



Emergency Food Security Assessment Trincomalee, Sri Lanka

March 2008



Supported by:



Acknowledgement

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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
DAPH	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
GN	Grama Niladari
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
HEB	High Energy Biscuit
HH	Household
HSZ	High Security Zone
IDP	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IOM	International Office of Migration
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
NECORD	North East Community Restoration and Development Project
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRP	Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme
OFC	Other Field Crops such as ground nuts, green gram, cowpea, maize
PIN	People in Need (NGO)
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
RA	Rapid Assessment
RDHS	Regional Director of Health Services
SD	Standard Deviation
SLAF	Sri Lankan Armed Forces
SLRC	Sri Lankan Red Cross Society
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TMVP	TamilEela Makkal Viduthalai Pulikal
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

1 Summary

This Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was conducted during March 2008, almost two years 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 returned households and how they are coping as well as to identify food and non-food¹ assistance needs over the next three to six months. The assessment also aimed to identify the food security and risk levels of families who have malnourished members and overall what are the characteristics of these vulnerable households.

A total of 404 households were randomly selected from Trincomalee's three divisions where the returned households were living. Keyinformant interviews and focus group discussions were part of the assessment.

The population in Trincomalee District is approximately 412,500² with 5,719 IDPs³. Currently 11,200⁴ returned IDPs are living in Eachchilampattai, Seruvila and Muthur divisions which are rural and poor areas. Almost 11,000 people have returned in the last six months. Farming is the primary rural livelihood and income occupation, while fishing is a dominant second. There are also households who cultivate or go fishing only for their own consumption.

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 EFSA analysis guidelines and terminology⁵.

63 percent of the above mentioned returnee population have poor food access due to lack of assets and very low income level. That is totally inadequate as, should food aid cease, 54 percent of households will not have sufficient income to purchase equivalent food from the market with their current income. Only 30 percent of the households can access a healthy cheap food basket with their current level of income. Therefore, if food aid ceases, households' food consumption will undoubtedly worsen.

64 percent are food insecure, 17 percent are at risk to lives due to adopted coping mechanisms and 62 percent are at risk to livelihoods due to food insecurity combined with livelihood affecting coping mechanisms.

The major determinant for returnee household food security and risk level was **poverty**. Fishermen still face restrictions on fishing and farmers lost much of their harvest due to unexpected heavy rain and localized flooding. FAO estimate⁶ that due to unseasonal heavy rainfall, the rice yield from the 2007/8 *maha* season will be only 35 percent of the normal harvest in the affected areas. This will certainly have significant effect on local food availability in addition to reducing income for the farming households.

Other indicators for households at risk to lives are (percentage of households with this characteristic at risk to lives is given in brackets):

- ü Female-headed household (27 percent)
- ü Big household; above six members (27 percent)
- ü Non-existing home garden (24 percent)
- ü Current main income coming from "other" such as selling of natural resources or food aid (26 percent), daily labour (19 percent), small business (19 percent), fishing (18 percent)

The adult female acute malnutrition prevalence based on Mid-Upper-Arm Circumference (MUAC) was 39 percent. Alarming the prevalence was 47 percent for >20 year-olds and 41 percent for 20-30 year olds who are the child bearing age groups. Child global acute malnutrition was 11 percent.

¹ Such as livelihood tools and equipment

² Trincomalee district statistical handbook 2006

³ Government and UNHCR joint report 4 March 2008

⁴ DS records 1 March 2008

⁵ **At risk to lives:** signifies that the household is food insecure due to lack of assets, poor income and / or inadequate food consumption compounded by the use of coping mechanisms which may harm their health and lives. **At risk to livelihood** signifies the household has not yet adopted life-threatening coping strategies, but is food insecure.

⁶ April 2008

59 percent of the households do not have a toilet facility.

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

- ü General Food Distribution (GFD) for more than 3,000 resettled households should continue for another six months until the *yala* harvest is available and fishing restrictions are hopefully lifted or relaxed. This is recommended as current income levels are too low to meet the requirements for healthy food purchases. Government, UN, I/NGO salaried employees should be excluded from general food distributions as they are food secure
- ü Blanket supplementary feeding programme for all children under two years of age, as well as pregnant and lactating women with targeted feeding of children aged two to five should cover all return areas
- ü School feeding programme should cover all returned students as a safety net
- ü Government poverty relief programmes such as Samurdhi and CGES food assistance should be prioritized in the resettled areas with coordinated reduction of GFD
- ü Similar Government assistance schemes as in Batticaloa District, including grants for house repairs should be introduced
- ü A nutrition awareness raising programme for communities. There should be a strong focus on how to combine a healthy food basket that meets the nutrient needs of women and children
- ü Full immunisation coverage and timely vitamin A megadose for children under the age of five
- ü Seed, plant and tool provision for farmers and home gardens
- ü Livestock distribution to households who have lost their livestock
- ü Immediate livelihood creation in resettled areas by Government with the support of the humanitarian community with focus on self employment
- ü Building of wells and toilets
- ü Rapid assessment of *yala* harvest should be conducted in August 2008

2 Background

2.1 Geography and overall information of the district

Trincomalee District is situated in eastern Sri Lanka, covering an area of 2,727 sq km⁷ and has a coastline of 210 km. The district has 11 divisions consisting of 229 Grama Niladari (GN) divisions with an estimated population of 412,500 people⁸. 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.

At the time of the assessment, IDPs in Trincomalee District were staying in seven welfare centres and with host families across four divisions. On 4th March 2008 the Government and UNHCR jointly reported a total of 1,693 families (5,719 persons) were still displaced in the district. All displaced households were from Trincomalee District, mostly from Muthur. There are an additional 7,125 displaced people in Batticaloa District awaiting return to Trincomalee⁹.

The GoSL has identified relocation sites in Muthur DS; Ralkuly for some 200 families and Pallikkudiyiruppu for some 1,000 families. The families however are not satisfied with these proposed relocation sites, mostly because of the anticipated drastic impact on their livelihoods as moving from coastal areas to landlocked areas will make fishing impossible. All those currently displaced from these three GN divisions will be resettled as soon as the High Security Zone (HSZ) issue is cleared. The same is expected to apply for some 50 percent of families from three other GN divisions in Muthur. There is a possibility that more areas may become eligible for return. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) has issued a low risk mine certificate for these areas and relocated families are being promised that they will be provided with temporary shelter and a house within one year of relocating. It is critical that they also receive livelihood assistance from the Government as this is essential for stabilizing the resettlement process.

Sri Lanka's education systems is, in general, reputed for having high-numbers of school enrollment, for both males and females, and is one of the reasons why Sri Lankans are traditionally in demand for employment abroad. In 2005 almost 11,000 people from Trincomalee District moved for foreign employment¹⁰. About one-third of these migrant workers were females. In past years there has been a slight increase in these numbers.

⁷ Department of Census and Statistics

⁸ Trincomalee district statistical hand book 2006

⁹ Kachcheri 8 April 2008

¹⁰ Central Bank of Sri Lanka: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, 2006

2.2 Political/Security

Sri Lanka has been affected by civil conflict between the 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 January 2008 the CFA was officially abrogated.

On the ground, Trincomalee District had been controlled partly by the LTTE and partly by the GoSL until early 2006, but now the whole district is under GoSL control. The GoSL officially celebrated liberation of the East on 19 July 2007. However, 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 while others went to neighboring districts like Batticaloa. More than 1,200 people fled to India as refugees.

Following the declaration of victory by the Government, returns to Eachchilampattai started in June 2007. Returns to Ralkuly started in July 2007.

In April 2004, Colonel Karuna¹¹ 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 extortion, abduction and other abuses against local population.

In November 2007 Karuna was arrested and imprisoned in London for using fake identity papers to enter the country. In his absence, his faction, known as TMVP, became a recognised political party in Sri Lanka. Despite allegations of intimidation and other irregularities, TMVP won nine out of 11 seats in elections in Batticaloa in March 2008. Elections are scheduled to be held in Trincomalee around May 10. There are however concerns within resettlement areas and among humanitarian agencies in Trincomalee that if the TMVP experiences a similar victory to Batticaloa, then recovery efforts could be further hampered by increased intimidation and harassment.

2.3 Agriculture

Trincomalee District has a total of 45,235.4 ha agricultural land and has traditionally been one of the major rice paddy growing districts in Sri Lanka. 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 reservoirs are situated. Other Field Crops (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.

Over the last few years, climatic patterns have been erratic, bringing drought and heavy rains at unseasonal times. Recently the Department of Agriculture in Trincomalee estimated that 740.4 hectares of paddy were damaged due to flooding and 335 hectares were damaged by drought in the last *maha* season. This has had a devastating impact on households who invested their meager assets in buying agricultural inputs for this season and has made achieving food security in the medium term even more unlikely. FAO estimate¹² that due to unseasonal heavy rainfall, the rice yield from the 2007/8 *maha* season will be only 35 percent of the normal harvest in the affected areas.

2.4 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 has been the primary source of organic fertilizer and is used extensively for vegetable cultivation. According to the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH), a total of 20,665 liters of milk are produced daily, of which only 20 percent is collected for processing. According to data provided by the DS office in Eachchilampattai the division has many households that have cattle and the milk is

¹¹ Nom de guerre

¹² April 2008

transported to Batticaloa district. However, as there are no proper milk collection points or cooling centres milk often goes bad during transportation. The current livestock situation is shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Livestock situation in Trincomalee district (includes all divisions)

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 number of goats are reared for milk, while most are raised for meat production. It is estimated by DAPH 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 poultry breeds.

