Monitoring and Evaluating Ethiopia's Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP)

World Bank

2017

The publication of this study has been made possible through a grant from the Jobs Umbrella Trust Fund, which is supported by the Department for International Development/UK AID, and the Governments of Norway, Germany, Austria, the Austrian Development Agency, and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

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Baseline Survey Report[1]

Date: December 15, 2017

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I. Background

With a remarkable spurt of growth since 2003, Ethiopia is set to become a middle-income country by 2025. Unlike many developing economies, growth has largely been pro-poor and has led to reduction in poverty in both urban and rural areas. According to a recent poverty assessment report by the World Bank (WB, 2015), for example, poverty in Ethiopia declined by 14 percentage points, from 44 percent in 2000 to 30 percent in 2011. Similarly, since 2005, 2.5 million people have been lifted out of poverty. During this period, the main drivers of economic growth and poverty reduction remained rural-based and are associated with strong agricultural growth and investment on infrastructure development.

While poverty has also declined in Ethiopian cities, the decline falls short of making a significant dent on urban poverty owing to wage rigidities, inflations and labor market frictions. There is a growing understanding that with increasing urbanization, the problem of urban poverty becomes more salient and will require the right policy framework to translate gains from economic growth to poverty reduction. More notably, as the structure of the Ethiopian economy changes, cities will become an important hub of industrialization and economic transitions. Recent observations indicate that the burgeoning youth population in many urban areas will continue to demand from the government greater opportunities for jobs creation and well-being improvements. Concomitant with rapid economic growth, access to labor markets and job opportunities will thus have to be considered as key tool for poverty reduction and to enhance social mobility.

In short, economic growth and nuanced poverty reducing strategies could be complementary paths to improve the lives of the poor; addressing poverty concerns, can also stimulate economic growth). Indeed, the Ethiopian government has shown strong commitment to introduce social

protection programs for people who are excluded from the labor market because of different reasons. The well-publicized rural Productive Safety Net Program, which provided targeted support for rural beneficiaries since 2005, is a case in point here. This is, also reflected in the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) which was approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2014. The NSPP has identified social safety nets and livelihood and employment generation as important pillars. The Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP) is fully embedded in the NSPP and GTP II. The UPSNP is a comprehensive social protection program designed to enhance inclusive growth and development in urban areas. The strategy aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line over a period of 10 years. In addition, other important national policies and strategies will also guide the design and implementation of UPSNP.

To implement the UPSNP, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDHo) has developed an Urban Food Security and Job Creation Strategy, which was approved by the Ethiopian government on May 8, 2015. Following this, the Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency was set up to implement the program. Since the UPSNP was the first program of such kind in urban areas, there was an agreement between several stakeholders to incorporate a research aspect that closely tracks the progress of the program. An important component of the program was thus an impact evaluation that is hoped to provide vital lessons to further refine the program in due course.

This document thus contains the baseline report including field work activities, such as listing, sampling strategies and data quality checks for the data collection (including Proxy Means tests) for the baseline survey. These include recruitment of survey team, baseline training, and survey

team management. The document also presents basic descriptive statistics from the baseline data. We start with our field work plan for listing, sampling, and the proxy mean test data collection activities.

This report is organized in the following way. Section 2 discusses the listing and sampling used in the study. Data quality checks and monitoring activities are discussed in Section 3. Sections 4 and 5 present descriptive results from the various surveys and the baseline survey respectively. The final section summarizes the paper.

II. Listing and Sampling

1. Listing

The listing exercise implemented the screening questionnaire for about 3,148 households in total. This is based on surveys from 20 to 25 households in 150 random points that was identified in Addis Ababa. Since the main purpose of this activity is to obtain a cut-off point that would determine whether a household is eligible for the main survey instrument or not, the screening questionnaire was administered to a representative sample of households in Addis Ababa.

An ideal strategy to implement the screening instrument on a random sample would rely on a pre-existing listing of all households in all the woredas in Addis Ababa. However, while a large proportion of permanent residents are registered with their respective woreda offices, these records are rarely kept in a manner accessible for a further research work or to use as a sampling frame. Moreover, the registry cannot be considered as exhaustive as it fails to account for populations living in informal settlements, multiple households living at a single location, and mixed business/residential zoning allowing some people to remain unregistered. Additionally, those people living in the woreda temporarily or those who have just recently moved to the area may not show up in the records. These limitations make the use of woreda registry system as a sampling frame less suited for our purpose.

Alternatively, one can rely on a listing strategy based on random selection of EAs or woredas in Addis Ababa. The main challenges with using EA maps and information is that the maps outdated (are more than 9 years old) and do not show the current population distribution of some of the woredas. For example, some of the areas which were barren land or empty fields during the 2007 census, which the EAs are constructed from, are now densely populated areas occupied by condominium blocks (e.g., Jemo area in Nifas Silek Lafto sub city).

Notwithstanding these limitations, we adopted the following sequential processes to list a representative sample of households in Addis Ababa:

- Identify random walking points from each enumeration area (EA) in proportion to the population that lives in those areas. The random point was identified using GPS coordinates.
- Create maps of these points using google maps. Unlike EA maps that are based on the 2007 population census and hence are outdated, the google maps offered the team a better visual description of the listing areas.
- Using the maps, the enumerators were instructed to walk towards these random points. The random points could be the center of the EA or any random point in the woreda.
- From the random points, the enumerator will follow a "right hand rule" procedure walking towards his right until he/she meets a dead end in which case the enumerator will turn back and continue to move in the right direction. This requires the enumerator to turn right at each possible right hand turn while making sure not to cover the same side of a street twice. We also made sure that no two enumerators would be listing in an overlapping manner.
- If a compound includes a household selected to be sampled, use the right-hand rule within the compound to determine which household to sample. Begin by counting the first household on the right and move counter-clockwise through all of the households in the compound
- Exclude stand-alone businesses, condominiums, and gated communities

- Unique ids for households in woredas within A.A. can be generated by combining: [sub-city code]+[woreda code]+[household ID]. The household id is generated by designating a consecutive and non-overlapping list of numbers to enumerators, which they will cross out once they assign it to a household that would be listed based on the N^{th} rule.

One of the main challenges that we expect to encounter in conducting the listing exercise is related with closed compounds and housing units. One possible method that can be adopted in the event that a compound is closed, or a knowledgeable person is not around in the household is to ask neighbors for information about the household. For example, if the household selected for the listing, asking neighbors about the contact details of the household head and what time the adult members comes back home would be useful. We will then request enumerators to go back to the household and perform the listing at later times in the day or next day. Given the time constraint, we can only afford the enumerator to go back to the missed household only once in two days' time (since the team had to move to a different location in two or three days' time).

Sometimes, however, a compound could be closed and there are no neighbors around, and hence enumerators cannot determine how many households are in the closed compound ("housing unit"). Here also a time-saving strategy that we will adopt is to revisit the household later in the day to check whether any member of the household is available for interview. If the enumerator does not find anyone on the second visit, he/she record that the household was not present and notify this to the supervisor.

2. Sampling

We started the survey by interviewing all the eligible respondents from the listing of 3,148 households in each of the selected 150 random points. We have about 20 % of households from this original listing meeting the poverty cut-off criteria and hence would directly constitute our sample. So we returned to them and conducted the main questionnaire, with information and IDs pre-filled from the listing.

We then continued with the survey by conducting new listing/screening questionnaires, from which the main questionnaire will proceed **immediately** if the household is eligible (has a poverty score below the PMT threshold). To get more poor people, we had to conduct more screening exercise than the 25000 total assigned for Addis Ababa in the TOR. We ended up implementing the screening questionnaire to about 28,393 individuals in Addis Ababa.

Our original plan was to use the listing at woreda levels to identify the poorest of the poor. However, we quickly learned that such list does not exist. We thus decided to rely on the ketena committees to find poor areas and poor households, in lieu of having full woreda lists. At the initial stage of the survey, however, there is no systematic information about poverty levels within the ketenas and the ketene level officials did not have a very good understanding of consumption poverty and hence it was difficult to reduce the ratio of screening to baseline surveys. For example, our effort to obtain a rank-ordered list of ketenas by poverty levels was futile in every of the eligible woreda that we visited. We thus had to rely on the subjective assessment and rankings of ketenas by woreda officials, who sometimes were not very precise in their identification. Further, while most of the woredas we visited during our piloting were aware of the UPSNP, they were yet to set up relevant committees that would be in charge of coordinating the targeting of beneficiaries and the implementation of the program.

Overtime, however, with the help and guidance of the ketene committee, we were more efficient at finding poor households, and therefore were more likely to find a truly poor household. In this exercise, we made sure that we had broad geographic range, and that we do not resurvey the same area more than once. In addition to support by the ketena committee to identify poor areas, our sampling strategy also excluded surveying affluent neighborhoods (e.g. gated communities) or non-residential areas. This left some discretion to the supervisors but not to the enumerators.

After acquiring the list of Ketenas, we adopted a similar strategy to the listing in conducting the baseline survey in the poor selected Ketenas. The supervisors will first speak to woreda officials to identify the poorest ketenas in the woreda. After selecting the poorest ketenas and the poorest areas within the ketenas purposefully, we implemented the survey making sure that we

are able to survey the whole of the selected area in a random fashion. This would imply that once an enumerator leaves a compound, they will go to the next compound to the right implement the screening questionnaire to determine whether the household is eligible for the main survey or not. Once the eligibility criterion is met, the main survey would be implemented. We expect to screen about 5 households before an interview could be conducted with eligible household.

The strategy that we have implemented constitutes the following key steps.

- Before embarking on the baseline survey, we first send the supervisors to the selected Woredas with an official EDRI letter. In the letter, after briefly explaining the urban PSNP project and the objective of the survey, we request the woreda to rank the ketenas within the woreda based on the level of poverty.
- To help identify the rank ordered ketenas and to facilitate field activities, we further request the woreda offices to assign knowledgeable guide that will spend some time with the survey team. The woreda office will constitute an *ad hoc* committee comprising officers from relevant bureaus, such as bureau of social affairs, food security bureau, public forum and youth and women's associations. The committee will do the ranking of the ketenas in a few hours' time.
- Once the ranking is completed, our survey supervisor will go with a guide assigned by the woreda to the first ranked (the poorest) ketene in the woreda. The supervisor will then divide the team into two groups and assign the two teams of enumerators to the two poorest ketenas in the woreda. With the help of the guide, the supervisors and his team of enumerators will first identify the boundary of the poorest ketenas before the survey could start. The ketenas are further divided into villages and blocks. The supervisor will walk around the poorest ketena and assign an enumerator a block or village. The enumerator will begin the survey from a random point in the block. The teams move to the next poorest ketena after the end of two survey days. To avoid overlaps, the teams are instructed not come to the same block or starting point more than once. If they do, they have completed the survey in that ketena and will have to move to the next survey area.

Regional towns

The sampling for the regional towns followed a slightly different strategy. Since the selection of kebele is not random in these areas, our plan was to rely on an administrative list of households that we had hoped to obtain from the ketenas/kebeles. This list was initially agreed with the agency to contain contact details including telephone numbers and other address related information, such as local name, that would aid us in establishing contacts with prospective respondents.

Such lists, however, were not available in practice. And this was beyond the control of everyone involved in the project. This would mean that the initial empirical strategy that would be used to identify the program impact in these areas can no longer rely on a Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD). For RDD to be implemented, there should have been a list that would contain information on the poverty ranking of households with the cut-off point for the beneficiary selection. Without such a list, comparisons of the treatment group (selected beneficiaries) to those who just missed out the selection is not possible. In the subsequent year, however, we will be able to do a complete baseline to accommodate the possibility of randomization among different kebeles in some of the regional towns.

Absent randomization in all the regional towns, we followed two sampling strategies depending on whether the program was rolled out in year one only or not. For those towns where the program was implemented in year one only (Harar, Gambela, Semera and Asosa), the sampling strategy constituted two steps. First, we received a list of targeted beneficiaries and ranked reserve list which have the attributes of the targeted households but were not benefiting from the program. Second, based on the list we conducted the baseline survey on the random households irrespective of their PMT score. We have not used screening questions to select the interviewees in those towns.

For the remaining six regional towns (Mekelle, Dessie, Hawassa, Jigjiga, Dire Dawa and Adama) we used a slightly different sampling strategy. Since the program was rolled out for more than one year, we have pure treatment and control units. Like the previous small towns the sampling followed two steps. First, we received a final list of households (following the re-targeting

exercise conducted in some of the towns) living in both the treatment and control units. Second, unlike the smaller towns we used the screening questionnaire to conduct pre-screening interviews and interviewed those people who passed the PMT using baseline questionnaire.

