



**World Food
Programme**



Emergency Food Security Assessment Trincomalee, Sri Lanka



**United Nations
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And
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The EFSA team

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
CFA	Cease -fire Agreement
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
DAHP	Department of Animal Production and Health
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DPDHS	Deputy Provincial Director of Health Services
DS	District Secretariat
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFE	Food for Education
GA	Government Agent
GFD	General Food Distribution
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GS	Grama Sevaka
HEB	High Energy Biscuit
HH	Household
HSZ	High Security Zone
IDP	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IOM	International Office of Migration
LKR	Sri Lankan Rupee
MCHN	Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MNBEID	Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MPCS	Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRP	Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme
OFC	Other Field Crops such as ground nuts, green gram, cowpea, maize
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
RA	Rapid Assessment
RDHS	Regional Director of Health Services
SD	Standard Deviation
SLAF	Sri Lankan Armed Forces
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

SUMMARY

This Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was conducted during July 2007, approximately one year after the escalation of conflict in Trincomalee district caused large numbers of people to be displaced, some for the second or third time since Sri Lanka's civil conflict started. The recent return and resettlement process to divisions within Trincomalee District started at the beginning of June 2007.

The objectives of the EFSA were to assess the current food security situation among people who were displaced, returned or fishing families and how they are coping with the situation as well as to identify food and non-food¹ assistance needs over the next three to six months.

A total of 609 households were randomly selected from Trincomalee's 11 divisions where the assessed population were known to live and categorised into four sub-groups: IDPs living in welfare centres, IDPs living with host families, returnees, and fishermen. Trader interviews were included as part of the assessment, as were visits to key informants from humanitarian agencies.

The population in Trincomalee district is approximately 412,500² with some 5,640 IDPs as of 2 July 2007³. However, the number of displaced people living with host families is higher according to data from UNHCR. Some two-thirds of the population lives in rural areas. Farming is the primary rural livelihood and income occupation, while fishing is a dominant second. Not surprisingly 44 percent of the households own paddy land and 42 percent own land that grows other field crops (OFC). Some of these households have both paddy and OFC land. However, as most of the cultivable land is located within the conflict-affected area, it was not planted due to displacement. Only 35 percent of households were able to access their land and from these, about half had access to at least one kind of agricultural input. Fishermen were able to continue income earning despite fishing restrictions. The majority of displaced and returnee households have lost assets, including considerable levels of livestock.

Food is available in the markets, but prices were reported to be steadily increasing and the possibility for traders to give credit to customers has decreased. This may affect access to food from markets for the poorest households.

Current food insecurity and its severity was analyzed at various stages by cross tabulating data taken during interviews to determine: food access, food security and the risk to lives or livelihoods using the revised WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment analysis guidelines and terminology⁴:

- At risk to lives: signifies that the household is food insecure due to poor income, high food expenditure and / or inadequate food consumption compounded by the use of coping mechanisms which may harm their health and lives. Also such households very frequently utilize life threatening coping mechanisms such as restricting adults' food consumption more than three days a week. Such indicators will categorize that household as at risk to lives, even if it is only moderately food insecure.
- At risk to livelihood signifies the household has not yet adopted life-threatening coping strategies, but is food insecure.

The risk to lives and livelihoods in Trincomalee District correlates with **household type, income sources, coping strategies, sex of head of household, and current ownership of livestock**. Therefore it is not surprising that almost 70 percent of IDPs in welfare centers are at risk to lives. IDPs staying with host families are slightly more at risk to having their livelihoods impacted but almost 40 percent are also at risk to lives. Returnees, especially those who returned in the last six months, are more at risk to lives than IDPs staying with hosts and less at risk to livelihoods. More than 90 percent of fishermen are food secure but adopted coping strategies have put every third household at risk to both livelihoods and lives.

Most IDPs with host families have re-established some kind of income and therefore they are not at the same level of risk as the ones staying in welfare centers who face difficulties in earning a regular income. Returnees have re-established their livelihoods surprisingly well but farming activities have not yet fully started to produce income and, as the next harvest will be in January 2008, an income from own production

¹ Such as livelihood tools and equipment

² Trincomalee district statistical handbook 2006

³ DS records

⁴ This is the first Emergency Food Security Assessment in Sri Lanka to use this revised approach and terminology

before the harvest is not possible. Those farmers that have not been able to plant are expected to remain more at risk.

Food insecure IDP households living with host families are eligible for the World Food Programme's (WFP) food assistance programmes such as Mother Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) and Food for Education (FFE). Therefore, general food distribution to this group as a whole is not necessary. However, female headed households, or certain poor income earners can be targeted as they are more at risk to lives. Other vulnerable households from IDP and fishing groups can be reached by self targeted Food/Cash for Work programmes.

Diarrhoea prevalence was high, especially among IDPs staying in welfare centers. Child malnutrition in Trincomalee was also far from acceptable at 19 percent, based on available secondary data from UNICEF.

Recommendations for immediate action are listed below and more response options are found in the report.

- General food distributions to 1,750 conflict affected IDP households at welfare centers should continue until all IDPs have resettled.
- Return package assistance to 1,450 returned households should continue for some six months following the return date to give them sufficient time to re-establish livelihoods. This number is likely to increase according to the return statistics.
- Food / Cash for work for 4,300 households who are at risk to lives, to construct roads, toilets, wells or infrastructure is recommended to save lives at resettlement areas and where IDPs are living with host families.
- MCHN programme for 11,800 malnourished children aged under five who are at risk to lives (targeted coverage for Trincomalee district)
- School feeding programme for 45,000 children (blanket coverage for Trincomalee district) as a safety net for these children
- A further 6,400 households from IDP households with host families, returnees and fishermen should be assisted as they are at risk to livelihoods. This can be done by distributing some livelihood tools (such as fishing nets, small agricultural tools etc) or livestock.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Political/Security

Sri Lanka has been affected by civil conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) since 1983 with the LTTE fighting for greater independence for the Vanni (the LTTE-controlled northern part of Sri Lanka). After the cease-fire agreement (CFA) was signed in February 2002, the situation in the country started to improve. However, since late 2005 the situation has deteriorated, and in April 2006 a suicide bomber against the Chief of the Sri Lankan Army (SLA) contributed further serious violations of the CFA. So far there is no positive development in terms of peace talks and the violations are expected to continue.

In April 2004, Colonel Karuna split from the LTTE and formed his own faction. This further complicated the political and security environment and increased the levels of CFA violations and instability. The Karuna faction is especially strong in Eastern parts of the island and they are suspected of extorting taxes from the civilian population as well as being suspected of being behind numerous assassinations and constant intimidation of Tamil civilians unofficial visits to civilian populations.

On the ground, Trincomalee District had effectively been controlled partly by the LTTE and partly by the GoSL, but now the whole district is under GoSL control after intense fighting for the last 15 months. The GoSL officially celebrated 'victory' over the East on 19 July 2007. The fighting leading up to this declaration forced residents from LTTE-controlled areas' to flee their homes in the eastern and northern parts of the district. Some became displaced within the district or went to neighboring districts like Batticaloa. More than 1,200 people fled to India. However, as the former LTTE controlled areas are cleared and de-mining is ongoing, many IDPs have started to return to their homes. Transport, some livelihood equipment, food assistance for up to six months and possible monetary compensation for asset damage and death should be provided by the GoSL for these people. At the end of July, more than 10,000 people were scheduled to return home from Batticaloa as part of the return process.

As Trincomalee's population is a mix of ethnic groups, hostilities occur occasionally and the situation remains tense most of the time. Just after the EFSA data collection was finished, the Chief Secretary to the Eastern Province was assassinated in his Trincomalee office by unknown assailants. Serious doubts are still raised by the local population and the International Community about the possibility for sustainable peace in the island.

Displacement history⁵

Increased fighting between GoSL Armed Forces and LTTE in Trincomalee in April /May 2006 resulted in the displacement of up to 40,000 persons within the district, including displacements in LTTE-controlled eastern Muthur and Eachchilampattai divisions. The largest displacement occurred in August 2006 after intense fighting in Western Muthur displaced some 52,000 people.

Return history

A return process into Kantale from Seruwila started in January 2007 and some families who were displaced to Batticaloa have also returned.

In March 2007, the GoSL organized the return of approximately 1,800 IDPs from Batticaloa, who were mostly displaced from eastern Trincomalee. They were transported to transit camps in Kiliveddy Division in Western Muthur. In addition to these IDPs, about 2,500 IDPs spontaneously returned from Batticaloa to camps in Kiliveddy. These displacement sites were not intended for long-term residents but the majority of the IDPs are not in position to return to their places of origin because either they are from areas that are still heavily mined or are residents from the newly-designated 'High Security Zone' (HSZ). This area covers almost all of Eastern Muthur and no movement into this area is allowed, including humanitarian agencies. Currently the camps are therefore overcrowded.

At the time of the assessment, families from Eachchilampattai and Muthur were beginning to return home, including to demined areas. However, some displaced people are still located in neighboring Batticaloa District, waiting until the appropriate infrastructure and security conditions in their place of origin.

At the time of the assessment sampling, 5,640 persons were displaced in Trincomalee District and an additional 15,100 were in Batticaloa District⁶ (the latter IDPs were not included in the assessment sample).

1.2 Social

Approximately 40 percent of the population of Trincomalee District are Muslim, 35 percent Tamil and 25 percent are Sinhalese. The current national politics have caused concerns over whether all ethnic groups are treated equally.

Sri Lanka is famous for high school enrollment figures for both males and females. Therefore literacy for both sexes is high (94 percent for males and 89 percent for females).

Sri Lankans traditionally migrate for foreign employment. In 2005 almost 11,000 people from Trincomalee District moved for foreign employment⁷. About one-third of these migrant workers were females. In past years there has been a slight increase in these numbers⁸.

1.3 Agriculture

Trincomalee district is one of the major rice paddy growing districts in Sri Lanka. The total agricultural land is 45,235.4 ha. Paddy is cultivated in the district during the *maha* (September-January) and *yala* (April-August) seasons. Production of paddy under major irrigation has been maintained at 4.5 MT/ha. Due to the successful implementation of the Granary Area Programme, yields under erratic and rain-fed conditions were comparatively low because of late and poor use of fertilizers due to unavailability. The extent of irrigated agriculture is limited to central and southeastern parts of the district, where four major perennial reservoirs are situated. OFC, such as green gram, cowpea, black gram, onion, chili, ground nut and maize are cultivated mainly during the *maha* season. In areas with access to irrigation, OFC are also cultivated during the *yala* season. Vegetable crops, in particular bitter melon, aubergine, okra and long beans are cultivated in both seasons if sufficient water is available.

⁵ Reference: Trincomalee UNHCR district brief

⁶ Government figures

⁷ Central Bank

⁸ Central Bank of Sri Lanka: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, 2006

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) has provided assistance to the Department of Agriculture (DoA), farmers (both community wide and for the empowerment of women) and fishermen with inputs, livestock, skills training⁹ and / or machinery. A series of training programmes in nutrition and food processing were given to students, MoH staff, farmer women, agriculture extension officers and agriculture farmers immediately after harvesting their produce. FAO also has a school garden programme to support food security and nutrition during emergencies as well as to build capacity of local people by promoting nutrition and livelihood opportunities. The FAO also distributes seeds, fertilizers and the DoA has assisted by giving nutrition training to farming families.

Due to the escalating violence, the FAO has concentrated its current food security activities on farmers by ensuring that they are able to access regular and nutritious food by distributing agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers and tools).

1.4 Livestock

Dairy farming is the main component of the livestock sector in the district. It effectively utilizes marginal lands that are unsuitable for crop cultivation and provides a regular income for households throughout the year. In addition, cow dung is the primary source of organic fertilizer and is used extensively for vegetable cultivation. According to the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAHP), a total of 20,665 liters of milk are produced daily, of which only 20 percent is collected for processing. The current livestock situation is shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Livestock situation in Trincomalee district

Type	Numbers	Dependant families
Cattle	154 545	36 703
Goat	25 260	8 000
Poultry	300 000	46 593

Goat rearing is also an important livestock activity in the district. A smaller percentage is reared for milk, while the balance is raised for meat production. It is estimated by DAHP that only 30 percent of the goat population are 'improved breeds', the balance being local breeds with a lower milk and meat production value.

Around 70 percent of poultry producers operate small scale *poultry farms*, rearing less than 25 birds each, predominantly in their homestead compounds. Backyard-poultry rearing is an important component of many families' household food security and continues to be popular due to the introduction of improved backyard poultry breeds.

1.5 Fishing

Trincomalee district has some 13,800 fisherman households¹⁰. The activity dominates the coastal economy, encompassing lagoon, coastal and offshore fishing. Commercial freshwater fishing is restricted to four major reservoirs where the catch is mostly tilapia. Relatively unrestricted access to the capital has created strong linkages with the main fish market in Colombo although the process of transporting the catch to market is cumbersome with the SLA and police checkpoints.

The security situation in general and the location of the Sri Lankan Navy base in Trincomalee Harbour in particular, continue to have a significant negative impact on fishing activities. The GoSL has recently permitted night fishing on Sundays, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, but this varies between locations. Daytime fishing is possible four days per week from 4.30 am to 6 pm except around the main harbour area in Trincomalee.

1.6 Nutrition and health

Based on earlier WFP EFSA findings, food consumption based on dietary diversity has not been a problem in Sri Lanka. However, child malnutrition is still unacceptably high. Part of the reason for the high rates of child malnutrition are most likely social and / or cultural since as many as 15 percent of children even in the richest quintile of households are underweight or stunted despite having very good economic access to food. Such social / cultural factors may be child-feeding practices such as denying the new-born child colostrums,

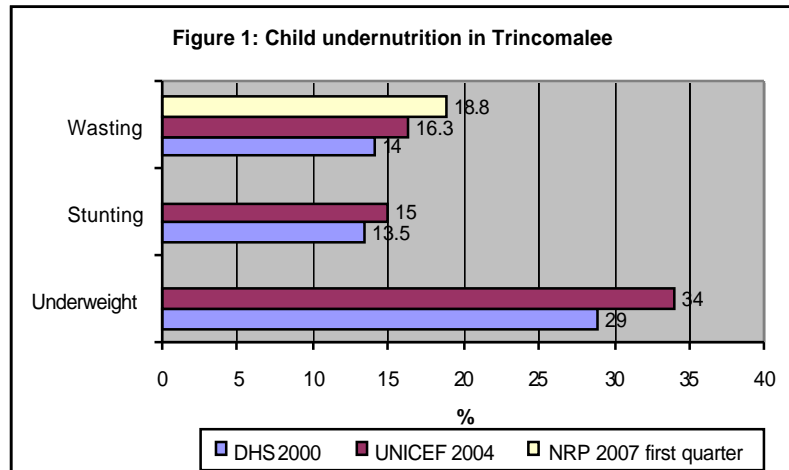
⁹ improved animal husbandry techniques including nutrition, back-yard poultry farming, animal housing/disease/feed management, nutrition, food preparation and preservation

¹⁰ Trincomalee district statistical handbook, 2006

short duration of exclusive breast-feeding, early introduction of solid foods in a child's diet and insufficient / inadequate weaning diets.¹¹

The 2000 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) reported underweight among 29 percent of children under the age of 5, acute malnutrition (wasting) among 14 percent and chronic malnutrition (stunting) among 13.5 percent across Sri Lanka. The Northern and Eastern Districts were excluded from this report as no data was available. While Sri Lanka has achieved an unusually low infant and under-five mortality rates relative to its income level, it shows poor performance on lowering child malnutrition. With nearly one in three children under the age of five underweight, Sri Lanka has a child underweight rate almost three times higher than other countries with the same level of infant mortality.