2.5 Fishing

Trincomalee District has some 13,800 fisherman households¹³. According to the Eachchilampattai DS office, there are some 1,400 households in this one division that are primarily engaged in fishing for their main livelihood activity. However, most of these households are also engaged in agriculture to some extent. While these fishermen are now allowed to go fishing only up to three kilometers from the coast, seven days a week from 3 AM to 6 PM, some days fishing is not allowed by the military for security reasons. In addition, before going to the sea the fishermen must register at the local army checkpoint to get a permit. This process can take a considerable amount of time and is a disincentive that is compounded by the reduced amount of time fishermen then have to actually fish. There are no restrictions on lagoon fishing except for fishing in proximity of army camps and the HSZ.

Ralkuly had 53 fishing families in 2006 but currently only 31 families have returned. The Ralkuly Fishermen Society revealed that fishing approval from the security forces was still pending although they were hopeful of approval, at least for daytime fishing, by the end of April 2008.

Many fishermen have twice lost their boats. The first time was due to the tsunami, while the second time was during their displacement. Thanks to the continued support of humanitarian agencies, some fishermen now have boats and/or engines and they usually go fishing together.

2.6 Minimum cost for a healthy food basket in Trincomalee district

The assessment tried to estimate how households would access healthy food, both now, and when the current food assistance from WFP ceases. The basket value was calculated for four members (rather than the usual assumption of five members); adult male, adult female (not pregnant or lactating) and two school age children. This assumption for household size is based on the assessment household size findings and should therefore be reliable. Healthy food basket composition was calculated by using locally available food items that would provide an adequate proportion of macro (protein, fat) and micro nutrients (iron, Vitamins A and C). Vitamin C is especially important as it improves non-haem iron absorption. The energy and nutrient requirements were calculated by using NutVal software.

Table 2: Household nutrient requirement for Trincomalee returnee family of 4 members

	ENERGY	PROTEIN	FAT	IRON	VIT. A	VIT. C
	kcal	g	g	mg	µg RE	mg
Mother	2,230	49.6	42.5	24	570	30
Adult male	2,230	49.6	42.5	24	570	30
Child 5-9	1,980	48.0	42.5	16	400	20
Child 10-14	2,210	50.0	42.1	24	550	25
Total family / day	8,650	197.2	169.5	88	2,090	105

Source: Author's calculations

¹³ Trincomalee district statistical handbook, 2006

The price for a cheap, vegetable-based healthy food basket was estimated at Rs 1,758 per person per month (Table 3), higher than the current poverty line of Rs 1,423 per person. However, it is expected that some food items can be produced by households and therefore the actual monetary value required for the basket is less.

Table 3: Composition and price for a healthy food basket

Food item	g/day	Rs/HH/month	Rs/pp/month
RICE, LIGHTLY MILLED, PARBOILED	1,100	2,145	536
WHEAT FLOUR, WHITE	300	675	169
BEANS, BLACK EYE / COWPEAS (USA)	250	900	225
LENTILS	250	1,125	281
SUGAR	50	97.5	24
EGGPLANT (AUBERGINE)	200	270	68
COCONUT MEAT, RAW	120	240	60
BANANA	80	108	27
OIL, VEGETABLE, UNFORTIFIED	100	810	203
GROUNDNUTS, DRY	20	90	23
LEAVES, DARK GREEN, e.g. SPINACH	600	270	68
PAWPAW	200	300	75
Total		7,031	1,758

Food prices used for food basket are based on market prices from Seruvila market which is the main market for most of the returned IDP households. Price for sugar is based on WFP market price monitoring data from 1st week of March and price for ground nuts is an estimate as it was not available at Seruvila market during data collection. Coconut was estimated to weigh 60 g.

2.7 Health and nutrition

Sri Lanka has very low mortality levels when compared to other developing countries, especially when taking into consideration its GDP. The Trincomalee District health indicators from after the 2002 CFA are well in line with national average and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)¹⁴.

Table 4: Health indicators in Trincomalee District

Indicator	Statistics	Year	Source
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	4.7	2005	Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2006
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	21.7	2005	Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2006
Measles vaccination coverage	95% *	2007	UNICEF: Monitoring of Early Childhood Activities
Exclusive breast-feeding for 6 months	14.5%	2004	UNICEF: Child Health and Welfare report
9 month old children received Vitamin A mega dose	91% *	2007	UNICEF: Monitoring of Early Childhood Activities

* Percentage is an average for the whole district. The coverage is found lower in some pockets that also include displacement areas and resettlement areas.

One of the biggest healthcare problems in Trincomalee has been the recruitment of health staff for conflict-affected areas. Eachchilampattai, for example, has two doctors and also has a mobile service run by SLRC. Healthcare facilities in this division were not badly damaged during the conflict and NECORD has committed to improve Eachchilampattai hospital facilities however the work has not yet started.

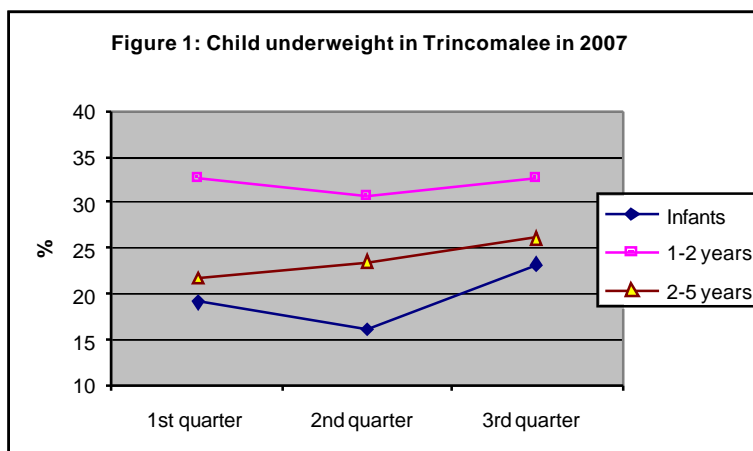
UNICEF works closely with the RDHS and MoH in Trincomalee District. They have set up regular growth monitoring activities for infants and they have conducted infant and child-feeding training for health staff. UNICEF works on advocacy, training and overall child and maternity health care and nutrition matters also in 2008.

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 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, short duration of exclusive breast-feeding, early introduction of solid foods in a child's diet and insufficient / inadequate weaning diets.¹⁵

¹⁴ MDG report

¹⁵ World Bank Report 2005, Attaining the Millennium Development Goals in Sri Lanka

A UNICEF survey in Trincomalee District in 2004 found 16.3 percent acute malnutrition (wasting) underweight at 34 percent and stunting at 15 percent compared with the 2000 DHS which found 14 percent wasting, 29 percent underweight and 14 percent stunting. However, the Northern and Eastern Districts were excluded from this report as no data was available. UNICEF recent monitoring data shows that the prevalence of low birth weight has reduced from 15.6 percent to 14 percent between the 1st and 3rd quarters of 2007. However the prevalence has increased for infants and over two-year-olds during 2007. A 1999 GTZ nutrition survey in Trincomalee found wasting at 26 percent and it was especially high in the former LTTE controlled areas.



Access to nutrition programmes

UNICEF and the MoH had a plan to start a *Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP)* for severely malnourished children in Trincomalee in 2007 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). However, due to supply problems, the programme is now scheduled to start in 2008.

WFP has implemented a supplementary feeding programme (*MCHM*) for all pregnant and lactating women and their children aged from six to 59 months in all Trincomalee divisions. They receive fortified blended Corn Soya Blend (CSB) as a take-home ration. From mid-2008¹⁶ onwards, a revised ration including sugar and oil will provide a total of 550 kcal / person / day.

The Government has a supplementary feeding programme "*Thripasha*" targeting malnourished children under five and pregnant and lactating women identified at the health centres during growth monitoring. Currently 475 mothers and 954 children in Trincomalee are entitled to a daily 50g Thripasha ration but the programme is not widespread in resettled areas, and distributions have been irregular in implementation.

3 Methodology

The assessment was largely based on primary data extracted from interviews with households. Key informant interviews and some focus group discussions were also included. 16 enumerators from UN agencies, I/NGO and MoH divided into teams to carry out data collection following a one-day training period on field work and questionnaire¹⁷. The questionnaire was not tested in the field as it was formulated based on recent EFSA's in the country and many of the enumerators have participated in earlier WFP/FAO assessments. The teams were supervised and trained by a WFP international officer. The questionnaire was not translated into Tamil as the enumerators' working language was English and they felt confident with their language skills. Household interviews were conducted in Tamil.

The assessment aimed to identify how different households have resettled and what characteristics can be used to identify food insecure households. As there is limited data on the kind of households malnourished people originate from, this EFSA included a MUAC measurement which was taken from children one to five years, and an adult female household member.

