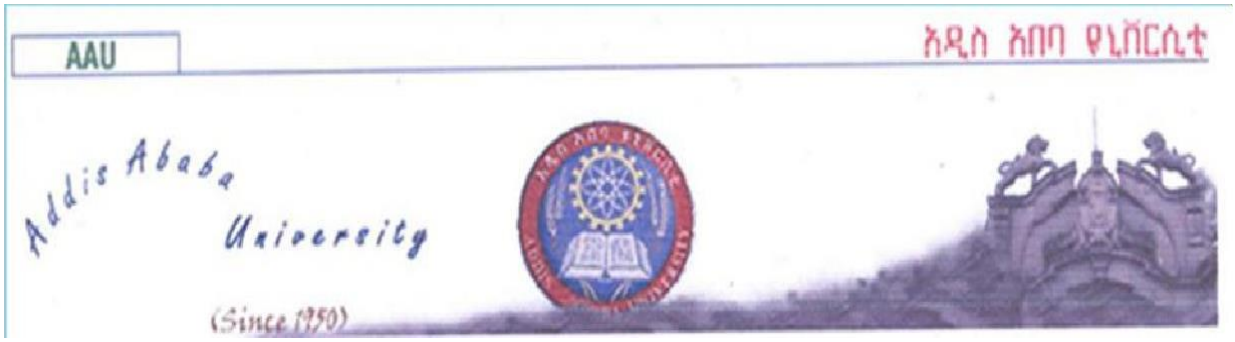

COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES CENTER FOR FOOD SECURITY STUDIES

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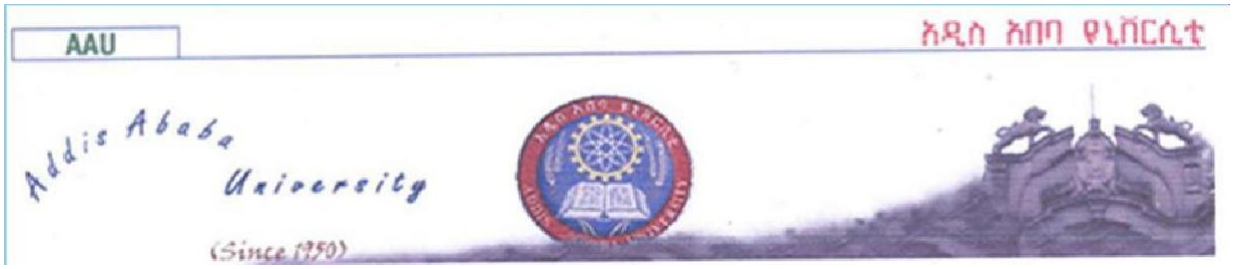

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THESIS SUPERVISOR:

MESKEREM ABI (PhD)

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO CENTER FOR FOOD SECURITY STUDIES

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Declaration

I, Kiya Merga, certify that this thesis is my original work, that it has not been submitted for a degree or qualification at any other academic institution, and that all data sources utilized in the thesis have been appropriately acknowledged.

Approval Sheet

Addis Ababa University
College of Development Studies
Centre for Food Security Studies

As supervisors of the thesis, I certify that I have read and evaluated the thesis entitled *"food security status and coping mechanism of internally displaced households in Burayu town*" and recommend Open Defense as fulfilling the requirement for the degree of Master of Science Degree in Food Security and Development Studies.

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Name, Advisor Signature Date

As members of the Examining Board of the Thesis Open Defense, we certify that we have read and evaluated the thesis entitled *"food security status and coping mechanism of internally displaced household in Burayu town"* and recommend for Open Defense as fulfilling the requirement for the degree of Master of Science Degree in Food Security and Development Studies.

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Name, Chairman Signature Date

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Name, Internal Examiner Signature Date

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Name, External Examiner Signature Date

Final approval and acceptance of this thesis is contingent upon the candidate's submission of the final copy of the thesis, incorporating all the comments by Examining Board, to the Council of Graduate Studies (CGS) through the Centre of Academic Committee (CAC) of the Centre

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Chairperson of the center or Graduate Program Coordinator

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Abbreviations

CSA: Central Statistics Agency

CSI: Coping Strategy Index

DTM: Displacement Tracking Matrix.

ENN: Emergency Nutrition Network

FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

GRID: Global Report on Internal Displacement

HFIAS: Household Food Insecurity Access Scale.

IDMC: Internal Displacement Monitoring Center.

IDP: Internal Displaced Person.

IFRC: International Federation of Red Cross.

IOM: International Organization for Migration.

LIFT: Livelihood and Food Security Technical Assistance.

NMA: National Meteorological Agency.

NEMA: National Emergency Management Agency.

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization.

NRC: Norwegian Refugee Council

UN: United Nation

UNEP: United Nation Environment Program.

UNHCR: United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees

USAID: United State Agency for International Development

WFP: World Food Program

Abstract

This study investigated the food security status and coping mechanisms of Internally Displaced People (IDP) in Burayu Town, Ethiopia. To acquire quantitative data on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, 179 randomly chosen households were interviewed, including food consumption scores, coping mechanisms, and food security behaviors. Stat version 14 software was used for both descriptive statistics and econometric analysis. Furthermore, chi-square analysis was used to investigate the relationship between the predictor variables and food security status. About 7.2% of IDPs were reported to be food secured, while 29%,38.5%, and 25.3% were classified as mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure. The study found that the education level of the household head, family size, dependency and monthly income of the household head has a significant effect on the food security status of the IDP. On the other hand, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) of households reveals that 34.10 % of households consumed poor food types, 52.04% of households consumed borderline foods, and 13.78% consumed acceptable food. However, IDP families adopt diverse strategies to cope with food insecurity. The findings show all households implemented dietary changes as a response to moderate food shortages. In severe conditions of food shortages, borrowing food from neighbors or begging from the community were implemented by households. The survey found that most households predominantly consumed food based on essential grains, while little or no animal products, fruits, or vegetables were consumed. Finally, the study found that most IDP households lacked well-established and consistent income sources. Based on the findings of this study, food aid programs should be in place. The town municipality should provide facilities such as shades, small shops, and market space for IDP households. Generally, Burayu town municipality should be more focused on these IDP households to assist them in building sustainable livelihood income.

Keywords: IDP households, food security, determinants, coping strategies; Burayu Town.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human displacements are worldwide catastrophes produced by natural or artificial circumstances (Bradley, 2017). This movement of individuals and groups frequently occurs, either across international borders, as in the case of refugees, or within the territory of a given state border, as in the case of internally displaced persons (UNCHR, 1998). Leaving aside distant past displacement occurrences, the destroyed character of the two world wars resulted in massive population displacement because they harmed people's lives (Verme, 2017).

One major issue that has gained the world community's attention is internal displacement stemming from both artificial and natural disasters. Globally, it has been estimated that the number of persons displaced by conflict and violence has increased from time to time. About 53.2 million people have been displaced by conflict and violence, and disasters have displaced about 5.9 million. Some have been displaced for years, while others temporarily evacuated their homes. Moreover, a total number of 59.1 million people living in internal displacement across 149 countries and territories at the end of 2021 (GRID, 2022).

Africa is, and has long been, the region with the most significant number of IDPs worldwide. Out of an estimated 38 million new IDPs in the world at the end of 2021, Most of these displacements happened in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the 15.7 million IDPs live. Armed conflicts, civil turmoil, systematic violation of human rights, and inevitable natural disasters (floods, desertification, drought) are the leading causes (GRID, 2022).

Internal displacement is still difficult to deal with (ICRC, 2009; Kaya, 2018; Sabbil, Sheriff, and Abdulrahman, 2016). Governments and international organizations have attempted to mitigate its impact by enacting appropriate policies and providing immediate help (Justino, 2017). However, it is more evident than the enormous challenges that internally displaced individuals (IDPs) experience.

Ethiopia is the home of an increasing number of internally displaced individuals who have abandoned their homes and regular locations due to ethnic violence (Yarnell, 2017). and people's competing interests over borders, resources, and identity. IDMC, 2009; Abuja, 2013). This makes it one of the worst-affected nations in terms of overall IDP numbers. According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) 2022, 5.2 million people are internally displaced throughout Ethiopia, which ranks first in terms of IDPs worldwide.

In early 2017, ethnic confrontations between Somali and Oromo prompted the expulsion of thousands of households. It was initiated when the Oromia authorities began drilling holes in the contentious border territory near the dividing line between Somalia and Oromia that had not been appropriately delineated (IDMC, 2009). The devastative war between Gedeo and West Guji based on land, identity, and theborder has uprooted thousands of citizens and disrupted the lives of many families (Yarnell, 2018).

Consequently, internally displaced persons displaced from the Somali region hosted in Oromia regional state, almost 100,000 IDPs dwell in collective government centres, with the majority of the more binding sites in significant towns like Dire Dawa (4,700), Harar (4,500), Adama (3,100), and Chiro (4,700). Around 4,000 Somali IDPs are also housed in a youth entertainment centre in the Dire Dawa Administration and the Oromia Special Zone of Addis Ababa. Burayu town is home to 2085 of these people.

IDPs are living below the poverty line as they do not have enough income to treat the issues associated with food insecurity, food shortages, unsafe water, insufficient healthcare, poor sanitation, poor housing, and re-establishing livelihoods in areas of temporary settlement or reintegration in unstable areas where the traditional means of livelihood are no longer viable (Adam et al., 2016). Besides, food security is a vital aspect of a household's livelihood. However, the primary food source is food assistance, and the second primary source for obtaining food is via other means, which mainly involves working daily jobs for food (ENDR, 2020).

Furthermore, food security is jeopardized when families and communities experience economic,

environmental, and social vulnerability. Because food is a basic necessity for survival, householdsprioritize it over other things like education, household objects, and clothing. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) established 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016. By2030, the first two aims are to eradicate poverty and hunger. While this will be tough, this paper simultaneously examines ways to address food security and IDP coping methods.

In short, the Urban IDP is a tangled beneficiary who continues to receive scant attention from funders and international assistance organizations. Some humanitarian actors still consider IDPs in cities "inconveniently positioned" (Refstie & Okello,2010). Those IDPs are part of the urban people settled in Burayu, where life is complicated. Ethiopia's high unemployment rate and previous dependence on IDPs have resulted in poor skill levels. Moreover, many IDPs are from collective government centers in Oromia; as a result, Burayu town serves as a special zone host. Therefore. It is important to assess the food security of an internally displaced household in Burayu, Oromia.

1.2 Statement of the problem

As a result, the livelihoods and food security situation of the conflict induced displaced peoples across the country have been deteriorated (Cazabat, 2020). In response, partially, the government and development partners have facilitated durable solutions, preferably in areas of origin. As a permanent solution, the Oromia National Regional State launched a Resettlement Program for IDPs displaced from the Somali region with urban-based livelihoods to be undertaken in some selected cities in the region. Burayu town was among the cities to be selected for 2085 household's settlement of the displaced communities.

When getting sufficient social assistance and health treatment, IDPs face systemic and structural barriers (Fielden, 2008). Their living conditions, in many cases, are deplorable. Settlements are crowded and unclean, food and water are in low supply, instability is severe, and livelihood options are lacking. Host communities face social and financial difficulties, especially since many IDPs find sanctuary in urban areas (UNEP, 2007).

In addition, within its IDPs sustainable solution program platform, the Ethiopian government disclosed that IDPs have the right to local integration, repatriation, and relocation (IOM, 2019). Similarly, the Oromia national regional administration has inculcated IDPs in the collective government center. With this justification, many displaced households from Ethiopia's Somalia region, more than 2085 households, reside in Burayu Town.

However, a different study conducted by Sabbil et al. (2016) and Muhammad et al. (2019) and (Solomon, 2021). IDPs living in camps faced low food security problems. Most food IDPs consume in camps is provided to NGOs and food aid. On the other hand, the scope of the food insecurity problem varies by location, social status, and actual living conditions, among other factors. As a result, it is crucial to evaluate the level of food security and coping mechanisms displaced communities use to design future humanitarian responses and sustainable development interventions.

Therefore, taking the gesture of IDPs resettling in Burayu Town and the complications of problems facing IDPs. Based on this empirical assumption and the absence of prior studies in this area as far as the researcher's knowledge is concerned, this research will be conducted in Burayu Town to address the methodological and literature gaps on the food security conditions of IDPs and their coping mechanisms in Burayu Town.

1.3 Objective of Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to examine the food security status of IDPs in Burayu Town and the coping strategies they employ to cope with a food shortfall.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

The specific objectives are to: -

1. describe the household food security situation of IDPs residing in Burayu Town.

2. investigate the determinants of food security status of IDPs residing in Burayu Town.
3. identify the coping strategy of a household during a food shortfall of an IDP residing in Burayu Town.

1.4. Research questions

1. How the food security status of household affected by conflict induced displacement in the study area?
2. What factor determine food insecurity of study IDPs households in Burayu?
3. How have the displaced household cope up with food insecurity in study area?

1.5. Scope of the study

The research is intended to analyze the food security and coping mechanisms of IDPs in Burayu Town. The scope of the study was limited and restricted to IDP households in Burayu town in terms of its coverage due to limited resources in terms of time, budget, and other material limitations. Food security studies usually require recall of events so that they could be subjected to some errors and biases, which may affect the quality, reliability, and accuracy of the findings of the study, specifically when a recall of a month and week is considered.

1.6. Limitations of the study

The research limitations are connected to the scarcity of empirical studies addressing the food security of IDPs. The majority of the material analyzed for this research is produced by different organizations working in the refugee and IDPs area. It may be a challenge since the aims of organizations for various studies may impact the result of their study and policy publications.

1.7. Data validity and reliability

Reliability involves the degree to which a measurement of phenomena delivers steady and consistent results. The Cronbach Alpha Coefficient is the most often used internal consistency metric. It is the most reliable and appropriate measure when utilizing the Likert scale. There are no hard and fast

rules regarding internal consistency, but most experts agree that 0.70 is a good starting point (Whitley, 2002; Robinson, 2009). For exploratory or pilot research, reliability should be equal to or greater than 0.60. (Straub et al., 2004). Hinton et al. (2004) established four dependability cut-off points: good reliability (0.90 and above), high reliability (0.70-0.90), moderate reliability (0.50-0.70), and poor reliability (0.50 and below).

1.8 Ethical Consideration

Ethical concerns were carefully considered during the data-collecting phase to ensure the respondent's confidentiality and permission. Likewise, the respondent's identity was not shared during the interview and debate. Accordingly, the researcher initially developed the informant's consent in the local language that educated the participants about the purpose and objective of the inquiry to avoid erroneous perceptions of the study. The procedure and the total duration of the questionnaire were thoroughly discussed, and participants were instructed to withdraw at any stage when considered unpleasant. The consent was to push folks to participate and deliver honest and objective responses. Therefore, the study suggests that the information gathered from the surveys, informant interviews, and group discussions are legitimate and significant. In addition, the researcher utilized responders of the picture by requesting their permission and relying on their positive responses to my data analysis and report. finally, the research is presented based on Addis Abeba university guideline Anti-Plagiarism Policy.

1.9 Significance of the Study

This study was designed to fill the research gaps in the areas of IDP and their food security status. Thus, the outcome of this study would give insight into further understanding the IDP food security status and contribute to adding knowledge in the area. Furthermore, it assists in the improvement of development efforts or programs for urban IDPs in order to boost their livelihood opportunities. Policy makers would also benefit from the result of this study since they need knowledge to establish relevant policies related to IDP. Moreover, the findings of this study will be used as a guide for future research in other similar areas. In summary, the study was expected to provide grassroots information for many stakeholders to establish long-term solutions to reduce food insecurity among IDP.

1.10 Organization of the Thesis.

There are five chapters in this thesis. The background of the study, a statement of the problem, the objectives and research questions, the significance of the study, its scope, and its limitations are all included in the first chapter's general introduction to the thesis. A review of relevant literature on a variety of subjects important to the inquiry is included in the second chapter. The third chapter addresses methodological issues and includes general descriptions of the research area, information on data sources and collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. The discussion and analysis based on the research's processed primary and secondary data are also the focus of the fourth chapter. Finally, the fifth chapter offers recommendations based on the research's findings and conclusions.