III. Data quality monitoring

The data collection was carried out using electronic data collection tool ODK (Open Data Kit). Each enumerator was provided with one Android tablet where ODK had been installed. ODK provides numerous features to ensure the collection of good quality data. We made use of these instruments to avoid wrong entries and inconsistences during the interview itself. ODK can record GPS coordinate during the interviews; therefore, GPS coordinates was recorded for each observation automatically. Further start- and end-time of each interview by each of the enumerator was automatically recorded by ODK and these data is scanned for anomalies that would suggest any foul play on the part of enumerators. We further conducted random checks to ensure that respondents were visited in person and that interviews actually took place in the stated date and time.

Addis Ababa Baseline

We used a two days' period for the data backup. We made use of STATA do file that flag all possible problem regarding data quality. All the problems that are detected were timely communicated to the teams. Moreover, during the interviews, the enumerators recorded cell-phone numbers for each household. We performed random check calls to those numbers to confirm that data is not falsified. If we find out inconsistencies, the enumerators that provided the inconsistent data will be seriously reprimanded and continuous offence might lead to expulsion from the team altogether. Each team was assigned to work on one Woreda at a time. We ran interviews across the ten sub-city simultaneously ensuring proper balance between selected and not selected (to receive the program during Year1) Woredas. This would help avoid any seasonality effect that may arise due to differences in interview time between respondents in different sub cities. Each interview were linked to a GPS point and we produced maps at the

team level to verify where the interviews took place. These maps were crosschecked with the borders of the Woreda where the team was supposed to be working that specific day. In this way, we constantly monitored the data collection process and detected if a team or a specific enumerators had been surveying in the wrong location.

IV. Descriptive data from the baseline surveys

What does our baseline data tell us about the nature of households included in our survey? In this section, we seek to present basic characterization of the sample households in the impact evaluation sample, to answer this question. Whenever feasible, we divide the analysis at woreda, household, region and treatment statuses levels.

1. Comparing the three samples

As outlined in section II of this report, we conducted the baseline survey in three steps: the listing, the screening, and the main baseline survey. This process gives us three distinct samples.

1. The pre-listing survey (sample size 3,148). This sample is representative of the population of Addis Ababa, and was drawn from all woredas, even those that are not involved in year 1 and year 2 of the program.
2. The screening survey used to select the main survey (sample size 28,393) which is representative of poor areas in high-poverty and low-poverty woredas in Addis Ababa.
3. The main baseline survey, selected from the screening survey (sample size 6,026). These are households in the screening data with predicted poverty estimated to be in the lowest 20% of the population of Addis Ababa. These surveys

How successful was our sampling technique at selecting poor households to follow as part of the impact evaluation? In Table 5-1, we compare the basic sample characteristics for the different samples. Column one shows the pre-listing survey, representative of the population of the city as a whole. This is what we'd expect a sample of household in Addis Ababa to look like if selected purely at random.

We see that the Screening survey immediately helps to isolate poor households by working specifically in poor areas of the city.[2] Households in this survey have considerably **worse housing conditions, lower education, and lower asset ownership** than the population at large. The last two rows of Table 5-1 show asset and housing indices: composite measures of total assets owned and housing quality, respectively. This is measured in normalized standard deviations relative to the listing survey. Households in the screening survey have index-scores a whole standard deviation lower than the Addis-wide average.

Secondly, the household selection for the baseline using a PMT further narrows down the sample to considerably poorer households. Note here that the PMT model skews towards larger households: they are 30% larger, on average, than the average household in Addis Ababa. This is because the PMT model is based on consumption per adult equivalent. Indeed, the per-adult equivalent food consumption is 50% higher in the listing survey than it is in the baseline survey.

However, households included in the baseline are considerably poorer in other ways: they have particularly low asset ownership and poor housing quality, lower education, are more over-crowded (4.6 per room). They are also more than twice as likely to have a disabled member, relative to the screening sample on average. They are overwhelmingly more likely to live in kebele-housing.

Finally, a list of households was prepared to deliver to the Woredas involved in household selection for the UPSNP, as examples of households that were very poor according to the survey data. This list excluded households from the baseline with highest 20% of average household expenditure. This was done to exclude households that were included in the survey erroneously, due to prediction error in the PMT model. Column (3) shows that these households, clearly demonstrating that they are even poorer relative to the main sample.

[2] Note that in the table below, households in the main baseline survey are included in the summary statistics from the screening data, since they were drawn from that sample.

Table 5-IV-1. *The basic sample characteristics of the different samples.*

	Listing Survey	Full Screening	Baseline	Training list
Demographics				
Household Size	**4.671**	**4.272**	**6.117**	**6.160**
Household Head Female	45.46%	43.97%	50.43%	50.53%
Disabled member	8.67%	9.61%	18.40%	18.71%
Kids under 5	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.43
Kids 5-18	1.01	1.00	1.75	1.82
Head age	47.45	46.15	56.70	56.11
Dependency ratio (children/adult)	0.59	0.63	0.77	0.81
Household Head Education				
Head No Education	24.8%	31.3%	52.8%	53.3%
Head Primary School Only	14.4%	14.9%	10.8%	11.1%
Head Highschool Only	13.8%	13.4%	4.9%	4.8%
Head Vocational Training	15.2%	9.5%	5.1%	4.3%
Head Degree	9.6%	7.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Household Assets				
Refrigerator	48.1%	32.2%	21.6%	19.3%
TV	86.5%	80.9%	79.5%	77.8%
Satellite Dish	70.8%	62.9%	56.2%	53.9%
Mobile phone	97.9%	96.5%	94.9%	94.4%
Car	4.7%	2.5%	1.7%	1.1%
Bicycle	1.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%
Sofa	61.4%	49.8%	50.9%	47.2%
Kerosene Stove	3.7%	3.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Electric/Bio Stove	55.4%	42.1%	30.4%	28.8%
Home ownership				
Private Rent	22.8%	28.0%	5.5%	5.8%
Live Free	3.7%	5.5%	3.3%	3.7%
Owns	31.6%	23.2%	13.3%	13.4%
Rent Kebele	38.0%	39.9%	74.3%	73.1%
Home characteristics				
Hard Floor	66.8%	53.0%	45.3%	43.2%
Improved Water	93.6%	87.7%	84.8%	84.4%
Rooms	1.559	1.325	1.369	1.335
Rooms per person	2.997	3.223	4.469	4.615
Labor market				
Household Head Works	57.9%	62.7%	47.6%	48.1%
Head self-employed	10.6%	10.9%	10.2%	10.5%

Head permanent wage employed	21.6%	19.1%	11.3%	10.9%
Head casual labor	5.0%	10.4%	7.8%	8.5%
Head temporary work	15.0%	18.2%	14.6%	15.2%
Overall welfare measures				
Weekly food (pac)	139.822	130.817	89.238	81.865
Housing Index	0.000	-1.148	-1.814	-1.921
Asset Index	0.000	-1.145	-1.725	-2.011
Sample Sizes	3,148	28,393	6,026	4,821

2. Woreda level outcomes

A. Balance:

Our baseline data allows us to conduct tests of balance of the woreda assignment for year 1. The selection of woredas to receive the UPSNP in year 1 (as opposed to years 2 and 3) from among high and medium poverty woredas, was selected randomly at public lottery. In most cases, such a random procedure should mean that the inhabitants of selected woredas should look roughly similar to the inhabitants of not-selected woredas. Any differences between the two samples are likely to be random.

However, there can always be problems with the implementation of random assignment, especially when done publicly, through the selection of numbers from a box, as was done in this case.

The baseline sample allows us to study whether the randomization lead to significant differences between the households in woredas receiving the programme in year 1, compared to all other woredas.

Table 5-2 shows summary statistics for key outcomes, by selected, and not-selected woredas. Column 1 shows the averages for Year 2/3 woredas (not selected) and Column 2 shows Year 1 (selected) woredas. Column 3 calculates the difference between the averages, and Column 4 provide the p-value for the test of equality between the two samples. This test is performed through a regression of the outcome of interest on the treatment (selection) variable across the full individual sample, with standard errors clustered at the woreda level.

Across a wide range of outcomes, we see no significant difference between those households selected for the programme, and those who will receive it in year 2.

A joint F-test of the predictive power of all household-level covariates on woreda selection status, shows that the household level characteristics are not jointly predictive of treatment status (the p-value of the F-test is 0.38).

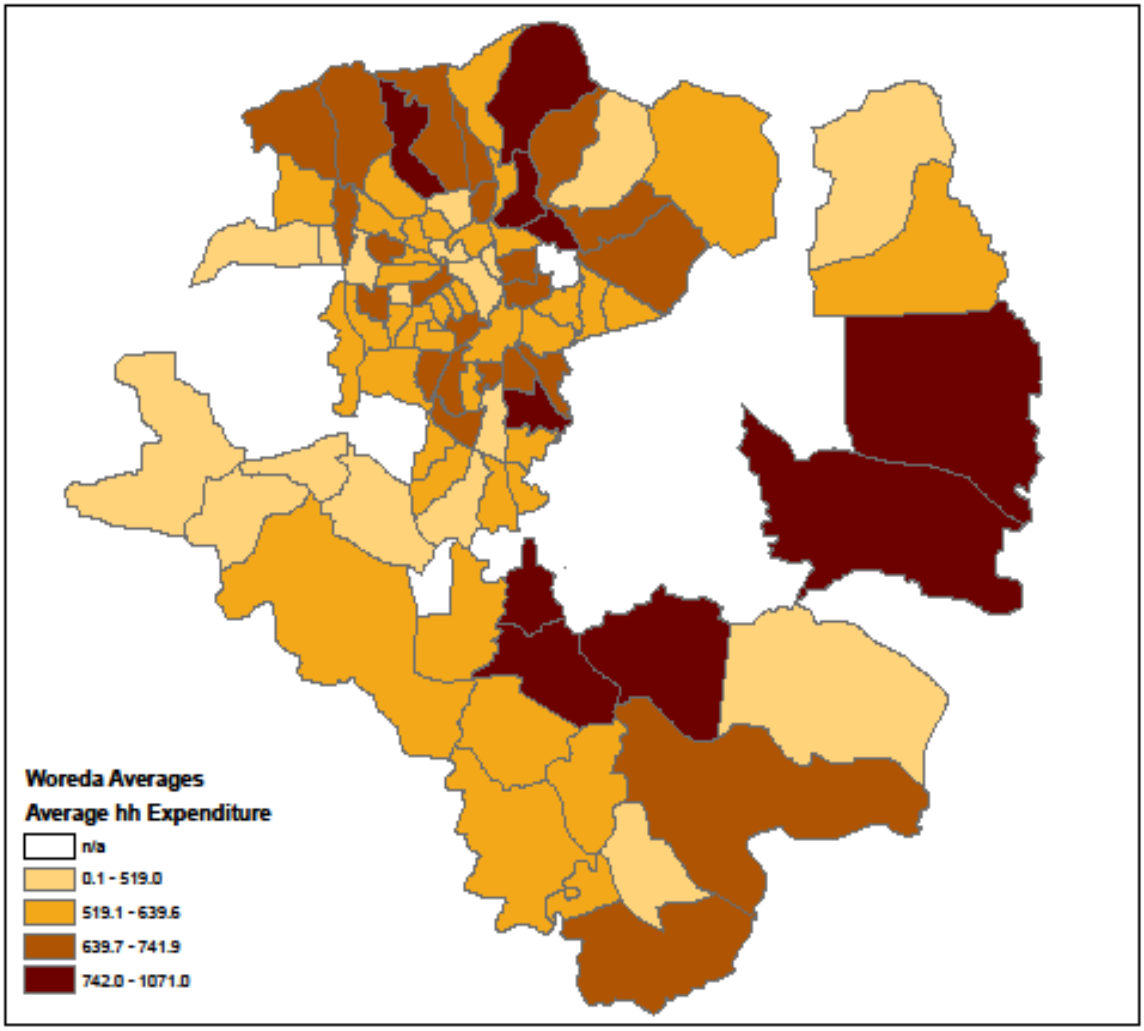
Table 5-2. Summary statistics for key outcomes by treatment (year 1) and control (year 2/3) woredas