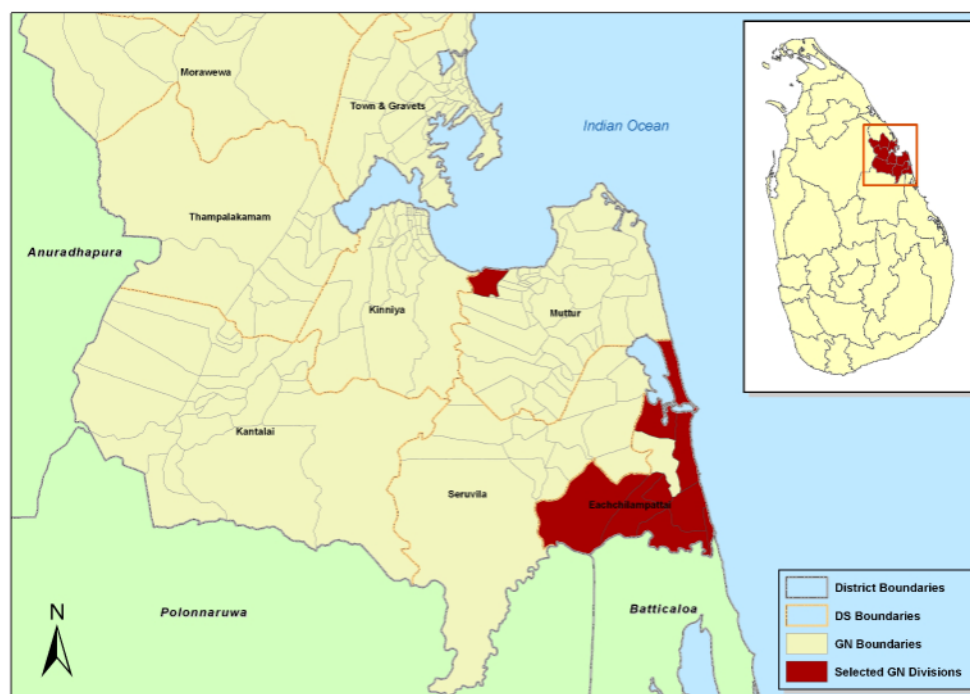
The sampling universe covered three District Secretariats (DS) in Trincomalee where the returnee households were known to live¹⁸. Data was collected using a two-stage cluster sampling method. At the first level, 30 clusters were randomly selected based on village population size. The second level random sampling was used by going to every X household for each cluster. The sampled locations are presented in the Map 1.

¹⁶ When resources can bear additional commodities. Currently only CSB distributed due to sugar and oil pipeline problem.

¹⁷ Questionnaire found as Annex 1, and list of participants as Annex 2

¹⁸ Eachchilampattai, Muthur, Seruvila

Map 1: Sampled areas



A total of 404 households, a statistically representative sample for the returnees, were interviewed to allow for comparison with some statistical precision. Calculation was based on food security, and child acute malnutrition expected prevalence.

Table 5: Assessed households based on location

Division	Number of HHs	Percentage of sample	Percentage of returned HHs in DS
Eachchilampattai	343	85%	13 %
Muthur	30	7.5%	19 %
Seruvila	31	7.5%	17 %
Total	404	100%	

Prior to data entry the supervisor checked all questionnaires and contacted the relevant enumerators for details if needed. The data was then entered into an Access 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. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software.

3.1 Limitations

Not every child under-five and a female household member were measured with MUAC as they were absent or a woman did not feel comfortable having the measurement taken. Therefore, the sample for malnutrition is somewhat smaller than planned and these findings should therefore be considered as indicative. A lesson learned is to make sure that all enumerators will understand the importance of all components of the assessment.

The price for a healthy food basket is calculated using prices from the closest market in Seruvila where the majority of assessed households go food shopping. Some households produce food (mostly fish, vegetables and fruits), so the actual price for a healthy food basket could be less than that calculated in this report. However, the access gap severity can help to decrease this possible bias. The food basket price does not include any allocation for transport.

OFC harvest may be underestimated as some crops were not yet ready for harvest and therefore these farmers indicated zero harvest.

4 General results

Overall, 19 percent of households were *female-headed*. This is less than found in July 2007 among the Trincomalee returnees as then almost 27 percent of the assessed households were female-headed. One possible reason for this change could be the delayed return of male members of the household. Overall these findings are 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 4.4 members (range one to 11). Male-headed families had one more member than female-headed (4.6 vs 3.5 members). Skilled labourers had the biggest families (4.7 members) while petty traders had the smallest households (3.7 members).

More than 50 percent of household members are 18-59-years old which means that an average returnee household has two adult members. The average household composition is presented in Table 7. Further analysis show that 48 percent of the households have at least one member who is under five years old, 66 percent have a member aged between five and 18, 98 percent have an adult less than 60 years and seven percent have a member who is over 60 years old.

Table 6: Household size based on main income

Main income source	Mean size of HH
Fishing	4.1
Petty trade	3.7
Small business	3.9
Daily labour	4.5
Skilled labour	4.7
Salaried employment	4.4
Farming	4.6
Borrowing	4.3
Other	4.0

Table 7: Age distribution

Age group	% of household composition
Child under 5	14.4
Child 5-17 years old	30.2
Adult 18-59 years	52.4
Elderly 60+ years	3.0
Total	100

Almost 45 percent of returnees reported that their *house* had been destroyed or damaged to such an extent that it is no longer habitable. Further, almost 40 percent had partially damaged but still habitable houses while only 16 percent had an undamaged house. Based on field work observations, many houses had been damaged by elephants rather than fighting. 88 percent of the households were residing on their own land while 12 percent lived elsewhere.

4.1 Assets

Ownership of assets was very low as households lost their assets during the tsunami and again during the displacement period, though 26 families in Ralkuly have received boats and nets on a sharing basis.

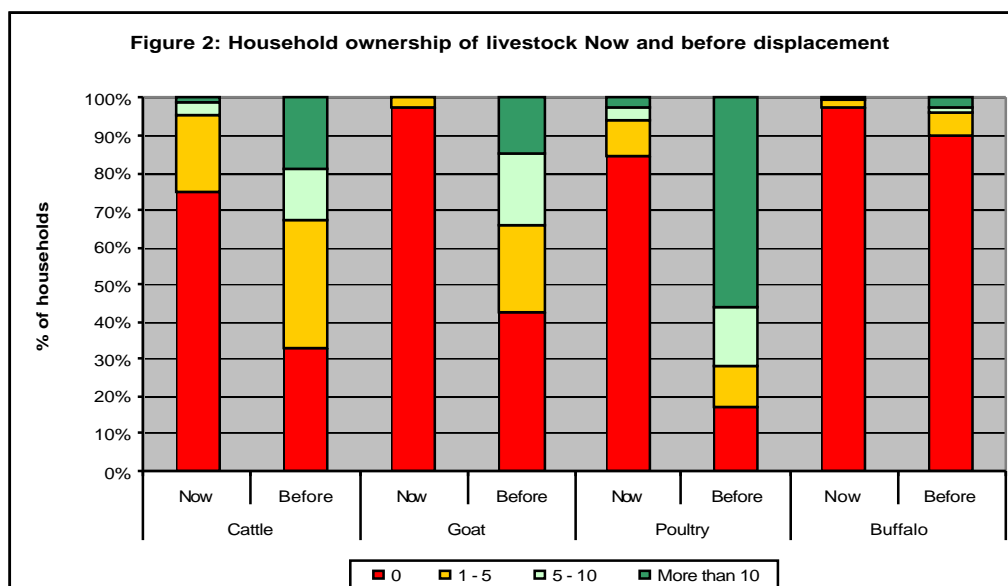
4.2 Livestock

Currently only 39 percent of the households have livestock. This is very small percentage especially when compared with the 57 percent who had livestock before conflict restarted (Table 8). Many households took their livestock with them while they were displaced in Batticaloa District (in Vaharai DS) and some of the livestock still remains in the jungle. Households have slowly recovered their animals and it has been easy when animals have been officially marked. However, some unofficial discussions revealed that if cattle have been captured by a non-government actor they ask 3,000 Rs/cattle to release the cow to the owner even if the owner can recognize their cattle.

Table 8: Current ownership of livestock

	July 2007 (%)	March 2008 (%)
Yes	20	39
not now but used to own	45	57
not known	13	n/a
No	22	4

Households most commonly owned / had owned cattle, goats and poultry (Figure 2). UNDP has recently distributed chicks to selected households. At the time of the assessment, the distribution was still ongoing.



5 Food Availability and Production

5.1 Ownership of agricultural land and seasonal cultivation

61 percent of households have a home garden. Interestingly only 55 percent of female-headed households had one, while 63 percent of male-headed households had a home garden.

Overall 85 percent of the assessed households have either paddy or OFC land. Some 75 percent of households have *paddy land* (0.3 to 10 acres with a mean of 2.1 acres) and 55 percent *OFC land* (0.1 to 5 acres with a mean of one acre). Some households have both paddy and OFC land. Many households have their own land and at the same time rent additional land. This was not captured well from the questionnaires and therefore no detailed results on how much land is owned and how much rented is presented in this report. Some households have access to part of their land but not to all of it.

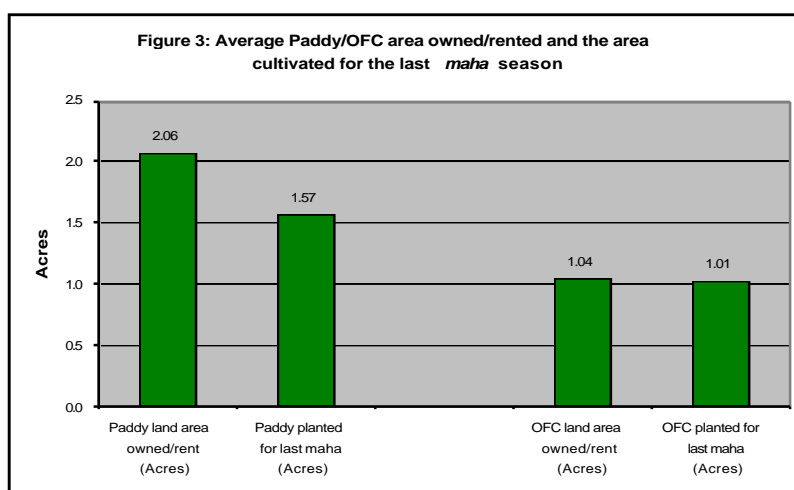
There is also a 200 meter buffer zone surrounding the army camps and the houses and land located in these buffer zones are not accessible. Approximately 50 acres of cultivable land in Eachchilampattai division is located in the HSZ and is not therefore accessible to the farmers¹⁹.

