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***COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, CENTER FOR  
FOOD SECURITY STUDIES***

**LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES, FOOD SECURITY STATUS AND COPING  
STRATEGIES AMONG INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS  
RESETTLED IN GELAN TOWN, ETHIOPIA**

**TOFIK ABAJEBAL ABAGARO**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO CENTRE FOR FOOD SECURITY STUDIES,  
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, ADDIS ABABA  
UNIVERSITY  
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN FOOD SECURITY AND  
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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES CENTER FOR FOOD  
SECURITY STUDIES**

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STUDIES**

**DECEMBER 2022  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

## **DECLARATION**

I, **Tofik Abajebal**, do hereby declare to Addis Ababa University School of Graduate Studies that this thesis is a product of my original research work, and it has not been submitted to any other university for any academic degree. Materials and information other than my own are dually acknowledged.

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## **Supervisor's approval**

This is to certify that the above declaration made by the candidate is correct to the best of my knowledge as an advisor.

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As supervisors/co-advisers of the thesis, we certify that we have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by **Tofik Abajebal** Entitled ‘Livelihood Strategies, Food Security Status and Coping Strategies Among Internally Displaced Persons Resettled in Gelan Town, Ethiopia’ 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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As members of the Examining Board of the Thesis Open Defense, we certify that we have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by **Tofik Abajebal** Entitled ‘Livelihood Strategies, Food Security Status and Coping Strategies Among Internally Displaced Persons Resettled in Gelan Town, Ethiopia’ and recommend that it is acceptable required thesis for the degree of Master of Science Degree in Food Security and Development Studies.

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

## Acronyms

AU	African Union
AOR	Adjusted Odds Ration
BMI	Body Mass Index
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CGD	Center for Global Development
COR	Crude odds Ratio
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DDS	Dietary Diversity Score
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DSI	Durable Solution Initiative
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistant
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSIN	Food Security Information Network
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring Sytems
GP20	Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement 20th anniversary
GRID	Global Report on Internal Displacement
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HFI	Household Food Insecurity
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
HHs	Households
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRR	Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction
KII	Key Informant Interview
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WFS	World Food Summit

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## **Abstract**

*This study was conducted to assess livelihood strategies, food security status and coping strategies among internally displaced persons (IDPs) resettled in Gelan town of Oromia during 2018. House to house survey was conducted for quantitative data collection from randomly selected households. Qualitative data was collected from 10 purposively selected Key Informant Interviews. The data was analyzed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 20 software.*

*The result of this study indicated only 14.4% of internally displaced persons resettled in the study area were food secure while 43.1%, 12% and 30.6 were mildly, moderately, and severely food insecure respectively. Household dietary diversity score indicated only 2.9% were in low dietary diversity level. From coping strategy index finding 8.6% and 2.9% of this resettled IDPs practiced severe and very severe coping strategies.*

*Binary logistic regression results revealed that income of household, education level, family size, level of dietary diversification, and availability of private tap water at were significantly associated with food security status of resettled IDPs. The findings also indicated as food security measuring methods used in this were significantly correlated with each other.*

*The overall findings indicated more than half of participant households were in food secure and mildly insecure condition. Livelihood strategies mainly relies on daily based jobs. The integration to local community were good status. This study recommends for Gelan town administration to arrange additional job opportunities in sustainable manner and focusing on capacity building for those permanently resettled IDPs for improvement of their livelihood status and ensure their food security.*

Key words: IDPs, Livelihood, food insecurity, coping strategies, dietary diversity

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Internal displacement is one of the major humanitarian, human rights, and security problems in the world today. It displaces, often violently, millions of people from their homes, families, jobs, and communities and exposes its victims to a terrifying range of risks (*Deborah and Raoul 2002*). According to United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border" (UNOCHA, 2004, p.1).

Different global reports indicated that during the last few years the number of people affected by forced displacement has increasing dramatically in crisis contexts all over the world. Millions of people worldwide had left their homes and livelihoods in the face of civil conflict, natural or economic disasters, or other threats (Nguya, 2019, UNHCR 2020, IDMC 2020).

According to the International Displacement Monitoring Center's 2020 report, there were 50.8 million IDPs worldwide in 2019, with 45.7 million due to conflict and violence and 5.1 million due to disasters. In 2019, there were 33.4 million new displacements, the largest number since 2012 (IDMC 2020). In 2019, there were new cases of conflict displacement in 50 countries. The majority of the new displacements occurred in low and middle-income countries, such as Syria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Ethiopia, which each accounted for over a million new people. Three quarters (34.5 million) of the global total of 45.7 million people still displaced at the end of the year were in just ten countries, including Ethiopia.

Sub-Saharan Africa was the region with the highest figure. Many new displacements were triggered by escalating violence and an overall deterioration of security in the Sahel, particularly in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. Ongoing conflict also forced hundreds of thousands of people from their homes in Somalia and South Sudan. In 2018, Ethiopia recorded the third highest number of new displacements worldwide, with 3,191,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) next to Syria and DRC. With 1.1 million IDP according to this report (GRID, 2020).

In Ethiopia's displacement data indicates conflict and violence as the major causes of IDPs followed by natural disasters. The study done by Mehari indicated, Ethnic violence were thought to be the major factors causes conflicts and result IDPs (Mehari 2017). The DMIC (2019) report indicated conflict over resources and ethnic violence triggered 2.9 million new displacements in Ethiopia in 2018, more than in any other country worldwide and four times the figure for 2017 (IDMC 2019). As of April 2019, 3.2 million people were displaced from their homes, out of which 2.6 million Ethiopians were displaced due to conflict (OCHA 2019). Recent 2021 IDMC report indicated Ethiopia has the highest number of IDPs worldwide with 2.7 million recorded IDPs during 2020 from which 2.1 million due to conflict and 0.6 million due to disaster related (IDMC 2021).

One of the immediate consequences following this displacement is food insecurity and inadequate nutrition for displaced households. During displacement, all aspects of nutrition are affected, including food production, purchase, preparation, allocation, and consumption. When individuals are forced to evacuate their homes and land, they frequently lose their assets. They may also be unable to return to their previous employment, resulting in unemployment, underemployment, or informal labor, as well as a major reduction in income. Loss of livelihood can lead to a reduction in food access and an increase in malnutrition (*IASC, 2010*).

To avoid such terrible in Ethiopia, the government developed Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) with the intent to find a durable solution to the IDP situation in the country, the government prioritizes return, where possible, and relocation of the conflict induced IDPs. The Initiative provides a principled operational framework and platform to design and implement durable solutions in support of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country and host communities at locations of return, relocation, or local integration (*UN Ethiopia 2018*).

As one of the initiative is permanent relocation to safe areas, the aim of this study was to review livelihood strategies, food security status and coping mechanism of such permanent relocation program with focus of internally displaced persons relocated in Gelan Town following conflict induced displacement from Somali region during 2017.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Sub-Saharan Africa experienced more internal displacement than any other region in 2018, according to a new report from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) (IDMC 2019).

Majority of IDPs live under the poverty line which leads to food insecurity, food shortages, unsafe water, insufficient healthcare, poor sanitation, poor housing, and reestablishing livelihoods in areas of temporary settlement or reintegration. These critical factors for food insecurity were caused by insecurity, poverty; unsustainable livelihoods, lack of job opportunities; low wage and income, and a huge influx of internally displaced people (IDP) migration (Adam *et.al.* 2016).

Internally displaced persons, especially those in collective sites of temporary nature, live in difficult conditions with many having limited access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, facing protection risks, and not receiving sufficient humanitarian assistance (GP20).

According to some studies, integrating IDPs into an urban area or the most popular places is often less successful for both displaced people and hosts, particularly where resources are scarce and livelihood struggles occur, and where the host community's administration imposes administrative rules that limit refugee/IDP opportunities to make a living. On the other hand relocated IDPs in host communities, typically have more options for labor, business, food production, and other benefits. Their self-respect is harmed by unemployment, dependency, or the inability to appropriately maintain their livelihood. Income-generation or work opportunities in the host communities can contribute to self-sufficiency and raise the living conditions of the IDPs (Shantha 2019).

Article written by Karen Jacobson and Charles Simpson on integration and resettlement of refugees and forced migrants indicated whether displaced individuals live in camps or are integrated into host communities, host regions often view refugee or IDP settlement as fraught with obstacles, such as excessive resource demands and accompanying environmental damage, as well as security dangers (Jacobsen and Simpson 2002).

Study conducted in Adama relocation sites indicated as extended development challenges facing both relocated IDPs and the cities that host them, including unemployment and social integration (Easton-Calabria, *et.al.*, 2020). Other evidence indicated, IDPs trying to

integrate locally cannot find jobs despite a high level of unemployment among the resident population. Other IDPs become targets of hate crimes when trying to settle in certain areas (*Brookings Institution, 2010*).

Until now only few studies conducted in Ethiopia on IDPs focusing on causes and impacts of internal displacement and consequences of Internal Displacement and its impending challenges by Yigzaw and Abitew, 2019; and Mehari 2017.

Thus far, no study conducted in my study area to explore food security status of relocated IDPs and the livelihood strategies perused in their relocation sites and their followed strategies to cope with problem of food insecurity. Therefore, this study will focus to fill literature gaps on relocated IDPs food security status and livelihood with their coping strategies their resettlement in this study areas.

### **1.3. Research Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 General objective**

- The general objective of the study was to assess livelihood strategies, food security status and coping strategies of internally displaced persons resettled in Gelan town

#### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

- To assess socio-economic status of internally displaced persons resettled in Gelan town
- Analyze food security status of internally displaced persons resettled in Gelan town
- To explore the livelihood strategies employed by internally displaced persons resettled in Gelan town.
- To examine coping strategies employed by internally displaced persons resettled in Gelan town

### **1.4. Research Questions**

1. What is the socio-economic status of internally displaced persons resettled in Gelan town?
2. What are the major livelihood strategies pursued by internally displaced persons resettled in Gelan town?
3. How is the status of Food security among households of internally displaced persons resettled in Gelan town?
4. What coping strategies are being employed by internally displaced persons resettled in Gelan town to cope with shortage of food at the household?

### **1.5. Significance of the study**

Livelihood strategies and food security status of relocated resettled IDPs less addressed with evidence. The findings of this research would give advice to national and international concerned organization and sectors to know more about livelihood strategies and their food security status of IDPs for further planning of resettlement program as well as to improve their livelihood in their permanent settlement area.

The findings from this research can be used for policy making purpose and planning for further resettlement program. More importantly, the research will help to understand livelihood situation and the different coping strategies used by the resettled IDPs themselves and can create a learning platform toward utilizing available opportunities. Governments and development partners will use the research findings to design appropriate interventions aiming for improvement of food security situation of relocated IDPs utilizing the empirical evidence from these findings.

In addition, the research will contribute to academic knowledge on internal displacement in Ethiopia as the topic is among the less researched area and can be used as reference for those who are interested in IDP resettlement study.

### **1.6. Scope of the Study**

Geographic coverage: This study covers resettled IDPs who relocated to Gelan town of Oromia region during 2018 following displacement from their original residence due to ethnic conflict between Oromo and Somali regions of Ethiopia. The relocated IDPs were displaced during the same period from similar geographic area and resettled at one time

Thematically the study focuses on livelihood of resettled IDPs in relation to their food security status and coping strategies in case of food shortage. To measure food security status, this study used household food insecurity access scale for accessibility and availability of food at household level, Household dietary diversity score to explore utilization of diversified food at household level and CSI were use scale to identify level of coping strategies in case of shortage encountered at household level among resettled IDPs. In addition, sustainable livelihood framework was applied to assess livelihood asset available and implemented in urban setting.

The participants of the study for survey were 209 household head from randomly selected household of resettlement village through house to house visit for interview during the first week of October 2022. In addition, 10 purposively selected individuals from resettled

communities were part of this study as Key Informant Interview to provide detailed information on livelihood.

### **1.7. Strength of the Study**

This study was conducted to generate evidence on livelihood strategies, food security status and coping mechanism for permanent relocation of IDPs which was done give permanent solution and for sustainable development for IDPs who can't back to their original place due to different reasons. The study employed comprehensive techniques and validated tools from standard sources of food security measurement techniques which covers availability, accessibility, and utilization dimensions of food security status at household level.

Until now similar studies not conducted in Ethiopia, and this might be milestone for broader scope of study in the future. It is used to fill a knowledge gap on post resettlement status of IDPs food security and livelihood status of IDPs in similar setup. In addition, the study utilized digital open software Kobo toolbox which minimizes clerical errors during data entry and enables to ensure data quality of data collection through accessing the actual sites visited by data collector to monitor their tasks.

### **1.8. Limitation of the study**

This study is limited to specific relocation site which might not represent all IDPs found throughout the country and since study area focus IDPs resettled in the urban area, it might not repercent for rural setup as the livelihood different among urban and rural program.

There is no similar study conducted so far in our setup and this also limits the comparison with the other study in the discussion section. In addition, the study design used in this study was cross-sectional design that conducts the study at point of time and can't differentiate the actual situation of those IDPs before resettlement program. One of best approach to explore coping strategies in case of food insecurity by communities was conducting focus group discussion, but due to time and resource limitation was inability to conduct FGD.

### **1.9. Organization of the thesis**

This thesis has been organized in 5 chapters. Chapter 1 presents the general introduction of the topic under the study, in this chapter, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance, scope, strength, and limitation of the study included. Chapter 2 deals literature review with empirical evidence, theories of migration and resettlement, and conceptual frame work related to food security status, sustainable livelihood strategies of relocated IDPs. The third chapter is Methods and materials



organized to describe details of the study area, research approaches, data collection tools and procedures and data analysis. Chapter four presents main findings of the study in descriptive and inferential forms using tabular and graphics tools. The last chapter 5 presents the main summary of the findings in conclusion form with proposed recommendation based on the result of the study

### **1.10 Definitions of Terms**

**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** are Individuals or households who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence to avoid the effects of armed conflict, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

**Resettled IDPs:** individuals/Household who displaced from their homes during conflict and permanently relocated into new homes and communities in areas designated by government.

**Livelihood:** A livelihood refers people, their capabilities, and their means of living, including food, income and required resources. These includes wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering

**Livelihood strategies:** encompasses the variety and combination of activities that people Carryout to ensure their life goals. These activities applied by household members resulting in outcomes such as getting additional income and ensure food security.

**Coping mechanism:** a response to minimize effects of a food shortage or an adverse effect where food access is abnormally disrupted, due to different reason such as lack of income, due to conflict or military activities.

**Food insecurity:** is a condition that exists when people lack secure access to enough, safe, and nutritious food required for normal growth and development and active and healthy life (WFP, 2004).

**Household:** One or more people who live in the same residence and share at meals or living accommodation and may consist of a single family or some other grouping of people.

**Household dietary diversity:** Refers to the number of food groups consumed by household members over a 24-hour period of data collection period.

## CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discuss on reviews available literature on concepts of food security and linkage with livelihood of internally displaced persons by exploring theoretical and empirical evidences to support the evidence of this study.

### 2.1 Concept of Food Security

The evolution of ideas on food security concept emerged over long time and its definitions developed and advanced by various researchers, scholars, and organizations. One of the main reasons for emerging of food security concepts was related to occurrence of global food crisis during mid 1970s (Clay, 2002).

The most widely known definition of food security is the one which was agreed by the World Food Summit (WFS) in 1996. According to this WFS definition “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, (social) and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (FAO,1996). While World Food Program brings simplified definition as “A condition that exists when all people, at all times, and is free from hunger” (WFP, 2009).

From the above agreed definition of World Food Summit (WFS), four key elements can often be identified; availability which is about sufficient food supply at national or household level; access which covers physical, economic and social access to required resources to get food; utilization which includes nutritional content of food. food safety, clean water and sanitation and stability of those three on having access to adequate food in the least times required. Therefore, food security only assured when the above four mentioned dimensions fulfilled (Jones *et al.*, 2013). These four dimensions were discussed as follows

#### a. Food Availability

The World Food Program defines availability as “The amount of food that's present at a country or certain area by means of all types of domestic production, imports, food stocks and food aid” (Russell et al., 2011). This term tends to be applied to food available at a regional or national level instead of at the household level, which can lead to some confusion as the word “availability” sometimes is used at the micro-level” (Reilly *et al.*, 1995).

The availability dimension addresses the supply side of food security, thus, referring to the amount of food that is physically available in a population at specific period (Pangaribowo *et al.*, 2013). Availability refers to the physical reserve or existence of sufficient food in a household or a given place: foods that are acquired from home production, local markets or through imports (FAO, 2009a).

This dimension of food security at different stages can be measured by rainfall record, market survey on food, food balance sheet, and agricultural production planet. Similarly, the indicators for this dimension at different levels are fertility rate, food production, population flows, staple food production, harvesting time, food storage, consumption of wild foods etc. (FAO, 2012)

#### **b. Food accessibility**

Access to food refers to the capability of people to obtain food. Food accessibility encompasses the way society allocates food to its members and food preferences (Stephen and Ingram, 2011). FAO (1996) also puts “the physical and economic access to sufficient food “as the basic point of the food security definition. This primarily determined by incomes, food prices and the capability of households and individuals to find access to social support. Individuals” access to food is additionally heavily influenced by social variables, including gender positioning and power hierarchies within households (FAO, 2013).