	Mean Outcomes			
	Year 2/3 Woredas	Year 1 Woredas	Difference	P-value
Demographics				
Household Size	6.139	6.084	-0.054	0.5655
Household Head Female	49.7%	51.5%	1.84%	0.4525
Disabled member	18.2%	18.7%	0.48%	0.7635
Kids under 5	0.417	0.405	-0.012	0.5937
Kids 5-18	1.762	1.736	-0.025	0.7514
Dependency ratio (children/adult)	0.766	0.766	0.000	0.9939
Head age	56.672	56.734	0.062	0.9438
Household Head Education				
Head No Education	52.9%	52.6%	-0.25%	0.8995
Head Primary School Only	10.8%	10.8%	0.01%	0.9894
Head Highschool Only	5.0%	4.8%	-0.19%	0.7624
Head Vocational Training	5.2%	4.9%	-0.23%	0.7243
Head Degree	0.6%	0.8%	0.18%	0.5253
Household Assets				
Refrigerator	22.8%	19.9%	-2.82%	0.2052
TV	79.4%	79.7%	0.33%	0.8826
Satellite Dish	56.7%	55.4%	-1.23%	0.7130
Kerosene Stove	1.3%	1.2%	-0.13%	0.7386
Electric/Bio Stove	31.0%	29.7%	-1.31%	0.6389
Sofa	50.7%	51.2%	0.41%	0.9007
Asset Index	0.025	-0.037	-0.061	0.5968
Home ownership				
Rent Kebele	74.7%	73.7%	-1.07%	0.8659
Live Free	3.6%	2.8%	-0.79%	0.4068
Owns	12.3%	14.9%	2.64%	0.5569

Household registered with kebele	97.3%	97.7%	0.37%	0.6066
Home characteristics				
Hard Floor	45.8%	44.5%	-1.25%	0.7498
Improved Water	85.2%	84.4%	-0.80%	0.7008
Number of rooms	138.2%	134.8%	-3.43%	0.6039
Labor market				
Household has a small business	13.5%	12.1%	-1.40%	0.3686
Household Head Works	48.8%	45.8%	-2.96%	0.1746
Head self-employed	10.3%	10.1%	-0.18%	0.8973
Head permanent wage employed	11.8%	10.7%	-1.11%	0.2620
Head casual labor	7.9%	7.7%	-0.14%	0.9103
Head temporary work	15.0%	14.0%	-1.03%	0.4440
Income and expenditure				
Per adult equiv income (annual)	6237.1	5899.0	-338.2	0.2812
Per adult expenditure (monthly)	625.4	602.7	-22.7	0.2727
Household predicted log exp (PMT)	8.17	8.17	0.00	0.9458
Weekly Food Expenditure	485.4	469.4	-16.1	0.4344
Sample Size	3,608	2,418		
Joint F-test (Regression of all variables on woreda status)				0.3809

The baseline data allows us to map difference in woreda socio-economic outcomes. Below we produce maps to show differences in household level outcomes by woreda, among the woredas that are selected for year 1 of the program. Missing areas on the map represent low-poverty woredas where the program is not implemented in years 1 or 2.

Figure 5-1. Household level outcomes by woreda



B. Sample rebalancing

In light of the large household sizes in the original baseline sample, we have rebalanced the main impact evaluation sample by dropping wealthier households, very large household sizes, and adding poor households with lower household sizes. This rebalanced sample is the one that will be tracked over the next 2 years as part of the impact evaluation. This rebalancing improves the representative of our sample relative to the city averages, as well as increasing the share of the sample that were targeted by the household selection, by including more small-poor households.

After rebalancing the sample, we still find that the sample is balanced between treatment and control areas. Below, in Table 5-3 we show these summary statistics as before. Notice now that

the area household size in the rebalanced sample is just less than 5. This is very similar to the average household size in the representative data for Addis Ababa.

Table 5-3. Summary statistics for key outcomes by treatment (year 1) and control (year 2/3) woredas (Rebalanced Sample).

	Mean Outcome			
	Year 2/3 Woredas	Year 1 Woredas	Difference	P-value
Demographics				
Household Size	4.952	4.796	-0.155	0.2720
Household Head Female	66.5%	67.6%	1.12%	0.5771
Disabled member	18.3%	18.7%	0.43%	0.8079
Kids under 5	0.336	0.298	-0.038	0.0950
Kids 5-18	1.315	1.256	-0.059	0.3854
Dependency ratio (children/adult)	0.651	0.623	-0.028	0.4923
Head age	57.771	58.113	0.342	0.6657
Household Head Education				
Head No Education	61.1%	61.2%	0.12%	0.9458
Head Primary School Only	8.8%	8.4%	-0.48%	0.5455
Head Highschool Only	3.6%	4.8%	1.19%	0.0395
Head Vocational Training	3.5%	3.4%	-0.07%	0.8936
Head Degree	0.3%	0.4%	0.06%	0.7566
Household Assets				
Refrigerator	13.3%	11.7%	-1.60%	0.2691
TV	74.9%	76.4%	1.58%	0.4794
Satellite Dish	50.1%	51.9%	1.74%	0.5055
Kerosene Stove	1.8%	1.3%	-0.47%	0.2686
Electric/Bio Stove	29.2%	29.0%	-0.13%	0.9586
Sofa	44.2%	46.6%	2.40%	0.4079
Asset Index	-0.292	-0.291	0.001	0.9932
Home ownership				
Rent Kebele	3.5%	2.7%	-0.77%	0.4372
Live Free	5.0%	6.6%	1.68%	0.3963
Owns	81.5%	82.4%	0.94%	0.8283
Household registered with kebele	97.6%	98.0%	0.40%	0.5563
Home characteristics				
Hard Floor	41.8%	40.0%	-1.85%	0.6433
Improved Water	84.3%	84.0%	-0.31%	0.8718
Number of rooms	1.13	1.11	-0.02	0.7192
Labor market				

Household has a small business	13.0%	12.0%	-0.91%	0.5950
Household Head Works	39.0%	36.4%	-2.57%	0.1773
Head self-employed	9.2%	9.3%	0.11%	0.9302
Head permanent wage employed	6.1%	5.8%	-0.29%	0.6963
Head casual labor	7.2%	6.9%	-0.25%	0.7913
Head temporary work	13.9%	12.0%	-1.96%	0.0997
Income and expenditure				
Per adult equiv income (annual)	5732.3	5367.5	-364.8	0.2673
Per adult expenditure (monthly)	549.2	532.8	-16.4	0.2764
Household predicted log exp (PMT)	8.28	8.31	0.02	0.1570
Weekly Food Expenditure	313.3	287.0	-26.3	0.1341
Sample Size	3,528	2,500		
Joint F-test (Regression of all variables on woreda status)				0.1043

3. Targeting analysis in Addis Ababa:

The baseline data collected so far allows us to conduct a preliminary analysis of those households selected for the program. By matching the names and phone numbers of households on the beneficiary lists with the baseline screening and listing surveys we are able to compare the descriptive characteristics of the households selected for the programme.

This analysis is very preliminary and should be interpreted with extreme caution, as some of these numbers are subject to change after further analysis of the beneficiary data.

We amend Table 5-2 by adding Column (5), which shows average household outcomes for beneficiary households selected for the programme from our baseline data.

Two things stand out about the household selected for the programme. Firstly, they are mostly female headed households. Only 45% of households in Addis Ababa are headed by women, whereas 60% of the household selected by the KTCs are female-headed. Secondly, the households selected for the programme are small, 25% smaller than the average household in Addis Ababa, according to the listing data. The average household size in the listing survey is

4.671, which is slightly lower than the number measured in the CSA 2007 census, in which the average household had 4.8 members on average.

In terms of poverty indicators, households selected for the programme from the screening survey, are certainly poor, relative to the city averages, and screening-sample average. They exhibit a similar level of asset poverty, and similar labor market attachment, as those households selected by the PMT model (those in the main baseline survey). However, in terms of other indicators, including housing, disability, education, and over-crowding, they look slightly better off than those households selected by the PMT model, and those poor households listed for training purposes.

Interestingly, households selected for the programme in Addis Ababa are considerably less likely to have been living in kebele housing, instead they are more likely to be renting from private landlords. Yet in the qualitative interview and visits by our research team has confirmed that private renting, more often than not, meant renting from households who live in kebele houses and rarely from private landlords.

Household size and targeting.

Here we compare, in more detail, the difference in sample size between the samples, and the selected beneficiaries. Figure 1 in Annex 3 shows the difference between the average household size distribution in Addis Ababa and the baseline sample, showing how the baseline sample is heavily skewed towards larger households (see end of the document). Secondly, Figure 2 shows the distribution of the selected beneficiaries relative to the average household in Addis Ababa. This shows that households selected for the programme were, on average, smaller than the average in the city.

Table 5. Summary statistics for key outcomes by survey types

	Listing Survey	Full Screening	Baseline	Training list	*KTC selected (targeted households)*
Demographics					
Household Size	**4.671**	**4.272**	**6.117**	**6.160**	**3.520**
Household Head Female	45.46%	43.97%	50.43%	50.53%	60.16%
Disabled member	8.67%	9.61%	18.40%	18.71%	10.70%
Kids under 5	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.43	0.34
Kids 5-18	1.01	1.00	1.75	1.82	0.78
Head age	47.45	46.15	56.70	56.11	47.42
Dependency ratio (children/adult)	0.59	0.63	0.77	0.81	0.59
Household Head Education					
Head No Education	24.8%	31.3%	52.8%	53.3%	38.5%
Head Primary School Only	14.4%	14.9%	10.8%	11.1%	14.2%
Head Highschool Only	13.8%	13.4%	4.9%	4.8%	12.1%
Head Vocational Training	15.2%	9.5%	5.1%	4.3%	7.6%
Head Degree	9.6%	7.0%	0.7%	0.6%	3.4%
Household Assets					
Refrigerator	48.1%	32.2%	21.6%	19.3%	26.6%
TV	86.5%	80.9%	79.5%	77.8%	78.4%
Satellite Dish	70.8%	62.9%	56.2%	53.9%	58.5%
Mobile phone	97.9%	96.5%	94.9%	94.4%	94.6%
Car	4.7%	2.5%	1.7%	1.1%	0.5%
Bicycle	1.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
Sofa	61.4%	49.8%	50.9%	47.2%	44.5%
Kerosene Stove	3.7%	3.0%	1.3%	1.4%	3.7%
Electric/Bio Stove	55.4%	42.1%	30.4%	28.8%	38.6%
Home ownership					
Private Rent	22.8%	28.0%	5.5%	5.8%	27.6%
Live Free	3.7%	5.5%	3.3%	3.7%	6.4%
Owns	31.6%	23.2%	13.3%	13.4%	15.7%
Rent Kebele	38.0%	39.9%	74.3%	73.1%	47.5%
Home characteristics					
Hard Floor	66.8%	53.0%	45.3%	43.2%	49.5%
Improved Water	93.6%	87.7%	84.8%	84.4%	87.2%
Rooms	1.559	1.325	1.369	1.335	1.156
Rooms per person	2.997	3.223	4.469	4.615	3.045
Labor market					
Household Head Works	57.9%	62.7%	47.6%	48.1%	52.1%
Head self-employed	10.6%	10.9%	10.2%	10.5%	9.6%

Head permanent wage employed	21.6%	19.1%	11.3%	10.9%	11.8%
Head casual labor	5.0%	10.4%	7.8%	8.5%	11.7%
Head temporary work	15.0%	18.2%	14.6%	15.2%	15.8%
Overall welfare measures					
Weekly food (pac)	139.822	130.817	89.238	81.865	121.982
Housing Index	0.000	-1.148	-1.814	-1.921	-1.328
Asset Index	0.000	-1.145	-1.725	-2.011	-1.772
Sample Sizes	3,148	28,393	6,026	4,821	1,849

V. Descriptive from the baseline

1. Demography and socioeconomic characteristics

The sampling outside Addis Ababa was not randomized for year one. However, there were treatment and control units over which the baseline data collection was done. The Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency issued a guideline that details the criteria used for prioritizing which areas should benefit from the program in year one of project implementation outside Addis Ababa. Generally, those areas with high incidence of poverty manifested by attributes, such as woredas/kebeles where there is large number of people living below the poverty line, high rate of unemployment and neighborhoods with very low social amenities were given priority and hence defined as treatment units for the first year of the project. Furthermore, as a remedy in year two of program implementation, we are planning to randomize those units with medium level of poverty, these are areas that were not considered for year one targeting and data collection. We hope to generate baseline data sets from treatment and control areas over which scientific impact evaluations could be undertaken.

