing negative coping mechanisms of the beneficiaries and great impact on environmental protection through public work activities, still majorities of the beneficiaries were not food secured at household's level due to challenges in implementation and other related factors at grass root level .

Finally , even if the productive safety net program as one component of food security programs has its own guidelines, objectives, principles, and institutional and Management Arrangements from federal to community levels to achieve the targeted goal of the program, there were various challenges in the implementation of the program in the study woreda.

5.3. Recommendation

On the basis of the finding of the study, the researcher comes up with the following recommendations that would play crucial role in the way of improving the problem of productive safety net program implementation at the grass root level and points to be taken into account.

- Beneficiary targeting should be based on the sternness of food insecurity problem rather than allocating quota to all the kebeles of the wored.
- If a household is identified as being chronically food insecure and eligible for the PSNP, all household members should be included in the program. Because without full family involvement in program the clients could not improve food gap as expected in the objectives of the program.
- As indicated in the finding of the study, majorities of the beneficiaries were not getting transfers in the form of what they need. Rather transfers should be in the form most needed by clients of the program. Thus, before deciding types of the transfer either cash or food, beneficiaries need assessment should be done by responsible bodies of the program.
- Beneficiaries transfer should consider the current situation of the local market, since the study woreda was with high remittance from South Africa.
- Responsible bodies of the kebeles should accomplish public work activities with in planned time frame so as to reduce the delays in beneficiaries transfer. If possible woreda should pay per diem from administration budget of the program for DAs when they come to woreda to submit monthly beneficiaries' attendance. Because as mentioned in the finding, delays in monthly attendance was one factor for delays in monthly transfer.
- Children under age 16, pregnant women and lactating mothers after 4months and before ten months respectively should not participate in public work. For this end the woreda's responsible bodies should aware the beneficiaries regarding their rights and duties.
- Similarly, the responsible bodies of the program(KFSTF) should also aware the beneficiaries regarding number of days an individual should participate in the public work, absence of deduction from the beneficiaries transfer for any cost and other rules and regulations of the program .

- Responsible bodies of the kebele (DAs) should adjust working schedule for public workers in terms of family size included in the program
- Working material and cloths should be provided from the program for the public workers. And there should have health insurance for the clients who injured while participating in public work.
- Concerning institutional arrangements, results of the study show that the woreda and kebele institutions and managerial arrangements were not as functional as stated in the PIM of the program. Thus, regional government should struggle to ensure that woreda and kebele level institutions are well organized and strengthened through capacity building programs.
- Regarding graduation, woreda government should follow the right process of beneficiaries' graduation rather than cota based graduation. In other words, the right wealth ranking procedures should be followed in order to check whither the clients reached the regional bench mark at household level or not.

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Appendixes

Annex I: tools of study English version

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Department of Sociology .

Questionnaires

The objective of these questionnaires is to gather information in order to identify the Challenges and Opportunities of Productive Safety Net Program in achieving food security in Soro Woreda, Hadiya Zone. The information given is, therefore, strictly confidential and used only for (the research) fulfillment of Master degree in sociology and social policy from Jimma University and to this there is no need in writing a name.

Thank you in advance!!!

Part One: Household survey Questionnaire

1. Kebele.....
2. Age.....
3. Sex 1. Male 2. Female
4. Marital status 1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorce 4. Widowed 5. Separated
5. Educational status 1. Illiterate 2. Read and write 3. Grade 1-4
4. Grade 5-8 5. Grade 9-12 6. Others (specify).....
6. Number of total households.....
7. Number of households included in the PSNP program.....
8. Number of households not included in the PSNP program.....
9. How long you stayed in the PSNP? 1. 1- 5 Years 2. 6- 10 years
3. Above 11 years 4. Others
(specify).....
10. Do you have your own home? 1. Yes 2. No