#### **c. Food utilization**

Food utilization refers consumption of healthy and nutritious food to get sufficient energy from food for a healthy life (FAO, 2013). According to WFP, (2012) report, issues that ensures sufficient food utilization includes proper childcare practices, consuming meals with adequate nutritional values, drinking safe water, proper storage and processing of food with good sanitation. Utilization also maintains factors including safe drinking water and adequate sanitary facilities to avoid in the spread of disease as well as of food preparation awareness and storage procedures. Therefore, Utilization deals with great extent that depends on the consumer’s understanding of what foods to select and how to prepare and store them (FAO, 1996).

#### **d. Food Stability**

The fourth dimension of food security is to ensuring stability of food supply which are food availability and household or individual access to the food on daily basis. A household or

an individual is considered food secure if they can always have economic access to safe and nutritious food (FAO, 2013).

World Food Summit states that stability must be present “at all times” in terms of food availability, accessibility and utilization for food security to exist (FAO, 1996). Stability plays a key element in being food secure therefore to be food secure a population, household, or individual must have access to satisfactory and acceptable food in all times. There must not be any risk of losing access to food because of unexpected shocks. Therefore, stability exists with the existence of both availability and accessibility of food security dimensions (Russell *et al.*, 2011).

### **2.1.2 Food Security at the National and Household Levels**

The development of a country mainly relies on food security for health and well-being of its population to be a productive community. For many years, food security concepts have been considered worldwide, national, regional state, household, and individual level. Globally, concern of food security has been crucial in various parts of the world. In many countries, food crises challenge peoples, and the serious shock of crises collapses on their economy.

#### **i) Food security at the national level**

Food security is a multifaceted concept, interpreted and variously defined. At one end of the spectrum, food security may provide the availability of sufficient supplies at a global and national level; on the other end, the concern is with sufficient nutrition and well-being.

#### **ii) Household food security**

Households are food secure when their family members have year-round access to the quantity and variety of safe foods, they require to live active and healthy lifestyles. At the home level, food security refers to a household's ability to obtain enough food, either through purchases or self-production, to meet the nutritional needs of all members of the household (FAO, 2010).

According to UNCR report households consider daily food consumption to be secured when they have year-round access to the amount and range of meals that their family members require to live health and well-being lives,' according to the (UNHCR, 2015).

#### **iii) Food Insecurity**

Food insufficiency is a simpler measure of whether there was enough to eat. It is the limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways. This may include “reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet (Tara, 2021).

Food insecurity results from the interaction of multiple environmental and socio-economic factors: natural hazards, conflicts, the level of technology or unbalanced distribution on trade systems are examples some examples for causes of food insecurity (Garschagen et.al, 2015).

Due to difficulties in measuring food security directly in diversified nations different proxy measures are developed and used such as consumption and expenditure, nutritional status, and coping strategies to measures of food security status (Hoddinott,1999). This is usually done by measuring the level of food insecurity that is measured, assessed, or studied to identify the causes that may have contributed to this situation or may cause it in the future, and to determine corrective solutions.

## **2.2 Causes and Consequences of Food Insecurity**

### **i) Causes of Food Insecurity**

According to some literature there is not known specifically what causes food insecurity for certain populations (TARA, 2021). World Food and agriculture organization report, indicates instable social and political environments that prevent long-term economic growth, civil wars, macroeconomic inequities in trade, poor human resource conditions, natural resource barriers, insufficient education, poor health, gender inequality, natural disasters such as floods and locust infestation, and a lack of good governance can be causes for food insecurity. All of these problems may result in either insufficient national food availability or insufficient household and individual access to food. (FAO, 2000). A state of food insecurity also expressed when the people lack access to adequate and safe supply of food on stable manner.

In addition, Poverty, poor health of household members, and inefficient livelihood and home management techniques all contribute to household food insecurity (HFI).

### **ii) Consequences of Food Insecurity**

Household Food Insecurity (HFI) represents a strong biological and psychosocial stressor that may increase the risk of poor social, mental, and psycho- emotional development of

individuals across the life course through alternate pathways. A biological pathway includes the possible links between HFI, poorer dietary intakes, nutritional status, and overall well-being. A case in point is a current study from the United States that documents the very poor dietary quality of low-income individuals at risk of food insecurity. Their diets were characterized by exceedingly low intakes of whole grains, fruit, vegetables, and fish. This dietary pattern has been strongly linked to an increased risk of obesity, metabolic syndrome, chronic diseases such as diabetes, and premature death. A psycho-emotional pathway involves the worry and anxiety; feeling of exclusion, deprivation, and alienation; distress; and adverse family and social interactions among individuals experiencing food insecurity. (FAO, 2000)

## **2.2 Overview of Internally Displaced People**

According to the 1998 Guiding Principles, internally displaced persons are people or groups of people who have been forced or forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, especially as a result of armed conflict, or who have been forced or forced to flee or avoid the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, natural or man-made disasters, and have not crossed an international border.

Around the world, war, carnage, and civil instability have caused record numbers of women, men, and children to flee their homes. The global number of forcibly displaced people has grown dramatically in the last two decades, going from 37.3 million in 1996 to 65.3 million in 2015, a 75 percent rise. Its population was very stable from 1999 to 2011, fluctuating at around six individuals per thousand, or roughly one in every 177 people. Internal displacement is one of the world's most common and critical humanitarian problems. In 2018, the global population of forcibly displaced people increased dramatically, from 43.3 million in 2009 to 70.8 million in 2018, a record high (UNHCR, 2018)

Armed conflicts, civil unrest, systematic breaches of human rights, and natural disasters (floods, desertification, drought, and so on) have all contributed to widespread relocation. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) lose their legal, social, and economic ties, putting them in grave physical and psychological danger. They are mostly poor because they lack the financial means to handle issues such as malnutrition, respiratory and gastro-intestinal diseases, scabies, parasitic infections, and malaria. They also face unique challenges not shared by other conflict-affected groups, such as food insecurity, food shortages, unsafe water, inadequate healthcare, poor sanitation, poor housing, and re-establishing livelihoods

in areas of temporary settlement or reintegration in unstable areas where traditional means of livelihood are no longer viable. Since the 1980s, natural and man-made disasters have been the primary causes of relocation in the region.

According to the United Nations, over 1% of the world's population is internally displaced within their own countries for a variety of reasons. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), widespread violence, human rights violations, and armed conflict have resulted in a global total of 28.8 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are among the world's most forgotten and vulnerable communities. They are frequently ignored due to a lack of legislation protecting them, as the government is the one that causes the displacement. (UNHCR, 2019).

### **2.2.1 Food Security Status among Internally Displaced Persons**

According to WFP joint report 2017 food insecurity levels are alarming across the country, with internally displaced persons (IDPs) facing the worst outcomes. The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) report released in April 2017 provides an in-depth picture of the food security situation and the vulnerability of households in Iraq. It found that approximately 2.1 percent of the national population was food insecure, while 5.6 percent of the IDP population was food insecure. The ongoing civil insecurity caused by Boko Haram has led to large population displacements, compromising the food security of refugees, returnees, and host communities.

In Syria among the most food insecure groups are IDPs and returnees who account for some 6.3 million people. Some 69 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty and is unable to cover basic needs, including food. Casual labor is the main income source for borderline food insecure households, but opportunities are increasingly scarce and IDPs and returnees have saturated labor markets. Displacement is also one of the major drivers of food insecurity as IDPs lose their livelihoods and productive assets.

Most IDPs have lost or sold their livelihood assets and have limited opportunities for employment and income, severely compromising their economic access to food. The food security and nutrition status of IDPs is worse compared with non-IDPs, and continues to deteriorate because of the malfunctioning economic system, weak institutions and poor access to basic services, combined with a renewed wave of violence and instability and limited resources for emergency livelihood assistance and recovery programs (FAO/WFP, 2017).

Internal displacement is one of the most common and critical humanitarian problem in the world today. Displacement by armed conflicts, civil strife, systematic violations of human rights and natural disasters (floods, desertification, drought, etc.) has become pervasive. The internally displaced persons (IDPs) generally lose their social, legal and economic ties thus suffer considerable physical and psychological hardship . The majority of them are living under the poverty line as they do not have enough income to treat illnesses including malnutrition, respiratory and gastro-intestinal infections, scabies, parasitic infestations and malaria. Further, they face special difficulties not shared with other conflict-affected groups, specifically those 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 livelihoods are no longer viable (Adam A *et.al* 2016).

The worst food security conditions are reported among IDPs, host communities, households with vulnerable livelihoods in South Kordofan and Central and East Darfur states, and those living in conflict-affected areas. Beyond national borders, the crisis in South Sudan has a significant impact on food security in Sudan. Refugees continue to arrive, many of whom face severe food insecurity because of the lack of suitable refugee camps and the loss of their livelihoods.

A little over half of IDPs and 45 per cent of refugee families across Sudan are food insecure, according to the Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS) report for the 1st quarter of 2021 issued by the World Food Programme (WFP). Despite the season's above-average harvest (CFSAM), the food security situation has not improved compared to last year (which had a poor harvest), the FSMS report said. The areas with the highest prevalence of food insecurity include refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) communities in the Darfurs, Kordofans and Blue Nile State (WFP 2021).

Economic vulnerability is cited as a major factor as 96 per cent of IDP households and 91 per cent of refugee households are spending more than 65 per cent of their total expenditure on food, FSMS report said (FSIN 2017). While the prevalence of poor food consumption was on the lower side, more than one third of households relied on food-based and livelihood-based negative coping strategies, focusing on immediate food needs and depleting their assets. Most common livelihood coping strategies include spending savings and cutting down on expenses for other basic needs such as education and health.



The study conducted in Nigeria among IDP revealed that the food crises situation as witnessed by the vulnerable population has reached a stressed and emergency state. Also, this study reiterated that if urgent interventions are not put in place to alleviate the situation as experienced especially in the Northeast, the food security situation will deteriorate completely

### **2.2.2 Livelihood Strategies for resettled IDPs**

‘A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.

The sustainability or vulnerability of livelihood of a household is therefore a function of the interplay between households’ access to different livelihood capitals (resources), the existing context (history, trend, vulnerability/shock), the mediating process (institutions, organizations, and social relations at work), the activities, and the resulting livelihood strategies that a household pursue (Scoones, 1998 cited in Degefa 2005; Eliis, 2000)

The linkage between loss livelihood capitals and vulnerability is very clear in conflict induced displacement.

A report by Research and Evidence Facility (REF) conducted in Somalia stated, Since IDPs usually lose their productive assets to the cause of displacement, their livelihood strategies become limited. Livelihood and employment opportunities are limited for all IDPs, especially for those with low skills and education. Previously built community institutions and social skills will become less applicable, which in turn forces them to change their livelihood strategy (REF 2018).

When faced with risks and shocks, IDPs usually manage their resources, prioritizing between elements of the production, consumption, and ecological systems when they operate to manage their livelihoods (Osbahr et.al., 2010).

IDP household heads have substantially lower literacy rates and formal levels of education, especially in cases of Horn African nations. This strong educational disadvantage has a direct impact on labor market outcomes. The main jobs available to IDPs are low earning

jobs on a daily/casual arrangement. Newly displaced households are less likely to have other income sources, such as loans and credit, and therefore potentially more vulnerable and in need of external assistance (WB and UNHCR 2011).

Those IDP households with higher asset levels have had more options for changing their livelihood strategies, and transition into cash and wage-based income portfolio rather quickly while those with lower asset levels have continued to rely on natural capital-based activities. It is also found that less educated households do not change their livelihood strategy overtime while more educated households are more likely to shift strategies (Yumiko et.al, 2016).

The promotion of durable solutions is vital from the very beginning of forced displacement influx, and improving livelihoods is a crucial component to achieve this. Leveraging the provision of both humanitarian assistance and livelihood opportunities can lead to better outcomes for IDPs in later phases of displacement. This approach empowers IDPs to meet their needs in a safe, sustainable, and dignified manner; avoids aid-dependency and negative coping mechanisms; and prepares them for their future no matter the location they choose to settle or relocate to (Caroline B and Sophie C.2017; Abdirahman A. 2021 *et.al* 2021).

Despite their importance, protection and assistance are temporary interventions. As temporary as they are, protection and provision of aid need to be conducted with a long-term vision and in a sustainable manner to ensure that the phenomenon of IDPs comes to an end at some point. Unless IDPs regain their livelihood, continuous protection and assistance have to be provided for them (Mehari 2017).

### **2.2.3 Coping Strategies by Internally Displaced Persons**

Coping is a strategy of people functioning within the constraints of present resources and a variety of possibilities to attain varied goals. In general, this refers to resource management, but it also refers to how aberrant, unpleasant, and uncommon situations are dealt with. As a result, coping can be defined as self-contained defense mechanisms, active problem-solving methods, and stress-management techniques. In contrast to official and planned responses, coping states to ordinary people's acts or disrupted remains of institutions. During any type of crisis, coping mechanisms are used to meet the human need for sustenance (2018, Edris Alam)

#### **2.2.4. Livelihood Challenges of resettled IDPs**

Livelihood system incorporates not only current pattern of consumption but also long and short-term objectives to avoid destitution or compromising future standard of living. The word livelihood used in different ways; but for the purpose of this study, the following commonly cited definition in contemporary literature is adopted:

Internal displacement is one of the major humanitarian, human rights, and security problems in the world today. It displaces, often violently, millions of people from their homes, families, jobs and communities and exposes its victims to a terrifying range of risks. If not stabilized, it also threatens to destabilize countries, regions and even international security and thereby risks generating additional displacement. Indeed, the number of IDPs throughout the world has continued to increase since 1997. In the past two decades, an alarming number of people worldwide have had to abandon their homes and livelihoods in the face of civil conflict, natural or economic disasters, or other threats (*Deborah H. and Raoul B. 2002*).

Displaced people often lose assets when they are forced to flee their home and land. They may also be unable to pursue their former work, leading to unemployment, underemployment or informal work, and a significant drop in income. Livelihood loss may lead to reduced access to food and an increase in malnutrition (*IASC, 2010*).

In Ethiopia with the intent to find a durable solution to the IDP situation in the country, the Government prioritizes return, where possible, and relocation of the conflict induced IDPs. The Ethiopia Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) provides a principled operational framework and platform to design and implement durable solutions in support of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ethiopia and host communities/communities at locations of return, relocation, or local integration (*UN Ethiopia 2018*).

The focus of this study was to review food security status of resettled IDPs program done in Ethiopia following conflict induced displacement from Somali region during 2017 and resettled in central Ethiopia by Oromia regional state in Gelan town resettlement site.

Resettlement of IDPs is often a very complicated process that requires proper planning before the implementation of any program intended to provide lasting solutions to IDPs. Consultation and inclusion of the IDPs is key to the success of any resettlement process. The special needs of IDPs do not necessarily disappear immediately after the resettlement. Resettling authorities and other stakeholders should follow up on IDPs because they

continue to face difficulties in establishing livelihoods and lack of social amenities such as schools, hospitals and infrastructure particularly pose major challenges (Robert Waweru 2018).

Socio-economic and livelihood deprivations lead IDPs to face multiple challenges. IDPs commonly face economic challenges occasioned by lack of housing, land and working tools (Tarkhan 2009). Underemployment/unemployment, access to proper housing, lack of income-generating opportunities and access to food were also the other problems IDPs face (WB and UNHCR 2011).

Food insecurity is also of the challenge where IDPs suffer from shortage of food followed by starvation, accommodation, school dropouts, sexual harassment, child labor, early marriage, poor health and sanitation (A Itumo, et.al 2016). Distress, health problems, lack of educations, lack of access to land, lack of housing, electricity, and water are also other major challenges IDPs face (Grace 2017 and Tarkhan 2009).

The challenge surpasses to the country of the inflicted IDPs. Countries also bear the brunt of long-term economic costs partly due to significant human and economic costs lost tax revenues and the provision of social services such as health and education (S. Achieng, *et.al.* 2014)

### **2.3 Empirical evidence on Food security status of IDPs**

According to some literature, IDP resettlement, in addition to return and reintegration, is a medium-term remedial action, whereas long-term initiatives are to establish a conducive environment by eradicating root causes of displacement, including preventive, protection, and accountability measures (Zimbabwe, 2011)

When IDPs' livelihoods and survival are in jeopardy, they are frequently resettled (Macrae and Harmer 2003). IDPs have been subjected to several forceful relocations by state and non-state entities, particularly in Africa (Jeff and Erin 1998).

Resettlement is anticipated to be followed by successful adaptation, according to a paper produced by Y. Kura et al. (2016) on livelihood adaption analysis. Wellbeing, social networks, institutions, and other livelihood outcomes for households are all characteristics of a successful adaptation process. The process of adaption takes time. The first year after relocation is marked by a considerable drop in overall income. The second year is marked by a large increase in overall earnings. Households focus on limited economic activities as

short-term coping methods to deal with immediate day-to-day necessities after the shock of resettlement during the first year (Yumiko et al. 2016).

