ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (CDS)

CENTER FOR REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (RLDS)

Humanitarian Assistance Interventions in Drought-prone Areas of Waghimra Zone of Amhara Regional State from Rights-based Approach: The Case of Sekota Woreda

BY:

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ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO CENTER FOR REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENTS OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES)

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DECLARATION

This is to certify that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented in any other university, and all sources of material used for the thesis have been properly indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

Declared by: Ayenew Bekele

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Place: Addis Ababa University College of development Studies, Center for Regional and Local Development studies

The undersigned thesis entitled "***Humanitarian Assistance Interventions in Drought-prone Areas of Waghimra Zone of Amhara Regional State from Rights-based Approach: The Case of Sekota Woreda***" submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Art in Regional and Local Development studies to graduate program of college of Development studies, Addis Ababa university by Ayenew Bekele (Id No: GSR/3731/11) is entirely original work conducted by the candidate under my supervision and this project work has not been submitted earlier for award of any degree, diploma and fellowship to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Filmon Hadaro (PhD) _____ _____

(Advisor) Signature Date

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis conducted by Ayenew Bekele entitled ***"Humanitarian Assistance Interventions in Drought-prone Areas of Waghimra Zone of Amhara Regional State from Rights-based Approach: The Case of Sekota Woreda"*** and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Art in Regional and Local Development studies fulfills with the regulations of Addis Ababa University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BOFED	Bureau of finance and economic development
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
COVID-19	Corona Virus Diseases 2019
CSA	Central statistical agency
DRC	Danish refuge council
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDRE	Federal Democratic republic of Ethiopia
FGDs	Focus Groups Discussions
GHA	Global Humanitarian assistance
GIS	Geographic Information System
HA	Humanitarian Assistance
HOA	Horn of Africa
HRBA	Human Right Based Approach
HRD	Humanitarian requirement document
IAA	Inter-agency Appeal
IASC	Interagency standing committee
IDPs	Internally Displaced peoples
IPC	Integrated food security phase classification
IDM	International displacement matrix
IFRC	International federation of Red Cross and Crescent
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IOM	International Organization Migration
JEOP	Joint Emergency Operation programme
OCHA	Office of coordination of humanitarian affairs
OHCHR	Office of High commissioner for Human rights
OFDA	Office of foreign development assistance
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NGOs	Nongovernmental organization
NMA	National metrological agency
MORAD	Ministry of agriculture and rural development
OCED	Organization for Economic Cooperation and development
Panel	Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination, Empowerment and Linking to HR
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PTA	Problem Tree Analysis
RBA	Right based approach
SDG	Sustainable development goals
SIDA	Sweden's agency for development cooperation
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and people
SPIF	Strategic programme investment framework
UDHR	Universal declaration of human right
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refuges
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WDRP	Woreda disaster risk profiling

Abstract

Humanitarian assistance has been pervasive throughout response and recovery actions to various disasters in human history, yet the modern concept of humanitarian assistance has only emerged since 20th century. Humanitarian practitioners and organizations are seeking effective and efficient means of minimizing the tremendous losses suffered from disaster strikes. On the basis of the shift over the quest for effective means of humanitarian assistance interventions, this study is aimed to analyze humanitarian assistance interventions from right based approach and taking as a case study of Sekota Woreda. The case study was selected because of the continuity of humanitarian assistance interventions for the last several decades; yet still drought prone area seeking for effective and efficient approach to creating resilience to unfolding disasters. A quantitative and qualitative research approach was largely employed to triangulate the findings. Primary data were collected from a sample of 250 households which were selected using probability sampling. The quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. The quantitative data sets were computed using STATA12. Qualitative data were collected using a guideline from KII and FGD via interviews and focused discussions. The qualitative data was grouped into thematic categories and patterns that resemble right-based approach were analyzed to triangulate the quantitative and secondary content data sets. The secondary data were collected from reports, published and unpublished material available via document research checklist and a content analysis was employed. The main findings of the study were (1) Causes of food insecurity in Sekota Woreda: The recurrent drought (shortage of rainfall), soil degradation, hailstorm and shortage of arable land aggravated were found to be the causes of household food insecurity; 2) Determinants of Food Insecurity in Sekota Woreda: the binary logistic regression model showed the significance of the independent over the dependent variables and thus analyzed as determinants of household food insecurity in Sekota Woreda. Accordingly, sex of the household head, drought frequency, participation in humanitarian programming process, transparency of the programme to beneficiaries, timeline of the assistance, package of the assistance and linkage with development were the significant variables in terms of affecting the household food insecurity status. The above two key findings were analyzed in the framework of rights-based approach and the results has found that the humanitarian assistance interventions that were carried out in the study for several decades have been operated without consideration of basic right based approach principles. In this regard, the interventions did give little consideration to participation, transparency, accountability and empowerment principles in practice though the rhetoric is evident in the intervention plan documents. The study concluded with the recommendations that interventions in humanitarian assistance settings which aimed at adaptation to climate resilience of the affected community have to involve in all phases of humanitarian programming and outcome evaluations.

Key Words: *Humanitarian Assistance, Right Based Approach, Food Security, Sphere, Drought, household*

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1. 1. Background of the study

Humanitarian assistance is a comprehensive and multidisciplinary concept which is aimed to save lives, alleviate suffering, maintain human dignity during and aftermath of disasters associated with natural and human made hazards, protect livelihoods and services, building resilience as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for when such situations occur (GHA, 2019). Although, providing humanitarian assistance to people in need has existed throughout human history, yet the modern concept of humanitarian assistance principles like humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independent provision of aid to those in immediate need has only existed since the mid part of the 20th century (Mackintosh, 2000).

Over the last ten years, both natural and anthropogenic disasters damage the lives and livelihood of people worldwide resulting in the deaths of thousands of people which have weather related triggers combined with a number of other threats have left many people vulnerable and caused considerable damage, loss, and disruption of humanity worldwide (IFRC, 2018).

According to the GHA (2018), new and continuing crises left out an estimated of 201.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2017 where over one third of people in need were mainly from Yemen, Syria, Turkey, Ethiopia and Iraq. These countries requiring humanitarian assistance were affected by numerous disaster types with many conflict-prone countries also hosting refugees and experiencing disasters associated with natural hazards (IDM, 2018).

According to OCHA (2019), humanitarian assistance to the IGAD region has reached to $4.5-5 billion each year between 2016 and 2018 representing 18-23 % of global humanitarian assistance; of this between 42% and 46 % was allocated to the food security and nutrition sectors respectively which were vital for saving lives and protect livelihoods.

Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030 promised to leave no one behind but millions of people are exposed them to food and nutrition insecurity, approximately 97 million people selected for international humanitarian assistance under the joint humanitarian requirement document plan leaving 27% gap (IFRC, 2018).

Humanitarian assistance and human rights have been understood as indistinguishable approaches towards the same all-encompassing rights-oriented objectives each with the common goal of protecting and promoting rights in humanitarian setting which helps to link development and humanitarian work through addressing the root and structural causes of marginalization and poverty as well as provides a better framework for responding political and socio-economic drivers of acute and chronic vulnerability and humanitarian need (Ngang, 2015).

On the same source (Ngang, 2015), humanitarian assistance and human rights are considered as essentially compatible and mutually reinforcing with a right based approach providing the basis for a stronger set of claims by those affected by disaster as rights-holders rather than as passive receipts so that effective humanitarian response must place human rights at the center. As cited on Johnson (2016), UN agencies have reached consensus on the three important features of a right based approaches to create consistency and coherency in humanitarian and development programs; advancement of human rights should be ultimate objective; every development and humanitarian programming should integrate human rights principles; finally, development programmes must function in such a way that the capabilities of rights-holders to make valid claims against state and non-state actors are strengthened. States and non-states running humanitarian assistance are required to fulfill obligations which requires special focus on the marginalized groups, ensuring that facilitating the establishment of mechanisms for their participation and empowerment, setting modalities for transparency and accountability as well (Kabau & Ali, 2015).

In Ethiopia, over 8 million people are affected by adverse food insecurity problems and require immediate humanitarian assistance in 2019/20 which resulted malnutrition, displacement, morbidity from infectious diseases, and the loss of the ability to ensure basic self-sustenance (NDRMC, 2019). Since 2016, the Humanitarian requirement document (HRD) has strategic objectives of saving lives and restore livelihoods, but in 2018, this document remarkably shifted to a 'Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan' to link with building the resilience.

Sekota, in particular, and all of Waghimera Woredas in general has been frequently hit by natural disaster that greatly affects the lives and livelihoods the people. Sekota Woreda is being in the drought vulnerable Waghimra zone, experienced dire humanitarian crisis and food shortage for long years and under food aid assistance so far. Historically, the study area and the adjacent has been extremely dependent on humanitarian assistance since at least the 1974 famines. According

to HRD (2020) the number of households in need of humanitarian assistance due to drought was about 58,058 peoples has been under assistance. Therefore, this study analyzes humanitarian assistance interventions in the study area from the perspectives of right based approach by looking the drivers for food insecurity, humanitarian programming process, principles and working practices through mixed research approaches.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Ethiopia is exposed to a wide range of food insecurity crisis associated with the country's diverse geo-climatic and socio-economic conditions (NDRMC, 2013). The country experienced recurring droughts and vulnerable to its effects as 80% of its population rely on agriculture for their means livelihoods accordingly, humanitarian assistance has been an important mechanism by which chronically food-insecure/ food gap households survive (HRD, 2017).

Ethiopia is one of the largest recipients of humanitarian assistance in the world which is derived by drought crisis since 1960s (Erin eta'l, 2012). Even though, there is huge flow of resources for humanitarian assistance in the country to break periodic cycle's food insecurity crisis at various forms, but the number of food insecure people and area coverage both under regular and PSNP programmes are significantly increasing for the last four decades. Since 2000-2019, for instance, at national level an estimated over 75 million people in the country received food aid only in regular humanitarian assistance program to save lives and livelihoods, reduce acute food insecurity as well (NDRMC, 2019). In addition, close to half the population in the study area has been dependent in food aid (Sekota Woreda food security office, 2020). Perhaps untimely, poor quality, unpredictable, sketchy package, uncoordinated, poor linkage with development and improper targeted of humanitarian response were the aggravating factors for frequent hunger, migration/displacement, malnutrition, student drop out, stunting and growth retardation of children, diseases outbreak and loss of livelihoods were bottlenecks which makes complexities of food insecurity in the area.

Moreover, rights-based approach also places why food insecurity is highly prevalent despite food is provided for disaster affected people as UNHCHR (2006), states that the RBA ensures that the exercising capacity building, participation, transparency, accountability, and non-discrimination because in humanitarian principle, humanitarian assistance cannot be effective if it is not principles-based.

This research is not the first inquiry about humanitarian assistance as different scholars have conducted study in Africa and Ethiopia. For instance, Dagnachew eta'l, (2012) conducted a study on the food aid and dependency syndrome in Ethiopia: local perceptions; Steets eta'l, (2019) conducted study on inter-agency humanitarian assistance evaluation of drought response in Ethiopia; Yigezu (2016) conducted on the challenges and practices of humanitarian assistance process at organizational level; and Venten (2016) conducts on the economic case for early humanitarian response to the Ethiopia following 2015/2016 drought. However, previous studies did not consider humanitarian assistance from the perspectives of right based approach as well as all researches have viewed right based approach for other development programs like education and health. Sekota Woreda, being in the vulnerable Wag Himera zone, experienced food aid and food shortage for so many years, and still it is under food aid assistance despite much investments and resource flows in the area to build livelihood resilience. Therefore, this study focused on the research gap in analyzing humanitarian assistance from right based perspective particularly taking Sekota Woreda that is one of the vulnerable area to humanitarian crisis related food insecurity in Wag Himra Zone Amhara region.

1.3. Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study is to analyze interventions related to humanitarian assistance from the basic principles of right based approach and in order to implement this approach, interventions in the case of Sekota Woreda from Waghimra Zone of Amhara Region was taken. To achieve the main objective, the specific objectives designed were to:

- Explore the root causes for household food insecurity in Sekota Woreda;
- Measure the effectiveness of the humanitarian food security crisis response using core principles of the right-based approach in drought crisis contexts of Sekota Woreda;
- Assess the working practice of humanitarian assistance interventions in the case of Sekota Woreda.

1.4. Research questions

The main research question of the study is to answer whether interventions related to humanitarian assistance manifest the basic principles of right based approach and whether this can be proved from the assessment of interventions implemented in the case of Sekota Woreda

from Waghimra Zone of Amhara Region. The specific questions designed to operationalize the broader questions were;

- What are the root causes of food insecurity in the Sekota Woreda?
- How do humanitarian assistance interventions to food insecurity response integrate and operate based on Right Based Approach principles in Sekota Woreda?
- What are the working practices of humanitarian assistance interventions in terms of effectiveness towards building community resilience to disasters in the Sekota Woreda?

1.5. Significance of the study

Humanitarian crisis response in general, particularly food insecurity and malnutrition threats are the basic & long term problem affecting the world predominantly developing and the least developed countries. Hence, several researches has been conducted on the humanitarian assistance particularly social protection programs in Ethiopia. However, the prior scholars they didn't consider ordinary humanitarian assistance nexus with right based approach perspective and principles to clearly identify the long term dependency on humanitarian assistance and inability to lift out of them from vicious and chronic food insecurity.

Therefore, this study have importance on filling the knowledge gap on humanitarian assistance from different perspectives as a reference for source of data to other researcher, help policy makers & implementers particularly government, UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral organization, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community based organizations (CBOs) which has been providing humanitarian assistance to look other options to break continuing humanitarian crisis through designing more appropriate measures that could assist to lift out of them from food insecurity. Furthermore, most academicians and practitioners has been looking the outcomes of food insecurity of households but this research enables to analyze detail processes such as participation, transparency, targeting, accountability of in every humanitarian and development programming's.

For the community: Since, humanitarian assistance directly belongs to the affected and indirectly for the whole community. This paper helps to understand for the community to build awareness that the continuity of humanitarian assistance in the area built dependency syndrome rather than building their livelihood resilience.

For researchers: This area is total neglected issue in research to find out the major cause of food insecurity despite huge resources flows in food insecure areas. It helps to examine the major causes of long term food insecurity form various perspectives like right based approach.

In addition, it helps **stakeholders** who have been involved in provision of humanitarian assistance to exercise and mainstream right based approach as their program of operation to capacitate communities and local governments.

1.6. Scope of the study

Conceptually, the scope of the study was focused on analyzing humanitarian assistance only from right based approach perspectives, particular emphasis on drought affected humanitarian food crisis response which aims to analyze humanitarian assistance of frequent drought stricken households from right based perspectives in terms analyzing the cause of persistent food insecurity in the study area, process of humanitarian assistance in regard to right based approach principles, principles of humanitarian and right based approaches, working practices of humanitarian assistance programme to reduce seasonal and chronic food insecurity.

Geographically, the study was conducted in Waghimra zone as the case study of Sekota Woreda which is frequently affected by food security crisis caused by a combination of both natural and man-made factors. These include abnormal rainfall pattern, recurrent drought, unpredictable weather conditions, poor soil fertility, land degradation, lack of modern agricultural inputs, limited credit facilities and lack of alternative income sources out of agriculture.

Methodologically, this study is a cross-sectional research design, besides to this the study followed a mixed research approach that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative method of data collection and analysis. Specifically, the relevant data was gathered from food aid beneficiary households from three kebeles in the Woreda through a household survey, key informant interview and focus group discussion (FGDs).

Moreover, to save the lives and protect livelihoods of the community, humanitarian assistance in the area is familiar where various UNs, NGOs' and government organization has been working in provision of ad hoc response all the time to reduce adverse effects of food insecurity and hunger. Humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia has been carried out in three institutions such as Government (PSNP and regular assistance), JEOP (joint emergency operation program (NGOs

consortium)) and WFP (world food program). However, these organizations and stakeholders have different performances according to the resources, technology and personnel they have but the researcher have seen responses of government and joint emergency operation programs working there.

Regarding to efficiency, interventions related to humanitarian assistance requires immediate response, huge resources and faced complex activities. The immediate response is addressed by timeliness and basically the needy population is always outweighs the existing resources as well as the governmental bureaucratic channels will not be addressed in this paper rather focus in effectiveness.

Finally, right based principles differ according to organization and programmatic efforts as a result the researcher used the four basic principles for drought humanitarian action like Participation, Non-discrimination, Transparency and Accountability.

1.7. Limitation of the study

The aim of the study was to analyze humanitarian assistance programme from rights based approach in the case of Sekota Woreda. Therefore, the study was conducted in a comprehensive and scientific manner to achieve its objectives. However, this study has the following limitations;

One of the limitations of the study is concerning to the COVID-19 pandemic to complete the research timely with schedule and acquiring staffs due to state of emergency, due to this reason, the researcher faced a limited access to a detailed and inclusive secondary data about the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households, senior experts, and relevant data regarding to beneficiaries.

Furthermore, the study may have also a minor methodological limitation in the measurement of the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance using core principles of right based approach as they are abstract in nature and various organizations has been trying to develop ways of measuring participation, accountability, transparency and non-discrimination for different interventions. However, this can be taken as a limitation considering the fact that percentage is a vital measurement of right based approach principles but the researcher tried to present and ease this limitations using experiences that UN agencies and NGOs has been using to measure and analyze the core principle of right based approach in their programming.

1.8. Ethical consideration

The study was conducted in Sekota Woreda to analyze humanitarian assistance in from right based approach perspective. Therefore, the study was carried out by considering the basic guiding principles of research ethics. According to Marianna & Paraskevi, (2011), the consent of participants in the study is major ethical issue in conducting research. Accordingly, in this study participants were well informed about the study and required their consent to participate in the study in all stage of data collection process. The study also takes care and responsibility to respect and, consider religious, ethnic and other sensitive issues in the research process.

In addition, the researcher has also adhered the anti-plagiarism policy issued on (2020) to be checked with the software whether it is copied or not the other person's source without quotation. Therefore, the result shows 8% plagiarism rate.

Furthermore, the study was conducted in respecting the culture, tradition, and language of participants, and any research subject is entitled to withdraw from the research at any time. Finally, the information received from the subjects was kept confidentially, secret and used only for the purpose of the study, and the secrecy of the participants of the study was be kept.

1.9. Organization of the thesis

This study was organized into five chapters. The first chapter deals with background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research hypotheses, significance of the study, the scope and limitation of the study and ethical considerations. The second chapter covered relevant literature review. Chapter three comprised on discussion regarding description of the study area; its geographical location, climate condition, demographic characteristics, livelihood strategy, and related issues. While in the other section of the chapter, employed research methods was discussed. Chapter four is about discussions on major findings and summarizing discussions. Finally, chapter five consisted of some conclusions and recommendations presented.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

Historically, Ethiopia has periodically suffered from droughts and other natural disasters. Between 1983 and 1985, drought coupled with civil war and government policies led to widespread famine which is estimated to have killed between 400,000 and 500,000 people (Tehila, 2015). In 2015, Ethiopia experienced the worst drought in more than 50 years, linked to a strong, global El Niño weather phenomenon. In order to save their lives and livelihoods as well as increase their access to food; government, local and international NGOs, UN agencies and bilateral organizations assist drought-affected community in all region of the country through provision of food and non-food items to sustain their lives and building their resilience.

Humanitarian assistance to food insecurity, process and setting are quite complex so that this requires detailed review of theoretical and empirical documents and evidences to appropriately understand and explain the phenomena. Therefore, this chapter deals with explaining the theoretical perspectives of humanitarian assistance, followed by presentation of empirical evidences, regarding the causal factors for food insecurity, humanitarian response programming and principles of right based approach and humanitarian assistance, and working practices of humanitarian assistance in developing countries including Ethiopia.

2.1 Theoretical perspectives of humanitarian assistance to food insecurity

2.1.1 Concepts of humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian is often associated with humane and positive actions regarding to humanity (Chimni, 2000). Humanitarian assistance or relief is meant to alleviate the suffering of populations affected by a humanitarian crisis by protecting life, safeguarding the human dignity of affected peoples and protecting their livelihood against impeding shocks (AUSAID, 2009). According to international legal instruments such as treaties and resolutions adopted under the umbrellas of the United Nations (U.N.) and the practice of states confirms the existence of a right to provide humanitarian assistance in any emergency settings. Such treaties shall be intended to provide ad hoc assistance of relief and protection for people in third countries who are victims of disasters in order to meet the humanitarian needs resulting from different situations (EU, 2010).

On the other hand, the food assistance convention ratified by developed countries in 2012 specifically regulates the provision of food aid to vulnerable populations aiming to ensure that

the most vulnerable populations are granted appropriate relief food in a timely and effective manner. This idea is consolidated by sphere (2018) that people affected by disaster have the right to life with dignity and, therefore, the right to assistance and all possible steps should be taken to alleviate human suffering arising out of humanitarian food crisis.

2.1.2 Principles of humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian principles emerged within the international legal system is to regulate the provision of humanitarian assistance to any crisis such as humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and non-discrimination in providing relief are well developed and widely accepted to guide humanitarian assistance all over the world (Allan & O'Donnell, 2013). The general acceptance and evolution of these principles supports the existence of a right for states to provide humanitarian assistance as they specify the governing principles under which relief should be provided. The EU's legal framework accepts principles of humanitarian assistance as article 214 of the treaty on the functioning of the European Union provides that humanitarian assistance operations shall be conducted in compliance with the principles of international law and/with the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and non-discrimination. Principles of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in humanitarian response programmes are listed below;

- The humanitarian imperative comes first.
- Aid shall be offered regardless of the race, creed or nationality of the recipients and without adverse distinction of any kind (need based alone).
- Aid shall not be used to further a particular political or religious standpoint.
- We shall endeavor not to act as instruments of government foreign policy.
- We shall respect culture and custom.
- We shall attempt to build disaster response on local capacities.
- Ways shall be found to involve programme beneficiaries in the management of relief aid.
- Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster and meeting basic needs.
- We hold ourselves accountable to both those we seek to assist and those from whom we accept resources.
- We shall recognize disaster victims as dignified human beings, not hopeless objects.

(Source: Sphere, 2018)

The Humanitarian Charter and Protection Principles supports the Core Humanitarian Standard.

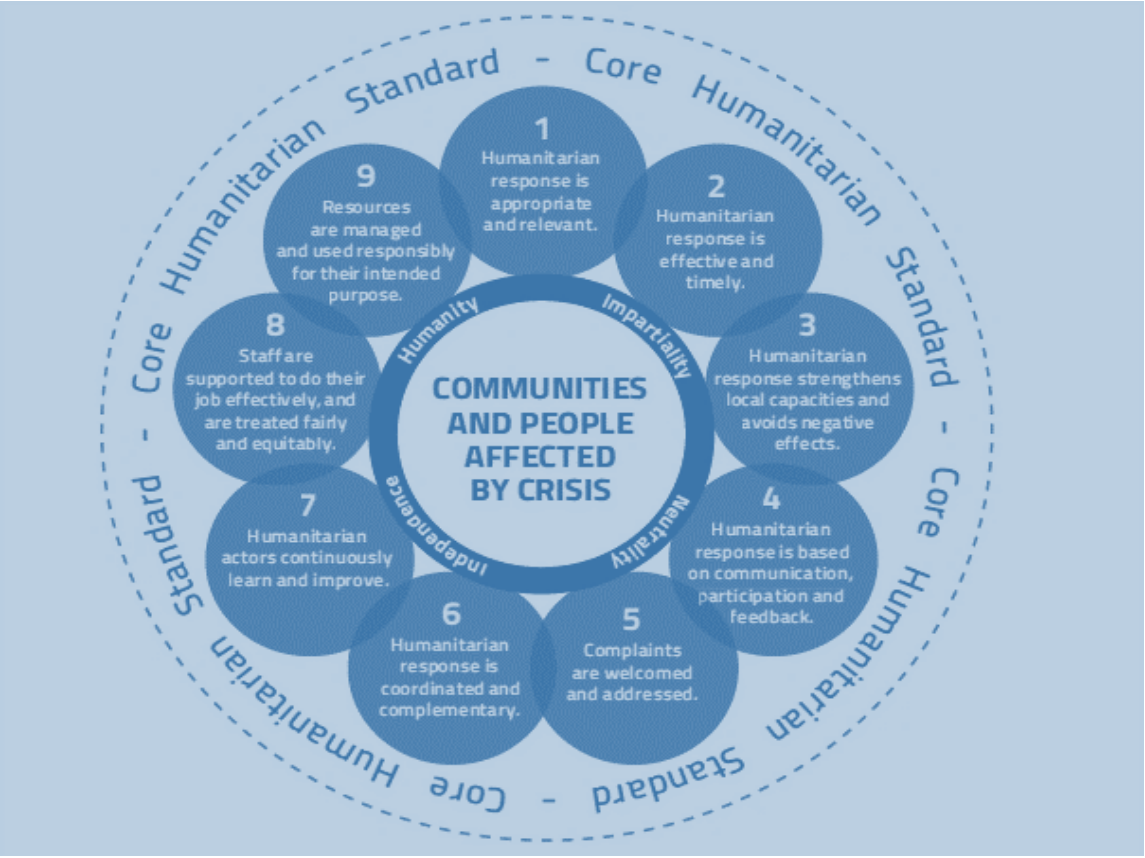


Figure 2. 1 The Core Humanitarian Standards and Principles (Sphere, 2018)

2.1.3 Trends of humanitarian assistance

The number of people requiring humanitarian assistance and the cost of helping them has increased significantly over the last decade (OCHA, 2018). For instance, Inter-agency appeals (IAA) in 2013, typically target 60-70 million people each year compared with 30-40 million people ten years ago so that funding requirements have more than doubled to over US$10 billion per year. According to OCHA (2018), many of the risks that lead to food insecurity crises are well known such as both natural and human made disasters, day to day realities of poverty, hunger and fragility.

As the mortality risk relating to disasters is decreasing, the number of people affected is increasing, whereas when the number of conflicts is decreasing, the number of people displaced by them is increasing but global trends are increasing the risk of major crises, as well as their complexity such as climate change, population growth, rapid and unplanned urbanization, and

food and water insecurity are leaving more and more people at risk of crisis (IDM, 2018). The global disaster reports (2018) discloses that number of population in various countries that had appeal in 2012 is estimated to increase by 179% between 2000 and 2050, for instance in some countries, relative development gains are being inverted by rapid population growth. In other words, despite the number of poor people are decreasing, their actual number is increasing so that more people are affected or at risk from humanitarian crises. The growing of humanitarian needs, failure to address prolonged crises, and the emergence of new risks have led to a global deficit in the operational and financial capacity of governments and humanitarian organizations to respond.

Despite this, humanitarian assistance is still overwhelmingly focused on disaster response. Development assistance often fails to target the most vulnerable as a result of this, less than five percent of humanitarian funding and less than one percent of development funding is spent on crisis preparedness and prevention (WFP, 2016).

The world disaster reports of (2013) similarly shows that national governments, donors and humanitarian organizations are moving to a better approach where humanitarian and development actor's work together to provide better-targeted aid that can build the resilience of vulnerable communities and help them manage crisis risk.