Nutritional data used in this Food Security Report are from UNICEF's 2004 Child Health and Welfare Survey and their data collected for their Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP¹²). The data showed that child malnutrition in Trincomalee is higher than the national average and the number of wasted children has increased in the past years. **The current child nutrition level based on NRP data is far from acceptable and justifies supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes in Trincomalee District.**



Access to nutrition programmes

UNICEF and the Ministry of Health (MoH) have started a *National Rehabilitation Programme (NRP)* for severely malnourished children in Trincomalee whereby those classified as severely wasted (below ≤ -3 SD) are admitted to hospital to receive therapeutic food (BP 100) until they reach a moderate wasting level (≤ -2 SD). These children then join WFP and the Government's supplementary feeding programme where they receive fortified food such as CSB or *Thripasha* as take home rations.

WFP has implemented a supplementary feeding programme (*MCHN*) for all pregnant and lactating women and their children aged from six to 59 months in all Trincomalee divisions. The current targeted caseload is 28,800 women and children who receive fortified Corn Soya Blend (CSB) as a take-home ration. The current ration size varies from 75 to 125 g / person / day¹³ and provides 200 -500 kcal / day. From 2008 onwards, a revised ration including sugar and oil will provide a total of 550 kcal / person / day. As the MCHN activities will support the NRP, it is crucial to make sure CSB is available in all divisions in a timely manner.

The Government has a supplementary feeding programme "*Thripasha*" targeting malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women identified at the health centres during growth monitoring. Currently 475 mothers and 954 children are entitled to *Thripasha* in Trincomalee District, receiving a daily ration of 50 g. However, distributions have been irregular as the current capacity of the *Thripasha* factory is not sufficient to meet demand. The programme has a small overlap with WFP MCHN programme which is being addressed at a policy level in Colombo.

Health services and health status

Sri Lanka has very low mortality rates when compared to other developing countries, and especially when taking into consideration its GDP. After the 2002 CFA, Trincomalee District health indicators have been below the national average and are therefore compliant with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The major health care problem in Trincomalee has been the recruitment of health staff into the conflict affected areas. Some doctors have returned but not as many as needed. The health care facilities were not badly damaged and some UN agencies and I/NGOs are supporting the GoSL to bring these facilities operational. Access to health care facilities is reasonable and people from rural areas have been provided with transport as well as a mobile clinic service to improve access to health care.

¹¹ World Bank Report 2005, Attaining the Millennium Development Goals in Sri Lanka

¹² NRP wasting figure is calculated as mean of wasting without any weighing

¹³ Depending on the age of the beneficiary

UNICEF works closely with the DPDHS and MoH in Trincomalee district. They have set up regular growth monitoring for infants and they will soon start an infant and child feeding training for health staff. In addition to this training, UNICEF has an anaemia prevention programme for school grades 7 and 10 (children aged 13 and 16 years). They are also about to start a micronutrient supplementation programme targeted at children under five years of age using high-nutrient sprinkles. Supplementation programmes will be considered for older children once the programme for children under five is up and running.

2 METHODOLOGY

The assessment was largely based on primary data extracted from interviews with households and traders. Up to 22 enumerators and three team leaders divided into teams to carry out data collection following a two-day training period on field work and questionnaire testing¹⁴. The groups were supervised by a WFP international officer. The questionnaire was in English but the interviews were conducted in Tamil.

The assessment aimed to identify differences between the four sub-groups so the assessed households were stratified into the following: IDPs living in welfare centres, IDPs living with host families, returnees, and fishing households

The sampling universe covered seven District Secretariats (DS) in Trincomalee where the assessed sub-groups were known to live¹⁵. Data was collected using a two-stage cluster sampling method. At the first level, 30 clusters were randomly selected based on sub-group population size. The second level random sampling was done from lists available at the camp management level with five households randomly selected from IDPs in welfare center sub-groups. For all other sub-groups random sampling was used by going to every X household for each cluster. The sampled locations are presented in the Map 1.



A total of 609 households, a statistically representative sample for the sub-groups, were interviewed to allow for comparison with some statistical precision.

Table 2: Assessed sub-groups

	Number of households	Percentage of households
IDPs living in welfare centers	148	24.3 %
IDPs living with host families	152	25.0 %
Returnees	165	27.1 %
Fishing households	144	23.6 %
Total	609	100 %

¹⁴ Questionnaire found as Annex 1, and list of participants as Annex 2

¹⁵ Eachchilampattai, Kinniya, Kuchchaveli, Mutur, Seruwila, Thampalakamam, Town & Gravets

The survey questionnaire was adapted to the Trincomalee situation and then finalized during the two-day enumerators' training session. The market survey was done through structured interviews with 15 traders of different levels; fruit / vegetable vendors, kiosk owners and small to middle-scale shop owners in different areas of the district¹⁶. All data was entered and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software.

The Access database was prepared by WFP staff in Colombo. The team leaders were responsible for checking all questionnaires before leaving each survey site to make sure all the data was recorded appropriately and it was consistent. Prior to data entry the supervisor re-checked all questionnaires. The data was then entered into the database in the days that followed. After data entry was completed, the database was sent to WFP Colombo for combining, data cleaning and analysis by two WFP staff.

2.1 Limitations

Data was collected from seven out of 11 divisions in Trincomalee. The divisions left out have a total population of 73,300 (18 percent of district population) but there were no IDPs or returnees in these areas. Eachchilampattai division was excluded from the fishing household sampling as returns to that division had only just started at the time of the assessment and during the sampling exercise there were no means to clarify how many households had returned and actually re-started fishing activities.

Lists of IDPs staying with host families were not always available at the GS office and sampling was mostly done by identifying an area within the GS where IDPs were known to stay. Further sampling was done by using the EPI method¹⁷ – selecting every x household from the area.

Due to time constraints the questionnaire was not translated into Tamil. The training of enumerators was in Tamil and all enumerators were encouraged to take notes in local languages regarding the wording of questions and answers.

Income data from some households was missing due to the inability of enumerators to capture it. Also income from "other sources" for IDPs was very high but it can be confidently assumed that a large majority of these "other" income sources can be classified as a poor income source.

Coping strategies may have been exaggerated by some households in a bid to ensure more humanitarian assistance and therefore the results for households at risk to lives may be higher than the actual reality.

The database did not capture education on an individual basis so this data is not included in case of inaccurate information.

3 GENERAL RESULTS

Trincomalee District is situated in eastern Sri Lanka, covering an area of 2,727 sq km¹⁸ and has a coastline of 210 km. The district has 11 divisions and 229 Grama Niladari, divisions with an estimated population of 412,500 people¹⁹.

At the time of the assessment, IDPs in Trincomalee district were staying in 14 welfare centres and with host families across six divisions. On 2nd July the DS reported a total of 1,797 families (5,640 persons) had been displaced in the district. All displaced households were from Trincomalee District, mostly from Muthur.

Overall, 20 percent of households were *female-headed*. Both IDP sub-groups and returnees were somewhat similar with around 25 percent being female-headed, but only 6 percent of fishing households were female-headed. This is consistent with reports of high numbers of female-headed households in other conflict-affected parts of the country.

The average size of a household was 4.3 members which did not differ much within the assessed sub-groups. *Household composition* was also somewhat similar within the assessed sub-groups however there

¹⁶ Traders interview form is found as Annex 5

¹⁷ Expanded Programme for Immunization

¹⁸ Department of Census and Statistics

¹⁹ Trincomalee district statistical hand book 2006

were more children under five in fishing households. In addition, the 18-26 year age group was more heavily represented in fishing and returnee households.

Table 3: Age distribution per sub-group (% of households who have at least 1 person from the age-group)

	All (%)	IDP in welfare center (%)	IDP with host family (%)	Returnee (%)	Fishing (%)
0-59 months	36.6	35.1	28.9	33.3	50.0
5-17 years	62.4	64.2	57.2	64.2	63.9
18-26 years	44.2	33.8	38.8	50.3	53.5
27-35 years	39.9	39.9	36.2	43.0	40.3
36-45 years	38.7	36.5	39.7	37.6	41.0
46-59 years	34.5	33.1	32.2	36.4	36.1
60+ years	11.2	11.5	10.5	13.3	9.0

Only 1.5 percent of households (nine households) had a disabled family member and those were distributed somewhat evenly within the sub-groups.

Overall, almost 40 percent of *returns* had taken place in the past three months with the peak during June. Some returns, especially to Muthur, took place in January and the following two months. At the time of the EFSA, some 26 percent of returnees (i.e. those who returned before January 2007) should have been dropped from WFP's food assistance scheme as their official entitlement to food assistance is six months after return.

More than 20 percent of returnees reported that their *house* had been destroyed or damaged to such an extent it is no longer habitable. Further, almost 50 percent had partially damaged but still habitable houses while 30 percent had an undamaged house. Based on field work observations, many houses had been damaged by fighting but in peri-urban and rural areas, some had also been damaged by elephants looking for seeds and other food items left in the house.

3.1 Assets

Ownership of assets had declined for all sub-groups but to a greater extent for those displaced and returning after the conflict re-started. All groups reported significant losses of jewelry. Alarming losses of assets such as livelihood equipment/tools that were left behind when fleeing the fighting have reduced dramatically. Fishermen have also lost some assets such as nets, bicycles and livelihood equipment / tools after the conflict re-started²⁰. However ownership of assets, especially boats, boat engines and nets was still much higher than for the other sub-groups.

Ownership of assets did not differ much within livelihood groups. Female-headed households now owned less jewelry than the male-headed households.

Some 44 percent of households owned *paddy land* and 42 percent *OFC land*. Some households have both paddy and OFC land. Ownership for paddy and OFC land was somewhat similar for the displaced and returnees (some 50 percent) and, not surprisingly, much lower for fishing households (less than 10 percent). However, only 35 percent of households had access to their cultivable land and from these, only some 54 percent had access to at least one kind of input.

Households most commonly owned / had owned cattle, goats and poultry. Only 14 percent of families interviewed had *livestock* and 31 percent did not know whether their livestock still existed as they had left them behind when fleeing the fighting. Unsurprisingly, returnees had the highest level of loss of livestock with the results for IDPs reflecting the uncertainty about the status of their livestock.

²⁰ The enumerators reported that fishermen's sub-group was expecting some kind of assistance and therefore this information on current assets may be exaggerated.

Table 4: Current ownership of livestock

	Total (%)	IDP in welfare center (%)	IDP with host family (%)	Returnee (%)	Fisherman (%)
yes	14	1	8	20	26
not now but used to own	22	19	17	45	5
not known	31	68	46	13	1
No	33	12	29	22	69

Male-headed households owned livestock twice as often as female-headed households and females reported loss of livestock more frequently (32 vs 20 percent). There is not a significant difference of livestock ownership within livelihood groups.

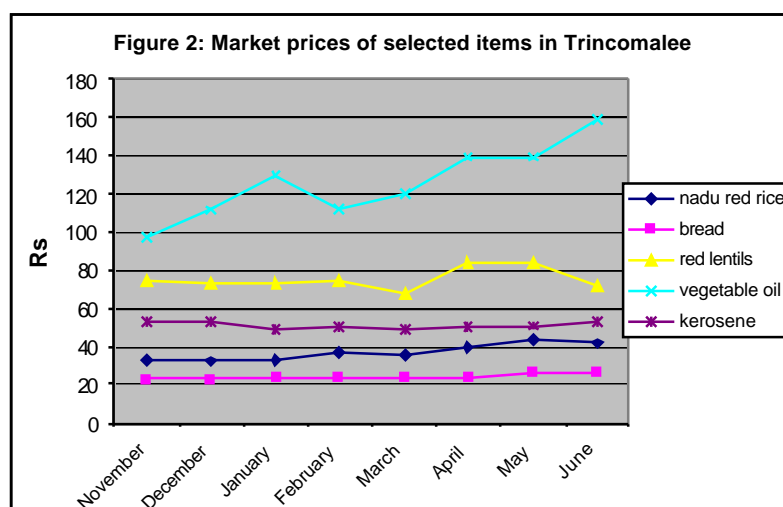
Not surprisingly, most fishing households still have access to livestock while very few IDPs have access. Some returnees have regained access to their livestock but not all.

4 FOOD ACCESS

4.1 Markets

WFP started to collect market prices after the tsunami. Recent price fluctuations for some basic food and fuel in Trincomalee District are presented in the figure on the right. As observed in other northern and eastern districts the price of vegetable oil has increased, now costing 160 percent of the price in November 2006. Interestingly, the price for lentils increased in April but decreased back to the “normal” level in June. Prices for bread and kerosene have remained stable while the cost of red rice has steadily increased.

As these prices are collected from different locations in the district, the price increase can be partly due to location changes. However, this does not explain the increase in vegetable oil prices, particularly given the price survey collects data from different shops each month.



Markets are operational in Trincomalee but for some villages travel to the market is difficult due to poor road condition and limited transport possibilities. As there is no embargo, it is expected that the market situation may improve as the GoSL encourages development in the former LTTE-controlled areas.

4.2 Traders

The survey included interviews with 15 traders: six very small scale and nine medium-scale. All of them sold mixed commodities (food and non-food). Of the sampled traders, 13 were managed by a man and two by a woman.

All traders worked every day. 53 percent had been trading for more than one year, 13 percent for 6-11 months and 20 percent for 3-5 months. The rest had started their business less than three months ago. In addition to trading, 27 percent were involved in other activities such as livestock, small scale gardening and agricultural production.

Some 53 percent of the traders purchased their commodities from a middleman, 40 percent from a wholesaler and seven percent from private farmers. Only one trader was now buying from a middleman instead of a wholesaler, primarily because of transport problems. Some 73 percent of traders were purchasing commodities on credit and the most common money lender was other trader / intermediary / wholesale traders, followed by a bank. One trader got credit from relatives.

Almost half the traders reported the same level of sales as a year ago while 20 percent had increased sales volume, and 33 percent had a reduction in sales. Traders who had increased or reduced sales volume, indicated transport, fuel and storage cost increases, transport problems and reduced purchasing power of customers as common factors. Every second trader reported tax increases.

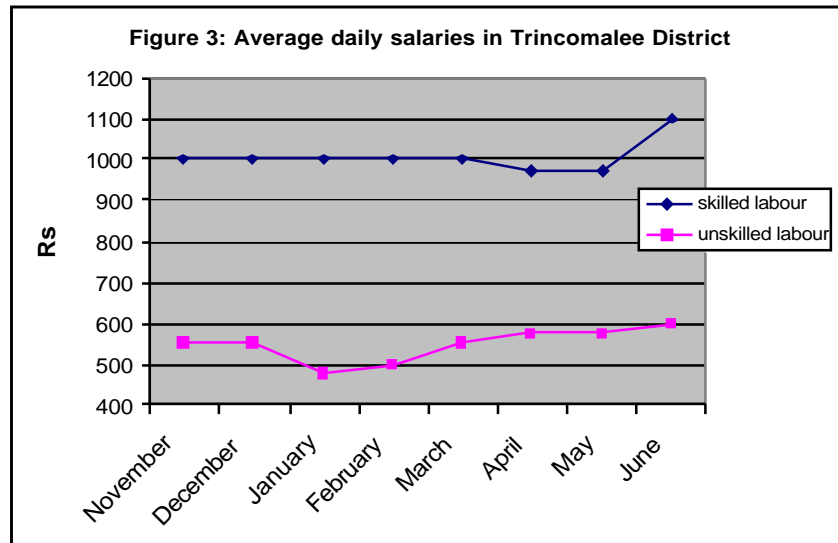
The selling price for every commodity had increased. This indicates an overall food expenditure increase which, when combined with the reduced income levels of many customers, may have a serious impact on household food security. Nearly all traders said they were capable of accessing larger amounts of most commodities immediately if needed. The average food stock for the traders was 16 days but there was considerable variation (from five to 60 days) depending on the commodity.