Paddy

52 percent of assessed households have cultivated at least part of their paddy land for the *maha* season and the mean area of cultivation was 1.57 acres (0.3 to five acres). The average yield was found to be 0.19 MT/acre i.e. 0.47 MT/ha which is much less than a normal production of 4.5 MT/ha from earlier years. This will definitely have an impact on food availability and prices in the district.

OFC

31 percent of the assessed households have cultivated at least part of their OFC land for the *maha* season and the mean area of cultivation was 1.01 acres (0.1 to 20 acres²⁰). The average harvest was found to be 0.1 MT/acre.



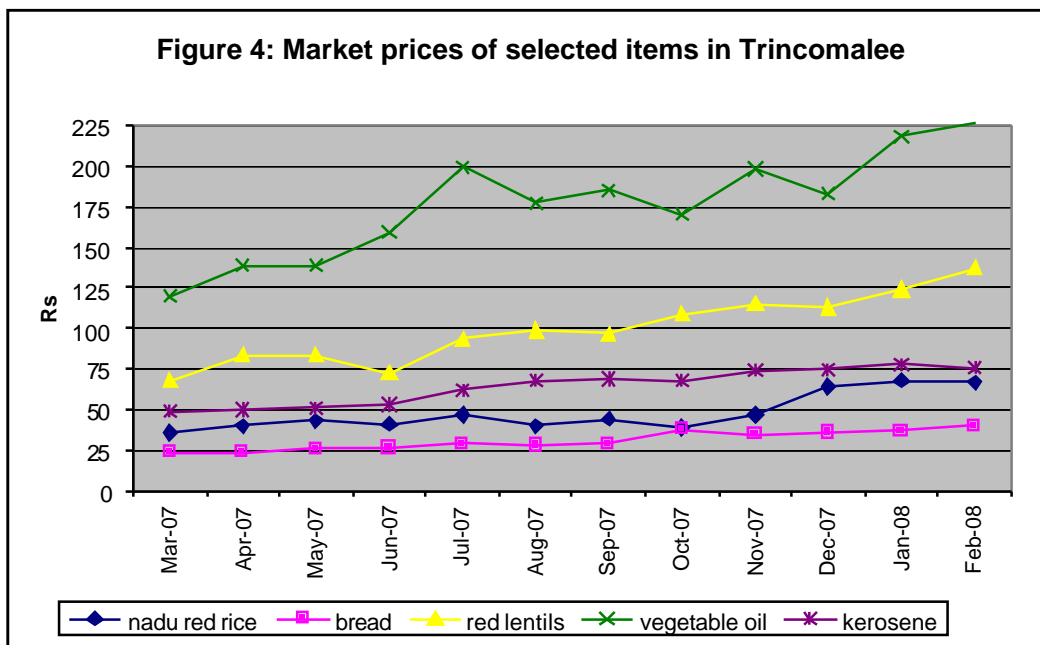
Urea was the most commonly used fertilizer. Some farmers have also used other kinds.

¹⁹ Source: Eachchilampattai DS office

²⁰ Some owned, some rented

5.2 Markets

WFP collects market prices every two weeks in the North and East of Sri Lanka for monitoring purposes. Recent price fluctuations for some basic foods and fuel in Trincomalee District are presented in the Figure 4.



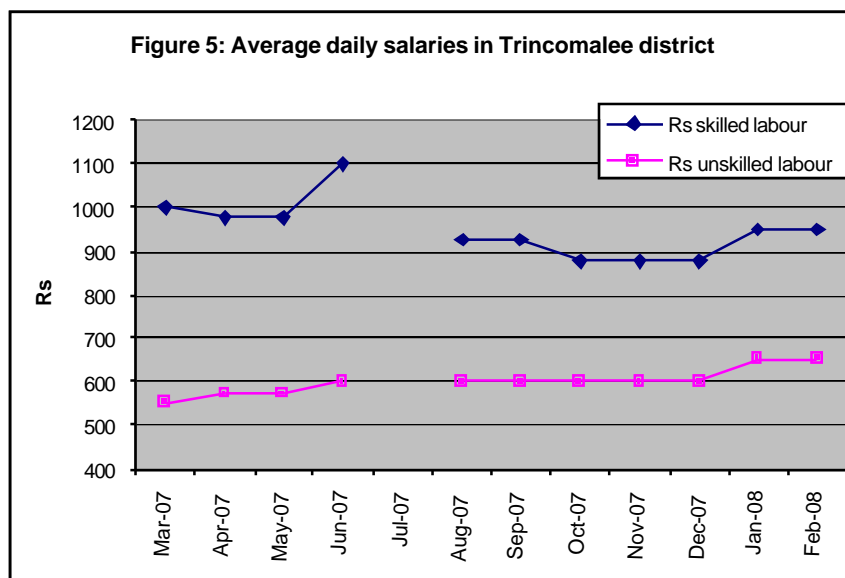
Eachchilampattai DS only has a few small shops where food items are sold and the prices are higher than the main market in Seruvila DS. Most households go to that market once a week to buy both food and non-food items. The travel to the market takes about one hour each way and costs some 100-150 Rs, depending how far from the market the household is located.

6 Food access

6.1 Income

The economy of Trincomalee resettlement areas largely depends on agriculture, fisheries and livestock as well as daily labour and public sector activities. As much as 36 percent of the population is employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the eastern districts of Sri Lanka, such as Trincomalee²¹.

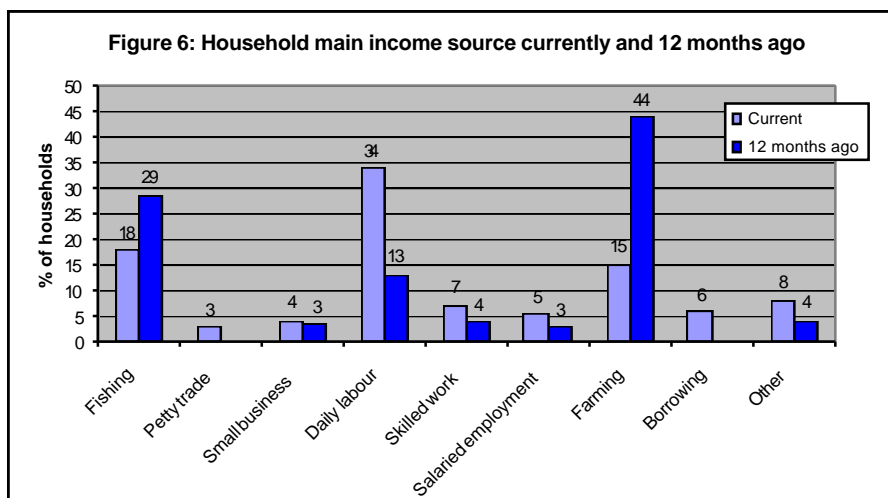
According to joint UN monitoring reports²², the average daily wage for skilled workers peaked in June 2007 before decreasing. However, salaries are slowly returning to old levels. Interestingly, wages for unskilled workers have increased quite steadily (Figure 5).



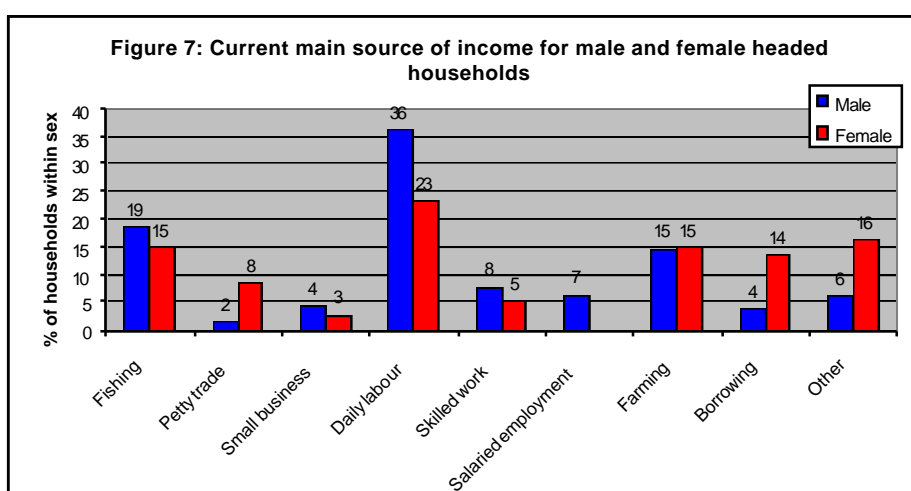
²¹ Central Bank of Sri Lanka 2003/2004

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

The returned households get their main income mostly from daily labour, followed by fishing and farming (includes livestock activity). However there has been a drastic change when compared to pre-displacement when more than 40 percent were engaged in farming and almost 30 percent in fishing. Interestingly currently more households get their main income from skilled work and salaried employment. Alarming six percent borrow money while some eight percent have other income sources such as selling natural resources or food aid (Figure 6). Money is most often borrowed from relatives.



Male-headed households currently rely on day labour and slightly more on fishing than female-headed who also reported these main income sources. However, in addition to the already mentioned activities, female-headed households rely on borrowing, other, and petty trade more often than male-headed households. This certainly makes these households vulnerable as income from work is low and unstable (Figure 7).



42 percent of households reported having worked three or four days per week for their main income source while 26 percent worked five or more days. 15 percent worked one or two days per week while 17 percent did not work at all.