According to OECD (2019), Ethiopia is the largest recipients of aid in Africa receiving an average of US$3.8 billion per year between 2015 and 2017 with the most important donors were the WB, US, UK, and EU institutions. Around one-third of the total aid recorded by the OECD for 2016 and 2017 was humanitarian assistance. The Government of Ethiopia has been leading the response to the droughts, contributing significant resources to the emergency response and implementing important parts of the response directly.

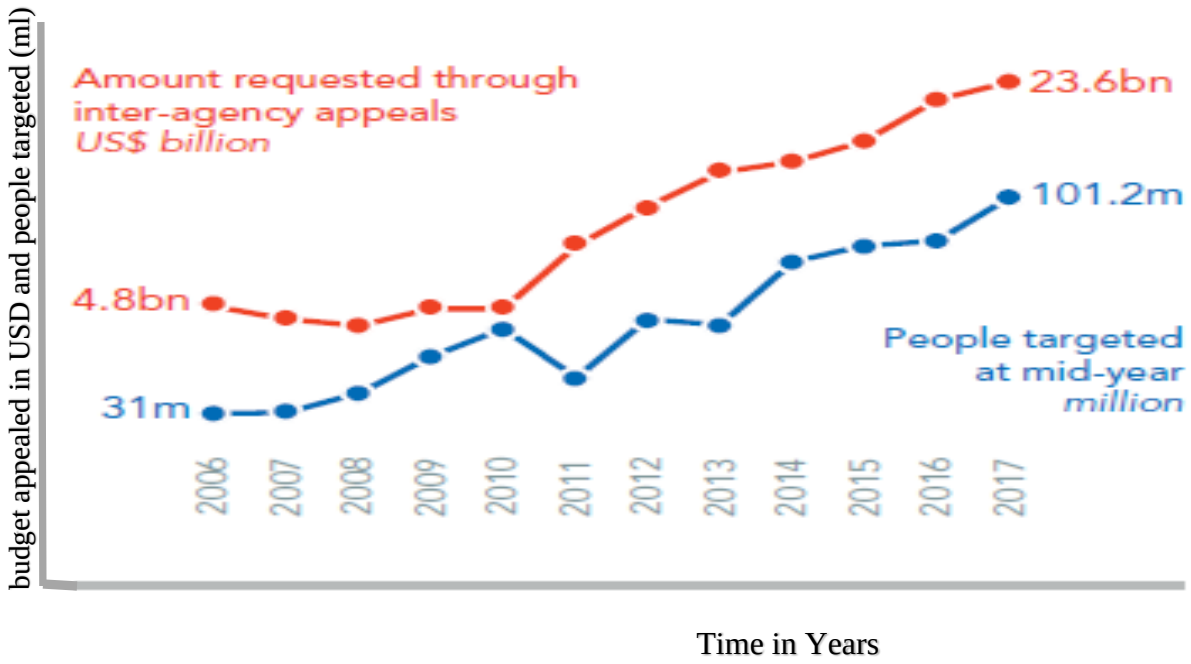


Figure 2. 2: Funding requested and people targeted (OCHA, 2018)

Source: OCHA, 2018

2.1.4 Forms of humanitarian assistance

There are two forms of humanitarian assistance during drought emergency; food and non-food items. According to HRD (2010-2019), Agriculture, food, nutrition, health, education, protection and shelter are the mains responses provided for disaster victim community. Similarly sphere (2018) depicts that the minimum humanitarian standards during humanitarian response should be food and nutrition, Wash, health and shelter are the key to response sectors which all of these have their standards, measurement indicators and thresholds.

In addition, nowadays various agencies recommend modalities of humanitarian assistance in the form of cash and voucher for various purposes to reduce the severity of humanitarian crisis and speed up humanitarian action. The more cash received, the better the beneficiaries' food security and beneficiaries who receive combination of cash and food are also performing better with regards to some protection indicators (information provision, safety issues, etc. (WFP, 2018)).

On the same source (WFP, 2018), cash-based assistance can enable people receiving assistance to better manage their overall resources, although this depends on the transfer value provided and collaborative analysis and programme objectives will guide the targeting, transfer value and any potential conditions placed on the transfer. But practically, unconditional multipurpose cash

transfer should be implemented based on need and market assessment & feasibility study to reduce other associated costs.

2.1.5 Humanitarian charter and minimum standards in humanitarian response

According to sphere (2018), people affected by natural and man-made disaster have the right to life and food with dignity, therefore the right to assistance should be taken to alleviate human suffering arising out of disasters. Humanitarian charter (2018) states that the humanitarian agencies that all people affected by disasters have a right to receive protection and assistance to ensure the basic conditions for life with dignity. It describes that the principles described in humanitarian charter are universal, applying to all those affected by disasters, wherever they may be, and to all those who seek to assist them or provide for their security. These principles are reflected in international law, but derive their force ultimately from the fundamental moral principle of humanity: that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. According to principles of humanity, the primacy of the humanitarian response is imperative: that action should be taken to prevent or alleviate human suffering arising out of disasters, and that nothing should override this principle. The charter consists of the right to life with dignity; the right to receive humanitarian assistance; and the right to protection and security.

The adherence of the Core Humanitarian Standard and the Minimum Standards to ensure that people affected by humanitarian crisis have access to at least the minimum requirements for life with dignity and security, including adequate water, sanitation, food, nutrition, shelter and healthcare. Sphere (2018) encourages to make responses more effective, appropriate and accountable through sound assessment and monitoring of the evolving local context, through transparency of information and decision-making, and through more effective coordination and collaboration with other relevant actors at all levels, as detailed in the core humanitarian standard and the minimum standards as well as committed to work partnership with affected populations, emphasizing their active participation in the response.

2.1.6 Approaches to humanitarian assistance

According to OFDA (2015), basic need approach is the first and foremost focused on people who have been affected by disasters that should reach those most in need. It believes that the assistance will ensure that people who are more vulnerable to disasters due to age, gender, disability, or other factors can equally benefit from assistance provided to the community but criticized for considering the community as passive receipt. Another approach to humanitarian

assistance is wellbeing approach that has been rooted into Western developmental practices since the 20th century through defining poverty as the absence of a public good or knowledge (Offenheiser eta'l., 2003). It believes that the state or another vehicle such as an NGO provides the absent good, then poverty can be alleviated and development will occur (Offenheiser, eta'l 2003). This model lacks a way to hold governments accountable for their actions or inaction and fails to address governments' inability to fulfill their citizens' rights either because of funding or knowledge. It also constructs the poor as objects of charity, predetermining their roles in civic society (Offenheiser eta'l, 2003).

Due to the failures of the welfare model, NGOs reevaluated and transitioned more towards a rights-based approach. In this model, instead of the poor being constructed as charity they would be constructed as actors or rights holders. The NGOs' role is to help the poor overcome obstacles blocking their rights and give governments the tools and training to provide these rights.

The purpose of international relief and development organizations is to reduce poverty and to alleviate suffering. Traditionally, this response has entailed direct delivery of services, such as disaster relief, food aid, health services and education (Rand and Watson, 2007)

In recent years, many relief and development organizations have understood that what they have traditionally called "basic needs" are in fact "human rights", and that the lack of access to fulfilling such needs may stem from violations of human rights. For example, lack of safe drinking water is a violation of an economic and social right. And fear of speaking out about rights violations is prevalent in contexts where civil and political rights are not respected, protected or fulfilled; in other words, where they are violated. This recognition has prompted an evolution from a development model based on filling poor people's needs to one in which people are able to claim what is rightfully theirs—a model known as rights-based approaches (Rand and Watson, 2007)

Additionally Oxfam (2007), argues that human beings' inherent dignity entitles them to a core set of rights that cannot be given or taken away; it works to empower communities and individuals to know and claim their rights, it identifies those responsible legally or morally for respecting, protecting and fulfilling people's rights, and holds them accountable for their responsibilities; and it recognizes the multi-level nature of rights obligations and violations, and the need to address them systematically and strategically.

According to DRC (nd), right based approach should be guided by the following principles like expressly apply international legal principles/framework, participation, empowerment, non-discrimination and accountability which falls on primary stakeholder, duty bearers and key stakeholders. In addition, according to inclusive charter (2005), to deliver impartial and accountable humanitarian assistance that responds to vulnerability in all its forms, and reaches the most marginalized people (including children, youth, older people, people with disabilities, ethnic groups and others marginalized due to their social status), an inclusive approach to the design, implementation, monitoring and funding of humanitarian assistance is required. The Secretary General's Agenda for Humanity recognizes that "Honoring our commitment to leave no one behind requires reaching everyone in situations of conflict, disasters, vulnerability and risk" and places an emphasis on "reaching the furthest behind first". To achieve this aim, steps must be taken by all those involved in response – including National Governments, NGOs and civil society, UN agencies and Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies.

The last approach which is developed and practiced nowadays is cluster approach. In international responses to humanitarian crises, some sectors have in the past benefited from having clearly mandated lead agencies, while others have not which led to ad hoc, unpredictable humanitarian responses, with inevitable capacity and response gaps in some areas (IASC, 2006). Recognizing this, in September 2005 the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) agreed to designate global "cluster leads" – specifically for humanitarian emergencies – in nine sectors or areas of activity. The IASC Principals also agreed that the cluster approach should be applied, with some flexibility, at the country level. In December 2005 the IASC Principals generally welcomed the "cluster approach" as a mechanism that can help to address identified gaps in response and enhance the quality of humanitarian action. It designs process aimed at improving the effectiveness of humanitarian response by ensuring greater predictability and accountability, while at the same time strengthening partnerships between NGOs, international organizations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and UN agencies.

2.1.7 Food security concepts

Food security is a broad concept that has emerging considerably over time. Most definitions of food security vary around that proposed by the World Bank (1986), food security defined as access by all people at all times to enough food for an active and healthy life.

The basic pillars from this definition are the availability which is having adequate supply of food; access to production, purchase or food transfer; stability, when availability and access are guaranteed at all times; and utilization refers to the appropriate biophysical required to adequately utilize food to meet dietary needs and security (Maxwell and Frankenberger, 2009).

According to USAID (1992), Food availability deals with sufficient quantities of appropriate, domestically produced food, commercial imports or food aid are consistently available to individuals or are within reasonable proximity to them, accessibility to food mean that when individuals have adequate incomes or other resources to purchase or barter to obtain levels of appropriate foods needed to maintain consumption of an adequate diet/nutrition level and food utilization is realized when food is properly used, proper food processing and storage techniques are employed, adequate knowledge of nutrition and child care techniques exists and is applied, and adequate health and sanitation services exist.

Gradually, the concept of food security took a multidisciplinary concept, which includes economic, political, demographic, social, cultural and technical aspects (EU, 2009).

On the other hand, food insecurity, is a situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food required for normal growth and development to lead active and healthy life (WFP, 2004). Chronic food insecurity means that a household runs a continually high risk of inability to meet the food needs of household members, for example in 2005, to combat the persistent problem of food insecurity and to move away from the previous systems of annual emergency appeals, the Ethiopian government and a group of donor launched a new social protection program, the productive safety net program (PSNP) where as in contrast, transitory food insecurity occurs when a household faces temporary decline in the security of its entitlement and the risk of failure to meet food needs is of short duration (World Bank, 1986).

According to Sphere (2018) which deals with food insecurity humanitarian response working guideline, food security responses should aims to meet humanitarian needs (food, water, shelter and health), reduce the need for the affected population to adopt potentially damaging coping strategies, protect and restore livelihoods, stabilize or create employment opportunities and contribute to restoring longer-term food security but these response should not has to drive negative impact on natural resources and the environment.

On the same source sphere (2018), food security responses should progressively aim to work through or support local markets so as to decide on local, national or regional procurement based on understanding of markets, including market and financial service providers. Humanitarian assistance mainly food aid is required when the quality and quantity of available food or access to food is not adequate to avert excessive death, morbidity or malnutrition which improves food availability and access, nutrition awareness and feeding practices; protect and strengthen the livelihoods of affected people as well.

2.1.8 Causes of food insecurity

Globally, the evolving causes of food insecurity are decreasing of world food stocks, price volatility in the food and energy market, demographic growth, changing food habits, urban growth, the boom in biofuels, climate changes and variability, above all, the links between the financial markets and speculation within agricultural futures markets (EU, 2009). Poor land policies and management practices, leads to land degradation and deforestation which contributes to increased drought and flood disasters in sub Saharan Africa.

The root causes of food insecurity are both temporal and structural. Food insecurity could be resulted from the deterioration of food production capacity or lack of income to purchase adequate food. The government of Ethiopia have witnessed that a combinations of factors, such as adverse changes in climate; drought, poor technology, soil degradation, and inefficient water management are the major factors for poor agricultural performance in Ethiopia (Berhanu, 2001; Berhanu, 2004; FAO, 2009), and policy induced, as well as program implementation process problems have resulted in serious and growing problems of food insecurity in Ethiopia. Since the country is dependent on agriculture, crop failure usually leads to household food deficit as well as the absence of off-farm income opportunities, delayed food aid assistance, poor access to credit, lack of access to inputs, leads to asset depletion and increasing levels of destitution at household level (FDRE, 2002; 2003).

The government of Ethiopia (FDRE, 2003) has framed the overall causes of food insecurity in the country as lack of access to input, lack of information, lack of access to credit, lack of access to technology, limited access to basic services, land degradation and decreased productivity, lack of income generation activities and alternatives. Some of writers and politicians claimed the

government that they attached the causes of food insecurity has been emanated from poor policy formulation of drought.

2.1.9 Right based approach

Although there is no single definition of rights-based approach, there seems to exist agreement on the core elements defining the human rights-anchored agenda to development cooperation.

Right based approach is conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights so that it integrates the norms, standards and principles of the international human rights system into the plans, policies and processes of development (UNDP, 2007). Right based approach can also apply as programming principles to improve targeting, effectiveness and sustainability of humanitarian response programmes based on processes that ensure participation, inclusiveness and accountability (FAO, 2014).

According to UNICEF (1998) rights based approach as being mindful in the development work of the basic principles of human rights that have been universally recognized and inherently integrated, cross sectorial and decentralized activities and for participatory approaches recognizing that those they are trying to help are central actors in the development process. Similarly, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA, 2002) defined rights based approach as the consideration of people's economic, cultural, civil, political and social rights in all aspects of the development process. Finally, Ball (2005) A Rights based approach helps to uncover the root causes of under development, conflict and even natural disasters such as famine so that a rights based approach is focused on conscious and systematic enhancement of human rights in all aspects of project and program development and implementation.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948) and other international human rights instruments form the core basis of the RBA conceptual framework as the human rights based approach has a twofold objective: to empower people to claim and exercise their rights and to strengthen the capacity of the actors who have a particular obligation or responsibility to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of the poorest, weakest, most marginalized and vulnerable, and to comply with these obligations and duties. The RBA is also a tool to reach people who are the poorest and most vulnerable. It allows the views of the people (rights-holders) to be taken into account in such communities through active engagement and participation, providing

comprehensive understanding of the problems at hand and their causes and consequences. Principles on RBA differs based on agencies and their programs; however, a consensus on the essential elements of RBA is emerging. These can be summarized with the acronym PANEL – Participation of the affected community, Accountability of states and non-states, Non-Discrimination of women, disables, People with HIV/AIDS; Empowerment of the affected community and state and Linkage to Human Rights norms (Gready & Vandenhole; 2014).

2.1.10 Process and Outcomes of Right Based Approach

As FAO (2009) demonstrates that a rights-based approach regime elevates outcome and process to the same level of importance because not only is the final outcome important, i.e. food secure individuals, but also the way in which this outcome is achieved so that to ensure food security nondiscriminatory practices, transparency, peoples' participation and social inclusion are the demands of principle.

A rights-based approach empowers local communities to participate in decision making and facilitate people's efforts to take direct responsibility for themselves and reduces their dependence on state assistance as well as transfers both direct and indirect targeted at vulnerable population groups may stimulate the economy and serve for the pursuit of equity so as to become part of the solution rather than the problem (FAO, 2009).

The significance of processes legally codified human rights standards are used directly to guide all formal processes of any UN agencies' rights-based approach to development, disarmaments, demobilization and reintegration, health and education, governance, food security, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS, employment and labor relations, social and economic security etc. employed core programme and policy processes typically includes assessment and analysis; planning and design (inclusive of goals at various levels); implementation and delivery; monitoring and evaluation (HRBA, 2019). This clearly illustrates that Core human rights standards and principles - such as participation, equality and non-discrimination, and accountability are to be integrated into all stages of the health programming process: assessment and analysis, priority setting, programme planning and design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Critical to UN agencies conceptual understandings of rights-based approaches is the notion of 'outcomes' putting simply any rights-based approach whether to development or humanitarian

action must firmly and intentionally seek the actual realization of a human right (or set of rights) as central to its overall objective and purpose (HRBA, 2007).

Right based approach outcomes focus on capacity development of duty bearers to meet their obligations and of rights-holders to claim their rights which increasingly focused on capacity development, both of duty bearers to meet their obligations and of individuals to claim their rights which includes skills, abilities, resources, responsibilities, authority and motivation as well as aims to build the capacity of the state at all levels (local, regional/federal and national) to respect, protect and fulfill human rights (OHCHR, 2008).

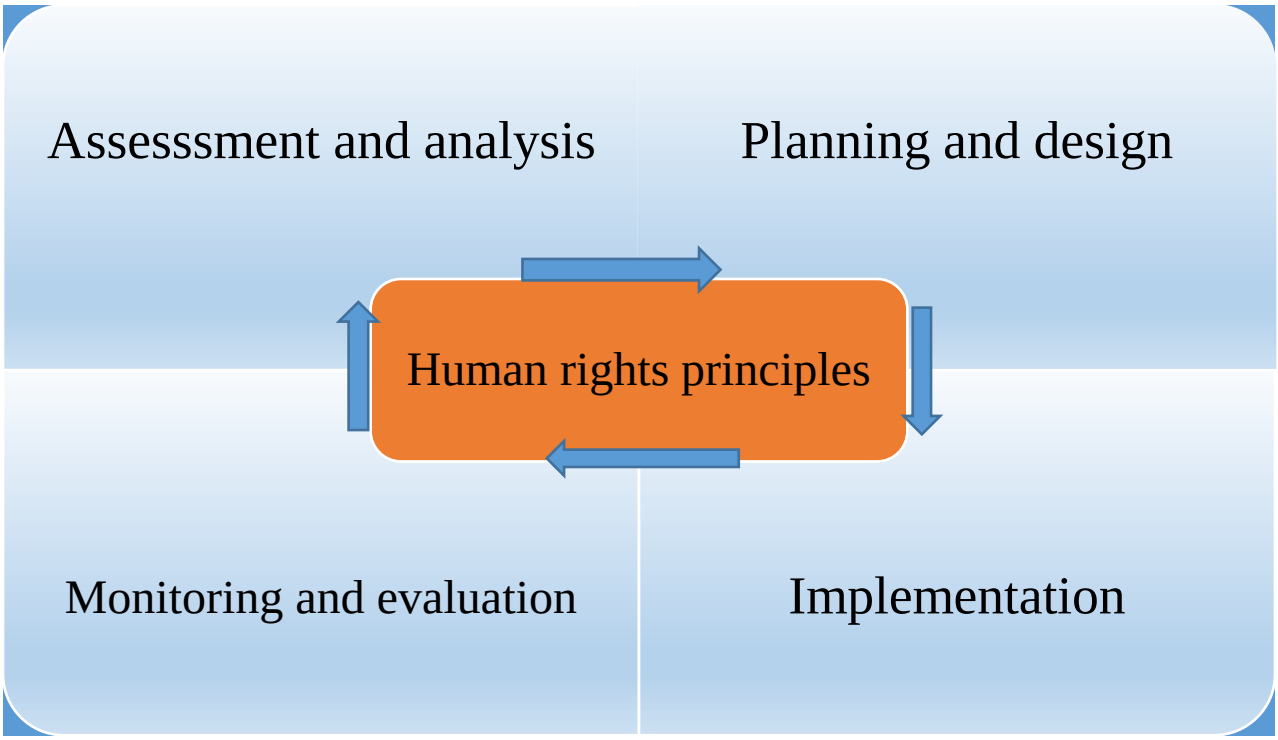


Figure 2. 3: Right based approach programming process

Source: Office of high commissioner for human rights (2008)

The above figure shows that, in nut shell, the right based approach principles like participation, transparency, non-discrimination and accountability are the core pillars to consider and mainstream for every policy, strategy, program, project, etc. that we are going to implement. For instance, participatory assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring during project management helps to ensure ownership and sustainability whereas the participatory humanitarian assistance programming like need assessment, targeting, distribution/transfer and post

distribution/transfer monitoring enables to ensure that disaster victims should be right holders rather that passive receipts.

2.1.11 Humanitarian assistance and right based approach

Rights based approach based on the progressive philosophy of effectively protecting the worst-off, the poorest and the most vulnerable (Kabau and Ali, 2016). In addition, a rights based approach emphasizes the interrelation and interdependence of human rights (Brigitte, 2001). With regard to a state's obligations, rights based approach implies that states have a duty to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of their citizens and of the people living in their territory (Brookings, 2008). However, states may have insufficient resources to enable them to effectively protect and fulfill the rights of those within their borders, especially during disasters so that these circumstance obliged states to both appeal for and accept assistance from other states and non- governmental organizations ((Kabau and Ali, 2016).

Under the framework of a human-rights based approach, states and nongovernmental organizations undertaking humanitarian assistance are required to fulfill certain obligations. For instance, a human rights approach requires special focus on the marginalized or excluded groups, ensuring they are not discriminated against, and facilitating the establishment of mechanisms for their participation and empowerment (Hamm, 2001).

2.2 Empirical evidence of humanitarian assistance to food security crisis

This section gives emphasis on empirical studies on humanitarian assistance and right based approach starting with Africa based then followed by Ethiopia cases by reviewing documents on the experience of countries. Generally, issues covered include food insecurity and humanitarian crisis causes, humanitarian assistance process and principles, the roles of right based approach in development and humanitarian areas and good practices of humanitarian assistance programming.

2.2.1 Causes for humanitarian food security crisis

For the past four decades both chronic and transitory problems of food insecurity are severe in Ethiopia. The causes of food insecurity problem in the country are many and interlinked each other but may vary from one region to another. There are several studies conducted by various authors on the causes of food insecurity in Ethiopia and study area.

Study by Sewnet (2015) in rural part of Ethiopia reveals that the major causes of food insecurity crisis in the country as general mentioned natural hazards such as recurrent drought and climate change related threats, rapid population growth, land fragmentation and degradation, lack of secured land tenure, lack of infrastructure, and armed conflict.

Endalew eta'l, (2015) were reviewed various studies that have been done on causes and deteriorating situation of food insecurity problems in Ethiopia founds that rapid population pressure, recurrent drought, shortage of farmland, soil erosion, lack of oxen, deterioration of food production capacity, crop and livestock disease, poor soil fertility, frost and hailstorm, chronic shortage of cash income, poor farming technologies, weak extension services, high labor wastage and poor social and infrastructural facility and pre and post-harvest crop loss.

As Bizuayehu and Tena (2016) reviewed from various secondary sources regarding to the causes of food insecurity in Ethiopia founds similar finding to the above studies such as recurrent drought in the form of erratic rainfall caused considerable crop failure and livestock damage resulting in severe food shortage, land degradation in the form of soil erosion is the most serious problem, which results in soil nutrient depletion and loss of fertility of farm land, traditional agriculture related with dependence on unreliable and low-productivity rain fed agriculture, population pressure associated with high fertility rates and rapid population growth, poor infrastructure facility in terms of adequate energy and water/irrigation supplies, high-speed communications, and seamless transportation systems connecting areas of high production with centers of high consumption and low level of off-farm/non-farm activities are the major sources of food insecurity at national level.

Another study by EU delegation to Ethiopia (2016), entitled assessing the root causes of recurring food insecurity in Ethiopia using various secondary published and unpublished sources stated that demographic growth, carrying capacity of vulnerable areas and population movements and degradation of the natural environment through traditional farming, soil erosion, desertification are the root causes for food insecurity.

On the same reviewed paper (EU, 2016), some areas such as Wag Himra, North and South Wollo, North Gondar, Tigray and Hararghe, 50% of the agricultural lands have soils with depths less than 10 cm, which make them unsuitable for crop farming. Climate variability and unpredictability which tends to associate with frequent drought so that in Ethiopia, around 95%

of smallholder farmers rely on subsistence rain-fed agriculture making them very vulnerable to humanitarian food insecurity crisis.

Early work by WFP (2009), on its comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis to food insecurity crisis in Ethiopia is persistently caused by a combination of factors that include recurrent drought which has increased in frequency of every 3 to 5 years; small land holdings with an average of 0.5 to 2 hectares per household associated with population growth has resulted in land degradation as one of the most critical problems especially in the north eastern, south central and eastern highlands.

Additional work by Farah (2015) on this issue encourages WFP's study that one third of the households have less than 0.5 hectares, which under rain-fed agriculture, is adequate for subsistence production of food crops but lack of draft animals like oxen intensifies the vulnerability associated with excessively smallholdings.

Integrated food security phase classification (IPC) study by FAO (2019) demonstrated integrated food security phase classification in 6 regions to set food insecurity problems as minimal, stressed, crisis, emergency and famine based on basic indicators like rainfall, crop, livestock, market, wash, health and nutrition found that currently erratic Belg and Meher rainfall (amount, distribution, onset, cessation), Conflict (Pasture, water and political) and High Food Prices are the major reasons for food insecurity.

Various studies have conducted on Oromia, SNNPR, Tigray and Amhara region regarding to the issues of food insecurity found the causes for food insecurity are interlinked. For this research, the researcher has selected few relevant theses, articles, reports and other documents so as to compare their difference and similarities in three regions.

For Example, studies made in Dodota woreda of Oromia region on identifying the causes of food insecurity at household level by Haile eta'l (2005) using logistic regression analysis reveals that food security of households are affected by farmland size, ox ownership, fertilizer application, education level of household heads, household size, and per capita production.

As study conducted in Wolaita Zone of SNNP region on causes of household food insecurity by Enyew and Bekele (2012), using binary logistic model for determining factors and rating for the causal factors depicts that shortage of oxen (76.7%), lack of farm input (75.8%) and land

shortage (65.8%) were found to be the major causes of household food insecurity. Crop pests and diseases, erratic rainfall, poor market function and livestock diseases are additional causes for food insecurity.

A joint study conducted by Ramakrishna and Demeke (2002) on analysis of food insecurity Amhara region in Case of North Wello using logit model to asses' food insecurity causation found that per capita land holding coupled with low and declining productivity of land, poor food production emanated from low and abnormal rainfall distribution, livestock ownership, low education attainment, irregular distribution of fertilizer and lack of necessary orientation and family size has played negative role for ensuring food security in the area.