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Concepts of Food Security and IDP

There are many different ways to define the idea of food security. Many terms are used when talking about food security, making it challenging to figure out what is being discussed, measured, or intervened on when it comes to food security (jones et al., 2013). This is partly due to the multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral character of food security. The World Food Summit (1996) definition, on the other hand, states that food security is achieved at the individual, household, national, regional, and global levels are when all people have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life at all times (FAO, 1996).

When everyone, at all times, has physical and financial access to enough safe and nutritious food to suit their dietary requirements and food preferences for an active and healthy life, that is when food security is defined. (USAID (1992). People who do not fit this criterion are regarded as having food insecurity. According to this definition, food security consists primarily of four elements: food accessibility, food utilization, food stability, and food availability.

The actual existence of food at various levels, from the individual to the national level, is referred to as food availability, which might come from internal market purchases or imports from other countries. Food availability, according to Ingram et al. (2005), refers to the actual existence of food supplies for consumption, whether from. Food assistance, domestic food production, international food imports, and domestic food inventories, as well as the root causes of each of these variables, all affect food availability at the national level. Food should be available at the correct time and in the right place, and people should have the financial flexibility or means to buy enough nutritious food (Jrad et al., 2010).

Food access refers to the resources available to people to receive the foods they need for a healthy diet. According to USAID (1992), "Individuals have adequate assets or income to produce, purchase,

or barter to obtain adequate levels of appropriate foods needed to maintain consumption of an adequate diet/nutrition level," Individuals obtain food through their food production and consumption (including wild food gathering), market purchases, or in-kind transfers or loans from relatives, community members, the government, or private citizens who are foreign donors. It has to do with where people get the food they eat. Furthermore, it is determined by financial and economic access (FAO, 2013). The affordability of social support, food prices, and disposable income are the usual barriers to economic access. If households lack access to food and cannot produce enough income to buy it (FAO, 2006). On the other hand, physical access is dependent on the physical infrastructure that supports access. Food access represents the supply side of food security as a dimension and focuses on sociocultural limitations and uneven food distribution within and between households on menu options. (Leroy *et al.*, 2015).

Food utilization refers to the food people eat, how it is stored, prepared, and consumed, and what nutritional benefits they get from it. According to USAID (1992), food is appropriately used when proper food processing and storage techniques are used, adequate knowledge of nutrition and childcare techniques is applied, and adequate health and sanitation services exist.

Food stability is the fourth and final component of food security and is interconnected with the other three. The phrase "at all times" in the USAID definition of food security implies that Stability refers to the temporal dimension, or time frame, of food security. The capacity to get and consume sufficient amounts of nutritional food throughout time, claims Stability. There is a significant distinction made between chronic and transitory food insecurity. A long-term or persistent inability to meet food needs is chronic food insecurity, while temporary food insecurity refers to a short-term food shortage. There are two types of temporary food security: cyclical and temporary food insecurity. A cyclical (or seasonal) lack of access to food happens on a regular or predictable schedule, such as during the 'lean season,' which occurs just before harvest. Due to unforeseen and unpredictable circumstances, temporary food insecurity occurs for a limited time.

Food insecurity is referred to as the inability of a family or a country to reach desired consumption levels. Food insecurity has developed into a more global, intricate, and human-centered problem (Nombo, 2007). Traditional definitions of food insecurity include general shortages of regional,

national, or even global food sources (Maxwell, 1996). Food insecurity may be long-term (permanent) or short-term (temporary). *Chronic food insecurity* is defined as a lack of proper diet and nutrition due to a household's inability to get food. Chronic food insecurity affects families unable to purchase or produce food regularly. Chronic food insecurity is caused by poverty (Sen, 1981). Temporary food insecurity, on the contrary, is caused by a temporary decrease in the household supply of food, primarily caused by variations in food prices, production, family income, or a combination of these variables (Reutlinger & Holst, 1986).

2.1.1. Concepts of IDP

The concept of displacement refers to a life-changing event defined as taking place by utilizing underhanded means (Brookings, 2010). Displacement is a process of action that entails forcible eviction, violent flight, and involuntary migration of people, typically with some degree of de-territorialization (Muggah, 2003). Although scholars use internal displacement, mass exodus, and sometimes population transfer interchangeably, displacement is the involuntary movement of individuals and groups of people leaving their homes and usual residences either within the state border or outside the state border (Stavropoulos, 1998).

According to Mehari (2017), there are four types of internal displacement in Ethiopia based on the displacement factors of "pastoralism" as a kind of displacement, "development-induced Displacement (DID), Natural Disaster-Induced Displacement (NDID), and Man-Made Disaster-Induced Displacement (MDID).

Resettlement of IDPs is a state in which all people displaced from their homes during the war are guaranteed the choice of settling into new residences and communities. Thus, resettlement becomes conceivable when the people's decision to stay in their habitual location is substantially limited by the application of actual and perceived compulsion (Muggah, 2008). However, resettling IDPs often denotes a visible ending of armed conflict, validates the new political order, and allows the individuals affected by war to resume their everyday lives (USIP, 2016). Recently, relocation has taken place in Ethiopia due to border conflict between Somali and Oromo, Guji Oromo and Gedeo people, benishangul-gumuz, and east and west Wollega Zones.

The term "internally displaced person" was a matter of significant debate among researchers and academicians worldwide (Muggah, 2000, cited in Ayalew, 2014). For others, "internally displaced individuals" applies only to those uprooted by war, violence, and persecution from permanent habitation (UNCHR, 2005). For others, it shows that the habitual inhabitants of a given nation find themselves in traumatic situations and significant vulnerability in their country (Ahmed, 2017). Furthermore, IDPs are a much broader concept that includes millions of people displaced by natural disasters and development initiatives (Mooney, 2005).

Population displacement is the result of multiple sets of factors. The many "push factors' ' leading to internal displacement can be aggregated into a range of overlapping categories: natural and human-made disasters, ethnic or religious persecution, development, and conflict. Displacement is, by definition, forced and involuntary and involves some form of de-territorialization (Muggah, 2003).

Thus, officially endorsed by the UN in 1998, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, while not binding, reflected existing standards of international law and identified IDPs and the rights of displaced individuals (Muggah, 2000). However, Alemayehu (2010) showed an earlier attempt to classify IDPs by referring to their protection and support. In this approach to defining internally displaced individuals, the UN secretary-general, (Boutros,1992). initially led the attempt and first defined internally displaced persons officially as follows:

> *Persons or groups that have been forced to leave their homes in substantial numbers because of armed war, internal unrest, systematic breaches of human rights, or natural or man-made disaster, but also who are still on their own country's territory (Admassu, 2010, p, 20).*

The introduction to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement contains the concept of IDP that evolved from the Representative's debates. The principles, presented to the United Nations in 1998, have since gained widespread recognition as an essential tool and a standard for dealing with internal displacement and are now used by governments, the United Nations, regional bodies, non-governmental organizations, and other actors all over the world. Individuals or groups of people who have been made to flee or leave their houses or places of habitual residence particularly as a result

of or to prevent the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized conflict, violations of human rights, natural disasters, or human-made disasters and that has not crossed a globally recognized state border are referred to as internally displaced persons (UNCHR, 1998).

According to the above definitions, internal displacement can be caused by international or non-international armed wars, circumstances of violence that are not armed conflicts, grave human rights violations, or natural or manufactured disasters. Furthermore, IDPs remain in their nation and are protected by their government, even if they are responsible for or involved in their eviction. (UNCHR, 2018).

2.2. Context of IDPs in Ethiopia

Internal displacement has been a constant throughout Ethiopian history. Ethiopia is characterized by large internal population displacements caused by natural and man-made disasters (Messay & Bekure, 2012). Many people displaced due to the conflict need urgent assistance across Ethiopia's Tigray region and neighboring Afar and Amhara. The four conditions of internal displacement include Natural disaster-induced displacement, man-made disaster-induced displacement, conflict-induced displacement, and development-induced displacement as described by Mehari (2017).

As previously stated, the number of IDPs in Ethiopia has risen dramatically in recent years. According to a recent scenario study (IFRC,2017). Due to conflict, about 1.2 million people have been internally displaced, primarily along the Somali-Oromia border. Following a massive political, social, and economic change that the federal government pursues across the country, there has been escalating tension and unrest in the region since April 18, 2018. Ethnic clashes between Somali and non-Somali ethnic groups have occurred in Ethiopia's Somali region since August 4, 2018. In Jijiga, KebriDehar, Degehabur, and Gode towns, the conflicts have developed into widespread violence, displacing 52,000 people (EPA, 2018).

As a result, governments and development organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP) have offered humanitarian assistance and food /cash to conflict zones. -related internally displaced persons. Since 2018, he has been in the country. Each IDP received a basic monthly food basket of

grains, beans, and vegetable oil. Several woredas (WFP, 2019). The cash portion of the aid has replaced the grain portion of the aid package and has been replaced with in-kind legumes and concentrated oils to support household nutrition. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator, which measures the quantity and quality of food consumed by internally displaced people, was used by the WFP to track the target population's food security situation. The assessment's findings are extremely concerning because only 2- 3 of the seven food groups are typically consumed. The low proportion of a diverse diet is highly alarming.

Ethiopia is required to take steps to guarantee that IDPs' rights are protected. The Guiding Principles back this viewpoint, stating that national authorities have "The primary duty and obligation of providing protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction." Ethiopia is also responsible for developing local legal and institutional frameworks that facilitate the implementation of protection measures. On the other hand, Ethiopia still needs to implement a comprehensive policy or legislative framework to protect internally displaced persons and has yet to form an independent organization. As a result, it is vital to assess the effectiveness of universal legal safeguards provided to all Ethiopian citizens in addressing the issues IDPs face in the country.

For instance, the right of the person to choose residence and the right to movement is listed under article 32 of the Federal Constitution and is guaranteed as every Ethiopian citizen has the right to liberty of movement and the freedom to choose his residence within the national territory of Ethiopia (Tesfaye, 2019). Similarly, Article 41 of the constitution also specifies that every Ethiopian citizen has the freedom to participate freely in economic activity to seek a livelihood of his choice anywhere within the national territory of Ethiopia (FDRE constitution, 1995). It affirms the IDPs' rights specified in article 14 of the guiding principles, including liberty of movement and freedom to choose residence within the territory of a given nation.

2.3. Empirical literature reviews

According to World Data Atlas (2021), Ethiopia's urban population grew significantly by 2.21% annually in 2020, with 21.7% of the population living in urban areas. IDPs living in urban areas may have more excellent economic opportunities as they can earn income from formal employment and

wages and self-employment (Huang and Graham (2019)). Therefore, inequality is increasing as people move to urban areas searching for better jobs, and new settlements for internally displaced persons are opened in urban areas (Tegegn, 2015; Cazabat, 2020). In urban areas, the main drivers of food insecurity among internally displaced persons and other communities are food availability, market supply, food access, purchasing power, market access, food use, health, and morbidity (Kaluski et al.., 2014; WFP, 2009).

Unemployment is among the major issues in urban areas, which is made worse by a lack of investment in human resources and a high number of job seekers in a poor economy (Degefa, 2008). The IDP population further threatened urban areas' limited employment opportunities, which could lead to potential hostility due to competition for scarce jobs.

IDPs live in deplorable conditions, with high illiteracy rates, significant dependents, and meager incomes. The displaced women were forced to accept low-paying jobs to meet their basic needs. Displacement to urban centers does not create improved opportunities for many city dwellers living in slums as squatters. Furthermore, having little access to employment in the formal sector. Because of their gender and status, female-headed households, such as widows, are at an increased risk of abuse, exploitation, coercion, and manipulation. The survival strategies adopted by the respondents include, among other things, income generation activities such as street vending, wage labor, buying low-priced food items and second-hand clothes, and social networking with the displaced people from the same tribe and origin to cope with their difficult situation (Bello,2014).

Factors influencing the food security of IDP households were, Food relief received by households, family size, and several household members earning money, Sabbil et al., (2016). food provided by international NGOs, Muhammad et al. (2019). an extended family can improve social networks among IDPs, Salih et al. (2017). In urban regions, the main determinants of food availability at the household level are prices, income, and access to official and informal transfers. Home behavior, affected by cultural variables and knowledge, also alters household food demand and distribution patterns (Engle et al., 1998).

According to Maxwell (2000), household food availability is a function of food preferences and

tastes, food pricing, and household demographics. In urban regions, food insecurity is influenced by veral variables, including unemployment, household head education, household size, dependency, household income level, and access to sanitary facilities and clean water, among others (Anand et al., 2019; Belay, 2012; Endalew et al., 2015; Kaluski et al., 2014; Mutiah & Istiqomah, 2017); Tadele, 2019; Tegegn, 2015). Ibrahim (2016) discovered that food-insecure households are more likely to have elderly household heads

Despite chronic conflict situations characterized by forced displacement, high vulnerability to livelihoods due to external shocks, widespread poverty, and threat or risk to people's resources due to their inability to counter any external threat, people affected by conflict will often try to cope and survive. When a population has access to their physical, financial, material, and social resources, it is usually easier to use resilience (Lautze, 2002). IDPs use different response strategies to counteract the short-term, long-term, or prolonged effects of an unusual and challenging situation. Social and government rules also govern various coping mechanisms, putting the poor in urban areas at risk of their livelihoods and survival strategies (Degefa, 2008).

The lack of income among IDPs led the respondents to find ways to cope with the situation, mainly to ensure food availability in the household and other commodities and needs. For one, narratives reveal that dependence on relatives or friends not affected by war or their fellow IDPs becomes a common coping strategy. IDPs usually ask relatives or friends for extra cash or food to survive and meet their daily needs and emergencies. Some others resort to income-generating activities through the help of relatives or friends. Some others are lucky enough that their relatives or friends take the initiative to be providential. Some others become resourceful as they sell their relief packs to others to buy other necessary items (Zaldy, 2018).

2.4. Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework comprises interconnected/or correlated components or sets of concepts addressing the given event and demonstrating how parts work (Svinicki, 2010). It provides the essential components, constructions, or variables and their connections. A conceptual framework aids in improved research and allows researchers to explain their thinking (Miles and Huberman,

1994). Therefore, the conceptual framework for this investigation was produced based on the evaluation of linked literature and previous research outputs with the present study.

According to the Guiding Principles for IDP by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (1998), internal displacements stem from Armed conflict, widespread violence, human rights abuses, or a disaster caused by human activity. Thus, Mehari (2017) also elaborated on four inclusive causes of internal displacements: conflict-induced, development-induced, manufactured disaster-induced, and natural disaster-induced internal displacements.

Conflict-induced displacements were slowly popularized in the literature because of the increasing number of internally displaced people due to conflict (Terminiski, 2015). Large populations leave their homes due to violence and fear of being threatened by violence (Lwabukuna, 2011). The escalation of ethnic conflicts in Africa as a region in the Middle East and Europe engendered a massive displacement crisis that challenges humanitarian activities (Terminiski, 2015).

Resettlement of IDPs is a process whereby all people who were forcibly evacuated from their homes during the conflict have assured settlement into new residents and communities. Thus, resettlement becomes possible when the people's choice to remain in one habitual residence is fundamentally constrained by natural and perceived coercion (Muggah, 2008). However, resettling IDPs frequently indicates a visible end to armed conflict, supports the new political order, and returns daily life to those affected by the conflict (USIP, 2016).

As Muggah (2008; quoted in Saparamadu & Laila, 2014), resettlement is different from a return, as it involves the relocation of individuals and even entire communities to a new place rather than going back to one's place of origin. National governments and international actors support its practice as a panacea for the sufferings of displaced persons due to natural or man-made phenomena (Muggah, 2008) as derivative from the international actions for resettlement of refugees as an enduring solution.