According to a World Bank and UNHCR research study on IDPs in urban settings conducted in Afghanistan in 2011, the first two years of displacement are the most difficult for IDPs. Longer settlement periods are frequently associated with stronger economic conditions (WB and UNHCR 2011).

Protection and aid, despite their important, are only temporary solutions. Protection and aid must be provided with a long-term perspective and in a sustainable manner, as temporary as they are, to ensure that the phenomenon of IDPs comes to a stop at some point. Until IDPs are able to reclaim their livelihood, they must be protected and assisted on an ongoing basis (Mehari 2017).

The dilemma extends beyond the inflicted IDPs' home nation. Long-term economic costs are also borne by countries, partly as a result of enormous human and economic losses, as well as lost tax revenues and the provision of social services such as health and education (S. Achieng, et.al. 2014)

According to a study conducted in Sri Lanka (2019), IDPs in host communities have more options for labor, entrepreneurship, food production, and so on. Income generating or job possibilities in host communities can help IDPs achieve self-sufficiency and improve their living conditions.

People who have been displaced to metropolitan or peri-urban areas as a result of conflict, violence, or tragedy often opt to stay there even when it is safe to return home. This is because, in addition to providing refuge, towns and cities also provide employment possibilities, as well as access to healthcare and education. While life in a city might be challenging, it can also be a source of hope and aspiration for the local poor and IDPs (Isis Nunez-Ferrera et al (2020).

IDPs of urban origin, in particular, seek to dwell permanently in the city, regardless of whether the conflict continues, and are often unwilling to return to their villages of origin due to a lack of livelihood prospects, such as unemployment, land scarcity, and food insecurity (WB and UNHCR 2011).

Following the 2017 displacement in Ethiopia, the Oromia Regional State Administration identified 11 intermediary cities in the region that could each accommodate 1,000 IDP households and worked with city authorities to identify suitable land for city infills and extensions to establish planned IDP settlements (Isis Nunez-Ferrera et al, 2020).

## **2.4 Food security measurement and indicators**

The study employed three longstanding and validated food security indicators. Adaptations of these three popular food security indicators was used in combination as single household questionnaire these are validated Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) and validated Coping Strategy Index (CSI) and Dietary Diversity Score (DDS), was used as instruments to complement each other.

### **2.4.1 Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)**

The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) is a tool for determining a household's food security status. The HFIAS, a nine-item food insecurity scale developed by the USAID FANTA project, assesses anxiety about food supply, followed by questions regarding food quality, quantity, and, finally, going to bed hungry or going all day and night without eating (Deitchler et al, 2010). The HFIAS is a set of nine questions that are designed to examine the experiences and perceptions of household food security. The HFIAS measures feelings of apprehension and anxiety about food, as well as assessments of insufficient quality and quantity of food, food intake reductions and their repercussions in the home, and feelings of guilt. Food insecurity creates predictable reactions that may be documented, quantified, and displayed on a severity scale, which is the premise behind the development of this measure (Coates, Swindale, Bilinsky, 2007).

### **2.4.2 Coping Strategies Index (CSI)**

The CSI was created to capture the food insecure household's vulnerability, resilience, and sustainability behaviors. The CSI's premise is that, in the face of a shortage or perceived lack of food, food insecure households alter their behavior to assure food security now and in the foreseeable future, based on their best judgment of the situation (Maxwell et al. 2003;).

Households have been known to cope with food insecurity by employing four different consumption strategies: changing their diet from expensive or more preferred foods to less preferred foods; employing short-term food supply strategies that are not sustainable over time; reducing the number of people they have to feed; and (the most common strategy) managing the shortfall by limiting the quantity of food and the number of times foods are eaten (Maxwell & Caldwell 2008). The nature of the coping methods used is determined on the severity of the deficiency. The most extreme ones, such as begging and going a full day without eating, are less commonly used and can expose people to health and societal issues (Maxwell et al. 2003).

### **2.4.3 Household Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)**

The Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) initiative of the FAO established the DDS to focus on the nutritional side of food security. Because the diversity of food has been proven to correlate well with nutritional status, information collected from the DDS can be used to measure the nutritional state of respondents or areas (FAO 2010). DDS has been shown to have a high association value with usage indicators such as birth weight, child anthropometric measurements, better hemoglobin concentration, decreased hypertension, and reduced cardiovascular disease-related death. At both the individual and family level, DDS corresponds well with food access and nutritional adequacy (Swindale & Bilinsky 2006).

The DDS was created to serve as a proxy for food access at the household level and nutritional adequacy at the individual level (Kennedy et al. 2010). It is intended to capture the nutritional side of food security, be less subjective and time sensitive in terms of changes over time and take less time to survey and analyze (Hoddinott et al. 2002).

## **2.5 Theories of migration and Resettlement**

Both macro and micro economic ideas are included in migration theory. International relations are critical in presenting the causes of forced migration through globalization studies, while economics aids in the development of neoclassical macroeconomic migration theory and the dual markets hypothesis.

### **2.5.1 push and pull Theories of migration**

One of the theory which can be related to this study were Push and Pull Theory, or also as Lee' Theory of migration. Lee's theory is both simple and has withstood the test of times. Its exponent, Lee, stated that migration is determined by the presence of attracting pull factors at destination, and repelling push factors at origin (Lee, 1966).

These factors can be divided into hard and soft ones. The former category includes dramatic circumstances such as humanitarian crises, armed conflicts, and environmental catastrophes, while the other group concerns poverty, social exclusion, or unemployment. This doctrine is interesting because it could be applied for both voluntary migration as well as forced migration (Oberg, 1996).

Push factors are conditions that can force people to leave their homes and are related to the country from which a person migrates. Push factors include non-availability of enough livelihood opportunities, poverty, rapid population growth that surpasses available

resources "Primitive" or "poor" living conditions, desertification, famines/droughts, fear of political persecution, poor healthcare, loss of wealth, and natural disasters.

### **2.5.2 Carnea's Impoverishment, Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model**

The IRR model explains what happens during large-scale forced relocations and how to mitigate their harmful effects. After conducting a series of studies on displacements and resettlements in the 1990s, Carnea (2000) developed the IRR model. The IRR model was originally designed for development-induced resettlements, but it has since been extended for other types of resettlements, such as those caused by conflicts. This was when it was discovered that the displaced persons in both cases had many of the same problems. The approach is built around three key concepts: risks, poverty, and reconstruction. Conditions that put displaced people in danger are referred to as risks. Deprivations of commodities and services that displaced and newly established people face as a result of relocation are referred to as impoverishment. Reconstruction refers to the efforts made by institutions and individuals to address the numerous issues that arise as a result of displacement and relocation.

Impoverishment refers to the lack of goods and services that displaced and newly established individuals face as a result of relocation. The efforts undertaken by institutions and people to solve the myriad challenges that occur as a result of displacement and relocation are referred to as reconstruction.

The IRR is a population displacement and relocation model (Carnea 2002). The model identifies inherent risks that lead to poverty as a result of displacement, as well as solutions to mitigate or remove these risks. The IRR model establishes the following eight key early warnings of impending poverty hazards, which can be delivered well before the choice to relocate is made. Landlessness, unemployment, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, and social disarticulation are some of these issues (Carnea 2002).

### **2.5.3 Acculturation Model**

Berry's and other scholars' work developed to this model. According to Berry et al. (2003), the choice of adaptation method is the result of the interaction between newly resettled Persons' traits and Host Community attributes. The human and social capital that newly resettled persons offer to the host community is one of these traits. Education and skills, communication language, and cultural sophistication are all examples of human capital. The network of relationships that newly settled people have amongst themselves and with



others, as well as the social support systems that are available to them, is referred to as social capital (Piontkowski, et.al, 2002). The visibility of newly settled persons, as well as their cultural similarities or differences with the majority group in the host society, will influence their integration experience (Berry, 2003).

## **2.6 Conceptual Framework**

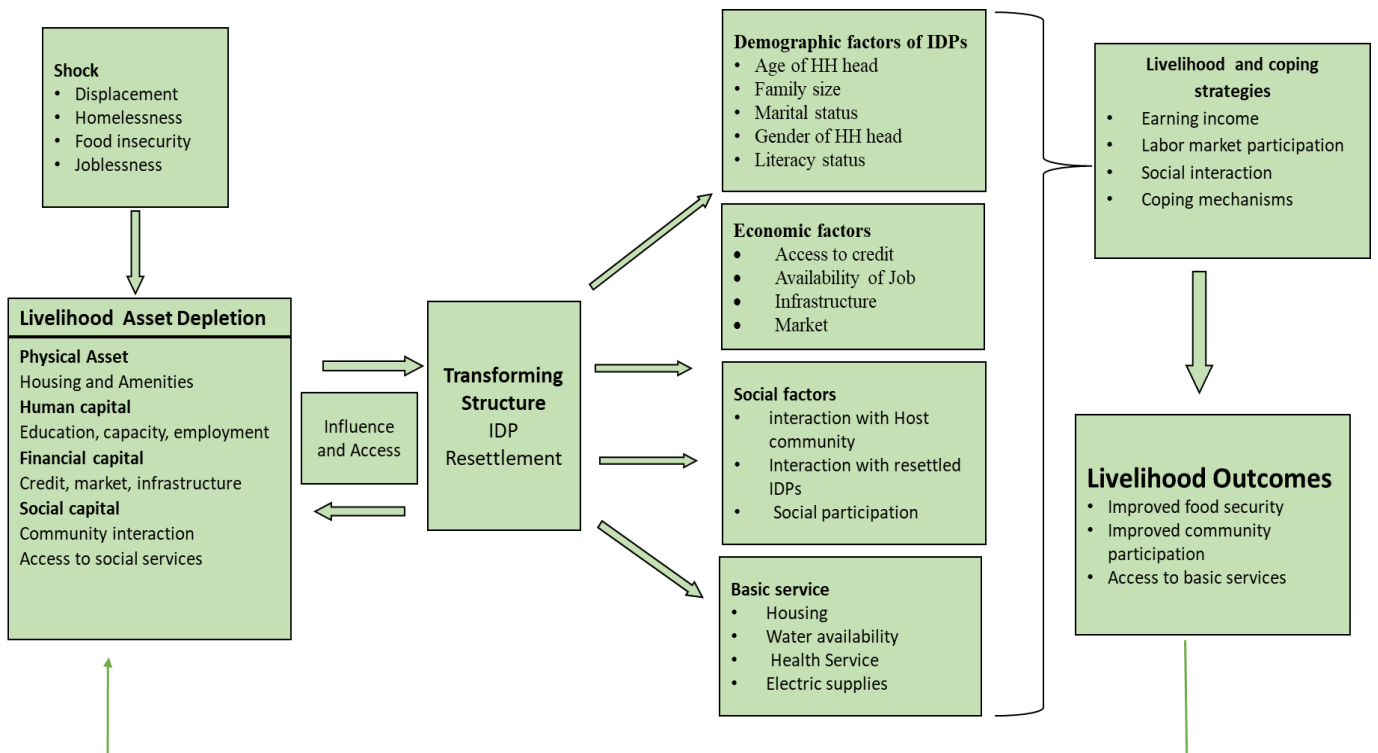
As the aim of this study was to assess the livelihood aligned with food security status of resettled IDPs, the DFID developed sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) best suited to show multidimensional relationship that exists between assets as well as linkage with different socio-economic variables which can demonstrate contribution towards food security and improved livelihood conditions (DFID, 2000). This SLF was preferred for this study as it is suitable to guide the objective of the study on permanently relocated IDPs with their available livelihood asset in urban setting which is important for their day-to-day activities to ensure their food security status as well as their coping strategies in case of food shortage for household consumption.

The study focused on displaced IDPs who face different shock and crisis encountered due to their displacement from their home with their whole families. This lead to lose all their livelihood assets. Their physical asset can lost due to the displacement includes, house, house materials, personal properties and so on. The financial asset which lost due to the displacement includes their jobs, marketplaces, incomes etc. The distorted social asset which can occurred sue to the displacement includes social interaction, community participation and networks, on the other hand human capital includes losing their health and wellbeing, loss employment, education interruption. These all-SLA assets linked with one another and lead to food insecurity of those IDPs during their initial displacement.

The resettlement programmed to restore these distorted livelihoods unsustainable manner through permanent relocation program planned to restore in sustainable.

So, this study utilized SLF to conceptualize how those relocated IDPs leading their life following vulnerability context that was influenced due to displacement in their new resettlement area to restore livelihood outcome through improving their food security status, income generation and active social participation.

Furthermore, the framework describes different influencing factors of food security status which can determine context of vulnerability and access basic livelihood assets.



**Figure 1: The conceptual framework of resettled IDP's livelihood strategies, food security status and coping mechanisms.**

Source: Customized from DFID's Sustainable livelihoods guidance sheets 2000 with modification

## CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

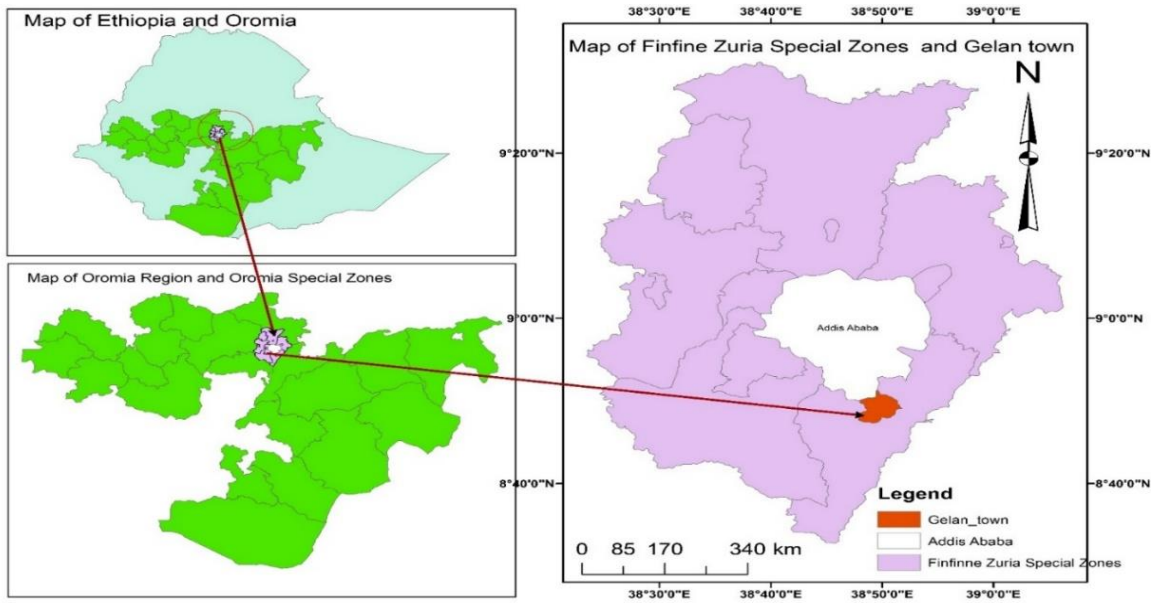
### 3.1. Description of the Study Area

This study was conducted in Gelan town which is found at central Ethiopia. Gelan is one of the Special Zone in Oromia regional state which located 25 km away from Addis Ababa in South-East direction or between 7°12'-9°14'N Latitudes and 38°32'-39°32' E Longitudes. Gelan boundary is physically attached to Addis Ababa city and Dukam town and the total area of the town is 75.16 km<sup>2</sup> (9068.35 hectare). Currently, the total population of Gelan town is estimated to be 76,600. Gelan town was officially recognized as town during 2008 following establishment Oromia special zones surrounding Finfine 'Godina Addaa Nannawa Finfinne' that surrounding Addis Ababa. Currently a number of investments found around and have been grown very fast (Gelan towns admin, 2020).

During 2017, ethnic conflicts between the Oromos and the Somalis led to an estimated 1,074,000 people forcibly displaced in both regions (DTM 2018). Following this displacement, the Oromia regional government planned to resettle IDPs in phase-based approach as means of durable solution. Oromo IDPs displaced from urban areas of Somali region and Somaliland and living in collective centers were prioritized for relocation. Accordingly, 32,832 IDPs were relocated to 11 cities identified as settlement villages in central Oromia (OCHA 2018). Gelan town is one of those towns where 4000 IDPs with 800 households were resettled during resettlement program in 2018 for IDPs displaced from Somali regional state capital Jigjiga due to ethnic conflict.

This study focused at one village of the resettlement village with 400 households to assess the livelihood strategies persuaded by those resettled IDPs, their food security status and coping strategies among IDPs after permanently relocated in Gelan town of Oromia region.

Household Food Security Access Scale (HFIAS), Household Dietary diversity scale (HDDS) and Coping Strategy Index (CSI) techniques were used to analyze and classify into different food security levels based on the status of their food security situation. The study answered to questions related to livelihood strategies, their socio-economic status, and determinants of food security situation of IDPS, and coping strategies measures in case of food shortage or lack of income to get food and commonly how food is accessed by IDPs in the study area.



