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Saint mary’s university COLLEGE (ethiopia) and INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY (INDIA)

Factors affecting Productive safety net PROGRAMME (PSNP) implementation at local level: the CASE OF Wuchale Woreda, North Shewa Zone, Oromia REGION, Ethiopia

A THESIS

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MASTER DEGREE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BY

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FITCHE, ETHIOPIA

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled with FACTORS AFFECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAMME AT LOCAL LEVEL: THE CASE OF WUCHALE WOREDA, NORTH SHOA ZONE, OROMIA RGION, ETHIOPIA submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the M.A. in Rural Development to Indra Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./ Miss/ Mrs *TADELE ARARSA NIGIRTI* student of M.A. (RD) from Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi was working under my supervision and guidance for his/her Project Work for the Course MRDP-001. His/ Her Project work entitled with FACTORS AFFECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAMME AT LOCAL LEVEL: THE CASE OF WUCHALE WOREDA, NORTH SHOA ZONE, OROMIA RGION, ETHIOPIA which he/she is submitting, is his/ her genuine and original work.

Place: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Signature\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Biography

The author was born of his mother Yadashi Amana Kakaba and his father Ararsa Nigirti Buta at Jima town in March 27, 1966 and grew up at Ambo district West Shoa Zone of Oromia Region, Ethiopia. His primary, junior and secondary educations were completed at Ambo elementary and comprehensive secondary high schools at Ambo town. After accomplishing his secondary high school level of education, first, he joined the Gonder Teachers Training Institute and graduated with Certificate in 1989. Second, he joined the then Ambo College of agriculture and the present Ambo University and graduated with Diploma in General Agriculture in the year 1992. Third, he also joined the Alemaya University of Agriculture, which is now named as Haramaya University and graduated with B.Sc. in Plant Science in the year 1997.

Regarding his work experience, he has been working for Ministry Of Agriculture as Productive Safety Net Programme(PSNP) Implementation Officer in North Shoa Zone, since November 2010. Previously, he served in the non government organizations (NGOs) in various capacities as follows: as a Project Coordinator of rural development projects, in West Arsi Zone, Oromia from July 2009 to June 2010 for Rural Organisation for Betterment of Agro-pastoralists (ROBA), NGO. He also worked for SOS Sahel International /UK from May 1998 to June 2009 in different positions: as a Project Manager of Food Security Support Project (FSSP), Agronomist, Relief and Training Monitor in Wolaita zone Kindo Koisha and as a Senior Natural Resource Management Expert of Food Security Capacity Enhancement Project (FSCEP) based at Awassa, SNNPR. Moreover, he involved as a researcher of Rural Livelihoods of Eastern Harerghe, Oromia region from July, 1997 to March, 1998 for CISP International NGO / Italy. On the other hand, the author also performed as primary and junior secondary schools teacher and unit leader in West Shoa Zone, Oromia Region from 1982 to 1995.

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ADLI  AIDS  ARDO  BoARD  BoFED  BPR  CBHW  CBPWD  CCI  CIDA | | Agricultural Development Led Industrialization  Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome  Agriculture and Rural Development Office  Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development  Bureau of Finance and Economic Development  Business Process Reengineering  Community Based Health Workers  Community Based Participatory Watershed Development Complementary Community Investment  Canadian International Development Agency |
| CFI | | Chronically Food Insecure |
| CFSTF  CSA  DA  DFID  DARDO  DPPC  DRM  DRMFSS  DS  EAFM  EGS | | Community Food Security Task Force  Central Statistical Authority  Development Agent  Department for International Development(UK)  Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Office  Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission  Disaster Risk Management  Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector  Direct Support Economically Active Family Member Employment Generation Scheme |
| ESMF  EWR  F | Environmental and Social Management Framework  Early Warning Response  Female | |
| FFSSC  FGD  FS  FSCD  FSD  FSP  GDP | Federal Food Security Steering Committee  x  Focus Group Discussion  Food Security  Food Security Coordination Directorate  Food Security Desk  Food Security Programme  Gross Domestic Product | |
| GoE | Government of Ethiopia | |
| HABP  HH  HIV  IFAD | Household Asset Building Programme  Household  Human Immune Virus  International Fund for Agricultural Development | |
| KAC  Kebele | Kebele Appeals Committee  A sub-district consisting of about 5000 residents and  representing the lowest administrative hierarchy | |
| KFSTF | Kebele Food Security Task Force | |
| M&E  KM  M | Monitoring and Evaluation  Kilo Meter  Male | |
| M & E  MDG  MERET | Monitoring and Evaluation  Millennium Development Goal  Managing Environmental Resources to enable Transition to  Sustainable Livelihoods (Joint Programme between MoA and WFP) | |
| MFI | Micro-Finance Institution | |
| MoARD | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | |
| MoFED  MOWR | Ministry of Finance and Economic Development  Ministry of Water Resources | |
| NPDRM  NGO | National Policy for Disaster Response Management  Non-Government Organization  xi | |
| ODI | Overseas Development Institute | |
| OFSP  PA  PASDEP | Other Food Security Programmes  Peasant Association  Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty | |
| PIM  PRSP | Programme Implementation Manual  Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper | |
| PSCAP | Public Sector Capacity Building Project | |
| PSNP | Productive Safety Net Programme | |
| PW | Public Work | |
| PWCU | (Regional) Public Works Coordination Unit | |
| PWFU | (Federal) Public Works Focal Unit | |
| RCB  RFM | Rural Capacity Building (Project)  Risk Financing Mechanism | |
| SNNPR  SPSS  T  TC  USAID  USD  WFP | Southern Nations; Nationalities and People’s Region  Statistical Package for Social Science Total Technical Committee  United States Agency for International Development  United States Dollar  World Food Programme | |
| WFSTF  WOARD  WOFED | Woreda Food Security Task Force  Woreda Office of Agriculture and Rural Development  Woreda Office of Finance and Economic Development | |
| ZARDO | Zonal Agriculture and Rural Development Office  xii | |

Abstract

*Food insecurity in Ethiopia is normally understood in terms of recurrent food crisis and famines, and responses to food insecurity have conventionally been dominated by emergency food-based interventions. In the ten years from 1994 to 2003, an average of five million Ethiopians were in need of emergency assistance, and since 1998 the numbers of food aid beneficiaries in Ethiopia fluctuated between 5 and 14 million every year (Devereux S, et al, 2006). In response to this, under the Food Security Programme, in 2005, the Government of Ethiopia started a major new initiative - the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) that distinguishes between chronic and transitory food insecurity and aimed 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, 2006). This research report examines Factors affecting Productive Safety net Programme (PSNP) implementation at local level: the Case of Wuchale Woreda, North Shewa Zone, Oromia Region, Ethiopia. Household surveys, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews were used as major sources of data. Analysis was based on quantitative and qualitative data gathered from primary sources, using both structured and unstructured questionnaires, from 172 randomly selected beneficiaries (132 PW, and 40 DS),* *focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and field* *observations. Secondary data were also collected from different sources. The study results revealed that the implementation of PSNP faced many challenges like poor geographical, administrative and community targeting. The process was also with corruption and nepotism as demonstrated by high rate of error of inclusion and error of exclusion. The other challenges that negatively affect the programme were lack of active community participation in decision making, and poor institutional arrangements.*

*Key Words: PSNP, Chronically Food Insecure, Challenge, Targeting, Wuchale*

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