Another study that is part of the joint BASIS/Institute of Development Research carried out in South Wollo and Oromia zone of Amhara region by Amare eta'l, (2000) on food security and resource access conducted by multi-disciplinary team found that the causes for food insecurity is related weather and climate risks, land ownership, labor availability, agricultural credit, household saving, Agricultural Inputs and the Extension Package and Non-Agricultural and Off-Farm Income Earning as well as the natural hazards like drought, pests and diseases, hailstorm, livestock diseases and land degradation are the factors contributing for food insecurity.

Agidew and Singh (2018) demonstrated on determinants of food insecurity in the rural farm households in South Wollo Zone on 215 households using multistage cluster sampling method and binary logistic regression model found that shortage of farmland, poverty, drought and climate change, shortage of rainfall, and land degradation are determining factors for such food insecurity. However, the gender of household head, policy support, land redistribution, farmland topography, soil fertility, and erosion are causal factors for food insecurity in the study area.

According to Disaster Risk Profile of Sekota Woreda (2017), using 400 households from 13 kebeles by both probability and non-probability sampling method found that 83% of household responded recurrent and prolonged drought is the main causes of food insecurity in the area followed by hailstorm and flood in the form of soil erosion. The focus group discussion in 30 kebeles and key informant interviews in 7 development sectors reveals that drought is the major problem facing the food security of the community in the Woreda. The disaster risk profile of Sekota woreda shows that the frequency of drought occurrence is 3 in 5 years. This result was

confirmed by 37% of the 400 respondents. This figure is the same as the late study by WFP at conducted at national level.

A study by Save the children international in Sekota Woreda (2017) on Food security and livelihood of the community using wealth break down (Very poor, Female headed households, Poor, Middle and Better off) in the form of focus group discussion with households and key informant interview of development agents of crop, livestock and natural resource management shown drought, crop pest/diseases, livestock diseases and land degradation are the factors of chronic food insecurity for the community in both livelihood zones. Therefore, the wealth status of households has been decreasing compare with last decades.

These all empirical studies conducted at various areas shows that they were studied to identify the root causes and determinant factors of food insecurity found where they hadn't look the development or/and humanitarian programming process to achieve food security at household level. They simply identify the food insecurity causes at household level but they overlooked why they are food insecure despite huge food security investment flow in the study area from various perspectives such as right based, capability, cluster, inclusive etc.

2.2.2 Practices of humanitarian assistance in horn of Africa

The Horn of Africa is currently experiencing a prolonged drought largely as a result of below average precipitation from the seasonal rains prevailing dry conditions across the region which leads to the deterioration of farmland and pastures, loss of livestock, sharply increased food prices, and reduction of the availability of water in large areas of Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya (ACAPS, 2019). At the regional level, the number of severely food insecure people has increased to approximately 12 million, in large part as a result of the drought as the pre-existing protection; health, Wash, and shelter needs have been also exacerbated (ibid).

According to EU (2019), the Horn of Africa region is prone to flood and epidemic outbreaks due to low vaccination coverage, high under nutrition rates and mass population movement as well as repeated spells of drought and floods continue to exacerbate the vulnerability of people in the region as a result estimated of 11 million people in the region are in need of food assistance as a direct consequence of extreme weather events or displacement, and as many as 4 million children under five years of age suffer from under nutrition.

A study conducted by Ngang (2015), humanitarian assistance in emergencies are becoming increasingly frequent and therefore pose serious challenges to humanity such that the criteria for determining the appropriate humanitarian response may need to be reconsidered. On similar sources (Ngang ,2015) demonstrated by sphere project, owing to the humanitarian imperative, the humanitarian charter recommends three rights-based core values by which humanitarian response must be guided: "the right to life with dignity, the right to receive humanitarian assistance and the right to protection and security".

Some commentators argue that the implementation of the right to development, which has a nexus to the provision of humanitarian assistance, should be carried out according to the human rights standards with transparency, accountability and in a non-discriminatory and participatory manner. In practice, this means that the schemes should be formulated and implemented at the grassroots level with the beneficiaries participating in the decision-making and implementation, as well as sharing equitably in the benefits simply planning that empowers the beneficiaries (Sengupta, 2005)

By identifying rights, roles and responsibilities, RBA can help improve targeting, effectiveness and sustainability of relief and development programme through integrating human rights and humanitarian approaches to disasters that can contribute to coherence among disaster prevention, relief, rehabilitation and development efforts (FAO, 2009). A late study by Hamm (2001), a human-rights approach is concerned with the protection of the vulnerable that seeks to ensure that marginalized populations are free from discrimination as empowered, active participants in economic and social programs of the state. Finally, human rights approach to the provision of humanitarian assistance requires legal, policy, and institutional mechanisms to ensure local participation and grass-roots capacity building (Hilhorst, 2002).

Furthermore, studies conducted by UNDP (2006), states that adopting a rights based approach requires first and foremost the internalization of human rights values at the individual level and developing a human rights culture at the institutional level. This profoundly affects the way in which a project adopting a RBA must be managed. The management process must itself respect human rights and the values of nondiscrimination, dignity, accountability and participation. On that basis, the human rights-based approach to humanitarian assistance is contributing to the emergence of an obligation to ensure local participation in relief projects.

As cited on Kabau & Ali (2015), the central requirement in a human-rights approach to humanitarian assistance is the participation, protection, and non-discrimination of the vulnerable; participation of beneficiaries has become one of the core issues in contemporary humanitarian-relief standards. On the other hand, Daniel et'al, (2017) conducted on RBA and information in humanitarian assistance states that the most acute gap in current humanitarian doctrine is a lack of clarity about what human rights people have relating to information in disaster, and what obligations humanitarian actors, governments, and the private sector have for realizing these rights. They have developed five human rights pertaining specifically to information and data in the context of disasters namely, the right to access, generate, communicate, and benefit from information during crisis; the right to protection from threats and harms resulting from the use of information and communications technologies and data during crisis; The right to data privacy and security; the right to data agency; and the right to redress and rectification.

As the study conducted by Tigio (2010), humanitarian assistance is affected by various factors according to hazard type and place namely; community participation, availability of funds, personal training, , mismanagement of funds, logistics and political environment where as Adan and Kising'u (2018) demonstrated on in Somalia factors affecting effectiveness, efficiency and excellence of humanitarian aid is described as funding, management, policy, governance and coordination are in depth analyzed. In addition, Kamene (2018) added that besides the above concerns cultural and security issues have discussed that hampers effectiveness of humanitarian assistance.

According to UN humanitarian summit report (2016), humanitarian aid is affected by presence, coverage, respect for principles and international humanitarian law, flexible funding, building better links with Development, and coordination. Failure of these elements has brought late arrival of aid, lack of full food packages, poor targeting, and improper dispatching and corruption and theft.

In general, humanitarian assistance effectiveness is affected by various factors as some of them mentioned that geographical, institutional, financial, coordination and participation. The few of them were presented core principles of right based approach as factors for effective humanitarian assistance qualitatively but there is no detail evidence using quantitative data via measuring these indicators on how to identity whether these pillars are factors or not.

2.2.3 Practices of humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia

The alert projected the number of food-insecure people in crisis or worse to increase to 8.5 million between February and June 2020 given that the Meher harvest is insufficient to support food consumption through the lean season in belg-dependent and pastoralist areas, and food prices are expected to be higher than in previous years (OCHA, 2019).

The food security situation is deteriorating in lowlands of Wag Himra, North Gondar, Central Gondar and North Wollo zones of Amhara region due to crop failure and reduction of income from sale of livestock and livestock products. So far, the regional government has provided emergency food aid for drought-affected people in Wag Hamra zone. The regional Government requested partners to support in non-food sectors, mainly Wash, education, agriculture and livestock and livelihood, including cash assistance (OCHA, 2020).

Ethiopia has experienced at least five major national droughts since 1980 along with a large number of localized droughts (World Bank, 2008). These cycles of drought create poverty traps for many households constantly consuming their efforts to build up assets and increase income (Agrawala and Fankhauser, 2008). Due to its inability to produce enough food for its population, the population has been dependent on foreign food aid for more than three decades. Thus, the people of the woreda are one of the largest recipients of food aid in the world. Massive amounts of resources have been transferred to the country since the mid- 1970s in the form of relief aid, but this has not addressed the problem of food insecurity and underdevelopment. Currently, more than 8.3 million people are dependent on food aid as part of HRD under the coordination of national disaster risk management commission and Stakeholders (NDRMC, 2019).

A study conducted by (Gebru et'al, 2009) on implementation of PSNP, limited capacities for ensuring the design and application of technical standards, community based planning, and information management and reporting are reported as the main challenges as well as dependency syndrome, way of targeting, weak institutional linkage and lack of active community participation in the decision making process negatively affect the program.

Aschale eta'l, (2012) study on food aid and dependency illustrates that large numbers of households have been relying on food aid to cover part of their household food gaps, even in normal years. As such, there is a widespread belief among local government officials and experts

at the Woreda level that local people have developed a dependency syndrome and lack interest in engaging in activities to improve their own livelihoods.

A study conducted by Benelli (nd) on drought affected areas of Ethiopia characterized by some arguments on assistance delivery because of its neutrality, duty and right bearer's capacity, risk of raising false expectations about what humanitarian organizations and impartiality issued. Indeed, study conducted Potentials and Pitfalls of a Rights-Based Approach to Discrimination in the Kaffa Society of Ethiopia by Sisto focused on principles of right based approaches and deals with discrimination with the finding of integration of RBA in development could reduce discrimination in societies. Similarly, Harvey and Lind (2005) argued that Long-term provision of aid to people in need of assistance has been associated with fear of creating a dependency syndrome. On the other hand, Margaret Grosh et al (2008) and Jansen (2011) debated, the primary concerns are that beneficiaries will lose the motivation to work to improve their own livelihoods after receiving benefits or that they will deliberately reduce their work efforts in order to qualify for the transfer.

The NDRMC (2019) report depicts that humanitarian response is challenged by lately arrival, improper targeting and dispatching, shortage of packages delivered, poor coordination and duplications and traditional manual operations are frequently affects the humanitarian response

In n some areas, authorities continue to deny the presence of IDPs, limiting their fundamental right to access humanitarian assistance as partners continue to engage to find pragmatic ways to assist the affected population "regardless of status" as per the humanitarian imperative of leaving no one behind and the principles of operational humanitarian principles (OCHA, 2019).

According to Wako (2018), the problems related to targeting of the beneficiaries, timelines and speed as well as delivery is mainly challenged by humanitarian logistics operations like procurement, transportation, warehousing and distribution whereas Terefe (2019) conducted on Boerna zone on humanitarian logistics stated that humanitarian effectiveness is challenged by environmental factors, intergovernmental and organizational factors.

These previous studies shows that existing humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia has been affected by a lots of factors and they identified the driving causes which could challenges humanitarian assistance as some of them are timeliness, procurement, warehousing, supply chain, logistics,

coordination and the likes but they have missed that they left the approaches to view humanitarian assistance like right based to measure the process for ensuring food security.

2.3 Conceptual framework of the Study

Literatures indicate the complexity and diversity of humanitarian assistance in its causes of food insecurity, principles of humanitarian assistance and right based approach, process of humanitarian programming and Principles of RBA, and working practices of humanitarian assistance. Therefore, scholars and various agencies have developed different theories and assumptions to analyze humanitarian assistance from various perspectives. This study employed Right based approach perspective as analytical framework of the studies to examine the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance in drought affected community where it should be guided by the four humanitarian principles: humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence as well as right based approach has guiding principles participation, accountability, Nondiscrimination, and Transparency.

The conceptual framework of the study shows that, different factors related with demographic, economic, social, geographic and environmental factors affect the food security of study areas. The conceptual framework also shows that right based principles and humanitarian programming process like situation analysis (need assessment), planning and design (targeting), implementation (Distribution) and monitoring (post distribution) affects the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance as well as working practices whether good or bad affects the probability to be effective or not. Finally, Effectiveness of humanitarian assistance is affected by its cause, process of programming, and practices of humanitarian assistance from perspectives of right based approach.

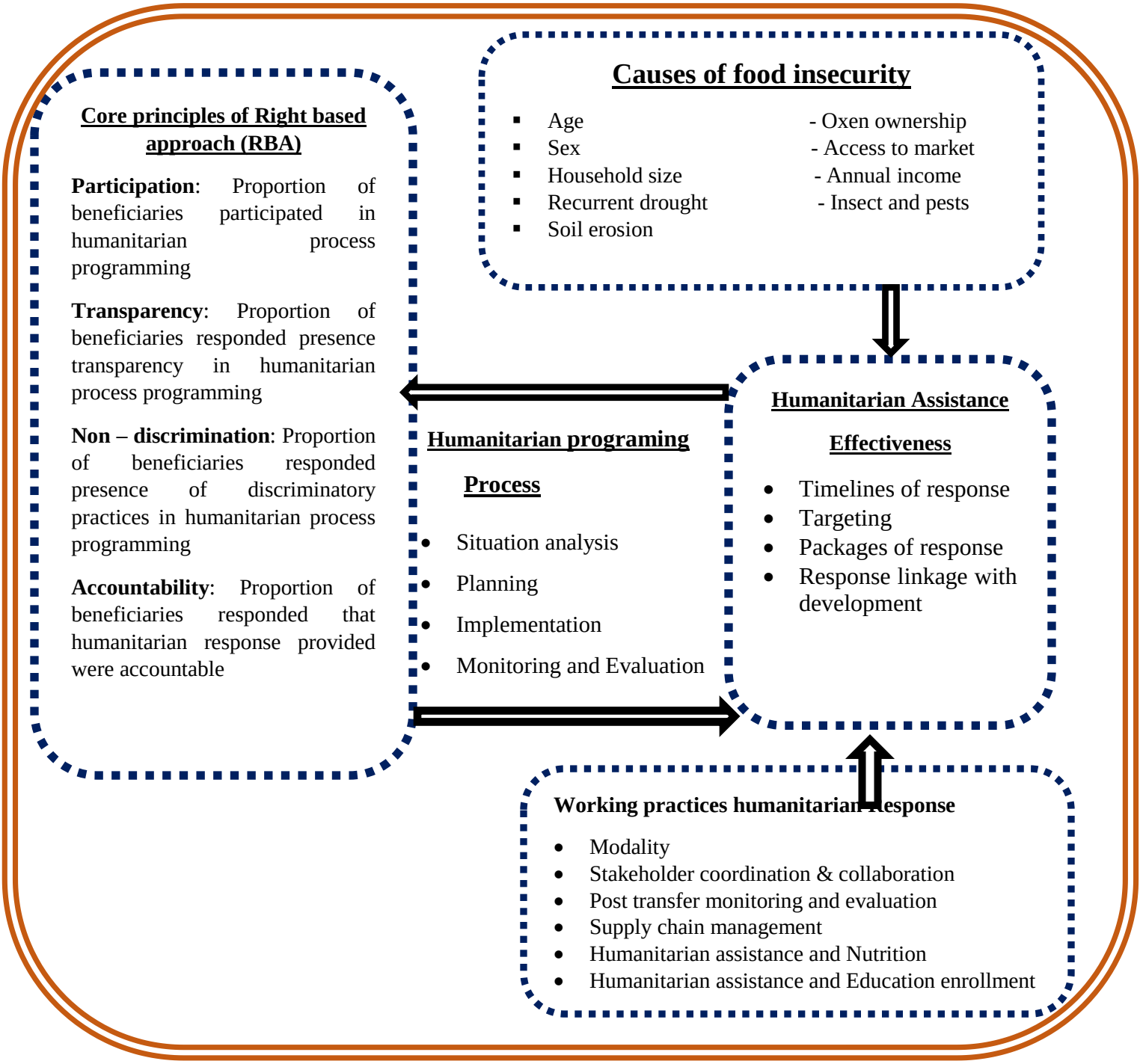


Figure 2. 4: Conceptual framework

Source: Schematic drawing from definition of Human Rights Based Approach portal, food (in) security and Sphere

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research setting and methodology

This section involves the description and justification of research methodology, to analyze the humanitarian assistance in drought prone areas from Right Based Approach perspective in Sekota Woreda. It starts with revealing and providing detail information about the study area; followed by the research design and approach so as to give a comprehensive and strong perspective on humanitarian assistance and right based approach. This includes a review and discussion of various secondary data and qualitative approach such as unstructured questionnaires specifically key informant interviews. It also discusses sampling techniques in particular, especially random sampling and purposive sampling. Finally, focus on development of data collection instruments, and methods of data analysis.

3.1 Description of study Area

3.1.1 Geographic location of the study area

The study was conducted in Sekota Woreda which is frequently affected by drought and food security crisis with huge numbers of needy population in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara region. Sekota woreda is located between 12^0 23ʾ and 13^0 16 ʿnorth longitudes and 38^0 44ʾ and 39^0 21 ʿeast latitudes (Tewodros et al., 2013) and of the seven Woredas of Wag Himra administrative zone. The study area is bordered by Ziquala Woreda in the west, Gazigbla Woreda in south, by Abergele in north and on the east by the Tigray Woreda (Nigatu, 2016). The Woreda is located approximately 720 kilometers far from Addis Ababa and 430 km from regional state capital, Bahir Dar. It has 25-kebeles (all rural kebeles) with 167,157.3 hectare area coverage, which is about 19% of the Wag Himra zone (Sekota Woreda Food Security coordination office, 2018).

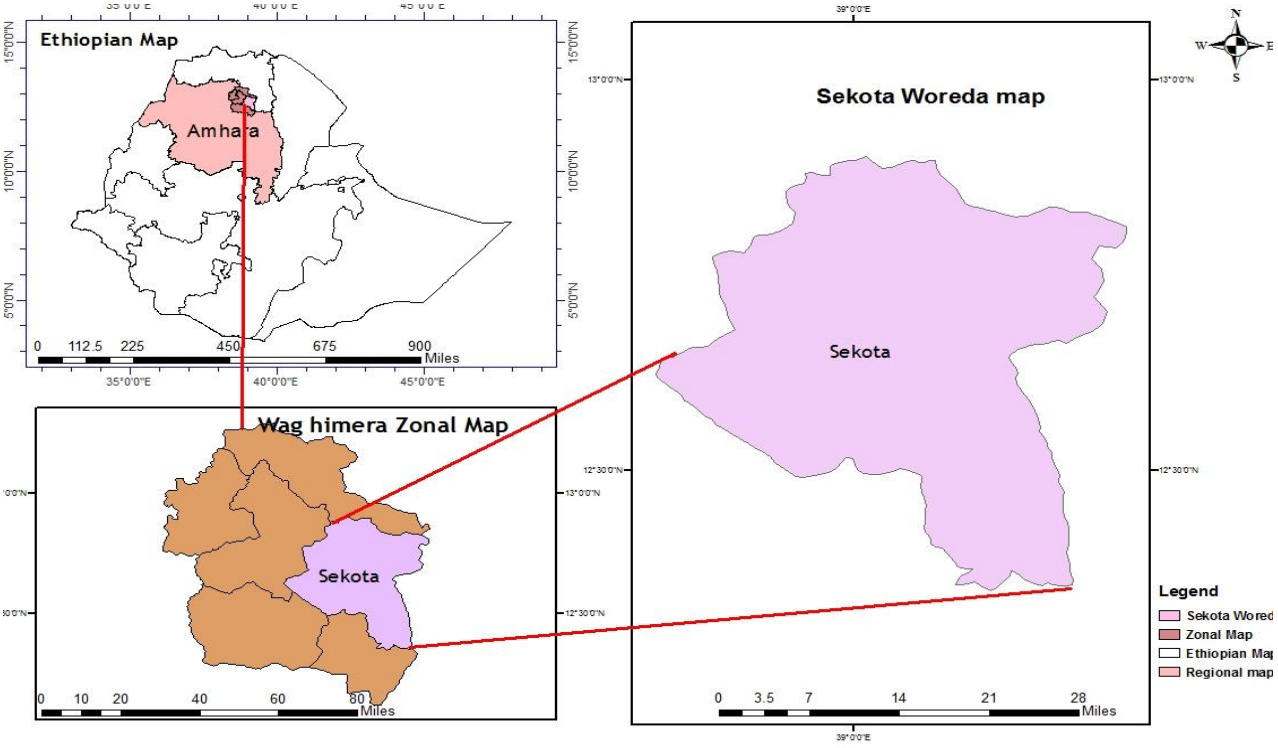
3.1.2 Population

Based on the Population projection values of 2017 conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), this woreda (excluding the town population) has a total population of 129,836 of whom 64,552 are men and 65,284 women. A total of 26,903 households were counted in this woreda, resulting in an average of 4.18 persons to a household, and 25,941 housing units. Sekota woreda has a population density of 75.38 per square kilometer, which is greater than the zone average of 47.15 persons per square kilometer. The majority of the inhabitants practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, with 99.82 % reporting that as their religion (CSA, 2013)

3.1.3 Topography

Sekota Woreda in particular and Wag Himra zone in general, is characterized by rugged topography and full of mountains which consists of 34.07% of the zone has slopes from 16 to 32. The regional average in this range is 20.59% and also 8.84% of the zone has a slope greater than 32; only 3.7 % of the zone has 0 to 2 slopes (Wag himera Zone Agriculture Development office, 2015). The nature of topography of Sekota Woreda is more challenging for arable agriculture. The Woreda has very rising and falling landscape more than 35% of the area has rugged topography, 36% hilly, and 2% valley. It is only 27% of the total area with more or less plain topography. Out of the total area, only 29,962.5 hectares (18% of total area) has been used for annual and perennial crop production, with the average land holding size per household of 0.75 ha. The remaining areas of the Woreda are roughly classified into grazing (3%), bush land (38%), road and settlement (7%), and marginalized land (34%) (Wag himera Zone Agriculture Development office, 2015).

Figure 3. 1 Location map of study area



Source: By own using Arc GIS

3.1.4 Climate

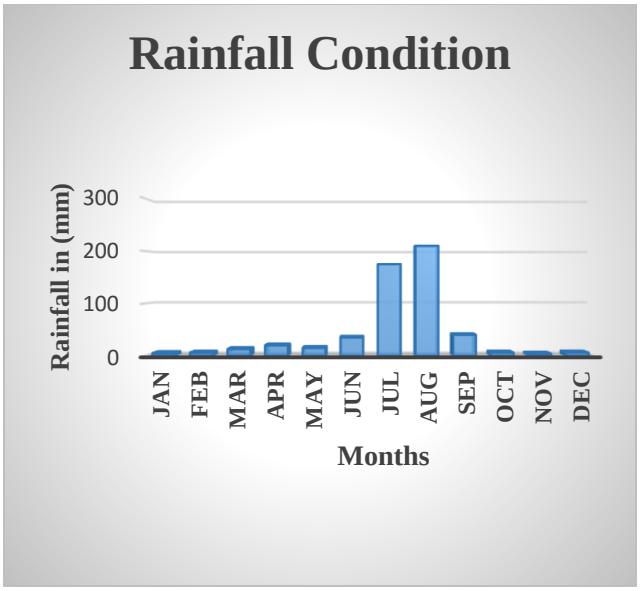
Environmental and weather condition of the Sekota Woreda is characterized by low, variable and erosive rainfall which leads to frequent drought (NDRMC, 2019). According to the meteorological data (1990 to 2019) found from NMA of Ethiopia indicates that the average annual rainfall is 686 mm that ranges between the lowest 398 mm and the highest 974 mm. According to the key informant interview with the Woreda experts, the area at normal time receives rainfall usually begins in July and ends late of August, its distribution is highly abnormal and irregular that mostly stops in late July and early August. Likewise, long term metrological data (1990 to 2019) revealed that the area receives 76.4% rainfall in summer season, where as 12.5%, 8.7% and 2.3% of rainfall in Spring, Autumn and Winters season respectively (NMA, 2019). The Woreda is also frequently vulnerable to environmental induced problems such as droughts, land degradation and erosive rainfalls that results negative impact on the effect of agricultural activities and livelihood of the of households in the Woreda (WDRP, 2017). Therefore, as naturally vulnerable to insufficient, uneven and erratic rainfall hence the performance of the autumn (Meher) rain has been below normal, erratic and insufficient with only a few days of rain. Inadequate precipitation level resulted in the reduction of both surface and ground water levels leading to a serious shortage of water and food both for human and livestock consumption.

Table 3. 1 Long-term annual and seasonal average rainfall in Sekota Woreda (1990-2019)

Season	Average rainfall (Millimeter)	Percent (%)
Autumn	74	11
Winter	13	2
Spring	69	10
Summer	530	76
Total	686	100

Source: NMA (2019)

The table shows that the total annual average rainfall is 686 millimeter which consists of the more than half of average rainfall scored during summer almost two months (July and August) but unable to create moisture for meher crops as it continues by October for harvesting.



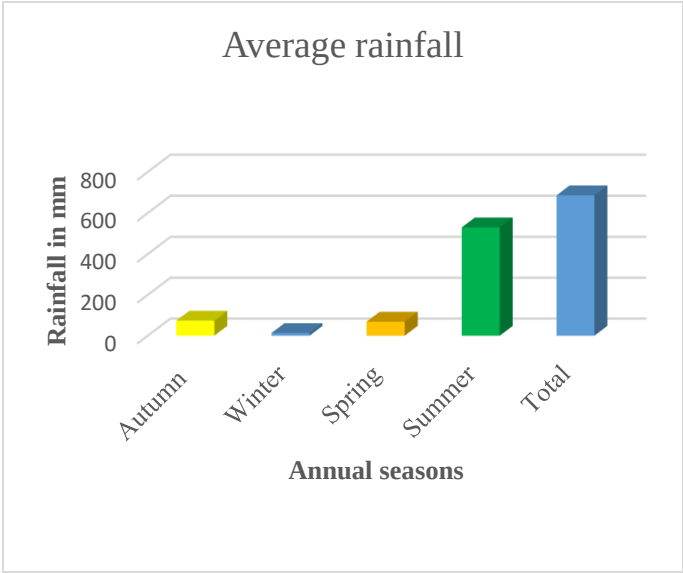


Figure 3. 2 Long term: and seasonal average rainfall in Sekota Woreda

Source: NMA (2019

The map depicts that the rainfall pattern for Belg is almost shifted to Meher season. The meher rainfall normally started on closely on June and ends early September. Summer is the rainy season for in the study area with abnormal distribution. The stud area was benefited from both and meher production season but due the erratic and abnormal rainfall distribution, it is totally shifted to Meher production.

3.1.5 Economic and livelihood activities (Food security condition)

The means of livelihood for rural households in the study area depends on subsistence agriculture. Agriculture is the main economic activity of the residents in the study area that about 93% of rural households engaged in mixed farming, while only the remaining 7% of households involved in small scale petty trade, government and NGO employs, daily laborer, weaving and other economic activities (Getamesay, 2018). Moreover, majority of households in the study area practices traditional farming system that include as mixed farming (Getamesay, 2018). The level of production for crop production and livestock rearing remains far below its potential because of adverse effects of climatic variability, erratic and irregular rainfall and persistent droughts as well as inadequate utilization of agricultural inputs for drought prone area. In addition to the aforementioned reasons, the relatively small land holdings; which range from 0.25 to 0.75 hectares, and insufficient application of basic agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and pest control techniques has been the major encounters to food insecurity (WDRP, 2017).