As found in the politically volatile region in the horn of Africa, the Ethiopian state has been challenged with war, violent conflict, poor governance, and acute environmental degradations,

which give rise to people's mobility and displacement (UNHCR, 2015). This incidence of internal displacements is still a characteristic feature of the Ethiopian state due to widespread inter-communal conflicts and natural calamities (IDMC, 2006; Mehari, 2017).

People have been gradually and spontaneously drifting from stressful to more congenial areas in Ethiopia, searching for better natural resources, security, and hospitality since time immemorial. The drift had been from the north to the south to less populated areas (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), 2004), and currently, the regional government also prepared a resettlement area in the collective government center.

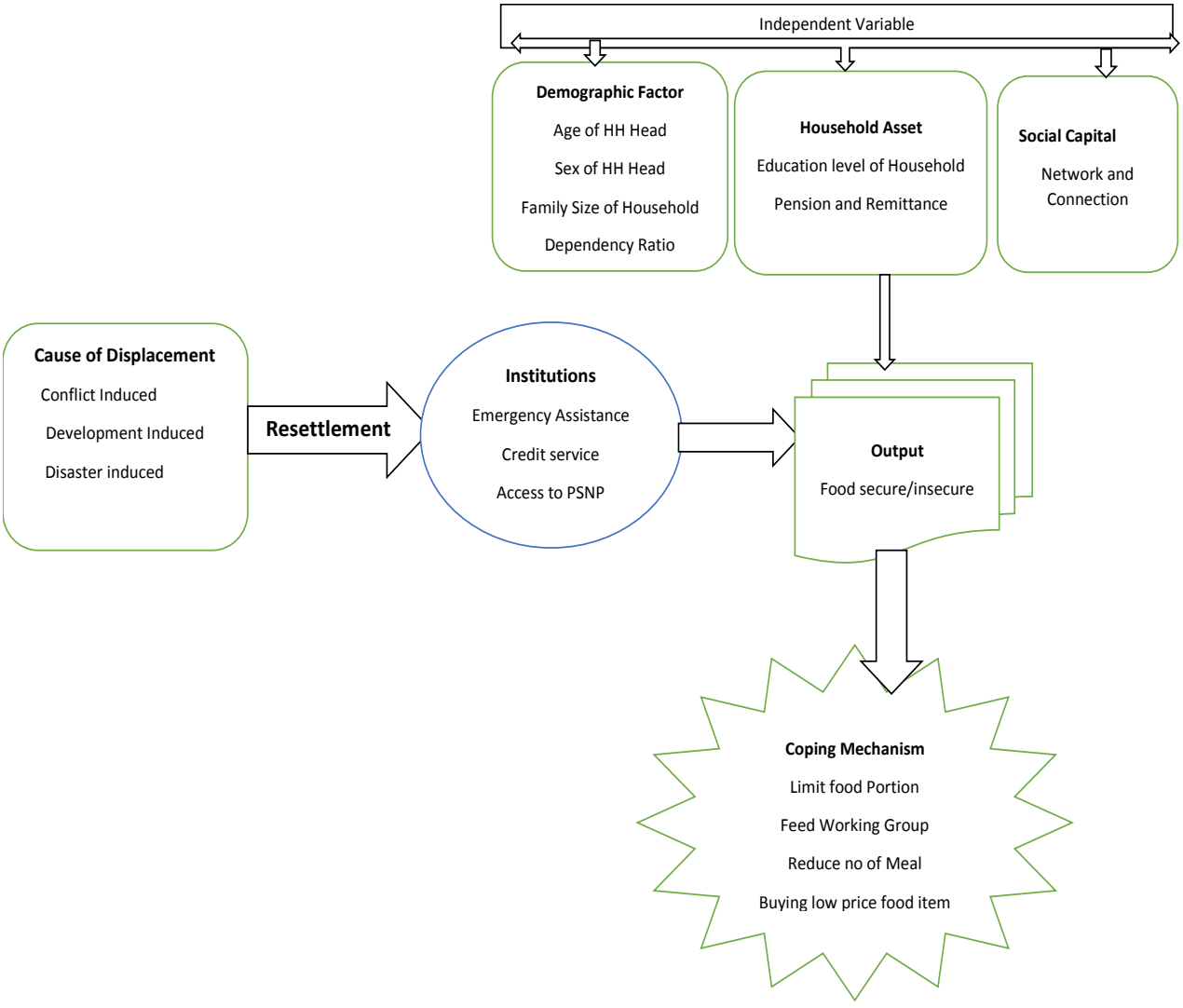


Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework of the study

Source: constructed based on literature.

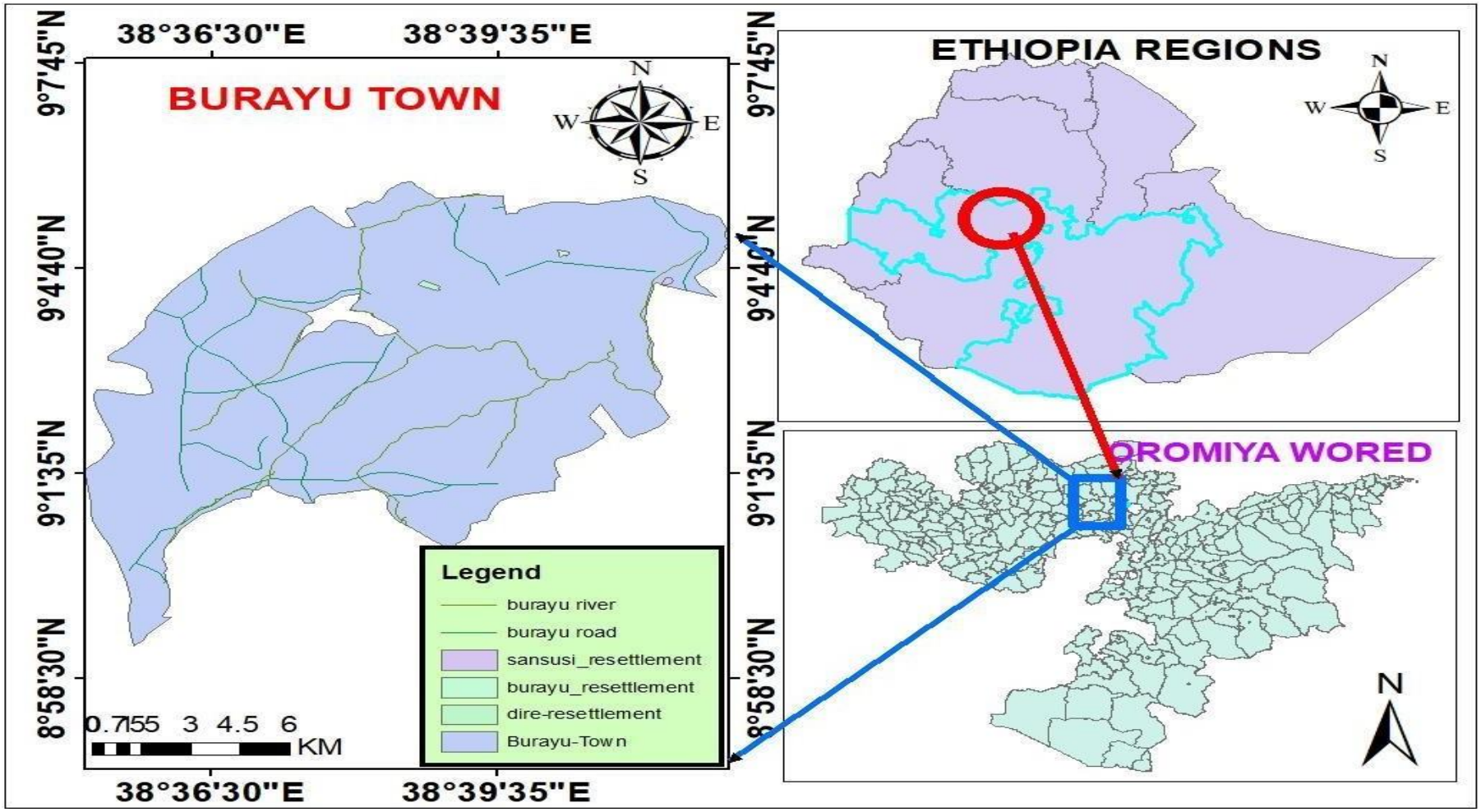
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHDOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

The research is being carried out at Burayu town, one of the municipal town administrations in the Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Finfine. On the outskirts of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital city, about 15 kilometers on the west (Ambo-Wollagga) road. Burayu town is bounded: in the East by Addis Ababa, in the West by Walmera district, in Nort by Sululta Woreda, and in the South by Sebatahawas Wored. The Town's astronomical coordinates are 9o 02 ' 21" to 9o 02 '30" North latitudes and 38^{o} 03 '30' ' to 38^{o} 41'30" East longitudes, with an elevation of 2626 to 2250 meters above sea level. The yearly rainfall averages 1,188 mm. (NMA of Ethiopia, 2020).

The average annual minimum and maximum temperatures are between 16 and 23°C. The Town's population in 2017 was expected to be 300,000 people. The Town has a lot of ups and downs, and it encompasses roughly 7879 hectares of land. The Town is divided into six kebeles, namely. Gafarsa Burayu, Gafarsa Nonno, Gafarsa Guje Lakku Kule, Lakku Katta, and Gafarsa Burayu Xacha (Burayu Town administration Office).

Figure 3.1: Map showing Burayu Town and Resettlement area



Source: constructed by ArcGIS,2022

3.2 Research design and approach

According to (Inaam,2016). The study used a descriptive research design. The descriptive research design's primary goal is to characterize a specific population's features accurately. Hybrid techniques were used in the investigation. Both quantitative and qualitative research approaches and primary and secondary data sources were used in this investigation. A survey strategy will collect data through structured questionnaires, interviews, and a KII checklist. Secondary data was gathered from books, journal articles, government offices, and published and unpublished scholarly publications. Several techniques were used to collect and evaluate data in order to understand better the food security status and coping mechanisms of IDPs in Burayu Town.

3.3 Sampling technique and sample size determination

The careful design of the sample size and the proper selection of sampling techniques are essential to ensure the sample's representativeness, which can be relied upon to generalize the information obtained from the sample to the whole population of the study (Kothari, 2004). To determine the sample size of the population, the formula that Kothari recommends (2004) for finite population data that will be collected randomly from respondents in order to minimize errors fits this thesis.
Where,

$$n = \frac{z^2.p.q.N}{e^2(N-1)+z^2.p.q}$$

The sample size will be determined using a 93% confidence interval with a 7% margin of error of the population. The following formula of Kothari suits this study because the sample size is greater than or equal to 5% of the population size (n/N > 0.05). and suit a finite number of people.

Where; n = sample size

z = standard normal variable at the required level of confidence

N = total size of household population (2085)

p = sample proportion of successes (frequency estimated for a sample of size n), where p is 0.5

q = 1-p means 1-0.5 = 0.5

e = is the percentage maximum error required which is 0.07

To determine the sample size of the study, we use Kothari's formula and can calculate the size by employing the following givens.

Given, N = 2085, p = 0.5, q = 0.5, z = 1.96, e = 0.07.

Solution,

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times (0.5) \times (0.5) \times (2085)}{(0.07)^2(2085-1) + (1.96)^2 \times (0.5) \times (0.5)}$$

$$n = 179$$

The required sample households will be selected by simple random sampling from each settlement kebele, because every member of the population has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample. Therefore, this thesis employed simple random sampling. Creswell becomes a witness to simple random sampling as he says, "Simple random sampling is a sampling technique which is accurate and ensures that each person has an equal chance of getting chosen from the entire population" (2012).

3.4 Data type, source and collection techniques.

All essential primary and secondary data sources were used in the study. Primary data were gathered via a home survey, KII, and field observation. In contrast, secondary data were gathered through a study of different published and unpublished publications on the food security status and coping mechanisms of IDPs.

3.5 Data acquisition techniques

3.5.1 Questionnaire surveys

A questionnaire-based survey was administered to gather quantitative information from a sample of IDPs to analyze responses (Kabir, 2016) statistically. 179 households will be interviewed as part of this data collection technique to get information on demographics and socioeconomics and obtain data on their food security status and coping mechanisms. With the data enumerator chosen from Addis sub-city words ten food security and livelihood offices. Experts.

The data questionnaire was then transformed to Afaan Oromoo to assure quality. A questionnaire study will be carried out using the free, open-source Kobo Toolbox program for mobile data collecting. Will be used to perform the questionnaire survey. It enables data collection using mobile devices like phones, tablets, paper, and computers. It is constantly being improved and optimized, especially for use in emergencies and challenging field environments to help with data collection (OCHA, n.d.).

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview (KII)

In addition to the questionnaire-based survey, a KII was conducted to collect the necessary primary data, which led to discussions with relevant bodies to obtain information regarding the study objectives. A checklist with key personas from government administration and the household's IDP was used to provide relevant qualitative information. The interview was held using a checklist.

3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD is essential for enhancing the data from surveys and semi-structured interviews. Because the IDP community under investigation was similar, eight focus group discussions (FGDs)involving female and male families were held. The focus groups were held with 10-12 carefully chosen participants.

3.5.4 Field observations

In addition to the methods described above, field observations were conducted to validate the information gathered using primary and secondary data collection instruments. An *observation* is a qualitative term strategy that helps researchers understand the viewpoints held by study homes. Observational data check participants' subjective reporting of what they think and do (Mitchell, Fraser, 2015). Observation is one of the essential data-collecting strategies. Field observation was employed to cover the ground and improve data collection from other sources. The field trip was complemented by photography and casual discussion with individuals using checklists. This approach is also helpful for critically examining intra-household food insecurity in the research region. As a result, the research locations were included during the observation.

3.5.5 Secondary data review

In order to comprehend earlier studies on IDPs' food security in an urban setting, a desk review of related literature was compiled. The sources examined included various books, journal articles, reports, reviews, working papers, guidelines, dissertations, and online sources. The desk review procedure includes materials from the UNHCR, CARE, World Food Program (WFP), and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Additionally, the GoE's IDP-related policies and program papers were carefully examined.

3.6 Method of data analysis.

The data analysis included both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The quantitative data analysis included mean, standard deviation, percentage, and frequency distribution, as examples of descriptive statistics. A chi-square test is an example of an inferential statistic. Were utilized to examine the significant link between food security and determinant factors. Furthermore, econometric models were used for the investigation. The study used the logistic regression model, multiple linear regression, and multi-nominal regression. The relationship between the dependent variables and a group of explanatory factors was defined with the help of the model. STATA Version 14 was used to manage and analyze quantitative data. A qualitative analysis was done on the data collected through key informant interviews, focus groups, and field observations. Therefore, Narrative Analysis is used to analyze the contents from various sources, such as interviews of respondents, observations from the field. It focuses on using the stories and experiences shared by people to answer the research questions (Atlan, 2018).

3.6.1 Analysis of food security

The purpose of measuring food security is to examine how widely available, accessible, consumed, and stable food is on a global, national, and individual basis. A *situation* of food insecurity is also defined as one in which people do not consistently have access to a good and secure source of food. Internationally, the ability of people to receive enough food is referred to as food security. For this purpose, numerous measuring tools are available to households, and the choice depends much on the evaluation's scope and objectives. Similarly, a variety of procedures were used to generate the data. Two ways of evaluating food security were used in this study i.e., the Household

Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) and the Food consumption score.

3.6.1.1 Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)

The HFIAS indicator provides data on food insecurity at the household scale. Four different indicators will be created for the sample to help understand the characteristics and changes in the state of family food insecurity. The food security situation of IDP is classified as food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure, according to Jennifer et al. (2007)

Household Food insecurity Access Related Condition

These indicators provide precise, disaggregated information on surveyed households' behaviors and views. Without considering the frequency of the experience to determine the percentage of households suffering a specific condition at every severity level, the indicators show the percentage of households that responded positively to a question. (Jennifer et al.,2007).

Household Food Insecurity Access-related Domains

These indicators summarize the prevalence of households engaging in one or more behaviors across each of the three domains represented by the HFIAS. Uncertainty, worry, poor nutrition, low-calorie intake, and adverse physical effects as by this formula (Jennifer et al.,2007).