The average household gets a monthly income of Rs 5,800 (Rs 6,400 for male-headed and Rs 3,500 for female-headed household). A monthly per capita income was **Rs 1,490 per month** and it was much higher for male than female-headed households (Rs 1,600 vs Rs 1,060). Overall current per capita income was the highest for households who have two or three members. When household per capita current monthly income was compared with national poverty line data from 2004 (Rs 1,423/person/month), some 58 percent were below poverty line. 19 percent had an income higher than the poverty line but less than Rs 2,000/person/month while 23 percent had a per capita income higher than Rs 2,000.

Almost 95 percent of assessed households reported reduced income when compared to pre-displacement time. Alarming 63 percent claimed much less income now. Female-headed households had slightly more often lower income when compared to male-headed households (71 percent vs 62 percent). Only salaried employees and skilled labourers had the same level or increased income when compared to pre-displacement.

The main reason for their reduced income was the loss of assets (65 percent of households). Also about 20 percent of the households indicated access issues to land, sea or other type of work as the reason. Fishermen also mentioned that they do not have a permit to go and work.

Fishing

31 percent of the households indicated that they are involved in fishing activities. 63 percent of these households are engaged in lagoon fishing and 33 percent in open sea fishing as a crew member. Almost 14 percent go fishing as a boat owner, eight percent mend nets, seven percent are fish vendors and almost five percent engage in fish processing. Other kinds of fishing activities were scarce.

Open sea fishermen go fishing an average nine days a month which was considered normal for this time of the year by only five percent of the fishermen. Lagoon fishermen fish an average of 12 days a month which was normal according to 14 percent of the lagoon fishermen. Evidently restrictions in distance from the shore for open sea fishing and registration process in addition to possible restricted days have significantly reduced open sea fishing.

The fishermen in Eachchilampattai informed that due to restriction on the distance from the shore they can catch only small fish that are not as lucrative as deep sea fish. The most lucrative fishing season starts in April when fishermen should easily earn some Rs 5,000 – 6,000 per day²³.

Eachchilampattai fishermen are currently selling their landings to middlemen who come from Batticaloa with cooler trucks. These middlemen pay some Rs 150 – 200 /kg. Some also sell fish at the main market located in Seruvila or directly to the villagers. Fishing households also consume part of their landings which is a positive finding as they will have a good animal protein source in their diet.

Cash assistance from I/NGOs

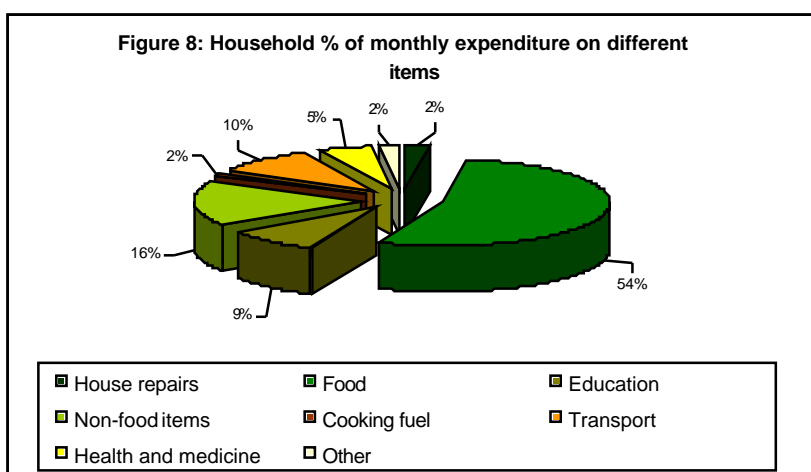
46 percent of the households have received cash assistance from I/NGOs as livelihood support. Interestingly 48 percent of male-headed households had received this cash assistance but only 35 percent of female-headed households have been assisted. The mean assistance value was some Rs 23,250 per household, ranging from Rs 1,000 to 40,000. There was no difference in the mean value for female and male-headed households. Based on the key informant interviews there was a plan to provide Rs 25,000 assistance (cash, inputs or combination of these two) to all returned households in Eachchilampattai and Seruvila DSs by I/NGOs. Unfortunately some I/NGOs intended to provide this assistance but finally could not do so as they did not have sufficient funds.

Based on discussions with the households, they actually utilize this cash assistance (categorized as “other” income source) for their daily expenditure as they do not have sufficient (if any) income. Again, this is a sign that something needs to be done to ensure adequate long term income generation for all households and to provide cash assistance as it has been originally planned.

6.2 Household expenditure

The assessed households were asked about their monthly expenditure in February and in an average month before displacement. The latter was not always obtained as the recall period was too long. An average total monthly expenditure in February was Rs 7,330. Male-headed household spends some Rs 7,600 while female-headed family spends Rs 6,110 which is considerably less but understandable because of smaller household size and low income level. Not surprisingly salaried employees and skilled workers had the highest expenditure due to their higher income level and bigger families. Petty traders, fishermen and families who borrow money spent the least money in February.

Currently households spend some 50 percent of their total expenditure on food (with not much difference for male or female-headed households), 16 percent on non-food items, 10 percent on transport and nine percent on education. Health and medication costs take some five percent (Figure 8).



²³ Based on interviews with fishermen in Eachchilampattai

6.3 Food aid

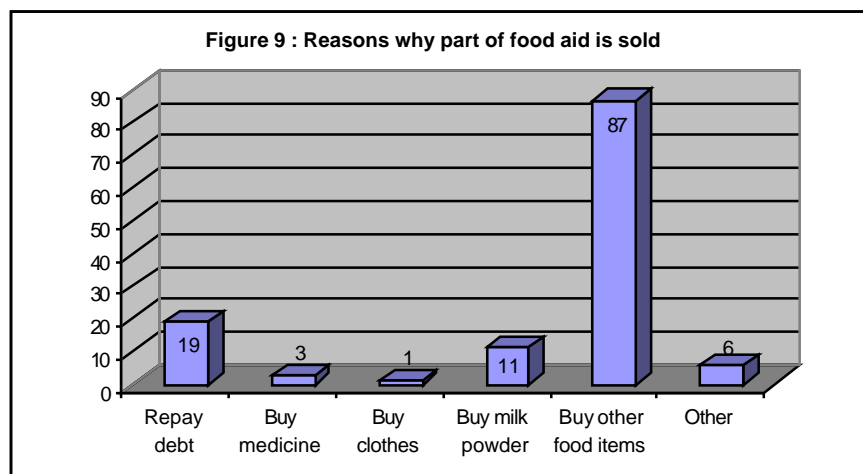
Households were asked if they had received any kind of food aid in the past four weeks. 99 percent of the assessed households had received return rations; only three households had not received food because they were absent during the last food distribution. The number of receiving households is higher than expected as the Government salaries employees should be excluded (as is the case for Batticaloa returnees) due to their stable income. The value for this ration is Rs 44/person/day when all of these commodities are purchased from Seruvila market. The ration provides some 1,900 kcal/person/day. 11 percent of the energy comes from protein and 12 percent from fat.

Only one percent reported receipt of Samurdhi ration, much less than in July 2007 when some 10 percent of Trincomalee returnees had received the ration. 45 percent of households benefit from WFP's school feeding programme and this is a good increase from July's 20 percent. Only 12 percent had received WFP's supplementary food through MCHN programme which has been hampered by in-country unavailability of CSB. Many more households should benefit from the programme as 48 percent of the assessed households have at least one child under the age of five years.

Interestingly only 31 percent have received complementary food in the past four weeks. This is unexpected as the ICRC has provided complementary food in the returned areas for the preceding three months to all households, and their third distribution round had just finished when this assessment took place. In July 2007 the coverage of complementary food assistance was also very low.

Food aid utilization

All households eat the food given to them (partly or all of it) while three percent share food aid with other households. Alarming 26 percent were selling part of the food aid and this is much higher than in July 2007 EFSA when the selling frequency was 10 percent for returned households. Purchase of other food items was the most common reason for selling, followed by debt repayment and purchase of milk powder to children.



It is unexpected that this many people are selling part of their food aid entitlement. However, as they purchase other food items with this "income" it is a possible sign that people need diversity to their diet. It was also found that some households sell only one or two food items (mostly dhal and part of the wheat flour). They are also in need of non-food items which they otherwise could not afford, such as soap and toothpaste.

6.4 Food stock

Households were asked about their current food stock and how it compared to the pre-conflict situation. Almost 57 percent had sufficient food stock for one week, 14 percent for two weeks, 12 percent for more than two weeks while as much as 17 percent had no food stocks at all. Some 95 percent of the households indicated that their stock is less or much less than before which is understandable as these households are from rural areas and so would have relied on own production of food before.

6.5 Food sources

Food aid was a very important source for the food basket commodities; i.e. rice, wheat flour products, pulses, oil and sugar. If food aid was not the main source of food, then food was purchased. One can assume that if food aid should cease soon, the assessed households would purchase these commodities from the market if they had access to income. Fish was purchased from the market but almost 30 percent of households caught their own fish. This is a good sign as these households have a 'free of charge' good protein source in their diet. Also some 30 percent eat vegetables grown by the households.

Table 9: Food sources

Food item	Number of HHs consuming the food item in the past week	First main food source of these HHs	Second main food source of these HHs
Rice	402	food aid (96%)	purchase (2%)
Bread/Chapati/Roti	368	food aid (91%)	purchase (5%)
Pulses	385	food aid (92%)	purchase (4%)
Fish	378	purchase (60%)	own production (28%)
Meat (beef, pork, chicken)	58	purchase (79%)	own production (9%)
Eggs	189	purchase (83%)	own production (9%)
Curd	69	purchase (57%)	own production (16%)
Milk	158	purchase (68%)	own production (11%)
Palm oil/Vegetable oil/Fats	387	food aid (80%)	purchase (13%)
Coconut	368	purchase (86%)	own production 4%)
Vegetables	391	purchase (57%)	own production 31%)
Fruits	169	purchase (80%)	own production (8%)
Sugar/Jaggary	360	food aid (69%)	purchase (26%)
Alcohol	47	purchase (70%)	own production (6%)

6.6 Household food access

Household food access was calculated by cross tabulating household income level and overall ownership of assets. Annex 3 will provide more information how the assets were classified.