11. Do you have your own farm land? 1. Yes 2. No

12. If your answer for question 11 is yes, how much in hectare?

1. Less than 0.5 hectare 3. 1-2 hectare

2. 0.5- 1 hectare 4. More than 2 hectare

13. Do you produce enough food for the family for a year? 1. Yes 2. No

14. If the answer for question 13 No, why?

1. The farm land is too small 4. Rent to others

2. No improved seed 5. All

3. No oxen 6. Others (specify).....

15. For how long you could feed the households from your own production?

1. Less than four months 3. Up to Nine months

2. Between four and six Months 4. Others (specify).....

16. How many times in a day your household members get food before and after being beneficiary of PSNP?

Before 1. Once 2. Twice 3. Three times 4. More than three times

After 1. Once 2. Twice 3. Three times 4. More than three times

17. Do you have your own livestock? 1. Yes 2. No

18. If the answer for question 17 is yes, how many? Specify before and after you have been beneficiary of PSNP

Types of livestock	Before PSNP	After PSNP
Ox		
Cow		
Sheep		
Goat		
Hen		
Others		

19. What are the coping mechanisms in the time of food shortage before being the beneficiary of PSNP?

1. Removing children from school
2. Reducing daily consumption
3. renting our farm land
4. Selling our assets
5. All
6. Others (specify).....

20. Have you improved the above coping mechanisms after being the beneficiary of PSNP?

1. Yes
2. No

21. As a beneficiary of PSNP in which component you registered?

1. Direct support
2. Public work

22. If your answer for question 21 is public work, answer the following questions from A-J

A. how far is the working site from your home? 1. Less than 1 kms 3. 3-5 kms
2. 1- 3 kms 4. More than 5 kms

B. Do children under 16 years participating in public work? 1. Yes 2. No

C. Do pregnant women over 4 months participating in public work? 1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know

D. Do lactating mothers up to 10 months relieved from public work? 1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know

E. What are the activities performed by public work in your kebele? Put "X" , more than one answer is possible

Activities	Mark (X)
Farmers training centers(FCTs)	
Health posts	
Roads	
Schools	
Hillside terraces	
Water harvesting	
Irrigation	
Tree planting	
Check dams	
Stone bands	
Others specify	

F. Have you faced any injure while participating in public work activities? 1. Yes 2. No

G. If the answer is yes, for question F, is there any compensation from the program for injures?

1. Yes 2. No

H. Do you know how many days an individual beneficiary participates in public work per month?

1. Yes 2. No

I. Do you know the maximum number of days one Household participates in Public work per month?

- 1. Yes 2. No

J. Do you know number of month you should participate in public work per year?

- 1. Yes 2. No

23. Which form of transfer you prefer? 1. Food 2. Cash 3. Both food and cash mixed

24. Which form of transfer currently you are receiving from the program?

- 1. Food 2. Cash 3. Both food and cash mixed

25. When did you receive transfer?

- 1. In the beginning of the month
- 2. At end of the month
- 3. In the first week of the next month
- 4. Up to half of the next month
- 5. After half of the next month 6. Others (specify).....

26. Who was from your household members go to receive monthly transfer?

- 1. Husband 2. Wife 3. Both Husband and Wife 4. Others (specify).....

27. Do you think PSNP is contributing to the alleviation of food insecurity in your family or HH?

- 1. Yes 2. No

28. If the answer for question 27 is yes, how it is contributing , please indicate

.....
.....

29. Do you know your rights and duties as a beneficiary of the PSNP? 1. Yes 2. No

30. If the answer for question 29 is yes, please indicate

.....
.....
.....
.....

31. Do you have beneficiary ID? 1. Yes 2. No

32. Are you receiving regular amount of cash or food ever months (allowed months) ?

1. Yes 2. No

33. If the answer for question 32 is No, please indicate the reason

.....
.....
.....
.....

34. Do you know Food security task force members of your kebele? 1. Yes 2. No

35. If the answer for question 34 is No, for whom you apply complains , please indicate

.....
.....
.....

36. Are there problems or challenges you observed in the whole process of PSNP implementation?

1. Yes 2. No

37. If the answer for question 36 is yes, please indicate them

.....
.....
.....