It was clear that traders had recently changed their policy on giving credit to customers as the number of traders now withdrawing this facility had increased. This practice has been steadily reducing presumably because there is a higher probability that customers will default and will not have seizable/exchangeable assets to repay the credit. However, still more than 60 percent of traders said they give credit to customers they know.

4.3 Income

The economy of Trincomalee largely depends on agriculture (paddy and highland cultivation), fisheries (freshwater and marine) and livestock as well as daily labour and public sector activities. As much as 36 percent of the population are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the eastern districts of Sri Lanka, such as Trincomalee²¹.

According to joint UN monitoring reports²², average daily wages for skilled workers decreased nationally from April before peaking in June at a higher rate than in the preceding six months. Interestingly, wages for unskilled workers decreased drastically in January and then slowly returned to the same levels as one year before by April. A slow increase is still continuing.



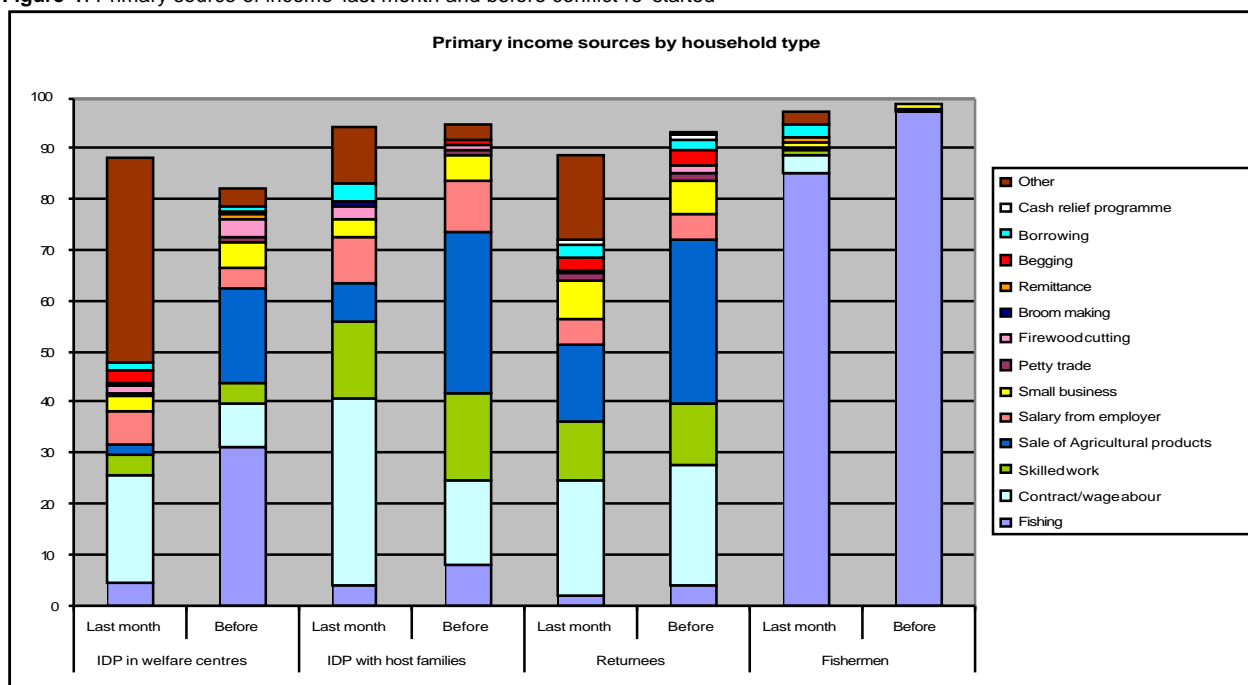
In terms of current income it is clear that IDPs staying in welfare centers are more vulnerable than those staying with host families as the latter have established a new

source of income albeit mostly day labor. Meanwhile welfare center IDPs were mostly relying on “other” income sources, such as selling assets/food aid or pawning jewelry. Both groups have also experienced significant reductions in agriculture activity. Returnees are slowly re-establishing their livelihoods but farming activities take much longer than other activities to provide an income. This indicates that after return, many displaced households are able to re-establish livelihoods within a few months, except for farming. Fishing activities are clearly easier to resume if fishing tools and boats are available.

²¹ Central Bank of Sri Lanka 2003/2004

²² Wage information collected by United Nations International Labour Organization (ILO)

Figure 4: Primary source of income last month and before conflict re-started²³



Some 24 percent of female-headed households had a primary income from other sources, 18 percent earned an income from contract labour, and 11 percent from small business. Other sources and small businesses were higher than for male-headed households than for females. Moreover, fishing was common for male-headed households.

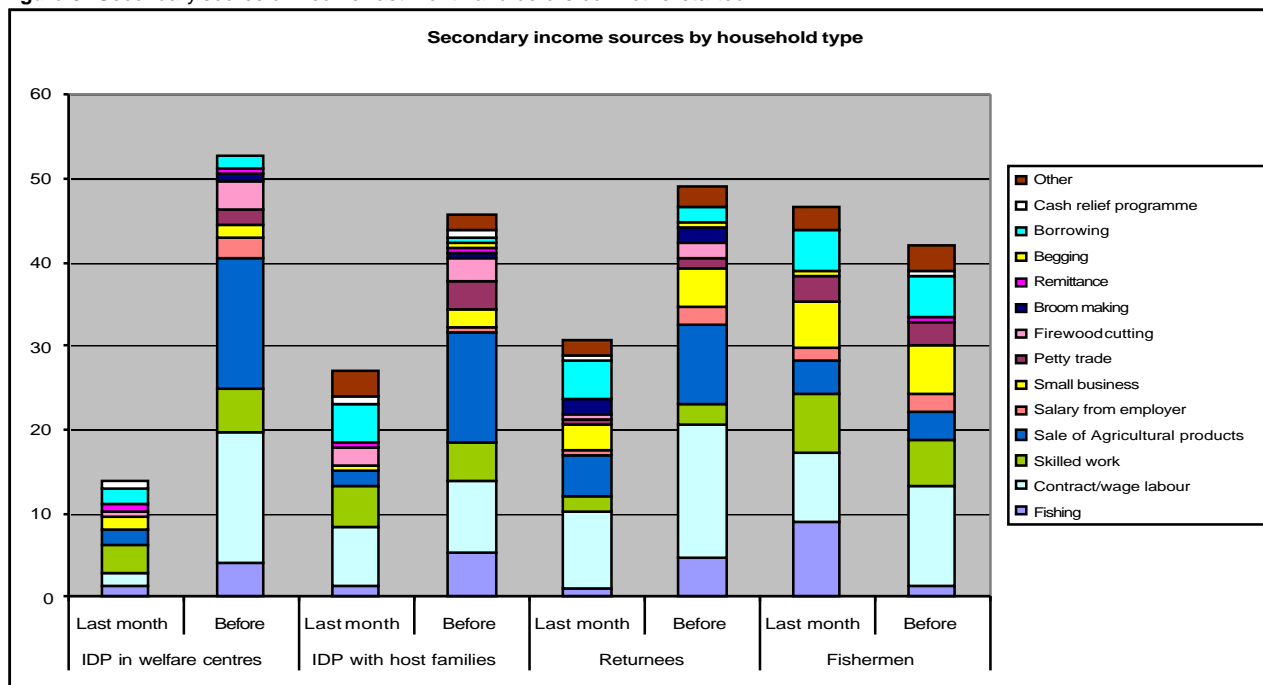
From the interviews, it was clear that 63 percent of fishermen were involved in fishing activities as a crew member, 44 percent were boat owners and 34 percent were mending nets. A further 19 percent were fish vendors and 15 percent were fish processors. Almost 50 percent of fishermen were involved in more than one fishing activity.

Some 75 percent of the fishermen went fishing 6-20 days in the past 30 days. When they were asked about normalcy of fishing in the past month compared to the average season, more than 70 percent of fishermen indicated that fishing frequency is less. The reasons for the decreased number of fishing days include bad weather, fishing restrictions and security concerns.

Almost 60 percent of households reported lower income than in the preceding three months. Fishing households specifically reported slightly less income. However, the difference is not significant. There was no big difference between male and female-headed households. IDP households located in Seruvila, Thampalagamam and Kuchchaveli reported the biggest reductions in income. However, the sample is too small to make strong comments by IDP location.

²³ Income source was missing from some questionnaires and some questionnaires indicated more than one primary income (those questionnaires were excluded from analysis as there was no information which of those incomes was the most important)

Figure 5: Secondary source of income last month and before conflict re-started



More than 45 percent of fishermen, 30 percent of returnees, more than every fourth IDP staying with host families, and almost 15 percent of welfare center IDP households had a secondary income source. Most common activities were daily and skilled labour, farming and fishing.

4.4 Household expenditures

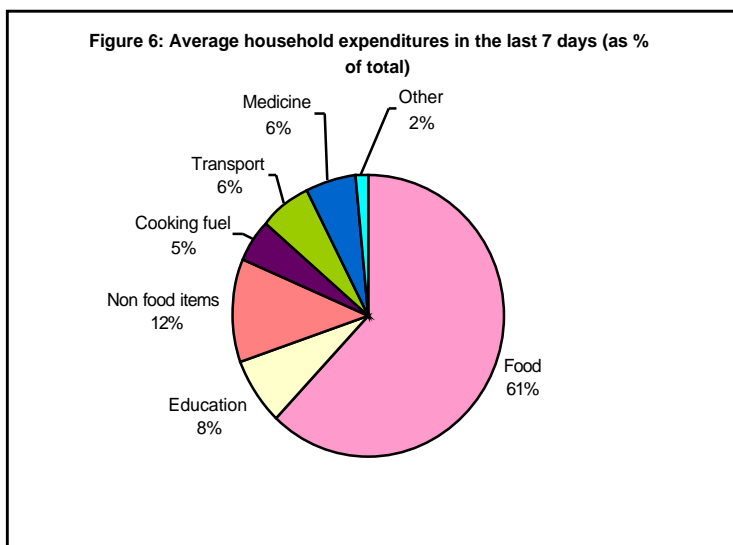
In line with other EFSAs undertaken in Sri Lanka, IDPs in welfare centers reported lower expenses than other sub-groups. Their expenditure was about half that of a fishing households and IDPs living with host families. The expenditure volatility indicates that there are big variations in expenditure among households. In terms of livelihood groups, fishing households, skilled laborers and daily laborers had the highest expenditure in the last seven days while the small business livelihood group had the lowest expenditure.

Table 5: Household expenditure change

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
IDP in welfare center	0	6,000	1,110	923
IDP with host family	0	9,000	2,092	1,398
Returnee	0	7,000	1,729	1,237
Fisherman	0	7,000	2,516	1,486

Household expenditure had changed the most for the IDPs staying with host families and they more often reported increased expenditure than the other sub-groups. IDPs in welfare centers more often reported that their expenditure had decreased.

Household expenditure categories had not changed in the past three months and all sub-groups reported roughly the same breakdown of expenditure by category, as seen in the figure alongside. An average household spends 60 percent on food, somewhat normal for emergency conditions. 42 percent of households had low expenditure on food (<50 percent of household expenditure), 29 percent had average (50-65 percent of expenditure) and 29 percent had high food expenditure (>65 percent of expenditure).



4.5 Household food access

Household food access was calculated by cross tabulating household income sources and expenditure on food. Food expenditure was grouped as:

- **Good:** <50 percent of money spent on food
- **Average:** 50 -65 percent of money spent on food
- **Poor:** >65 percent of money spent on food

Income sources were grouped into three categories based on sustainability and level of income generation:

- **Poor income source:** other (selling of natural products, selling of food aid, pawning of jewelry etc), begging, borrowing, cash relief programmes, sale of firewood and other natural products, broom making, contract/daily labour (since it is unreliable and based on demand);
- **Average income source:** remittances (since they can be irregular), small business, petty trade ;
- **Good income source:** fishing, sale of agricultural products, salaried employment, skilled labour;

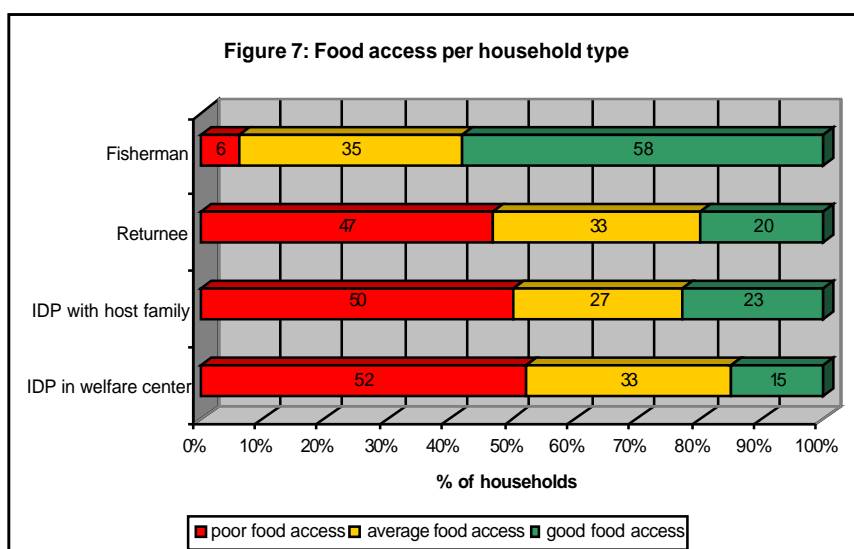
Table 6: Food access cross tabulation

Food sources	Poor	Average	Good
Income sources			
Poor	Poor food access	Poor food access	Average food access
Average	Poor food access	Average food access	Good food access
Good	Average food access	Good food access	Good food access

Based on this cross tabulation **29.1 percent of households have good, 32.1 percent have average, and 38.8 percent have poor food access.**

Some 50 percent of IDPs and returnees had poor food access due to poor income sources. Average food access was slightly less for the IDPs living with host families than for other household types. More than half of all fishing households had good food access due to good income sources.

Female-headed households had higher levels of poor food access than male-headed households (51 percent versus 36 percent) which was mostly due to income sources. There was no significant difference according to household size but small (one to two member) households had slightly better access than bigger households.



Households which had livestock before or who do not know if they still have animals had poorer food access than the ones who currently have or who never had livestock.