*Figure 2: Map of study area and surrounding locations (Source: Developed by author using Arc GIS tools)*



*Figure 3: resettlement village of Study area taken from satellite image of Google map*  
*Source: Google Map*

### **3.2 Study design and approaches:**

Cross Sectional Study design was used to assess food security status, livelihood strategies and coping mechanism of resettled IDPs with determinant factors of food security status.

The research use both quantitative and qualitative research approaches to collect the data. Quantitative approach was used to generate numeric evidence using statistical method Quantitative data collection was done using structured questionnaire developed from different standard sources and review of literature for household.

The qualitative approach used to explore information from community members who have firsthand knowledge can provide insight on the nature of problems and give recommendations for solutions. In this study qualitative used in-depth Key Informant

Interviews from purposively selected resettled IDPs who have sufficient information like elders, representatives about the community to triangulate findings of quantitative data.

### 3.3 Study Population

The study population for this study was resettled IDPs relocated in Gelan town of Oromia regional state surrounding Addis Ababa. The target population is IDPs displaced from their original residence during 2017 due to ethnic conflict between Oromo and Somali regions of Ethiopia. Documented data of IDPs settled in selected town was requested from town administration social security sectors and utilized as sampling frame.

Study unit of the study was household head for survey questionnaire and purposively selected Key Informant Interviews for qualitative data

### 3.4 Sample Size Determination

The sample size was calculated based on number of populations relocated in one village of the study area. The number of households relocated in this village was 400 household with estimated 2000 family members. Taro Yamane's (1967), formula at 95% confidence interval, degree of variability = 0.5 and level of precision=5% were used to get representative a sample size from source of study population (Chanuan Uakarn, 2021). Accordingly, the size of sample(n) calculated for this study is as follows. According to the data from social security and conflict 400 households were resettled in the area.

Accordingly, the size of sample (n)calculated for this study is as follows.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (e)^2}$$
$$n = 400 / (1+400 (0.05)^2) \quad n =200$$

Where: n- is the sample size which is 200 to be used for this study

N- Is the displaced population size (400), and

e- Is the level of precision (sometimes called sampling error), 5%

Furthermore, 5% (0.05\*200) of calculated sample added to compensate non-response which will bring the total of 210 participants for this study.

For qualitative data representative of relocated community were taken as a sample purposively based on their knowledge of the area to attain saturation of data by avoiding duplication.

### **3.5 Sampling techniques**

The study was conducted in Gelan town surrounding Addis Ababa city, which is one of IDPs resettlement areas during 2018. This town selected because of its vicinity to the capital Addis Ababa where those IDPs can engaged on different livelihood strategies to ensure their food security as well as can face challenges as their original displacement site is different socio-economic status. So, the study focused to identify their livelihood strategies and their current food security status in the new environment since their settlement.

This study utilized both probability and non-probability sampling techniques to select representative samples from study population. One village was selected from two resettlement village in the town due to shortage of resource. To ensure representativeness of the sample and avoid selection bias, simple random sampling techniques was used to select households for quantitative data collection. Randomization done, based on list from the town labor and social affairs office using house code of IDPs resettled in the selected village.

For qualitative data, non-probability purposive sampling was used to involve Key Informant Interviews from town administration social affairs sector of the town, local elder and member and representative of resettled IDPs as they have appropriate information source on current food security status, livelihood strategies and coping strategies to address food security in their settlement area.



**Figure 4: The actual sampled households using digital tool**  
*Source: Author field Survey GPS satellite data, October 2022*

### **3.6 Data collection tools and techniques**

#### **3.6.1 Data collection tools**

This study utilized data collection tools developed from multiple sources to collect comprehensive data from respondents. Socio demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and related questionnaires were developed by reviewing different literature and previous studies. Structured close ended questionnaire was used for household level quantitative data collection. Qualitative data was collected by using interview guide checklist with open ended question to probe ideas from Key Informant Interviews.

To gather information from household on status of food security, the questionnaire was derived from standard sources of food security measurement techniques to cover availability, accessibility and utilization of food security dimension, these adapted versions of HFIAS, CSI and HDDS (Coates, Swindale, Bilinsky, 2007; Maxwell and Caldwell 2008; FAO, 2011).

The questionnaire was translated to local language Afan Oromo by researcher to easily understanding for data collector and respondents. The pilot study was conducted out of selected study participants to check integrity of tools and easiness of software used by data collector for further clarification and modifications of the questionnaire before it was got ready for field work.



In addition, this study utilized Kobo Toolbox open software to collect data from households to ensure data quality. This minimizes errors by avoiding recording errors through validation and skip patterns for non-applicable cases. Also, it minimizes the cost of printing hardcopy paper and the wastage of time incurred for data collection and entry through direct transfer from the data collector to the investigator and export to analysis software.

### **Household Survey**

Data was collected by two recruited data collectors through house-to-house visits. Before data collection, one day of orientation was provided for data collectors on the objective of the study, how to handle respondents in an ethical manner, and on how to use the tool and transfer data online at the end of each day's collection properly.

### **Key Informant Interview**

Key informant interviews were conducted with purposely selected resettled IDPs believed to have comprehensive knowledge about the area under study. In addition, secondary data was included as part of the literature review for the study. Relevant literatures of both theoretical and empirical nature were the focus of the literature review to understand the subject matter from a theoretical and empirical foundation.

Consequently, experts from the social and labor affairs office of the town, which was organizing those IDPs' issues and their livelihood support, was contacted for some basic information related to resettled IDPs.

The interview was conducted by the researcher based on a pre-designed key informant interview guide prepared separately for each informant. The information collected using KII was used to triangulate the information collected by survey techniques. Ten Key Informant Interviews were interviewed for qualitative data with reaching ideas saturation to support evidence from survey findings.

### **Secondary Data Collection**

Secondary data was collected from published and unpublished sources at government sectors reported in the study area, those involved in the livelihood of resettled IDPs. The major sources were reports and publications of various international agencies and NGOs working in the area. Area locations and demographic and socio-economic profiles of the study area were some of the information generated from these sources.

### **3.7 Techniques of data analysis**

Survey data was exported to SPSS version 20 and was analyzed after properly cleaning using the software. Data analysis was carried out using a combination of inferential and

descriptive statistical approaches. Descriptive statistical techniques such as mean, Standard deviation and frequency table and graphs was utilized to show socio-economic and demographic characteristics of participants to show livelihood challenges and opportunities status faced by relocated IDPs.

The factors affecting food security situation of resettled IDPs was calculated using SPSS software to identify variables which significantly associated with dependent variables which is food security situation of relocated IDPs in the study area. So, significance level of relationship of different socio demographic and socio-economic independent variables with the predicator variable of the study was measured by the study. Qualitative data from Key Informant Interviews was analyzed by employing descriptive and narrative techniques of data analyzing in such a way that to triangulate the findings of the quantitative data.

Food security analysis techniques is supposed to measure the availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability of food at the global, national household and individual levels over a period. This research applied Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS), Coping Strategy Index (CSI), and HDDS to cover those components. Details of each food security analysis techniques used in this study were discussed as below.

#### **Household Food Insecurity Access Score (HFIAS)**

In 2006 Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) was developed by Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA) with intention to provide a valid tool that would be capable of measuring food insecurity for use in a developing country context (Coates, Swindale, Bilinsky, 2007). It was a key technique for the analysis of the access component of food security. HFIAS is one of the most widely utilized, relatively simple use and methodologically rigorous measurement of food insecurity (Swindale and Bilinsky, 2006).

HFIAS was one of food security measurement method used in this study to assess food security status among resettled IDPs with the aim to identify accessibility of food which is one dimension of food security.

It has nine generic questions and each of the questions asked with a recall period of one month (four weeks). The respondent is first asked an occurrence question on happening of each situation during the last four weeks with yes or no response. This followed by a frequency-of-occurrence question If the respondent answers “yes” to an occurrence question, to determine whether the condition happened rarely (once or twice), sometimes (three to ten times) or often (more than ten times) in the past four weeks (Coates, Swindale

and Bilinsky, 2007. Each score coded from 0 to 3, if the respondent said no to the first question no need to go to frequency-of-occurrence. However, if the respondent answer 'Yes' of the questions the frequency was assessed using the Likert scales coded as 1 (rarely) if the household exposed once or twice in the past four weeks to the particular occurrence question; 2 (sometimes) if the household exposed three to ten times in the past four weeks to the particular occurrence question; and 3 (often) if the household exposed more than 10 days to the particular occurrence question.

The score is calculated for everyone by summing up the codes for each frequency-of-occurrence question. The minimum is 0 score for the individual response and maximum is 27. This indicates the higher the score the more food insecurity experienced by household, because they respond to more severe conditions or more frequently, and the lower the score, the less food insecurity experienced by household as food-secure households will not encounter any food insecurity related to access to food. Based on these calculated number HFIAS indicator used to categorize households into four levels of household food insecurity level: foods secure, mild, moderately and severely food insecure (Table

**Table 1: HFIAS indicator Categories**

Category	Indicator	HFIAS
Food secure	If [(Q1a=0 OR Q1a=1) and Q2=0 and Q3=0 and Q4=0 and Q5=0 and Q6=0 and Q7=0 and Q8=0 and Q9=0]	HFIAS Category 1
Mildly food insecure	If [(Q1a=2 or Q1a=3 or Q2a=1 or Q2a=2 or Q2a=3 or Q3a=1 or Q4a=1), and Q5=0 and Q6=0 and Q7=0 and Q8=0 and Q9=0]	HFIAS Category 2
Moderately food insecure	If [(Q3a=2 or Q3a=3 or Q4a=2 or Q4a=3 or Q5a=1 or Q5a=2 or Q6a=1, or Q6a=2) and Q7=0 and Q8=0 and Q9=0]	HFIAS Category 3
Severely food insecure	If [Q5a=3 or Q6a=3 or Q7a=1 or Q7a=2 or Q7a=3 or Q8a=1 or Q8a=2 or	HFIAS Category 4

*Source; Adopted from Coates, Jennifer, Anne Swindale and Paula Bilinsky. 2007.*

Rasch scoring (Coates, Swindale, Bilinsky, 2007) is a reliable item response technique for determining HFIAS categories from all questionnaire items. The CSI and FAO DDI calculations followed the methodologies provided in the standard analysis guidelines for these techniques (Maxwell and Caldwell 2008; FAO, 2011). For assessing associations between one categorical outcome variable (HFIAS) and other discrete or continuous variables, appropriate significance testing approaches were used.

## **COPING STRATEGY INDEX (CSI)**

One of food security status analysis techniques used in this study to evaluate resettled iDP's coping mechanism was CSI. It is one of food security assessment tool, which measures behavior on what peoples do when they face shortage to enough food. It is constructed on the immediate and short-term adjustment (7 days) of consumption arrays rather than longer-term situation an individual experience (Maxwell and Cardwell, 2008). Usually there are a lot of regular behavioral responses to food insecurity or coping strategies that people practice managing household food shortage. Such responds for cope with shortage can easily measure using CSI tool. CSI technique is quicker, simpler, and cheaper to collect information on coping strategies than on actual household food consumption levels (Maxwell and Caldwell, 2008). The CSI is based on the many possible answers to one single question: "What do you do when you don't have adequate food, and don't have the money to buy food?"

Coping strategies are the bundle of producer responses to declining food availability and entitlements in abnormal seasons or years, coping entails short-term and immediate response that an individual or household takes against changes of context due to various shocks, (Davies 1996, cited in Degefa, 2008). Food-related coping strategies were categorized into less preferred and less expensive foods, borrow food, purchase food on credit, gather wild food, hunt, eat food elsewhere, get food by begging, hunt, get limited portion size of food, food for small child to eat and skip entire days without eating.

Each coping strategy shows different degrees of perceived severity, that is, less severe, moderate severe, severe and very severe. It is very important to ensure that the frequency and severity values affect the CSI score in the same way. That is, the higher the frequency, the higher the score; and the greater the Frequency, the greater the weight of frequency (Maxwell and Caldwell, 2008).

Once it is calculated in their severity weight and frequency then categorizes the score of each household according to the severity category (WFP Field Method Manual, 2008).

Each coping strategy showed a different level of perceived severity, categorized as below, 0-3 least severe, 4-18 moderate Severe, 19-42 Severe and Greater than 43- Very severe Accordingly, the result of this study displayed as below in table 4.8

This research considers a seven days" recall period in order to gather information how often respondents experience the 12 coping strategies to fulfill their food requirement for

their household. The frequency of the responses multiplied by the standard severity weight to calculate the CSI score. The average food coping scores each household calculated by summing up the CSI score of each respondent and divided by the number of respondents responded to the CSI questions

Accordingly the score categorized as least sever (0-3), moderate sever (4-18), sever(19-42) and very sever (43 and above) score. In addition, The CSI score were correlated with the HFIAS and HDDS categories in order to establish relationship with CSI, HDDS and HFIAS for understanding of the food security situation of resettled IDPs when faced shortage of food or lack of resource to buy food.

### **Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)**

Household dietary diversity can be described as the number of food groups consumed by a household over a given reference period and is an important indicator of food security for many reasons. The HDDS was developed to meet the need for a cost effective, easy to use, simple to understand and comprehensive measure of the quality aspect of food security. This indicator enquires about food eaten by household members in the last 24 hours of data collection. A more diversified household diet is correlated with caloric and protein adequacy, percentage of protein from animal sources, and household income (Swindale & Bilinsky, 2006).

HDDS was developed to determine utilization component the food security. In addition, HDDS indicator provides a glimpse of a household's ability to access food as well as its socioeconomic status based on the previous 24 hours (Kennedy et al., 2011).

In this study, the household dietary diversity score (HDDS) of IDPs were assessed using the tool stated in Food and Nutrition Technical Assistant (FANTA) HDDS guide. The 16 food groups in the guideline were recategorized in to 12 food groups based on their nutritional contents. The 12 food items were used whether the study participants consume in the 24 hours during the data collection period (Anne and Paula, 2006). Then household dietary diversity of the study participants was assessed using 12 different food groups for 24 hours period of data collection.

To evaluate level of food diversity consumed for 24 hours, food items were recategorized to three groups poor HDDS if the households consumed less than 3 items, medium HDDS if households consume 4 to 6 items and high HDDS if households consumed more than 6 food items during the 24 hours of data collection period (FAO, 2011).

The following set of 12 food groups is used to calculate the HDDS: Cereals, Fish and seafood, Root and tubers, Pulses/legumes/nuts, Vegetables, Milk and milk products, Fruits, Oil/fats, Meat/poultry/offal, Sugar/honey, Eggs, and Miscellaneous consumption in 24 hours. Any increase in household dietary diversity reflects an improvement in the household's diet (Swindale & Bilinsky, 2006).

### **3.8 Ethical Considerations**

The process of data collection, analysis and dissemination of findings was conducted in a way that protects respondents, maintain anonymity and confidentiality of their personalities. Ethical clearance was obtained from ethical review board of Addis Ababa University and formal permission letter to conduct the study also was written to social and labor affairs office of Gelan town. Permission was got from Gelan town labor and social affairs office before conducting the study Prior to conducting the interview, the aims and objectives of the study was clearly explained to the participants and verbal informed consent was obtained to participate in the study voluntarily.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: RESULT AND DESCUSSION**

### **Introduction**

This chapter of the thesis presented the results of the data analysis using appropriate qualitative and quantitative techniques. It deals with analysis, presentation, and interpretation of data gathered from house-to-house visit using structured questionnaires and Key Informant Interview interviews. The organization of this chapter is follow the themes of the research objectives. The first section of the chapter presents shows the descriptive results of the socio demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of resettled IDPs, the second section describes livelihood strategies persuaded by IDPs to lead their life aligning based on SLF, the third section presented household food security status measured by HFIAS, CSI and HDDS and the final section discusses the determinants of food security status which significantly affects food security status of resettled IDPs using logistic regression model. All sections were accompanied with triangulation of quantitative data with the findings from Key Informant Interviews as necessary

The data was collected for one week through house to house visit by data collectors during October 2022. Total of 209 household responded for this survey with response rate of more than 99% as well as 10 Key Informant Interviews purposively selected for having sound knowledge of those IDPS situation. Data collected from households using kobo toolbox open software exported to SPSS version 20 software for proper cleaning and analysis. The data were exported to excel for cleaning and then exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Qualitative data was collected through in-depth interview from 10 Key Informant Interviews to triangulate findings from quantitative data. Qualitative data from analyzed thematically using Content analysis.

#### **4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

The household survey respondents were mainly women (55%). Most of the respondents (58.9%) were age between 18-39 years with mean age of all respondents were 31 years and maximum age is 75 years. The family size of this resettled IDPS were 4 and above for most of the respondents (61.7%) and from this number (44.5%) households have 3 and above dependents whose age less than 18 years. More than half (61.7%) of them married and living together. Substantial number of these respondent families household head and women were

attended their education only at elementary level and about 13.4% of household head and 17.7 of the house hold wives were never attended any education respectively.