In order to calculate the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score, each household's codes for each frequency-of-occurrence question are added together. A household can receive up to a maximum of 27 points by answering "frequently" to all nine questions on frequency of occurrence, which results in a response code of 3. A household can receive as few as 0 points (the household responded "no" to all occurrence questions, the interviewer skipped the frequency-of-occurrence questions, and the data analyst subsequently coded it as 0). The larger the score, the more food insecurity there is in the household. The less food insecurity (access) it experienced, the lower the score (Jennifer et al.,2007).

The last indicator of food insecurity is the Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP).

Households will be divided into the four-food insecurity (access) categories of food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure using the HFIAP indicator. In contrast to a secure food household, which does not suffer any food insecurity conditions related to food access, households become more food insecure when they react to more challenging situations more frequently (Jennifer et al.,2007).

The four categories will be calculated using household responses to nine questions indicated in the HFIAS formula below.

No	category	Formula
1	FS	If(x1a=0/X1a=1)$X2=0$X3=0$X4=0$X5=0$X6=0$X7=0$X8=0$X9=0)
2	MiFS	IF(X1a=2/X1a=3/X2a=1/X2a=2/X3a=3/X3a=1/X4a=1)$X5=0$X6=0$X7=0$X8=0$X9=0
3	MFS	IF(X3a=2/X3a=3/X4a=2/X4a=3X5a=1/X5a=2/X6a=1/X6a=2)$X7=0$X8=0$X9=0
4	SFS	If(X5a=3/X6a=3/X7a=1/X7a=2/X7a=3/X8a=1/X8a=2X8a=3/X9a=1/X9a=2/X9a=3

Where, FS represent food secure, MiFS represent mildly food insecure, MFS represent moderately food insecure and SFI represent severity food insecure X represent HFIAS questions 1a,2a,3a…represent frequency of each question (Jennifer et al,2007).

3.6.1.2 Food consumption score

FCS is an indicator created by the World Food Program (WFP) in 1996. Its composite score incorporates data from a seven-day dietary recall questionnaire that analyzes dietary variety, food frequency and provenance, and relative nutritional value (WFP 2008). Respondents indicate the number of days out of the previous seven their family members have eaten locally acceptable food products. The items are classified into broad food categories, which are weighted depending on the caloric contents of those foods. The weighted values are then combined to obtain the FCS. Some criteria are utilized to evaluate whether a household's food security condition based on consumption is poor (FCS under 21.5), borderline (FCS between 21.5 and 35), or acceptable (FCS more than 35).

The World Food Programme (WFP) aims to develop a standard food consumption data gathering tool and analysis approach that is flexible enough for different needs and contexts, usually enough to have applied similar analysis methods and equally comprehensible results, and that can be implemented in the research area within a cost-effective data collection and analysis time frame.

Data on food consumption can be gathered and analyzed through various techniques, including victimization markers that act as a stand-in for actual calorie intake and diet quality. The frequency-weighted diet variety score, also called the "Food consumption score," is calculated based on how frequently a household consumed certain food groups over the seven days preceding the survey (Gemma et al., 2015). Since it encompasses so many facets of production, distribution, and consumption, food security may be a challenging idea to live with. *The WFP defines food security* as having four key pillars or components. These pillars assess food's stability, usability, accessibility, and convenience within the study. FCS has been demonstrated to connect with per capita calorie intake across various geographical and cultural settings (Wiesmann et al., 2009). The consumption frequencies are added and multiplied by the standardized food group weight to estimate the FCS from these findings. e the household's food consumption status.

3.6.1.3 Coping Strategy Index.

According to CARE/WFP (2003), the severity of 12 consumption-related questions is weighted differently. With a seven-day memory interval, this study will investigate consumption-related coping methods. The CSI will investigate what people do when they are hungry or have no money to buy food. Changing one's diet, taking quick steps to increase food availability in the home, taking quick steps to cut down on the number of people to feed, and rationing or managing the shortfall by reducing portion size or skipping the entire day without food are all used by food insecure households (CARE/WFP, 2003).

The study will use a seven-day recall span. To identify how frequently respondents, use the 12 coping mechanisms to meet their household's food demands. The CSI score will be calculated by multiplying the frequency of replies by the standard severity weight. The average CSI score will be obtained by adding each respondent's score and dividing it by the number of people who answered the questions.

3.6.2 Quantitative Data Analysis

3.6.3 Descriptive Statics

Descriptive statistics are percentages, ratios, and average (mean) measurements of significant trends. Results are sometimes given in tables (Meron, 2014). Dispersions, specifically standard deviation, will also be employed in this investigation. If appropriate, partition values like quartiles, deciles, and percentiles will also be employed. Results are also presented in tables, charts, and graphs.

Descriptive statistics offer absolute numbers. However, they do not explain the logic or reasoning behind such statistics. Before employing descriptive statistics, it is crucial to consider which one is most suited for the study issue and what the researcher wishes to reveal. In addition, descriptive statistics are most valuable when the study is confined to the sample and does not need to be expanded to a broader population (Atlan, 2018).

The data was collected, categorized, cleaned, and compiled for analysis. The STAT version 14 program was used to analyze the data utilizing two different parametric analytical techniques, descriptive and inferential statistics. Walliman (2011) asserts that descriptive tests reveal the "structure" of the data or how a variable's results are distributed. Inferential tests suggest conclusions about a population based on results from a sample. As a result, descriptive analysis was used to determine the selected households' level of food security. The socioeconomic makeup of the study participants was examined, and the components of food security were described using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations. Lastly, the findings were displayed in tables and charts.

Inferential Statics

Inferential Statistics is the mathematics and logic of how generalization from sample to population may be formed (Klotz, J.H., 2006). If a difference in the dependent variable between the two groups is statistically significant, it suggests that the findings were not likely to

have occurred by chance. Statistical significance shows a high chance that the independent variable caused the change in the dependent variable. Inferential statistics, as the name indicates, requires drawing the proper inferences from the statistical analysis completed using descriptive statistics (Saunders, 2009). They enhance descriptive statistics by putting them beyond description.

Therefore, the researcher will utilize inferential analysis to infer the cause-and-effect connection between independent and dependent variables. There are varieties of inferential statistics to determine statistical significance; however, this research will conduct regression analysis because this research is intended to assess the relationship between the independent variable, i.e., food security status, and its effects on the dependent variable.

3.6.4 Model Specification

Model specification may be described as officially declaring a model, i.e., the direct translation of theory into mathematical equations, and involve utilizing all the relevant theory research and information and producing a theoretical model (Saunders, 2009).

Ordered Logit Regression

Given one or more independent variables, the ordered logit model predicts an ordinal dependent variable. We determined which independent variables had a statistically significant impact on the dependent variable using ordinal regression. An ordinal-level evaluation of the dependent variable is performed. Categorical or ordinal variables make up the four independent variables. Any independent variable has a similar impact on each cumulative division of the ordinal dependent variable due to the tight correlation between the independent variables (Gujarati, 2004).

The ordered logit model was employed in this study to assess the link between household food security status. the ordered logit divides dependent variables into four categories: 1 for food security, 2 for mild, 3 for moderate, and 4 for food insecurity. The ordered logit model examined relationships between food insecurity and household demographic and socioeconomic factors. Ordered logit is a generalization of the logit analysis to the case of more than two categorical

outcomes of an ordinal dependent variable. The dependent variable, Food security, was ranked from the following list: Food Secure, Low Food Insecure, and High Food Insecure. Suppose the underlying relationship to be characterized is,

$y_i = X_i \beta + \varepsilon_i$ .... *(1)*

Where y_i is the exact but unobserved dependent variable; Xi is the vector of independent variables, β is the vector of regression coefficients which we wish to estimate and ε_i is the error term such that ε_i is identically and independently distributed as N (0; 1). Further suppose that while we cannot observe y^*, we instead can only observe the categories of response:

$$
y_i = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } y_i* \leq \mu 1 \text{ (food secure)} \\ 2 \text{ if } \mu 1 \leq y_i* \leq \mu 2 \text{ (mildly food insecure)} \\ 3 \text{ if } \mu 2 \leq y_i* \leq \mu 3 \text{ (moderately food insecure)} \\ 4 \text{ if } y_i* > \mu 3 \text{ (severely food insecure)} \end{cases} \quad \text{----------------------------- (2)}
$$

Here, 1, 2, 3, and 4 are the levels (FS, MiFI, MoFI, and SFI), µ1 to µ3 are threshold values (cut-off points) to be predicted for any of the HFI levels.

Two parameters are typically suggested to evaluate the presence of multi-collinearity of the variables in order to analyze the collinearity of the variables. The relationship between the explanatory factors and the contingency for dummy variables in this study is represented by the variance inflation factor (VIF). To evaluate the multi-collinearity problem for continuous and dummy variables, the variance inflation factor was used.

According to Gujarati (1995), VIF is

$1(Xj) = [2]$ − (1)

$1 - Rj$ Where

Xi=the j^{th} quantitative explanatory variable regressed on the other quantitative explanatory variables.

When the variable Xj is regressed on the rest explanatory factors, R2j is the coefficient of determination. As a rule of thumb, if a variable's VIF exceeds 10, that variable is regarded as extremely collinear, and multicollinearity may be expected (Gujarati, 1995). It is also evident that qualitative components can interact, which may lead to the problem of multicollinearity. To discover this issue, contingency coefficients were calculated for each pair of qualitative variables.

3.6.5 Qualitative data analysis

According to Corden and Sainsbury (2006), quotes also act as evidence: original data serves the reader's judgment of the correctness of the analysis, thus supporting the results. Patton (2002) believes that the informants' ideas are captured using quotes representing them in their own words. The primary objective of adding quotations and excerpts in research would be to explain how the results and interpretations have originated from the data. Further, Sandelowski (1994) says that citations support a researcher's conclusions, show experience, create emotion, and even inspire a reaction. Descriptions and direct quotes offer the framework for qualitative reporting and enable the reader to immerse themselves in the scenario depicted (Patton, 2002).

Interviews, observations, and desk reviews were used to collect qualitative data. In this study, quotation analysis was the best technique to assess the information collected from IDPs through FGD facilitation, KII, observations. However narrative analysis is used to analyze the contents from various sources, such as interviews of respondents, observations from the field. It focuses on using the stories and experiences shared by people to answer the research questions (Atlan, 2018). The data was summarized, evaluated, and triangulated using quantitative data.

3.6.6 Description of study variables

Dependent variable

The food security of households was the dependent variable for the ologit model analysis to discover the potential independent factors that may be predicted to affect this categorical variable. The model gave the following ratings: 1 food security, 2 mild food insecure, 3 moderate food insecure, and 4 severely food insecure.

Outcome Variables

It indicates the likelihood that the household will have food security or not. It can be a discrete or continuous variable. The impact of the determinant factor on household food security was investigated using the household food insecurity access scale (HIFAS) and the food consumption score.

Independent variables

The following independent variables were found to have a relationship with food security: age of household head, gender, family size, education level, marital status, no of dependent, income of household, social connection, access to a savings account, ability to access PSNP program remittance, and access to food assistance.

Sex of the household head(shh)

It is a dummy variable representing the sex of the family's head, with females taking 1 and males taking 0. According to Baten and Khan (2010), female-headed households may find it more difficult to access essential resources. Most women in Ethiopia still experience discrimination, which increases their likelihood of living in poverty due to the gender gap in economic output (Brauw et al., 2008). As a result, it is predicted that female-headed families are less likely than male-headed families to achieve food security.

Age of household head (Agh)

The previous study has shown that age significantly impacts household food security, and the age of the household head may influence family activities (Walker, 2003). Their age enhances household experience and expertise in seeking alternative professions, as well as income accumulation through time, making them more food secure than older family leaders. Their age is defined as the number of years between their birth and the time of the interview. Consequently, such a house is likely to be food secure. However, it has limitations since older farmers lack the physical power on the farm, limiting the possibilities of technological adoption (Moussa, 2011). As a result, it is expected that the age of the family head has a positive effect on household food

security but a negative impact on IDP security status.

Family size of household (Fsz)

It refers to the total number of family members living in residence. Labor shortages are thought to influence a family's ability and motivation to adopt new technologies and household food security. In this study, it is expected that households with a more significant number of family members will face food insecurity due to the high dependency burden. As a result, having a large family harms the household's food security situation.

Marital status of household head (Mrst)

A household with a head and a spouse has a greater probability of avoiding food insecurity, claim Cancian and Reed (2009:21) since the partner is more likely to contribute to the means of getting food. It is said that single household heads have a significant burden when it comes to purchasing food since they often have a weak support system (Kaloi et al., 2005:70). Given the lack of knowledge on the connection between marital status and food security, this variable was essential (Hanson et al., 2007). In this study, It is a continuous variable. Participants had four options for this question: married, unmarried, divorced, or widowed.

Educational level of household head (Edl)

It is a continuous variable that is assessed in terms of years in school. Education is one of the most critical factors that contribute to an individual's ability to acquire, absorb, and apply information (Namara, 2003). According to a vast body of research, higher educated household heads are thought to have a greater probability of diversifying family revenue sources than uneducated ones (Bogale,2009). Higher-educated households are more likely to diversify their revenue sources and opt for new careers and Employment. According to the hypothesis, the educational level of household heads and food security are predicted to be positively associated.

Dependency ratio(Der):

The study's continuous variable is the dependency ratio. The variable is the most important in influencing household food insecurity. It is hypothesized that economically inactive household members are a burden to the other members and that the dependence ratio and household food security are negatively related.

Remittance (Rmt):

It is a continuous variable that takes the value of the household's possessions. Amount to remittancesin Birr in the previous year Households with IDPs in the study area were thought to be recipients of remittances due to family and community support. In the highly structured Somali clan culture,community members are essential. Gulled (2006). It is expected that having relative economic support from both abroad and within the country is negatively related to household foodsecurity.

Food aid (Fad):

Food relief from food agencies such as the World Food Programme and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) boosts IDP families' access to food (Rose, 2008). Food aid is a coping mechanism for the study area's food insecurity. Consequently, families in the study region face food insecurity and rely on emergency food aid to meet ends. Consequently, the quantity of food help received by the home indicates the household's potential to minimize food insecurity in the study region. Food help may foster reliance in families, lowering farmers' drive to attain food self-sufficiency; the quantity of food aid. Food assistance has little influence on food security, according to (Abebaw Shimeles, 2003). It is a continuous variable that takes the value of the household's possessions—access to remittances in kg in the previous year.

Income of household (Mic)

The incidence of food insecurity in a household decrease with monthly income per adult

equivalent; increased income also improves urban families' access to food resources (Birhane et al., 2014). Therefore, it is possible to assume that families' levels of food security are positively correlated with higher income. a separate source was examined. To determine the total monthly income per adult equivalent in Birr,

Access to Credit (Acr)

If households have access to credit, a dummy variable has a value of 1. Otherwise, it has a value of 0. IDPs with access to financing may get above their financial obstacles and eventually start their own business, increasing their family's food and energy consumption (Stephen & Samuel, 2013). According to this study, it would positively affect how secure a household's food supply is. Families with easy access to financial services have the opportunity to invest in a variety of income-generating ventures and increase their production. The household's income and eating habits will improve (Bogale et al., 2009; Beyene et al., 2010). It is anticipated that households having access to financial resources would have higher food security. Therefore, it was predicted that there would be a poor correlation between credit availability and food insecurity.

Social connection with host communities (Scout)

If a household has a social connection, a dummy variable is 1. Otherwise, it has a value of 0. if the household had a social connection with the community. Interactions between IDP and host community members are indicators of and prerequisites for social connection. Bonding social capital is essential for IDP to get formal and informal employment, through social connection. Households with access to social connections are expected to have better food security.

Access to Saving (Asv)

It refers to the household head's saving habits, a continuous variable that takes the value of the household's saving amount. Accounts for savings can provide security, peace of mind, and a resource in an emergency or business opportunity. The glamour of other investments may overshadow it, but a savings account is as important, if not more important, than other

investments. Households with access to saving accounts are expected to have better food security.