4.6 Food sources

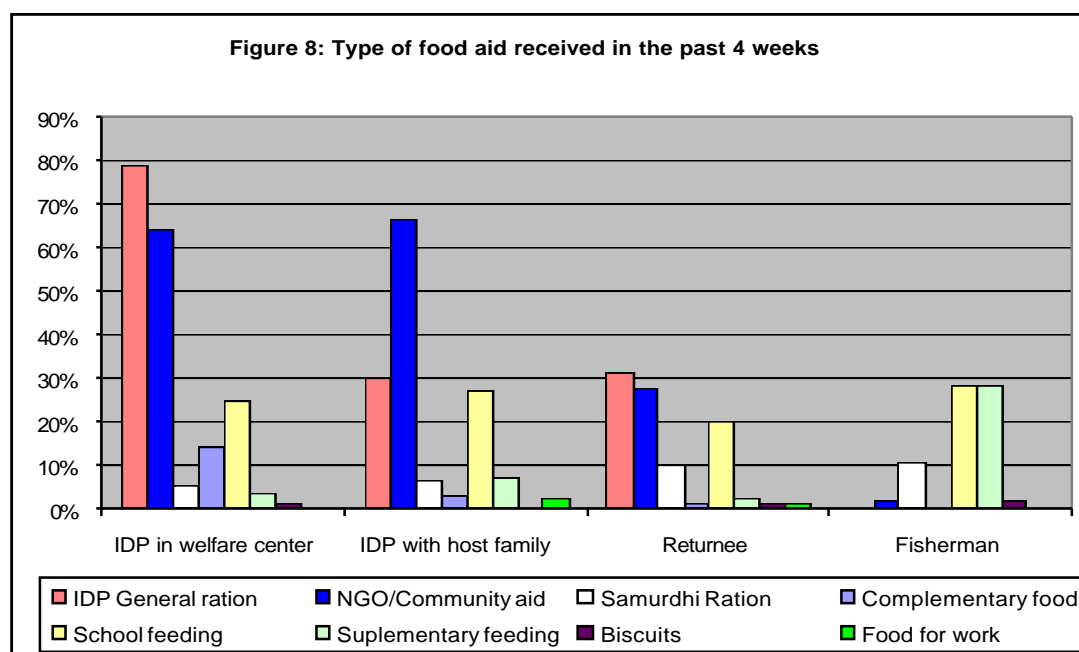
The main food sources were not surprisingly food aid or purchased food (Table 7). This varied among sub-groups as fishing households were mostly purchasing food while IDPs, particularly those in welfare centers, were consuming food aid.

Table 7: Main food source of food items

Food item	Number of HHs consuming the food item in the past week	First main food source	Second main food source
Rice	609	food aid (51%)	purchase (45%)
Bread/Chapti/Rot	447	purchase (75%)	food aid (20%)
Pulses	514	food aid (50%)	purchase (48%)
Fish	531	purchase (75%)	own production (16%)
Meat (beef, pork, chicken)	229	purchase (93%)	Own production (3%)
Eggs	372	purchase (90%)	own production (4%)
Curd	228	purchase (88%)	Own production (5%)
Milk	342	purchase (64%)	food aid (32%)
Palm oil/Vegetable oil/Fats	510	food aid (55%)	purchase (42%)
Coconut	570	purchase (72%)	food aid (19%)
Vegetables	576	purchase (77%)	food aid (17%)
Fruits	344	purchase (89%)	own production (6%)
Sugar/Jaggary	548	purchase (56%)	food aid (42%)
Alcohol	43	purchase (95%)	Traded goods or services (2%)

4.7 Food aid

Households were asked if they had received any kind of food aid in the past four weeks. As expected, a ll welfare center IDPs and more than 80 percent of IDPs living with host families had received food while only 65 percent of returnees had received food even though they are entitled to food rations for six months after return. Interestingly more than 40 percent of fishing households had received food aid. Detailed information on the kind of food assistance is found in Figure 8 below.



Displaced and returnees had mostly received assistance including the dry ration from GoSL/WFP and / or from NGOs / local communities. Coverage for complementary food was very low compared to neighboring Batticaloa district²⁴. Households with children had also received mid-morning meals at schools and

²⁴ 63 percent of IDPs in welfare centers and 51 percent of IDPs living with host families received complementary food; FAO/WFP EFSA in Batticaloa, May 2007

supplementary food. Samurdhi assistance appeared to reach less than 10 percent of families which is low compared to other EFSA's conducted in the country.

Selling of food aid was much more common among IDPs in Trincomalee, especially for those in welfare centers, than in other districts assessed recently in the country with 50 percent of those households selling part of their food aid. Some 10 percent of IDPs with host families and returnees sold part of their food aid. Most of this "income" is utilized to purchase other food items, milk powder or medicine. This finding supports the need for broader coverage of complementary food assistance and the need to provide appropriate food that people are used to eating²⁵.

4.8 Food stock

Households were asked about their current food stock and how it compared to a normal situation. The average current food stock was five days, but ranged from 0 days to one month. All sub-groups had quite similar stocks but some IDPs in welfare centers and returnees tended to have bigger stocks than the other sub-groups. These two sub-groups reported more often than other groups having more food stock than three months ago. Some 40-50 percent of households reported having less food stock than three months ago and this situation was slightly more common for IDPs living with host families.

5 FOOD CONSUMPTION, UTILIZATION AND HEALTH STATUS

5.1 Household food consumption patterns

The survey included a seven-day food consumption recall to understand dietary frequency and diversity. However, this recall did not provide information on quantities per person (*i.e.* one egg per family *or* one egg per person). Classification into good, borderline or poor level food consumption was calculated against a table dividing food items into nutritional groups (*see annex 3*).

Almost 92 percent of households had good consumption regarding diversity, almost 8 percent had borderline and 0.5 percent had poor food consumption in terms of meeting nutrient needs in emergency situations. This finding is somewhat similar to the other EFSA's carried out in Sri Lanka. There was no difference in food consumption according to the sex of the head of household.

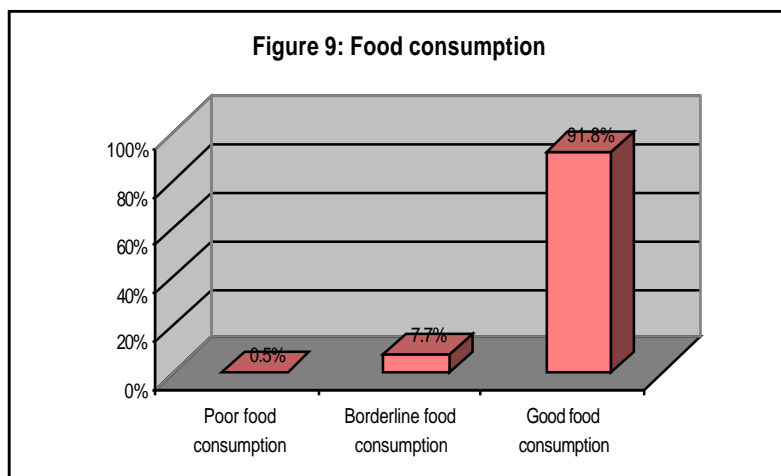
Households in the *poor food consumption* group were more frequently IDPs in welfare centers with their main income coming from other

sources such as selling of natural products, selling/pawning jewelry, selling food aid, petty trade or small business.

Big households of more than seven members more often seemed to have *borderline food consumption* than smaller households. Also households who owned livestock before or who do not know the current situation more often faced borderline food consumption. These households were most often IDPs and returnees.

All households who had poor food consumption and 90 percent of borderline food consumption households were receiving food aid.

The average daily consumption of food items in the past seven days is presented in Table 8. Subgroup consumption tables are found as Annex 4 to this report.



²⁵ The rice distributed at the time of the assessment was not well accepted by beneficiaries as it was in-kind donated rice of a type that is not consumed locally even though it was of very high quality

Table 8: Average daily consumption of food items in the past seven days

Food item	Average number of days consumed in the past seven days			
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-7
Rice				6.9
Bread/Chapti/Roti		2.5		
Pulses/Dhal		2.7		
Fish			3.0	
Meat	0.5			
Eggs		1.3		
Oil/fat			5.0	
Coconut products				5.9
Curd	0.9			
Milk		2.9		
Vegetables				5.1
Fruit		1.7		
Sugar/Jaggary				6.0
Alcohol	0.2			

5.2 Number of meals

Overall, most households consumed three or more meals per day though IDPs in welfare centers ate the least number of meals. Alarming 20 percent of welfare center IDP children under the age of five and almost 30 percent of five to 17 year olds were eating two or less meals per day. Moreover, almost every fifth person over the age 60 year ate only one meal per day. This makes children under fives and people over 60 years of age the most susceptible for malnutrition. About 50 percent of households reported eating snacks once or twice per day.

Some 25 percent of age groups were eating less meals and snacks now than they were three months ago. Less than 70 percent reported no change for meals and half had no change on snacks.

5.3 Cooking

As in other districts in Sri Lanka, the majority of households cooked food individually. Family cooking was found among IDPs living with host families. It is therefore very likely that these households share some of their food aid with their host family.

More than half of all households reported reduced availability of cooking fuel with most reporting reasons such as lack of money, security and scarcity. Slightly more fishing households reported unchanged cooking fuel availability which was understandable as their living conditions have not changed in the past months. It remains to be seen how fast the promised improved access to forests for returnees will materialize. Presently some of these areas have not yet been cleared of mines so access is very risky.

5.4 Water and sanitation conditions

In 2004 93 percent of people in Trincomalee had very good access to safe *drinking water*²⁶. Not surprisingly access to water was slightly better for urban than rural areas. Compared to the situation in 2004 the use of unprotected wells had increased²⁷. (This may be distorted by better or worse facilities in the sampled areas or the definition of wells used by enumerators).

Welfare center IDPs mostly had access to water from a bowser while IDPs living with host families, returnees and fishing households drank primarily from unprotected wells. Piped water was available for 27 percent of fishing households. Currently I/NGOs and UN are providing drinking water for displaced and returnees and assistance will continue until the long-term water needs are addressed.

Based on a 2004 UNICEF survey, 77.5 percent of households in Trincomalee had access to a water-sealed *toilet facility* which was low in comparison to most other districts in the country. The EFSA revealed that was

²⁶ UNICEF: Child Health and Welfare series, 2004

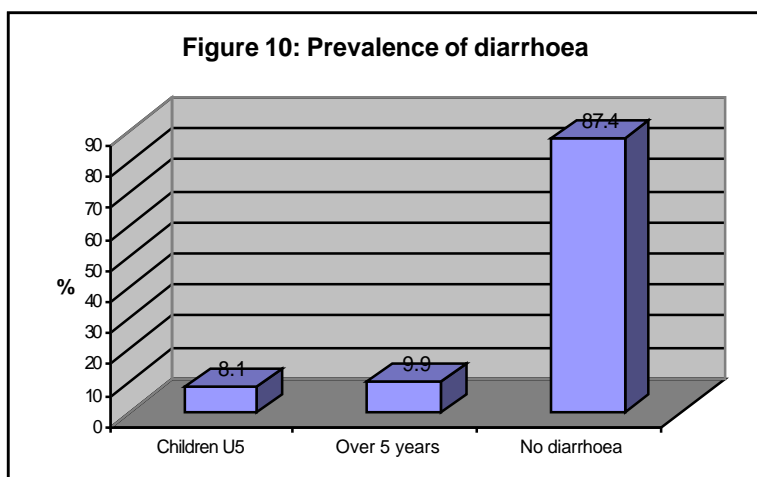
²⁷ it was listed as not safe drinking water in UNICEF 2004 survey

still at a reasonable level for IDPs in welfare centers (92 percent), while host families (79 percent) and fishing households (71 percent) had less access. Access for returnees was the worst at only 57 percent, and alarmingly, every third household did not have any kind of toilet facility. This situation puts these households at risk of sanitation-related issues and disease.

5.5 Health

The prevalence of *diarrhoea* was 13 percent in Trincomalee during the time of the assessment which is indicative of an insufficient supply of quality drinking water. IDPs in welfare centers were found to have diarrhoea twice as often as other sub-groups.

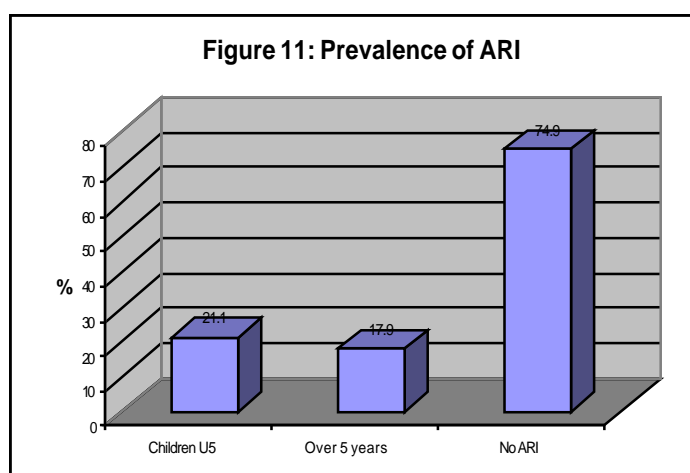
When diarrhoea prevalence was cross-tabulated with drinking water sources, some 28 percent of households utilizing bowzers and 14 percent using protected dug wells reported at least one case of diarrhoea in the household. This is understandable as bowzers are the most common water source for welfare center IDPs and protected dug wells were the second most common drinking water source for returnees and IDPs staying with hosts. Interestingly prevalence did not correlate with the non-existence of toilets but was scattered among all households with different kind of toilet facilities. It is also very possible that diarrhoea is partly caused by poor personal hygiene.



Prevalence for children under five years of age was 8.1 percent which is higher than in 2004 based on the UNICEF survey which showed 5.4 percent of children had experienced a recent bout of diarrhoea. This finding is not surprising as the prevalence of diarrhoea increases during times of crises, such as displacement. The timing of data collection was similar to the UNICEF survey which took place between May and November, but there is always a possibility of seasonality.

The prevalence of *Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI)* was about 25 percent among the assessed population. Children under five years of age seemed to have a lower prevalence within the IDPs living with host family sub-group. Adults in welfare centers had a higher prevalence than in the other sub-groups. However, these differences are not significant and prevalence is too low to make quality assumptions.

It should be noted that the UNICEF survey also showed a low prevalence. The only statement made in that report was prevalence seemed to be higher in rural areas.



6 FOOD SECURITY

To further assess the depth of food insecurity, household food consumption and household food access were cross tabulated.

Table 9: Food security cross tabulation

Food consumption	Poor	Borderline	Good
Food access	0.5%	7.7%	91.8%
Poor 38.8%	1. Severely food insecure	2. Severely food insecure	3. Moderately food insecure
Average 32.1%	4. Severely food insecure	5. Moderately food insecure	6. Food secure
Good 29.1%	7. Moderately food insecure	8. Food secure	9. Food secure

Based on the cross tabulation, 3.2 percent of people were severely food insecure, 37.9 percent were moderately food insecure and 58.8 percent were food secure.