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

- **Poor income level:** monthly per capita income from work < 1,423 Rs
- **Average income level:** monthly per capita income from work 1,423 – 2,000 Rs
- **Good income level:** monthly per capita income from work > 2,000 Rs

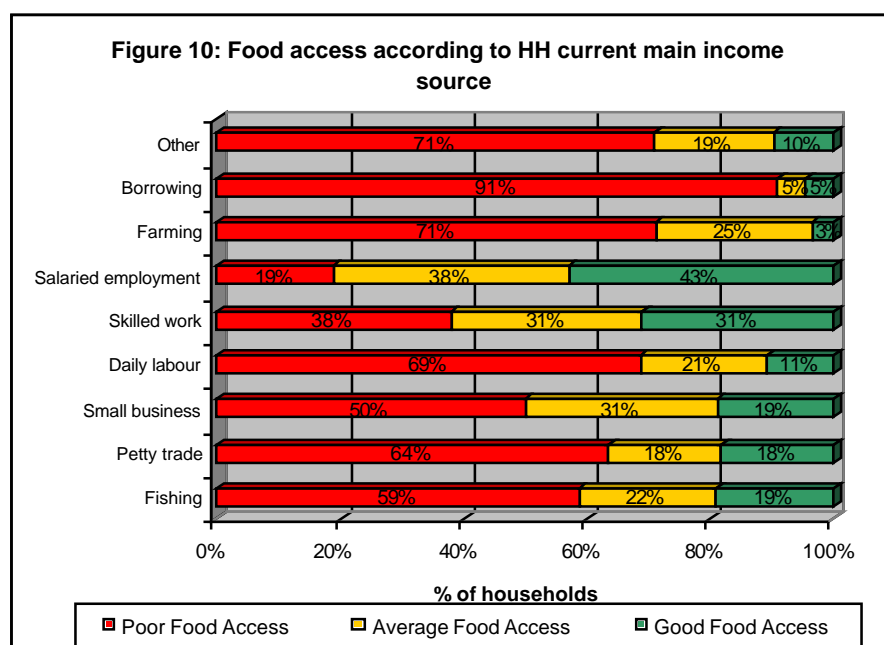
Table 10: Food access cross tabulation

Assets ownership	Poor	Average	Good
Income level			
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 **14.2 percent of households have good food access , 22.4 percent have average, and 63.4 percent have poor food access .**

Alarmingly 82 percent of female-headed households had poor food access compared with 59 percent for male-headed households. Households with poor food access get their main income from borrowing, farming, other (such as selling natural resources or food aid) or daily labour (Figure 10).

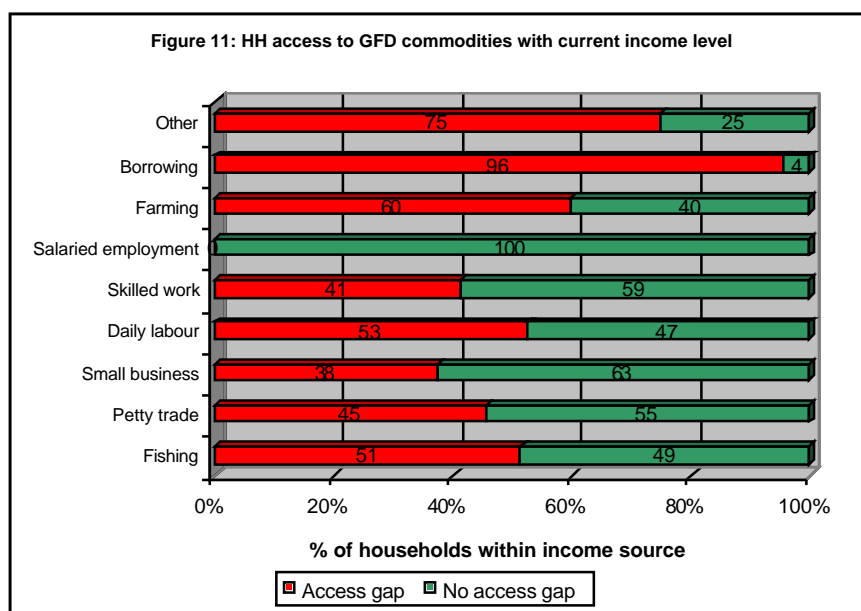
As indicated in chapter 6.1, female-headed households rely more often on borrowing and “other” sources than male-headed households. And these income sources are very poor sources.



6.7 Household food and healthy food basket access without current food assistance

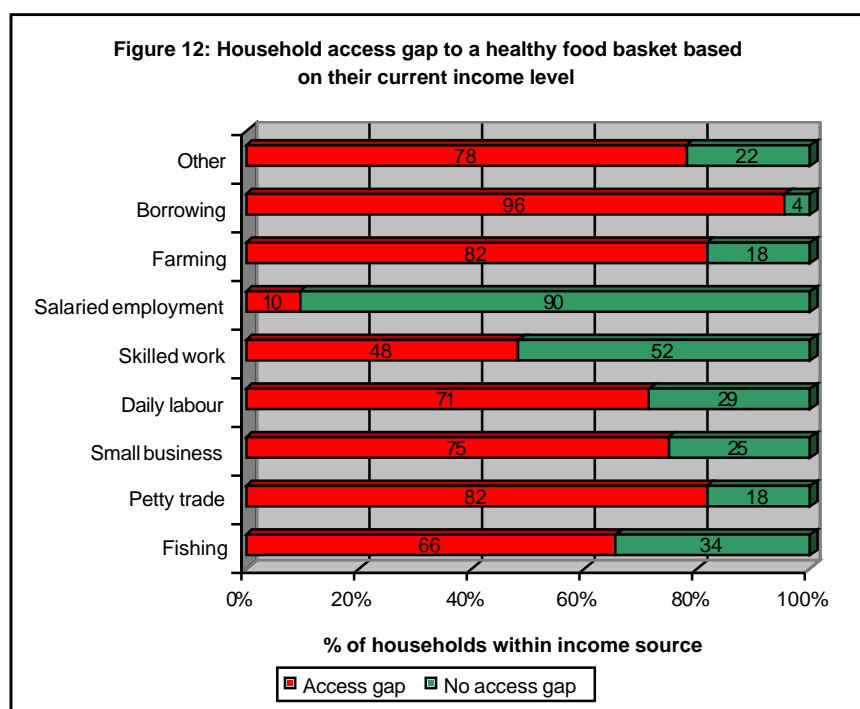
Projected household food access was analyzed to understand the consequences of ending General Food Distribution (GFD) to the returned households. This was done by subtracting the monetary value of the ration (Rs 44/person/day) from household monthly income. The rationale behind this approach is that households would have to cover the “free food” value as well as their other regular expenditure from their “normal” income. Based on this analysis, **54 percent of households do not currently have an equivalent income to compensate for the loss of assistance under GFD if the scheme was terminated and if all items need to be bought from the market at current prices.** As this calculation is only for GFD commodities, the households need to further prioritize whether to purchase these food items or something else. Furthermore, those who were able to afford other household items while receiving GFD would then lose this freedom of expenditure choice as most likely they would have to focus on purchasing basic food commodities.

The households who would have problems to meet the additional expenses are mostly those households whose income comes from borrowing, other sources such as selling of natural resources or food aid or from farming. All salaried employees, some 60 percent of small business owners and skilled workers were better off as their monthly income is higher than the assistance value (Figure 11). When the gender of the head of household is compared, 68 percent of female-headed and 50 percent of male-headed households could not cover the value of their current assistance which indicates that female-headed households may be more vulnerable.



Another comparison was made by deducting the value for the **healthy food basket** described earlier in this report from household current income. Based on the current household total income, **only 30 percent of households would have access to a healthy food basket if all items are bought from the market.** Moreover, 62 percent of households have an access gap of more than Rs 1,000 and 53 percent have a gap of Rs 2,000. Therefore, even assuming that the household can produce some of these food items, the access gap is likely to be too big for many households.

84 percent of female and 66 percent of male-headed households had access problems for this healthy food basket. The most fortunate were salaried employees (only 10 percent had an access gap) and skilled labourers (48 percent had an access gap) while the gap for households dependent on borrowing was 96 percent. Some 80 percent of farmers, petty traders and households getting their income from other sources such as selling of natural resources or food aid had an access gap to a healthy food basket (Figure 12).



7 Food consumption, Utilization and Health status

7.1 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 adequate, borderline or poor level food consumption was calculated against a table dividing food items into nutritional groups (*Annex 4*).

Almost 99 percent of the assessed households had adequate food consumption based on diversity of the diet and this is an improvement from July 2007 when 91 percent of returned households ate adequately diverse food. Interestingly currently no one has poor food consumption. It can be assumed that current level of food aid is one reason for this positive finding as recent WFP EFSA in Batticaloa and Trincomalee have found food consumption to be adequate if both GFD and complementary food assistance have been provided.

The assessed households consumed rice nearly every day. Sugar and oil were consumed some six days in the past week. Good protein sources such as fish and pulses were consumed during three or four days. Own production of vegetables was probably the cause that vegetables were consumed as often as five days in the past week. Interestingly consumption of milk was on average only two days per week and milk was only consumed by some 40 percent of assessed households.