**Table 4.1: Demographic characteristics of respondents**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Sex of respondent	Male	94	45.0
	Female	115	55.0
Age group of respondents	18- 30years	123	58.9
	31-45 years	81	38.8
	46-60 years	2	1.0
	> 60 years	3	1.4
Family size	1-3	80	38.3
	4-6	96	45.9
	>6	33	15.8
Number of Dependents	No dependents	36	17.2
	1-2 dependents	80	38.3
	3 and above dependents	93	44.5
Marital Status	Married and living together	129	61.7
	Divorced	27	12.9
	Never married	25	12.0
	Widowed	16	7.7
	Married and living Separately	12	5.7
Educational level HH head	Never attended school,	28	13.4
	Grade 1-4,	59	28.2
	Grade 5-8,	66	31.6
	Grade 9-12	35	16.7
	Collegii (TVET)	13	6.2
	Higher education	8	3.8
Educational level of women in participated households	Never attended school,	37	17.7
	Grade 1-4,	47	22.5
	Grade 5-8,	29	13.9
	Grade 9-12	9	4.3
	Collage (TVET) Level	2	1
	Higher Education	5	2.4

*Source: Author Field Survey data, October 2022*



#### **4.2 Socio-Economic Condition of the resettled IDPs in Gelan town.**

Under this sub section socio-economic conditions of participant resettled IDP's households were assessed using socio-economic characteristics like availability of jobs, access to market, average monthly income, expense for food items; house ownership and availability of amenities such as latrine and water at their household level.

From the result of the the survey majority of household head (64.1%) were have no formal job and engaged on occasional work as the get on daily basis and only 10% employed either in industry or government sectors. The study finding indicated majority (65.6%) of surveyed households earned <3000 birr per month. Almost all of study participants got their food for families from purchasing with 81.3% of them consume 50-90% of their income for purchasing food items, among food items grain is main food types of the family's expense (Table 4.2).

The ideas provided by KII from members of resettled communities were expressed as follow on job and economic activities of resettled communities one member of resettled families as KII women indicated as follow.

One of 35 years key informant from resettled community indicated the economic situation of their families after resettlement as follow:

*...during early time of resettlement in this area there were strong follow up and usual support from different institution and government, nongovernment on providing them food items, monitory and basic materials. Now she we are stabilized at some extent and no such follow up and support.*

The other 42 years men key informant from resettled families reported as there is no regular job for majority of them as follow:

*Majority of us engaged on low level labor forces as we get occasionally such as loading unloading of construction materials, house materials and few engaged local petty trade, our ladies mainly work petty trade of utensils, food materials, vegetables and sometimes hired in organization. Still large number couldn't get any job and expect support from families and relatives. He said this makes 'our life difficult as we have no guarantee for tomorrows work'*

As noted from the above two KII respondents, currently there is no further material and food items support for resettled communities as the initial time of the settlement and found in the study area engaged on irregular activities to improve

their economic status and lead their life. This indicates the settled communities stabilized at some extent to lead their livelihood.

**Table 4.2: Socio-economic characteristics of Surveyed household IDPS**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Occupation/Job of household head	No formal Job	134	64.1
	Marchant	40	19.1
	employed	21	10
	Student	14	6.7
Employment status (n=209)	Hired in Industry	16	7.7
	Government employed	5	2.4
Wife's Job	No formal job	72	24.9
	Marchant	45	21.5
	Employed	11	5.3
	Student	1	0.5
Average monthly income of household head	<3000 birr	137	65.6
	3000-5000	44	21.1
	>5000	28	13.4
Average Monthly Expense	<2000Birr	29	13.9
	2001-4000 birr	94	45
	4001-6000 birr	52	24.9
	>6000	34	16.3
Main source of food	Purchase	205	98.1
	Production	1	0.5
	Gift from relatives	2	1
	Aid food	1	0.5
Percentage of Monthly Expense for food items from total income	Less than 50% of income	18	8.6
	50-90% of income	170	81.3
	>90% of income	21	10
Types of food with Main Expense	Grain	208	99.5
	Other food types	1	0.5

*Source: Author Field Survey data, October 2022*

### **4.3 Livelihood strategies Pursued by resettled IDPs in the study area**

According to DFID sustainable livelihood framework illustration, in different setting, livelihoods can be accomplished through access to a variety and specified livelihood resources (physical, human, natural, social and financial) collectively with different livelihood strategies strived for survival over a period of time (Scoones, 2009). The livelihood framework enables to the capabilities of people in association to their knowledge, social participation, access to financial and physical resources (Messay, 2012). It explains the interconnection among the central dynamics which has impact on people's livelihood status.

This study, attempted to show the livelihood strategies of the resettled IDPs by exploring different resources applicable in urban areas and their strategies to ensure food security status. It has been studied livelihood asset engagements and activities which IDPs being involved to sustain their livelihood as well as food security attainment.

One key informant expressed their status during the displacement and post resettlement program as follow

*...remembering the situation of our life during displacement is very difficult, we were in very distressed situation in life of camp/tent life. Our livelihood destroyed, and we are in stressful life on that period. The discission made my government during that time save or families from migrating any were and being stabilized here, however still our life not comparable with original before displacement and highly congregated with sub-standard poor quality housing condition.*

As noted from the above KII the situation of IDPs during initial displacement were suffering and critical where many of IDPs exposed for distorted life. But now stated as their life is stable. But their housing structure not comparable with their original status.



*Figure 5: Members of resettled communities engaged on petty trade for livelihood in their settlement area*

*Source: Field observation picture*

#### **4.3.1 Physical asset**

This comprises infrastructure and basic services that promote the livelihood of individuals such as: shelter, affordable health service, access market, electricity, water, sanitation utilities and so on. These are basic needs and lack of those for IDPs are critical as they are in new settlement area (DFID, 2001).

This study indicated housing ownership of the study area were in good status which was constructed by government during their settlement. From the findings of this study, it has been noticed in the study that majority (94.7%) of IDPs have owned houses as constructed by the government during the settlement program and all of them has electric power access.

Regarding water supplies, only half (49.8%) of the IDPs owns tap water at home and the remaining purchase from local available sources. Sanitation service was available for majority (89.5%) and mainly available latrine utilities were communal for most of respondent (86.5%) use with other IDP families resettled with them. Almost all of them indicated as their s no free medical service for their families (Table 4.3).

One of the young female who completed from TVET collage as KII responded employment opportunities available as the following

*...even I have completed TVET in accounting and many jobless youths found in the town, only few individuals' chance to be employed in government as well as private sectors. To start my private business, it needs places and initial finance which we can't afford it.*

Another Key Informant Interview indicated the following concerning job opportunities of resettles

*There is no any special bonus or opportunities as settler even sometimes there were stigma from government sector undermining us or lowering our humanity. Still some office facilitates us few supports like writing letter, for basic services, organizing as group to perform tasks in micro enterprise.*

As the IDPs permanently relocated to the area, now they are considered as local residence and no more special attention given to them to create job opportunities and livelihood conditions

**Table 4.3: Availability of basic services and infrastructure**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
House ownership	Private	198	94.7
	Relative	7	3.3
	Rental	3	1.4
	Government	1	.5
Availability of private Tap water at home	Yes	104	49.8
	No	105	50.2
If no source of water	Purchase	104	99.0
	spring water	1	1.0
Availability of latrine	Yes	187	89.5
	No	22	10.5
Types of latrines	Communal latrine	181	96.8
	Private latrine	6	3.2
Free medical service	Yes	2	1.0
	No	207	99.0
Electric power at their home	Yes	209	100.0
	No	0	0

*Source: Author Field Survey data, October 2022*



**Figure 6: Housing infrastructure of resettlement village**

Source: Field observation picture

#### **4.3.2 Social Capital**

According to Degefa (2010) social capital denotes resources that a society enjoys in the form of institutes, networks, associations, power values and norms. The study tried to assess social capital/network of resettled IDPs since their settlement in their new areas. The finding revealed that, out of the total participants, the majority (86.6%) have very good social interaction among settlers at religious as well as Idir and Equb events. However, the social relationship with the host communities were not uniform,. From the result only 17.1% of respondents indicated as very good and 41% indicated fair relationship.

Almost all of them were member of local social networks and of the total surveyed resettled IDPs 94.2% were member of social network such as Idir and participated actively with local community (Table 4.4)

In addition, one of the KII indicated the social capital of resettled communities with local host communities as there are some misunderstanding

*Since our settlement in the area the overall interaction with local community were good and living together with good interaction, however there are some rumors and fear by local host community sometimes by considering as settlers harm them to compete for resources and*

asking for unbalanced payment during labor works and different jobs. Also, some of host communities stigmatized our settler's community with specific name called "warra sumalee" reflecting as our families were special to collect their materials etc. this brings our families to sense of minorities as settlers as morally stigmatized community section in the area. Even few of the settlers back to the original place due to such issues.

This result indicates there are further integration work required by local administration to fully integrate with local community in the way to live mutually tolerance and acceptance.

*Table 4.4: Social interaction of resettled IDPs in Gelan town*

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Social interaction among settlers	Very good	181	86.6
	Good	13	6.2
	Fair	14	6.7
	Poor	1	.5
Social interaction with host communities community	Very Good	36	17.2
	Good	84	40.2
	Fair	86	41.1
	Poor	3	1.4
Social participation	Yes	196	94.2
	No	12	5.8
Member of social affairs	Yes	194	99.0
	No	2	1.0

*Source: Author Field Survey data, October 2022*

#### **4.3.3 Financial asset**

One of the livelihoods asset relevant for life is financial resources that a households makes for their living such as employment, saving, credit services, cash flows etc. on this area, the livelihood of resettled IDPs in the study area was highly causal works as they get on daily basis or irregularly. Almost all of them has bank service access and use it. About 64 % of households heads participates on job with irregular schedule and 21.5% women in participant house hold were engaged on pity trade to sustain their lived\ (Table 4.1). Only 10% percent of household head and 5.3% of the household wives were engaged on regular basis at government sector oe industry. Majority of the respondents were indicated as they have no access to credit services to run business. Hence financial capital, especially employment, is one of the fundamental resources they lack and they desperately need (Table 4.5).

One of the KII indicated on job status of the resettled communities as follow

*There is no any special arrangement as resettled IDPs, we engaged in all aspects of this area movement., majority of us works on occasional job as we get, we reorganized as small enterprise and working in loading unloading works as many construction works ongoing in the area, also some of our ladies hired in industry found in the town by getting support letter from the town social affairs office.*

Concerning engagement on microfinance credit and saving one of KII stated as follow.

*....as majority of resettled community engaged on lower level work we don't have access to get credit services because we don't have extra money to save and present collateral as our house not fulfilled documentation criteria collateral and we have no any person to be grantee to get credit, this make us unable to change our selves and economically grow”.*

**Table 4.5: Financial asset of resettled IDPs in the study area**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Having bank saving account book	Yes	207	99.0
	No	2	1.0
Market accessible in the area	Yes, easily accessible	209	100.0
	Not accessible	0	0
HH member of Microfinance	Yes	1	.5
	No	208	99.5

#### **4.3.4 Human Capital**

According to SLF human capital represents the skills, knowledge, ability to labor and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their livelihood objectives. At a household level human capital is a factor of the amount and quality of labor available; this varies according to household size, skill levels, leadership potential, health status, etc (DFID, 2000).

The result of this study indicated the majority of resettled IDPs were engaged on low level skill with only 16.7% of household head attended secondary level and only 10% joined TVET or higher-level Education. This indicates the skill level of resettled communities were at lowest level as simply 10% of household head have got chance to be employed at different institution and the majority engaged on low level labor force on daily basis ( table 4.1 and 4.2 above).



## **4.4 Measuring Household's Food Security Status**

### **4.4.1 Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)**

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) one of the techniques that was employed in this study to examine the access dimension of food security for IDP households resettled in the study area. Accordingly, the mean score of HHs was 1.72 with minimum of 0 and maximum 26 score.

From the total average 87(41.4%) of the households have experienced worry or food insecurity about the households' food access with different frequency from merely to usually. Among this the majority shows 28.4% experienced merely from one to 3 days during the month, 11.7% sometimes from 4 times to 10 times and 1.4% of them experienced more than ten days during the last one month (Table 4.6 below).

In addition, 92(60.1%) of the households have experienced being not able to eat the kinds of foods they preferred to eat and 83(54.3%) of the respondents also stated that they experienced eating limited variety of foods because of lack of resource. Around 49(31.4%) HHs said that they ate foods that they really didn't want to consume, 58(37.2%) of the respondents have experienced eating smaller meals than they needed, 43(27.6%) of the households have reduced their meal frequency, 19(12.3) households have said that there is no any type of food available, 16(10.3%) of the households experienced skipping dinner or went to sleep without eating. 5(3.2%) of the respondents have also experienced or have gone the whole day without eating. Based on their responses to the occurrence and frequency questions, HHs were classified into four categories of food security. As shown in the results of the above figure, out of the total 153 households, 31(20%) were food secure while 122(80%) were food insecure. According to this 40(26.3%) HHs, were severely food insecure while 31(20.5%) and 51(33.3%) were mildly and moderately food insecure respectively.

**Table 4.6: Responses surveyed households for HFIAS questions(n=209)**

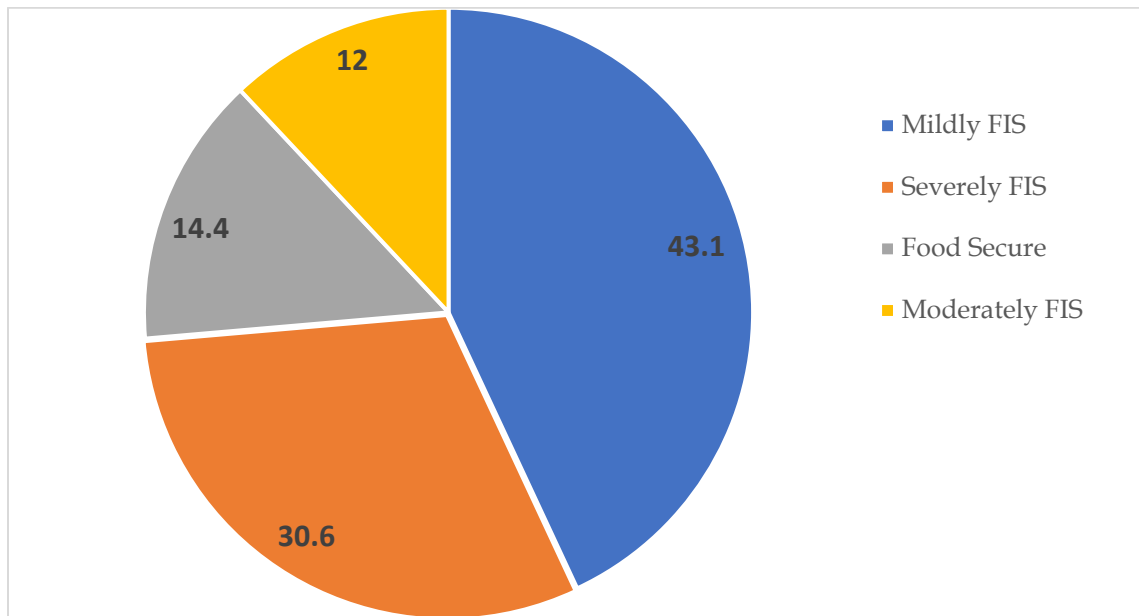
#	HFIAS Condition during last one month	Response		Severity of FIS			
		No	Yes	Merely FIS	Sometimes FIS	Usually, FIS	%
1	worry that your household would not have enough food?	59	150	69	68	13	71.8%
2	not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	96	113	79	31	3	54.1%
3	have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	82	127	95	27	5	60.8%
4	to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	100	109	79	29	1	52.2%
5	have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	130	79	64	14	1	37.8%
6	have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	145	64	43	21		30.6%
7	no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	145	64	49	13	2	30.6%
8	go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	167	42	29	13		20.1%
9	go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	178	31	25	4	2	14.8%
	Total Score	1102	779	532	220	27	
	Average	122	87	59	24	3	
	% of FIS	58.6%	41.4%	28.3%	11.7%	1.4%	

*Source: Author Field Survey data, October 2022*

In addition, HFIAS question were computed based on severity level of each question as recommended by WFP/FANTA to determine level of food security among respondents (FANTA 2007). It categorized households into four severity levels by using the formula given by (Coates, Swindale, Bilinsky, 2007) as food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure. According to this category the surveyed households were categorized into four food insecurity and security levels. These are 1) food secure, 2) mild food insecure 3) moderately food insecure and 4) severely food insecure (Figure 5 below).

The study identified that 14.4 % of participants households were food secure, while 85.6% were found to be food insecure at different level. Among food insecure participants about 43.1%,

12.0% and 30.6% were mildly, moderately, and severely food insecure, respectively (Figure 4.2).



**Figure 7: Percentage of Categorized HFIAS food Security Status**

One of the KII indicated their food security status of resettled communities as follow with poor moral.