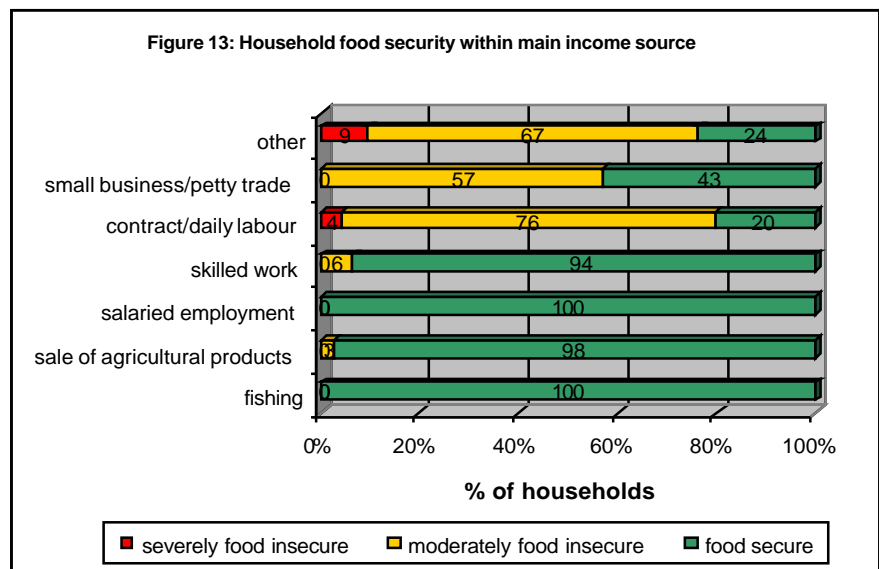
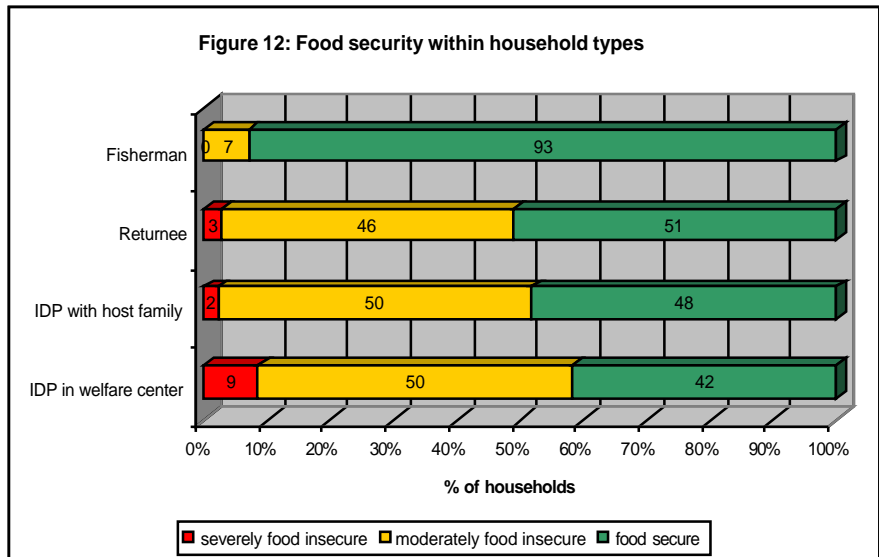
6.1 Who is food insecure

Food security showed a strong correlation with household types as some 50 percent of IDP or returnee households were food insecure and more than 90 percent of fishing households were food secure.

Severely food insecure households got their main income from other sources (such as begging, firewood sales, borrowing etc), or daily labour and they were mostly IDPs in welfare centers and returnees.

Again not surprisingly, households that lost their livestock or who do not know if they still have livestock were found to be slightly more often severely food insecure than those benefiting from livestock. This supports the finding that welfare center IDPs and returnees are more vulnerable as they were rarely found to have livestock.

Female-headed households are more often moderately food insecure than male-headed (51 and 35 percent, respectively). In terms of household type, 50 percent of both IDP groups, 46 percent of returnees, and less than 10 percent of fishing households were found to be moderately food insecure.

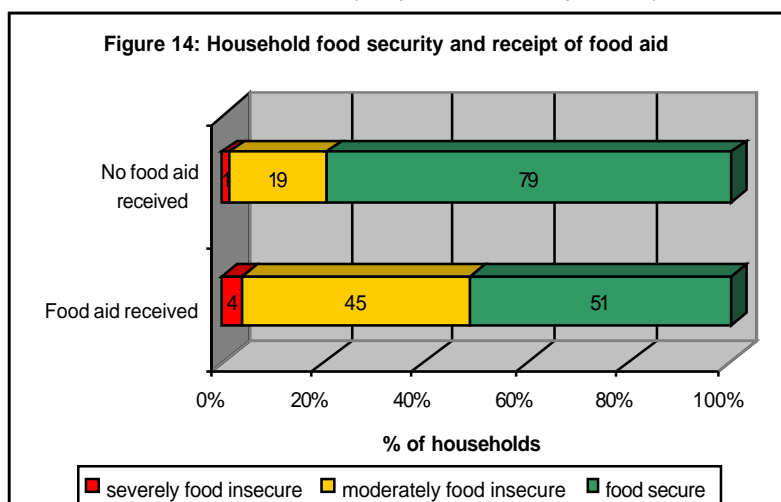


More than 75 percent of households who were moderately food insecure earned their main income from daily labour, two thirds through "other" means and more than half of those classified as small businesses or petty traders were moderately food insecure.

Some 50 percent of households who did not know or those who had already lost their livestock were moderately food insecure while some 20 percent of households with livestock and 30 percent without livestock also fell into the same food security group.

Male-headed households were more food secure than female headed (62 percent vs 45 percent). Small households seemed to be slightly more moderately food insecure than bigger households (those with three or more members) being more often food secure .

Only one percent of severely and 19 percent of moderately food insecure households did not receive food assistance. Interestingly, 50 percent of food secure households received food aid which can be partly explained by food secure fishing households having a higher number of children who receive supplementary food, or school meals.



6.2 Coping mechanisms

Some 87 percent of households in Trincomalee used coping strategies. This practice was more common for female-headed households (93 versus 86 percent) and IDP sub-groups. Some 60 percent relied on less preferred, less expensive food or purchasing food on credit while more than 50 percent borrowed food or reduced meal sizes. Skipping days without eating and adults restricting their food consumption was adopted by almost every third household, even though these were more often welfare center IDPs. However, more than 40 percent of households indicated purchasing food on credit being a normal coping strategy. Also borrowing and relying on less preferred cheaper food were seen as “normal” strategies by more than 25 percent of households. Other food related coping mechanisms such as borrowing money or selling assets were found as normal by 15-20 percent of households.

Some 70 percent of households had sold jewelry to cope and almost one in three had used savings or borrowed money. Using savings, selling jewelry and borrowing money were seen as normal coping mechanisms by one in three, while some 10 percent considered ‘other’ mechanisms as normal. Only very few people had taken credit from a bank or an official money lender or had received cash from the Government or another institution.

In order to interpret the impact of coping mechanisms on households and the associated individual risk of these strategies, they have been grouped into three severity classes. Some households are using more than one strategy. The final results show that 18 percent of households did not adopt coping strategies that put them at any risk. Some 38 percent of households used strategies that were regarded as moderate risk and 44 percent used severely risky strategies that could affect either their lives or their livelihoods.

Table 10: Coping strategy classification based on the main coping strategies adopted

Coping Strategies adopted in Trincomalee, July 2007	Never	1-2 per week “Once in a while”	3-6 per week “Pretty Often”	“Daily”
	1. Borrowing money	68.4 %	19 %	11.4 %
2. Using savings	71.4 %	18 %	9.3 %	1.3 %
3. Reduced meal size	49.7 %	30.7 %	12.8 %	6.8 %
4. Eating less preferred food	35.6 %	30.6 %	20 %	13.9 %
6. Borrowed food	44 %	36.7 %	17.7 %	1.5 %
7. Skipped days without eating	66.5 %	22.5 %	10 %	1 %
8. Restrict consumption for adults	68.6 %	18.7 %	10.2 %	2.5 %
9. Reduced health & education expenditure	86.1 %	11.4 %	2.2 %	0.3 %
10. Purchase of food on credit	39 %	29.2 %	24.8 %	7 %
13. Sold HH articles/furniture	88.2 %	8.6 %	2.8 %	0.3 %
11. Consumed seeds held for next harvest	89.8 %	6.7 %	3.5 %	0 %
12. Sold HH jewelry	30.1 %	47.5 %	21.4 %	1 %

Green = alert, yellow = moderate, red = severe coping strategies

6.3 Transitory and chronic food insecurity

Food insecurity and associated risks to lives and livelihoods in Trincomalee are the result of a combination of structural and conjunctural factors. Both chronically and transitory food insecure households coexist. Structural factors are understood here as those which tend to affect large sections of the district and population and which have been present for a long time (long-term). Conjunctural factors refer to events that may affect specific areas or population groups within the district and which have come into play for a shorter period of time. While structural factors are the main determinants of chronic food insecurity, conjunctural factors contribute not only by exacerbating the severity of chronic insecurity but also by pushing transitory food insecure households into chronic food insecurity when their effects are repeated or prolonged over time.

Table 11: Structural and conjunctural factors of food security

Structural (long-term) factors of food insecurity	Conjunctural (conflict-related) factors of food insecurity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of the head of household (female-headed households) • Displacement history and multiple displacements: loss of assets, especially livestock • Structural constraints to crop cultivation: difficult access to inputs in some areas (quality seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides), fuel, water shortages • Food import and export problems to some areas • Structural constraints to income sources: limited employment opportunities • Lack of investments for developing the districts (infrastructure, roads, water sources, sanitation) • Lack of professional health staff in some areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place and duration of displacement • Conflict-related constraints on fishing: restricted fishing locations, days and hours to fish • Conflict-related constraints to crop cultivation: loss of land and agricultural tools, insecurity • Conflict-related lack of access to agricultural land and ability to cultivate during planting season • Conflict-related loss of land due to its categorization as High Security Zone • Conflict-related constraints to other income sources: insecurity (remittances, livelihood activities), lack of opportunities of daily labour, competition for labour • Border closures, travel insecurity for people (former LTTE controlled areas) • Freedom of movement due to on-going de-mining process

So far, all food assistance focus has been on currently displaced and on regular programmes targeted to vulnerable groups, therefore it is highly probable that the conflict has worsened the situation of previously displaced or currently non-displaced i.e. fishermen, if they were already chronically food insecure or transitorily food insecure.

7 RISK TO LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS

To determine how many households are at risk to lives or livelihoods²⁸ cross tabulation with food security with the coping mechanisms adopted by households was calculated. These new categories for household at risk require different types of intervention within different timelines.

Table 12: Food access cross tabulation

Food security category	Food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
Coping strategy category:	58.8%	37.9%	3.2%
Alert 18%	Not at risk	At risk to livelihoods	At risk to lives
Moderate 38%	At risk to livelihoods	At risk to livelihoods	At risk to lives
Severe 44%	At risk to lives	At risk to lives	At risk to lives

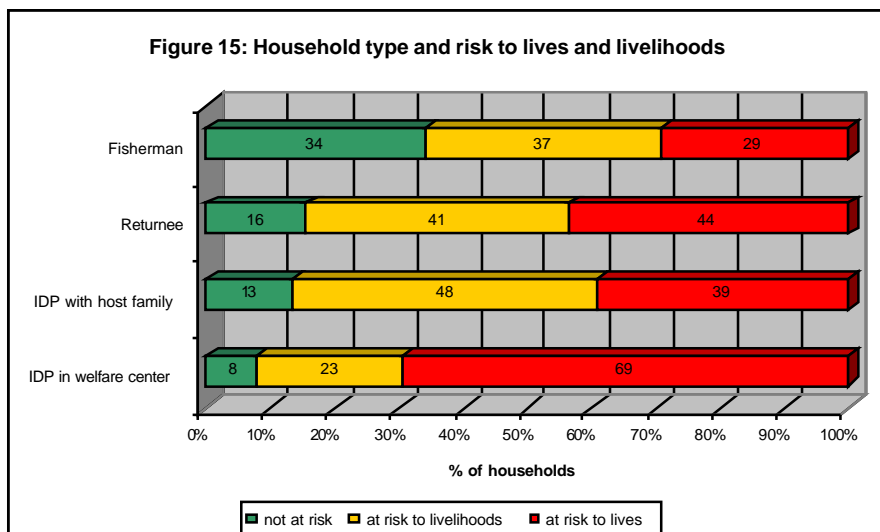
The total percent of households in the sample who were at risk to lives was 44.6 percent, while those who faced a risk to livelihoods was 37.4 percent. 18 percent were not at risk.

Not surprisingly all households that had poor food consumption and the majority (74 percent) of those with borderline food consumption (based on dietary diversity) faced a risk to lives. Interestingly 42.5 percent of households with good food consumption were at risk to lives as they have adopted severe coping strategies.

²⁸ New WFP terminology. At risk to lives: signifies that the household is food insecure due to poor income, high food expenditure and / or inadequate food consumption compounded by the use of life-threatening coping mechanisms. At risk to livelihood signifies the household has not yet adopted life-threatening coping strategies, but is food insecure.

7.1 Who are at risk to lives and livelihoods

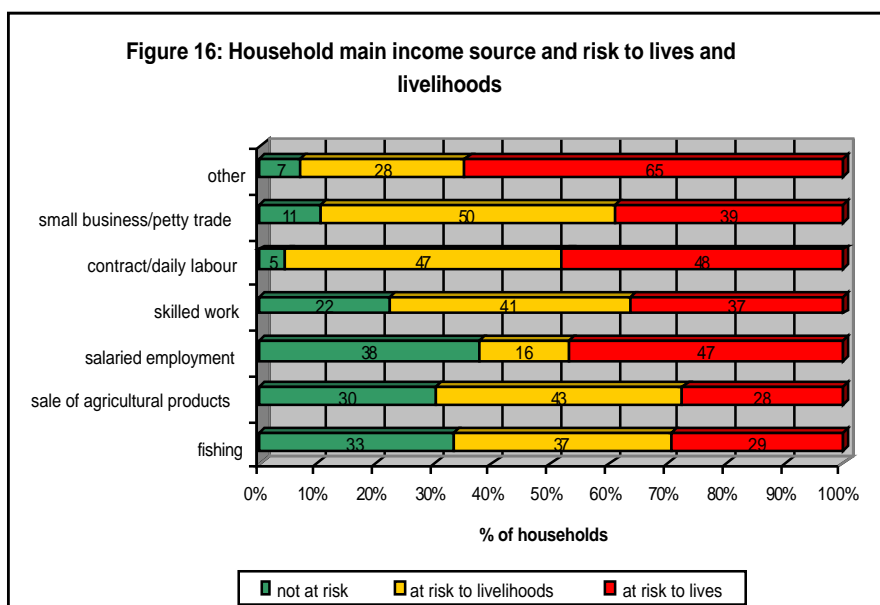
69 percent of IDPs in welfare centers, 44 percent of returnees, 39 percent of IDPs living with host families and some 30 percent of fishing households are *at risk to lives*. From the returnees who are at risk to lives, some 90 percent had returned home less than six months ago. Female-headed households are also more often at risk to lives than male-headed (58 percent versus 42 percent). Also seven member or larger households are more at risk to lives than smaller households (59 percent versus some 40 percent).



The income groups where people are most often at risk to lives undertake 'other' means of generating income (selling of natural products, selling of food aid, pawning of jewelry, begging, borrowing, sale of firewood) or daily labour and salaried employment.

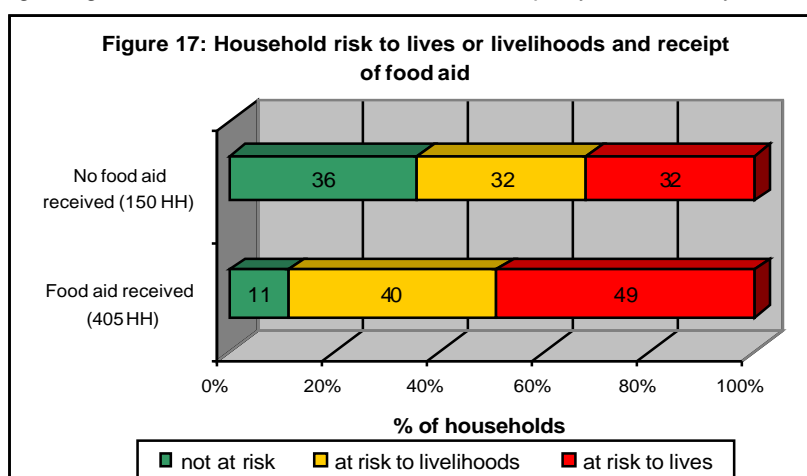
Some half of the households who lost livestock or who do not know the current status of their livestock are at risk to lives.