Part two: Checklist for women focus group discussion

1. What are the contributions of PSNP for households?
2. How was the PSNP beneficiary screening process in your kebele?
3. What looks like the women's participation in beneficiary targeting process?
4. What do you understand about the PSNP program?
 - Regarding public work participants: children, lactating and pregnant mothers
 - Regarding rights and duties of beneficiaries
5. How the beneficiary graduation process performed in your kebele?
6. What are the problems in overall process of PSNP Implementation in your kebele?
7. Do you have any points should be discussed?

Part three: Checklist for men focus group discussion

1. What are the contributions of PSNP for households?
2. What looks like identification process of beneficiary households for PSNP?
3. What are the roles of community in the whole process of PSNP implementation?
4. How the beneficiary graduation process performed in your kebele?
5. What do you understand about the PSNP program?
 - Regarding public work participants: children, lactating and pregnant mothers
 - Regarding rights and duties of beneficiaries
6. What are the problems in overall process of PSNP Implementation in your kebele?
7. Do you have any points should be discussed?

Part four: key informant interview guideline for kebele chair persons

1. When did the PSNP started in your kebele?
2. What are the contributions of the program brought for the beneficiary?
3. What looks like identification process of beneficiary households for PSNP?
 - In terms of criteria
4. What are the challenges faced in the beneficiary screening process in your kebele?
5. What measures were taken to solve complains related to screening as a local government?
6. What are the roles of community in the whole process of PSNP implementation?
7. What looks like the beneficiaries graduation process in your kebele?
8. What are the overall challenges of PSNP implementation in your kebele?
9. Do you have any points should be discussed?

Part five: Key informant interview guideline for DAs

1. What are the contributions of the program brought for the beneficiary?
2. What looks like identification process of beneficiary households for PSNP?
 - In terms of criteria
3. What are the challenges faced in the beneficiary screening process in your kebele?
4. What measures were taken to solve complains related to screening?
5. What are the roles of community in the whole process of PSNP implementation?
6. What looks like the beneficiaries graduation process in your kebele?
7. What are the overall challenges of PSNP implementation in your kebele?

8. Do you have any points should be discussed?

Part six: Key Informant Interview Guideline for Woreda PSNP task force members

1. When did the PSNP started in your Woreda

2. What are the contributions of the program brought for the beneficiary of the woreda?

3. What looks like identification process of beneficiary households for PSNP?

- In terms of criteria

4. What are the challenges faced in the beneficiary screening process in your woreda?

5. What measures were taken to solve complains related to screening in the woreda?

6. What looks like the beneficiaries graduation process in your woreda?

7. What looks like the institutional and managerial arrangement of PSNP in your woreda?

8. What are the overall challenges of PSNP implementation in your woreda?

9. Do you have any points should be discussed?

Annex II: tools of study (Sorobim mutta) Hadiyigna version

Jimmi yunibereste'enne mateyomanonne mani gati baxxanchane, mattey baxi qoxxo'onne

Xamichuwwa

Kanni awwano xamichuwwiki horror woshi hadiyyi zonnane so'l woradanne misham seffitinetanne yokki honganicho qoxxal midado mo'oissinnetee. Ebikina kinuwwi uwwitakam dabachuwwi maxxama, xalle'i ka sorobina awwadohan, ee'isami la'im digree'e jimmi yunibereste'inise mateyomaninne mani gati sono'inne sidimina wonsho'inatte, ehanina kinuwwi summa edakamoyo.

Lobakkata galaxommo!!!