Access to PSNP(Apnp)

Household Access to PSNP helps to smooth their consumption, accumulate assets, and improve local community development. If a household has access to PSNP, a dummy variable is 1. Otherwise, it has a value of 0. Access to the PSNP program is anticipated to have a greater chance of struggling to address food insecurity.

Table 3.1 Explanatory variable description and its expected sign.

No	Variable	Description	Type of variable	Measurement	Expected sign
1	Age(Agh)	Age of household head	Continues	Years	+ve
2	Sex (Shh)	Male or female	Dummy	1, if Female and 0, If Male	+/_ve
3	Education level (Edl)	Education level of the household head	Continues	Grade	-ve
4	Marital status (Mrst)	Marital status of hh head	Continues	1, if single, 2,if Married, 3, if Separated 4,if widowed.	+/_ve
5	Family (Fsz)	Family size of household	Continues	Number	+/_ve
6	Food aid (Fad):	do you get food aid	Continues	In kg	-ve
7	Saving (Asv)	Saving Amount	Continues	Birr	-ve
8	Remittance (Rmt)	Remittances from relative	Continues	Birr	-ve
9	Dependency (Der)	dependent persons in household	Continues	Number	+ve
10	Social (Scnct)	Connection with Community	Dummy	0,if No and 1,If Yes	-ve
11	Income (Mic)	Monthly Income of household	Continues	Birr	-ve
12	Credit (Acr)	Access to Credit Service	Dummy	0,if No and 1,If Yes	-ve
13	PSNP(Apnp)	Access to PSNP program	Dummy	0,if No and 1,If Yes	-ve

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter covers the results derived from the study on IDPs in Burayu Town. This chapter was separated and presented into four key sections: (1) demographic and socioeconomic state of the households such as sex, age and education of the family head, household size, dependence ratio, employment, monthly income of the household, food aid, remittance and access to credit, access to PSNP, and social connection with community (2) food security status of the IDP, (3) factors related with food insecurity, and (4) the causes of food insecurity among the IDP households in Burayu Town.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of the households

Among the 179 sample respondent households, the mean age of the respondents was 37.8 years, with the lowest respondent being 21 years old and the highest being 62 years old. 15.6% of the respondents were between the ages of 18 and 30, while 70.4 % were between the ages of 31 and 50 11.7% were between the ages of 51 and 60. In comparison, 2.3 % of the respondents above the age of 60 for the study, the role of respondents (where 69.2% were household 26.2 spouses and 4.47 children directly interviewed through the questionnaire survey), This shows that, with an 86% proportion, respondents from IDPs were mainly under 50 years old. Regarding the gender of household heads, 77% were headed by men, while 33% were headed by women, indicating that the majority of household heads in this study were men.

Regarding the age of the household head, 15.6% of the respondents were between the ages of 18 and 30, 70.4 % of the respondents were between the ages of 31 and 50 11.7 % of the respondents were between the ages of 51 and60 while 2.3 % of the respondents above ages of 60 indicating that the majority of the household head are in the economically active age, i.e., between the ages of 31 and 50. On average, the head of the household was typically 40 years old. (Figure 4.1).

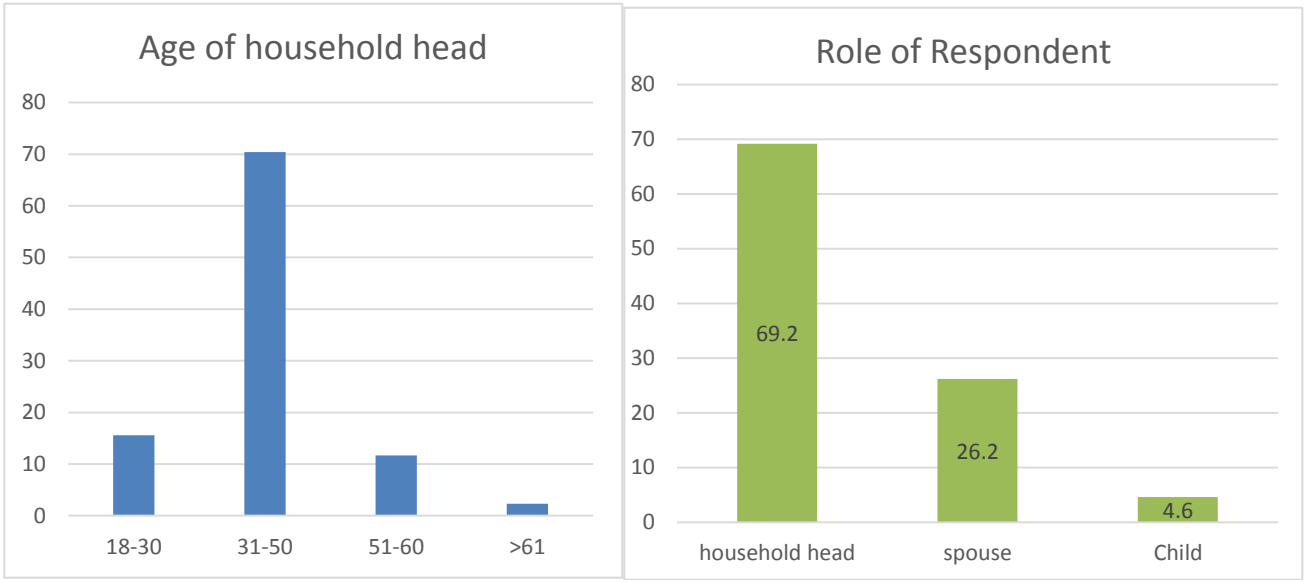


Figure 4.1 Age of Household Head and Role of Respondent

Source: Own Survey, 2022.

Regarding educational status, 35.7% of respondents had no education, 42% were in primary school, and 22.3% were in secondary school. About 77.6% of the study's participants were married, 12.3% were separated, and 10.1% were divorced. According to the participants in the FGD, the leading cause for becoming widowed was war, and many of them had lost family members in the conflict (Figure 4.2).

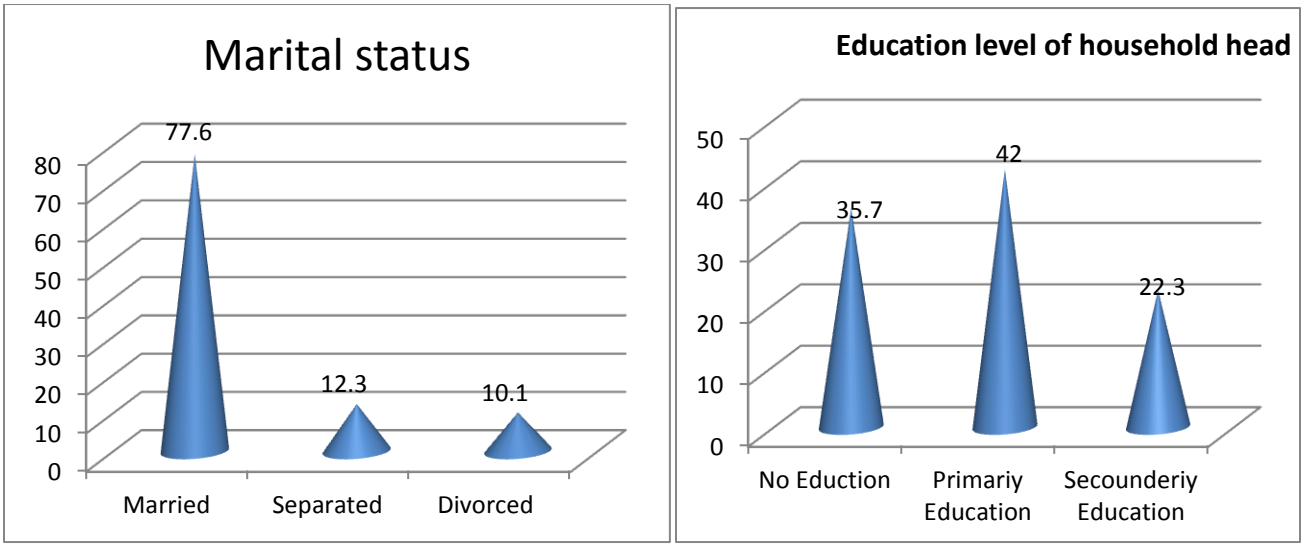


Figure 4.2 Marital status and education level of the study.

Source: Own Survey, 2022

The survey concluded that daily wage work remains the leading source of income in Burayu Town, in addition to home rent, beginning, informal small businesses, and other forms of income for IDP households. (Figure 4.3).

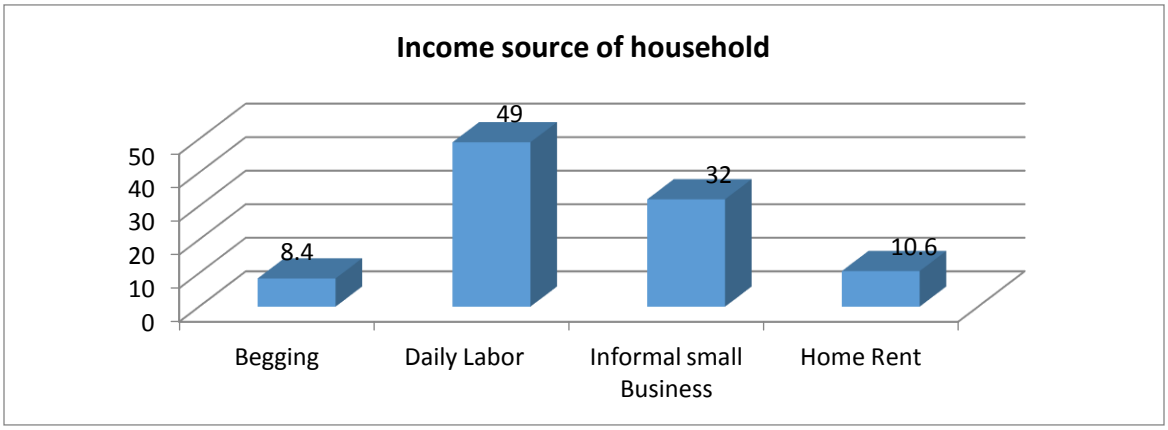


Figure 4.3 Income source of Household Head.

Source: Own Survey, 2022

In terms of household size, the IDP households during the study had a mean household size of 4.6 persons (23.4%). Of the respondents with a household size below 3, 47.5% had a household size between 4-5; and 29 % of the respondents had >6, indicating that the majority of respondents in this study region have a household size greater than 4.

4.2 Food Security Status of study households

4.2.1 Household food insecurity access related conditions

The HFIAS score is a continuous indicator of the prevalence of food insecurity during the past month. Based on the responses to the nine "frequency of occurrence" questions, an estimate was made for each household. A higher number indicates a greater risk of food insecurity. The household food insecurity score ranges from 0 to 27. Naturally, HFIAS may be more accurately understood when utilized to measure HFIAP (Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence) (Guyu, 2015). with a lower value indicating no food insecurity. Families may be categorized as either "food secured," "mildly food insecure," "moderately food insecure," or "severely food insecure."

Table 4.1 displays the prevalence of HFIAS conditions and positive replies among sample households in the research area.

Table 4.1 Occurrence and response to HFIAS conditions

No	HFIAS question	No of response	% of response	Frequency		
				Rarely (1-2)	sometimes (3-10)	often >10
1	worry about food?	166	92.7	59.6	34.3	6.02
2	unable to eat preferred food?	163	91.06	15.95	50.92	33.13
3	Eat a limited Variety of food?	161	89.9	27.9	32.9	39.13
4	eat food that you did not want to eat?	155	86.59	25.1	42.58	32.26
5	Eat smaller portion of meal?	142	79.33	28.37	39.7	31.9
6	Eat fewer meal in a day ?	116	64.8	27.59	33.62	38.79
7	no food of any kind to eat?	45	25.5	11.11	53.33	35.56
8	go to sleep at night hungry?	72	40.2	19.4	69.4	11.1
9	go a whole day and night without eating?	42	23.4	50	30.95	19.05

Source: multiple response of study respondent.

4.2.2. Household food insecurity access – related domains

Participant behavior and opinions of food insecurity were divided into three HFIAS-related domains: worry and uncertainty about household food supply, inadequate quality (which includes diversity and dietary preferences), and insufficient quantity. Physical significance Question, 1 of the HFIAS, dealt with worry and uncertainty, questions 2, 3, and 4 dealt with inadequate food quality, and questions 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 dealt with insufficient food intake.

Table 4.2 Response to HFIAS-related domain.

NO	HFIAS Domain	No of Response	% of Response
1	Anxiety and uncertainty about food supply	3	1.8
2	Insufficient Quality	13	7.9
3	Insufficient food intake and consequence	147	90.3

Source: computed field Survey, 2022.

4.2.3 Household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS)

The sum of each question's frequency of incidence was used to create the HFIAS scale. The lowest and highest HFIAS values were 0 and 27, respectively, with an average of 12.5. Food insecurity is inversely correlated with the HFIAS score; the more significant the HFIAS score, the more severe the food insecurity condition. HFIAS assesses food access and stability of households to measure the state of households' food security. The average HFIAS score was calculated to be 12.5 with minimum and maximum values of 0 and 27, respectively. About 7.2 percent of the respondents have a score of zero; that is, they never experienced any worry or did not adjust the quality and amount of their food. On the contrary, 92.8 percent of the families responded to all nine questions of the HFIAS indicator.

Using Stata, organize HFIA domains. Responders are in groups. The number of respondents who reported having experienced each kind of food insecurity during the past 30 days is shown in the table below. The sample IDP households were divided into food-secure and food-insecure groups based on information obtained from the HFIAS indicator and HFIAS questionnaire items. Thus, using the Household Food Insecurity Experience Scale, the food security status of the households was categorized as "food secure," "mild, moderate, or "severe" food insecurity (HFIAS). According to the findings, 29% are mildly food insecure, 38.5 % are moderately food insecure, and 25.3 % are severely food insecure. In general, 7.2% of households are food secure compared to 92.8% of food insecure households (Figure 4.4). Because most of them were found to be food insecure, the whole IDP population under study might be categorized as having a food insecurity situation. Similarly, found that majority of IDP were found food insecure. Chronic food insecurity is regarded to be delicate or moderate food insecurity, and it always predominates when there is a market or structural failure throughout a country. Misselhorn et al., (2010), as well as (Solomon,2021)

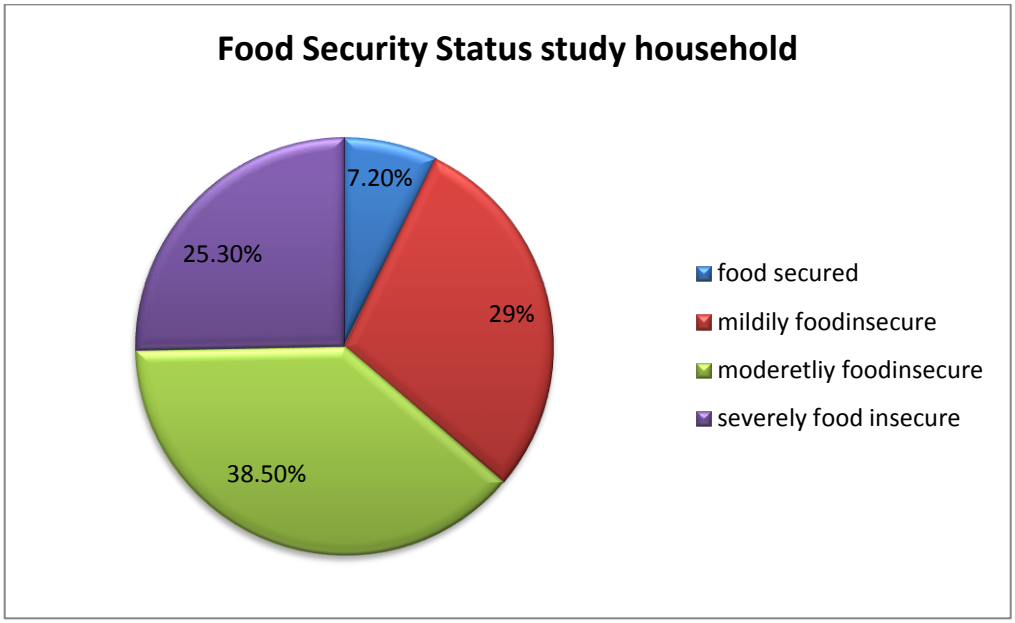


Figure 4.4 Food security categories of IDPs households in Burayu Town.