Almost 50 percent of IDPs living with host families and some 40 percent of returnees and fishing households were *at risk to livelihoods*. Every third female or male-headed household within both sexes were at risk to livelihoods.



The groups at risk to livelihoods were getting their income from small business, petty trade, daily labour, agriculture and skilled labour. Inclusion of skilled labourers was surprising as their income was the most stable. However, as these households are mostly IDPs and returnees it is understandable that they were using coping strategies that threaten lives.

At the time of the assessment, food aid was reaching 81 percent of households who were at risk to lives and 77 percent of those who were at risk to livelihoods. All IDPs in welfare centers who were at risk to lives had received food aid compared with 84



percent of IDPs living with host families, 72 percent of returnees and 48 percent of fishing households. However, more fishing households should have received food aid than the survey revealed, as more than 60 percent of all fishing families had a child under the age of five and therefore should have been receiving supplementary food aid such as CSB or Thriposha.

8 HOUSEHOLDS' NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

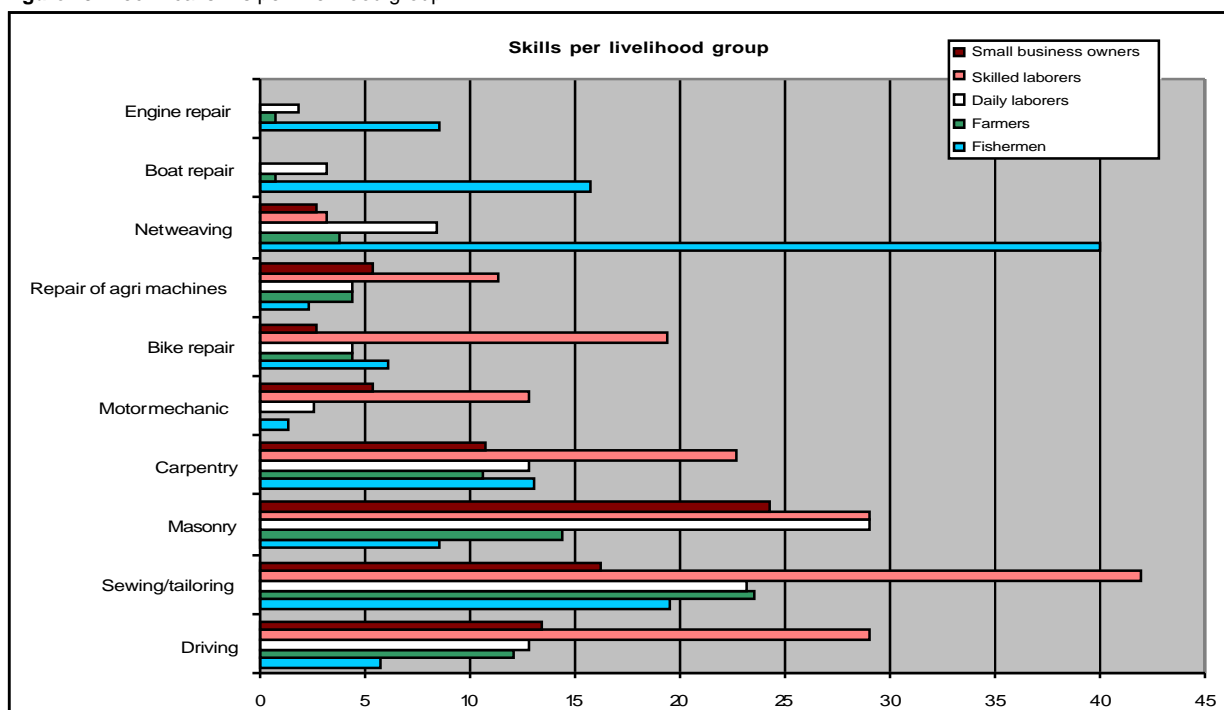
Most IDPs were keen to return home as soon as possible but they require security assurances. Very few households did not want to return home at all.

Pair-wise ranking was used in the IDP household interviews to determine most urgent needs. Analysis of their answers shows that security was their first priority, shelter was the second and food was third.

8.1 Further livelihoods; interests

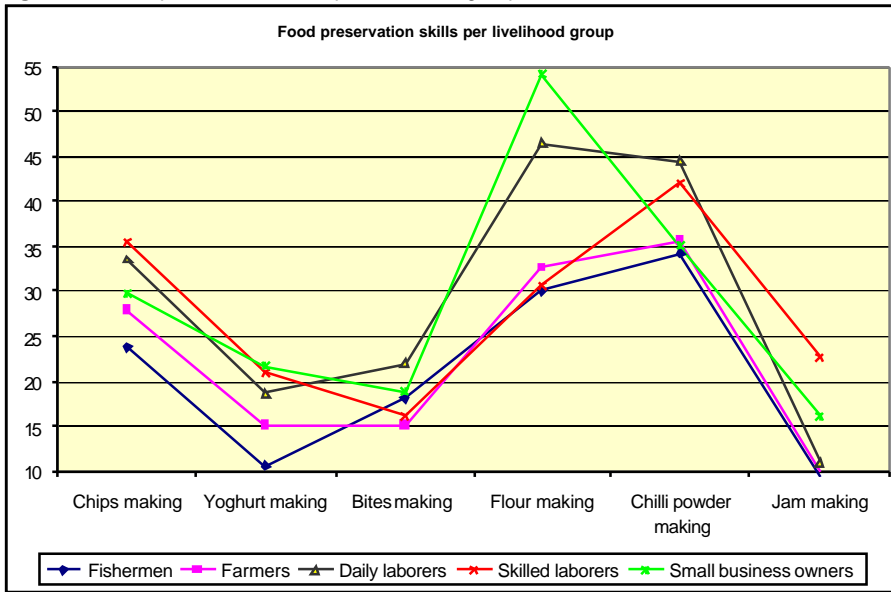
The most commonly found technical skills were sewing/tailoring, masonry, net weaving and driving. There were some differences between the sub-groups as they were involved in different livelihood activities (e.g. net weaving was a common skill for fishing households).

Figure 18: Technical skills per livelihood group



The most commonly found food preparation skills were making chili powder, flour and potato chips. There were some differences between the assessed sub-groups and livelihood groups (Figure 19).

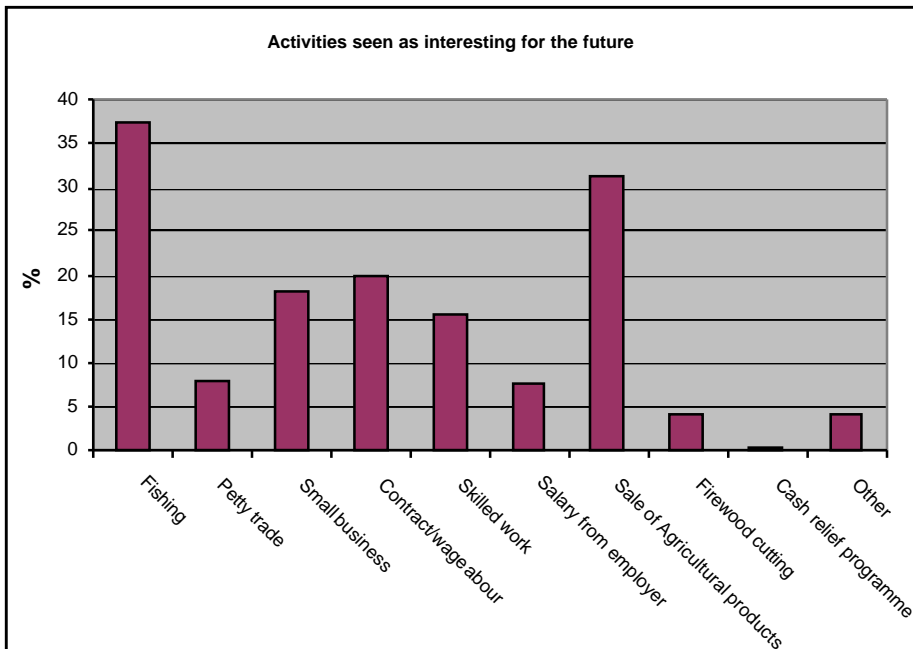
Figure 19: Food preservation skills per livelihood group



Livelihood trainings

Based on the findings almost 70 percent of the households were interested in livelihood activity training to improve their current situation. Returnees and IDPs living with host families were more interested in training than fishing households. When analyzed by livelihood groups, daily and skilled laborers were the most interested in learning new skills. Most of the households which are interested in trainings were interested in fishing and agricultural sales. Also contract labour, small business and skilled work were seen interesting.

Figure 20: Livelihood activities seen as interesting for the future



8.2 IDPs interest to engage in livelihood activity while living with a host family

Some 30 percent of IDPs living with host families were interested to engage in agriculture or fishing activities while displaced. These IDP families showed particular interest in home gardening and poultry-related activities. Some 20 percent also found OFC, paddy activity or fishing of interest.

9 CASELOAD

The assessment findings can be applied to 17,053 households or 73,328 individuals (assuming that household size was 4.3, i.e. the average household size for those families interviewed during this assessment). The secondary data from NRP screening (19 percent of children are wasted) would indicate that the number of children at risk to lives based on malnutrition can be calculated multiplying the district's total population (412,500) with the average percentage of children aged under five (15 percent), giving an estimate of 61,875. A 19 percent malnutrition rate would indicate that the number of wasted children will be 11,756.

Table 13: Households and individuals at risk to lives and livelihoods

Individuals at risk to lives	Households at risk to lives	Individuals at risk to livelihoods	Households at risk to livelihoods
32,700	7,600	27,425	6,400
11,756 children under 5 years			

10 CONCLUSIONS ON THE SEVERITY OF THE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Trincomalee district has been very seriously affected by the ongoing conflict but currently the security situation is stable, though still unpredictable. As some farmers have missed the paddy planting season due to problems in accessing their land and with the lack of inputs, it can be assumed that rice and possibly other locally produced commodities will need to be imported from other parts of the country or abroad.

Based on trader interviews, market prices for food and other relevant non-food items have increased and the practice of granting credit to customers has reduced. The poorest households are therefore already in jeopardy in terms of food access if their income does not normalize.

Child malnutrition rates are still alarming and therefore a focus on child health and nutrition is necessary.

IDPs in welfare centers are very much at risk to lives and therefore general food distribution must continue for all households living in welfare centers until they return home. Their food security rating is due to their income losses combined with the coping mechanisms they have adopted.

As most **IDP households living with host families** have found an income source, even if it is not as good as their "old" income source, these households should be better off than those living in welfare centers. Households with young children are covered by MCHN and school feeding programmes and this increases food security of vulnerable members in those households. General food distribution for all displaced households is not justified but alternative programmes such as Food / Cash for Work with their inherent self-targeting mechanisms would reach the most vulnerable households.

Other options could be targeted general food distribution for households at risk to lives. Criteria for such an approach could include:

- Female-headed displaced households
- Households who are displaced from the government-declared high security zone in East Muthur and are likely to remain displaced for a long time.
- Displaced or returnee households whose main income comes from daily labour, petty trade, small business and "other" sources and so are very much at risk to livelihoods.
- A Government/WFP/I/NGO assistance package for households returning home.

WFP's regular MCHN and FFE programmes will continue and therefore reach the most vulnerable household members, reducing their burden on the household.

Small livelihood tool or livestock distributions could be considered for the displaced who have the ability to grow crops or keep livestock to give them additional livelihoods.

Returnees should receive six months of food assistance to give them sufficient time to re-establish their livelihoods. Also livelihood tool and livestock replenishment is needed to compensate these populations for losses during the displacement period. Some households, such as those dependent on agricultural production, may need more than six months to recover, particularly if they have missed paddy planting

season. Therefore, self targeting Food / Cash for Work programmes to rehabilitate local infrastructure, roads etc would give more time for these still vulnerable households to recover.

A large majority of **fishing** households (who are neither displaced nor returnees) are food secure but coping strategies qualify some 30 percent of the households as at risk to lives or livelihoods. Some enumerators indicated however that fishing households were more likely to overestimate their losses and vulnerability situation. The credibility of this information is therefore somewhat questionable. Some 60 percent of fishing households who are at risk to lives should already have family members covered by WFP's blanket-based MCHN programme and / or school feeding, so there is little justification for general food distribution to this group at the moment. Some targeted minor livelihood equipment or tool distribution for the households who have lost their tools is possibly needed.

The prevalence of **diarrhoea** was higher than acceptable. One reason could be poor drinking water or the overall poor sanitation in the IDP camps. Another possible option is a lack of personal hygiene. The underlying causes for the high diarrhea rates were not assessed in depth and so water and sanitation issues should be investigated further. Personal hygiene kits should be made available to displaced people living in camps.

Who is doing what and what are assistance gaps?

The Government capacity:

- Almost 50,000 households receive a Samurdhi ration (Rs 336 per person; gradually decreasing when household size increases up to five members)
- The assistance plan for resettled households implemented in Batticaloa District needs to be instituted officially in other districts. This assistance programme covers food for six months and includes some non-food items.
- 475 women and 954 children under the age of five are targeted under Thripasha programme
- The Government's "Mahinda Chintana" school feeding programme covers all schools in Padavisripura division
- The GoSL provides returning IDPs with a family package of food items, kitchen utensils, clothes and personal hygiene items
- At the time of the EFSA, the GoSL together with WFP was assisting nearly 10,000 returnees and internally displaced people in Trincomalee by distributing rice, wheat flour, dhal, oil, sugar providing 1,900 Kcal/person/day for 6 months.

Welfare centers:

- Dry food ration by GA/WFP or I/NGO as above
- Complementary food for some welfare centers by I/NGOs
- Livelihood tool replenishment through UNDP's cash for work programme

IDPs staying with host families:

- 37 households currently receive the dry food ration listed above
- Blanket coverage MCHN and FFE in most areas

Resettled:

- Some households receive livelihood assistance such as tools from I/NGOs and UN agencies
- Water bowsers are provided by I/NGOs and UNICEF to areas where water is a problem. Longer-term solutions are under discussion with GoSL and relevant UN and I/NGO agencies.
- General dry food rations are provided by GA/WFP for six months
- Blanket coverage MCHN and FFE

Overall:

- ARC is planning skills trainings for some areas in Trincomalee District
- FAO working with the DoA and I/NGOs has conducted nutrition and food preparation training as well as livelihood support trainings in the district,
- FAO has built school gardens in some areas to increase the nutrient content of school meals
- FAO is planning to distribute paddy seeds to 100, OFC seeds to 1,200 and vegetable kits to 600 conflict-affected farmers
- FAO will distribute poultry to 300 beneficiaries

- WFP MCHN targets 28,800 pregnant or lactating women or their children aged between six months and 59 months
- WFP FFE targets currently 45,000 school children through the provision of mid-morning meals
- WFP's FFT targets 3,000 people
- WFP's FFW targets 35,000 people

11 FORECASTS AND SCENARIOS

11.1 Prospects of food availability

Food availability at the district level should not be a problem as transport in and out is not restricted as in some other parts of the country. Both locally produced and imported goods should be available and market prices should remain somewhat stable, although if prices of staple crops increase, it will have a serious negative impact on the most vulnerable households. During the time of report writing however, prices of rice and wheat flour have increased significantly. If this trend continues, it will definitely affect poor households' food security. Moreover, it remains to be seen how the loss of cultivable land and continued displacement will affect the next harvest and therefore local food availability in the future. This possible gap needs to be monitored closely as food availability should be ensured by local or international imports.