This sub section deals with the tabulation of basic households' characteristics of the baseline sample by location. The purpose is to illustrate the living conditions of the households using several measurable welfare indicators. We, however, refrained from drawing any conclusions and implications from the observed differences among regions in some of the characteristics as the data is not representative of the city from which it is drawn[3].

A. Household demography

Table 6.1 presents information about household size, age distribution, and the average size of dependent under 18 children by place of residence in terms of region breakdown. The average household size is higher in Somali region (5.1 persons), and lower in Tigray (3.34). In terms of age distribution, the highest average age of head of the household is Harari (59.1) and lowest Benishangul Gumuz (38. 7). The average number of under 18 age of children is higher in Somali region.

[3] Note that we sampled the poorest of the poor to ensure that we draw a sample as close as possible to program beneficiaries.

Table 6- 1 Household size, age of HH and percent of underage family members

region	Average HH size	Average Age (HH)	Average No. of children under 18
Tigray	3.34	45.05	1.59
Amhara	3.64	47.55	1.39
Oromia	3.91	46.82	1.71
Somali	5.58	48.02	3.25
Benishangul-Gumuz	3.54	38.73	1.72
SNNPR	4.30	42.13	1.88
Gambela	4.18	43.30	2.18
Harari	3.14	59.12	1.17
Addis Ababa	4.27	46.15	1.43
Dire Dawa	4.33	53.16	2.11
Afar	4.12	43.15	2.02

The above table also shows the presence of regional differences in terms household size, age and dependency ration. The age distribution, in general, shows that the population is young. Those who are under 18 years old account for nearly half of the total household size. This result is consistent with national survey and previous living standard and measurement studies (ERSS 2011). The size of children under 18 years can also be taken as an indicator of dependency. Accordingly, the average dependency is higher in Somali region followed by Gambella and Dire Dawa.

B. Religious affiliation

Table 2.2 shows religious affiliation of the head of the household. As it is seen in the table, majority of the surveyed households are Orthodox Christians. Muslim and Protestant followers are the second and third largest numbers respectively. Differences are also observed by region. For example, Orthodox Christians are the majority in Mekelle, Tigray with 97 percent, while Muslims are higher in Somali region. Protestant followers are the largest in the SNNP region. It is important to note that the regional label is not reflective of the whole region as data was collected from one or two towns in a region (see table 6.1). Further, the baseline data attempted to select the poorest people and hence is not representative of the population even in the cities that the survey was conducted. These results on religious affiliations and other respondent characteristics are thus not directly comparable with the national data.

Table 6- 2 Religious belongings of household heads

Religion	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishang	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D Dawa	Afar
Orthodox Christian	99%	45%	73%	15%	43%	49%	37%	55%	79%	25%	14.71%
Catholic Christ	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
Protestant Christ	0	1%	7%	1%	10%	46%	46%	2%	6%	1%	0
Muslim	1%	54%	20%	84%	47%	5%	12%	43%	14%	73%	85.29%
Traditional	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Others specify	0	0	0	0	0	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No religion	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	%
The respondent does not want	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

C. Education level

In the following tables, we report the education level of the head of the household in Tables 6-4 and 6-5. As shown in Table 6-4, almost in all regions the percentage of population with no education is the highest. Disaggregating education level in to regions also shows significant differences among regional cities. This characterization is also true for other education levels too. In all cases though, most of this educational attainment is limited to a primary level education.

Table 6- 3 Education level of head of the household (percentage)

Edu. Level of HH	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul -Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Afar
Completed grade 8	31%	34%	35%	20%	26%	40%	31%	12%	40%	25%	19.61%
Completed grade 10	7%	10%	12%	4%	8%	14%	8%	0%	15%	3%	2.94%
Grade 12 (old curriculum)	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	6%	0%	.98%
Vocational (old)	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Vocational (new)	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Diploma/certificate	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	4%	3%	29%	0%	0%	0%
BA (BSc) degree	1%	1%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%
MA/MSc	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
PhD	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Religious Education	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%
Literacy campaign	3%	4%	2%	1%	6%	0%	1%	0%	6%	66%	.98%
No education	52%	41%	45%	64%	39%	36%	52%	3%	28%	0%	75.45

The following table shows this disaggregation by location of respondents in and outside of Addis Ababa. A disaggregated analysis of Addis Ababa city dwellers education attainment shows that nearly forty percent individuals from the sampled households have no education. About 11% obtained education through the literacy campaign and about 1 % attended religious education. The number of respondents that did not have any formal education is higher in regional cities; as indicated in Table 6-5, more than half of the sampled households did not attend any education. Further, a little more than one in five households have members whose highest completed education level is less than Grade 8. In short, Table 6-5 shows that most households in our sample did not complete a great deal of formal education both in Addis Ababa and regional towns.

Table 6- 4 Education level of households

Edu. Level of HH	Addis Ababa	Regional cities
No education	40.7%	51.5
Literacy campaign	10.8%	2.1
Religious Education	1.2%	1.0
Between Grade 1 and 8 (Did not compete Grade 8)	28.7	21.9
Completed Grade 8	7.2	7.6
Completed Grade 10	2.9%	8.3
Completed Grade 12	5.4%	2.0
Vocational (Old Curriculum)	0.4%	0.8
Vocational (new)	0.3%	0.6
Diploma/certificate	0.6%	1.5
BA (BSc) degree	0.6%	1.6

2. Living conditions of the sample households (including housing and migration status)

A. Country wide Housing ownership

Table 6-6 presents a summary of housing ownership characteristics by region. Overall, most of the inhabitants live in rented house from a private landlord except in regions like Somali D. Dawa and Gambella. For instance, house ownership is the largest among households in Somali and Gambela regions; 67% and 57% of households in these regions live under their own houses respectively. More specifically, the proportion of households living in their own dwelling units ranges from 8 per cent in Tigray to 67 per cent in Somali region.

Rental from kebele is also common in many of the cities. In Amhara, Addis Ababa and Harari, for example, 60%, 41 % and 42% of sample households live in kebele housing units. A third and more than a quarter of households in SNNPR and Oromia respectively also reside in dwellings owned by the kebeles.

Table 6- 5 *Housing ownership by region*

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishang	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D. Dawa	Afar
Owned	10%	8%	19%	67%	32%	11%	57%	28%	24%	50%	37.25%
From employer (free of charge or subsidy)	1%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4.90 %
From relatives (free of charge or subsidy)	8%	5%	13%	52%	9%	4%	15%	10%	5%	14%	11.76%
Rented from employer	7%	3%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%
Rented from relative	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Rented from Gov't Rent Agency	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Rented from Kebele	2%	60%	28%	18%	4%	34%	1%	42%	41%	11%	0%
Rented from NGO	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Rented from private landlord	60%	21%	31%	19%	48%	46%	19%	14%	29%	18%	36.27%
Temporary shelter from the woreda/kebele	9%	2%	6%	7%	8%	2%	8%	4%	0%	4%	9.80%

B. Roof type, wall characteristics

Table 6-7 presents information on housing structure focusing on wall, and roofing materials. When measured by these housing quality indicators, the majority of households in all regions live in a house made of wood and mud. The wall materials for about 99% percent of Oromia, 94% of Gambela and 93% of Addis Ababa is made from wood and mud. This result is consistent with the survey result of ERSS (2011). Stone and mud is a typical housing characteristics of Tigray region. Plastic housing is also common in Harari region.

With regard to the roof types, many of them are predominantly made of corrugated iron in all regions (61-100% percent). Regional differences are however very visible. Tigray, Harari and Somali are almost 100% have corrugated iron roof type. The second most common type of roof type is the plastic canvas in the case of Amhara region.

Table 6- 7 Housing characteristics

Wall material	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Afar
Wood and mud	42%	79%	99%	94%	14%	93%	48%	48%
Wood and thatch	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Wood only	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%
Stone only	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
Stone and mud	23%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	7%	0
Stone and cement	9%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	5%	1%
Blocks - plastered with cement	9%	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	13%	2%
Blocks-unplastered	5%	1%	0%	1%	5%	0%	3%	1%
Bricks	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0
Mud bricks (traditional)	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0
Steel ("Lamera")	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0
Cargo Container	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0
Parquet or polished wood	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Chip wood	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0
Corrugated iron sheet	5%	3%	1%	0%	0%	4%	11%	18%
Asbestos	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0
Reed/Bamboo	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	24%
Plastic	0%	1%	0%	3%	28%	0%	6%	5%
Other, Specify	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0

Table 6-8 presents the roofing type of households in different regions. As indicted in the table, most of the houses that our respondents reside in are covered by corrugated iron sheets., Amhara, Afar and Gambella respectively have the lowest percentage of houses with corrugated iron coverage. Thatch covered houses are more common in Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz.

Table 6- 8 Housing roof characteristics

Roof type	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somalie	Benishangul-Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Afar
Corrugated Iron Sheet	99.4%	61.7%	96.3%	100	93.4%	94.9%	71.6%	100.0%	98.8%	91.4%	64.7%
Concrete/Cement	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%		0.00%	1.78%	0.00%		0.33%	0.22%	0%
Thatch	0.30%	0.00%	3.70%		4.72%	0.39%	27.59%		0.05%	1.32%	2.9%
Wood and Mud	0.00%	0.63%	0.00%		0.00%	1.78%	0.00%		0.05%	0.44%	2.94%
Bamboo/Reed	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%		0.00%	0.20%	0.00%		0.03%	0.00%	21.6%
Plastic Canvas	0.30%	37.2%	0.00%		1.89%	0.99%	0.86%		0.70%	6.37%	5.9%
Asbestos	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.02%	0.00%	0%
Others Specify	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.04%	0.22%	1.9%

C. Drinking water sources and toilet facility

Box 1

"The MDG 7 aims at ensuring environmental sustainability and addresses the challenges in regards to the access to water and sanitation. MDG 7 is a key prerequisite for overall MDG achievement. It represents the concept that instead of focusing attention on negative environmental impacts of development investments, it is urgent to instead focus on how we can make environmental sustainability work for MDG achievement (SEI 2005). The MDG 7c (sometimes also referred to as Target 10 of the MDGs) wants to "halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation" compared to 1990 (UN 2010). The target population is calculated based on the estimated total population in 2015 (SEI 2005)" (www.SSWM.info)

Table 6-9 shows sources of drinking water for all regions. Shared tap in the compound, and water from retailers are the most common source of drinking water. As expected, individual level access to water is rare and most of the urban dwellers relied on either shared tap water or buy from retailers.

Table 6- 9 Sources of drinking water

Main source of drinking water?	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	Somalie	Benishangul-Gumuz	SNNPR	Dire Dawa
Tap Inside the House	0.00%	0.32%	0.62%	2.50%	27.73%	0.00%	0.00%	1.69%	0.42%	0.00%
Private tap in the compound	5.18%	18.12%	14.91%	4.17%	3.47%	30.74%	2.60%	3.39%	10.62%	6.59%
Shared tap in compound	59.76%	23.62%	15.84%	13.33%	4.53%	36.70%	2.13%	27.97%	37.58%	7.91%
Communal tap compound	8.84%	14.56%	21.74%	0.83%	0.40%	19.31%	12.77%	1.69%	20.59%	12.53%
Use a neighbor tap for free	2.74%	4.21%	5.28%	5.83%	2.27%	1.61%	8.27%	11.02%	0.00%	11.87%
Water from Kiosks/Retailer	22.56%	31.39%	41.61%	51.67%	10.40%	10.50%	65.25%	51.69%	30.57%	54.07%
Protected well / Spring (Private)	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.44%
Protected well / Spring (Shared)	0.30%	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	14.67%	0.00%	4.49%	0.85%	0.00%	1.76%
Unprotected well or spring	0.30%	0.65%	0.00%	0.83%	0.13%	0.28%	2.13%	0.85%	0.00%	0.00%
River /Lake/ Pound	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	16.67%	2.27%	0.00%	0.95%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Rain water	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	3.33%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%	0.21%	0.00%
Distribution truck	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	30.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%
Other, Specify	0.30%	5.18%	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	0.86%	1.42%	0.00%	0.00%	3.96%

Main source of drinking water?	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	Somalie	Benishangul-Gumuz	SNNPR	Dire Dawa	Afar

Tap Inside the House	0.00%	0.32%	0.62%	2.50%	27.73%	0.00%	0.00%	1.69%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%
Private tap in the compound	5.18%	18.12%	14.91%	4.17%	3.47%	30.74%	2.60%	3.39%	10.62%	6.59%	6.86
Shared tap in compound	59.76%	23.62%	15.84%	13.33%	4.53%	36.70%	2.13%	27.97%	37.58%	7.91%	23.53
Communal tap compound	8.84%	14.56%	21.74%	0.83%	0.40%	19.31%	12.77%	1.69%	20.59%	12.53%	4.90
Use a neighbor tap for free	2.74%	4.21%	5.28%	5.83%	2.27%	1.61%	8.27%	11.02%	0.00%	11.87%	11.76
Water from Kiosks/Retailer	22.56%	31.39%	41.61%	51.67%	10.40%	10.50%	65.25%	51.69%	30.57%	54.07%	51.96
Protected well / Spring (Private)	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%
Protected well / Spring (Shared)	0.30%	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	14.67%	0.00%	4.49%	0.85%	0.00%	1.76%	0.00%
Unprotected well or spring	0.30%	0.65%	0.00%	0.83%	0.13%	0.28%	2.13%	0.85%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
River /Lake/ Pound	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	16.67%	2.27%	0.00%	0.95%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Rain water	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	3.33%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%	0.21%	0.00%	0.98
Distribution truck	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	30.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%
Other, Specify	0.30%	5.18%	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	0.86%	1.42%	0.00%	0.00%	3.96%	0.00%

Regional disaggregation in terms drinking water access shows that Harari exceeds other regions in terms of private tap water access inside house (27.73%). Private tap water in the compound is better in the case of Addis Ababa (30.7%). Harari, however, also has the largest percentage of households with access to water through distribution by trucks. Other notable observations in Table 6-9 include the use of lake water (16%) in Gambella, protected well / spring (Shared) in Harari (14%) and the use of a neighbors tap for free in Benishangul-Gumuz.