Source: Own Survey, 2022.

4.2.2 The Food Consumption Score (FCS)

FCS refers to the diversity or quantity of food categories eaten by IDP families to estimate nutritional intakes throughout the research period. According to the survey participants, food intake is mainly determined by the IDP household's economic situation, such as food buying capacity. As a result, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a key food and nutrition outcome that measures a household's capacity to get food and its socioeconomic position during the past seven days.

The WFP aims to develop a standard food consumption data collection device and analysis approach that is adaptable for different needs and contexts, common enough to have equally functional data analysis and equally comprehensible results, and that can also be applied in the field within a reasonable timeframe for collecting and analyzing data.

There are numerous ways to collect and evaluate food consumption data, including victimization indicators that proxy for absolute calorie intake and diet quality. The frequency-weighted diet variety score, also known as the A household's "food consumption score," is determined by how often it consumed certain food types during the seven days before the survey (Gemma et al., 2015). Since it encompasses so many elements of production, distribution, and consumption, food

security may be a challenging idea to live with. *The WFP defines food security* as having four key pillars or components. These pillars assess the study's use of, accessibility to, and stability of food.

In this study, the mean food consumption scores (FCS) for IDP households were 32.3, with a minimum of 13 and a maximum of 83. The household's food consumption status was divided into three categories based on the thresholds. Thus, 34.1 % of households consumed poor food types, 52.4% consumed borderline, and 13.78% acceptable.

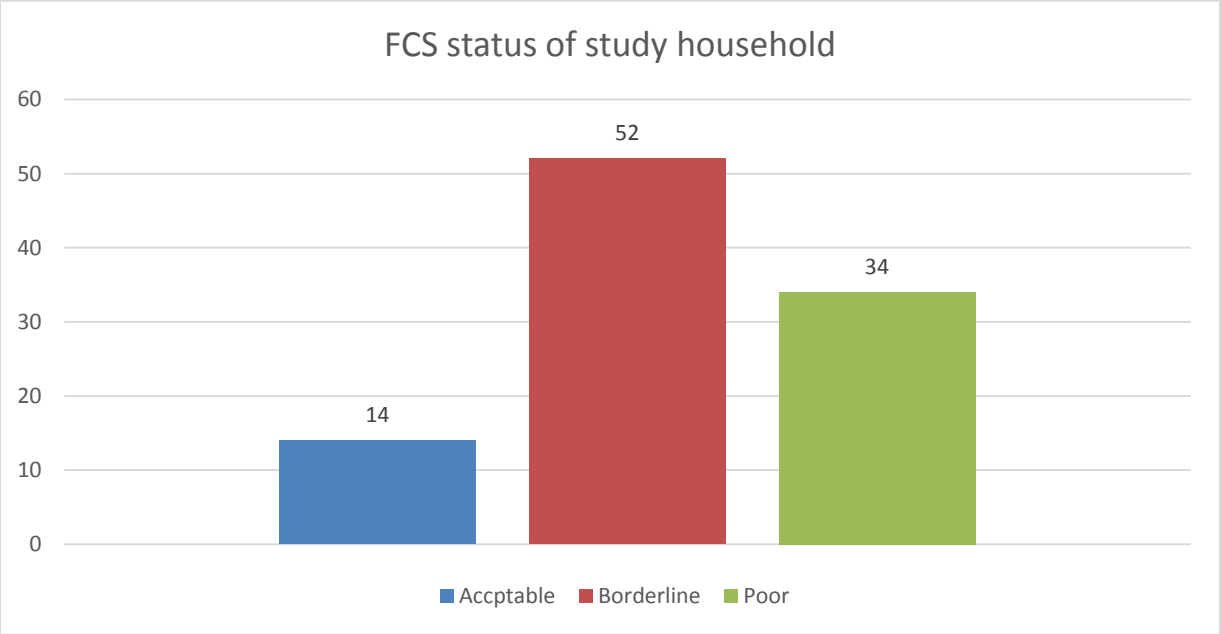


Figure 4.5 Household food consumption score status of household.

Source: Own Survey, 2022

According to the finding, household consumption diversity is severe. The majority of the household had eaten meals made from cereals like *enjera* and other similar grains, followed by cooking oils. Similarly, results from FGD participants indicated that rice and wheat was the staple food dominantly consumed by the IDP households in Burayu town, followed by vegetables, particularly tomato. Food-secure and food- insecure people consume less food from animal sources such as dairy, meat, and eggs. (Figure 4.6).

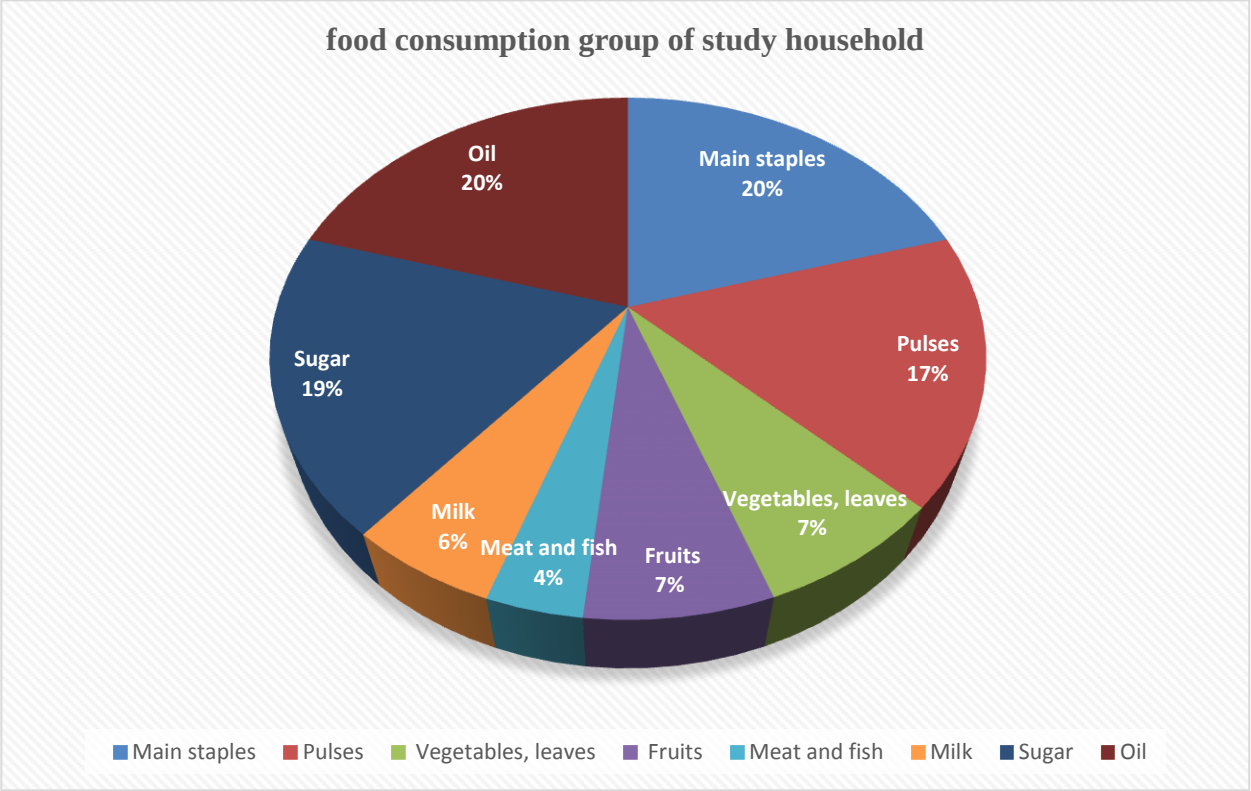


Figure 4.6 Household food consumption kind of response.

Source: Own Survey, 2022.

4.2.3 Correlating food consumption score with household food insecurity access scale.

The correlation between the FCS and the household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS) was statistically significant in the study population ($P < 0.01$). According to the findings, FCS was related to a more substantial household food security status or a lower HFIAS score. As a result, food-secure families had a higher average monthly income and could buy a broader range of food categories than food-insecure households However, according to FGD participant the IDP loss access to financial capacity or asset to buy the variety of food therefore majority of household consume similar type of food which is mainly cereals. In line with this according to an FAO report (2012), the urban population eats less than the minimum recommended daily intake of 2100 kcal/person/day.

Table 4.3 Household FCS and HFIAS status of household.

FCS	Food Secured	Mild Food Insecure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severally Food Insecure	Total
Poor	0	0	26	35	61
Borderline	0	43	42	6	91
Acceptable	13	9	1	4	27
Sum	13	52	69	45	179
Total %	7.26	29.05	38.55	25.14	100
Pearson Chi2 = 150.40 Prob = 0.0000					

Source: Own Survey, 2022.

Factors Determining the Food Security status of IDP

4.2.2 Descriptive Statics

4.2.2.1 Demographic factors

Family size, marital status, and the number of dependents in the household, as well as the sex, age, and educational level of the household head, were compared to determine if there was a statistically significant difference between food-secure and food-insecure households.

Gender of household head

The result of descriptive statics show that gender of household head and food security status have significant at ($p<0.01$). Households with male heads made up 78% of respondents, while households with female heads made up 22%. Male-headed families made up 85% of food secure groupings, compared to 15% of female-headed households. On the other hand, there was a considerable disparity in the percentage of households with access to food depending on the gender of the household head (Table 4.4). Consequently, families with male heads are more likely to be food secure than those with female heads. Female-headed families may need more time to participate in productive livelihood activities since they are also responsible for domestic livelihood tasks. The FGD participants also said that men often leave their hometowns to pursue employment, leaving their women to take care of the household. Better food availability would increase the income of families headed by men.

Age of household head

According to result of descriptive statics show that age of household head and food security status have significant at ($p<0.01$). On average, the household heads in the survey were 40.3 years old. The average age of household heads who were food secure was 30, compared to 41 for those who were food insecure. According to the research, heads of older families are less productive and more likely to be in food insecurity than heads of younger households who are more likely to be in food security. The FGD survey respondents also said that younger families participate in other income-generating activities, including wage jobs, where they might put in more overtime than the oldest age group. (Table 4.4). In line Gebre (2012) reported that food security and age of household have negative relationship.

Table 4.4 Demographic Characteristic of Sample Household.

No	Variable	Category	HFIAS				
			Food secured	**Mildly food insecure**	**Moderately food insecure**	**Severely food insecure**	**Total**
	Gender of household head	Male	11	49	49	30	139
		Female	2	3	20	15	40
		total %	7.26	29.05	38.55	25.14	100
1		Pearson Chi2 = 13.48 Prob = 0.765					
	Age of household head	Active(18-30)	8	9	7	4	28
		Moderate(31_50)	5	39	52	30	126
		Old(50-60)	0	3	10	8	21
		Dependent (>61)	0	1	0	3	4
		Total %	7.26	29.05	38.55	25.14	100
		Mean	39.7602				
2		Pearson Chi2 = 33.38 Prob = 0.0001					
	Family size	Small(1-2)	9	8	3	2	22
		Medium(3-4)	2	31	24	17	74
		Large(>5)	2	13	42	26	83
		Total%	7.26	29.05	38.55	25.14	100
		Mean	4.637755				
3		Pearson Chi2 = 59.87 Prob = 0.0000					
	Education level of household head	No Education	2	12	21	29	64
		Primary Education(1_8)	0	22	41	12	75
		Secondary Education(9-12)	11	18	7	4	40
		Total%	7.26	29.05	38.55	25.14	100
4		Pearson Chi2 = 62.05 Prob = 0.0000					
	Marital status of household head	Married	12	49	50	28	139
		Separated	0	1	10	11	22
		Widowed	1	2	9	6	18
		Total %	7.26	29.05	38.55	25.14	100
5		Pearson Chi2 = 18.80 Prob = 0.4562					

6	No of dependent in the household	Small(0-2)	11	40	31	19	101
		Medium(3-4)	2	9	28	11	50
		Large(>5)	0	3	10	15	28
		Total %	7.26	29.05	38.55	25.14	100
		Mean	2.576531				
		Pearson Chi2 = 30.25 Prob = 0.0000					

Source: Field surveys, 2022

Household Family Size

According to the study, food-secure IDP households had smaller family sizes than food-insecure households. The average household size for food-secure households was 2.6, while it was 5. for food-insecure households (Table 4.4). This finding suggested that households with fewer family members may have a better chance of becoming food secure than those with many members. In other words, IDP households with larger family sizes are more food insecure, especially when the number of unproductive family members in a household is more significant, putting more pressure on consumption than a contribution to household income.

Education of household head

According to this research, Higher education levels provide more outstanding options to become involved in different economic prospects and skilled labor than illiterate families do. As a result, family heads with lower levels of education are more likely to face food shortages and vice versa. In IDP households, it was shown that education level was strongly correlated with food insecurity (Table 4.4).

Marital status of household

According to the study, married separated and widowed households accounted for 78,12,10 percent, respectively, while in food secure groups, married households accounted for 92%, while separated and widowed households accounted for 8 %. In contrast, Because of marital status differences among household heads, as a result, married households have a higher chance of being food secure than female-headed households. (Table 4.4). A household with both a head and a spouse has a better chance of avoiding food insecurity since the partner is more likely to contribute to the means of obtaining food, according to the FGD survey.

Dependency Ratio

The findings demonstrate that a large dependency ratio of members generates more stress in a household's food security. This indicates that IDP households with significant numbers of

economically inactive members are more likely to be food insecure than those with economically active people. This indicates that predicting the likelihood of a household's food security, specifically the dependency ratio, played an essential role in IDP households with significant numbers of economically inactive members who are more likely to be food insecure than those with economically active people (Table 4.4).

Socioeconomic factors

Household characteristics such as remittance, saving, social connection, and household income were compared to see significant variation between food-secure and insecure households (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Socio Economic Characteristic of Sample Household

No	Variable	Category	HFIAS				
			Food secured	**Mildly food insecure**	**Moderately food insecure**	**Severely food insecure**	**Total**
		No Remittance	0	0	0	45	45
		Small Remittance (<1000)	4	39	63	0	106
		Medium Remittance (1001-2500)	9	13	6	0	28
		Total%	7.26	29.05	38.55	25.14	100
		Mean	450.204				
1	Amount of remittance	Pearson Chi2 = 212.55 Prob = 0.6341					
		No saving	0	2	43	44	89
		Small saving (<1000)	0	14	17	1	32
		Medium saving (1001-2500)	3	28	9	0	40
		Large saving(>2501)	10	8	0	0	18
		Total%	7.26	29.05	38.55	25.14	100
		Mean	775.204				
2	Saving amount	Pearson Chi2 = 170.77 Prob = 0.4510					
		Yes	13	52	0	0	65
		No	0	0	69	45	114
		Sum	13	52	69	45	179
		Total %	7.26	29.05	38.55	25.14	100
3	Social connection with community	Pearson Chi2 = 179.00 Prob = 0.0000					
		Small(<1000)	0	0	0	37	37
		Medium(1001-2500)	2	20	61	8	91
		Large(>2501)	11	32	8	0	51
		Total %	7.26	29.05	38.55	25.14	100
		Mean	2044.94				
4	Monthly income	Pearson Chi2 = 197.83 Prob = 0.0000					

Source: Aouthers,2022

Remittance

Remittances are financial assistance from relatives sent to households. These IDP homes come from Somali National Regional State communities that had formed a tradition of supporting one another. According to KII and FGD participants, family members help their respectable families, significantly displaced households. However, the findings revealed that 75% of the families' got remittances in a year, with an average of 629.7Birr. However, 25% of households get no remittances. In food secure groups, households that do not receive remittance account for 0%, while those who receive remittance households account for 100 %. This show that strong relationship between remittance and food security status (Table 4.5).