Food deliveries to WFP Trincomalee have not met the planned targets. Moreover, the general food assistance could be better implemented and coordinated within the district so that the planned food is available for all deserving beneficiaries. If sufficient food stocks are not available, then the food should be prioritized according to need. Central to achieving this is a real partnership between the GA and WFP. The local authorities must refrain from politicizing and manipulating food aid to ensure resettlement targets are met or using food aid as a weapon to destabilize and unsettle vulnerable populations.

11.2 Prospects of evolution of the security situation

Most likely scenario

The security situation in Trincomalee could improve but recent, minor clashes among the remaining LTTE / Karuna / SLA are reminders of how volatile and precarious the situation remains. The impact of these clashes is localized and does not cause significant displacement. However with the LTTE is officially no longer present in the district, it appears that the Karuna faction is gathering strength, although the level of voluntary support for the group is questionable. Though the GoSL has stated that it will stop groups other than the SLA from carrying weapons, local communities continue to see too many armed personnel in both uniformed and civilian clothes,

As noted during the recent UN High Commissioner for Human Rights visit, regular abuses continue although it is difficult to ascertain who the perpetrators are. The future security situation of the district is therefore likely to remain unpredictable and precarious.

If access to villages in the resettlement area continues at the present level (which allows access given advance notice) for the UN and I/NGOs, there is little risk that the food security situation could temporarily worsen in these areas due to restricted delivery of assistance. If assistance is denied, or the pipeline can not meet the need, then the number of people at risk to lives and livelihoods would increase.

Most displaced people could eventually return home but some 10,000 people will still remain displaced from high security zone until alternative resettlement areas for these people are identified and approved by both the Government and the affected population.

12 RESPONSE OPTIONS

In the situation analysis it was determined that the food security problem of households at risk to lives and livelihoods in Trincomalee is caused by lack of access to food, which is caused by the underlying factors of length of displacement and access to income. Some 19 percent of children under aged five years are suffering from wasting according to the NRP screening.

Response options:

- General food distributions for the displaced at welfare centers. As people are displaced there is a need to support these households with food as their income generation activities are poor. Assistance could continue until return home is possible. It is estimated that some 4,315 people will have to wait at least six months to return as their villages are they are still being de-mined. An additional 10,000 people will remain displaced from high security areas until suitable and acceptable relocation areas are identified.
- Targeted general food distributions for displaced households living with host families, as some 40 percent of these households are at risk to lives using the criteria suggested above.
- Complementary food (vegetables, spices, etc) distribution to IDPs. As IDPs are selling part of their food aid to diversify their food basket with other food items, it is possible that by distributing complementary food this behaviour could be reduced.
- Return assistance package for six months for those IDPs willing and able to return home could be supported by providing house construction material for households with damaged or destroyed houses. This package would encourage some IDPs to return home as they would have material for house repairs as well as sufficient food to re-establish their livelihoods.
- Food / Cash for Work could focus on roads, toilets, wells, houses, kitchen gardens and small common infrastructure repairs/buildings. Cash for work would possibly be more appropriate as households could then purchase goods they need. Vouchers are not yet recommended as local rice production may be affected due to the missed planting season.
- Food / Cash for Work could be part of an exit strategy from general food distributions with implementation in resettlement areas which could start once returnees reach the end of their six month food assistance support.
- Small livestock provision to returnees. As most displaced and resettled have lost small livestock, a one-off distribution of livestock could improve the food security situation of these households.
- Livelihood equipment / tool provision to returnees and fishing households to replace lost essential tools necessary for their livelihoods such as fishing nets, agricultural tools, engines.
- Some activities or livelihood distributions could consider targeting female-headed households as this group is more at risk to lives than male-headed. This can be particularly considered if available resources are limited.
- Targeted Mother and Child Health and Nutrition programme. As child malnutrition is high, a targeted MCHN programme for malnourished pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five is needed. Blanket coverage is not necessary but can be considered if resources are available.
- A distribution of a sufficient number of personal hygiene kits to ensure the prevention of diarrhoea. Also IDP training in water and sanitation issues may be needed.
- Investigate further underlying reasons for high diarrhoea in welfare centers.
- Training opportunities. As households have identified an interest in vocational/skills training, particularly in the areas of fishing, agricultural activities and small business, this should be considered.

13 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a need to continue general food assistance to the IDPs as they are most at risk to lives due to a lack of income possibilities. Returnees should also be assisted for six months to provide sufficient time for them to re-establish their livelihoods. *Pls see points above relevant to the recommendations below*

- General food distributions to 1,750 conflict affected IDP households in welfare centers should continue until IDPs have resettled.
- Return package assistance to 1,450 returned households should continue for six months following the return date to give them sufficient time to re-establish livelihoods. This number is likely to increase according to the return statistics.
- Food / cash for work for 4,300 households who are at risk to lives, to construct roads, toilets, wells or infrastructure is recommended to save lives at resettlement areas and where IDPs are known to live with host families.
- MCHN programme for 11,800 malnourished children aged under five who are at risk to lives (targeted coverage for Trincomalee district)
- School feeding programme for 45,000 children (blanket coverage for Trincomalee district) as a safety net for these children

- Further 6,400 households from IDP households with host families, returnees and fishermen should be assisted as they are at risk to livelihoods. This can be done by distributing some livelihood tools (such as fishing nets, small agricultural tools etc) or livestock.

Food Security Assessment in Conflict Affected Trincomalee – 2007

Interview administered questionnaire

Date (dd/mm/yy) :

Team:

Household demographics

1	District Name Trincomalee	2	DS Division (NOW) :																																								
3	GN Division (NOW) :	4	Village name (NOW) :																																								
5	Household origin DS: GN: Village:	6	Household type (circle) 1=IDP in welfare center 2=IDP with host family 3=returnee 4=fisherman																																								
7	Household no	10	Household details in numbers																																								
8	Returnees return date:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>male</th> <th>female</th> <th>disabled</th> <th>Education (years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-59 months</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-17 years</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>18-26 years</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>27-35 years</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>36-45 years</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>46-59 years</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>60+ years</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Age	male	female	disabled	Education (years)	0-59 months					5-17 years					18-26 years					27-35 years					36-45 years					46-59 years					60+ years				
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27-35 years																																											
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60+ years																																											
9	Returnees house condition (circle) 1=totally damaged 2=partially damaged, not liveable 3=partially damaged, liveable 4=undamaged 5=not known																																										
11	Sex of household head (circle) 1=male 2=female																																										

Health Status

12	Did any family member have diarrhoea during the last 2 weeks? (circle all that apply)	1=yes, children under 5 years 2=yes, person over 5 years but not PLW 3=yes, PLW 4=no
13	Did any family member have fever and cough (ARI) during the last 2 weeks? (circle all that apply)	1=yes, children under 5 years 2=yes, person over 5 years but not PLW 3=yes, PLW 4=no

Assets

14	What assets did you own before conflict re-started and what do you own now (circle)?		
	Item	Before conflict re-started	Now
	Jewellery	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Equipments/tools for livelihood activity (axe , hoe...)	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Agricultural plot (paddy)	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Agricultural plot (other field crop)	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Fishing Nets	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Fishing boat, specify (1=multi day 2=one day	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no

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	3=FRP 4=traditional craft 5= beach seine craft)		
	Boat engine, specify (1=in board 2=out board)	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Bicycle	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Bullock carts	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Motorbike	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	3 wheeler	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Tractor/land master	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Vehicle, specify ()	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Vehicle, specify ()	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
Car (1), van (2), jeep (3), small lorries (4), large lorries (5), trailer (6), other (7)			
Livestock			
15	Does your family own any livestock?	1=yes 2=not now but used to own 3= not known 4= no	(if no, go to 18)
16	If your family owns livestock, please fill in the table below with the number and livestock species owned.		
	Livestock species	Actual number as of now	Number before conflict re-started
	Cattle		
	Goats		
	Poultry		
	Buffalo		
	Pig		
	Other		
17	Do you still have access to your livestock? (Circle)		1=yes 2=no
Agriculture			
18	Can you access your land from your current location? (<i>circle</i>)		1=yes 2=no 3=not applicable
19	Do you have access to inputs? (Circle)		1=yes 2=no 3=not applicable
	If yes, indicate what kind (circle)	Seeds	1=yes 2=no
		Tools	1=yes 2=no
		Fertilizers	1=yes 2=no
		Pesticides	1=yes 2=no
		Other	1=yes 2=no
TO BE ASKED FROM IDP'S WITH HOST FAMILY			
20	Would you be in the condition to run agriculture / fishing activities, while living with your host family? (circle)		1=yes 2=no
21	If yes, indicate what kind (circle)	Home gardens	1=yes 2=no
		Poultry	1=yes 2=no
		Other Field Crop	1=yes 2=no
		Paddy Ac.	1=yes 2=no
		Fishery	1=yes 2=no
		Other	1=yes 2=no
Fishing – to be asked from fishermen			
22	What kind of fishing activities are you involved?	Boat owner	1=yes 2=no

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	(circle)	Crew member	1=yes 2=no
		Fish vendor	1=yes 2=no
		Net mending	1=yes 2=no
		Boat repair	1=yes 2=no
		Engine repair	1=yes 2=no
		Fish processing	1=yes 2=no
		Sale of fishing gear/accessories	1=yes 2=no
		Chank/beche de mer collector	1=yes 2=no
		Ornamental fish collector	1=yes 2=no
		Other	1=yes 2=no
23	Past month (30 days) , how many days did you go fishing?	Days	
24	Is this normal to the season? (circle)	1=yes 2=no , less 3=no, more	
Utilization - cooking			
25	How do you cook now? (circle)	1=individual/family cooking 2=family/relatives cooking together 3=community/institutional cooking 4=other	
26	What is the level of availability for your cooking fuel compared to situation 3 months back (April)? (circle)	1=less 2=same as then 3=not applicable 4=more	
27	If changed, how is the availability of cooking fuel changed in the past 3 months? (circle all that apply)	1=yes, due to lack of money 2=yes, due to security 3=yes, due to transport problems 4=yes, due to scarcity 5=yes, other 6=no	
Food consumption			
28	How many times per day do the hh members eat meals ? Is there a difference to situation 3 months back (April)?		
	Age Group	No of meals	Difference to situation in April (circle)
	Children under 5 years		1=less meals 2=more meals 3=no change
	Children 5-17 years		1=less meals 2=more meals 3=no change
	Adults 18 -59 years		1=less meals 2=more meals 3=no change
	Pregnant and lactating women		
	Elderly 60+		1=less meals 2=more meals 3=no change
29	How many times per day do the hh members eat snacks ? Is there a difference to situation 3 months back (April)?		
	Age Group	No of snacks	Difference to situation in April (circle)
	Children under 5 years		1=less snacks 2=more snacks 3=no change
	Children 5-17 years		1=less snacks 2=more snacks 3=no change
	Adults 18 -59 years		1=less snacks 2=more snacks 3=no change
	Pregnant and lactating women		
	Elderly 60+		1=less snacks 2=more snacks 3=no change

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30 Could you please tell me how many days in the past week your household has eaten the following foods and the main sources of each food group?

Food item		DAYS eaten in past 7 days	Sources of food (see codes)	
			Main Source	Secondary Source
a	Rice			
b	Bread / Chapti / Roti			
c	Pulses/ Dhal			
d	Fish			
e	Meat (beef, pork, chicken)			
f	Eggs			
g	Curd			
h	Palm oil, vegetable oil, fats			
i	Milk (liquid or powder)			
j	Vegetables (including leaves)			
k	Fruits			
l	Coconut products			
m	Sugar / Jaggary			
n	Alcohol / Beer / Toddi			
1 = Own production		3 = Traded goods or services	5 = Received as gift	7 = Other
2 = Purchase		4 = Borrowed	6 = Food aid	

31 How many days will your CURRENT food stocks last? Days

32 How does this compare to your stock in April 2007 (3 months back)? (**circle**)
 1=more 3=less
 2=same as before 4=much less

Income and Expenditure

33 What has been your household's total expenditure in the last 7 days? Rs.

34 Has your hh's expenditure changed compared to April 2007 (3 months back)? (**circle**)
 1=increased 3=a little less
 2=same as before 4=much less

35 What **percentage** of your expenditure did you spend on food, education, non-food items, medicine and other in the past 7 days & 3 months ago (April 2007)? **Use proportional piling**

Expenditure item	Past 7 days	April 2007
House repairs		
Food		
Education		
Non-food items (e.g. soap, candles, matches, detergent)		
Cooking fuel/firewood		
Transport		
Medicine		
Other, specify		

Emergency Food Security Assessment in Trincomalee, Sri Lanka

36	In the last month (June) and before conflict re-started (April 2006) what have been the main sources of cash income for your farm And in which activity you would be possibly interested in being engaged? 1=biggest income, 2=second biggest income...		
	Activities	Last month (June)	Before conflict re-started
	Fishing		
	Petty Trade		
	Small business		
	Contract/wage labour		
	Skilled work		
	Salary from employer		
	Sale of Agricultural products (incl. livestock, eggs)		
	Firewood cutting / sales		
	Broom making/other crafts		
	Remittances		
	Begging		
	Borrowing, BY WHOM		
Cash relief programme			
Other			
37	Has your income changed since April 2007 ? (circle)	1=increased 2=same as before 3=less 4=much less	
38	Would you be interested in livelihood activity training to improve your current activity or to learn about new activity ? (circle)	1=yes 2=no	
Skills			
40	What kinds of technical skills do you have? (Circle)		
	Skill		
	Driving	1=yes 2=no	
	Sewing / tailoring	1=yes 2=no	
	Masonry	1=yes 2=no	
	Carpentry	1=yes 2=no	
	Welding	1=yes 2=no	
	Plumbing	1=yes 2=no	
	Wiring	1=yes 2=no	
	Motor mechanic	1=yes 2=no	
	Bike repair	1=yes 2=no	
	Repair of agriculture machines	1=yes 2=no	
	Net weaving (fishing net)	1=yes 2=no	
	Boat repair	1=yes 2=no	
Engine repair	1=yes 2=no		
Other, specify	1=yes 2=no		
41	What kind of food preparation or preservation skills do you have? (Circle)		
	Skill		
	Chips making	1=yes 2=no	
	Yoghurt making	1=yes 2=no	
	Making bit es	1=yes 2=no	
	Flour making	1=yes 2=no	
	Chilli powder making	1=yes 2=no	
	Jam making	1=yes 2=no	
	Other, specify	1=yes 2=no	