*....to tell the truth, we are always on fear of food shortage and couldn't get sufficient food, even we don't know next day's source of food if we couldn't get daily job for tomorrow. Such occasions are common and what we done is eating whatever we get through credit, purchasing poor food items, also some time the families might stay without food till they get from some were, this is what frequently occurs especially due to market inflation we couldn't afford to buy what we want to eat. In addition, majority of settlers came from eastern part of the country were "cahat/Kahat" is being grown and addicted with that, this also affects our food purchasing power for household families.*

As explained by the above KII the food security condition of resettled communities were still not stable. This is mainly suffered to offer their expense for different purposes and can affect their food security to feed their family

#### **4.4.2 Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)**

In this study, the household dietary diversity score (HDDS) of IDPs were assessed using the tool stated in Food and Nutrition Technical Assistant (FANTA) HDDS guide. The 16 food groups in

the guideline were recategorized in to 12 food groups based on their nutritional contents. The 12 food items were used whether the study participants consume in the 24 hours during the data collection period (Anne and Paula, 2006). Then household dietary diversity of the study participants was assessed using 12 different food items in 24 hours period.

The overall mean HDDS of resettled IDPS in the study area was 6.8 with maximum of 11 and minimum of 1 at 95% Confidence Interval of 5.8 to 7.1 food items consumed during 24 hours. To evaluate level of food diversity consumed for 24 hours, food items were recategorized to three groups poor HDDS if the households consumed less than 3 items, medium HDDS if households consume 4 to 6 items and high HDDS if households consumed more than 6 food items during the 24 hours of data collection period (FAO, 2011). From the result of this study more than half (53.6%) of the studied households falls in medium HDDS level and about 43.5% were in high diversity scale and only 2.9% get consumed low diversity score (Table 4.7). The finding indicated resettled IDPs food consumption habit is good as majority were got more than 5 food items during last 24 hours.

This study also tried to identify types of food items mainly consumed by households during 24 hours of data collection. Accordingly, among participant more than 90% of households consumed cereals, vegetables, white roots, spices and legumes in different forms, however less than 50% of households got meat, sweets, fish, oil and fruits food items ( figure 3)

**Table 4.7: household dietary diversity score**

Level of Diversity score	Frequency	Percent	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Low	6	2.9	1.1	1.0	5.3
Medium	112	53.6	3.5	46.4	59.8
High	91	43.5	3.5	37.3	50.7

*Source: Author Field Survey data, October 2022*

One of the KII who coordinator of the area is indicated as the following, “*While we try to survive and lead to our day-to-day life, inflation challenging to feed our families, so government and any concerned body should work on inflation of food items and facilitate and income*

generation jobs for resettled families”. This indicated there is need of support from resettled communities to be food secure and improve our livelihood.

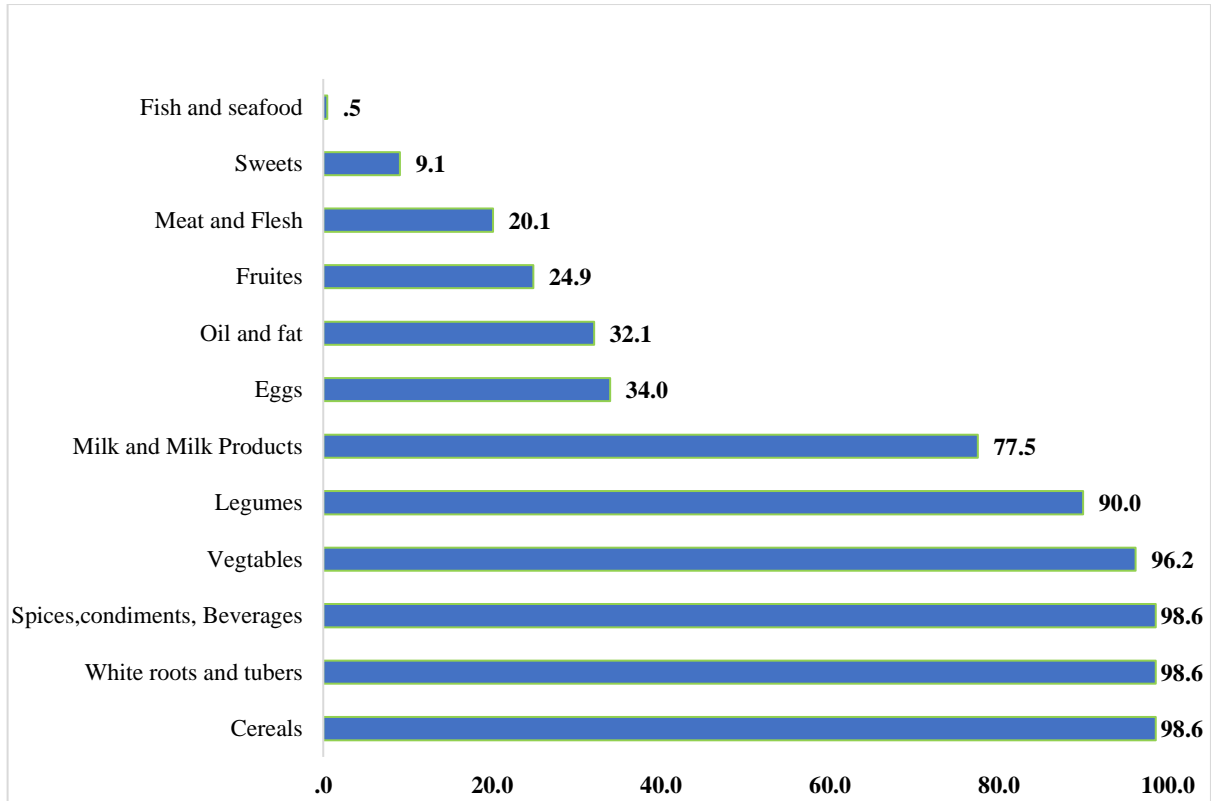


Figure 8: Percentage households consumed each categories of food items during the last 24 hour of data collection.

Source: Author Field Survey data, October 2022

#### 4.4.3 Coping strategies of Internally Displace persons Resettled in the study area

CSI is one of the tool utilized in the study. Accordingly, the result of the study indicated majority of the resettled IDPs implemented least severe strategies (78.5%). and the remaining were Moderate severe, severe, and very Severe strategies 10%, 8.6%, and 2.9% respectively (Table 4.8).

**Table 4.8: CSI Severity Level of participant households**

Practice of CSI level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Least Severe	164	78.5	78.5
Moderate severe	21	10	88.5
Severe	18	8.6	97.1
Very Severe	6	2.9	100
Total	209	100	

*Source: Author Field Survey data, October 2022*

#### **4.5 Factors associated with household food insecurity (HFIAS) among IDPs resettled in Gelan town of Oromia**

Household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS) was used to assess food insecurity and classified in to four categories as discussed in method section of this thesis. To identify factor determines the food insecurity status the four category was recategorized to binary form as food secure and food insecure. Binary logistic regression model was developed to identify the potential variables affecting household food security in the study area, the variables described are used to estimate the logistic regression model using the household food security status as dependent variable whereby coded by value of 1 is given to households with food secure and 2 for food insecure households.

The result indicates that household family size, educational level of household head, being living with marriage partner, availability of tap water at home, and utilization of diversified dietary intake were statistically significant with food security status being food insecure (P value <0.05); this indicates variables significantly influenced and determines the probability of becoming food insecure for IDPs. The remaining selected variables were not significant Resettled IDPs household with family size five or above members were about 2 times more likely to be food insecure than those with smaller household members [AOR= 2.05, 95%CI: (1.15 – 3.65)]. Similarly, Household who has no private tap water at their home were about 4 times more likely to be food insecure when compared to those IDPs who have tap water at their home after controlling the effects of other confounding effect variables [AOR= 3.98, 95%CI: (2.01 –7.8)].

In other words, IDPs with household head attended secondary school or above level were 30% less likely to be food insecure than those lower-level education level [AOR=0.303, 95%CI: (0.130-0.709)]. In Similar way household with higher monthly income ( greater than 5000 birr) were 58.2% less likely to be food insecure when compared to lower income level [AOR=0.582, 95%CI: (0.344-0.985)] after controlling other confounding effects. In addition household who consume good diversified food during 24 hours of data collection were found to be about 40.4% less likely to be food insecure when compared to bhouse hold with poor diversified food consumption [AOR=0.404, 95%CI: (0.209-0.783)].

The other candidate variables such as sex of household head, marital status, monthly expense, were not significantly associated with food security status of household food security status.

**Table 4.9: Binary logistic regression results of variables on determinants of Food Security status of resettled IDPs in Gelan Town**

Variables	Unstandardized		Z score	P- Value	Standardized Coefficient (AOR)	95% C.I.	
	Coefficient (COR)	Standard Error				Lower	Upper
Higher Family Size of the HH (5 or above)	.721	.294	6.011	.014*	2.056	1.156	3.657
Married and living together	.721	.434	2.762	.097	2.056	.879	4.810
Education level of HH head (Secondary and above)	-1.194	.434	7.575	.006*	.303	.130	.709
Higher income level	-.541	.269	4.058	.044*	.582	.344	.985
Water availability at household	1.382	.343	16.211	.000*	3.982	2.032	7.804
Diversified food	-.906	.338	7.198	.007*	.404	.209	.783
Constant	-.623	1.667	.139	.709	.537		

\*Significant at p-value <0.05

Source: Author Field Survey data, October 2022

#### **4.7 Factors affecting consumption of diversified food among IDPs resettled**

This study tried to identify factors which determines consumption of diversified food items during the last 24 hours of data collection. According from total of 12 groups, households who consumed more than five items were categorized as good HDDS and who consume five items and less were poor HDDS. From study variables, potential candidate variables were identified using dichotomized HDDS indicators 0 as poor HDDS and 1 as Good HDDS, then categorical logistic regression conducted. The potential candidate variables entered to categorical logistic regression wre living with marriage partner, average monthly income of the household, availability of tap water sources at household and number of dependents at household level

Among candidate variables entered to categorical logistic regression model living with marriage partner, average monthly income of the household, availability of tap water sources at household and number of dependents at household level were significantly associated with poor dietary diversity of resettled IDPs in Gelan town of Oromia. The result of categorical binary logistic regression indicated resettled IDPs household who were living with spouse were 39.7% less likely to be poor HDDS when compared with household who live separately or in single. Similarly, household who have a smaller number of dependents were about 44% less likely to be poor HDDS status when compared to household with 3 and above dependents at household level. Household who earned average monthly income <300 birr were about 3 times more likely to be in condition of poor HDDS when compared to higher level income after controlling other confounding variables. The other candidate variables such as level of education, expense, sex of household heads were not significantly associated with HDDS level of the household and removed from the model (Table 10).

One of KII mother indicated the idea which supports this finding as follow

*since we don't have sufficient money to buy what we need, we only limited to buy cheap food type which we can easily get in market with our capacity to buy. So, our income determines variety of food what we get for our families.*

From the above KII it was clear that utilizing diversified food related to income and availability of jobs to earn enough money to get good food items



Table 4.10: factors determine Household dietary diversification status of resettled IDPs in Gelan town 2022

Variables	Categories	HDDS status		Crude OR	Adjusted OR	95% C.I. for EXP(B)		P-Value
		Poor =0	Good =1			Lower	Upper	
Living with marriage partner	Married and currently living together	33 (25.6)	96 (74.4)	-.923	.397	.165	.955	.039*
	Single or living alone	22 (27.5)	58 (72.5)					
Educational status	Elementary level or not attend the school	45 (29.4)	108 (70.6)	.113	1.119	.433	2.895	.816
	Secondary and above	10 (17.9)	46 (82.1)					
Average monthly income of the household (Birr)	<3000Birr	30 (60)	20 (20)	1.793	6.008	3.1	11.5	.000*
	3001-5000	23 (21.3)	85 (78.7)					
	5000 and above	2 (5.7)	33 (94.3)					
Availability of Tap water sources at household	Yes	18 (17.3)	86(82.7)	-.892	.410	.194	.866	.019*
	No	37 (35.2)	68 (64.8)					
Number of dependents at household level	No dependents	8 (22.2)	28 (77.8)	-.817	.442	.233	.836	.012*
	1-2 dependents	15 (18.8)	65 (81.3)					
	3 and above dependents	32 (34.4)	61 (65.6)					
Constant				2.161	8.680			.194

\*Significant at p-value <0.05

Source: Author Field Survey data, October 2022

#### 4.6 Correlation among food security assessment method results among resettled IDPs of Gelan town

A correlation analysis was conducted to test whether there is significant association between the findings of the three food security assessment techniques used in this study. In this correlation analysis, CSI, HFIAS and HDDS were run on Pearson correlation coefficient. The result shows that all the findings of the three method were significantly correlated with p-value <0.05 (Table 4.6).

The result indicated households with high HFIAS scale has positively correlated with households who implement CSI strategies as HFIAS score high CSI threshold also high. On the other hand both HFIAS and CSI score were negatively correlated with HDDS, households who consume high diversified food during last 24 hour negatively correlated with high threshold of CSI as well as HFIAS score significantly ( Table 4.10)

**Table 4.11: Correlations among food security analysis techniques on findings of this study**

Food Security analysis techniques		HFIAS_ Score	CSI_ threshold	Level of dietary diversity
HFIAS_ Score	Pearson Correlation	1	.174*	-.377**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.012	.000
	N	209	209	209
CSI_ threshold	Pearson Correlation	.174*	1	-.243**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.012		.000
	N	209	209	209
Level of dietary diversity	Pearson Correlation	-.377**	-.243**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	209	209	209

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\*.. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*Source: Author Field Survey data, October 2022*

## **CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1. Conclusion**

This study assessed livelihood strategies and food security status with its determinant factors of permanently resettled IDPS in Gelan town of Oromia region. The food security status of resettled IDPs household in Gelan town were assessed using mixed method of HFIAS, HDDS and coping strategies measurement scales. Sustainable livelihood framework were utilized to identify livelihood strategies implemented by study participants. the IDPs. In addition, determinant factors of food security status for resettled IDPs were identified using binary and categorical logistic regression model.

The result for HFIAS revealed that only 14.4% of sampled households were food secure the remaining 85.6% were in different level of food insecure condition. Household dietary diversity scale indicated 56.5% of the study participants were in medium or low-level dietary diversity status as they consume less than 5 food items during 24 hour of data collection at their household level. CSI finding revealed that only 8.6% and 2.9% of this resettled IDPs practiced severe and very severe coping strategies for food security.

Livelihood of resettled IDPs in the study area mainly depends on petty trade and occasional job on daily basis to sustain their life and ensure food security for their household. The overall social interaction with their resettled community as well as host communities were in good condition.

Family Size of the household, living with marriage partner, education level, monthly income of HH head, availability of tap water at household, and level of dietary diversity were factors significantly associated with food security level and determine household food security status ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) to resettled IDPs household to be food insecure but other factors such as access to basic service, social interaction, number of dependents and household size were not significantly associated with level of food security level of resettled IDPs ( $p > 0.05$ ).

## 5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study and above conclusion drawn from the result of the study, the following recommendations are forwarded in relation to improve livelihood and food security condition of permanently resettled IDPs household in Gelan town of Oromia region.

- Established Ethiopian durable solution initiative for IDPs should review the effectiveness of this permanent relocation program in relation food security status, livelihood, and social integration with host communities for improvement in further similar programs
- Ethiopian durable solution initiative (DSI) can learn from this resettlement experience to develop policies and strategies on similar resettlement program to facilitate safe relocation for huge number of IDPs found throughout the country, those might not able to back their original places due to multiple reasons.
- Gelan town Administration and local government Micro finance and economic sector should work on those IDPs on accessing credit and involve economic development and household livelihood improvement
- Urban social and labor affairs should work on IDPs engagement of activities conducted in the area to improve their livelihood status and food security
- Partners working on IDPs should work on capacity building focused on livelihood strategies and entrepreneurship to create job opportunities to enable resettled IDPs to improve their livelihood and food security status
- Researchers should do their further investigation on IDPs resettlement program of other areas to provide additional evidence for government and non-governmental organization for proper resettlement program
- In addition, local government administration in settlement areas should also promote reintegration of IDPs with local host communities to promote active participation in all areas by facilitating the following areas

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## Appendices

### Appendix: 1A: Household Survey Questionnaire

#### Ababa University College of Development Studies Center for Food Security Studies Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data for MSc thesis entitled “Livelihood Strategies, Food Security Status and Coping Strategies Among Internally Displaced Persons Resettled in Gelan Town.” The questionnaire is designed to explore the socio-economic condition, livelihood strategy, food security status and coping mechanisms, of the IDP community resettled in this area.

The collected data will be kept confidential and won’t be shared with anyone, and it will only be used for academic purposes. Your genuine response is very important for the success of the research. I would like to thank you for your cooperation in advance.