According to Sekota Woreda Disaster Risk Profile (2017), over 80% of crop and livestock damaged in the Woreda resulted from drought (reportedly occurring every three years, late onset or early cessation of rains and uneven distribution) followed by crop pests and diseases affecting crop production and livestock pests (anthrax, blackleg, sheep fever, foot and mouth disease and new castle disease).

The study area, being in the vulnerable Waghimra zone, experienced food aid and food shortage for so many years, and still it is under food aid assistance in the form of PSNP and regular programme. Most recently, the 2020/21 report of the Woreda indicates that Sekota Woreda PSNP beneficiaries (including the 20% contingency resource beneficiaries) were 23,058 (Sekota Woreda office of Agriculture, 2020) whereas in the same year, the Woreda emergency resource food aid beneficiaries were 35,000. Therefore, in 2020/21 alone, about 50% of the Woreda population has been living with food aid as their main source of food (SWOA, 2020).

The 2019 Meher assessment report also presented in Table 2 next page; an estimated 928,128 qt of yield was expected from, and which was 21 % higher than last year, and 12% lower than reference year. Out of the season's total yield (626,278 qt) the highest proportion obtained from Dehana (20%) followed by Sekota (16%) and Gazgiblla (13%).

Table 3. 2 The 2019 Meher crop production assessment report

Woredas	Yield (Qt.)				Percentage (%)		
	Reference year (A)	2018 B (Quintal)	2019 plan C (quintal)	2019 (D) Obtained	D/C	D/B	D/A
Sekota	135,451	187,834	220,468	146,993	67	78	109
Ziquala	33,273	38,745	104,312	68,704	66	177	206
Abergelle	66,551	130,234	150,104	67,347	45	52	101
Gazigibla	166,772	106,640	152,114	122,250	80	115	73
Dehana	283,729	28,594	238,049	186,147	78	651	66
Sehala	26,916	25,664	63,081	34,837	55	136	129
Total	712,692	517,711	928,128	626,278	391	121	88

Source: Multi Agency Food Security Assessment Report (2019)

Wag Himra zone consists of two different livelihood zones: mixed cereal livelihood zone (MCLZ), and Tekzie lowland sorghum and goat livelihood zone (TSG). The former one covers the Gazgiblla, most part of Sekota and Dehana Woredas. Abergelie, Sehala, Ziquala, some part of Sekota and Dehana Woredas found in the second livelihood zone. Particularly, 19-kebeles of Sekota Woreda are in MCLZ and the remaining 6-kebeles are in TSGLZ. In both zones, communities rely on mixed farming (livestock and agricultural production) as a source of food and income. The main food crops in MCLZ are wheat, barley and teff whereas sorghum, haricot beans and teff are the main ones in TSGLZ. The livelihood zones are both categorized by poor agricultural performance and food insecurity (HEA, 2017). The sample study area selection takes the livelihood zone classification into account. In general, the Woreda is designated as food insecurity prone and frequent crop failure is a common problem usually leading to food shortage. Drought induced food insecurity has been a common recurrent phenomena exacerbating the vulnerability poor rural households in the area to be food insecure.

3.2 Research design and approach

Both descriptive and explanatory research design were employed to make in depth analysis of the humanitarian assistance of drought affected households based on right based perspectives as this research design is used to present descriptive statistics that provides basic information such as the mean of data set and explains why the situations (problem) occurs. Hence, the design manifested the basic features of both the qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Quantitative research methods involve systematically or scientifically using statistics, numerals or mathematically centered ways. Qualitative is an approach to understanding opinions of individuals or groups (Kothari, 2004; Creswell, 2014), this approach was incorporate to substantiate the findings of obtained via the quantitative survey. Specifically, convergent (Concurrent) parallel mixed strategy was used to investigate both qualitative and quantitative data simultaneously (Creswell, 2014). The main reason to use mixed research approach is to gain a better understanding of research problem than either approach alone, and it helps to minimize weaknesses of each approach through integration of the two forms of data and analysis.

Moreover, this approach helped for the deep understanding of the connection between humanitarian assistance in the area and principles of right based approach, a multifaceted link that needed for rigorous and comprehensive research.

3.3 Data source and type

Both primary and secondary sources of data were employed. Primary data of the study obtained from relief beneficiaries, government bodies and NGO officials. The primary data of the study was gathered from rural households using various ways, such as key informant interview and focus group discussion (FGDs) and household level survey using questionnaires whereas secondary data was gathered from different relevant literature, such as, publications, books, government and non-governmental official documents, annual report on humanitarian response and productive safety net programme by local government, NGOs and other stakeholders working in the study area.

3.4 Method of data collection

The relevant data quantitative and qualitative data was collected from 250 household through survey using questionnaire, secondary information, unstructured interviews and focus group discussions.

3.4.1 Household survey

Questionnaires are widely used method of data collection instrument from a large number of people involved in the research, primarily for the quantitative data to examination using statistics. The study was conducted using 250 structured questionnaires to gather definite, concrete and pre-determined quantitative data through the household survey.

3.4.2 Focus group discussions (FGDs)

The study incorporated focus group discussion to gather in depth qualitative data on analyzing humanitarian assistance from perspective of right based approach. The data was collected from people who have detail information and knowledge on the topic to discuss on the issues openly and frankly. Based on this, four focus group discussions were conducted in three kebeles to enquire the perceptions attitudes, beliefs, opinion or ideas about the topic. The FGDs were selected and organized as standards from eight to twelve participants for decision-making. The participants were selected purposively from the surveyed households (Women, elders, youths) and rural local representatives with discussion of local administration.

3.4.3 Key informant interviews (KII)

Unstructured interviews were used to conduct interview using open-ended questions. The selection of the respondents was performed through purposive sampling where the respondents were selected based on relevance of the study. Unstructured or depth interview requires little structure at all, and few topics are discussed are covered in detail, and it designed to explore the important reasons and desires of the informant (Kothari, 2004).

Therefore, 7 unstructured interviews were conducted from local government and NGOs field offices to collect detail data from the informants. These informants were selected based on frequent intervention/involvements on humanitarian action in the study area. The primary aim of unstructured interview is to get in-depth and keen understanding about the topic, allow informants freedom of expression their views in their own terms from expert judgment.

3.4.4 Secondary information

Secondary information is based on intensive literature review of published and unpublished materials like books, articles and other scholarly materials. Different authors and researchers have written on the issue of humanitarian food security /food insecurity; many government and non-government agencies have produced reports on humanitarian food security /food insecurity situation in Ethiopia and specifically in study area**.**

3.5 Sample and sampling techniques

This study deals with the techniques of data which was gathered by using probability and non-probability sampling methods. Therefore, the two sampling techniques which are Random & Purposive sampling was used to select major units of inquiry for this study. Based on this, Sekota Woreda was selected purposively based on highly vulnerability to erratic rainfall, recurrent drought, persistent reliance on food aid and highly susceptible to food insecurity. Then, considering this, the woreda has two livelihood zones namely Northeast Woina Dega Mixed Cereal Livelihood Zone (NMC) with 19 kebeles and Tekeze Lowland Sorghum and Goats Livelihood Zone (TSG) with 6 kebeles. The researcher selected randomly three kebeles for this with the total households in these three kebeles are 166 carried out.

Therefore, two stage cluster sampling procedure was employed; two kebeles from the first livelihood and one kebele from the second livelihood zone was selected for proportional representation. There are 23,058 number of PSNP and 35,000 regular beneficiaries (7000)

households) in the Woreda identified by multi agency assessment. Therefore, the researcher the technique used to decide the sample size was simple random sampling methods in order to minimize biases. The actual sample size was arrived at using the Yemane (1967) formula $n=\frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$ where n is the sample size, N is the total population to sample from, and e is the error term to be minimized.

Then researcher selected 250 household using simple random sampling technique from 700 households in 3 kebeles from 7000 households in the Woreda. The reason for using probability sampling, specifically simple random sampling is to provide each element in the population have an equal and independent chance of selection in the sample (Kumar, 2011). The sample size in each kebeles is determined by proportionally from 3 kebeles.

Mathematically, $n= \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)}=\frac{700}{1+700(0.05^2)}$=250 households Then divide this figure for 3 kebeles proportionally. The relevant participant for the both interview and FGDs selected based on the social status as well as religious position, such as a community leader, Women and suggested participant by local people, and participants in survey.

The key informant interview was conducted on key government institutions and NGOs which have been working in coordinating and supplying humanitarian assistance programmes.

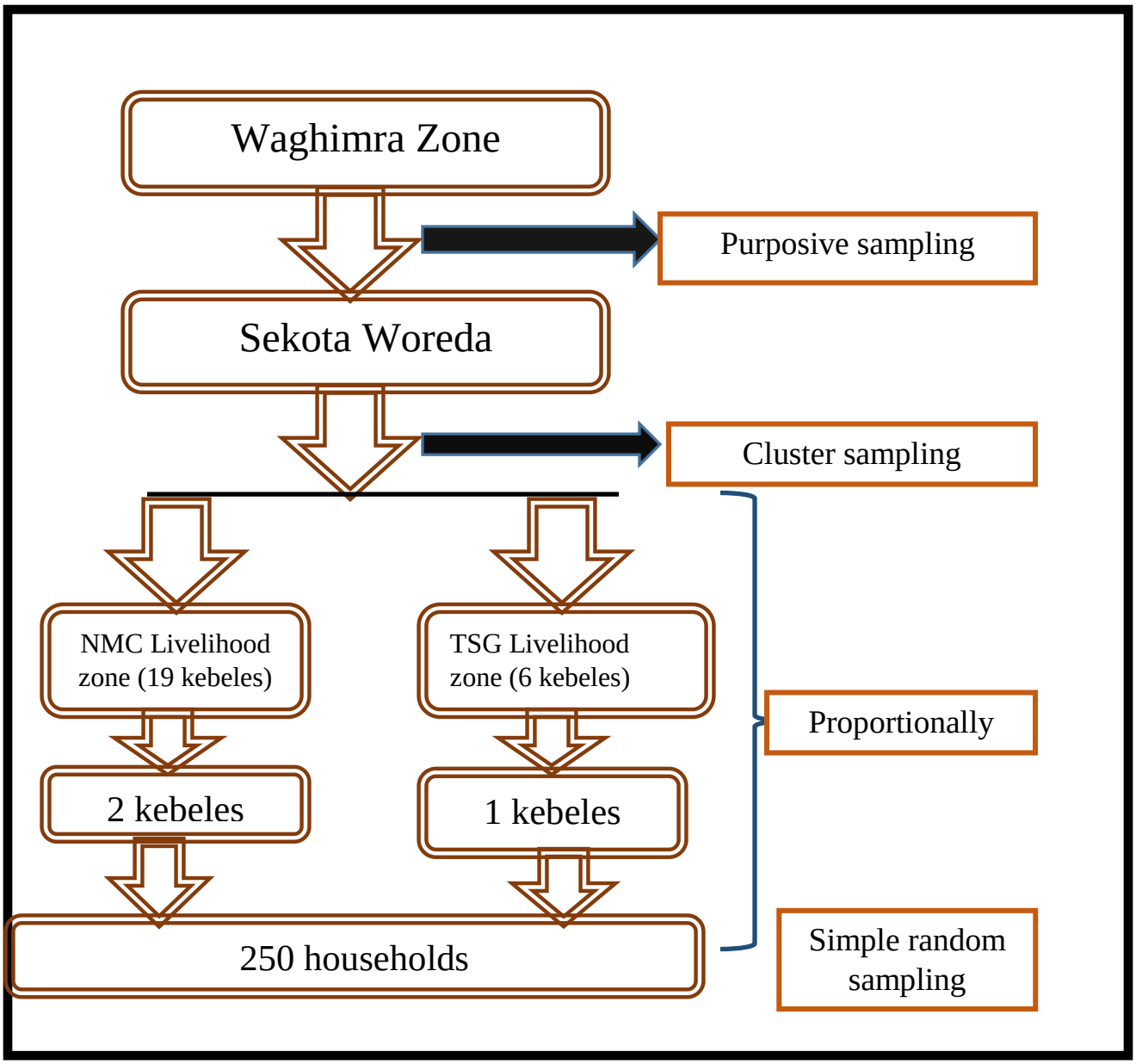


Figure 3. 3: Sampling technique

Table 3. 3 Sample household distribution per kebele

Sample Kebeles	Total households	Sample households	Total sample /kebele
Addis Alem	467	80	80
Andent	701	80	80
Birbir	499	90	90
Total	1667	250	250

3.6 Data analysis techniques:

The study would use both quantitative and qualitative approaches to data interpretation and analysis. The quantitative data gathered from structured questioners was first-analyzed through descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage and mean) and statistical tests such as t-test and chi-square tests - were used to check significance differences and associations between groups. The descriptive statistics was applied to define, simplify and review the data. The presentations of the descriptive statistics were through charts, graphs, tables, tabulations and distribution of frequencies among other things. Then, inferential statistics was applied in order to understand and make assumptions on the data set under study. Generally, STATA12, software was used for the econometric analysis, testing and interpretation; while textual translation, transcription and synthesis were done for the qualitative data collected. Moreover, Correlation was also applied for analyzing the relation b/n dependent and independent variables.

In the study, 7 key informant interviews and 3 FGDs were conducted, through recording and in-depth texts, the data was transcribed and examined to explore the link between humanitarian assistance and right based approach.

Table 3. 4 Techniques of data analysis and indicators

Data analysis	Techniques
Problem tree	Causal analysis
Binary logistic regression	Measuring Effectiveness of humanitarian assistance
Textual interpretation	Practices analysis

3.6.1 Variables of the study/model to be tested

The study was employed the econometric software to analyze the collected cross-sectional data and to execute all necessary tests. The dependent variable of the study is dichotomous; (Humanitarian assistance is effective or not based on RBA perspective), as a result, the researcher employed the binary logistic regression model. According to Hyeoun (2013), binary logistic regression is part of logistic regression typically used when the dependent variable is dichotomous and the independent variables are either continuous or categorical (Hyeoun, 2013). Binary logistic regression model was employed to address the probability of the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance due largely to the binary nature of dependent variable that can be expressed as yes or no responses. Therefore, binary logistic regression was used to analyze the

relationship between independent variables and a categorical dependent variable, and estimates the probability of occurrence of an event by fitting data to a logistic regression (Hyeoun, 2013).

Binary logistic regression model was employed for this study, where Y is a humanitarian assistance is effectiveness and independent variables are depicted by X's. In order to explain the model, the following logistic distribution function will be used (Wooldridge, 2002)

$$Pi=\frac{1}{(1+e-zi)} \quad (1)$$

$$Pi=\frac{1}{(1+e-zi)} = \frac{e^{zi}}{e^{-zi}} \quad (2)$$

Zi is between -∞ and +∞, and Pi is between 1 and 0, when Pi shows the possibility of being effective and the possibility of not effective 1-Pi (Harrel, 2001). Then the possibility of not being effective can be explained as in equation 3 as follows:

$$1\text{-}Pi =\frac{1}{(1+e^{zi})} \quad (3)$$

Equation 4 is obtained by dividing the effective by not effective

$$\frac{pi}{1-pi}=\frac{1-e^{zi}}{1+e^{zi}}=e^{2} \quad (4)$$

Hence, Pi/ (1-Pi) is the ratio of a probability that a program is effective to probability that a program is not effective. The following is logarithm equation of logistic regression including the error term (Schüppert, 2009).

$$Li=\ln\left(\frac{pi}{1-pi}\right) = \boldsymbol{Zi}=\boldsymbol{\alpha}+\boldsymbol{\beta 1 X 1}+\boldsymbol{\beta 2 X 2}+ \boldsymbol{\beta} 3\boldsymbol{X} 3 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\boldsymbol{\beta} \text{i}\boldsymbol{X}\text{i}+\boldsymbol{et}$$

Where Pi = the probability that the humanitarian assistance is effective or not given Xi

Xi= a vector of explanatory variables

α and β = regression parameters to be estimated. e= the base of the natural logarithm

Zi=(β0+β1sex+β2age+β3hhs+βoxo+β5dmkt+β6pesti+β7drou+β9par+β10tra+β11dis+β12acc+ β13tar+β14time +β15pack+β16lwd+β17inco

3.6.2. Description of variables

Dependent Variable

The dependent variable of this study is effectiveness of humanitarian assistance taken as a study dichotomous represented by 1 if humanitarian assistance is effective linked with (timelines, full package, targeting and link with development) in the study area, and 0 other wise can be dependent variable to measure effectiveness based on perspective of RBA.

Explanatory Variables: measuring effectiveness of humanitarian assistance as a dependent variable of the study, it was expected to be predicted by the following explanatory variables.

- **Sex of household's head (SEX):** It refers to the sex of the household head taking a value of 0 for male and 1 for female. Sex of the household head is an important determinant of food insecurity in the study area. Women farmers may need a long adjustment period to diversify their income sources (Gladwin et al., 2001). In relation to humanitarian assistance, it is hypothesized that households who are female-headed, were more likely to be involved from the humanitarian assistance program and probability of household to be participant will be higher for female headed and pregnant & lactating women than male headed. This implies targeting of vulnerable individuals/poor households and minimizing exclusion errors from humanitarian assistance program would likely to be effective.

- **Age of the household head (AGE):** It is defined as the period from the respondent birth to the time of the interview and is measured in years. Rural households mostly devoted their time or base their livelihoods agriculture particularly crop and livestock production. Age of household head also matters for household food security. The older the household head, limited working capacity and other related factors. The older the household head, the chance for such a household to be involved in direct humanitarian assistance is high and hypothesized that it has a positive relationship with dependent variable.

- **Household Size (HHS):** Household size refers to the total number of household members who live and consume from the same household and is expressed in adult equivalent. A study in Mozambique, for instance, shows that a large household size is negatively associated with food security (Garrett and Ruel, 1999). In Addition, in the case of Ethiopia, the number of household member benefited from safety net programme is restricted to five but the regular assistance programme has no restriction. Thus, it is

hypothesized that the family with relatively large number of family members negatively affects humanitarian assistance effectiveness.

- **Oxen ownership (OXO)**: It is a continuous variable measured in number. Oxen power is the main source of traditional means to cultivate land. It allows effective utilization of land and labor resources. Households with relatively larger number of oxen can perform better on their farm and achieve sustainable food security. Regarding to humanitarian assistance, it allows the family labor to use their support like cash, food, compensation seeds etc. to households for better output and link with development. Therefore, it is expected that number of oxen owned and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance has a positive relation.
- **Insect and pest infestation (INPEST):** It is a dummy variable that assumes the value of 1 if a household does not face insect pest problem and 0, otherwise. Crop production currently is plagued by an increased widespread of resistant pests to pesticides. Pests are one of the constraints of food security in the rural society (EHRLICH, 1991). Insect and pest infestations are important biological factors restraining crop production and cause food deficit. In light of this, insect and pest infestations have negative impact for food security status. Therefore, it is hypothesized that pest and insect and humanitarian assistance effectiveness have negative association.
- **Distance to nearest market (DMKT):** It is a continuous variable measured the distance taken to the near a household in kilo meter. Proximity to market centers creates access to additional income via off-farm/non-farm employment opportunities, easy access to information on inputs and transportation (DORWARD et al., 2003). It is thus, a household close to market has better opportunity to be food secure as compare to far distance. Therefore, it is hypothesized that there is positive association between distance the nearest market center and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance.
- **Annual Income of household:** it is the continuous variable which is measured in Ethiopian birr. Most of rural households would get annual income from crop and livestock sale, seasonal daily labor, PSNP cash for work activities, remittance and from small scale trading. As the annual incomes of household diversified and increased, the probability of being effective humanitarian assistance enhanced.

- **Frequency of drought (DROU)**: it is categorical variable that takes the value which consists of occurrences from the last fivers years. Drought in the form of erratic rainfall damages crop and livestock production so that it causes food deficit and other problems. Therefore, it is hypothesized that there is negative association between frequent drought and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance.

- **Participation in humanitarian process programming (PAR):** It's a dummy variable, 1 if the household head actively participates in humanitarian programming 0 otherwise. Household head in the study area mostly cover their food shortfall through the working on safety net public or through direct support. So, it assumes that participation in humanitarian programming by the household is good indicator of humanitarian effectiveness in the study area. As a result, it is expected that households who actively participate particularly in humanitarian assistance program like in need assessment, targeting, distribution and post distribution are more likely to be effective**.**

- **Transparency in humanitarian process programming (TRA):** It's a dummy variable, 1 if the programme is transparent for household heads/beneficiaries 0 otherwise. Transparency, in fact, is abstract word which deals with having clear and unhidden information for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries found in the study area. The humanitarian assistance provided by government and non-government organization should be clear and transparent for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries so that transparency and humanitarian assistance effectiveness have positive relationships

- **Non-discrimination in humanitarian process programming (DIS):** It's a dummy variable, 1 if the disaster affected people are not discriminated in humanitarian programming 0 otherwise. The humanitarian assistance should be provided regardless of sex, race, ethnicity, political ideology, religion etc. Therefore, it is expected that households were not discriminated from any basis in humanitarian response programming are more likely to be humanitarian assistance effective**.**

- **Accountability in humanitarian process programming (ACC):** It's a dummy variable, 1 if the humanitarian programming 0 otherwise. Accountability is the core principle in humanitarian assistance process which reveals that any supporting agency is accountable to its support for the beneficiary particularly for feedbacks and compliant mechanisms.

Therefore, it is expected that any organization which accountable to its beneficiaries in humanitarian response programming are more likely to be effective**.**

- **Targeting (TAR):** Whether all household members are benefiting from assistance is dummy variable (1 = full family targeting, 0= otherwise). It is common that safety net programme interventions are limited to five household members but the regular emergency programs deals with full targeting. It is expected that households with partial family targeting have low likelihood of humanitarian assistance effectiveness.
- **Timeliness (TIME):** It's a dummy variable, 1 if the household head responded that the humanitarian assistance delivered timely 0 otherwise. The humanitarian assistance should be provided within 72 hours at priority and monthly after need assessed but untimely and sketchy supply of relief forces the households to deteriorate their livelihoods. Therefore, the timely provision of humanitarian assistance and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance have positive relationships
- **Package (PACK):** It's a dummy variable, 1 if the household head responded that the humanitarian assistance delivered full package (Cereal, CSB, Oil, and Pulse) 0 otherwise. Humanitarian assistance has been targeted to reduce sever and moderate malnutrition cases of under five children and pregnant and lactating women with provision of full packaged food items based on the 2100/cal/day. Therefore, provision of full packaged humanitarian assistance and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance have positive relationships
- **Link with development (LWD):** According to annual humanitarian requirement document (2019), the main objectives of humanitarian assistance are to protect livelihoods and building their resilience against any impeding shocks. For example, according to drought effect evaluation of 2018, humanitarian assistance has saved lives but not livelihoods so that it's a dummy variable, 1 if the household head responded that the humanitarian assistance has linked with development (saved livelihood deterioration) 0 otherwise. Therefore, linking humanitarian assistance with development and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance have positive relationships.

Table 3. 5 Description of explanatory variables

Variables	Notation	Type	Code/Definition	Exp. sign
Sex of household head	SEX	Dummy	(Female =1, Male=0)	+/-
Age of household age	AGE	Continuous	Number	+
Household size	FAMS	Continuous	Number	+
Oxen ownership	OX	Continuous	Number	+
Insect and pest infestation	PESTI	Dummy	Affected 1 No 0	-
Distance market	DMKT	Continuous	Number	+
Frequency of drought	DROU	Categorical	Number	+
Annual Income	INCO	Continuous	Number	+
Participation	PAR	Dummy	Participate 1, Not participate 0	+
Transparency	TRA	Dummy	Transparent 1, not Transparent 0	+
Discrimination	DIS	Dummy	Yes 1 No 0	+
Accountability	ACC	Dummy	Accountable 1 Not accountable 0	+
Timeliness	TIM	Dummy	Timely 1 Untimely 0	+
Targeting	TAR	Dummy	Fully targeted 1 partially targeted 0	+
Package	PACK	Dummy	Full 1 partial 0	+
Link with development	DEVT	Dummy	Linked 1 No 0	+

Qualitative data analysis: The qualitative data's collected from focus group discussants and key informant were analyzed through content analysis which enables to identify patterns of deeper underlying interpretations and analyses with a very specific question and goal. The second qualitative analysis method is narrative analysis to explore whether how something is being said and importantly, the way they tell them. These two methods were employed to analyze to triangulate with the data collected with quantitative information.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Results and discussions

This chapter presents the research findings of the study organized in to four key sections. Accordingly, 100% of the sampled households were regular beneficiaries' under humanitarian assistance programme found in the study area. Based on the survey and criteria's set to measure effectiveness of humanitarian assistance (timelines, targeting, package and link with development), 13% of the sampled households were found that humanitarian assistance programme provided for them was effective, whereas 87% of the sampled households found that the humanitarian assistance programme was ineffective. This indicates that from right based approach perspective, almost the majority of households (beneficiaries) found that they are passive receipts who hadn't exercise their right to request humanitarian assistance and associated issues. Then the first section describes the demographic, socio-economic, environmental and institutional characteristics of sample households in the study area with cross tabulation and the causes of food insecurity analyzed through problem tree analysis diagram. The second section reports effectiveness of humanitarian assistance process (Process analysis (Situation analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation)) based on right based approach using participation, transparency, non-discrimination and accountability by employing binary logit model. Third section discussed about working practices (Practice analysis) of humanitarian assistance for the study area.

4.1. Descriptive analysis of sample households' characteristics

4.1.1. Demographic characteristics of sample households

The description of demographic characteristics of the sample households is vital to verify the study results from demographic context of sampled households. Therefore, the following section reveals the descriptive analysis of demographic characteristic of households such as sex, age, household size, and marital status.

4.1.1.1 Sex of the household head and marital status: Out of the 250 respondents, 74% of households were male-headed and 26% of households were female-headed, like the total household's head proportion in Ethiopia, which is 75% male headed and 25% female headed households in general as well as specifically, 78% male and 22% female headed in all rural households in Ethiopia (CSA, 2012). Therefore, chi-square test approved that, there is

statistically significant association between sex of the household head and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance at a significant level of 1% (table 6).

The programme is more effectively targeted female headed households than male headed respondents. Among 32 household heads, the programme is effective for 15 (6%) respondents who were male head household, while 17(7%) of the respondent were female headed households but the programme ineffectiveness in male headed households were higher than female headed. This is because humanitarian assistances mainly targeted on female head households and most of supports in Ethiopia has been offered to women's who have no financial assets besides other shocks.

Regarding the marital status, about 70 % of the sample households were married whereas 18 % and 12% of the sampled household heads were divorced and widowed respectively. The chi-square result disclosed that, there is significant association among marital status of the sample household and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance at 5% significance level. The programme effectiveness in married households were higher than divorced and windowed respectively; this may be married household's ability to link the provided aid to livelihood recovery.