Table 11 : Food items consumption frequency in the past 7 days

Food item	Average number of days consumed in the past 7 days			
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-7
Rice				6.9
Bread/Chapati/Roti			4.3	
Pulses/Dhal			3.5	
Fish			3.4	
Meat	0.2			
Eggs		1.1		
Oil/fat				6.1
Coconut products				5.4
Curd	0.5			
Milk		2.0		
Vegetables			5.0	
Fruit	0.8			
Sugar/Jaggary				6.3
Alcohol	0.4			

7.2 Number of meals

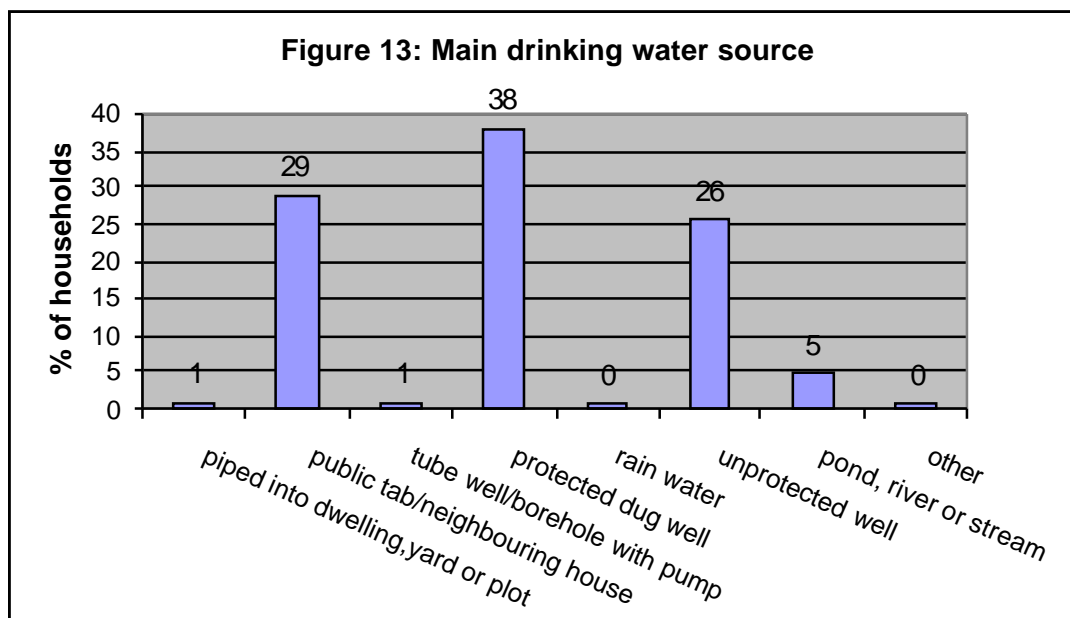
Overall a very large majority of household members eat three or more meals per day (97 percent of children under five, 91 percent of five to 17 year olds and 81 percent of adults). However elderly members eat less as only 63 percent eat three meals per day and 37 percent eat only twice. Snacks were eaten mainly by children and mostly only one snack per day.

7.3 Cooking

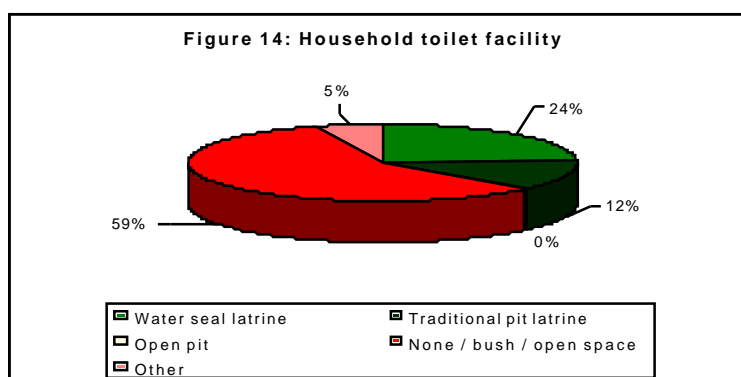
42 percent of households reported that there has been a reduction in the availability of their cooking fuel. Most often the reported cause was lack of money to buy fuel, followed by security concerns to access it.

7.4 Water and sanitation conditions

The most common drinking water sources were protected dug wells (38 percent), public tap or neighbouring house (29 percent) and unprotected wells (26 percent). This finding is in line with data from the July 2007 EFSA in Trincomalee. People drinking from pond or river sources were from Muthur and Seruvila divisions.



The assessment found that 59 percent of people do not have a toilet and this is much higher than found in the July 2007 EFSA. Only 24 percent have a water sealed latrine and this is considerably less than the district average of 77.5 percent based on UNICEF's 2004 Child Health and Welfare Survey. 12 percent have a traditional pit latrine and five percent have another type of facility; mostly neighbours or communal toilet.



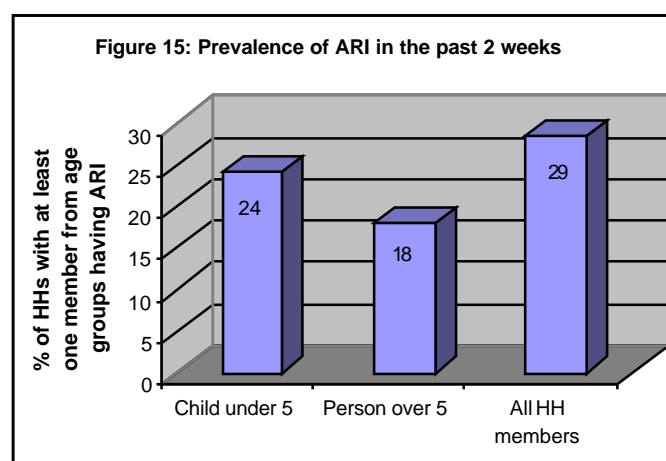
7.4.1 Diarrhoea

The prevalence of diarrhoea in the past two weeks was relevantly low with only **six percent** of households have had at least one member suffering from diarrhoea; five percent of children under the age of five and three percent over the age of five. The prevalence in July 2007 EFSA was nine percent among returned households.

7.4.2 Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

29 percent of assessed households had at least one household member who has suffered from ARI, specified as fever and cough, in the past two weeks. The prevalence was higher among children under five (24 percent) than for any member over five years of age.

The prevalence was at the same level in July 2007 (28 percent)²⁴.



²⁴ WFP/FAO EFSA in Trincomalee, July 2007

7.5 Child and female adult malnutrition and health

The EFSA included the measurement of MUAC from children under five and an adult female household member. MUAC is one proxy indicator for acute malnutrition.

284 **adult females** were measured with MUAC which is unfortunately less than the planned sample (one female per household, i.e. 400). Almost 16 percent of the assessed women were severely wasted and some 24 were moderately wasted²⁵. This means 39 percent prevalence of global acute malnutrition (CI 99 percent, 0.1 precision, 1.4 DEFF) for adult women in the resettled areas.

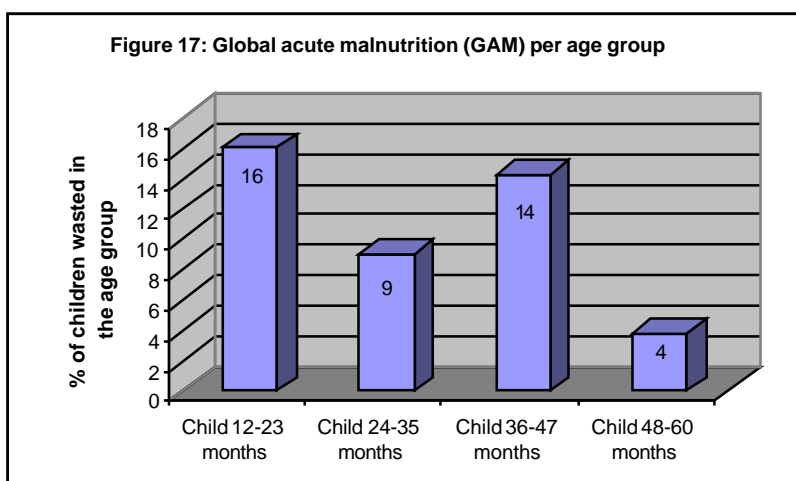
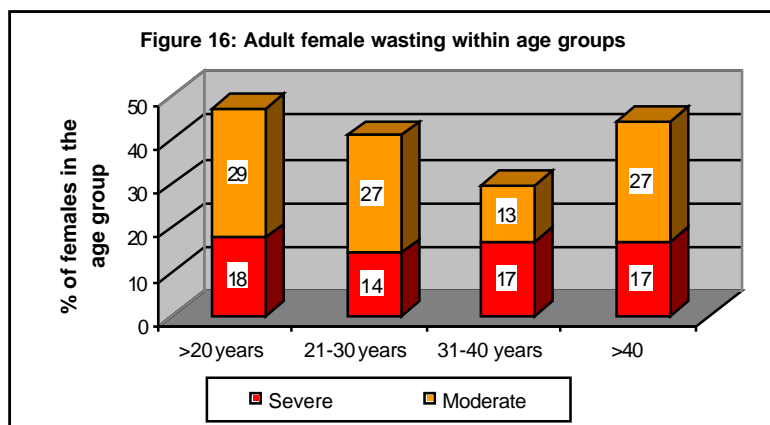
When comparing the wasting prevalence within age groups it is alarming to see that 47 percent of young females (>20 years old) are malnourished and the prevalence is still high for 21 to 30 year olds at 41 percent level. This is concerning as these women are in their child bearing age. The wasting prevalence increases again when women are over 40 years old. The prevalence is higher than in 2001 when 25 percent of non-pregnant females, especially those aged between 20 and 30 years old, were found to be thin²⁶ (prevalence >30 percent) based on their Body Mass Index (BMI)²⁷. However, the assessment did not cover any sample from the East. The MoH National Nutrition Action Plan draft document from 2007 indicates that 25.8 percent of females in Sri Lanka are found to be underweight but there is no indication which methodology was used.