Luxi baxxancha: mininna horror ihakko mana mo'okki xamichuwwa

1. Qaballe'i -----
2. Ummuri -----
3. Albachi 1. Goncho 2. Mentichote
4. Mini issim ogori 1. Mine issumoyo 2. Mine issamo
3. Tiramo 4. Lehinne annann inkamo 5. Annann inkamo
5. Lossani oggori 1. Mahami lossumoyo
2. Kittabima qanana'imma xanomo
3. Mati sori affebee'e
4. Onti sadenti affebee'e
5. Honisi tomi lami affebee'e
6. Mulekim yohare (annannise)-----
6. Lulle'i mini abarros mee'o? -----
7. Seffitinetanne qaphamukkok mee'o-----
8. Seffitinetanne qaphamubee'ekki mee'o-----
9. Seffitinneta awwaxima ashetako'anninise hinkan ammane ihokko?
 1. 1-5 hinchuwwa
 2. 6-10 hinchuwwa

3. 11 hinchuwwi hananette

4. Mullekim yohare (annanise)-----

10. Kinuwwi gaqi gatti mini yohonne? 1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

11. Kinuwwi gaqi abull uulli yohonne? 1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

12. Xamichi 11 dabach eeyya yitakolas, hinkkan hekkitar?

1. 0.5 hekkitari worronette

2. 0.5-1 hekkitar affebee'e

3. 1-2 hekkitar affebee'e

4. 2 hekkitar hananette

13. Hinchonne kin abbarossina ihho qaxi hurbata atootakamonne? 1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

14. Xamich 13 dabachi bee'e yittakolas, mashika'i maha?

1. Attoxi uulli hoeffecha

2. Doo'ilam siree'i beecha

3. Abull mirigo'i beecha

4. Amaninna manina bittesatetee

5. Hundamme

6. Mullekim yohare (annanise)

15. Hinkan amani affebe'e uulli firokki attotine kinuwwi abarosa ittisakamo?

1. Sori aganni hofanne

2. Sorinisse lohi aganni affebe'e

3. Honiss aganni affebe'e

4. Mullekim yohare (annanise)-----

16. Ballanne kinuwwi abaros huribatta meekore sidokko ? seffitineti illage seffitineti

lasage

Seffitineti illage

1. Mati korre

2. Lami korre

3. Sasi korre

4. Sasi korri lobanne

Seffitineti lasage

1. Mati korre

2. Lami korre
3. Sasi korre
4. Sasi korri lobanne

17. Kinuwani ihhakko forami dinatti minenne yohonne? 1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

18. Xamichi 17 dabachi eeyya yittiti lasse, hinkan ? seffitineti illage seffitineti lasage

Yita annanise

Forami dinatti hagarra	Seffitineti illage	Seffitineti lasage
Barra		
Sayya		
Gerrecho		
Felakkicho		
Antabbakicho		
Mullikenno		

19. Huribaxi hoffechi gambaharre seffitineti illage hawwo fitakkam gogi hinkidette?

1. Chilluwa losanni mini laso gatisiminne
2. Ballaa intommi ichcha xa'isiminne
3. Abull uulla amanina maninna uwwiminne
4. Ammaxxa bittesiminne
5. Hundamme
6. Mulekim yohaare (annanise)-----

20. Seffitinetanne agga lassage hanani hawwo firrakkam goguwwa axissahenne?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

21. Hinkka'i baxxanchanne ikkatette seffitinetinna kittabantitokki?

1. Mahami baxxonne sido mananette
2. Minadaphi baxxo baxxa sido mananette

22. Ki dabachi xamich 21 minadaphi baxxo baxxa sido mananette yitilasensse, awwanna A-J affebe'e yokki xamichuwwa dabarre

A. baxxo baxxakkam beyyi ki mini hinkana qeelokko?

1. Mati killometirri hofanne
2. 1-2 killometirri affebe'e

3. 3-5 killometirri affebe'e

4. Onti killometirri lobanne

B. 16 ummurinsse worron yokki chilluwwi minadaphi baxxo baxxamohonne?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

C. 4 aganinnise hanani ihakko lanforri menti minadaphi baxxo baxxamohonne?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e 3. La'ommoyyo

D. Qarramukanni 10 agani affebe'e yokki ammo'i minadaphi baxxo baxxamobe'issa horamamma la'ohonne?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e 3. La'ommoyyo