Table 4. 1: Test descriptive statistics for categorical demographic variables

Variables		**Effective**		**Ineffective**		**Total**		**PV**
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
Sex of HH	Male	15	6	170	68	185	74	0.000***
head	Female	17	7	48	19	65	26	
Marital	Single	2	1	4	2	6	3	0.051**
status	Married	17	7	159	63	172	69	
	Divorced	7	3	38	15	45	18	
	Windowed	6	2	17	7	23	9	

Note: *** and ** significant at 1% and 5% significant level.

Source: Field survey result, 2020

According to focus group discussion response, female headed households has been targeted as the criteria's for selection gives priority for women especial focus for pregnant and lactating and children resulting in avoiding of exclusion errors of the most needy population to enhance

humanitarian effectiveness. The key informant interviewed with government and non-government organizations working at the study area encourages the above finding that they give attention to women and children as most of them have no capacity to cope food insecurity crisis. Moreover, according to NDRMC and OCHA (2019), the humanitarian requirement and resilience document report developed annually aimed to set the number of beneficiaries indicates that 35% of additional relief is provided for women and children.

4.1.1.2 Age and household size: The mean age of the sampled household heads was 41 years with standard deviation of 15. The mean age of the sampled respondent head was 41 and 42 years for household head who founds humanitarian assistance effective and ineffective respectively. The t-test result illustrated that there is no significance association in age between households where the programme founds effective and ineffective. Despite, humanitarian assistance targeted priority to elders but this study indicates that age didn't matter to the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance. This finding is not accords with the practices of PSNP households who are incapable to perform public works may be people who are aged and infected with chronic diseases are direct beneficiaries. The humanitarian assistance delivered for aged households is expected to save their lives and livelihoods in the program package but they couldn't link with development.

The average family size of sample households was 4.3 with standard deviation 2.2, maximum 10 and the minimum of 1. The mean family size of households with effective humanitarian assistance was 2.2 and that of ineffective was 4.5. The mean household size respondents founds for both effective and ineffective humanitarian assistance is below on average households size of rural households in Ethiopia (5.1 people) and nearly similar to average household size in Amhara region (4.4) (CSA, 2012). Although the programme is ineffective for those households who have large family size, the t-test resulted there is significant association between household size and humanitarian assistance effectiveness (Table 7). This indicates that the amount of aid offered to households in some programs like direct beneficiaries of PSNP implemented in restricted household size.

Table 4. 2 Test descriptive statistics for continuous demographic variables (t-test)

Variables	Effective		Ineffective		Total		t-value
	Mean	Std.dev	Mean	Std.dev	Mean	Std.dev	
Age	41	17	42	14	41.5	15.5	0.455
Household size	2.5	2	4.5	2.2	3.5	2.1	0.000***

Note: *** significant at 1% significant level.

Source: Field survey result, 2020

Based on key informant interviews, most of elders in the study area has not participated in the humanitarian assistances from poor attention to elders as a whole. Some of the NGO field offices in the study areas tried to exercise inclusive approach to humanitarian assistance programme for targeting of elders and disables. According to focus group discussion, age is overlooked variable for humanitarian assistance programme as the support is provided for disaster victims rather. Practically, there is high exclusion errors to aged households due to unable to participate in targeting and registration process. Inversely, household size the major factor that affects humanitarian assistance as most of FGD discussants raised that the amount of food/cash provided is not equivalent to household size especially in PSNP results affecting the full targeting of household members. The key informant interview with government officials stated that they have faced with the household size restriction as the birth rate has been increasing.

Moreover, according to Ministry of Agriculture (2015) the 4th phase productive safety net programme restricted beneficiaries at five per household where as NDRMC and WFP (2020) no restriction of household member for humanitarian assistance. Finally, from researcher point of view restriction of household size to some figure affects the targeting approaches of humanitarian assistance effectiveness.

4.1.2 Socioeconomic characteristics

4.1.2.1 Annual Income of households: Annual monetary income of households generated from sale of crop, livestock and livestock products, off farm activities, remittance, short and long term labor seasonal migration, cash and food from PSNP and other financial sources can play a significant implication in influencing the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance of households in the study area. The survey result disclosed that average annual income of sampled households

was 7741 ETB birr with standard deviation of 411ETB birr, whereas mean annual income of households for those the programme founds effective and non-effective was 8345 birr and 7652 birr respectively (table 7).

The t-test result indicated that there is a significant difference between annual incomes of those households humanitarian assistance founds effective and ineffective sampled respondents in the study area at 1% significant level (table 8). This might be due to households who have better annual income from various sources compared to others have the chance to use humanitarian assistance effectively without deteriorating their basic livelihood assets and besides they have capacity to cope up with impending shocks.

4.1.2.2 Land and oxen ownership

The livelihood strategies of most rural population in Ethiopia depend on access to own land and livestock. Land is a basic natural capital in rural part of the country, similarly landholding is the basic asset for the study area in particular. The productivity of agriculture depends on the size, water availability, topography, fertility and ownership of land. Furthermore, seasonal variation of land productivity because of decreasing land fertility, frequent drought, shortage of rainfall, pest and diseases and declining of farmland are basic factors which aggravates the humanitarian crisis of rural residents in the study area. The comparison of the own land landholding pattern among surveyed rural households at study area (Table 8) depicts that 86 % of the sampled households have their own farm land, despite to this, 14 % respondents of households have no their own farm land. This study is closely similar to the disaster risk profiling of NDRMC (2017) that 87% of households have their own registered land. Even though land ownership is one of determinant factor for food security, but the chi-square result for this study has no significant association between the landholding of beneficiaries and humanitarian assistance effectiveness. Having land by itself is the not the only factor to make humanitarian assistance effective rather there are other factors.

Furthermore, Oxen in the study area about 84% of the sampled households own oxen, while 16% of had no own oxen. At the same time, from sampled households who have no oxen the programme is effective for 2% while for 14% of households the programme is ineffective. As oxen is an important asset for rural households in Ethiopia, especially for rural farmers which the livelihood is depend on the traditional farming system have significant implication. As various

studies in food security/insecurity illustrates oxen ownership is the major determinants of food security but this survey result revealed that there is no a significant association in having oxen for to measure humanitarian assistance (Table 7). This indicates having oxen and land are not the only determinants of humanitarian assistance despite the sample households would have oxen.

Table 4. 3 Test descriptive statistics for continuous and dummy socio-economic variables (t test)

Variables	**Effective**		**Ineffective**		**Total**		**t-value**
	Mean	Std.dev	Mean	Std.dev	Mean	Std.dev	
Annual Income	8345	347	7652	338	7998	342	0.0013***
Variable	Effective		Ineffective			Total	PV
	Oxen owner	No oxen	Oxen owner	No oxen			
Oxen ownership	28	4	183	35		250	0.605
variable	Effective		Ineffective				PV
	Land owner	No land	Land Owner	No land			
Land ownership	4	28	30	188		250	0.846

Note: *** significant at 1% significant level.

Source: Field survey data, 2020

The focus group discussants explained that land is the major natural capital for beneficiary households despite rugged and mountainous topography coupled with erratic rainfall makes them unable to plough for crop production. They pressed that land only by itself not sufficient for crop production unless regular rainfall and arable land are very crucial. Similarly. The key informants described, the majority of land at the study area is not convenient for farming as in general the topography is rugged and mountainous. The researcher also observed the general topography and land at the study including the surroundings found that having land only couldn't determine humanitarian assistance programme effectives due to unable to link with livelihood strategies provided via programmes such as cash. Seed and other tools.

According to key informants income of households matters their living condition as people generate income from various sources helps to save their means of livelihood from deterioration. In addition to humanitarian assistance, most people has been generating income from other sources like daily labor, seasonal migration, food for work etc which helps to diversify their income and withstand any shocks.

4.1.2.3 The main economic activity (occupation) of households: Livelihood activities of rural households and economic level are the basic factor to reduce shocks and vulnerabilities to food insecurity in developing countries, particularly in Africa and Ethiopia. In Ethiopia absolute poverty, deprived economic status and poor coping capacity in most of rural part enforced to seek humanitarian assistance. Accordingly, the survey result shows that, 82% of sample households were dependent on mixed subsistence both crop and livestock, whereas 10%, 2% and 6% of sampled households were dependent only on farming, petty trade and laborer respectively (table 9). As a result, this survey resulted in no significant association in occupation of beneficiaries and humanitarian assistance effectiveness of sampled household's although the main livelihood strategy of respondent households is dependent on the subsistence agricultural activities. This shows that subsistence agriculture might not be the factor influencing humanitarian assistance programme effectiveness. According to focus discussion and key informant interview reveals that infrastructure (logistics and topography), poor capacity of local government, poor institutional set up, uncertainty and bureaucratic system are additional factors challenging humanitarian assistance effectiveness in the area. This table resulted that there is no association b/n occupation of sample households and humanitarian assistance effectiveness; this is might be because in whatever household's engaged, humanitarian assistance effectiveness measurements could not be affected.

Table 4. 4 Occupation of sample households

Effectiveness of humanitarian assistance	Occupation					
	Mixed	Crop	Petty trade	Labourer	Total	PV
Ineffective	179	23	4	12	218	0.899
Effective	27	3	1	1	32	
Total	206	26	5	13	250	

Source: Field survey data, 2020

4.1.3 Environmental characteristics

4.1.3.1 Drought frequency: Drought in the form of erratic rainfall is the major disaster affecting the livelihoods of the community for the last two decades in the study area. Crop damage, livestock damage, shortage of water and pasture are frequently experienced problems so that the community are enforced to seek humanitarian assistance to save their lives and recover from food security crisis. Accordingly, the survey result from study area shows that, the livelihood of 82% of households were dependent of mixed subsistence farming both crop and livestock, whereas livelihood 10%, 2% and 6 % of sampled households were dependent only on farming, petty trade and laborer respectively. This reveals that the livelihood system of the community is sensitive to climate related shocks. 53% of survey households were affected by drought hazard occurred every yearly and 35% of households were also affected drought with 4 times out of five year although the level of severity and duration varies year to year. The relationship between drought frquency and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance are significant at 10% significant level. This implies the seed and cash offered for beneficiaries directly/indirectly affected by frequent drought (erratic, uneven, late onset and early offset of distribution).

According to Sekota Woreda Disaster Risk Management and Food security coordination office, drought is the major hazard experiencing every year which involves late onsets, early offset and abnormal distribution at each production season. Although the community have interest to produce staple crops during Meher and Belg production season, but climate change derived from recurrent drought has impacted to shift the production to meher season.

According to key informant interview and focus group discussion regarding to frequent drought hazard and crop cultivation, the residents usually tried to plant crops during reason season as most of geographical location of arable is difficult to plough but the late start and early cessation of rainfall may be at flowering stage would be destroyed by drought. Despite, they frequently, tried replant short matured crop varieties through compensation, but they have been unable to produce subsistence production that is why it is very difficult for them to restore their livelihood.

Table 4. 5 : Drought frequency of sampled households

Variable-Drought	Effective	Ineffective	Total	PV

frequency				
Yearly	127	5	132	0.063
4 out of 5 year	93	13	106	
3 out of 5 years	8	1	9	
2 out of 5 years	2	1	3	
1 out of 5 years	0	0	0	

Note: *** significant at 10% significant level.

Source: field survey data, 2020

4.1.4 Institutional characteristics

4.1.4.1 Distance to market: Market is the one of the basic determinant of food security. The distance to market directly related with road availability**.** In the study area, the rugged topography and poor access to road has impacted food security crisis response provided for disaster victim community. The survey revealed that the average time taken to reach nearest market center is 144 minutes which is over 2:00 hours with the standard deviation of 98. The chi square result discloses that there is no significant association b/n distance to market and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance**.** This might be because of most of humanitarian assistance has been provided in the form of food.

According to focus group discussants, crop production and productivity is insignificant to supply to market centers so that the government has been providing food transfer to the beneficiaries.

Table 4. 6 : Access to market to sample households

Variables	Effective		Ineffective		Total		t-value
	Mean	Std.dev	Mean	Std.dev	Mean	Std.dev	
Distance to market	147	106	144	98	291	204	0.43

Source: field survey data, 2020

Even though, distance to market for humanitarian assistance is not significant, this variable has significant relationship with food (in) security as distance matters as households travel long and short kilo meters and hours.

4.2 Principles of right based approach and humanitarian programming process

The main objectives of food security crisis humanitarian response are taken to save lives and reduce morbidity due to drought and acute food insecurity; protect and restore livelihoods and prepare for and respond to other humanitarian shocks conflict / flooding / displacement (HRD, 2019). The humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence are necessary, although difficult, to maintain during humanitarian operations.

Chaudhri eta'l., (2017) on the issues of humanitarian programming and monitoring review states that humanitarian actors must make an increased effort to appear neutral and not align themselves with any side of disaster and impartiality can be a concern with a reliance on local actors who may be influenced by community pressures as well as national and local staff require capacity building on humanitarian principles to ensure programming is delivered as intended.

A full pledged report compiled by IOM (2015) reveals that application of the rights based approach principles to the process of humanitarian process programming is important to focus both on the result of the programming to look what is being achieved as well as on the process of the programming and how the programme is carried out. In order for the process to be rights-based, the programming must be guided by rights principles throughout the whole project cycle. Based on this, humanitarian programming process like situation analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring shall be guided by right based approach principles to build the capacity of right holders and duty bearers.

4.2.1 Participation and humanitarian programming process

Participation is the involvement of disaster-affected people in one or more phases of a humanitarian project or programme: assessment, design (targeting), implementation (distribution), monitoring or evaluation (post distribution monitoring) despite the degree of involvement will vary based on the circumstances, and there is always an argument about constitutes meaningful participation. Participation can make a humanitarian response more efficient and effective, more relevant to real needs and can help identify the most appropriate way of meeting those needs. Crisis-affected people can be directly involved in humanitarian responses on an individual level or indirectly via community representatives.

The focus in rights-based approach versions of participation is about shifting the frame from assessing the needs of beneficiaries or the choices needy population, to foster beneficiaries to

recognize and claim their rights and obligation-holders to honor their responsibilities (Eyben and Ramanathan 2002; Eyben 2003; Cornwall, 2000).

According to household survey respondents in the study area, 87% of households were not participated in **need assessment** which were carried out to identify needs of affected community and where as 13 % of households were participated in need assessment. Standing from humanitarian assistance programme, its effectiveness is affected by participation of disaster affected households.

Based on the humanitarian assistance criteria placed, respondents who were participated in need assessment phase, 12 of households were founds effective whereas 217 households who were not participated in need assessment founds ineffective. This implies that almost the majority of households who has been benefited from humanitarian assistance has no the chance to determine their needs i.e. they are passive receipts so far so that it contrasts the principles of right base approach principle. The chi square result discloses there is significant association b/n participation in need assessment and humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 1% significant level.

Another process in humanitarian programming that requires active participation is planning (**targeting)** which involves reaching those most in need and the most challenging in obtaining accurate information on their comparative deprivations. It is the mechanism used for identifying households or individuals who are defined as eligible for resource transfers and simultaneously screening out those who are defined as ineligible. Humanitarian assistance or services are provided equitably and impartially based on the vulnerability and needs of individuals or groups affected by disaster.

Based on the survey carried out on the Woreda on targeting, 88% of communities were not participated during targeting where as 12% of respondents were participated in targeting process. But from sample respondents, 32 households who were involved in targeting founds that the programme was effective humanitarian assistance and 218 households who were not involved in targeting was ineffective. This implies that most of the needy population is not directly involved in targeting process due to presence of targeting committees which represent the affected community. The chi square result reveals there is significant association b/n participation in targeting and humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 1% significant level.

The third process of humanitarian programming cycle that requires participation is implementation (**distribution)** which involves direct delivery of food, cash, seed and other needs for beneficiaries based on need.

The survey result shows 77% of households were participated in distribution whereas 23% households were not involved in distribution. From total households who participated in distribution 21% was effective and 172% was ineffective whereas from households who were not participated in distribution 11 respondents found effective and 46 was not ineffective. Even though most of households in the Woreda were participated in distribution but the humanitarian assistance with respect to distribution is ineffective. This figure directly related with age level and other problems which implies as households age increases the tendency to participate in distribution decreases as well as households who are PLW and affected by chronic diseases had not participated in the distribution process. Thus, the chi square result reveals that there is significant association b/n humanitarian assistance effectiveness and participation in distribution at 10% significant level.

The last but the most important step in participation was monitoring and evaluation (**post-transfer monitoring)** which was implemented two weeks after distribution by collecting information and perceptions from households involved, with the scope to assess continuity of assistance, receipts of entitlements, use of the assistance received, protection issues, and market prices. Practically, post distribution monitoring is done by governmental organization and donors who provides humanitarian assistance.

Table 4. 7 Participation and Humanitarian programming process

Variable-Participation	**Effective**			**Ineffective**			**P-value**
	Participated	Not participated	Total	Participated	Not participated	Total	
Need assessment	34	2	36	3	215	218	0.000***
Targeting	32	-	32	-	218	218	0.000***
Distribution	21	11	32	172	46	218	0.095**

Note: *** and * significant at 1% and 10% significant level.

Source: own computation (2020)

According to Multi agency food security and need assessment report (2010-2019) which is carried out to identify the causes of food insecurity and estimate needy population using major

indicators like rainfall, crop, livestock, health & nutrition, wash, education, protection and food gaps; and to estimate beneficiary population based on the Belg and Meher performance of the Woreda indicates that all concerned stakeholders from federal, regional, zonal, Woreda, UNs, NGOs and community are involved using key informant interview, focus group discussion, checklists and direct community observation and endorsed by woreda and zonal administration.

The Key informant interview of key sectors which have been working in humanitarian and food security crisis response reveals that the affected community were not involved in need assessment but the local government experts from various sectors assess the damages and need of the community. The focus group discussion illustrated that the community has no chance to participate in humanitarian programming process but with regard to targeting it is carried out through community representatives close to the government that reflects bias limitation in the process. This also indicates that participation is entirely underestimated approach for enhancing humanitarian assistance effectiveness.

4.2.2 Non-discrimination and humanitarian programming process

Humanitarian assistance and humanitarian programming process should be offered regardless of sex, race, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, nationality, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth, or other status. For example, non-discriminatory information gathering should be set when carrying out a needs assessment, data should be appropriately disaggregated preferably on the most common grounds of discrimination recognized in international law because this reveals which groups are at most risk of having their rights violated and should thus be prioritized.

According to household survey in the Woreda on participation of disaster affected community during need assessment, almost 88% of households were not participated. And the focus group discussion and key informant interview participant describes only a few selected individual and kebeles are interviewed about the situation of crisis. This can reflect which groups are at most risk of having their rights violated/not heard and should thus be prioritized. This survey resulted need assessment was not discriminatory process of humanitarian programming.

Targeting is the most challenging task for government and non-governmental organization. As detailed in the guiding document of humanitarian standards Sphere Project Handbook (2011) women, children, elders, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS, displaced

people and minority groups may be denied vital assistance or the opportunity to be heard due to physical, cultural and/or social barriers.

This study reveals 78% of surveyed households respond that there is no discrimination during targeting whereas 22% of respondents are discriminated (left) during targeting. World health organization (WHO), (2011) have shown that treating these people as a long list of 'vulnerable groups' can lead to fragmented and ineffective actions. Approximately 15% of the world's population has one or more disability making them the largest minority group. Of these, 80% live in developing countries or areas at a high risk of humanitarian emergency.

Based on the study, 24 households who responded presence of nondiscriminatory process in targeting founds to be effective and 8 households who were responded nondiscriminatory process were ineffective whereas 172 and 46 households who are choose presence and absence of nondiscriminatory founds to be ineffective respectively. Thus the chi square result discloses there is significant relationship b/n nondiscrimination in targeting and humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 1% significant level.

Humanitarian assistance packages should be distributed equally and fairly as well as supplementary feedings for children and lactating women offered based on need and vulnerability assessment results only. This study shows that from effective respondents, 14 households are not discriminated during distribution and 18 were discriminated whereas from ineffective respondents 216 and 2 households were not discriminated and discriminated respectively. Thus, the chi square result shows there is significant association b/n non - discrimination in distribution and humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 1% significant level.

The last but important parts of non-discrimination process is post distribution monitoring where the targeted households were received based on their need only regardless of sex, religion, race, political ideology etc. so that it is conducted by donor and relevant stakeholders.

The study conducted by Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Drought Response in Ethiopia (2015 – 2018), the majority of affected people perceived the assistance provided as fair, as not leaving anybody out, and as reaching those who needed it most. However, weak targeting systems meant that humanitarian assistance did not always target the poorest segments of society.

Planning processes also did not give much consideration to different vulnerable groups, and interviewees provided several examples of situations in which the response was not adapted to

specific needs. On the whole, women rated the response more positively than men. In contrast, people with disabilities and elderly people perceived the response more negatively.

Table 4. 8 Nondiscrimination and Humanitarian programming process

Variable-	**Effective**			**Ineffective**			**P -**
Non discrim.	Non discrimi.	Discrimination	Total	Non discrm.	Discrimination	Total	**value**
Targeting	24	8	32	172	46	218	0.067
Distribution	14	18	32	216	2	218	0.000***

Note: *** and * significant at 1% and 10% significant level.

Source: Own computation (2020)

A study by Irish Aid (2015) using vulnerability approach to disasters shows that inequalities in access to resources, capabilities and opportunities systematically disadvantage certain groups of people, rendering them more vulnerable to the impact of humanitarian crisis.

Another study by Katsui eta'l., (2014) entitled A Human Rights-based Approach in Development Cooperation in Ethiopia and Kenya with Special Focus on vulnerable group recommended as the participation of the most disadvantaged groups is still limited in the development cooperation and humanitarian assistance particularly in strategic decision-making, more has to be done to secure their meaningful participation throughout project and programme cycles.

Based on discussion with the key informant interview with federal, regional and Woreda concerned bodies regarding with non-discrimination principle women (PLW), children, elders and disables are the most vulnerable communities identified for special support because every policy, strategy, project, programme has been given affirmative action for these victims.

Based on discussion with key informant interview with sample kebele administration manager, development agents, food security task force, Woreda early warning, response and food security program coordination officers regarding to participation of both disaster victims as well as the whole population in the Woreda reveals that members of the affected individuals involved in the various phases of an aid programme: by attending focus groups, supplying labor for project implementation, voting or partaking in decision-making, and by suggesting ideas for interventions. Often it will be necessary to provide and facilitate particular opportunities for

women and socially-marginalized groups to participate in decision-making processes and project implementation. The focus group participants reflected that discrimination is insignificant in the study area as most of the community have the same wealth status.

4.2.3. Transparency and Humanitarian programming process

Sharing of clear, transparent, accessible and timely information for disaster victims in the case of need assessment, targeting and distribution is vital for effective humanitarian assistance. To be transparent a cluster needs to do more than disclose standardized information. Transparency while conducting need assessment is helpful to understand what local preferences and cultures about their need. For example, studies in afar region shows that the humanitarian food assistance offered for disaster affected communities did not consider their preferences/need due to poor participation and transparency in need assessment.

The survey result b/n transparency and need assessment shows 13% of households responded that the programme is transparent whereas 87% of households responded that it is not transparent. But practically, due to long term dependency and persistence of the community on humanitarian assistance in the study area, the respondents obviously expect the type of assistance they have to offer.

From total households, 28 and 4 households who responds transparent and non-transparent are founds to be effective respectively whereas 4 and 214 households respond transparent and non-transparent founds to be ineffective respectively. This implies the majority households respond that need assessment is not clear and transparent during need and vulnerability assessment. But, there is significant relationship b/n transparency of need assessment and humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 1% significant level.

The study conducted by Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the drought response in Ethiopia (2015 – 2018), states that the drought-affected people surveyed for were not well informed about the assistance they received. Reflecting different practices of different aid organizations, 38 percent of respondents knew what they would receive, when, and how often, while 28 percent did not know, 48 percent said that someone had explained the criteria for receiving assistance to them.

Targeting should be carried through transparent and clear ways by building awareness for both targeted and non-targeted communities for the sake of understanding and positive effect. The

whole community should be aware of about the screening process of the most affected people to be involved in humanitarian assistance program. This survey result shows 90% of the affected community were not have clear information about targeting and 10% have information about the process. From households who have clarity on transparency 20 respondents founds to be effective and 12 household have clarity on transparency but they tends to be effective whereas 212 and 6 households founds to be ineffective who have clarity and have no clarity on targeting transparency respectively. Thus, there is significant relationship b/n transparency of targeting and humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 1% significant level.

Distribution is direct delivery of supports for beneficiaries at Woreda warehouse identified by multi agency need assessments. Disaster affected targeted households should be aware regarding to what type of item is delivered, who provides, consideration of local preferences, points of distribution and the quality and quantity of support provided.

According to the survey, 85% of respondent have clear and transparent information regarding distribution whereas 15% have no clear information about the process and guidelines of distribution. This is related directly with as the household has long beneficiary history in the Woreda, the probability to have information about distribution and transparency is very high.

To compare, both variables 32 respondent are effective who have clear information and not and 218 responded ineffective who have clear information and not. This implies according to NDRMC and other consortium organization annual reports, most of the time package issues influence the household's distribution and transparency process. Therefore, there is no significant relationship b/n distribution transparency and humanitarian assistance effectiveness. Study by humanitarian organization (2018) stated a clear majority of 64 percent of affected people surveyed that the response was relevant and included what they needed most. However, over one third stated that the response did not provide what they needed most, including a majority of respondents.

Table 4. 9 Transparency and Humanitarian programming process

Variable-	**Effective**			**Ineffective**			**P-**
Transparency	Transparent	Not transp.	Total	Transparent	Not transp.	Total	**value**
N. assessment	24	8	32	4	214	218	0.000***

Targeting	20	12	32	6	212	218	0.000***
Distribution	28	4	32	184	34	218	0.649

Note: *** significant at 1% significant level.

Source: Own computation (2020)

According to Kebele task force document placed on Kebele manager and discussed with kebele population who are both affected and non-affected to screen the needy population based on the loss of their crop and livestock targeted indicates that the beneficiary population were selected based on discussion with the whole population residing in the kebeles as well as the needs of the affected population considers local preference. Based on the key informant interview with government and donors at the study area, the beneficiaries are already have clear information about the support to be provided for them because of persistent dependence on relief.

4.2.4. Accountability and Humanitarian programming process

Communication, participation and feedback are the core components humanitarian assistance delivery. Accountability to communities is respecting the needs, concerns, capacities and disposition of those with whom we work and to answer for our actions and decisions including the way we communicate to the affected population. It is seeing communities and people affected by crisis are not harmed by what we do so that feedback promotes accountability and respected community issues raised are addressed on a timely manner, and improves programme quality.

Many humanitarian organizations recognize that the lack of accountability toward beneficiaries represents a major barrier to professionalizing the humanitarian community. Accountability includes both demonstrating effectiveness to donors and also responsiveness to beneficiaries of aid. In many ways, these two types of accountability can be diametrically opposed. Accountability to donors requires attention to the efficiency, cost effectiveness, and some measure of the outcome of aid. Accountability toward beneficiaries entails creating feedback mechanisms that can empower communities to become active participants in the relief and reconstruction process. Making humanitarian action accountable to beneficiaries" Complaints are welcomed and addressed.