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Access to Food and Water		
42	Did you receive food aid provided by the government/UN/NGO during the last 4 weeks ? (circle)	1=yes 2=no <i>If no, go to question 46</i>
43	If you have received food aid, what kind of food aid and what programmes? (circle all that apply)	1=IDP general ration 2=Samurdhi ration 3=School feeding 4=Supplementary feeding (MCN, Triposha) 5=Biscuits 6=food for work/training 7=NGO/Community basic food aid 8=complementary food
44	What did you do with the food? (circle)	1=ate it 2=sold/bartered part of it 3=sold/bartered it all 4=shared with others 5=other
45	If you sold any food, why did you sell it? (circle all that apply)	1=repay debt 2=to buy medicine 3=to buy clothes 4=to buy milk powder/formula to children 5=to buy other food items 6=other
46	What is the CURRENT main source of drinking water for your household? (circle all that apply)	1=piped into dwelling, yard or plot 2=public tap/neighbouring house 3=tube well/borehole with pump 4=protected dug well 5=rain water 6=unprotected well 7=pond, river or stream 8=tanker/bowser 9=other
47	What kind of toilet facility does your household use? (circle)	1=Water seal latrine 2=Traditional pit latrine 3=Open pit 4=None / bush / open space 5=Other (specify)
Coping mechanisms		
48	Before conflict re-started, were there times when you did not have enough food, or money to purchase food? (circle)	1=yes 2=no
49	After conflict re-started, were there times when you did not have enough food, or money to purchase food? (circle)	1=yes 2=no
If YES after conflict re-started, HOW OFTEN has your household had to:		
Responses	1= daily, 2= pretty often (3-6 days/week) 3= once in a while (1-2 times/wk) 4= Never	Is this normal coping mechanism when compared to 'normal' situation? (circle)

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A = Rely on less preferred, less expensive foods (Sago, wild plants/fruits, wild animals)		1=yes 2=no
B = Borrowed food, helped by relatives		1=yes 2=no
C = Purchased food on credit		1=yes 2=no
D = Consumed seed stock held for next season		1=yes 2=no
E = Reduced the meal sizes		1=yes 2=no
F = Skipped days without eating		1=yes 2=no
G = Restrict consumption for adults so children have enough		1=yes 2=no
H = Sent children to live with relatives		1=yes 2=no
I = Reduced expenditures on health and education		1=yes 2=no

NON-FOOD coping strategies

Since conflict re-started what has been the main coping mechanism that your family have adopted.	1= daily, 2= pretty oft en (3 -6 days/wk) 3= once in a while (1 -2 x/wk) 4= Never	Is this normal coping mechanism when compared to 'normal' situation? (circle)
J = Sold HH articles (utensils, blankets)		1=yes 2=no
K= Sold jewellery		1=yes 2=no
L = Sold agricultural tools, seeds...		1=yes 2=no
M = Sold building materials		1=yes 2=no
N = Sold HH furniture		1=yes 2=no
O= Using savings		1=yes 2=no
P= borrowing money from relatives/neighbours		1=yes 2=no
Did your household...	(circle)	Is this normal coping mechanism when compared to 'normal' situation? (circle)
Q= Take credit from bank or money lender	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
R= Receive cash assistance from Government	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
S= Receive cash assistance from other donors ((INGOs,...))	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no

Return aid TO BE ASKED FROM IDP's

50	When are you hoping to return to your place of origin ? (circle all that apply)	1=as soon as possible 2=when security is guaranteed 3=when fighting stops at the area of origin 4=only when conflict is over 5=never
51	What would be your household's most urgent immediate needs when it is time to return home? (select up to 3 most urgent needs and write those to the right in priority order) 1=shelter 2=f ood 3=medicine 4=clothes 5=work 6=cash/credit 7=security 8=livelihood equipment replenishment 9=livelihood training 10=other	1 st - 2 nd - 3 rd -
52	If 8=livelihood equipment replenishment, what equipment/tools?	
53	If 9=livelihood training, what kind?	

Annex 2: List of participants**PARTICIPANTS LIST - EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT, TRINCOMALEE**

Anna-Leena Rasanen, Programme Officer, WFP Colombo

#	NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE
1.	Mr.G.Vaigunthavasan	WFP	Field team leader
2.	Ms.K Christina	WFP	Field team leader
3.	Ms.T.Sayanthini	WFP	Field team leader (first week)
4.	Mr.M.Ramanan	WFP	Field team leader (second week)
5.	Ms.Pathmarajani	WFP	Enumerators
6.	Mr.P.R.Muralithasan	FAO	Enumerators
7.	Ms.T.Gayathiny	UNDP	Enumerators
8.	Ms.T.Lavanya	UNDP	Enumerators
9.	Mr. Antony Nevilraj	World Vision	Enumerators
10.	Ms.A.Sutharshini	Norwegian Refugee Council	Enumerators
11.	S.Dinash	OXFAM	Enumerators
12.	A.W.M.Ziyam	OFFAM	Enumerators
13.	S.Dusyanthy	Child Vision	Enumerators
14.	V.Yasotha	Child Vision	Enumerators
15.	R.Najashi	Child Vision	Enumerators
16.	K.L.M.Risomy	Child Vision	Enumerators
17.	F.M.Irsath	Child Vision	Enumerators
18.	I.Najath	Child Vision	Enumerators
19.	S.S.Aravithan	DPDHS	Enumerators
20.	S.Shyam Sunder	DPDHS	Enumerators
21.	J.Ranjanan	DPDHS	Enumerators
22.	V.A.P.Muraleetharan	DPDHS	Enumerators
23.	R.Mukunthan	DPDHS	Enumerators
24.	K.Jeyesangar	DPDHS	Enumerators
25.	M.M.Ariff	DPDHS	Enumerators
26.	A.H.M.Insaab	DPDHS	Enumerators
27.	G.Saravanapavan	DPDHS	Enumerators
28.	Ms.S.Vimaleswary	DMU/Kachcheri	Data Entry

Annex 3: Calculation of the simple diet score

Food group	Food times
staple foods (starches)	rice (A) bread / chapti /roti (B)
pulses/legumes	pulses (C)
vegetables	vegetables (including leaves) (J)
fruits	fruits (K)
animal protein	fish (D) meat (beef, pork, chicken) (E) eggs (F)
sugar	sugar/jaggary (M)
dairy products	curd (G) milk (liquid or powder) (I)
oil/fats	palm oil, vegetable oil, fats (H) coconut products (dried copra) (L)

1. The food items are grouped into 8 food groups. The number of days food items were eaten in the past week is summed for the food items in each of the 8 food groups.
2. If the total sum of the number of days of the separate items in a food group is larger than 7 days, the sum is converted to 7. Thus, the maximum score in each food group is 7 days.
3. The food score of each household is calculated as follows:
Simple food score = 2 * staple + 3 * pulses + 1 * vegetables + 1* fruit + 4 * animal protein + 0.5 * sugar + 3 * dairy + 0.5 * oil
4. The households are now grouped according to their scores by applying the standard cut-offs:

Poor food consumption:	simple food score is 0 – 21
Borderline food consumption:	simple food score is 21.01 – 35
Good food consumption:	simple food score is 35.01 and higher

Example:

Rice consumed 7 days / week, dhal 3 days / week, vegetables 4 / week, fruits 1/week, sugar 7 days / week, oil 5 days/week.

$$\text{Score} = 2*7 + 3*3 + 1*4 + 1*1 + 0.5*7 + 0.5*5 = 34$$

Food score is 34 and it means borderline food consumption

Annex 4: Average daily consumption of food items for each sub -group

Average daily consumption of food items in the past 7 days of IDPs living in welfare centres (n = 148)

Food item	Average number of days consumed in the past 7 days			
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-7
Rice				7.0
Bread/Chapti/Roti		1.7		
Pulses/Dhal		2.5		
Fish		1.7		
Meat	0.3			
Eggs	0.9			
Oil/fat			4.5	
Coconut products				5.2
Curd	0.6			
Milk		2.9		
Vegetables			4.8	
Fruit	0.8			
Sugar/Jaggary				5.8
Alcohol	0.3			

Average daily consumption of food items in the past 7 days of IDPs living with host families (n = 152)

Food item	Average number of days consumed in the past 7 days			
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-7
Rice				6.9
Bread/Chapti/Roti		2.6		
Pulses/Dhal		3.0		
Fish		3.0		
Meat	0.4			
Eggs		1.3		
Oil/fat				5.3
Coconut products				6.4
Curd		1.1		
Milk		2.9		
Vegetables				5.7
Fruit		1.4		
Sugar/Jaggary				6.1
Alcohol	0.2			

Average daily consumption of food items in the past 7 days of returnees (n = 165)

Food item	Average number of days consumed in the past 7 days			
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-7
Rice				7.0
Bread/Chapti/Roti		2.1		
Pulses/Dhal		2.7		
Fish		2.8		
Meat	0.3			
Eggs		1.3		
Oil/fat			4.4	
Coconut products				5.5
Curd		1.0		
Milk		2.5		
Vegetables			4.2	
Fruit		1.5		
Sugar/Jaggary				5.8
Alcohol	0.1			

Average daily consumption of food items in the past 7 days of fishermen (n = 144)

Food item	Average number of days consumed in the past 7 days			
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-7
Rice				6.9
Bread/Chapti/Roti			3.6	
Pulses/Dhal		2.4		
Fish			4.7	
Meat		1.1		
Eggs		1.9		
Oil/fat				5.9
Coconut products				6.5
Curd	1.0			
Milk			3.4	
Vegetables				5.9
Fruit		3.0		
Sugar/Jaggary				6.6
Alcohol	0.2			

Annex 5: Traders checklist

Date / / 200 7

Name of Interviewer (print) _____ Int.ID

District _____ DS _____

GS division _____ Market/Community _____

- Procedure:
- Pick a trader at random – Complete the questionnaire
 - Then go to a next trader located not too close to the first one
 - Try to interview various different kinds of traders:
 - male and female traders
 - traders selling different kinds of foods
 - traders selling animals
 - traders selling firewood and other important non -food items

SECTION 1 – MARKET CHARACTERISTICS

For questions 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, use direct visual observation, do not ask

1.1 – What is the degree of activities on the market?

- 1- Market thriving, many traders and many items for sales
- 2- Market calm, some traders, some items for sales
- 3- Market slow, few traders, few items for sales

1.2 – Type of trader interviewed :

- 1- Very small scale (little space, small amounts visible)
- 2- Medium scale
- 3- Large scale (large space or shop, various items and amounts visible)

1.3 – Sex of the trader interviewed: 1- Male/2- Female

1.4- Type of goods being sold by the trader interviewed:

- 1- Food
- 2- Animals

- 3- Firewood, charcoal, other non-food items
- 4- Mixed

1.5- How often do you trade in this market?

- 1- Every day
- 2- Once a week
- 3- Once every two weeks
- 4- Once a month
- 5- Less than once a month

1.6 – How long have you been engaged in the trade that you are doing now?

- 1- Less than 3 months
- 2- Between 3 and 5 months
- 3- Between 6 and 11 months
- 4- More than a year

1.7 - Do you have other activities than trading? 1 -Yes/2= No

If the answer is "No", go to SECTION 2

1.8 – Which other main activity do you have?

See Codes below - Indicate the activity that brings the main income if the respondent has various other activities

Income activity codes

- 1= Agricultural production and /or sale
- 2 = Livestock rearing and/or sale
- 3 = Small scale gardening mainly for HH
- 4 = Toddy tapping
- 5 = fishing
- 6 = Unskilled Wage Labour
- 7 = Skilled labour
- 11 = Remittances
- 12 = Salaries, Wages (employees)
- 14 = Begging, assistance from temple
- 15 = Government allowance (pension, disability benefit)
- 16= Others, specify _____

SECTION 2 – MARKETING ACTIVITIES

2.1 - Where do you purchase the majority of the goods at the moment and has it changed compared to usually at this time of the year?

	At the moment	Usually
	__	__
1- Own production		
2- From private farmers of nearby communities		
3- From private farmers located in other Districts/Provinces		
4- From a cooperative of farmers		
5- From an intermediate trader (middleman)		
6- From a large trader (wholesaler)		
7- From black market suppliers		
8- Other (specify): _____		

If the source now is the same as usually, go to question 2.3

2.2 – If the source of your goods has changed, why?

2.3 – How does your overall volume of sales THIS MONTH compared to usually at this time of the year?

	__
1- More than usual	
2- Same as usual	
3- Not same but more than one half the normal level	
4- About one half	
5- Less than one half	
6- Practically nil	

If the answer is "Same as usual", go to question 2.6 (table next page)

2.4 – If it is different than usually, why?

Mention each category one by one

a- Is it more difficult to find sufficient quantities of goods to bring to the market?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
b- Is it more difficult to obtain credit to purchase goods to bring to the market?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
c- Has the cost of the goods for sales increased?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
d- Has the tax of the goods increased?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
e- Have transportation costs increased?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
f- Have the cost of fuel increased?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
g- Is it more difficult to find transportation for the goods?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
h- Have storage costs increased?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
i- Is it difficult to find storage facilities for the goods?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
j- Are people lacking money to buy?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
k- Have people left the communities?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
l- Is it more dangerous to transport goods or money?	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No
m- Other reasons (specify): _____	__	1 = Yes/ 2 = No

2.5 How long does your stocks last?

2.6 - Which food and other items are you currently trading and has something changed compared to usually at this time of the year?

Mention each item one by one – Fill in the table row by row					
	Do you sell now? 1 = Yes/ 2 = No	Do you sell usually at this time of the year? 1 = Yes/ 2 = No	How is the volume of sale now compared to usually at this time of the year? 1- More than usual 2- Same as usual 3- Less than usual 4- Practically nil 99 – Not applicable (does not sell)	How is the selling price now compared to usually at this time of the year? 1- Higher than usual 2- Same as usual 3- Lower than usual 99 – Not applicable (does not sell)	Would you be able to bring more on the market if people had the money to buy? 1- Yes immediately 2- Yes in 1 month 3- Yes in 2-3 months 4- Yes in more than 3 months 5- No 99 – Not applicable (does not sell)
Wheat	___	___	___	___	___
Rice	___	___	___	___	___
Roti (bread)	___	___	___	___	___
Short eats	___	___	___	___	___
milk	___	___	___	___	___
Pulses	___	___	___	___	___
Groundnuts	___	___	___	___	___
Vegetables	___	___	___	___	___
Fruits	___	___	___	___	___
Coconut products	___	___	___	___	___
Sweets	___	___	___	___	___
Meat	___	___	___	___	___
Fish	___	___	___	___	___
Eggs	___	___	___	___	___
Poultry	___	___	___	___	___
Firewood	___	___	___	___	___
Soap/ detergent	___	___	___	___	___
Kerosene/petrol/diesel	___	___	___	___	___
	___	___	___	___	___

SECTION 3 – CREDIT

3.1 – Do you usually buy your goods on credit? |__| 1= Yes/2= No

If the answer is "No", go to question 3.3

3.2 – Who lends you most of the money and has it changed compared to usually?

	Now	Usually
	__	__
1- Relatives		
2- Other traders/intermediary or wholesale traders		
3- Specialized money lenders		
4- Cooperatives		
5- Bank, credit union		
6- NGOs, charity institutions		
7- Other (specify):	_____	

3.3 – Do you usually extend credit to the people who buy your goods, and has it changed?

	Now	Usually
	__	__
1- Yes to practically everybody who asks for it		
2- Yes to some customers whom the trader knows		
3- Rarely		
4- Never		

If credit facilities to consumers are the same now as usually, thank the trader and end the interview

3.4 – If it is different than usually, why?

	__
1- People cannot reimburse anymore	
2- Trader does not have the possibility to extend credit anymore	
3- Other (specify):	_____

3.5. – How much has the IDP influx affected your business this past month?

END OF THE INTERVIEW – THANK THE TRADER