D. Plan to change housing unit

Different factors might contribute to the household's plan to change the current housing/residential place. Among others, in search for a better livelihood, employment opportunity, rainfall fluctuation and natural and man-made catastrophe are commons ones. Table 6-10 presents whether households have planned to move their present housing unit or not.

Table 6- 6 Households plan to change housing unit

Plan	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somalie	Benishangul-Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Afar
No	97%	99%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	99%	98%	100%	100%
Yes	4%	2%	0%	1%	6%			1%	2%		

As shown in Table 6-10, majority of respondents in all regions responded that they don't have a plan to move from their present house. There is also no significant difference in the future plan to change their houses.

To measure the current level of households perceived status, we inquired about their level of satisfaction using the common satisfaction ladder questions; we asked "where on the ladder do you think you and your household presently stand" type of question. Table 6-11 present the aggregate satisfaction level of sampled households. Satisfaction levels appear to be increasingly monotonically. There appears to be growing optimism among respondents about their prospect.

Table 6- 7 Satisfaction level

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Satisfaction level present	2.50898	1.87444	0	10
Satisfaction level last year	2.45597	1.85542	0	10
Expected Satisfaction Next year	3.41188	2.2178	0	10
Expected Satisfaction five year from now	4.72629	2.65051	0	10

3. Expenditure, income, saving, and debt

A. Money spent on consumption of basic necessities

The amount of money spent on basic necessities is an important indicator of welfare. According to OECD (OECD 2017), household spending is the amount of final consumption expenditure made by resident households to meet their everyday needs, such as: food, clothing, housing (rent), energy, transport, durable goods (notably, cars), health costs, leisure, and miscellaneous services. To understand the expenditure pattern of households, we divide expenditure structure into short term (basic necessities related to food), medium term and long-term expenditure patterns. We present these results in Tables 6-12, 6-13 and 6-14.

Table 6- 8 Share of food related expenditures (short term last seven days)

region	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumu	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D.Dawa	Afar
Teff	18%	17%	13%	11%	16%	14%	17%	11%	17%	11%	8%
Meat	0%	12%	11%	8%	21%	24%	10%	2%	16%	7%	21%
Oil (local, imported)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Spices	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Peas	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Bread	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%	5%	3%	5%	2%
Onion	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Coffee beans	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Sugar and sweets	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	1%
Enjera	8%	7%	10%	5%	5%	4%	8%	8%	5%	7%	7%
Wheat	7%	4%	4%	8%	3%	3%	5%	3%	4%	5%	12%
Lentils	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%
Milk	5%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	6%	7%
Butter	3%	3%	3%	0%	4%	4%	3%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Pasta	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Tomatoes	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	3%	1%
Tuber	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%
Garlic	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Soft drinks	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	4%	2%	1%	0%
Fruits	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	0%
Rice	2%	2%	2%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	1%
Eggs	2%	3%	4%	0%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	0%
Ethiopian Kale	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Barely	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	3%	10%	3%	2%	6%	0%
Maize	10%	4%	2%	5%	3%	7%	8%	8%	4%	6%	7%
Faba	4%	4%	5%	2%	4%	3%	0%	4%	3%	3%	6%
Sorghum	7%	2%	2%	6%	7%	1%	3%	9%	3%	6%	11%

As seen in Table 6-12 the source of short run expenditure in all regions is Teff which account to more than 10% of the expenditures of a household followed by meat. For example, the proportion of spending on meat ranges from 0% in Tigray to 24% in SNNPR. Comparing the share of expenditure of the rest of food items, we observe that there is no sizable difference in the pattern of expenditures.

The region wise expenditure pattern on nonfood short-term expenditure and durables is shown in Table 6-13.

Table 6- 13 Expenditures on non-durables (short term)

region	Housing rent	Cleaning materials	Fuel	Transport	Water	Electricity bills	Mobile credit
Tigray	421.1	45.73	152.8	68.13	32.75	48.06	44.14
Amhara	91.83	46.53	205.44	107.31	26.99	29.95	47.48
Oromia	267.88	50.49	154.97	179.58	52.57	32.78	63
Somalie	364.81	53.8	188.65	143.65	153.15	48.8	64.18
Benishangul-Gumu	267.63	35.61	101.14	10.25	45.91	33.97	31.06
SNNPR	316.09	51.27	149.83	159.14	45.44	39.85	57.48
Gambela	312.17	41.93	113.13	100	58.25	41.98	32.57
Harari	92.63	34.2	105.76	76.07	42.95	26.8	52
Addis Ababa	67.22	64.16	162.7	209.27	28.43	88.71	149.27
Dire Dawa	170.28	41.36	125.11	190.22	61.58	27.63	47.37
Afar	516.68	35.23	131.71	90	50.81	55	23.75

As shown in Table 6-13the highest share of expenditure is for housing rents. This result is in line with the finding that large share of households lives in a rented house. Fuel and transport expenses are also contributing a larger share in household expenditure pattern.

The third expenditure sources we analyzed for the whole regions is expenditure on household durables. In macroeconomics, all durable goods, including consumer durables, are arbitrarily defined as goods designed to provide a benefit for at least three years. Accordingly, Table 6-14 shows this result.

Table 6- 14 Expenditures in the last 12 months on durables

Expense on	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D.Dawa	Afar
Home maintenance	425	2900	1902	2870	283	2872	.	523	4209	1611	.
Clothes and Shoe	1192	1075	986	944	500	1187	750	747	1691	694	656
Kitchen Equip	821	777	304	300	.	851	.	178	775	242	.
Linens(Sheets, towels)	768	678	551	405	60	705	.	494	559	430	.
Ceremonies	1165	1326	1521	1027	1038	1316	817	898	2436	941	746
Donations	95	88	421	216	500	427	100	93	211	236	.
Mobile	774	591	1407	1775	325	726	3400	225	1002	1057	.
Health exp.	913	2237	1547	1076	691	1300	795	717	1901	800	1731
School fee	1147	671	1157	687	709	1346	660	790	1824	700	478
Other	.	.	.	.	.	3000	.	3184	541	.	.
Total	7300.28	10342	9796.1	9299.88	4106.13	10730	6521.75	4665.07	14607	6710.4	3611

The highest average expenditure on durables is higher in Addis Ababa (ETB 14607) followed by SNNPR (ETB 10730) and Amhara (ETB 10342). The lowest expenditure on durables is recorded in Beninshagul-Gumuz region (ETB 4106.13). We can also see, the largest share of expenditure on durables disaggregated by region. For instance, in Addis Ababa, households' expenditure on durables is highest for home maintenance followed by ceremonies.

B. Employment status and business ownership

Expansion of entrepreneurship and self-employment are sometimes referred to as an indicator of wellbeing. Many countries design several support schemes to encourage low skilled laborers to venture into self-employment. Ethiopia is not an exception. Job creation through micro and small enterprises have been the center piece of a policy to alleviate urban unemployment in Ethiopia.

The results of this survey on status of business ownership, type of business, and earnings from own business are presented in Table 6-15. As it is seen in Table 6-15, large percentage of households running their own business is found in Oromia (17.27 %) followed by Dire Dawa (13.61%). The lowest is found in Tigray (3.46 %).

Table 6- 15 Status of business ownership, type of business and household level earnings for the last 12 months

Status of Business ownership											
Response	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishang	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	Addis Aba	Dire Dawa	Afar
No	94.3	95.54%	82.73%	93.33%	94.23%	95.94%	90.00%	90.59%	87.08%	86.39%	88.24%
Yes	3.46	4.46%	17.27%	6.67%	5.77%	4.06%	10.00%	9.41%	12.92%	13.61%	11.76%
Type of Business											
Type:	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishang	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Afar
Farming (growing crop	0.00%	0.00%	2.33%	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.96%	0.00%	0.00%
Agricultural trade	11.11%	0.00%	9.30%	7%	7.14%	7.69%	16.67%	12.50%	6.43%	10.20%	0.00%
Transport/taxi	0.00%	0.00%	9.30%	7%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.80%	6.12%	0.00%
Carpentry/woodwork	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.06%	0.00%	0.00%
Maintenance work	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.41%	0.00%	0.00%
Shop/kiosk	22.22%	0.00%	6.98%	14%	14.29%	23.08%	0.00%	6.25%	19.15%	4.08%	0.00%
Restaurant/café	0.00%	0.00%	11.63%	21%	21.43%	7.69%	16.67%	0.00%	7.46%	8.16%	0.00%
Poultry	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.00%
Sewing/weaving	0.00%	22.22%	4.65%	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	7.97%	2.04%	0.00%
Baking Injera	22.22%	44.44%	2.33%	7%	7.14%	23.08%	8.33%	18.75%	12.21%	6.12%	33.33%
Shoe-making	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.00%
Professional services	11.11%	11.11%	2.33%	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	0.00%
Hotel/Hospitality	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.29%	2.04%	0.00%
Other, Specify	33.33%	0.00%	51.16%	36%	35.71%	38.46%	58.33%	56.25%	33.93%	61.22%	66.99%
Average Monthly Earnings from own business											
	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somalie	Benishang	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Afar
Earnings	650.11	569	1,672.88	6,166.1	625	857.85	400	4,836.25	2,620.18	6,193.08	2108.333

Comparison of type of businesses owned across regions shows that in Oromia most of the sampled households own a business other than those listed (51.16%). The second common business type in Oromia is restaurant and café (11.63%) followed by agricultural trade (9.3%) and transport/taxi (9.30%). In Amhara region, baking injera accounts for the majority of households'

businesses (44.44%). Shop and kiosk are Addis Ababa are the major sources of self-employment (19.5%). In general baking Injera is the major business source almost in all regions.

Household based monthly earning from own business is higher in the case of Dire Dawa (ETB 6193.08) followed by Somali (ETB 6166.1). The lowest earnings from own business is accrued in Gambela (ETB 400) and Amhara (ETB 569).

C. Earnings and employment related sources of income

Households draw income from various sources. Understanding the sources of income can help policy makers to design interventions to improve wellbeing and welfare. There are permanent and temporary sources of income for urban dwellers. Having a permanent income source might show resilience to shocks of unprecedented events. Table 6-16 presents major sources of income for our sample households. As is seen clearly, a large share urban dwellers rely on daily labors with visibly large difference across regions. For instance, in Somali (51.46%) and Beninshagul Gumuz (44.23%) of the surveyed households are making their livelihood through daily laborer, while in Gambela casual work is a source of income for less than 1 % of the sample households in the city.