For example, even though beneficiary's feedbacks and complaints were not addressed, respondents mentioned that timeliness, targeting, transfer, package and quality are the frequent problems faced them because the donors wouldn't set frameworks for complaints and feedbacks.

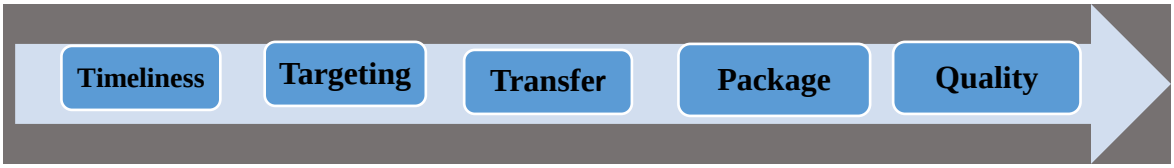


Figure 4. 1: Complaints in the order of importance

The survey in the study area reveals 12% of responded presence of accountability process whereas 88% of households responded that there is no accountability system that address the issues of complaints and feed backs. Accountability is all about addressing complaints in humanitarian action and dealing with feedbacks. Therefore, the study shows while need assessment, targeting and distribution for the disaster affected communities from 29 households who were found effective have access to complaints and 3 households have no access to complaints mechanism but it is effective whereas 218 households has no complaint mechanism and tends to be ineffective. Thus, accountability to humanitarian action and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance have significant association at 1% significant level.

The study conducted by Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Drought Response in Ethiopia (2015 – 2018), a majority of affected people (74 percent) felt treated with respect, formal mechanisms for creating accountability to affected people were often weak. Between one third and half of the people consulted did not know what assistance they would receive or when, what the selection criteria were, or how they could complain. Inter-agency processes aiming to strengthen accountability to affected people have not produced tangible outcomes so far.

Affected people were only slightly more confident when it came to complaints. 54% of respondents indicated that they knew whom to complain to in case this was necessary. Focus group discussion participants specified that they usually approached the local government official in case of any problems. Independent complaints channels were either not available or not known to affected people.

Table 4. 10 Accountability and Humanitarian programming process

Variable-	Effective	Ineffective	P-value

Accountability	Accountable	Not account.	Total	Accountable	Not accoun.	Total	
N. assessment	14	18	32	213	5	218	0.000***
Targeting	12	20	32	210	6	218	0.000***
Distribution	16	16	32	216	2	218	0.000***

Note: *** significant at 1% significant level.

Source: Own computation (2020)

According to focus group discussion on the issues of accountability of states and non-states to right holders/beneficiaries, there is limitation of feedback and complaints to be addressed timely. There are frequent complaints from the beneficiary regarding to targeting, timeliness, distribution point, package and quality but no mechanisms and ways to deal with these challenges whereas key informants particularly established compliant and feedback mechanism to sustainably address the above mentioned problems.

4.3 The root causes for food insecurity

For the past four decades both chronic and transitory problems of food insecurity are severe in Ethiopia. The causes of food insecurity problem in the country are many and interlinked each other but may vary from one region to another. The line graph below shows the number of needy population in the country who were affected by drought since 1964.

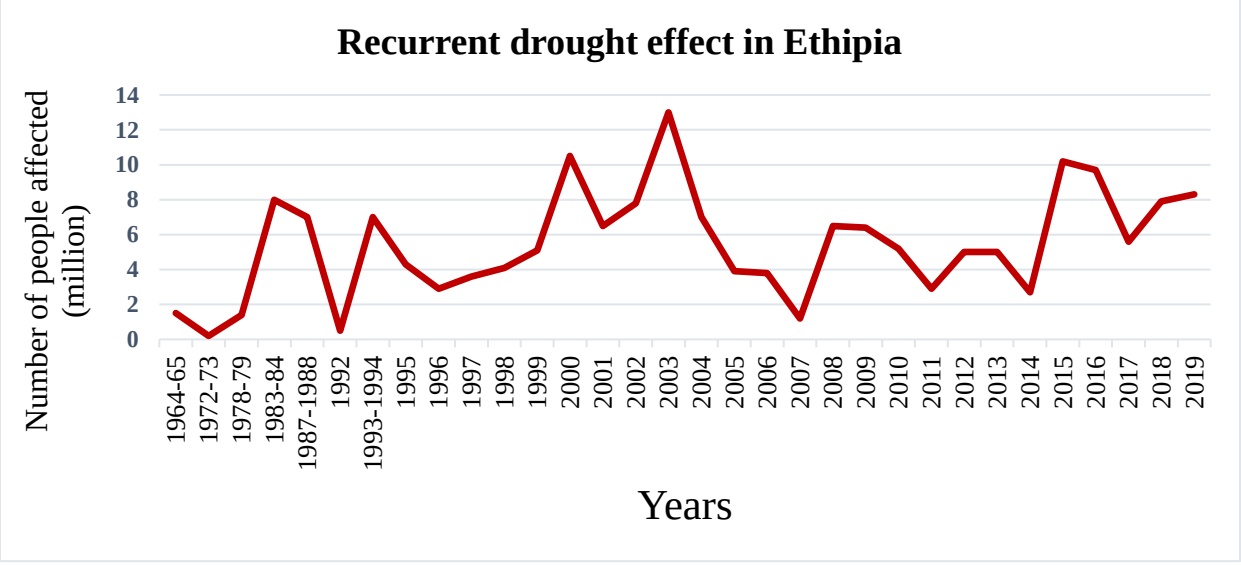


Figure 4. 2 : Number of people affected and needy population

Source: NDRMC (2020)

There are several studies conducted by different authors on the causes and determinants of food insecurity in Ethiopia. In order to identify the major causes of household food insecurity in the study area, the sample households were asked to respond to each question set for this purpose by rating as first, second and third causes of food insecurity based on importance. Accordingly, drought in the form of erratic rainfall (90%), soil infertility (70%) and land shortage (65.8%) were found to be the major causes of household food insecurity. Specifically, the food insecure households found under assistance reported that land degradation, lack of input, crop pest and diseases, livestock diseases, storm and shortage of oxen are the major causes for food insecurity from sample household.

The chi square result shows from the previous report which determines the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance from the causes of food insecurity perspective found that sex of household, age of household, household size, frequency of drought and annual income are significant factors to humanitarian assistance whereas oxen and land ownership, distance market are insignificant factors.

Study by NDMRC (2017), using 400 households from 13 kebeles by both probability and non-probability sampling method found that 83% of household responded recurrent and prolonged drought is the main causes of food insecurity in the area followed by hailstorm and flood in the form of soil erosion. The focus group discussion in 30 kebeles and key informant interviews in 7 development sectors reveals that drought is the major problem facing the food security of the community in the Woreda. The Woreda disaster risk profile of Sekota shows that the frequency of drought on the study occurred 3 times out of 5 years with 37% from 400 respondents. This figure is the same as the late study by WFP at conducted at national level.

Table 4. 11 Frequency of drought disaster occurrence

Types of disasters (Problems)	Frequency of occurrence				
	Yearly	4 out of 5 years	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 yrs.	1 out of 5 yrs.
Drought		7.12	36.89	32.04	20.39
Hailstorm	19.05	14.29	28.57	33.33	
Crop pest		14.29	14.29	28.57	14.29
Livestock diseases		22.22	11.11	11.11	33.33
Economic shock		25	25	25	25
Flood		17	25	33.33	25

Source: NDMRC (2017)

The Multi agency food security assessment report of Sekota Woreda (2019), which was conducted to study food security status of the households, discloses that the annual crop production was mainly damaged by shortage of rainfall, hailstorm, crop pest/diseases and flood.

Table 4. 12 Multi agency food security assessment reports

Crop production	Year		
	2017/2018	**2018/2019**	**2019/2020**
Land Ploughed (ha)	24171.45	24011.95	24200.15
Land cultivated (ha)	24171.45	24011.95	24015.5
Estimated production(QL)	221432	220468.56	230,560.5
Production (QL)	187834.35	146993.4	150,455.35
Crop loss in %	15	33	36

Source: Sekota Woreda Agriculture office (2019/20)

For instance, from annual production in 2017/18, 2018/2019 & 2019/2020 more than 15%, 33% & 36% yields were respectively lost due to the above reasons.

The multi-agency report on the table shows that on average nearly 30% of crop loss is experienced from annual production. This is mainly from shortage and abnormal distribution of

rainfall. The amount of land estimated to cultivate and to be produced is almost similar as there is no arable land increased in the area.

Studies on the cause for food insecurity in Ethiopia and study area consolidates the findings above, for example Sewnet eta'l.,(2015) founds that recurrent drought, rapid population growth, shortage of farmland, soil erosion, lack of oxen, deterioration of food production capacity, crop and livestock disease, poor soil fertility, frost and hailstorm, poor farming technologies, weak extension services, poor social and infrastructural facility and pre and post-harvest crop loss are the main causes for food insecurity in the study area.

Another study by Bizuayehu, Tena, and EU, (2016) in Ethiopia on the causes of food insecurity founds that recurrent drought, land degradation, traditional agriculture, population pressure, poor infrastructure facility are the major cause for food insecurity. The focus group discussion with community representatives illustrates that their crop and pasture production is frequently affected poor rainfall performance, poor soil fertility and rugged topography; theses drives persistent food insecurity.

According to the key informant interview with NGO officials based at study area states that the root causes of food insecurity in the study area reported as multifaceted but frequent drought/insufficient rainfall and poor soil fertility are the major factors. Poor livelihood diversification coupled with dependency in sensitive economy aggravates the food insecurity situation in the study area. In addition to household questionnaire survey, the causes of food insecurity can be analyzed thorough problem tree analysis to dig out its root causes discussion with focus group discussions.

To summarize the root causes of food insecurity in the study area, it would be great to put through problem and solution tree analysis below.

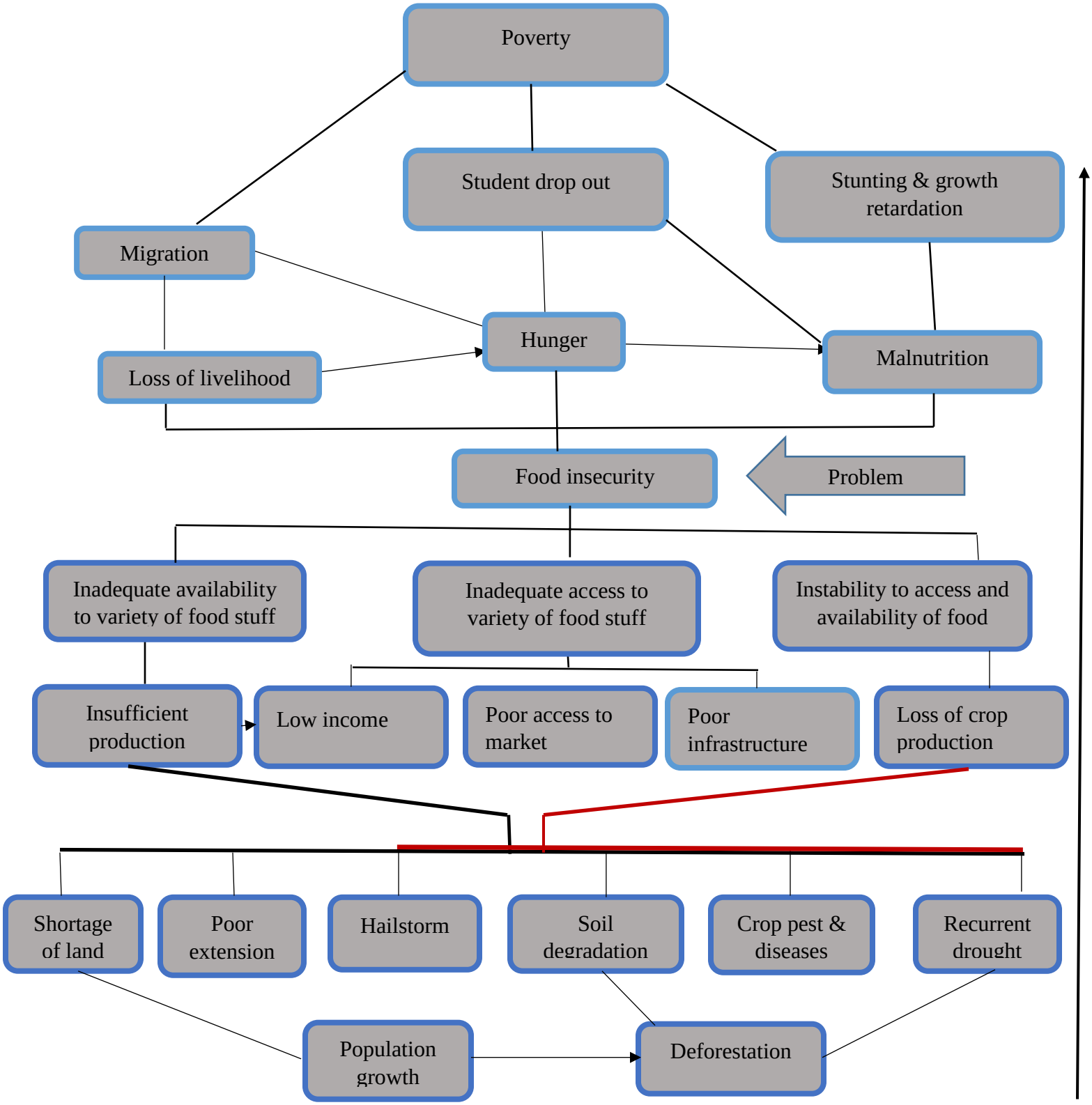


Figure 4. 3 –Problem tree analysis (PTA)

The problem tree analysis shows the cause of food insecurity in the study areas is derived from both natural and institutional factors. Insufficient production due to natural and infrastructural factors could bring access to market and income leads to chronic food insecurity in the areas.

4.4 Coping mechanisms as response to food gap

Households had been using different mechanisms to cope during food shortage. Their coping mechanisms were adapted depending on how bad the crisis are and what they experienced in order to manage their situations (Guled, 2006).

Sample households in the study area employed various coping mechanisms during food shortage. During interview period households mentioned they used eleven (7) different coping mechanisms at the time of food shortage which includes; short term seasonal labor migration, reduce meals eaten per day, borrowing, consumption rather than sale, sending children to work, restrict adult intake and skip entire day without eating. Humanitarian assistance encourages positive coping mechanisms and halt negative coping mechanisms.

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is an indicator of a household's food security assessing the extent to which households are using harmful coping strategies when they do not have enough food or enough money to buy food. The CSI measures the frequency and severity of coping behaviors and the result is reported by a numeric score. It can be calculated;

CSI score= (frequencyCS1*Severity CS1) + (frequencyCS2*Severity CS2) + (frequencyCS3*Severity CS3) + (frequencyCS10*Severity CS10)

It is important to note that the CSI as described here is a measure of food insecurity, the higher the score, the greater the food insecurity. The researcher noted that the average time in month which taken to deliver the food aid for affected households based on the study is two months that is too long and the households are seeking any coping strategies to food gaps. Therefore, for the last one month from the mentioned coping strategies what is frequency the have been using and severity even though the season matters? On the other hand, we noted that an intervention (in this case, emergency food assistance) had begun in that area, and the household in the example was receiving food aid, we would want to watch very carefully what happens to the CSI score. If it improves (i.e., if the CSI score decreases) and nothing else significant changes (i.e. there has

been no new harvest), it would be fairly good evidence of a positive impact of the emergency food assistance.

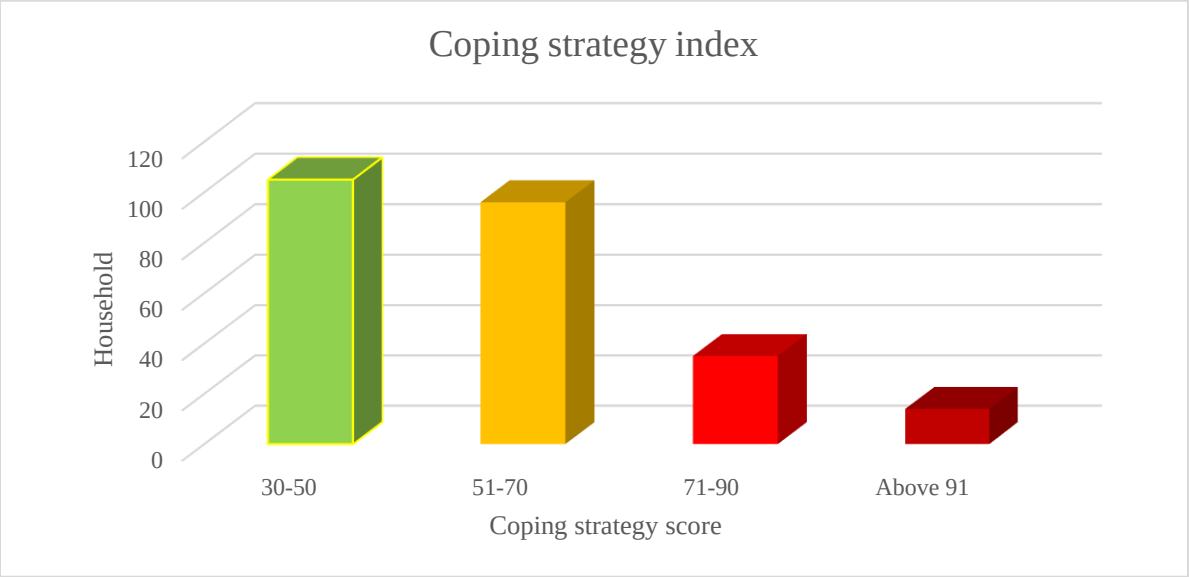
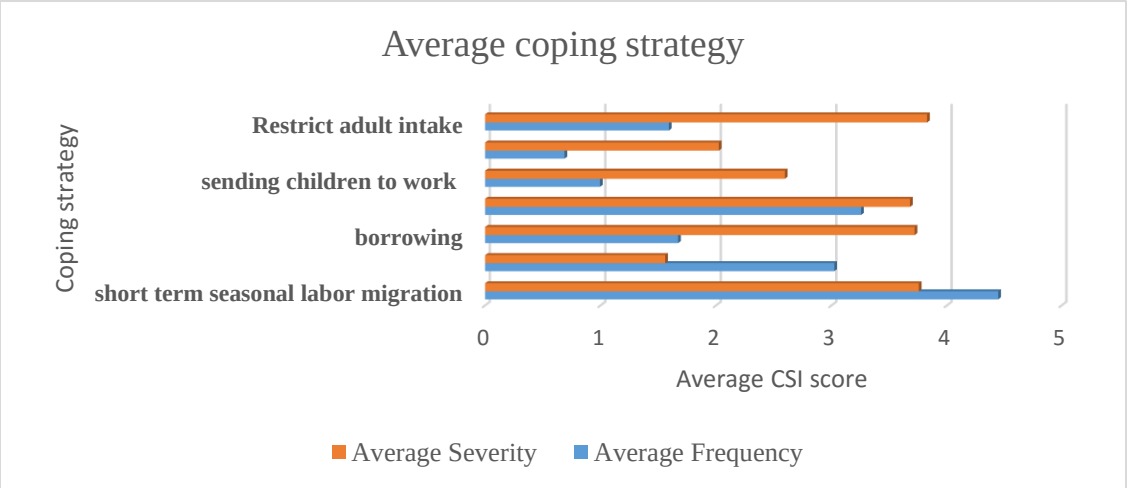


Figure 4. 4 Coping strategy index

From The graph, the highest score of coping strategy index for the last one month, the household is highly food insecure whereas the lowest coping strategy index score the least food insecure. The least and moderately food insecure households have close to similar scores which indicates scores of 30-50 describes least food insecure, 51-70 are moderately food insecure, 71-90 are highly food secure and above 91 is the severely food secure.

Figure 4. 5 : Household Coping Strategy



4.5. Effectiveness of humanitarian assistance

In many humanitarian assistance setting, the needs of affected population is much greater than the available resource to respond timely. Humanitarian assistance should be principled based to save lives, reduce mortality and protect livelihoods from deterioration. Nowadays, various donor and governments has been working any kinds of humanitarian assistance to link with livelihood/asset/ resilience building, food security and development to reduce dependency syndrome but determining what is the most effective way of working and complying with humanitarian principles is not always possible.

To measure effectiveness of humanitarian assistance guided by United Nations may differ from the type & onset of crisis and other contexts, for example, violent conflict, drought, flood, outbreaks, etc. As a result, humanitarian assistance can be measured through timelines, coverage, targeting, package, linking with development. There are also other measures for determining effectiveness but in the context of the study area, the above listed parameters are sufficient.

4.5.1 Timeliness

The core characteristic of highly effective humanitarian intervention is timeliness. It is the first and the most vital for other parameters to be effective because it save lives, protect livelihoods, reduces malnutrition cases, avoid displacements and migration as well as halt students drop outs. In Ethiopian humanitarian action, the timeliness of response may be different based on the availability of funding's, type of crisis and supporting organization, for example, World food programme (WFP) has been widely assisting Somali and Afar regions and the other parts of the country is covered by government and joint emergency operation programs coordinated by consortium of non-governmental organization and community based organizations.

According to the survey conducted at Woreda on timelines of the response, over 90% of households were not get at the right time and 13% respondents were get nearly timely. The average time for provision of assistance for target households is relatively 2.3 months with standard deviation 0.5. In fact, the humanitarian community did not set any specific goals for itself regarding timeliness in earlier responses as a result, there is no clear benchmark on what a "timely" response is and no monitoring data regarding timeliness were available. But according to NDRMC working principle, although it differs according to humanitarian setting, the support for identified targets should be provided within three days for emergency and monthly for

regular relief. From effectiveness of the program 32 households responded timely tends to be the program is effective where 218 households responded untimely and founds to be ineffective. This implies absence and delay offering support for affected communities would have affected their food and livelihood security. Thus, there is significant association b/n timeliness and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance at 1% significant level. In addition, timelines of the response is a prerequisite for other measurements of humanitarian assistance effectiveness.

A study by Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Drought Response in Ethiopia from (2015 – 2018) shows an overwhelming majority of 80 percent of the affected people surveyed received assistance more than two months after the start of the drought, and 41% of affected people surveyed had to wait for more than five months after the beginning of the drought until they received assistance so that the response was timely enough to prevent deaths, but not sufficiently timely to prevent sharp increases in severe acute malnutrition and school dropout rates as well as did not manage to prevent many illnesses and a sharp erosion of assets.

According to focus group discussion with community, the need assessment and response is always delivered after they deteriorate their livelihood and/or during the next harvesting season so that timelines plays a significant role to save their lives and livelihoods. Similarly, the key informant interview with local administration officers illustrates that humanitarian assistance programming from need assessment to distribution takes a minimum of two months following deterioration of community's livelihood.

A study by Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Drought Response in Ethiopia from (2015 – 2018) asked open ended questions, most interviewees raised the timeliness of the response as one of their main concerns. Aid workers, donors, and government officials alike thought that the response was late. In the affected people survey, the largest number of respondents (41 percent) indicated that they had to wait more than five months before receiving assistance. Only 4 percent stated that they received assistance within one month of the beginning of the drought.

The arrival and distribution of food and supplementary feeding at the Woreda level was at times heavily delayed, and drought-affected people pointed to quality issues with food assistance. Insufficient quantities of assistance were delivered, and there were gaps in the services provided.

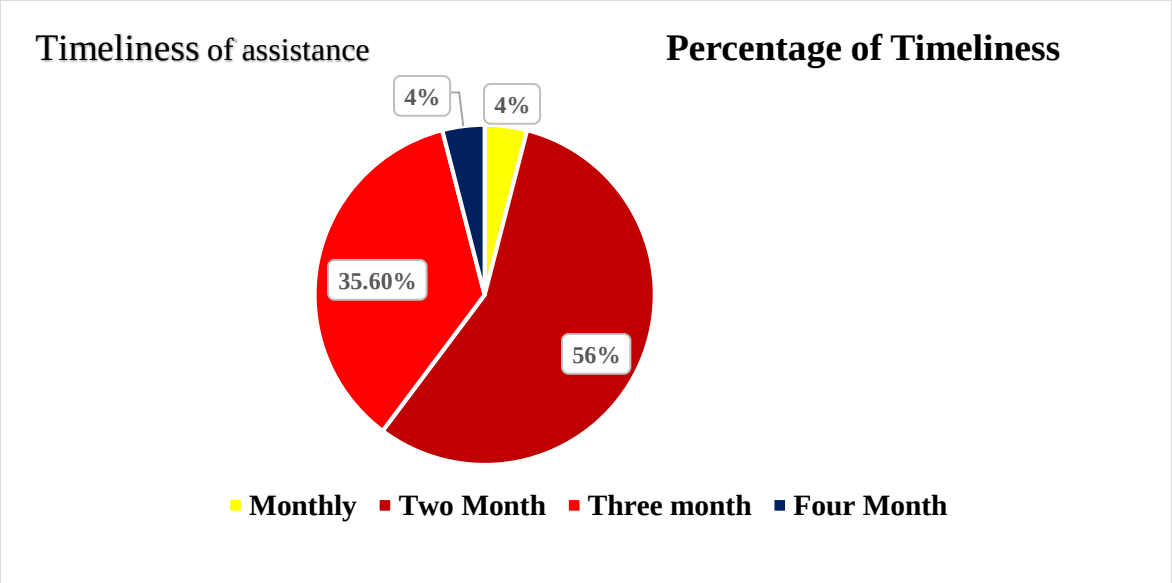


Figure 4. 6 Timeliness of humanitarian assistance delivery

4.5.2 Coverage

People who are affected by natural and manmade disaster should be covered based on need regardless of geography, security, area coverage etc, to meet their own necessities. Here inclusion and exclusion errors shall be minimized whereas proper targeting should be maximized. According to some studies conducted on PSNP and regular humanitarian assistance at various areas, inclusion of better off and graduated beneficiaries as well as exclusion of the right person has been familiar due to poor targeting system. In the context of Ethiopia, for example Oxfam sets its benchmark which is at least 5% of disaster affected people should be involved for humanitarian assistance.

Based on this study, 70% of households responded that there are high exclusion errors that should be involved in the programme and 30% responded there are no exclusion errors. Comparing effectiveness and ineffectiveness of the program, 218 households responded presence of poor coverage among affected households whereas 32 households responded presence of uncovered individuals. But the focus group discussion with community describes presence of exclusion of didn't mean that there is no inclusion error because close relationship with local leaders and community representatives have created biased targeting. Thus, there is a significant association b/n coverage and humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 1% significant level.

4.5.3 Link with development

Nowadays, humanitarian assistance has been offered not only to save lives of disaster victims but also to protect and restore their livelihoods and build resiliency for impeding shocks. Study's and reports conducted in various parts of Ethiopia reveals that regular humanitarian assistance in different forms has built high level of dependency syndrome and even several non-governmental organizations (NGO's) are inclined to work in direct relief aid rather than development intervention. In the study area, humanitarian assistance is common and huge flows of resources for the last 3 decades due to frequent drought and other shocks.