Access to saving amount

Savings accounts can provide security and peace of mind and serve as a resource in case of an emergency or a business opportunity. Access to Saving Amounts can create an opportunity. Diversified business opportunities for households. However, the results showed that 50.3%% of the households have a savings account with an average 809.4Birr (Table 4.5). However, 49.7% of households do not have any savings account. In food secure groups, households that do not save amount accounted for 0%, while those with saving amount households accounted for 100 %.

Access to social connection with community

Access to a Social Connection can provide IDPs with the ability to search for a new career. Diverse business opportunities are available to households. However, the results showed that the households have a Social Connection with Community. Have a greater chance of being food secure than not having Social Connections. Moreover, FGD participants said that IDP households with a social connection to the community could get various jobs and diversify their source of income (Table 4.5).

Household monthly income

The primary element affecting food security is the amount of household income. The IDP household in urban centers must be able to afford to buy food and non-food products in the necessary quantities and of the required quality. However, these IDP households have lost their livelihood assets, such as financial, human, physical, and social capital, that helped them generate

adequate household feeding income. In this study, the mean monthly household income was ETB 2,017. At the same time, it was 450,4700 minimum and maximum monthly incomes. in contrast. The average household income was 4615 for food secure and 1863 for food insecure households. In other words, the higher the household income, the more likely the households will purchase foods of adequate quantity and quality. Urban families' food intake and income are directly correlated, with higher-income households having access to a wider variety of high-quality and nutritious foods (Table 4.5)

4.2.2.2 Institutional factors

Human beings have conceived institutions to enable ordered thoughts, expectations, and actions by imposing form and consistency in society (Hodgson, 2006). Their presence in society draws the direction of economic change towards growth, stagnation, or decline (North, 1991). In societies with strong institutions, individuals can enter into several complex agreements and exchanges with low transaction costs (Otto, 2013).

Institutions play an essential role in supporting the community during displacement and resettlement by providing food aid, shelter, and other services, as well as assisting displaced people in a variety of ways, such as facilitating access to credit services and enrolling food insecure households in social protection programs such as PSNP.

Food aid

The government supplied humanitarian support to IDP villages for many years prior to a year ago, according to KII However, during the study period, there was no relief aid available by the governmental or non-governmental organization during data collection for this community, which the government and non-governmental organizations support. A total of 179 study participants confirmed that they did not have food aid. As a result, in this Burayu resettlement Town, there is no significant difference between food-secure and food-insecure households.

Access to credit

Access to credit can enable IDPs to participate in various business opportunities that generate household revenue. However, key informants explained that IDP households could not access

formal credit services such as microfinance institutions (MFI). This is because, four years ago, following resettlement in Burayu town, the IDPs were organized as micro and small enterprises (MSEs) and received loans from microfinance institutions. Furthermore, they were not supported, and their status needed to be tracked, resulting in the mismanagement of previous loans. As a result, most IDP households are currently denied credit from MFIs. Access to credit, on the other hand, may enable households to participate in various business opportunities, thereby increasing access to food resources. A total of 179 study participants confirmed that they did not have access to credit sources. As a result, in this Burayu resettlement Tawon, there is no significant difference between food-secure and food-insecure households.

Access to PSNP

The productive safety net program (PSNP) is the largest social protection which represents an innovative attempt to tackle chronic food insecurity through a predictable response with predictable resources for a predictable problem. Ethiopia's Productive Safety Program (PSNP) is an extensive national social safety net program; that responds not only to chronic food insecurity among Ethiopia's poor but also to short-term shocks and drought. UPSNP will occur in different parts of the country, including Burayu Town. However, Participants in the Key informant and Questionnaire survey confirmed that they were not included in the PSNP program. As a result, in Burayu Town, The PSNP program does not significantly differ between families with and without food insecurity.

4.3.2. Ordered Logit Regression

When the response variable is categorized into more than two groups and has a natural order or rank, the logistic regression method known as ordered logistic regression is used. When a dependent variable has more than two categories and each category's values follow a logical order, Ordinal logit is used when a value is genuinely "higher" than the preceding one. In this study, an ordered logit regression model was used to forecast how a variable will affect the food security of a sample of urban IDP families. An ordered logit model of the estimate was utilized to investigate the effects of a particular type of relation on the food insecurity status of study homes. According to Table (4.6). There have been 179 observations. LR Chi-square test value of 296.01 (Prob > chi2

=0.0000), models fit the data better than the null hypothesis. The false R2 is 0.6434.
The results of STATA indicate that the household head's income, family size, access to savings, and level of education are statistically significant. The remaining factors do not have any influence. However, it gives the p-value of four variables that significantly influenced and determined the likelihood of the urban family in the study region becoming food insecure. It shows that these four variables' p-values are either lower than 0.05 or higher than the Z score of 1.96. The remaining variables were insignificant (Table 4.6).

Household family size

According to ordered logit model results, family size and household food security are statistically significant at P= 0.01. With a negative relationship between household size and food security. This finding suggested that households with fewer family members may have a better chance of becoming food secure than those with many members. In other words, IDP households with larger family sizes are more food insecure, especially when the number of unproductive family members in a household is larger, putting more pressure on consumption rather than a contribution to household income.

The results of the ordered logit model marginal effect in Table 4.6 above show that, with an increase in the level of family size, the chance of being in the food secure and moderate food insecure categories fall by 64% and 21%, respectively, However, the chances of moderate and severe food insecurity it was increased 78% and 20%. Consequently, family size may indicate food security since it impacts the quantity and kind of food eaten by the household. Similarly, other research (Gebre, 2012) identified a negative association between family size and household food security status.

Table 4.6: Ordered logistic regression result and marginal effect

No	Variable	coffie	stad erro	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval	Sig.	Marginal Effect dy /dx			
									Food secured	Mildly Food Insecure	Moderately Food Insecure	severely Food Insecure
1	Gender of HH Head	-0.489	0.752	-0.65	0.5	-1.963	0.984		-0.053	-0.1650	-0.0014	0.2202311
2	Age of HH head	-0.002	0	-6.03	0	-0.003	-0.001	***	-0.0635	-0.179	0.0538413	0.1892853
3	Marital Status of	0.249	0.483	0.52	0.60	-0.698	1.195		-0.0441	-0.1167702	0.0331414	0.1278224
4	Education Level	0.961	0.42	2.29	0.022	0.138	1.784	**	0.06270	0.2294745	-0.0734876	-0.2186941
5	Family Size of HH	-1.772	0.755	-2.35	0.01	-3.252	-0.292	**	-0.06433	-0.2190023	0.0780712	0.2052636
6	Income of HH	0.003	0.001	-5.98	0	-0.004	-0.002	***	0.03821	0.6402098	-0.3092984	-0.3691291
7	No of Dependent	-0.002	0.001	-3.43	0.00	-0.003	-0.001	***	-0.05459	-0.1595517	0.0497396	0.1644032
8	Remittance	0.202	0.418	0.48	0.62	-0.617	1.021		0.03938	0.7274525	-0.3736625	-0.3931735
9	Saving Amount	0.018	0.025	0.73	0.46	-0.03	0.067		0.01431	0.4917323	-0.3212971	-0.1847485
10	Social Connection	0.423	0.4022	0.01	0.99	-1.842	0.76		-2.68	-0.0134444	0.0134444	0.254444
	Constant	-17.94	2.932	.b	.b	-23.68	-12.189					
	Constant	-11.76	2.631	.b	.b	-16.91	-6.603					
	Constant	-5.952	2.332	.b	.b	-10.52	-1.381					
	Mean dependent	2.799	SD dependent var	0.92								
	Pseudo r-2	0.643	Number of obs	179								
	Chi-square	296.0	Prob > chi2	0	*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1							
	Akaike crit. (AIC)	188.0	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	226.	Note: the sign *** ,**,* describe the significance at 1%,5%10% respectively							

Source: computed Stata 15,2022.

Education of household head

Table 4.6 above ordered logit model results demonstrate that the relationship between family food security and the household heads' education levels is statistically significant at (P<.0.03). Is an association between education level and food security, is positive implying that higher education levels provide greater options to become involved in different economic prospects and skilled labor than uneducated households do. As a result, household heads with lower levels of education are more likely to experience food insecurity.

According to ordered logit model marginal impact findings, there was a 62% and 22% greater probability of food secured and mild food-insecure categories as one's level of education increased. However, it reduces the likelihood of IDP by 73% and 21%, respectively, in households with moderate and severe food insecurity. Additionally, this result suggests that a household head with a low education degree was more likely to experience food insecurity. Uneducated family heads may have few options for skilled labor, preferring to work as seasonal day workers. The capacityto integrate into various systems and improved access to information partly explain how educated families had been able to interact either in the town or in the capital, particularly by partaking in commercial activities. A positive correlation between education and household food security was also shown by Mohammad et al. (2010), Gebre (2012), and Chinnakali et al. (2014).

Household monthly income

The findings of the ordered logit model in Table 4.6 above demonstrate that the relationship between household income and food security is statistically significant at P<0.01 with a positive relationship between household income and food security. In this study, the mean monthly household income was ETB 2,017. At the same time, it was 450,4700 minimum and maximum monthly incomes. In contrast; the average household income was 4615 for food secure and 1863 for food insecure households; to assess the trend, income is divided into three categories: small (<1000 Birr), moderate (1001-2500 Birr), and large (>2501 Birr). The primary factor affecting the household's degree of food security is the amount of household income. IDP households living in urban areas need the financial capacity to purchase food and non-food items in the required

quantity and quality. However, these IDP households have lost their livelihood assets, such as financial, human, physical, and social capital, that helped them generate adequate household feeding income.

The results of the ordered logit model marginal effect above show that increasing the amount of income in one unit increased the chance of families being in the food secure and moderate food insecure categories by 38% and 64%, respectively. However, it reduces the likelihood of IDP by 30% and 36% in households with moderate and severe food insecurity, respectively. Additionally, the research revealed a link between family income and food security, suggesting that families with higher incomes may have a greater probability of achieving food security. In other words, familiesare more likely to buy sufficient quantities and high-quality food the higher income. Urban families' food intake and income are directly correlated, with higher-income households having access to a wider variety of high-quality and nutritious foods. Contrarily, low-income families could only afford a limited selection of cheaper, less-nutritious items. Similarly, Tadele(2019) reported that food insecurity in urban areas was caused by decreasing monthly income, rising living expenses, and rising food prices.

Dependency ratio

According to Table 4.6, ordered logit model results, dependence ratio and household food security are statistically significant at P=0.01. Food security and dependence ratio have a negative association. However, compared to the average household size, the dependence ratio would be a better indicator of food insecurity. The results show that a high member dependency ratio causes greater stress on a household's food security.

The results of the ordered logit model marginal effect above show that, for every one-unit increase in dependence ratio size, the risk of a family being in the food secure and moderate food insecure categories decreases by 54% and 15%, respectively. In contrast, the likelihood of a households falling into the moderate, severe food insecurity categories increases by 49% and 16%, respectively. When all other factors are maintained constant, this shows that families with a high dependence load may face food insecurity. This indicates that IDP households with significant numbers of economically inactive members are more likely to be food insecure than those with

economicallyactive people.

This indicates that in predicting the likelihood of a household's food security, household size, specifically the dependency ratio, played an important impact on IDP households with significant numbers of economically inactive members who are more likely to be food insecure than those with economically active people. Several more studies (Tesfaye, 2005; Ayalneh, 2009; Gebre, 2012; Ibrahim, 2016) found an inverse association between household size/dependency ratio and food security.

Age of household head

According to this research, age of household head identified impact on food security status of the households at (P<.0.02). with a negative relationship between household head age and food security. The FGD and KII participant indicate that younger household involve in various income generating activity such us wage daily labor than older households.

On the other hand, the results of the ordered logit model marginal effect in Table 4.6 above show that, with an increase in the level of age of household, the chance of being in the food secure and moderate food insecure categories reduce by 63% and 17%, respectively, However, the chances of moderate and severe food insecurity it was increased 53% and 18%. Similarly, other research (Gebre, 2012) identified a negative association between family size and household food security status.

4.3 Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

The sample's coping strategy index (CSI) score ranged from 0 to 138, the lowest and highest values. The sample's mean CSI score was 68.9. (Table 4.7). The research examined the coping strategies IDPs used in the past seven days when they lacked food or the resources to buy food.

Table 4.7 Coping strategy index of IDP in Burayu Town.

CSI	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Low Coping strategy (0-50)	110	61	23.4	0	48
Medium Coping Strategy (51-100)	61	34	70.6	52	97
High Coping Strategy (>100)	8	5	112.7	100	138
Total	**179**	**100**	**68.9**	**50.6**	**94.3**

Source: Own Survey, 2022.

The most common consumption-related coping mechanisms are relying on less desired and less costly foods was also a regularly used coping strategy by IDP families (91%), followed by decreasing adult intake and reducing the number of meals consumed each day (87 %), restrict consumption by adults in order to feed small children (68.7%). and limit portion size of meal time (63%) (Figure 4.7). As a result, households who missthe whole day are more food insecure than homes that moved from eating costly meals to eating cheaper ones. This was primarily done by IDP households that were jobless and could not feed their families daily when food assistance was taken off.

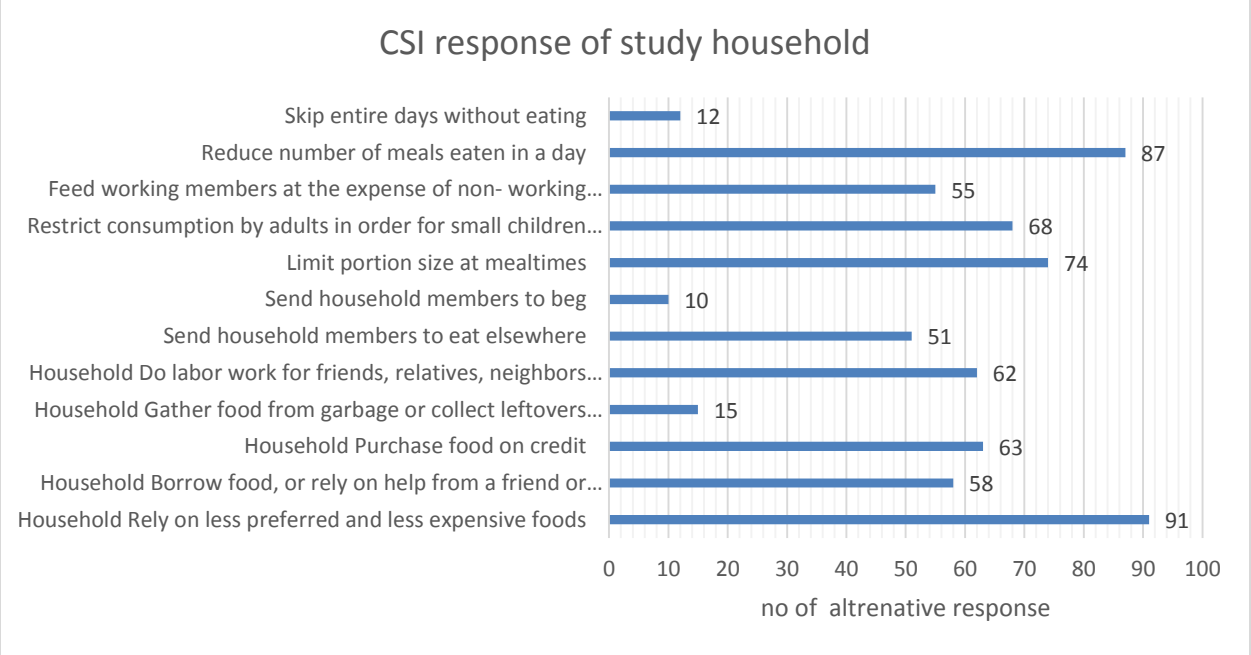


Figure 4.7 Household Response to Coping consumption strategies.