Table 6- 16. Sources of income for urban dwellers

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somalie	Benishangul-Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Afar
Construction	1.83%	0.54%	0.00%	1.75%	0.00%	4.58%	2.70%	0.06%	8.22%	3.09%	0.00%
Admin and Mgt	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.96%	0.00%	7.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Admin/Clerical/Office	1.83%	0.54%	0.00%	1.17%	0.00%	2.61%	2.70%	0.00%	3.08%	1.03%	0.00%
Accountant/ Finance/	0.61%	1.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	6.36%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Nurse/Health/Medic.	0.61%	0.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.96%	0.00%	2.19%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Teacher/Tutor	0.61%	2.16%	0.00%	1.17%	0.00%	3.27%	0.00%	5.29%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Lawyer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Engineer/Architect	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Journalist	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Psychologist	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Banker	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Hotel Work	1.22%	2.16%	1.48%	0.00%	0.00%	2.94%	0.00%	0.02%	3.38%	0.52%	0.00%
Factory	0.61%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	9.48%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%
Wood and Metal Work	5.49%	4.32%	3.94%	1.75%	0.00%	2.94%	2.70%	0.04%	10.56%	3.09%	0.00%
Mechanic	0.61%	0.54%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	5.41%	0.00%	2.57%	0.52%	0.00%

Machine Operator	0.00%	0.54%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	2.95%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Businessman	0.00%	1.62%	0.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	6.09%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Trader/Sales/Retail	11.5%	9.73%	10.8%	12.8%	11.54%	12.1%	40.4%	0.00%	16.3%	11.9%	18.42
Electrician	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	3.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Driver	3.66%	2.16%	3.45%	1.17%	0.00%	5.56%	0.00%	21.9%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%
Statistician/ Data Coll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Beauty/Hair/Salon	1.22%	1.08%	0.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	1.92%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%
Cleaner/Housework	21.3%	17.8%	6.4%	7.60%	7.69%	17.7%	8.11%	0.23%	8.25%	13.9%	26.32
Transport/Taxi Work	0.61%	1.08%	0.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	3.33%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%
Cook/bakery	3.05%	1.62%	2.96%	0.58%	0.00%	1.31%	2.70%	0.02%	2.59%	3.61%	7.89
Security/Guard/Soldier	3.66%	9.73%	12.3%	9.36%	7.69%	8.17%	8.11%	0.06%	14.9%	8.76%	13.16
Entertainment/art	1.22%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	1.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Church/Priest	0.00%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	3.78%	0.01%	0.00%	2.63
Plumbing/Gas	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Farming	0.00%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	3.51%	0.02%	0.00%	2.63
Tourism/Tour Guide	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Laboratory Technician	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
IT/Mobile Technician	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Casual/Daily Labor	22.5%	32.9%	39.9%	51.4%	44.23%	16.3%	13.5%	0.62%	23.2%	41.2%	13.16
Secretary	0.61%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.51%	0.00%	0.00%	2.63
Broker	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.02%	2.00%	0.52%	0.00%
Other, Specify	9.76%	4.32%	0.49%	2.34%	21.15%	4.58%	0.00%	11.5%	0.00%	0.00%	7.89
Comm. Sex worker	0.61%	0.54%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Petty trading /street vendor	6.10%	4.32%	10.8%	8.77%	7.69%	5.23%	13.1%	0.27%	4.83%	11.8%	5.26
Child care / Nursery	0.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%

The second largest sources of income is trading or retail work followed by cleaning or janitorial services. The percentage of professional jobs is very small in all regions. For instance, the percentage of households who relied on lawyer and engineer type sources of income are very small (less than 1 %).

D. Household earnings from employment related income sources

Wellbeing and household income are highly correlated. High earnings can be associated with an improved welfare. To understand the welfare status of urban dwellers in Ethiopia, Table 6-17

shows the average monthly earnings of households from different employment related income sources.

Table 6- 17 Monthly earnings from different employment related income sources

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumu	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D. Dawa	Afar
Average HH income	468	1816.7	5725	880	600	2221.5	320	1106	2253.8	2316.7	2675.1

Household level monthly earnings from different employment related income sources vary across regions. The highest monthly average earnings of the household from different sources is ETB 2316.7 in Dire-Dawa. The lowest is ETB 320 and ETB 468 in Gambela and Tigray respectively.

Households also earn income through transfers obtained from different sources. It is customary to find households receive gifts in terms of cash and in-kind. Table 6-18 presents the proportion of household who have got cash transfers of different kind for the last 12 months across all regions.

The proportion of households who has received transfer of various kind is higher in Harari (44%) followed by Somali (34%) and Dire Dawa (33%). The proportion of households who didn't report receipt of transfer for the 12 months is lowest in the case Gambela, Benishagul_Gumuz and Amhara region urban dwellers.

The amount of transfer in ETB is also varied across regions. Comparison of various income transfer means shows that a large share of income is generated from rented house almost in all regions.

Table 6- 18 Proportion of households who received transfer and amount in ETB (the last 12 months)

	Transfer received or not									
Response	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somalie	Benishangul-Gumu	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D Dawa

No	0.82	0.8663	0.6747	0.65714	0.875	0.859	0.883	0.564	0.784	0.666
Yes	0.18	0.1337	0.3253	0.34286	0.125	0.14	0.12	0.435	0.215	0.333
Amount transferred for the last 12 months										
cash transfer	2,810	3,406	2,603	2,088	1,739	3,786	2,582	2,212	4,938	1,875
In kind	1,610	1,186	1,415	1,678	415	1,431	2,362	1,716	1,847	1,422
Pension	4,544	6,331	3,004	5,935	300	4,580	310	4,645	4,528	1,925
Income renting/house	64,800	24,000	3,985	10,967	6,063	15,783	4,940	8,063	10,360	2,818
Govcomp_land	.	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,190	.
Gift/Grant_Gov	551	125	649	827	.	696	.	711	1,397	944
Gift/Grant_NGO	1,346	1,259	3,129	3,037	.	1,319	200	942	1,429	1,289
Transfer stranger	2,767	4,200	5,113	2,752	8,000	1,750	500	3,810	2,901	2,554

Transfer received or not											
Response	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somalie	Benishangul-Gumu	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D Dawa	Afar
No	0.82	0.8663	0.6747	0.65714	0.875	0.859	0.883	0.564	0.784	0.666	78.43
Yes	0.18	0.1337	0.3253	0.34286	0.125	0.14	0.12	0.435	0.215	0.333	21.57
Amount transferred for the last 12 months											
cash transfer	2,810	3,406	2,603	2,088	1,739	3,786	2,582	2,212	4,938	1,875	5864
In kind	1,610	1,186	1,415	1,678	415	1,431	2,362	1,716	1,847	1,422	1484
Pension	4,544	6,331	3,004	5,935	300	4,580	310	4,645	4,528	1,925	250
Income renting/house	64,800	24,000	3,985	10,967	6,063	15,783	4,940	8,063	10,360	2,818	1350
Govcomp_land	.	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,190	.	.
Gift/Grant_Gov	551	125	649	827	.	696	.	711	1,397	944	.
Gift/Grant_NGO	1,346	1,259	3,129	3,037	.	1,319	200	942	1,429	1,289	2650
Transfer stranger	2,767	4,200	5,113	2,752	8,000	1,750	500	3,810	2,901	2,554	.

The next most common source of income through transfer is cash transfer, pension and in-kind gifts. The smallest contributor of income through transfers is government compensation of land.

Households are also responsible to give transfers and gifts to others. Table 6-19 presents this result.

Table 6- 19 Amount of transfer given out in cash and in kind

Type of transfer	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D. Dawa	Afar

Gifts given_Cash	1400	.	1160	300	.	2000	.	.	775.07	600	.
Gifts given_inkind	500	400	1100	.	.	600	.	500	901.95	.	.

To make a transfer either in cash or in kind, it depends on the wellbeing status of households. Households with a better wellbeing status have a possibility to make transfer to needy groups. Hence from Table 6-19, we can understand that households found in SNNPR and Oromia have made a relatively larger share of transfers i.e., ETB 2600 and ETB 2260 respectively.

E. Household debt/loan status

Household debt is defined as the amount of money that all adults in the household owe to financial institutions or any other lending agents. A significant rise in the level of debt can potentially coincide with severe welfare crises. Table 6-20 shows the status of urban dwellers debt/loan status and number of outstanding loans all over the 8 regions and the two administrative cities.

Table 6- 9 Amount of loan, number of outstanding loan, and lenders

Number of outstanding loans and amount owe											
	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumu	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D. Dawa	Afar
Number of outstanding loans	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1
Initial amount of loan	5822.4	6177.4	5737.1	1299.3	600.0	2943.5	265.0	1600.0	8211.7	1968.9	800
share of Loans from different lenders											
Sources of loan	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	B. Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	A. A	D.Dawa	Afar
Personal loan from a bank	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	10.5%	0.0%
Personal loan from a micro-lender (saving, Iqqub)	36.4%	45.5%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	32.1%	0.0%	16.7%	28.9%	0.0%	0.0%
NGO	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Money lender	6.1%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Employer	15.2%	6.1%	3.5%	3.0%	50.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Religious Institution	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
From friend	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.6%	0.0%
From relative	12.1%	12.1%	34.5%	12.1%	50.0%	24.5%	50.0%	50.0%	23.8%	13.2%	0.0%
From a neighbor	3.0%	15.2%	31.0%	27.3%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	16.7%	18.2%	44.7%	0.0%
Other, Specify	24.2%	18.2%	20.7%	51.5%	0.0%	24.5%	50.0%	16.7%	14.3%	0.0%	100%
	0.0%	3.0%	3.5%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%

The average number of outstanding loans in a household is found higher in Gambela (1.5). In general, there is no difference in the number of outstanding loans across regions and cities. However, there is differences in the initial amount of loans across regions. In Addis Ababa, the average initial amount of loan of a household is ETB 8211.7, and the smallest is in Gambela (ETB 265) and Beninshagul-Gumuz (ETB 600). There is also differences in the sources of loans. As it can be seen in the table, majority of households depend on relatives (44% of households in Dire Dawa and 31% of households in Oromia) and neighbors (51% in Somali and 50% in Gambela).

Households may undergo borrowing for various reasons. The presence of a lender which may be individual or institution can smoothen the cash shorts of borrowers. Borrowers might also have different purposes of borrowing. Table 6-21 presents the different purposes of households for borrowing money.

AS seen clearly, the major purpose of borrowing is to meet consumption needs almost in all regions with 100% of households in Gambela and 81% of households in Somali. The second key purpose for households to borrow money is to start up a business. For instance, in Tigray about 56% of households borrow money to start up a business followed by Amhara (33.3%) and Harari (33.3%). This table can hence give us an outlook as how to target poverty and bring resilience to shock events.

Table 6- 21 Purpose of borrowing

Tigray	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somalie	B.Gumuz	SNNP	Gambela	Harari	AA	D.Dawa	Afar
Buy or save up for house or property	3.13%	6.06%	6.90%	6.06%	50.00%	7.02%			5.97%	7.89%	
Make upgrades (building) on a house or p	3.13%	18.18%	6.90%	3.03%	0.00%	5.26%			7.42%	5.26%	
To purchase agricultural inputs/equipment	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			2.04%	0.00%	
To buy large household items	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.51%			3.20%	0.00%	
Pay for ceremonies (e.g. Wedding or funeral	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.51%			1.31%	2.63%	
Medical emergency	6.25%	15.15%	10.34%	3.03%	25.00%	12.28%			13.54%	7.89%	100%
Consumption need (needed money for food)	25.00%	27.27%	44.83%	81.82%	25.00%	31.58%	100%	66.67%	29.69%	60.53%	
Flight/travel	0.00%	0.00%	6.90%	3.03%	0.00%	1.75%		0.00%	2.04%	2.63%	
Cover school expenses	0.00%	0.00%	3.45%	3.03%	0.00%	7.02%		0.00%	5.39%	0.00%	
Start or run a business	56.25%	33.33%	20.69%	0.00%	0.00%	28.07%		33.33%	29.40%	13.16%	

F. Saving status of households

Having dealt with the debt/loan status, sources of loan and amount owe, in this section, we present the saving status of urban dwellers. Table 6-22 presents the saving status of households by disaggregating into the number of saving account, and amount saved.

The table clearly shows that Addis Ababa has the largest number of saving accounts per household, while the lowest is found in Somalie, B. Gumuz and Gambela. Majority of the households have one saving account (for instance 1463 households in Addis, 50 household in SNNPR and 46 households in Oromia).