The drought response was only partially successful in restoring affected people's livelihoods and was often not able to prevent affected people from becoming less resilient to droughts and other crises over time. This is due to the rapid succession of several droughts; a response that did not sufficiently focus on livelihood interventions and resilience and a lack of consultation of affected people and the whole community. The humanitarian assistance provided by the government and NGOs to affected community has two major purposes namely, saving lives and protecting their livelihood at large to reduce depletion.

Regarding to the survey, 10% of households responded that they have linked the given relief aid with development by protecting and restoring their livelihoods from deterioration and 90% of households responded that no linkage with development simply they have developed dependency syndrome. To show two variables, effective households responded 25 link with development and 7 has no linkage with development where as ineffective 218 responded no linkage with development. Thus, there is a significant association b/n linkage with development and humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 1% significant level.

The inter agency humanitarian evaluation team (2015-2018) found that effective link of humanitarian assistance to development interventions were missing in many areas. This remains a major concern, despite repeated discussions, policy initiatives, and advocacy efforts to address this issue. Thus, development and humanitarian interventions were not coherent in several of the examples analyzed for their research. The ability to create links between programs was also limited by the fact that important development programs did not focus on areas most affected by droughts.

Discussions with focus group discussants explained that humanitarian assistance offered for them is just saved their lives but not livelihoods as the time taken to get the required assistance and delivery is too long resulting to depletion of their permanent assets and other livelihoods. The second major reason to poor linkage to development at beneficiary households based on key informant interview is just they have developed high dependency syndrome as most the beneficiary households prefer humanitarian assistance rather than livelihood diversification activities. The researcher also visualized that the area is not relevant for arable land coupled with recurrent drought rather thinking about other livelihood opportunities is very crucial for lifting out these communities from long term humanitarian food assistance.

4.5.4 Package

Finally, humanitarian assistance could be affected by the package delivered for beneficiaries like in kind, cash and voucher. Food items like cereal, pulse, oil and CSB are the well-known reliefs donated by various government, UNs and Non-governmental organizations with quantifiable measurements which fulfill dietary requirements of 2100k/cal per day. The study area is known for children stunting and malnutrition cases every year which is derived from food shortage and the government has designed Sekota declaration to address the stunting of children.

According to the study, 70% of households responded that they have received partial package and 30% households received full packages. This indicates that most of households who received relief items are sketchy.

The key informant interview with local authorities and focus group discussions disclosed that the response allocated for beneficiaries has distributed through sketchy manner particularly edible oil is the major concern for the community so that it lacks quantifiable measurements which fulfill dietary requirements of 2100k/cal per day. Thus, there is a significant association b/n package and humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 1% significant level.

Table 4. 13 Humanitarian assistance effectiveness

Effectiveness of HA	Timelines		Link with development		Package	
	Timely	Untimely	Linked	Not linked	Full	Partial
Effective	9	23	25	7	28	4

Ineffective	0	218	0	218	147	71
P-value	0.000***		0.000***		0.021**	

Note: *** & **significant at 1% & 5% significant level.

Source: Own computation (2020)

4.6. Practices of humanitarian response

The purpose of humanitarian action is to alleviate the needs and rights of people affected by natural and human made disasters which include ensuring their safety and well-being, building on their strengths and capacities, and preventing them from further effects. Programmes and projects must be centred on the needs of individuals and communities for effective humanitarian intervention. The needs and solutions of food insecure communities should be designed and assessed through direct dialogue with persons targeted for humanitarian action women, girls, boys and men and involving them in programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The number of people affected by humanitarian crisis continues to rise which leads to recognition of the need for a different approach to year-on-year humanitarian assistance, and specifically, of the need to bridge the humanitarian-development divides.

4. **6.1 Modality of Humanitarian assistance**

Transfers in the form of unconditional and unrestricted multipurpose cash, food and voucher are the most prominent modalities provided for disaster victims and food insecure communities to lift out of them from humanitarian food crisis. Each of the transfers shall be offered based on context such as socioeconomic, institutional, cultural and geographic conditions. The study area is one of the drought prone area from Amhara region which is frequently affected by humanitarian and food security (food gap) crisis since 1960's. To tackle this crisis, the government, UNs, CBOs and numerous Non-governmental organizations has been intensively investing/flowing huge resources in both development and humanitarian intervention through provision of food, cash and livelihood support.

According to the study 100% of households responded that they are receiving food items like cereal, pulse and oil and insignificant numbers receive compensation seeds to recover from the crisis. This implies that the study area has the problem of food availability even households in

the normal year couldn't feed themselves so that provision of food aid is relevant to stable market and price inflation. But According to focus group discussion, women respondent's preference inclined to cash transfer to buy what they need. Conversely, safety net program is providing cash transfer to its beneficiaries as a result it has its own merits and demerits. In general, both cash and food transfers has their own merit and demerits as a result according to IOM and Ethiopian Red Cross Society, they are familiar in unconditional cash transfer programme following the feasibility, market, timely delivery and need assessment of affected area. Comparatively, the time taken to transfer cash is much easier than that of food transfer so that it has positive relationship with humanitarian assistance effectiveness.

4.6.2 Supporting organizations

In Ethiopia, during humanitarian crisis several stakeholders like community, government, UN agencies, private organizations, CBOs, Non-governmental organizations, etc, has been involved in saving the lives and livelihoods of disaster affected community. Most of the resources delivered for beneficiaries are acquired from donors by government external appealing. Annual figure regarding to appeal reveals that the number of needy population outweighs the available resources. Based on discussion with the community and key informants, they understand that all resources allocated for humanitarian response are being provided by the government. They also stated that various donors are not interested to be involved in long term development interventions because of requiring huge resources. Therefore, this implies that there are a lot of non-governmental organization and projects involved in the study area for long years but the community persisted to be dependent on humanitarian aid.

According to the key informant interview, 90% NGOs working in the study area are involved in humanitarian assistance for long years but poor linkage to development which created high dependency of the community to aid; even the sample households highly prefer food aid rather than livelihood resilience. As the donor organizations is highly interested to emergency response, development interventions in the study area are poor to build the livelihoods and resilience of the community rather enforces them to develop dependency syndrome so that it affected effectiveness of humanitarian assistance.

4.6.3 Post transfer monitoring

Resources allocated based on need assessment should be transferred for needy population at the right time, person and place. Transferring needs for beneficiaries is the not the end results of humanitarian programming process, post transfer monitoring should be conducted to evaluate whether the resources have delivered at the right time, place, person, quality and local preferences as well as brought the intended results. Post transfer monitoring based on principle need to be carried out by donors and key local government organizations. Various studies and key informant interview taken from local key government institutions in the study area shows that post distribution monitoring and evaluation is entirely neglected process, simply beneficiaries are passive receipts no monitoring and evaluation at all. According to the respondents in the study area, almost all targets responded that no monitoring and evaluation modality is set after distribution is finalized. This helped the community to develop dependency syndrome for long years ago. Focus group discussion and key informant interview illustrated post humanitarian assistance delivery monitoring and evaluation is left over in all stakeholders providing humanitarian assistance.

Document review of every donors showed that monitoring and evaluation is the key pillar for any project management but interview with Project office of NGOs and local government illustrated humanitarian aids are mostly have short timeframe resulting poor monitoring and evaluation.

4.6.4 Stakeholder collaboration

Humanitarian action is complex operation requires multi sectorial integration and collaboration for collective outcome. The National Disaster Risk Management (NDRMC) from the government side and office of coordination of humanitarian affairs (OCHA) from donor side are responsible for leading and coordinating humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia. According to Emergency operation center of (NDRMC, 2020) report reveals that cluster approach is very important way for various government and non-government organization to take their sectorial responsibility and part. According to NDRMC policy and strategy (2013), government line ministries with UNs and NGOs working with them should take their duties and responsibilities during humanitarian crisis but practically a single government organization has been working on mobilizing resources and coordinating humanitarian assistance in the country so far.

According to key informant of government sector and NGOs, the federal government and NGOs are involved in provision of humanitarian relief for disaster victims but the local capacities is still underestimated and unconsidered. For example, all regions in Ethiopia are waiting resources required for humanitarian response is just resources are not decentralized due to various reasons. Documented reports shows that the Oromia region established high mobilization of resources from community and private investors for humanitarian assistance beneficiaries through planning to responds ahead of crisis. Coordination and collaboration are pillars of effective humanitarian assistance as multi sectorial and multidisciplinary collaborations could simplify all sorts of gaps experienced in the humanitarian settings.

4.6.5 Supply Chain Management

Humanitarian supply chain management is a critical element of a successful relief operation as it focuses on the efficient management of flows of needs, information and services, to respond to the urgent needs of the affected populations under emergency conditions, such as those encountered during and after natural or man-made disasters. There are a number of challenges of humanitarian supply chain management process on preparedness, assessment and appeal, resource mobilization, procurement, transport execution, tracking and tracing, warehousing, and delivery of aid. According to focus group discussion taken places on all kebeles, the needs requested for beneficiaries has been supplied very lately after their livelihoods were deteriorated, people migrated and sever acute malnutrition cases rise up. The key informant interviews also indicate that long time is taken from situation analysis to delivery of aid as well as the number of beneficiaries outweighs the government capacity. In addition, they raised that the topography is not conducive for transportation and distribution, i.e. it plays great role for late arrival of needs.

Discussions with National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) reveal that supply chain management process particularly the logistics and transportation activities including long term procurement and transportation bids has been hindering the timely and effectively delivery of humanitarian assistance. NDRMC and WFP had have starting Commodity allocation and Tracking System (CATS) to install better and comprehensive electronic system for supply chain management from National to Woreda level to reduce bureaucratic process and deliver timely and effective responses but it was not fruitful due to various factors.

4.6.6 Institutional set up

In Ethiopia, government structures could be cascaded and/or decentralized from the top to down approach based on consideration of their local contexts. In the case of humanitarian intervention, National Disaster Risk Management Commission is responsible to lead and coordinate the relief operation at higher level whereas at local level leading, coordinating and operating the humanitarian assistance program is mostly by Woreda agriculture offices. According to key informant interview, humanitarian assistance in the Woreda is led by Woreda agriculture office which is much uncoordinated and lacks direct communication with top level. They also add the Joint emergency operation programme (JEOP) coordinates the overall operation in the study area to reduce the resource duplication. In addition, donor which are found at the local level are mostly field offices with low financial and human resource capacity to activate humanitarian support function in place.

Based on discussion with local level food security department, humanitarian response in the study area has been coordinated by one entity organization which other organizations are irresponsible for their tasks which contradicts the national policy of disaster risk management endorsed in, 2013.

4.6.7 Humanitarian assistance and Education enrollment

Fundamentally, offering humanitarian assistance in food crisis areas to children and students in the form of school feeding programme reduce school drop outs and increase attendance rate. The study area has interventions such as school feeding to enhance education enrollment and attendance rate and reduce school drop outs. According to the survey, 95% of beneficiaries responded that humanitarian assistance provided currently reduced students drop out where as 5% responded that no role for education enrollment due inadequacy and unsustainability of the assistance. World Food Programme (WFP) was the pioneer to commence school food programme in various food security crisis areas as a response to reduce student drought and increase educational enrollment programme. As the phone interview with WFP staffs, school feeding programme as humanitarian assistance in drought prone areas have had indispensable role to sustain education of the country but practically it requires huge investment to make more sustainable.

According to Woreda education offices interview, shortage of food frequently has been impacting the educational enrollment in the study area. Food shortage coupled with absence of good and conducive schools for students makes the education system very difficult.

4.6.8 Humanitarian assistance and Nutrition

One of the key components of humanitarian assistance is nutritional food for children under five and pregnant, lactating women to reduce malnutrition diseases. According to nutrition cluster, supplementary foods allocated for children and pregnant and lactating women is aims to reduce sever acute malnutrition (SAM) which brings stunting, growth and mind retardation. The Sekota declaration (2015) was designed in the area to alleviate persistent food insecurity and ending all forms of malnutrition in the area which is chronic for years ago derived by food shortage around tekeze river basin.

The key informant interview shows that food insecurity related with shortage resulted severe malnutrition cases frequently treated in outpatient therapeutic and stabilization center. The government and UNICEF within the frameworks of Sekota declaration implementation plan has been frequently tried to solve children stunting in the area but it is still chronic problem.

4.6.9 Humanitarian assistance and environmental degradation:

The links between natural events, human actions and environmental factors are many and complex. Many humanitarian crises originate in the interaction of humans with the environment. In Ethiopia, the good initiative in relation to this is the productive safety net programme which aimed to link for social protection of cash transfer for protecting environment. According to UN principle, any humanitarian assistance programme offered for disaster affected people should be regardless of affecting environment. According to household respondents and key informant interviews, based on the trend analysis, mostly the humanitarian assistance in the study area are food and cash that couldn’t affect the environment.

4.7. Econometric analysis

The econometric analysis part of the study shows the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance using right based approach principles in the study area through applying binary logistic regression model. Then followed by the econometric result regarding the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance using right based approach principles in the study area was discussed.

4.7.1 Effectiveness of humanitarian assistance in the study area.

In this study, before going to perform the analysis of effectiveness of humanitarian assistance in the study area, the important tests of parameters, a statistical significance test of predictor, the goodness-of-fit, correlations between the predictor variables and heteroscedasticity problems were tested.

In logistic regression of the study the multicollinearity among the predictors can be assessed by a correlation matrix among the predictors, the result of multicollinearity diagnostics test found that the mean VIF is lower than 10, so we don't have multicollinearity problem. This can be measured using Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for association among continuous variables and contingency coefficients for dummy variables. Furthermore, goodness of model fit was tested the Hosmer and Lemeshow's goodness-of-fit test. The Hosmer and Lemeshow's goodness-of-fit test is that the predicted frequency and observed frequency should match closely, and that the more closely they match, the better the fit. Therefore, with a P-value of 0.9974 the Hosmer and Lemeshow's goodness-of-fit test indicates that our model fits the data well. The normality p value is less than 1 % of significance. Furthermore, Heteroskedasticity was tested to check the variances of the error terms and found that it is significant at 1% level.

Therefore, some important variables assumed to have an influence on effectiveness in different circumstances were tested in the model and out of ten (12) variables eleven (7) variables were found to be significant in the logistic regression result. The significant variables in model test are sex of household head, Participation, Transparency, Timelines, Package, Link with development and drought frequency were found to be significant in determining humanitarian assistance effectiveness. The logistic regression was computed using STATA 12 with 250 number of observation. As chi2 revealed, the overall significance of the model is useful based on the probability of less than one percent.

Table 4. 14 Logistic regression estimation for the factors affecting effectiveness of humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian assistance effectiveness	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>z	Odds ratio
Sex of household head	-9.97658	6.079695	-1.64	0.101	0.0000465
Family size of household	0.707385	0.676102	1.05	0.295	2.028679
Age of household head	0.44266**	0.221128	2.56	0.045	0.6423259
Annual income of household	-0.00377	0.003112	-1.21	0.226	0.9962408
Drought frequency	-0.02523*	0.013761	-1.83	0.067	0.9750842
Distance to market	0.962077	1.313117	0.73	0.464	2.617126
Participation on HA programming	9.047786**	4.410605	2.05	0.04	499.703
Transparency of HA programming	9.042764*	5.088301	1.78	0.076	979.494
Accountability to affected people	11.31195	24.877	1.2	0.999	793.63
packages of assistance	6.55957**	3.347417	1.96	0.05	71.78515
Timeliness of assistance	7.364904*	4.081915	1.8	0.071	705.9678
Linkage with development	6.61015**	3.95009	2.05	0.04	579.564
_cons	25.57399	23.17151	1.1	0.27	3.60534
Number of obs = 250		LR chi2(15) = 199.06			
Log likelihood = -8.7155568		Prob > chi2 = 0.0000			
Pseudo R2 = 0.9195					

Note: ** and * significant at 5% and 10% significant level.

Source: Field survey result, 2020

Age of household head: The hypothesis of this variable has a positive influence on the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance which means that as the age of household increase it is expected to increase the likelihood of households targeted to humanitarian assistance. As expected the logistic regression result was that there is a positive relationship between the odd ration of household's age and humanitarian assistance at 5% significance level (table 4.14). It means that as the age of household increase by one year the probability to be targeted in humanitarian assistance and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance increased by factor of .0.44, with other things remain constant. This finding is the reverse of studies conducted on determinants of food security because the age increased by one year, the probability to food secure decreased by some units.

Participation of households: The hypothesis of this variable has a positive influence on the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance which means that as the participation of needy

population in the humanitarian assistance programming process promoted, it is expected to increase the likelihood of humanitarian assistance effectiveness. The result of logistic regression disclosed that participation of households positively associated with effectiveness of humanitarian assistance as expected at 5% significant level (Table 4.14). This indicates the probability of being effective households participated in humanitarian assistance programming was 9 times higher than households those who have no access participation. This is mostly because of the fact households who have access and able to participate in all phases of humanitarian assistance are tend to be humanitarian assistance more effective.

Transparency of households: Transparency of humanitarian assistance is another right based approach factor that influences the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance in the study area. The model measures the relation between the transparency and non-transparency with humanitarian assistance programme. In the study the programme is transparent to households was predicted high chance to effective humanitarian assistance. As expected the model result revealed transparency of humanitarian assistance positively associated with humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 10% significant level **(**table 4.14). The programme that is transparent to beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries more likely to be effective compared to non-transparent to households. The odd ratio of being transparent for households who are beneficiaries is increased in 979 compared to the programme which not transparent to beneficiaries (keep other variables constant).

Drought Frequency: Drought frequency expected to influence the humanitarian assistance as the drought frequently and hardly hit the beneficiaries accordingly, the support provided to them in the form of cash and kind done will not have positive impact on their livelihoods. As expected the model result revealed drought frequency positively associated with humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 10% significant level **(**table 4.14). As the frequency of drought increased by one year, the probability being effective in humanitarian assistance is decreased by factor of 0.02 with other things remain constant.

Timelines of humanitarian assistance: Timeliness is a basic and priority measurement of humanitarian assistance and determinant factor for other variables. It is hypothesized that the timeliness of humanitarian assistance extended from normal benchmark it is expected less likelihood to effectiveness of humanitarian assistance. The result from logistic regression shows

that timeliness has a positive relationship with humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 10% significant level (table 4.14), that is decreasing with additional months of time to increase the likelihood of effective humanitarian assistance by factor of 7.3, keeping other variables constant. This mainly is due to the fact that timeliness plays a remarkable role for other variables that are relevant to measure humanitarian assistance effectiveness.

Packages of humanitarian assistance: Humanitarian assistance has its own components and standards to reach 2100/cal per person. For example practically, government and humanitarian organization provide cereals, pulses, edible oil, corn soy blend and/or in the form of cash to minimum dietary requirements. It is hypothesized that the as the packages set for humanitarian assistance fulfilled for beneficiaries it is expected high likelihood to effectiveness of humanitarian assistance. The result from logistic regression shows that packages has a positive relationship with humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 5% significant level (table 15), which revealed as increasing of packages by one important item the likelihood of effective humanitarian assistance increased by factor of 6.5, keeping other variables constant. This mainly due to the fact that packages has a great significance to reduce the persistence of malnutrition cases in the study area.

Link with development: Recently, humanitarian assistance programmes and projects provided for disaster victims has an intention to link with development to create resiliency and reduce dependency syndrome. In the other way, several NGOs are not interested to be involved in long term development despite the annual humanitarian and resilience requirement set livelihood and resilience building as response packages. It is hypothesized that the as the humanitarian assistance saved livelihoods and linked with development, it is expected high likelihood to effectiveness of humanitarian assistance. The result from logistic regression shows that humanitarian assistance linkage with development has a positive relationship with humanitarian assistance effectiveness at 4% significant level (table 4.14), where this revealed as household saving of their livelihood assets by one unit the likelihood of effective humanitarian assistance increased by factor of 6,6 keeping other variables constant. This because responses provide disaster victims has a significant role to reduce livelihood deterioration and enhance availability of food security.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5. 1 Conclusion

Humanitarian assistance in general and particularly food and Cash response as a multi-locational survival and coping strategy households affected by natural and manmade disasters. This section first presents a general summary of the major findings of the study then draws conclusion and possible recommendations.

This research was conducted to investigate factors affecting the humanitarian assistance effectiveness at Sekota Woreda by exploring the cause of long term food insecurity, assessing humanitarian process programming and examining working practices currently undertaken so as to measure from the right based approach lens as the sample households were dependent on humanitarian assistance programme for past three decades and currently under food aid..

This study concluded that the major causes and long term dependency on food insecurity humanitarian assistance are recurrent drought in the form of erratic rainfall (slightly every year and averagely 3 of 5 years), soil erosion from rugged and steeped topography characteristics and shortage of arable land are to mention a few. There are also other factors that play a significant role contributing long term food insecurity in the study area such as land degradation, lack of input, crop pest and diseases, livestock diseases, storm and shortage of oxen. Poor involvement of beneficiaries in humanitarian programming, lack of transparency in humanitarian assistance, absence of accountability to affected people are exacerbating factors for long term food insecurity in the study area. Poor coordination and collaboration among donors, inattention to monitoring and evaluation, long process of supply chain management, poor institutional set up at local level were the major determinants undermining humanitarian assistance practices.

The researcher has also tested whether food insecurity causes and humanitarian programming process has played to affect the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance in relation to right based approach in the study area found that age of household, drought frequency, participation of household in humanitarian programming process, transparency of assistance to beneficiaries, timelines of assistance, packages of assistance and linkage of assistance to development (livelihood deterioration) were significant factors.

Based on the right based approach principle, the humanitarian assistance undertaken in the study area makes the beneficiary as passive receipt and not able to capacitate local government instead they have developed greater dependency syndrome and unwilling's to work. The current practices of humanitarian assistance in the study area has been totally enables to develop dependency syndrome, reduced working culture of the community, lack of strive to be engaged in community development programmes as well as most of the project has been inclined to emergency response.

Finally, the root cause of humanitarian assistance in the study area besides to natural, socio economic, environmental factors; poor community engagement and accountability in humanitarian programming process the major drivers for persistent food insecurity as well as enforced the beneficiaries' as passive receipt .

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study the following issues are put as a recommendation to make humanitarian assistance effective, improve the food security and break vicious cycles of recurrent food insecurity at the study area.

- ☞ The government, humanitarian and development agencies has to promote adaptation to climate resilience agricultural activities to reduce the impact of recurrent drought and food security crisis. Sometimes emergency support through compensation seeds and unconditional/unrestricted cash transfer modalities shall be in place as early recovery programs which enables to lift out of them recurrent humanitarian crisis.
- ☞ Government and humanitarian agencies involved providing relief aid has to encourage participation of people affected by crises in all process so as to improve accountability and the quality of humanitarian assistance which enables beneficiaries' as right holder's rather that passive receipts.
- ☞ The humanitarian agencies and government has to make the response more accountable to the affected people: as long as credible, government-led accountability mechanisms are not in place, the humanitarian community needs to put in place strong measures to make the response more accountable. This involves continuing to strengthen needs assessments by systematically including consultations with drought-affected people (independently of

local officials); regularly conducting disaggregated analyses of available data by geographic area and by potentially vulnerable group; and more actively triangulating overall results by participants in joint needs assessments.

- ☞ Every stakeholder involved in humanitarian assistance has to set and exercise post transfer monitoring and evaluation tool to enable and provides a whole range of information from targeting, registration, obtaining information on the usage of transferring modalities and the usage of the community representatives at distribution points. It also assesses the beneficiary's satisfaction with registration and distribution processes and helps to measure the impacts of transfers on the lives and livelihoods of the community
- ☞ Community based targeting is highly recommended to decentralize the identification and selection of beneficiaries is one cost-effective and accurate solution that has been suggested which could reduce the inclusion and exclusion errors. The local government (Woreda and Kebele) and targeting committees has to be responsible to address inclusion and exclusion errors through training and awareness creation. The advantages associated with community based targeting stem both from local agents having greater familiarity with the community, which allows them to more accurately identify poor households, and from households being less likely to be able to hide information about their welfare situation from local agents. In addition, it fosters community ownership and empowerment
- ☞ Linking humanitarian assistance with resilience building rather practicing ad hoc response to shocks that encourages to build dependency syndrome is the responsibility of all actors working there. Being resilient means you are better prepared, better able to cope and better placed to recover. Forging stronger links between relief, rehabilitation and development to build resilience should be a priority area for any donor working for the study area.
- ☞ The local government and various stakeholder exercise community engagement and accountability approach which encourages to build the sense of ownership in the community.