E. Kinuwwi qaballe'enne baxxamo minadaphi baxxuwwi mahi maha ? "X" marre'e isse, mati hannani ihakko dabachi xannamokko.

Baxxi hagalluwwa	Marre'e (X)
Abullani lasoni mine	
Qaballe fayya'omi minne	
Goguwwa baxximma	
Losani minewwa	
Duni gabonne kereta murrima	
Wo'o qoqobima	
Wo'o atotinna awwaxakaam ogora fisimma	
Haqqa kaassima	
Dirisi gogo guxinne ottimma	
Kininne bucha uttakka'a egerimma	
Mullekim yohare annanise	

F. Minadaphi baxxuwwa baxxakko'uuya xalluwi muru amani yohonne?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

G. hananne F yokki xamichina dabach eeyya yititilas, seffitinetinise affukki hawadanchina issakko'i tamo'i yohonne?

1. Eeya 2. Bee'e

H. Mati seffitineteta awwaxo minadaphi baxxone baxxo manch agananne mee'i balla baximi hasisoda'e laqohonne?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

I. Minadaphi baxxo mati mini abarosi aganne baxxim hasiso tochi balli qodo'o laqohonne?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

J. Hinchonne minadaphi baxxo mee'i aganna baxxakam da'ee laqohonne?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

23. Kina miqakkam miqo'i hagari mahi ihutani doo'ilitotto?

1. Huribbatta 2. Dinatte 3. Huribbatti dinatti mati ihattee

24. Kaba sidituyye yonti miqo'i hagar maricho?

1. Huribbatta 2. Dinatte 3. Huribbatti dinatti mati ihattee

25. Miqo'o sidotti amai hinkanannette?

1. Agani agannette
2. Agani bedichannette
3. awwanno agani luxi sanitannette
4. Awwanno agani kolli affebe'e
5. Awwanno agani kolli lassagenette
6. mullekim yohare (annanise)-----

26. Kinuwwi abarosinise agani miqo'o aa'enna marokkok ayyette?

1. Manichonne 2. Mentichotenihe
3. Manichi menticho maqireme'e 4. mullekim yohare (annanise)-----

27. Ki abarosina Seffitinneta awwaximi hurbati hofech boqa besiminne tamakko yitta sawwito honne ?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

28. Hanani xamichi 27 dabach eeyya yitilass , hinkidone'isinne tamatte ? annanisita kure -----

29. Seffitinetanne yokki ki gaqi hanqa kin egerammo luwwa laqohonne?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

30. Hanani xamich 29 dabach eeya yitilass, annanisita kure -----

31. Awwaxo mana naqaso dabitar affahinne?

1. Eeya 2. Bee'e

32. Hundamanem aganna agananne gudanch miqo'o sidohonne?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

33. Hanani xamichi 32 dabach bee,e yitilass, mashika'a kure -----

34. Qaballe'ene ananam kinuwi quxxo mo, enna ullakko hawi tirano mana laqohonne?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

35. Hanani xamichi 34 dabach bee'e yitilass , afokki qedina ayyedu latoto? annanisita kure -

36. Lulle'i seffitinni quxxo mo'oisinne gabayokk qeduwwi yohonihe?

1. Eeyya 2. Bee'e

37. Hanani xamich 36 dabach eeya yitilass , annanisita kure -----

Baxxanch lamo: Mentine maqire issamo matteyom attorachi takko'uwwa

1. Seffitinet kinuwwi abarosina uwwukk awaduwwi mahi maha ?
2. Kinuwwi qaballe'enne seffitineta awwaxo buxxa do'ilakkam gogi hinkidette?
3. Kinuwwi heegegonne buxxa ka quxinna do'illakam ammane menti anga ejjo'I maha labokko?
4. Ka seffitineta mo'o isinne kinuwwi laqakkam luww maha?
– Annanam: ciiluwwa, lanfori mento, icciisan amo'o moo'o isine
–gaqi hanqqaa kinuwwi egeramo quxxuwwa moo'o isine
5. Buxxa ka awwaxim masisakka'a fisakkam ogor kinuww qaballe'enne hinkidette?
6. Lulle'em seffitineta moo' o isinne kinuwwi qaballe'ene yokki qeduww mahi maha?
7. Attorach hasisokko yittakam muli quxxuwwim yohonne?