Table 6- 22 Number of saving accounts and amount saved at household level

No. Saving accounts											
No. Saving accounts	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somalie	B.Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	A A	D. Dawa	Afar
0								1	5		
1	8	20	46	5	5	55	3	13	1,463	33	4
2	3	3	6	1		5	1		726	7	
3	1	2	5			2		1	309	3	
4			1			1			149		
5			1						80		
Amount saved by the whole family											
	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somalie	B.Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D. Dawa	
Amount saved by the whole family	1927.8	1329.7	8144.9	927	902.2	12721.6	5700	13760.7	27488.2	3046.893	950

F. Consumption and food security

Food security is defined as access to sufficient food to meet the energy and nutrient requirements for a healthy and productive life. Households' food security is heavily influenced by poverty, access to resources, and fluctuations in weather patterns and markets. Household and individual food security is also influenced by household behavior in general and intra-household allocations in particular, which in turn, are influenced by knowledge, promotion, and advertising.

G. Inability to meet food expenses

The ability of families to meet their most basic needs is an important measure of economic stability and well-being. While poverty thresholds are used to evaluate the extent of serious economic deprivation households/societies, family budgets that is, the income a family needs to secure safe and decent-yet-modest living standards in the community in which it resides offer a broader measure of economic welfare.

Table 6- 23 Food security status of households for the last 30 days

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Afar
Proportion of households worrying about inability to meet food shortage	69.31	63.86	64.26	78.10	66.35	63.75	64.17	82.94	43.66	74.7	62.75
Proportion of households who Rely on less preferred foods	100	100	99.38	91.46	100	94.12	96.10	99.29	87.00	91.82	98.44
Proportion of households who Restrict meals	94.29	96.12	91.88	97.56	95.65	97.06	98.70	89.36	74.83	93.68	96.88
Proportion of households who Restrict food for adults	52.86	55.81	60.63	81.10	47.83	65.20	62.34	43.26	51.67	75.46	42.19
Proportion of households who Abandon food for whole day and night	18.57	20.16	21.88	38.41	31.88	15.69	40.26	26.24	7.07	33.46	14.06

To understand the extent of food insecurity in Ethiopian among urban dwellers, we used different indicators and reported the results in Table 6.23 above. As it is seen in the first panel of Table 6-23, the percentage of households who are worrying to meet food shortages is higher in Harari (82.94%) followed by D. Dawa (74.7%). Except Addis Ababa, the proportion of households worrying to meet consumption demand is greater than 50%.

The rest three panels of Table 6-23 show the food security status of households in all regions and administrative cities. The section on “Proportion of households who rely on less preferred foods”

and “Proportion of households who restrict meals” shows that majority of households are food insecure. Regional comparison based on these variables, Tigray and Amhara are the most food insecure groups (100%).

H. Inability to meet non-food basic expenses

Apart of the food basic needs, households are also challenged to meet the non-food basic needs. High cost of non-food basic expenses might crowd out food demands. Hence, measuring the security level of non-food basic expenses gives vital information for policy making. Table 6-24 presents the proportion of households who are insecure to non-food basic needs for the last 12 months.

Table 6- 24 Proportion of households insecure to non-food basic needs

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	D.Dawa	Afar
Proportion of households who are worried for school fees											
Very often	59.4%	54.0%	47.0%	54.8%	78.9%	55.9%	73.3%	66.5%	34.7%	53.9%	71.6%
Sometimes	17.8%	22.8%	16.9%	9.1%	4.8%	12.8%	3.3%	12.9%	22.8%	10.6%	.98%
A few times	6.4%	3.0%	14.5%	8.1%	1.9%	4.4%	0.0%	7.7%	7.0%	6.4%	.98%
Never	16.3%	20.3%	21.7%	28.1%	14.4%	26.9%	23.3%	12.9%	35.5%	29.2%	26.5%
Proportion of households who are worried for not paying rent											
Very often	69.8%	39.8%	38.7%	61.5%	88.7%	55.4%	75.0%	46.1%	10.6%	64.2%	81.8%
Sometimes	19.4%	7.2%	18.7%	15.4%	3.2%	15.0%	3.1%	15.7%	9.0%	7.5%	2.3%
A few times	1.6%	6.6%	11.0%	0.0%	1.6%	2.9%	0.0%	6.9%	6.5%	4.2%	2.3%
Never	9.3%	46.4%	31.6%	23.1%	6.5%	26.8%	21.9%	31.4%	73.9%	24.2%	13.6%
Proportion of households who are worried for not saving											
Very often	84.2%	81.7%	69.1%	72.4%	85.6%	74.4%	92.5%	81.8%	53.1%	75.8%	72.6%
Sometimes	9.9%	9.4%	12.9%	9.1%	4.8%	14.4%	1.7%	12.4%	19.9%	5.8%	0.98%
A few times	4.0%	0.5%	9.6%	5.7%	6.7%	1.9%	1.7%	3.5%	6.8%	5.0%	1.96%
Never	2.0%	8.4%	8.4%	12.9%	2.9%	9.4%	4.2%	2.4%	20.2%	13.3%	24.5%

The proportion of households who are worried for not having a saving accounts accounted to the source of the largest non-food related insecurity followed by worrying for school fees and house rents. Regional differences are also visible.

4. Tenure security, risk of eviction and shock experiences

The tenure security system remains a big debate in the political economy of countries. This has in turn an implication on the welfare of households. According to UN-Habitat land tenure is defined as:

> "Land tenure is the relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, among people, as individuals or groups, with respect to land. Land tenure is an important part of social, political and economic structures. It is multi-dimensional, bringing into play social, technical, economic, institutional, legal and political aspects that are often ignored but must be considered. Land tenure relationships may be well-defined and enforceable in a formal court of law or through customary structures in a community (http://www.gltn.net)."

In this section we present the survey results of tenure security, risk of eviction, and shock experience of urban households in Ethiopia.

A. Risk of eviction and sense of security

Table 6-25 shows the proportion households who considered themselves as having a risk of eviction by different bodies. The analysis includes a possible eviction by government, and by private agencies for leasing purpose.

Table 6- 25 Proportion of households worrying for possible risk of eviction

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Afar
Eviction by Government											
No	98.51%	99.01%	99.20%	100%	96.15%	98.75%	100%	99.41%	94.70%	98.61%	100%
Yes	1.49%	0.99%	0.80%		3.85%	1.25%		0.59%	5.30%	1.39%	
Eviction by private for rent											
No	98.02%	99.01%	98.80%	98.10%	98.08%	98.75%	98.33%	99.41%	97.91%	98.33%	100%
Yes	1.98%	0.99%	1.20%	1.90%	1.92%	1.25%	1.67%	0.59%	2.09%	1.67%	

As seen in Table 6-25, the proportion of households who are worrying for a possible eviction by government is relatively higher in Addis Ababa. However, there is no significant risk of eviction

in other regions. For instance, the risk is zero in Gamebela and Somaile. Risk of eviction by private agents is also not significant

B. Human induced and natural shock experiences

Households living in urban areas face both human induced and natural shocks. Among the human induced shocks, theft at home and while walking, and natural shocks like fire, illness and death of a household member. The occurrence of one or more of these shocks might disrupt the welfare and livelihood structure of a household. Table 6-26 presents shock experience of households mainly induced by humans and Table 6-26 shocks experienced due to natural phenomenon in Ethiopian urban areas.

Table 6- 26 Proportion of households who experience manmade shock

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishang	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	Addis Aba	D.Dawa	Afar
Theft from home											
Never	99.0%	99.0%	98.4%	96.2%	99.0%	98.1%	97.5%	100.0%	96.3%	98.9%	100%
Once	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%	2.9%	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%		2.6%	0.6%	
Infrequently	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%		0.8%	0.0%	
Regularly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%		0.3%	0.6%	
Theft while walking											
Never	99.5%	98.5%	98.0%	97.6%	100.0%	99.1%	95.8%	98.8%	93.2%	99.2%	100%
Once	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.9%	2.5%	1.2%	4.7%	0.6%	
Infrequently	0.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	
Regularly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	

The Table above shows no difference in experiencing shocks rooted from humans. In relative terms, however, we can say that there are 2.5% of the households in Gambela have experienced theft from home. The proportion of households experiencing theft while walking is very small. The experience of shocks from natural sources has shown significant difference among regions urban centers. Table 6-27 presents major shock events that household members have faced in the last 12 months.

Table 6- 27 Proportion of households experienced natural shocks

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishang	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D. Dawa	Afar
Illness of household member											
Never	97.0%	93.6%	88.4%	77.1%	96.2%	93.4%	82.5%	97.7%	95.6%	92.8%	55.9%
Once	2.0%	1.5%	4.0%	13.8%	1.0%	3.8%	2.5%	1.2%	2.1%	1.9%	8.9%
Infrequently	1.0%	2.5%	2.0%	8.1%	2.9%	2.5%	12.5%	1.2%	1.7%	3.9%	25.5%
Regularly	0.0%	2.5%	5.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	9.8%
Fire shock											
Never	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.6%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%	99.7%	100%
Once	0.0%			1.9%	1.0%				0.7%	0.3%	
Infrequently	0.0%			0.5%	0.0%				0.1%	0.0%	
Regularly	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%				0.1%	0.0%	
Death of household member											
No	98.0%	97.03%	97.99%	98.10%	98.08%	97.19%	99.17%	97.65%	95.43%	97.22%	99%
Yes	2.0%	2.97%	2.01%	1.90%	1.92%	2.81%	0.83%	2.35%	4.57%	2.78%	

Fire accident is the least shock accident experienced in all regions. The second most natural shock experience is illness. Differences among regions are also more pronounced with regard to illness. For instance, in Gambela about 2.5% of households have experienced illness related shocks. The least is recorded in Tigray. Death of household member is very pervasive in Addis Ababa (4.6%) as compared to other urban centers. We also considered illness of a family member and price hick experiences as shock events. Table 6-28 shows this outcome.

Table 6- 28 Proportion of households experienced shocks

Addis Ababa								
	Illness of household member				Affected by Price hike			
	control	treatment	Diff.	P-value	control	treatment	Diff	P-value
Never	41%	50%	9%	0.349	21%	28%	7%	0.017
Once	22%	20%	-2%	0.002	5%	4%	-1%	0.017
Infrequently	26%	20%	-6%	0.000	28%	26%	-2%	0.002
Regularly	11%	10%	-1%	0.008	47%	43%	-4%	0.017
Regions								
	control	treatment	Diff	P-value	control	treatment	Diff	P-value
Never	43%	40%	-3%	0.00	9%	11%	2%	0.077

Once	19%	20%	1%	0.002	1%	2%	1%	0.077
Infrequently	27%	27%	0	0	24%	28%	4%	0.88
Regularly	12%	12%	0	0.008	66%	58%	-8%	0.092

C. Response to shocks

People might have alternative mechanisms to tackle unforeseen shock events. Table 6.29 presents the wider mechanisms that households in urban centers adopt. Accordingly, majority of the respondents prefer a coping mechanism of "changing eating pattern". The second most common coping strategy is receiving unconditional loan from relatives.

Table 6- 29 Proportion of households who adopt a specific coping mechanism

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somalie	Benishang	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D. Dawa	Afar
Relied on Own-Savings	8.8%	8.3%	4.8%	2.8%	4.5%	6.7%	2.9%	0.0%	7.2%	4.6%	6.3%
Received Uncond. relativ	4.4%	3.0%	8.9%	16.1%	1.5%	3.4%	4.3%	23.5%	6.4%	12.5%	8.3
Received Uncond. gov	1.8%	0.8%	0.8%	2.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	1.2%	
Changed Eating Patter	16.7%	22.7%	13.7%	26.6%	19.4%	26.8%	11.4%	25.5%	25.3%	33.2%	
Took on More Employme	9.7%	7.6%	16.1%	6.3%	14.9%	1.9%	0.0%	10.5%	8.2%	7.1%	4.2%
Adult Member Previous	8.8%	6.1%	4.8%	1.4%	14.9%	6.2%	24.3%	1.3%	4.8%	1.7%	33.3%
Household Members Mig	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	
Reduced Expenditures	1.8%	0.8%	0.8%	5.6%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%	1.3%	4.7%	3.7%	
Obtained a loan from relatives	3.5%	5.3%	3.2%	0.7%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.7%	2.5%	2.1%	
Obtained a loan from bank	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	
Obtained a loan from vendors	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	
Engaged in Spiritual	6.1%	2.3%	20.2%	3.5%	10.5%	7.7%	12.9%	10.5%	6.0%	3.3%	12.5%
Did Not Do Anything	36.8%	37.1%	25.8%	32.9%	32.8%	29.2%	42.9%	24.2%	29.7%	29.5%	35.4%
Took Money_Iddir	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	
Selling of assets	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	
Other, Specify	0.9%	2.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.2%	

5. Urban Safety net program awareness, attitudes and expectations

The objective of urban safety net program is to improve income of targeted poor households and establish urban safety net mechanisms. In order to facilitate an effective implementation of the urban safety net program, the results of the baseline study on program awareness, attitudes and expectations from programs are presented below.