Source: Own Survey, 2022.

The FGD participants also discussed how the households used a variety of coping mechanisms in response to food shortages. During the evaluation period, relying on less preferred and less expensive food, borrowing food, reducing the number of meals and the size of meals, begging, seeking remittance to buy food, selling household assets, and selling off assets. Migration for job searching, primarily in their previous areas in the Somali National Regional State, was one of the main coping mechanisms. In line with the study by Bello (2014) and Zaldy (2018), lowering the quantity was the most often used coping strategy by food-insecure families in urban areas.

4.5.1 Correlating coping strategy index with household food insecurity access scale.

A comparative investigation revealed a significant correlation between coping mechanisms and household food insecurity access scale status. The study indicated that the coping strategies index would increase when the food security situation worsens. The mean CSI score difference between CSI and HFIAS was highly significant ($P<0.01$). This suggested that when food security is threatened, IDPs tend to employ coping techniques that are predominantly negative and could further jeopardize the family's safety, health, and food security. A Pearson chi-square test also revealed, with a chi2 test probability of, that the food security status is a statistically significant variable in determining the coping strategy index (Table 4.8) In line with this, Maxwell (2008) indicated that CSI correlated with determinants of food insecurity, such as household income, and other measures of food insecurity, such as HFIAS.

Table 4.8 Coping Strategy Index with Household Food Insecurity Access scale.

No	CSI Question	HFIAS				
		Food Secured	Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severally Food insecure	Total
1	Low CSI (0-50)	13	44	60	20	137
2	Medium CSI (51-100)	0	7	8	19	34
3	High CSI (>101)	0	1	1	6	8
4	Total	13	52	69	45	179
	Pearson Chi2 = 37.15, Prob = 0.0000					
	r= 0.5951					

Source: Own Survey, 2022.

The Pearson correlation coefficient **(*r*)** is the most common way of measuring a linear correlation the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables. Between 0 and 1 Positive correlations, while between –1 and 1 measure negative relationship and 0 with No correlation. A high value (nearing +1.00) indicates a strong direct association, values near 0.50 imply a moderate connection, and values under 0.30 indicate a weak relationship. The result obtained from the Pearson correlation coefficient (r=0.5951) also rivaled that there is a good medium relationship between household food insecurity access scale and coping mechanisms practiced by IDPs in Burayu town.

Additionally, this IDP during KII said that about resettlement in Burayu Town.

> *Because many displaced people are farmers and many women are participating in income-generating activities, life is complicated here in urban town. There is no work, income, access to food aid, PSNP, and other access to credit services, so living in this condition is very difficult. Women and elderly males are begging on the roadside of Addis Ababa to get daily food to survive. Many male household heads now want to return to their first displacement in order to find work and support their families, claiming that dying in battle is preferable to dying in hunger (KII, 2022).*

This indicate that IDP household coping different mechanism to sustain the food security situation of household however female and children are begging on the road side of Addis Ababa and the male household head back to Somali regional state to get jobs and support the livelihood and food security status of household.

Key informant interviews and Focus group discussions confirmed that IDP face enormous challenges to lead a decent and dignified life. Lack of job opportunities, Job opportunities in the formal sector has been a no-go zone for refugees and they have limited access only in the informal sector where they are exposed to low wage payment.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

The study's objective was to assess IDPs' food security status in Burayu Town. to investigate determinants of food security and identify coping mechanisms employed by households. Results of descriptive analysis of demographic, socio-economic, and institutional-related perspectives. Generally, the average education level is grade 2, family size 5-person, dependent person in household 3 and monthly income 2044 birr. There is no institutional factor, such as access to credit or food aid to support these IDPs during the study period. The food security status of IDPs worsens in the study area. The majority of households in the study area was primarily food-insecure households, with more than 93 % of households falling into this group and only 7% of households in the food secure group.

The findings of the logistic regression model indicated that household food security in the study area was determined by factors such as education level, family size, monthly household income, and the presence of dependent family members. Food security and monthly household income are positively correlated; the higher the family income, the less probable it is that it would experience food insecurity. Similarly, the more educated the household head, the more likely the other family members will be educated and aware of new technology and knowledge. This raises the chances of food security. While an increase in family size and dependent person in the household is inversely associated, an increase in inefficient family size and the dependent person puts strain on the household and increases the likelihood of food insecurity.

A few households consumed micronutrient-rich food categories such as fruits and animal-source food groups, indicating household poverty level. At the same time, most households had eaten staple food, namely grains this indicate that the Food Consumption Score is linked to family income and buying power to address the nutrition need of household. Due to the loss of food aid and a shortage of funds to purchase food throughout the research period, IDP families used harmful coping methods. As a coping mechanism in reaction to mild food shortages, most households employ dietary changes such as consuming less desired or less-priced food. Borrowing food from

local stores and neighbors and purchasing food using loans from family, friends, or neighbors were also regularly used. Begging and going the entire day without eating any food at least once a week were the harmful coping mechanisms utilized by IDP households in harsh situations.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the research findings and food insecurity prevalence among IDP households, the following recommendations are forwarded to policymakers, the community, and researchers.

- Food aid programs should be reinstated as a short-term remedy, particularly for severely food insecure households, because food insecurity is pervasive among IDP households in Burayu Town.

- Since the government launched a substantial social protection program, particularly in urban areas, the urban PSNP must include those IDPs to promote self-sufficiency.

- The food insecure IDP households should be given the credit service and encouraged to participate in various business opportunities and expand income-generating community activities to improve their income level.

- Household heads with lower educational levels should receive short-term vocational training in financial skills that could help them enter skilled labor and self-employment, thereby contributing to improved food security status in the study area.

- Even though the dependence ratio has a significant impact on household food security status, households with a small number of children had better food security status than households with many children, especially children under the age of 15. Educating family planning household heads gives family self-support and self-employment opportunities and improves food security status in the study area.

- Because they have had trade experience in their first place of origin, the town municipality should provide facilities such as shade, small shops, and market space for IDP households, particularly women, to assist them in engaging in petty trade and other self-employment activities.

- Generally, the community level of the IDP families should exert maximum effort to enhance their livelihood and establish self-reliance.

- Finally, further studies should be performed to find community-friendly business opportunities for the long-term livelihood and food security status development of the IDP families.

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Annex

Annex I Questionnaire for the household survey

Informed consent form

My name is [enumerator's name]. I am gathering this information on behalf of Kiya Merga, an M.Sc. student in Food Security and Development at Addis Ababa University's College of Development Studies. The purpose of this study is to better understand the food security status and coping techniques of IDPs in Burayu.

This survey will be done in Burayu for eligible IDP Households, and I will ask you a few questions about yourself and your family. Your responses are absolutely private and will not be distributed with a third party, and you will not be recognized in any way. You are allowed to leave this interview at any point if you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer. Your open responses to these questions will help us better understand the current situation. We would appreciate your assistance in responding to this survey. The survey will take between 30 minutes and an hour to complete.

Would you be willing to participate knowing that you would be doing it freely with no monetary compensation?

dd/mm/yyyy

(Signature of interviewer certifying that informed consent has been given verbally by the respondent)

Indicters	*No*	*Question*	*Category*	*Code*
Study participant and area	1	Date of survey		( )
	2	Name of the respondent		( )
	3	Name of the household head		( )
	4	Location (region/woreda or town)		( )
Household Demography and major variables under study	5	Role of the respondent in the household	HH Head	1
			Spouse	2
			Child	3
			Other	4
	6	Sex of Household Head	Male	1
			Female	2
	7	Age of Household Head		( )
			Male	1
	8	Household size	Female	2
			Total	3
			Single	1
	9	Marital status of the household head	Married	2
			Widowed	3
			divorced	4
	10	source of income	daily labor	1
	11	Informal small business	Informal small business	2
			Begging	3
			other	4
	12	Education level of Household Head		( )
	13	No of Dependent Person in HH		( )
	14	Monthly income Amount		( )
	15	Do you get assistance from UNHCR, government or NGOs?	Yes	1
			No	2
	16	if Yes how much in kg in Month		( )
	17	Amount of remittance in Birr		( )
	18	Amount of Credit Service		( )
	19	if Yes how much in Birr.		( )
	20	Access to PSNP program	Yes	1
			No	2
	21	Do you have Social Connection with host Community	Yes	1
			No	2

HIFAS questions

No	HFIAS question	response option
22	In the past four weeks, do you worry that the household would not have enough food?	0=No(skip to Q2)1=Yes
22.a	How Often does this Happen?	1.rarely once or twice in a past four weak 2.sometimes three to ten in a past four weak 3.Often more than three times in a past four weak
23	In the past four weeks, do you worry that households are not able to eat preferred food due to lack of resource?	0=No(skip to Q2)1=Yes
23.a	How Often does this Happen?	1.rarely once or twice in a past four weak 2.sometimes three to ten in a past four weak 3.Often more than three times in a past four weak
24	In the past four weeks, do you worry that households are not able to eat a limited Variety of food due to lack of resources??	0=No(skip to Q2)1=Yes
24.a	How Often does this Happen?	1.rarely once or twice in a past four weak 2.sometimes three to ten in a past four weak 3.Often more than three times in a past four weak
25	In the past four weeks, do you worry that the household is not able to eat food that you did not want to eat due to lack of resources?	0=No(skip to Q2)1=Yes
25.a	How Often does this Happen?	1.rarely once or twice in a past four weak 2.sometimes three to ten in a past four weak 3.Often more than three times in a past four weak
26	In the past four weeks, do you worry that households are not able to eat smaller portions of meals due to lack of resources?	0=No(skip to Q2)1=Yes
26.a	How Often does this Happen?	1.rarely once or twice in a past four weak 2.sometimes three to ten in a past four weak 3.Often more than three times in a past four weak

27	In the past four weeks, do you worry that households are not able to eat fewer meals in a day due to lack of resources?	0=No(skip to Q2)1=Yes
27.a	How Often does this Happen?	1.rarely once or twice in a past four weak 2.sometimes three to ten in a past four weak 3.Often more than three times in a past four weak
28	In the past four weeks, do you worry that households are not able to eat any food of any kind due to of lack of resources?	0=No(skip to Q2)1=Yes
28.a	How Often does this Happen?	1.rarely once or twice in a past four weak 2.sometimes three to ten in a past four weak 3.Often more than three times in a past four weak
29	In the past four weeks, do you worry that households are not able to eat and go to sleep at night hungry due to lack of resources?	0=No(skip to Q2)1=Yes
29.a	How Often does this Happen?	1.rarely once or twice in a past four weak 2.sometimes three to ten in a past four weak 3.Often more than three times in a past four weak
30	In the past four weeks, do you worry that households not able to eat go a whole day and night without eating due to lack of resources?	0=No(skip to Q2)1=Yes
30.a	How Often does this Happen?	1.rarely once or twice in a past four weak 2.sometimes three to ten in a past four weak 3.Often more than three times in a past four weak

FCS Questions

No.	Question	Response options
31	In the past week, did you eat main staples?	0= No (skip to Q2) 1=Yes
31.a	if yes for how many days?	
32	In the past week, did you eat main pulses?	0= No (skip to Q2) 1=Yes
32.a	if yes for how many days?	
33	In the past week, did you eat main vegetables?	0= No (skip to Q2) 1=Yes
33.a	if yes for how many days?	
34	In the past week, did you eat main fruits?	0= No (skip to Q2) 1=Yes
34.a	if yes for how many days?	
35	In the past week, did you eat main Meat and fish?	0= No (skip to Q2) 1=Yes
35.a	if yes for how much days?	
36	In the past week, did you eat main milks?	0= No (skip to Q2) 1=Yes
36.a	if yes for how many days?	
37	In the past week, did you eat main sugar?	0= No (skip to Q2) 1=Yes
37.a	if yes for how many days?	
38	In the past week, did you eat main oil?	0= No (skip to Q2) 1=Yes
38.a	if yes for how many days?	

Coping Strategy Index (CSI) questions

No.	Coping Strategies (In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food and do not have enough money to buy food, how often has your household had to	Frequency (no. of days a household experienced the following coping strategies in the past 7 days)	Universal Severity Weight	Weighted Score = Frequency x Weight
A	Dietary Change Strategy			
39	Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?		1	
B	Increase Short-Term Household Food Availability			
40	Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative?		2	
41	Purchase food on credit?		2	
42	Gather food from garbage or collect leftovers from hotels or somewhere		4	
43	Do labor work for friends, relatives, neighbors etc. in exchange of food		3	
C	Decrease Numbers of People			
44	Send household members to eat elsewhere?		2	
45	Send household members to beg?		4	
D	Rationing Strategies			
46	Limit portion size at mealtimes?		1	
47	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?		2	
48	Feed working members at the expense of non-working members?		2	
49	Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day?		2	
50	Skip entire days without eating?		4	

Annex II: Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide

Dear Respondent,

My name is Kiya Merga, and I am an M.Sc. student in Food Security and Development at Addis Ababa University's College of Development Studies. The goal of this study is to better understand the food insecurity status and coping techniques of IDPs in Burayu. The entire study will include a survey of IDPs and key informant interviews to obtain primary data, as well as a secondary data evaluation to get a thorough understanding of the research issue.

The major goal of this key informant interview is to get primary data from persons who have a thorough grasp of the food security situation and the overall context of IDPs in Burayu. As a result, I feel that as a key informant interview, you will give significant information that will contribute to the success of this research, which will be utilized by the academic community for future study. Furthermore, the study results will be utilized to guide the strategies and program development of government and non-governmental organizations. Your responses will be kept fully secret, will not be shared with other parties, and you will not be identifiable in any way. You are allowed to leave this interview at any point if you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer. Your comments to my inquiries, on the other hand, are useful and will help us better comprehend the current situation. We would highly appreciate your assistance in responding to this interview, which will last around 30 minutes.

Would you be willing to participate knowing that you would be doing it freely with no monetary compensation?

Thank you in advance and please “tick” one of the boxes below

☐ Consent given

☐ Consent declined

1. What are the key challenges impacting IDPs in Burayu What are the specific obstacles that IDPs face?
2. How do you assess policy possibilities and limitations in terms of IDP livelihoods and food security?
3. What do you imagine IDPs would do in the event of a scarcity or a lack of funds to purchase food? Who among the family members uses these coping techniques?
4. Do you know any study that has been conducted to explore the food security situation of IDPs in Burayu? What are the names of these studies?
5. Are IDPs included in the federal social protection program, such as the Urban Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)?
6. What distinguishes IDPs who are food secure from those who are not? What are these essential standards?
7. How is the situation with IDPs' access to food? Based on their level of food security, would you divide them into four groups (%)?
   7.1 Food Secured
   7.2 Mildly Food Insecure
   7.3 Moderately Food Insecure
   7.4 Severally Food Insecure
8. What would you suggest doing to help IDPs in Burayu who lack supply of food?

I really appreciate your time and expertise you contributed to the research.

Annex III: Checklist for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Dear respondents,

The research study on the "Food Security Status and Coping Mechanism of IDPs in Burayu Town " conducted by Mr. Kiya Merga completed this research work as a requirement for his MSC in Food Security and Development Studies degree at Addis Abeba University. These FGDs are designed to get accurate information from you on IDP households in Burayu Town. Therefore, the data you provide is very important for our study project. Your name will not be revealed via the analysis of the data or by sharing the data we have gathered about you to anybody outside of this research. The findings of this study will contribute to our knowledge of the food security situation of IDP households living in Ethiopia's urban areas. I appreciate your cooperation in advance.

Checklist for Focus Group Discussion with the community

No	Questions
1	How did the displacement forced on by the conflict influence your way of life?
2	How does the community view you? What role did the host community play in helping you create a living?
3	Do you believe that food security is a concern for IDP families in the town? What would you say the magnitude of the problem is?
4	How much more IDP households now than they were in the past? changes throughout time?
5	What main sources of income do you rely on in your new area of settlement?
6	When there is a food scarcity in the households, how do families cope?
7	What factors contribute to food insecurity?

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