- ☞ Timelines is the first and core pillar in humanitarian assistance effectiveness that have positive significance to drive others factors effective. All stakeholders who has been involved in response operation has to work to provide timely for affected people. Late response hampers the affected community to deteriorate and disrupt their means of livelihood. Thus, timely and relevant response should be in place to save lives, livelihoods, malnutrition, student drop out, migration etc.
- ☞ Sound coordination and collaboration among humanitarian sectors. This could be considered under the criteria of effectiveness, for a poorly coordinated response is unlikely to maximize effectiveness or impact. However, given the multiplicity of actors involved in an emergency response, it is important that coordination is explicitly considered - the intervention of a single agency cannot be evaluated in isolation from what others are doing, particularly as what may seem appropriate from the point of view of a single actor, may not be appropriate from the point of view of the system as a whole.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Multi-collinearity test

.vif, uncentered

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
sex	1.78	0.561074
age	8.48	0.117956
Income	18.84	0.053084
Drought F	7.22	0.138558
HH income	6.35	0.157510
dmkt	3.28	0.304779
pna	3.27	0.305648
lwd	3.17	0.315052
tna	2.95	0.339213
time	2.88	0.347530
pack	2.44	0.410163
ana	2.43	0.412021
Mean VIF	**5.26**	

Source: Model output

Appendix 2: Correlation of variables

	hae	dmkt	dro	pack	lwd	at	time	ana	tna	pna	inco	age	fam	sex
hae	1.0000													
dmkt	-0.0243	1.0000												
dro	0.0760	0.1227	1.0000											
pack	0.0480	0.0919	0.1648	1.0000										
lwd	0.8453	-0.0199	0.0962	0.0064	1.0000									
at	0.2797	-0.0588	-0.0903	-0.0009	0.2290	1.0000								
time	0.7028	-0.0069	0.0177	0.0193	0.5991	0.2029	1.0000							
ana	0.6836	-0.0123	0.1409	0.0478	0.6658	0.3299	0.5965	1.0000						
tna	0.7442	0.0202	0.0476	-0.0828	0.7027	0.2934	0.5805	0.6297	1.0000					
pna	0.6760	-0.0277	0.0854	-0.0818	0.5635	0.1992	0.7161	0.5714	0.6445	1.0000				
inco	0.1899	0.0585	0.0571	0.0062	0.1940	0.0907	0.0346	0.1985	0.1055	0.1304	1.0000			
age	0.0065	0.0259	0.0278	-0.0174	0.0678	0.0157	0.0157	0.0764	0.0507	0.0403	-0.1636	1.0000		
fam	-0.2461	-0.0190	0.0161	-0.0091	-0.3128	-0.0120	-0.1598	-0.2398	-0.2129	-0.1203	0.0591	0.1226	1.0000	
sex	0.1724	-0.0483	-0.1043	-0.0073	0.2666	0.1107	0.0945	0.1700	0.1191	0.0108	-0.1563	0.0899	-0.4435	1.0000

Source: Correlation test

Appendix 3: Normality Test

Predict e, res

swilk e

Shapiro-Wilk W test for normal data

Variable	Obs	W	V	Z	Prob>z
e	250	0.25188	135.681	11.424	0.00000

Source: Stata output

Appendix 4: Model goodness fit test Result

estat gof, all group (10)

Logistic model for hae, goodness-of-fit test

(Table collapsed on quantiles of estimated probabilities)

Number of observations = 250

Number of groups = 10

Hosmer-Lemeshow chi2(8) = 0.94

Prob > chi2 = 0.9986

Appendix 5: Heteroskedasticity test result

. estat hettest

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for Heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: fitted values of hae

chi2(1) = 1.34

Prob > chi2 = 0.001

Appendix: Coping strategy index

HH code	F-CS1	S-CS1	F-CS2	S-CS2	F-CS3	S-CS3	F-CS4	S-CS4	F-CS5	S-CS5	F-CS6	S-CS6	F-CS7	S-CS7	CSI
1	3	4	10	2	2	4	7	4	2	3	1	5	3	5	94
2	5	4	5	1	3	3	5	4	1	2	3	1	2	5	69
3	5	4	3	1	2	4	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	5	60
4	4	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	1	2	2	5	2	5	67
5	7	4	2	1	1	3	2	4	2	3	4	5	1	4	71
6	10	3	0	2	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	5	0	1	57
7	3	4	0	2	2	4	2	4	2	3	3	5	1	3	52
8	6	4	0	2	2	4	4	4	1	2	3	5	2	5	75
9	7	4	3	1	3	4	5	3	1	2	2	1	3	5	77
10	4	3	2	1	3	4	3	4	1	3	3	1	2	5	54
11	5	4	4	1	2	3	3	4	0	2	4	1	3	5	61
12	0	3	10	1	1	4	2	4	0	3	5	1	2	5	37
13	3	4	5	2	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	40
14	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	3	1	0	1	35
15	8	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	0	3	3	1	2	5	77
16	5	4	2	2	1	4	3	3	0	3	3	1	1	4	44
17	3	4	0	1	1	4	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	5	39
18	5	4	0	2	0	4	2	3	0	3	3	1	1	4	33
19	5	3	0	1	0	4	2	4	1	2	2	1	2	5	37
20	4	4	3	2	1	3	7	4	1	3	3	1	3	2	65
21	7	4	2	1	2	4	5	4	2	2	2	1	0	1	64
22	10	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	4	0	1	87
23	3	3	10	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	2	4	3	5	78
24	6	4	5	2	3	4	2	4	1	2	2	4	2	5	74
25	7	3	3	1	1	4	3	3	1	3	3	4	2	5	62
26	4	4	4	1	1	4	2	4	1	2	5	1	2	5	49
27	5	4	2	1	2	4	4	4	2	3	0	1	1	4	56

28	0	4	0	1	2	4	5	3	2	3	3	1	0	1	32
29	3	4	0	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	1	1	3	44
30	2	4	0	2	3	4	3	4	1	3	2	1	2	5	47
31	8	3	3	2	2	4	2	4	1	3	0	1	3	5	64
32	5	4	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	4	2	5	49
33	3	4	4	1	1	4	3	4	0	3	0	1	3	5	47
34	5	4	10	2	2	4	4	4	0	2	2	1	2	5	76
35	5	3	5	1	2	4	3	3	1	3	2	5	1	3	53
36	4	4	3	2	1	4	3	3	0	2	1	4	0	1	39
37	7	3	4	1	1	4	2	3	0	3	2	5	2	5	55
38	10	4	2	2	0	3	2	4	0	2	1	5	1	4	61
39	3	4	0	2	0	4	7	4	1	2	1	5	2	5	57
40	6	4	0	2	1	3	5	4	0	3	3	3	1	4	60
41	7	4	0	1	2	3	3	4	1	2	0	1	2	5	58
42	4	4	3	1	3	4	4	4	1	3	0	1	3	2	56
43	5	3	2	1	2	4	2	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	39
44	0	4	4	1	3	4	3	3	2	3	0	1	0	1	31
45	3	4	10	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	0	1	3	5	65
46	2	4	5	2	1	4	4	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	51
47	8	3	3	2	2	3	5	3	1	2	0	1	2	5	63
48	5	4	4	2	2	4	3	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	61
49	3	3	2	1	3	4	3	4	2	2	0	1	1	4	43
50	5	4	0	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	43
51	5	4	0	1	2	4	2	3	2	2	0	1	1	3	41
52	4	4	0	2	1	4	3	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	45
53	7	4	3	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	1	1	3	5	69
54	10	4	2	2	2	4	3	3	1	2	1	4	2	5	77
55	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	3	0	3	1	5	3	5	54
56	6	4	10	2	1	3	2	3	0	2	1	4	2	5	67
57	7	4	5	1	1	4	2	4	1	3	0	1	1	3	51

58	4	4	3	1	0	3	7	4	0	3	0	1	0	1	47
59	5	3	4	1	0	3	5	4	0	3	0	1	2	5	49
60	0	4	2	1	1	4	3	4	0	3	0	1	1	4	22
61	3	3	0	2	2	4	4	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	46
62	2	4	0	2	3	4	2	4	0	2	0	1	1	4	32
63	8	4	0	2	2	4	3	3	1	3	1	4	2	5	66
64	5	4	3	2	3	4	2	4	1	2	0	1	3	2	54
65	3	4	2	1	1	3	4	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	39
66	5	4	4	2	1	4	5	3	2	2	2	5	0	1	61
67	5	3	10	1	2	4	3	4	2	3	1	4	3	5	70
68	4	4	5	2	2	3	3	4	1	2	2	5	2	5	66
69	7	4	3	1	3	4	2	4	1	2	1	4	2	5	67
70	10	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	5	83
71	3	3	2	2	2	4	3	4	2	2	0	1	1	4	41
72	6	4	0	2	1	4	4	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	50
73	7	3	0	1	1	4	3	3	2	3	0	1	1	3	43
74	4	4	0	1	2	3	3	3	1	3	0	1	2	5	44
75	5	4	3	1	2	4	2	3	1	3	0	1	3	5	55
76	0	4	2	1	1	3	2	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	26
77	3	4	4	2	1	3	7	4	0	2	0	1	3	5	66
78	2	4	10	2	0	4	5	4	0	3	0	1	2	5	58
79	8	3	5	2	0	4	3	4	1	2	0	1	1	3	51
80	5	4	3	2	1	4	4	4	0	3	0	1	0	1	46
81	3	4	4	1	2	4	2	4	0	2	0	1	2	5	42
82	5	4	2	2	3	4	3	3	0	3	0	1	1	4	49
83	5	3	0	1	2	3	2	4	1	2	0	1	2	5	41
84	4	4	0	2	3	4	4	4	0	2	1	4	1	4	52
85	7	3	0	1	1	4	5	3	1	3	1	4	2	5	57
86	10	4	3	2	1	3	3	4	1	2	1	4	3	2	73
87	3	4	2	2	2	4	3	4	2	3	1	4	0	1	46

88	6	4	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	54
89	7	4	10	1	3	4	2	3	2	3	0	1	3	5	77
90	4	4	5	1	3	4	3	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	58
91	5	3	3	1	2	4	4	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	55
92	0	4	4	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	0	1	2	5	28
93	3	4	2	2	1	4	3	3	2	3	0	1	1	4	39
94	2	4	0	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	4	0	1	28
95	8	4	3	2	2	3	2	4	2	3	0	1	1	3	61
96	7	4	0	2	1	4	7	4	1	2	0	1	2	5	72
97	3	3	3	1	1	4	5	4	1	3	2	5	3	5	64
98	5	4	2	2	0	4	3	4	1	2	1	4	2	5	52
99	5	4	4	1	0	4	4	4	0	2	2	5	3	5	65
100	4	4	10	2	1	4	2	4	0	3	1	4	2	5	62
101	7	4	5	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	4	1	3	57
102	10	4	3	2	3	4	2	4	0	3	0	1	0	1	66
103	3	3	4	2	2	4	4	4	0	3	0	1	2	5	51
104	6	4	2	2	3	3	5	3	0	3	0	1	1	4	56
105	7	4	0	1	1	4	3	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	57
106	4	4	0	1	1	4	3	4	0	3	0	1	1	4	36
107	5	3	0	1	2	4	2	4	1	2	0	1	2	5	43
108	0	4	3	1	2	4	2	3	1	3	0	1	3	2	26
109	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	41
110	2	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	47
111	8	4	10	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	0	1	3	5	88
112	5	4	5	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	0	1	2	5	55
113	3	4	3	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	0	1	2	5	36
114	5	4	4	2	2	4	2	4	1	2	0	1	2	5	56
115	5	3	2	1	2	4	7	4	2	3	1	4	1	4	67
116	4	4	0	2	1	4	5	4	2	2	1	4	0	1	48
117	7	4	0	1	1	4	3	4	2	3	1	4	1	3	57

118	10	4	0	2	0	4	4	4	1	3	1	4	2	5	73
119	3	3	3	2	0	3	2	4	1	3	0	1	3	5	41
120	6	4	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	3	0	1	2	5	54
121	7	3	4	1	2	4	2	4	0	3	0	1	3	5	56
122	4	4	10	1	3	3	4	4	0	2	0	1	2	5	61
123	5	4	5	1	2	4	5	3	1	3	0	1	1	3	54
124	0	4	3	1	3	4	3	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	27
125	3	4	4	2	1	4	3	4	0	3	1	4	2	5	50
126	2	4	2	2	1	4	2	4	0	2	0	1	1	4	28
127	8	3	0	2	2	4	2	3	1	3	0	1	2	5	51
128	5	4	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	2	2	5	1	4	52
129	3	4	0	1	3	4	4	4	1	2	1	4	2	5	56
130	5	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	5	3	2	63
131	5	3	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	37
132	4	4	4	2	1	4	2	3	2	3	1	4	0	1	44
133	7	3	10	1	1	4	2	4	2	3	0	1	3	5	64
134	10	4	5	2	2	4	7	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	99
135	3	4	3	2	2	4	5	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	59
136	6	4	4	2	1	4	3	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	61
137	7	4	2	1	1	3	4	4	2	2	0	1	1	4	57
138	4	4	0	1	0	4	2	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	30
139	5	3	0	1	0	4	3	3	2	2	0	1	1	3	31
140	0	4	0	1	1	3	2	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	24
141	3	4	3	2	2	4	4	4	1	2	0	1	3	5	59
142	2	4	2	2	3	4	5	3	1	3	0	1	2	5	52
143	8	3	4	2	2	4	3	4	0	2	0	1	3	5	67
144	5	4	10	2	3	4	3	4	0	2	0	1	2	5	74
145	3	3	5	1	1	4	2	4	1	3	0	1	1	3	32
146	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	3	0	2	1	4	0	1	39
147	5	4	4	1	2	4	3	4	0	3	1	4	2	5	58

148	4	4	2	2	2	3	4	4	0	3	1	4	1	4	50
149	7	4	0	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	4	2	5	63
150	10	4	0	2	3	4	3	3	0	3	0	1	1	4	65
151	3	3	0	2	2	4	2	3	1	3	0	1	2	5	36
152	6	4	3	2	1	4	2	4	1	2	0	1	3	2	50
153	7	4	2	1	1	4	7	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	68
154	4	4	4	1	2	4	5	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	52
155	5	3	10	1	2	3	3	4	2	3	0	1	3	5	64
156	0	4	5	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	1	4	2	5	41
157	3	3	3	2	1	4	2	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	40
158	2	4	4	2	0	3	3	3	1	2	0	1	2	5	37
159	8	4	2	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	2	5	1	4	62
160	5	4	0	2	1	4	4	4	2	3	1	4	0	1	50
161	3	4	0	1	2	4	5	3	2	2	2	5	1	3	52
162	5	4	0	2	3	4	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	5	58
163	5	3	3	1	2	4	3	4	1	3	1	4	3	5	60
164	4	4	2	2	3	3	2	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	50
165	7	4	4	1	1	4	2	3	0	3	0	1	3	5	57
166	10	4	10	2	1	3	3	4	0	3	0	1	2	5	85
167	3	3	5	2	2	3	4	4	1	2	0	1	1	3	46
168	6	4	3	2	2	4	3	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	47
169	7	3	4	1	3	4	3	3	0	2	0	1	2	5	56
170	4	4	2	1	3	4	2	3	0	3	0	1	1	4	40
171	5	4	0	1	2	4	2	4	1	2	0	1	2	5	48
172	0	4	0	1	1	4	7	4	0	3	0	1	1	4	36
173	3	4	0	2	1	3	5	4	1	2	0	1	2	5	47
174	2	4	3	2	2	4	3	4	1	2	0	1	3	2	42
175	8	3	2	2	2	4	4	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	58
176	5	4	4	2	1	3	2	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	43
177	3	4	10	1	1	4	3	3	2	3	1	4	3	5	60

178	2	4	5	2	0	4	2	4	1	3	1	4	2	5	43
179	1	3	3	1	0	4	4	4	1	3	1	4	2	5	39
180	5	4	4	2	1	4	5	3	1	3	1	4	2	5	64
181	8	3	2	1	2	4	3	4	2	3	0	1	1	4	56
182	3	4	0	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	37
183	1	4	0	2	2	4	2	4	2	3	0	1	1	3	29
184	2	4	0	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	0	1	2	5	35
185	5	4	3	1	1	3	3	4	1	3	0	1	3	5	56
186	0	4	2	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	0	1	2	5	34
187	0	3	4	1	2	4	3	3	0	3	1	4	3	5	40
188	3	4	10	1	2	4	3	3	0	2	0	1	2	5	49
189	4	4	5	2	3	4	2	3	1	2	0	1	1	3	49
190	0	4	3	2	3	4	2	4	0	3	2	5	0	1	36
191	0	3	4	2	2	3	7	4	0	2	1	4	2	5	56
192	8	4	2	2	1	4	5	4	0	3	2	5	1	4	74
193	5	3	0	1	1	4	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	5	45
194	3	4	0	2	2	3	4	4	0	3	1	4	1	4	42
195	2	4	0	1	2	4	2	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	37
196	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	3	1	3	0	1	3	2	32
197	5	4	2	1	1	4	2	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	38
198	8	4	4	2	0	4	4	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	62
199	3	3	10	2	0	4	5	3	2	2	0	1	3	5	63
200	1	4	5	2	1	3	3	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	42
201	2	4	3	1	2	4	3	4	1	2	0	1	2	5	43
202	8	4	4	1	3	3	2	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	66
203	5	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	0	1	1	4	37
204	3	4	0	1	3	4	3	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	40
205	2	3	0	2	1	4	4	4	2	3	0	1	1	3	35
206	1	4	0	2	1	4	3	3	1	2	0	1	2	5	29
207	5	4	3	2	2	4	3	3	1	3	0	1	3	5	61

208	8	4	2	2	2	4	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	5	67
209	3	4	4	1	3	3	2	4	0	3	1	4	3	5	52
210	1	4	10	2	3	4	7	4	0	3	1	4	2	5	78
211	2	3	5	1	2	4	5	4	1	3	1	4	1	3	49
212	8	4	3	2	1	3	3	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	53
213	5	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	0	3	0	1	2	5	54
214	3	4	2	2	2	4	2	4	0	2	0	1	1	4	36
215	2	3	0	2	2	4	3	3	1	3	0	1	2	5	36
216	1	4	0	2	1	4	2	4	0	2	0	1	1	4	20
217	5	3	0	1	1	4	4	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	48
218	8	4	3	1	0	3	5	3	1	2	1	4	3	2	62
219	3	4	2	1	0	4	3	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	30
220	1	4	4	1	1	3	3	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	29
221	2	4	10	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	5	3	5	71
222	8	4	5	2	3	4	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	5	77
223	5	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	1	3	2	5	2	5	64
224	3	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	1	3	1	1	2	5	62
225	2	4	2	1	1	4	3	3	2	3	1	4	1	4	37
226	1	4	0	2	1	4	3	3	2	3	0	1	0	1	23
227	5	3	0	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	0	1	1	3	34
228	8	4	0	2	2	4	2	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	61
229	3	3	3	1	3	4	7	4	1	2	0	1	3	5	69
230	1	4	2	2	3	3	5	4	1	3	0	1	2	5	50
231	2	4	4	2	2	4	3	4	0	2	0	1	3	5	51
232	8	4	10	2	1	4	4	4	0	3	0	1	2	5	82
233	5	4	5	1	1	4	2	4	1	2	0	1	1	3	42
234	3	4	3	1	2	4	3	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	32
235	2	3	4	1	2	4	2	4	0	3	0	1	2	5	36
236	1	4	2	1	1	3	4	4	0	2	0	1	1	4	29
237	5	4	0	2	1	4	5	3	1	3	0	1	2	5	52

238	8	4	0	2	0	3	3	4	0	3	0	1	1	4	48
239	3	3	0	2	0	3	3	4	1	3	1	4	2	5	38
240	1	4	3	2	1	4	2	4	1	3	1	4	3	2	35
241	2	3	2	1	2	4	2	3	2	3	1	4	0	1	32
242	8	4	4	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	1	4	0	1	72
243	5	4	10	1	2	4	4	4	0	3	0	1	3	5	69
244	3	4	5	2	3	4	3	3	0	2	0	1	2	5	53
245	2	4	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	0	1	2	5	36
246	1	4	4	2	1	4	2	3	0	2	0	1	2	5	32
247	5	3	2	2	2	4	2	4	1	3	0	1	1	4	42
248	8	4	0	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	49
249	3	4	0	1	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	4	1	3	44
250	1	4	3	1	3	4	2	4	2	3	1	4	2	5	47

FCS-Frequency of coping strategy

SCS-Severity of coping strategy

Coping strategies and Severity			
1	short term seasonal labor migration	1	Least sever
2	reduce meals eaten per day	2	Moderately sever
3	borrowing	3	Highly sever
4	consumption rather than sale	4	Worst
5	sending children to work	5	DK
6	skip entire day without eating		
7	Restrict adult intake		

Appendix 7

Addis Ababa University

College of Development Studies

Graduate program in Regional and Local Development Studies

Household Survey Questionnaire

Research Topic: Humanitarian assistance in drought prone areas form right based approach perspectives: the case of Sekota Woreda in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Region

1. Questionnaires

Dear respondent, I am seeking information on Analyzing humanitarian assistance in drought prone areas form right based approach perspectives: the case of Sekota Woreda in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Region for the award of Masters in Regional and Local Development Studies at Addis Ababa University. Therefore, the questioner will have four parts and I kindly request you to provide information about the issue at least for maximum of thirty minutes. There may be no immediate direct benefit, however, the study can contribute to enhancing knowledge on humanitarian assistance and right based approach and suggest improved policy directions. I wish to assure you that all data/information given by you will be treated confidentially and secretly. Therefore, I shall be grateful if you can provide information as much as possible.

I genuinely appreciate the information and time you have given us!

Section I: Basic Information

Kebele_____ Village_____

Code of Household Head (HH)_____

Sex of Household head *M=* ☐ *F=* ☐

Section II: Demographic and Socioeconomic Information

		Write the appropriate code or answer here	Remark
1	Age (in years)		
2	Marital Status (1=single 2=married 3= divorced 4=widowed)		

3	Educational Status (can't read and write =0, , primary schooling =1, secondary schooling=2, college or university diploma =4)		
4	Household head (1= Husband 2= Single mother)		
5	Religion(1=orthodox 2= Muslim 3= Protestant 4= others)		

6. Could you list out the age category of your household members?

Age category (years)	Sex		Full time labor participant	Part time labor participant	Attending school	Total
	Male	Female				
Individuals who are less than 15						
Individuals who are 15-64						
Elders who are over 64						
Household size						

		Write the appropriate code or answer here	Remark
7	Do you have your own land? 1=Yes 2=No		
8	If yes for the above question, how much is your total farmland size (using local measurement or hectare)?		
9	Do you use variety of improved seeds and extension services? 1. Yes 2. No		
10	Have you get access to credit services last production year ?(Yes=1, No-=0)		
11	Is market accessible in your area? 1. Yes 2. No		
12	What is your major livelihoods? /occupations 1. Farming 2. Livestock rearing 3. Mixed 4. Petty trade 5. Laborer 6. Others		
13	Do you have you own ox?		

14	What are the major food sources (supply) for household? (Rank) 1. Own production 2.purchase from market 3.food from aid 4.gift 5.other (Rank in the order of importance)		
Part III what are the causes for Food insecurity?			
15	What do you think are the main causes of food gaps in the area in order of importance? 1. Shortage of rainfall 2. Poor market access 3. Soil infertility 4. Land degradation 5. Land size 6. Others (Rank in the order of importance)		
16	Who is most vulnerable to food insecurity? 1. Women 2. Children 3. Elders 4. Disables 5. Poor 6. Female household headed 7. Men (Rank in the order of importance)		
17	In which type of assistance you participated (Direct PSNP support =1, Public work PSNP = 2, Emergency response=3)		
18	What kind of assistance have ever received? 1. Food 2. Cash 3. Water 4. Shelter 5. Medication 6. Others (you can use more than one)		
19	What is the timelines of assistance? 1. Monthly 2. 1-2 months 3. 2-3 months 4. 3-4 months		
20	How do you rate the packages (grain, Pulse, CSB, oil) of assistance? 1. Full 2. Partial 3. NR		
21	Does the assistance provided appropriate in quality and meets local preferences? 1. Yes 2. No		
22	Do you believe that targeting has done the right individual? 1. Yes 2. No 3. DK 4. NR		
23	Do you believe that the assistance covered all affected people? 1. Yes 2. No		
24	What is your common complaints or negative feedback on assistance? 1. Quality 2. Timelines 3. Package 32. Targeting 5. Dispatch/payment 6. Others (specify) (You can choose more than one)		

25. How did you cover (cope) the deficit to have enough food? How many times you employed per month?

A. Short term seasonal migration

B. skip entire day without eating

d. Limit portion size at meals

e. borrowing of food or cash

C. Reduce no. of meals eaten per day f. Restrict adult intake

G. Sending children of HH for work

26. What are the major Causes for food insecurity in your area?

Causes Rank

1. Erratic rainfall
2. Shortage of cultivated land
3. Crop pest and diseases
4. Poor quality of land
5. Soil erosion
6. Livestock diseases
7. Poor access to market
8. Drought
9. Topography
10. Security
11. Poor access to extension and input
12. Others (Specify) hailstorm

Part IV Measure the effectiveness of the humanitarian food security crisis response using core principles of the right-based approach in drought crisis contexts

27. Tick (√) household's involvement in humanitarian programing process with regard to RBA principles

Programming process	Status of right based principles			
	Participation	Transparency	Non-discrimination	Accountability
Need assessment				
Targeting				
Distribution				
Post transfer monitoring				

V. Identify working practice for humanitarian assistance in the area?

28. Do you know what types of assistance offered for you? 1. Yes 2. No

30. Who supplies assistance for you? 1. Government 2. NGOs 3. CBOs 4. DK

31. Is there anyone who monitors post transfer/distribution? 1. Yes 2. No

32. Does the response helped to protect the environmental degradation? 1. Yes 2. NO 3. DK 4. NR

33. Has relief assistance helped increase enrolment rates in schools? 1. Yes 2. Partially 3. No

34. Has relief assistance helped to improve your nutrition status? 1. Yes 2. Partially 3. No

35. Does the assistance helps you save lives and livelihoods? 1. Yes 2. No

2. Interview Schedule for FGD

Kebele _____

Date of Interview_____

Interview checklist for focus group discussion of the community

I. Objective: The root cause for food insecurity

- What is main livelihood and socio-economic status of households in your locality?
- What is the main causes for food insecurity in your locality? What about the aggravating factors (economic, cultural and social factors)?
- What are the survival strategies used by people in the area to cope with food stress? (coping strategies for food insecurity) Are there any measures taken by the government to improve household food security)?
- How do you describe the agricultural productivity performance of your localities?
- People are adopting humanitarian assistance as coping food insecurity in your locality. What happened if it ceased? What about dependency syndrome of the community?
- Does people in the area who are receiving humanitarian assistance are right holders or passive receipts? Explain the trend

2. Objective: Humanitarian programming process and right based approach

- Does the affected people participate in need assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring?

- Is there any modalities for providing complaints regarding to the programme delivery? Explain and discuss the channels
- Do you believe that the targeting criteria's, targets, objectives, decisions are clear and transparent for the targeted and untargeted communities? Explain
- Could you describe that all victims are included in the support regard less of sex, race, ethnicity, political ideology, religion and others. Explain
- Could you explain that humanitarian assistance provided for food insecured household at the right time, place and individuals? Explain

3. Objective: Identifying working practice for humanitarian assistance in the area.

- What the common forms of humanitarian assistance in your area? Which one is better and you prefer? Why?
- What is the intervention trends of donor/projects working in your area?
- Is there any mode of monitoring and evaluation after distribution/transfer?
- Humanitarian assistance aggravates environmental degradation?
- Does humanitarian assistance help to reduce school dropout and malnutrition?
- Is there sound institutions leading and coordinating humanitarian response in the area?
- What do you feel the supply chain management system?

3. Interview checklist for Key informant interview government officials

- What is main livelihoods and occupations for this community?
- How do you perceive the food security situation of your Woreda?
- Whom are you working for? Is there any discrimination b/n the vulnerable communities?
- What are the main reasons and aggravating factors for food insecurity in your Woreda?
- Are people who are vulnerable in food insecurity are active participant in humanitarian response program? Example from your program
- What are the systems installed for households to solve complaints regarding to humanitarian response program?
- Has the people who are victims of disasters exercised requesting humanitarian assistance as the right? Explain briefly.

- Do you have good relationships with stakeholders who are involved in humanitarian assistance?
- Does the humanitarian assistance are provided through principles of right based approach?
- Does the humanitarian assistance are provided has built local governments and communities?
- Could you list the best practices which improves humanitarian assistance?
- What do you think the system of delivery in terms of timelines, quality, coverage, targeting, coordination, packages?
- What is your responsibilities and accountabilities during humanitarian assistance as duty bearer?
- Could you explain the dependency syndrome of the community?
- Have you ever tried to solve crisis by own resources?

3.1 Interview checklist for Key informant interview (NGOs)

- What is the root cause for food insecurity in this area?
- What are the communities experience to cope humanitarian crisis?
- Are people who are vulnerable in food security are active participant in humanitarian response program?
- Are you working to build the capacities of local government and communities to respond crisis? How?
- Are you timely intervene during humanitarian crisis in you areas?
- Does the humanitarian assistance are provided through principles of RBA?
- Do you have experiences of working to link relief with development? How?
- Do you have good coordination with various stakeholders? Participation?
- Could you list the best practices which improves humanitarian assistance and food insecurity?