Note: For any clarification please don’t hesitate to contact the researcher through the following address:

Name: Tofik Abajebal

Mobile Phone: +251-911734278

Questioner ID \_\_\_\_\_

<b>TO BE FILLED BY THE DATA COLLECTOR ONLY</b>			
Starting Date		End Date	
Starting Time		End Time	
Interviewer’s Name		Signature	

## Section 1: Household Demographics and Socio-Economic Condition

No	Questions	Category	Code	
<b>Section 1: Household Demographics</b>				
Q101	Gender of Household head	Male,	1	
		Female	2	
Q102	Age of Household Head's (in year):		[_____]	
Q103	Marital status:	Married,	1	
		Single,	2	
		Widowed,	3	
		Separated	4	
		Divorced,	5	
Q104	Household size i.e. the number of people in the house		[_____]	
Q105	Number of children below 18 years of age in the Household		[_____]	
Q106	Languages (Mark all applicable)	Afan Oromo	1	
		Amharic	2	
		Somali	3	
		Arabic	4	
		English	5	
		Other (specify)	6	
Q107	What is head's highest level of education?	Never attended school,	1	
		Grade 1-4,	2	
		Grade 5-8,	3	
		Grade 9-12	4	
		Vocational training (TVET)	5	
		Higher education	6	
Q108	The educational qualification of the head of the females in the household	Never attended school,	1	
		Grade 1-4,	2	
		Grade 5-8,	3	
		Grade 9-12	4	
		Vocational training (TVET)	5	
		Higher education	6	
<b>Section 2: Socio Economic Condition of the Household</b>				
Q201	(I) Job Status of Household head	Works for family	1	
		Works for wage	2	
		Self-employed	3	
		Jobless	4	
		Housewife	5	

		Retired	6	
		Student	7	
		Other (Specify)	8	
Q202	Economic Sector	Government employed	1	
		Manufacturing/Industry employed	2	
		Pity trade	3	
		Private Employed	4	
		Urban greenery/cleaning	5	
		Daily Laborer	6	
		Professional Worker (Driver, Construction, etc)	7	
		Begging	8	
		Other ( Specify)	8	
Q203	Sustainability of work	Permanent	1	
		Temporary	2	
		Daily/Casual	3	
Q204	Job Status of head of the females in the household	Works for family	1	
		Works for wage	2	
		Self-employed	3	
		Jobless	4	
		Housewife	5	
		Retired	6	
		Student	7	
		Other (Specify)	8	
Q205	<b>Economic Sector engaged</b>	Government employed	1	
		Manufacturing/Industry employed	2	
		Pity trade	3	
		Town cleaning/Greenery service	4	
		Private Employed	5	
		Daily Laborer	6	
		Professional Worker (Driver, Construction, etc)	7	
		Begging	8	
		Other ( Specify)_____	9	
Q206	(J) Sustainability of work	Permanent	1	
		Temporary	2	

		Daily/Casual	3	
Q207	The number of income earners in the household.	_____		
Q208	Sources of household Income (mark all that apply)	Salary/wages	1	
		Savings	2	
		Occasional work	3	
		State cash transfer	4	
		NGOs cash transfer	5	
		Remittances	6	
		Rental income	7	
		Pension	8	
		Public cash transfer	9	
		Revenue petty trade	9	
		Interest/over investment income	11	
Other (specify)	12			
Q209	Average monthly income of head of the females in the house in Birr		1	
Q210	The total monthly income of the household		2	
Q211	The total monthly expenditure of the household		3	
Q212	The amount spent on food for the household in the last one month		4	
Q213	On which class of food does the household spend the most	Cereal, root and tubers, and staple grains	1	
		processed food	2	
		meat, fish, egg and milk	3	
		fresh fruit and vegetables	4	
		others, specify.....	5	
Q214	What is the primary source of your food?	Own production, gathering, hunting, fishing	1	
		Purchased	2	
		Borrowed, bartered, exchanged for labor, gift from friends or relatives	3	
		Food aid	4	
		other	5	
<b>Section 3: Access to Basic services</b>				
Q301	Did you or anyone in your	yes	1	

	household eat any food outside the home yesterday?	no	2	
Q302	if yes where did the person eat from	street food	1	
		Restaurant	2	
		local food kiosk	3	
		food relief/ aid project	4	
		others .....	5	
Q303	Drinkable water	1. Yes 2. No		
Q304	Do you have Toilet	1. Yes 2. No		
Q305	If Yes, is it shared with other HH or only for your House hold	1. Yes 2. No		
Q306	Bank and credit service	1. Yes 2. No		
Q307	information through phones, TV, radio, or extension agents	1. Yes 2. No		
Q308	Markets	1. Yes 2. No		
Q309	Free medical care	1. Yes 2. No		
Q310	Electricity	1. Yes 2. No		
<b>Section 4: Social Relationships</b>				
Q401	Do you have social networks such as “Idir”, “Iqub” marriage, credit, religion or any other social networks within your community?	1. Yes 2. No		
Q402	Do you have social networks such as “Idir”, “Iqub” marriage, credit, religion or any other social networks with the host community?	1. Yes 2. No		
Q403	Did you or members of your family participate in any formal associations in the new location?	1. Yes 2. No		
Q404	Do you have good relations with the host community?	1. Yes 2. No		
Q405	Do you have access to savings and credit associations, banking services?	1. Yes 2. No		

**Section 5: Household Food Insecurity Access scale questions**

In the last 1 months, that is about 4 weeks (did (I/ we)) because of lack of resources (money to purchase, food from garden or farm, from store or any other household usual means). If yes, how often did it happen?

No.	Occurrence Questions	✓ Tick if yes	How often Did it happen	How many days
1.	Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?			
2.	Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?			
3.	Did you or any household member have to eat a limited/few variety of foods due to a lack of resources?			
4.	Did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?			
5.	Did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?			
6.	Did you or any household member have to eat fewer meals in a day i.e. skip meal because there was not enough food?			
7.	Was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?			
	Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?			
8.	did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food			

Input 1, or, 2, or 3 under the frequency of occurrence “**How often Did it happen**”.

1 = rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks),

2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks),

3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks). Days: ½ to 28 days



### Section 6: Household Food Insecurity Coping Strategies

Identify the food insecurity coping strategies of your household in the last 7 days. Tick against it.

Food insecurity coping strategies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tick	No of days/week
a. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods		
b. Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or		
c. Purchase food on credit		
d. Gather wild food, hunt, or harvest immature crops		
e. Send household members to eat elsewhere, Such as		
f. Send household members to beg		
g. Consume seed stock held for next season		
h. Limit portion size at mealtimes		
i. Restrict consumption of adults in order for small		
j. Feed working members of HH at the expense of non-		
k. Ration the money you had and buy prepared food		
l. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day		
m. Skip entire days without eating		

### Section 7: Dietary Diversity Scale questions

In the last 24 hours what did your household eat for:

Breakfast	Snack	Lunch	Snack	Dinner	Snack

No.	Food group	Examples	Yes=1 No=0
1	Cereals	corn/maize, rice, wheat, sorghum, millet or any other grains or foods made from these (e.g. bread, noodles, porridge or other grain products)	
2	White roots and tubers	white potatoes, yam, cassava, or other foods made from these roots (e.g. <i>alibo</i> , <i>garri</i> , <i>fufu</i> , <i>tuwo</i> )	

3	Vitamin A rich Vegetables And tubers	pumpkin, carrot, squash, or sweet potato that are orange in colour inside + <i>other locally available vitamin A rich vegetables (e.g. red/ yellow sweet pepper,)</i>	
4	Dark green leafy vegetables	dark green leafy vegetables, including wild forms + locally available vitamin A rich leaves such as Amaranth, cassava leaves, <i>yakwa/zogole (Moringa), fluted pumpkin, pumpkin leave, garden egg leave, utazi, okazi, bitter leave, oziza, spinach, Ayoyo, oha, Uturukpa.</i>	
5	Other vegetables	other vegetables (e.g. tomato, onion, eggplant, garlic) + <i>other locally available vegetables</i>	
6	Vitamin A rich fruits	ripe mango, cantaloupe, apricot (fresh or dried), ripe papaya (pawpaw), dried peach, and 100% fruit juice made from these + <i>other locally available vitamin A rich fruits, palm fruit, palm oil,</i>	
7	Other fruits	other fruits, e.g. <i>debino, gingiya</i> , including wild fruits and 100% fruit juice made from these	
8	Organ meat	liver, kidney, Intestine, heart or other organ meats or blood-based foods	
9	Flesh meats	Beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, game, turkey, guinea fowl, chicken, duck, other birds, and. insects (termites, locust, crickets).	
10	Eggs	Eggs from chicken, quail, duck, guinea fowl or any other egg	
11	Fish and seafood	Fresh or dried fish or shellfish, crayfish, prawns, lobster, crab, shellfish, and other sea foods	
12	Legumes, nuts and seeds	Dried beans, dried peas, palm kernel nut, beniseed, lentils (pigeon pea), nuts, walnut, <i>Ukwa, Barbara nut, groundnut, Aya seed, seeds or foods made from these (e.g. moi-moi, akara, Kunu gida, peanut butter)</i>	
13	Milk and milk products	Milk, cheese, yogurt or other milk products like <i>nunu</i> or fresh milk	
14	Oil and fat	Margarine, butter, vegetable oil, bleached palm oil, beniseed oil groundnut oil, olive oil, sunflower oil etc.	
15	Sweets	Sugar cane, sugar, honey, sweetened soda or sweetened juice drinks, sugary foods such as chocolates, candies, cookies and cakes	
16	Spices, condiments, Beverages	Black pepper, salt, condiments (soy sauce, Maggi cube, Royco cube, Knor, Jumbo, Ajino moto, hot sauce, <i>Uda</i> , and other local spices etc. ), coffee, tea, alcoholic beverages	

## Appendix 2: Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide

Dear Participant of this study,

My name is Tofik Abajebal Abagaro, M.Sc Student at Addis Ababa University College of Development Studies in department of Food Security and Development. The purpose of this study is to understand the food security status, livelihood strategies and coping mechanism of IDPs resettled in Galan town of Oromia. The overall research consists of survey of selected household resettled IDPs, and key informant interviews to collect primary data while secondary data review will be conducted at concerned government sector in order to understand the research subject in depth.

The main objective of this key informant interview is to collect primary data from individuals who have in-depth understanding of the food security status and livelihood strategies in general context of resettled IDPs. Therefore, as a key informant interview, I believe that you will provide relevant information that will contribute to the success of this research which will be used by academic community for further study. In addition, the research findings will be used to inform government and non-governmental organizations strategies and program development. Your answers will be held completely confidential and will not be shared to third party and you will not be identified by name in any way. If You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer, and you may end this interview at any time you want to, you are free to do so. However, your responses to my questions are valuable, and will help us better understand the existing situation. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to this interview which will take about 30 minutes.

Would you be willing to participate knowing that you will be doing so voluntarily and there will not be any monetary returns?

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

- Consent given
- Consent declined

## Questions

1. What are the major challenges IDPs settled in this area face since their settlement?
2. What do you see opportunities and constraints related to livelihoods and food security of IDPs?
3. What are the major livelihood activities conducted by resettled in this area to lead their life and sustain their families
4. What are opportunities given for IDPs to secure their food security status since their settlement? Do you think the assistance is sufficient to fulfil their basic requirement including food?
5. Is there any specific assistance for IDPs pertaining food security of IDPs? What are the requirements to enhance their food security?
6. What is your knowledge of the major income sources for IDPs settled in Gelan town with you?
7. In case of food shortage or lack of enough money to buy food, what would you think IDPs strategies would be? Who practice these coping mechanisms among the family members?
8. Are IDPs integrated to the local community in their social aspect, example the Idir, Equb etc?
9. Is there credit service and microfinance scheme for IDPs resettled in the area? What is the requirement for member of this services?
10. Has the new proclamation materialized? Do you have any idea regarding the development of the relevant directives to implement the new law?
11. Which response strategies have you frequently employed during more adverse periods of food shortage in you household?
12. How do you think the current response strategies could be strengthened to address food insecurity among the IDPs?
13. What forms of activities have you initiated in order to generate cash income at household level in the IDP camps?
14. What would you recommend improving the food security situation of IDP resettled in this area?

## Appendices 3-Afaan Oromo Version

### Appendix 1B: Gaafanoo Maatii/Waraa

#### Ababa University College of Development Studies Center for Food Security Studies

##### Gafannoo

Kabajamaa/tu Debbisaa keenya,

Ani Maqaan kiyya **Tofik Abajebal Abagaro** Jedhama, Yuniversiti Finfinnetti dame barnoota misooma guddina nyataa fi wabii Nyaataa tti digrii lamffaa (Mastersii) barchaa jira. Kayyoom gaffanno kanaa xumra barnoota kotiiif kan ta’u qoanno haala nyaata fi jireenya namoota duraan bakka jireenyaa isaniti buqqa’anii nanno Magaala Galanitti qubatan irratti mata duree odeffannoo “Livelihood Strategies, Food Security Status and Coping Strategies Among Internally Displaced Persons Resettled in Gelan Town.” Jedhuun gaggessun halli isaan yemmuu as qubatan irraa kaase halli nyataan of gahuu isanii fi rakko hanqina nyataa dandamachuuf tarkanffilee isaan fudhatan addan basuufi dha.

Ragaan as irraa funanamuu kunis icitidhaan kan qabamuu fi nama biro kamiin iyyu waliin kan hin qoodanne ta’uun kayyoo isaa xumurrii barnootaa qofaaf kan oolu dha. Debiin dhugaa irratti hunda’ee isin nuuf kennitan galma gahiinsa qonno kiyyiif bay’ee barbachisaa fi murteessa dha. Dursee sa’aati fudhattanii odeffanno kana na qoduuf fedha qabachuu kessaniif bay’ee galatooma jedha.

Hubachisa: want ifa hin taane tokkole yoo jiraate abba qonno kanaa kan ta’ee maqaan isaa fi bilbilli isaa armaan gadi jiru bilbiluun Yeroo kamiyyu gafachuun ni danda’ama.

Maqaa: Tofiq Abajebal

Lakkofa bilbilaa: +251-911734278

Lakk/Kodii Gaffanno kanaa \_\_\_\_\_

Nama Ragaa funanuun qofa kan guutamu			
Guyya jalqabame		Guyya xumurame	
Sa’aa itti jalqabame		Sa’aa xumurame	
Maqaa Gafataa		Mallattoo	

**Kutaa 1: Odeffanno waligalaa matii**

Lakk	Gaffii	Filanno	Kodii	
<b>Section 1: Household Demographics</b>				
Q101	Saala/Korniyaa Dursaa manaa kanaa	Dhiara,	1	
		Dubara	2	
Q102	Umurii Dursaa manaa kanaa (Waggadhaan):		[_____]	
Q103	Haala fuudha fi Heerumaa dursaa maatii kanaa:	Kan fuudhe/heerume waliin jiru,	1	
		Kan tasuma hin eerumne,	2	
		Abban worrka kan irra du'e,	3	
		Addan bahanii kan jiraatan	4	
		Kan wal hiikan,	5	
Q104	Bay'ina Matti kanaa (Namoota mana kana kessa waliin jirattan)		[_____]	
Q105	Ba'ina ijolle wagga 18 gadii mana kana kessa jirattu		[_____]	
Q106	Loqoda/Afaan dursaan matii kanaa ittin walii galuu danda'u (tokko ol yoo ta'es itti haa maramu )	Afan Oromo	1	
		Amariffa	2	
		Somaliffa	3	
		Arabiffa	4	
		Ingliffa	5	
		Kan biro (haa ibsamu)	6	
Q107	Sadarkaa barnootaa isa olaanaa dursa matii kanaa?	Barnoota idlee senee hin beeku,	1	
		Kutaa 1-4,	2	
		Kutaa 5-8,	3	
		Kutaa 9-12	4	
		Collejii (TVET)	5	
		Universiti kan seene	6	
Q108	Sadarkaa barnootaa isa olaanaa haadha warra matii kanaa?	Barnoota idlee senee hin beeku,	1	
		Kutaa 1-4,	2	
		Kutaa 5-8,	3	
		Kutaa 9-12	4	
		Collejii (TVET)	5	
		Universiti kan seene	6	
<b>Kutaa 2:Haala Dinagde hawasumma maatii kanaa</b>				
Q201	Haala Hojii Dursaa maatii	Matii jirachisuuf waanuma aragate hojjata	1	

	kanaa	Mindeffamadha	2	
		Hojii dhunfaa qaba	3	
		Hojii dhabessa	4	
		Haada warratti ( Dubartiif)	5	
		Soorama/Xurata bahe	6	
		Barataa dha	7	
		Microdhaan Gurma'ee hojjata		
		Kan birroo ( Haa ibsamu)	8	
Q202	Sektara kessa Hojjatu	Mindeffama Motumma	1	
		Warshaa kessa	2	
		Daldaala Xiqqo	3	
		Dhabbata Dhunfaan/ qaxarame hojjata	4	
		Qulqullina Magaala	5	
		Hojjataa guyyaa	6	
		Ni Kadhata	7	
		Kan Biroo (haa ibsamu)	8	
Q203	Haala turtii hojjichaa	Dhabbataa/Kan itti fufu	1	
		Yerodhaaf	2	
		Guyyaa guyyaan/akkuma argameen	3	
		Kan biro haa ibsamu	4	
Q204	Haala Hojii Dursituu matii kanaa/Haadha warraa maatii kanaa	Matii jirachisuuf waanuma aragatte hojjati	1	
		Mindeffamtudha	2	
		Hojii dhunfaa qabdi	3	
		Hojii/Dalagaa hin qabdu	4	
		Haada warratti	5	
		Soorama/Xurata baate	6	
		Barattu dha	7	
		Microdhaan Gurmofte hojjatti	8	
		Kan birroo ( Haa ibsamu)	9	
Q205	<b>Seektara kessa hojjattu</b>	Mindeffama Motumma	1	
		Warshaa kessa	2	
		Daldaala Xiqqo	3	
		Dhabbata Dhunfaan/ qaxarame hojjata	4	