A. Program awareness, perception and expectation about eligibility

Table 6-30 presents information about whether households have any information related to urban safety net program. The second panel of the Table 6-30 also presents the sources of such information.

Table 6- 30 Awareness and source of information

Proportion households aware about urban safety net program											
	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishang	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D.Dawa	Afar
No	0.693	0.757	0.92	0.967	0.933	0.856	0.9	0.765	0.923	0.961	97.1
Yes	0.307	0.243	0.08	0.033	0.067	0.144	0.1	0.235	0.077	0.039	2.9
Sources of information											
Media during program announcement	0.226	0.224	0.25	0	0.43	0.261	0	0.025	0.44	0.07	66.7
Media when the woreda selected	0.065	0.061	0.05	0	0	0	0.083	0.025	0.17	0.07	33.3
From somebody in the kebele	0.194	0.163	0.1	0.286	0.14	0.109	0	0.7	0.04	0.5	
I participated in the awareness	0.355	0.388	0.6	0.286	0.29	0.522	0.417	0.175	0.14	0.14	
A neighbor (friend) last month	0.097	0.122	0	0.429	0.14	0.087	0.25	0	0.08	0.14	
A neighbor (friend) over a month ago	0.048	0.041	0	0	0	0.022	0.167	0.05	0.12	0.07	
Other, Specify	0.016	0		0	0	0	0.083	0.025	0.01	0	

As seen in Table 6-30, the proportion of household's who are aware about UPSNP are higher in Tigray (31%) followed by Amhara (24%) as compared to other regions. The least percentage is found in Somalie region (3%) and Dire Dawa (4%).

With regard to sources of information about the UPSNP, the majority of respondents informed us that they get informed from being selected as a participant in the program and hearing from media during the program announcement. In Somali region, however, most of the respondents get awareness from their neighbor in the last month.

The information on the perception and expectation of eligibility and participation in the program is summarized in Table 6-31. The second panel of Table 6-31 presents households perception about the main eligibility criteria and the first panel shows expectations about the selection in the program.

As seen in the first panel of Table 6-31, expectation about selection in the program, 71% of households in Beninshagul-Gumuz responded that they don't have any expectation. On the other hand, 85% of households in Harari responded that they are selected for this year. Accordingly, we can observe that there is a high degree of difference among regions in terms of expectation about selection into the program.

Table 6- 31. Perception about eligibility and expectation about selection in the program

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Beninshagul	SNNPR	Gambela	Harari	AA	D.Dawa	Afar
Expectation about selection in the program(proportion)											
No, I don't know	29%	25%	35%	57%	71%	41%	58%	13%	76%	50%	100%
No, is not selected	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	7%	
No, is not selected for this year but for next year	2%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	
Yes, is selected for this year	66%	74%	60%	43%	29%	59%	42%	85%	23%	43%	
Perception about the main eligibility criteria (proportion)											
No, my HH is wealthy	3%	2%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	
No, people in the kebele are against me	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	
Other reason	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	21%	
Yes, my HH is very poor	48%	43%	60%	71%	100%	37%	58%	38%	47%	36%	100%
Yes, they told me already	27%	45%	20%	0%	0%	41%	8%	55%	1%	14%	
The respondent does know	18%	10%	10%	29%	0%	22%	33%	8%	39%	29%	

In the second panel of Table 6-31, we report the perception about the main eligibility criteria of households. Majority of the respondents in all regions perceived that the eligibility criteria is being poor. For instance, 71% of households in Somali perceived that the main eligibility criteria is being poor.

VI. Summary

The Ethiopian government has embarked on ambitious development plans in the fight against poverty and underdevelopment. In the past decade and half, it has registered growth levels that are remarkably higher than the sub-Saharan African average and, if sustained, can propel the country to middle income status by 2025. Completing the growth spurt and as part of the effort to improve the livelihood of people, the government has been designing pro-poor policies that will broaden the benefits and reach of economic growth, while protecting the poor and vulnerable from economic shocks. Notable interventions in this area, for example, include the rural Productive Safety Net Program that extend targeted support for rural beneficiaries since 2005. By drawing from lessons gleaned from the rural PSNP program, the government has launched the UPSNP more recently. The UPSNP is a comprehensive social protection program designed to enhance inclusive growth and development in urban areas. The strategy aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line over a period of 10

The report started with a verification exercise to show the accuracy of our sampling technique at selecting poor households using the screening data. We find that households in this survey are poorer than the average household in Addis Ababa. They have lower educational attainment, leave in worse housing conditions and have lower asset ownership compared to the population at large. We also provide further evidence that show that households surveyed in the baseline tended to be poorer in other measures of poverty: they have particularly lower education and asset ownership. They also seem to live in areas with poor housing quality and in more over-crowded rooms.

We also conducted a balancing test to check whether people in selected woredas have different characteristics, income and wealth levels compared to those in the control woredas. We find that the sampling is well balanced in the two groups, meaning that woreda level randomization was done successfully in Addis Ababa.

To take account of the inclusion of relatively wealthier households in the baseline data, we decide to rebalance our sample by dropping wealthier households, very large household sizes, and adding poor households with lower household sizes. This rebalancing improves the representative of our sample relative to the city averages, as well as increasing the share of the sample that were targeted by the household selection, by including more small-poor households.

We also analyzed the baseline study using mostly a descriptive approach. The descriptive part characterized the socioeconomic and demographic patterns, expenditure, income sources, transfers and earnings, saving and debt, consumption security and food security status, shock experience (both manmade and natural), the satisfaction ladder that the household is assuming itself, as well as awareness and perception towards UPSNP. In addition to presenting the region wise status on the above-mentioned denominations, we also examined the major findings by treatment status. The disaggregation was carried out both in Addis and regional cities. While there are some differences in access and welfare measure, the descriptive shows that households residing in program targeted areas tended to be both consumption and asset poor. This lends further support to the notion that targeting was properly done.

References

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ERSS (2011). Ethiopian Rural socio-economic survey. CSA and World Bank, may 2011.

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Annex 1.; PMT validations Outside Addis Ababa

		PMT score Above median			% above median sub-cities/kebele	% above median cities
City	Subcity/Kebele/Woreda	NO	YES	Total		
	Misrak	124	50	174	28.74	19.62
Hawassa	Mehal Ketema	171	22	193	11.40	
	Arada	43	14	57	24.56	23.24
	Segno Gebeya	85	23	108	21.30	
Dessie	Salayish	57	19	76	25.00	
	Kedamay Weyane	45	37	82	45.12	30.45
	Hawility	60	14	74	18.92	
Mekelle	Hadinet	64	23	87	26.44	
	Kebele 5	91	21	112	18.75	18.27
	Kebele 8	60	11	71	15.49	
DireDawa	Kebele 9	95	23	118	19.49	
	Amir Nur woreda	57	7	64	10.94	17.93
	Abadir	60	4	64	6.25	
	Abuker	41	12	53	22.64	
	Genela	34	6	40	15.00	
	Shenkor	36	14	50	28.00	
Harar	Hakim	42	16	58	27.59	
	Kebele 11	76	9	85	10.59	6.42
	Kebele 14	89	3	92	3.26	
Jijiga	Kebele 19	39	2	41	4.88	
	Kebele 4	51	29	80	36.25	22.00
	Kebele 6	56	7	63	11.11	
	Kebele 8	55	9	64	14.06	
Adama	Kebele 14	72	21	93	22.58	
	Kebele 1	70	8	78	10.26	18.02
	Kebele 2	12	6	18	33.33	
	Kebele 3	30	7	37	18.92	
	Kebele 4	27	6	33	18.18	
Gambella	Kebele 5	43	13	56	23.21	
	Kebele 1	30	10	40	25.00	26.72
	Kebele 2	20	4	24	16.67	
	Kebele 3	26	11	37	29.73	
Assosa	Kebele 4	20	10	30	33.33	
	Kebele 71	33	6	39	15.38	11.43
Semera/Logia	Kebele 72	29	2	31	6.45	
	Total	1943	479	2422		

Annex 2; PMT validation in Addis Ababa

		PMT score Above median					
Subcity	**Woreda**	**No**	**Yes**	**Total Woreda**	**Total Sub city**	**% above median Woreda**	**% above median Sub-cities**
Addis Ketema	3	163	65	228	620	28.51	29.68
	5	48	22	70		31.43	
	8	149	69	218		31.65	
	9	76	28	104		26.92	
Gulele	1	94	86	180	542	47.78	36.72
	4	58	16	74		21.62	
	7	116	66	182		36.26	
	9	75	31	106		29.25	
Kirkos	1	42	23	65	298	35.38	38.93
	3	14	13	27		48.15	
	7	39	38	77		49.35	
	10	87	42	129		32.56	
Arada	1	73	43	116	409	37.07	36.67
	3	72	47	119		39.50	
	5	92	51	143		35.66	
	8	22	9	31		29.03	
Lideta	1	27	5	32	630	15.63	35.24
	2	47	32	79		40.51	
	4	144	93	237		39.24	
	5	190	92	282		32.62	
Akaki Kality	1	133	83	216	424	38.43	37.50
	3	81	47	128		36.72	
	9	23	20	43		46.51	
	11	28	9	37		24.32	
Yeka	1	92	58	150	733	38.67	46.93
	2	45	46	91		50.55	
	6	112	50	162		30.86	
	12	140	190	330		57.58	
Nefas Silk-Lafto	2	116	47	163	421	28.83	35.15
	5	102	70	172		40.70	
	6	55	31	86		36.05	
Kolfe Keranio	9	33	31	64	216	48.44	36.57
	11	61	33	94		35.11	
	15	43	15	58		25.86	
Bole	11	31	14	45	45	31.11	31.11
	Total	2723	1615	4338			

Annex 3.

Figure 1. Household size distribution in Addis Ababa and the baseline sample

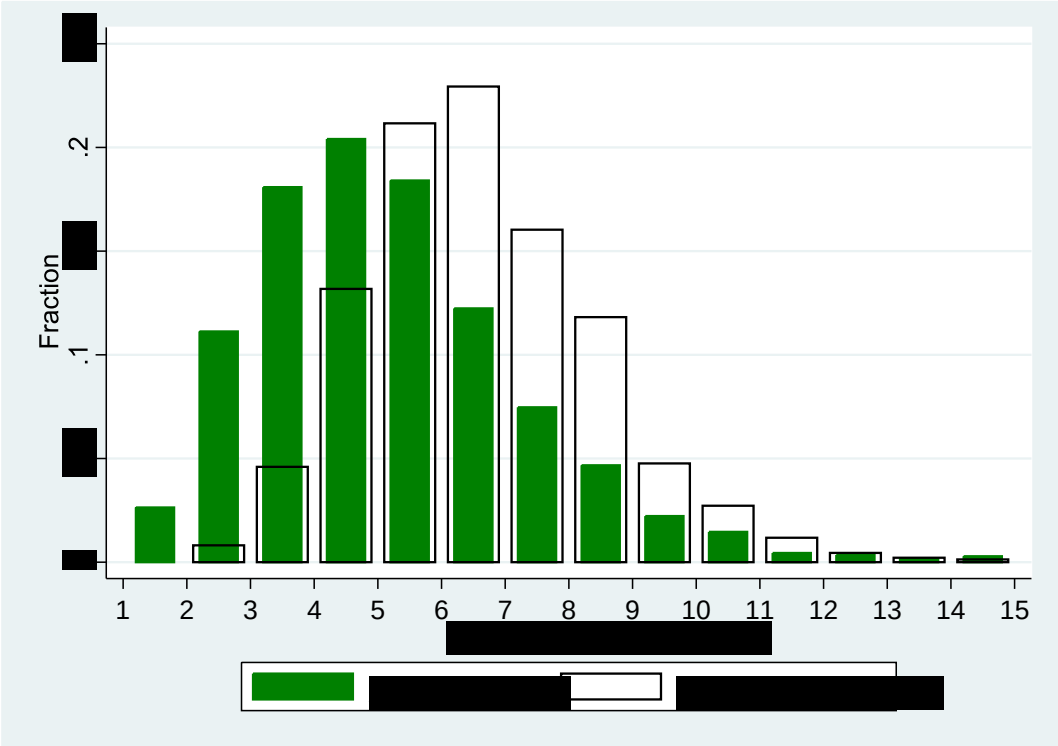

Figure 2. Household size distribution in Addis Ababa and the beneficiary sample