Baxxanch saso: Goninne maqire issamo matteyom attorachi takko'uwwa

1. Seffitinet kinuwwi abarosina uwwukki awaduwwi mahi maha?
2. Kinuwwi qaballe'enne seffitineta awwaxo buxxa do'ilakkam gog hinkidette?
3. Lule'ommanem seffitineta moo'o isinne minadaph anga ejjo'i mahi maha?
–akeekakam luwwa moo'o isinne
4. Buxxa ka awwxim masisakka'a fissakam ogor kinuwwi qaballe;enne hinkidette?
5. Ka seffitineta moo'o isinne kinuwwi laqakkam luwuwwi mahi maha?
6. Lulle'em seffitineta moo'o isinne kinuwwi qaballe'enne yokk qeduwwi mahi maha?
7. Attorach hasisokko yittakam muli quxxuwwim yohonne?

Baxxanch soro : Qaballe'i horori gasaninne isamo xillal attoracha moo'o

1. Kinuww qaballe'enne seffitinet asherukkok hinkamanne?
2. Ku buxxa haramakam gog awwaxo maninna ebukk tamo'i mahi maha?
3. Ki heegegonne buxxa ka quxina do'illakam googi hinkidette?
-Agimina hasisso kenanichuwwa moo'o isinne
4. Ki qaballe'enne buxxa ka quxina do'illakam amanne mo'amukki qeduwwi mahi maha?
5. Heegeqi gasanich ikkitisinem buxxa do'illimine amaxama ki'o miiqo'uwwa tirimina isamukki yakkituwwi mahi maha?
6. Lulle;omanem seffitineta moo'o isinne minadaph anga ejjo'i mahi maha?
7. Buxxa ka awwaxim masisakka'a fisakkam ogori ki qaballe'enne hinkidette?

8. Lulle' omanem seffitineta moo'o isinne ki qaballe'enne mo'amo hawuwwi mahi maha?
9. Attorach hasisokko yittakam muli quxxuwim yohonne?

Baxxanch onto: Li'in baxaninne maqire issamo xillal attoracha moo'o takko'uwwa

1. Ku forogiram buxinna uwakko yitooti awaduwwi mahi maha?
2. Ki heegegonne seffitineta awwaxo buxxa do'illakam gog hinkidette?
Akkekakam luwwa moo'o isinne?
3. Ki qaballe'enne buxxa ka quxinna do'illakam amane mo'amukki qeduwwi mahi maha?
4. Buxxa ka quxxina do'illiminne amaxamma ki'oo miiqo;uwwa tirimina isakkam yakkituwwi mahi maha?
5. Lulle;omanem seffitineta moo'o isinne minadaph anga ejjo'i mahi maha?
6. Ki qaballe'enne buxxa ka awwaxim masisakka'a fisakkam ogor maha labokko?
7. Lulle'em seffitineta moo'o isinne ki qaballe'enne yokk qeduwwi mahi maha?
8. Attorach hasisokko yittoti muli quxxuwim yohonne?

Baxxanch loho: Woraxi seffitinetine amaxamo quxxo mo'ammo malayi tutuwwinne issamo xillal attorach takko'uwwa

1. Ki woradanne seffitinet asherukkok hinkamanne?
2. Ku buxxa haramakam gog awwaxo maninna ebukk tamo'i mahi maha?
3. Ki heegegonne buxxa ka quxinna do'illakam gogi hinkidette?
-Akkekakam luwwa moo'o isinne
4. Ki woradanne buxxa ka quxina do'illakam amanne mo'amukki qeduww mahi maha?
5. Buxxa ka quxxina do'illiminne amaxamma ki'oo miiqo;uwwa tirimina isakkam yakkituwwi mahi maha?
6. Ki woradanne buxxa ka awwaxim masisakka'a fisakkam ogor maha labokko?
7. Ki woradanne seffitinegi gasikki see'ill ogor maha labokko?
8. Attorach hasisokko yittoti muli quxxuwim yohonn?