		Qulqullina Magaala	5	
		Hojjataa guyyaa	6	
		Ni Kadhata	7	
		Kan Biroo (haa ibsamu)	8	
Q206	Haala turtii Hojii ishee	Dhabbataa/Kan itti fufu	1	
		Yerodhaaf	2	
		Guyyaa guyyaan/akkuma argameen	3	
		Kan biro haa ibsamu		
Q207	Maatii kana kessa bay'ina nama dalagaa/Galii qabu.	_____		
Q208	Burqaan galii matii kanaa isa kami (kan ilallatu huda ibsi)	Mindaa	1	
		Qusanno duranii irraa	2	
		Dalagaa darbee darbe argamu	3	
		Deggarsa Motumma	4	
		Deggarsa miti Motumma (NGO)	5	
		Mallaqa Biyya alaa irraa ergamu	6	
		Kiraa adda addaa irraa	7	
		Soorama /Xurataa	8	
		Daldaala xiqqo irraa	9	
		Dhala qusanna irraa	9	
		Kan biro ( addan haa bahu)	11	
Q209	Ji'atti giddu galessaan galiin Abban warraa argattu hanga ta'a (qarshidhaan)	_____		
Q210	Ji'atti giddu galessaan galiin ati warraa argattu hanga ta'a ( qarshidhaan)	_____		
Q211	Akka waligalatti galiin maati kanaa hangam	_____		
Q212	Basiin giddu galaan matin kun baasu hangam?	_____		
Q213	Baasi kana kessaa hangamtu bittaa Nyaata matitiif bahii ta'a	_____	4	
Q214	Matiin kessaan nyataa garee kana gadii kessa kamitti basii	Midhaan, wontoota akka hundee ( fkn Dinnicha, Karota,	1	



	gudda baastu	hundee dimaa fi kkf)		
		Nyaata Samsamaa ( Ashagamaa)	2	
		Foon, Qurxummi, Annani fi Kille	3	
		Kudraa fi Muduraa	4	
		Kannen Biroo ( haa ibsamu)	5	
Q214	Maddi Nyaataa kessanii inni guddan essa irrayyi?	Omishuun, funannachuu, kiyessuu	1	
		Bitudhaan	2	
		Liqaa, ergisa, waljijjirra, hojiddhaan, kenna firaa ykn hiriyyaa.	3	
		Nyaata deggarsaa	4	
		Kannen Biroo ( haa ibsamu)	5	
<b>Section 3: Access to Basic services</b>				
Q301	Guyyaa Kalessaa miseensa maati kessanii irraa namni manaa altti Yeroo tokkole nyaate jiraa?	Eyyen	1	
		lakki	2	
Q302	Yoo eye ta'e essa irraa argate	Nyaata dandii irratti gurguramu	1	
		Mana nyaata/restaurantii	2	
		Mana nyaataa ganda kessaa	3	
		Iddo gargarsaa irraa	4	
		Iddo Biroo ( haa ibsamu)	5	
Q303	Bishaan dhugatiif ta'u mana kessanii ni qabdu ( Sarara bishanii)	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		
Q304	Mana fincaanii matiin kessan itti fayyadamu ni jira?	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		
Q305	Debiin kessan eyyen yoo ta'e matii biratiin waliin fayyadamtu moo kan waliniti?	1. Kan dhunfaa 2. Kan walinii		
Q306	Tajaajila Bankii ni fayyadamtu ( Dabtara bankii kamiyyu ni qabdu)	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		
Q307	Meshalee Tajaajila Odeffanno armaan gadii kessaa tokkollen ni qabdu ?	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		
Q308	Gabaa dhiyentatti ni	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		

	argattu?			
Q309	Tajaajila wal'ansaa tolaa hoo ni argattu?	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		
Q310	Tajaajila Humna ibsaa	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		
<b>Section 4: Social Relationships</b>				
Q401	Waliti dhufeenya hawasumma nano walinn ni hirmattu Fknf Idir, Iqub, afoshaa, wadaaja fa matiwwan isin walinn asitti qubataniin.	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		
Q402	Waliti dhufeenya hawasumma nanno ksnen durssn as tursn waliin ni hirmattu Fknf Idir, Iqub, afoshaa, wadaaja fa matiwwan isin walinn asitti qubataniin.	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		
Q403	Matii kessan kessaa namn tokkole miseensa dhimma hawasummaa nannoo kanaa ta'ee kan hirmaatu ni jira?	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		
Q404	Walitti dhufeenyi hawaasa nannoo kana duraan ture waliin qabdanu mijata dha?	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		
Q405	Matii kessaa waldaa liqaa fi qusannaa/ ykn tajaajila liqii bankii kan argatu ni jira	1. Eyyen 2. lakki		

#### **Kutaa 5: Skelii wabii nyaataa Ji'a tokkon darbe kessa matiin dabarse agarsiisu**

Ji'a tokkon darbe kessa ani ykn Matiin koo sababa hanqina nyatatiin. Rakko mallaqatiin, sababa biro kamiin iyyuu wantootni aramaan gadii isn mudate beeka? Eyyen yoo ta'e Yeroo meeqa meqatti fi ji'a tokko kessa guyyaa meeqa isin mudate?

Lakkofsa 1, ykn, 2, ykn 3 iddoo Yeroo hangam anagmitti isin mudata jedhu galchi haala armaan gadiitiin

1 = turee ture (torban afran darbe kessa yoo Yeroo 1 ykn 2 qofa want akkasi yoo mudate),

2 = dabre dabree (torban afran darbe kessa Yeroo 3 hang 10tti want akkasi yoo mudate),

3 = Yeroo bay'ee (torban afran darbe kessa Yeroo 10 ol yoo mudate)

No.	Occurrence Questions	✓ Eyyen yoo ta mallatt e kana	hangam anagmitti si mudata	Guyyaa meeqa ( Lakk
1.	Matiin kiyya nyaata gahaa hin qabu jettee yaddoftee ni beektaa?			

2.	Sababa hanqina qabenyatiin nyaata fillattuun ala ati ykn matiin kee nyatee beeka?			
3.	Sababa hanqina qabenyatiin ati ykn matiin kee hanga nyachuu qabdu irraa xiqqessitanii ni beektu?			
4.	ati ykn matiin kee kessaa nyaata nyachuu barbanne nyattanii beektuu Sababa hanqina qabenyatiin nyaat biro argachuu waan hind andenyeeff?			
5.	ati ykn matiin kee kessaa namni tokkoillen nyaata hangaa isin barbachisu irraa xiqqate nyattanii beektuu sababa nyanni gahaan mana kessa hin jirreeff?			
6.	ati ykn matiin kee kessaa namni tokkoillen nyaata bay'ina Yeroo nyachuu qabdan hirraa sababa nyaatni gahaan mana kessa dhabamutiin irra dabartanii ni beektu?			
7.	Torban afran darbe keessa gosti nyaata kamilleen nyachuuf mana kessa dhabamee jira sababa hanqina qabenyaa ykn mallaqatiin?			
8.	ati ykn matiin kee kessaa namni tokkoillen osoo nyaata hin nyatiin gara hirriba halkanii deme jiraa sababa nyaatni mana kessatti hin argamneeff?			
9.	ati ykn matiin kee kessaa namni tokkoillen guyyaa gutuu fi halkan guutu osoo nyaata tokkolle hin nyatin turee beeka sababa nyaatni mana kessatti hin argamneeff?			

**Kutaa 6: Gafannoo Yemmu hanqinni Nyataa Matii mudatu Tarsimolee fudhataman agarsisiisu**

Guyyota turban darbe kessa yemmu hanqini nyaata isin mudatee beeke tarsimolee hojii irra olan Gaffilee armaan gadii irratti mallatto gochuun haa ibsamu.

<b>Tarsimollee yenmu hanqinni nyataa mudate hojii irra olan</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Mallatto kana ka'i</b>	<b>Bay'ina guyya mudate torbee tokko kessa</b>
a. Nyaata filanno gaari hin taane nyachuu		
b. Liqaan nyaata fudhachuu ykn deggarsa firootani fi hiriya irratti hirkachu.		
c. Nyaata liqaan bitachuu		

d. Nyaata cakkaa/bosonaa irraa funanuu,Kiyyessuu, nyaata yeroon hin geenye murachuu		
e. Missensa maatii irraa gara firootan biraa ykn olla ykn hiriyoota biraa akka nyaatan erguu.		
f. Missens amaati irraa kadhannaaf erguu		
g. Midhaan sanyii bara dhuffuf ka'ame nyachuu		
h. Yeroo Nyaatatti Bay'ina hanga nyaata hir'isuu		
i. Miseensota maati gurguddo nyaata dhorkuu da'immaniif qofa akka ta'u		
j. Misesota Matii kessaa kannen hojii/dalagatti oolan qofa nyachisuu		
k. Mallaqa hanguma qabdu rabsuun nyaata bitanii akka nyaatan gochuu		
l. Bay'ina Yeroo Nyaata guyyaa kessa nyaatamu hir'isuu		
m. Guyyaa guutuu osoo nyaata tasuma hin nyaatin irra dabruu		

### Kutaa 7: Gafanno Skelii Qabiyye Nyataa

Sa'aa 24 darbe kessa kannen armaan gadii kessaa matiin kessan garee isa kam soorate

Faxara/Qursii	waare	Laqana	Maksasii/Wa arebooda	Hiraata	Hiraaba

No.	Food group	Examples	Eyyen=1 Lakki=0
1	Medhaan	Boqollo,Ruuzaa, Qamadii,mishingaa ykn gosa midhanii kan biro gosa Furnoo/Dabboo, marqaa, ykn kan birotiin hojjatame.	
2	Gosa nyataa hundee adii irraa argamuu	Dinnicha, fi nyaata kannen irraa hojjatame.	
3	Muduralee fi Nyatota Vitamin A dhaan beekame	Kaarota, Dubbaa, pumpkin, bakulaaykn mixaaxisa, fir hallun isaani kessoo burtukanawaa	

4	Kuduralee baala magariisa guutu ta'an	Kannen daggalatti biqilani fi omishaman fknf Baala Kassava, Baala dubbaa, Moringaa, qosxaa fi kkf	
5	Kuduralee kannen biro	Mudaralee kannen akka Timatima, Shinkurtaa, Shunkurta adii, Zukunni fi muduralee biro	
6	Muduralee Vit A dhaan beekaman	Mangoo, Papayaa, Kokii, burtukaana, Juice 100% kuduraa irraa hojjatame fi Zayita palmii,	
7	Muduralee biroo	Muduralee biroo kannen akka Temira fi cakkaa irra funanamu.	
8	Foon Qamolee kessaa	Tiruu, Kalee, Onnee, Mar'imman/Dullatii fi kannen biro	
9	Foon Fireshii	Foon looni, foon boyya, hoola, re'ee lukkuu fi gosa fooni kamiyyu.a	
10	Kille/Hanqaquu	Kille lukkuu, dakiyyee ykn kan biro irra argame	
11	Qurxummi fi Nyaata Baharii	Qurxummu freshi fi gogaa, fi kannen biroo	
12	Nyaata Ittof ta'u	Baqelaa, atara, shinburaa, guyyoo, talbaa, Lawuzii fi kkf	
13	Annanii fi Bu'aa Annanii	Annan, Urgoo, Chisii, itittu, fi kann biroo	
14	Zayitaa fi Dhadhaa	Margarine, dhadhaa, Zayita kuduraa, Zayita palmii, Zayita lawuzii, Zayita suufii, Zayita wayiraa fi kkf	
15	Nyaata Mi'aa	Shankooraa, Shukkara, Deyma, Jusii mi'awaa, Chekoletii Karamella, Kukisii, Keeki fi kkf	
16	Mi'essituu/Qimama fi dhugatii lallafaa	Quno barbaree, Ashaboo, Maji, Knor, Buna, Shayii fi dhugatii alkoolii	

#### **Appendix 4: Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide ( Afan Oromo Version)**

Kabajamoo hirmattaa/ttuu oqoanno kanaa,

Ani Maqaan Koo Tofik Abajebal Abagaro Jedhama, Yuniversiti Finfinnetti dame barnoota misooma guddina nyataa fi wabii Nyaataa tti digrii lamffaa (Mastersii) barchaa jira. Kayyoom gaffanno kanaa xumra barnoota kotiif kan ta’u qoanno haala nyaata fi jireenya namoota duraan bakka jireenyaa isanitee buqqa’anii nanno Magaala Galanitti qubatan irratti mata duree odeffannoo “Livelihood Strategies, Food Security Status and Coping Strategies Among Internally Displaced Persons Resettled in Gelan Town.” Jedhuun gaggessun halli isaan yemmuu as qubatan irraa kaase halli nyataan of gahuu isanii fi rakko hanqina nyataa dandamachuuf tarkanfilee isaan fudhatan addan basuufi dha. Gutuun qoanno kanaa gafannoo mana manaa maatii irratti gaggefamuu fi namoota dhimma kana irratti gadi fagenyaan hubanno qaban yaada isanii kan dabaltuu fi akka raga sadarkaa duratti kan fudhatuu dha. akkasumas odeffannolee sadarka lammaffaa wajjiralee motummaa irraa kan itti dabaluu ta’a

Kayyoon gaffii gadi fagenyaa kun odeffanno dhimma kana irratti nama gadi fagenyaa wa’ee haala wabii nyataa namoota as irra qubatanii jirataa jiranii odeffachuuf kan taa’e dha. Kanuma hubachudhaan isinis hirmataa qoannoo kanaa tatanii odeffannoo barbachisaa nuuf kennun galma ga’iinsa qonno kanatiif akka gumachitan abdi kiyya dha. Debiin kessanis akka dhunfatti icitidhaan kan eegamuu fi nama sadaffaa bira kan hin geenye ta’uu irra ta’uu fi maqadhaan adda kan hin bane ta’uu isiniif mirkanessa. Yoo deebisaa kanaaf ta’u hin qabne ykn deebisu hin feene giddutti Yeroo barbadde xumuruu fi addan kutuu dandessa. Ta’us odeffannon isin naaf kennitanu qo’anno kotiif murteessaa waan ta’eefi haala qabatamaa amma jiru ibsuuf waan gargaruuf fayidaa ola ana qaba.

Deebisaa gababaa hanga daqiqaa 30 fudhachuu danda’u kana yoo nuuf harmattan galtni kessan gudda dha.

Duraan dursee fedhii kessa naaf kennu galatooma jechaa yoo fedhii qabatan sanduuqa armaan gadii kana mallatto haa godhamu.

Hirmachuuf Fedhii qaba

Hirmachuuf Fedhii hin qabu

## **Gaaffilee**

1. Erga asitti qubattani jirachuu jalqabdaniin rakkoon cimaan haala jirentaiin walqabatee isin mudatu maal inni?
2. Carraan haal jireenyaa fi wabii nyataan walqabatee asitti argattan maal fakkaata? Akkasumas hanqinni kaana wal qabatee jiru hoo?
3. Jirreenya kessanii fi maatii keessan tikfachuuf sochileen/hojiin hojjatan maal fakkaata?
4. Carraan qubattotaaf addatati kenname yo jiraate maal fakkaata, wabii nyaataa jaraa akka mirkaneeffataniif? Deeggarsi/Cararan kun wabii nyatatiif gahaa dha jettaae ni yaaddaa?
5. Wantia ddaa qubattotaaf godhamu ni jira wabii nyaataa akka mirkaneeffataniif jedhamee? Ulagaalee maal fa'itu barbaachisa wabii nyaata guttachhuf
6. Maddii galii guddaan qubattota magalaa galan kessa jiraniif jettee yaadda?
7. Yoo hanqinni Nyaata mudate ykn maallqa nyaata itti bitatan dhabnitti tarsimolee maal fa'I hojii irra oolchatu jettanii yaadu? Maatii kessaa kun gahee eenyuu ta'a
8. Qubattootni as jiran hawaasa duraan as turee waliin sirritti wal simatanii jirachuu irratti maal fakkatu ( fkn Idir, Iqubii, Afoshalee fi kkf) waliin hirmachuu irratti
9. Caraaleen liqaa fi micro qofatti qubattotaa f mijate yoo jiraate maal fakkaata? Yoo jiraate ulagaan barbaachisu maali?
10. Carralee galii maddisiisan maal fatu umame namoota as qubatnii jiran wabii nyatatiin akka of danda'an?
11. Wabii nyataa mirkanessuuf mee yoo maal ta'e foyya'uu danda'a jettani dhaamsa dabarsitu?

## **Deggarsa Galma Ga'iinsa Qo'anno kanaaf Gotaniif Guddaa Galatooma!**

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