A total of 191 **children** were assessed for this report but MUAC was taken from only 187 children who were aged between one and five years. Age distribution was somewhat equal between groups as presented in Table 12. The sample was smaller than planned so the findings on child malnutrition are indicative, especially when the sample is broken into smaller sub-groups, such as age groups.

Table 12: Child age distribution

Child age group		n	%
Valid	Child 12-23 months	56	29.9
	Child 24-35 months	44	23.5
	Child 36-47 months	35	18.7
	Child 48-60 months	52	27.8
	Total	187	100.0
Missing	Child <12 month	4	
Total		191	

49 percent were girls and 51 percent boys. 86 percent were exclusively breastfed for six months. One percent of children (two children) were severely malnourished and almost 10 percent were moderately wasted, which means a **global acute malnutrition of 11 percent**²⁸. This finding is lower than expected based on available secondary information. Global wasting (combined severe and moderate) was highest among children aged between one and two years (16 percent).



²⁵ <210 mm severe acute malnutrition, 210-225 mm moderate acute malnutrition, >225 mm normal

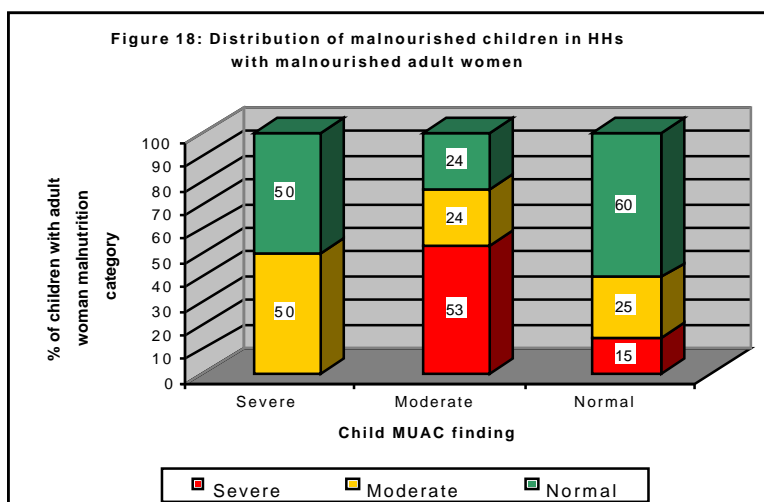
²⁶ BMI <18.5

²⁷ MRI & MoH: Assessment of Anaemia Status in Sri Lanka, 2001

²⁸ <110 mm severe acute malnutrition, 110-125 mm moderate acute malnutrition, >125 mm normal

Interestingly the link between malnutrition and exclusive breast feeding for six months was not strong. 30 percent of moderately wasted have had diarrhoea, 24 percent have suffered from ARI and six percent from other illness in the past two weeks.

Figure 18 shows that more than 50 percent of moderately wasted children were from households where an adult female is severely wasted. Also 60 percent of children with normal MUAC were from households where also the adult female had a normal MUAC finding. This finding gives an indication that when an adult female in the household is malnourished the child is also likely to be malnourished. Some 55 percent of wasted children were from households whose current main income source comes from daily labour.



79 percent of assessed children had received Vitamin A megadose. There seems to be a correlation between Vitamin A megadose and wasting as 23 percent of children who had not received the dose were wasted while it was only seven percent for the children who had received the dosage.

47 percent of all children had received milk powder or formula in the past 24 hours. Interestingly 15 percent of these children were wasted compared to seven percent among those who had not received this kind of "milk" product. Only 35 percent of children received CSB in the past month because of an in-country CSB pipeline break.

8 Food security

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

Table 13: Food security cross tabulation

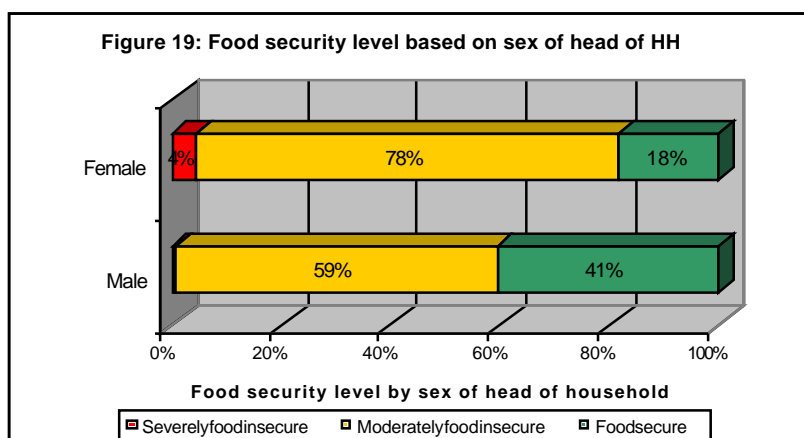
Food consumption	Poor	Borderline	Adequate
Food access	0%	1.2%	98.8%
Poor 63.4%	Severely food insecure	Severely food insecure	Moderately food insecure
Average 22.4%	Severely food insecure	Moderately food insecure	Food secure
Good 14.2%	Moderately food insecure	Food secure	Food secure

Based on the cross tabulation, 1.3 percent of people were severely food insecure, 62.3 percent were moderately food insecure and 36.4 percent were food secure.

8.1 Who is food insecure

Only five households were **severely food insecure** and therefore it is quite impossible to categorize these households in more detail.

Female-headed households were much more **moderately food insecure** than male-headed (78 percent vs 59 percent). Interestingly the level of moderate food insecurity correlated with household size as the bigger the household, the more food insecure (Figure 20).



Families whose house had been totally or partially damaged are more often moderately food insecure than families who have an undamaged house (66 vs 43 percent). 70 percent of households without a home garden were moderately food insecure whereas only 41 percent of households with home garden were moderately food insecure.

There was also a correlation with moderate food security level and ownership of livestock as households with livestock were more food secure than those without; 77 percent of households who do not have livestock, 67 percent of those who had livestock before the conflict re-started and 54 percent of households who still have livestock were moderately food insecure.

The main income source for the moderately food insecure households was most often borrowing (91 percent of households who had borrowing as main income source are moderately food insecure). Also some 60 percent of households who depend on daily labour, petty trade, other sources (such as selling of natural resources or food aid) or fishing were food insecure.

77 percent of globally wasted children, 74 percent of moderately and 60 percent of severely wasted adult females come from moderately food insecure households.

The **better-off households in terms of food security** get their main income from salaried employment or more paid skilled labour. The number of food secure households has increased in both these income source groups compared with one year ago.

Figure 20: Household size and food security classification

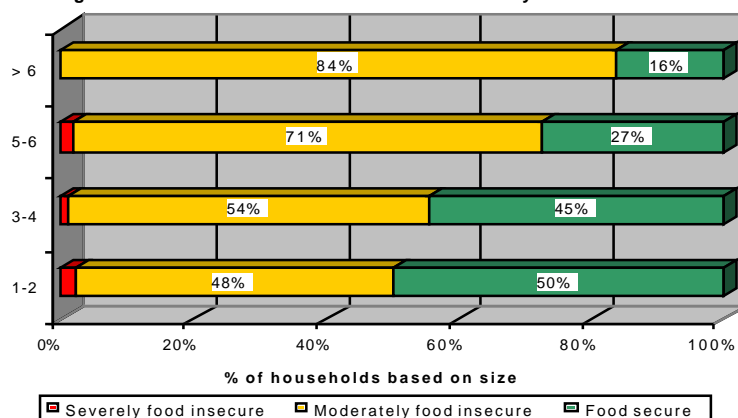
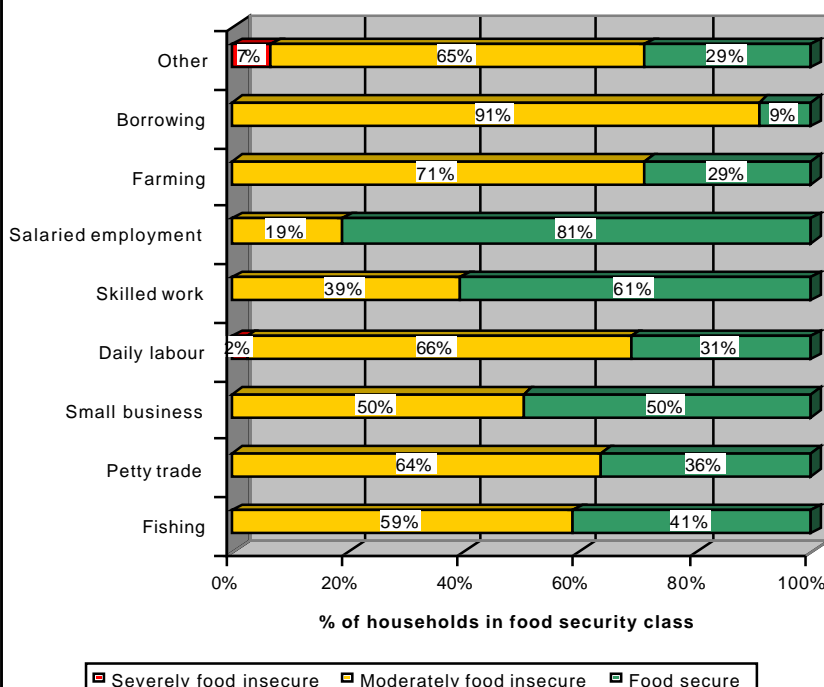


Figure 21: Food security classification withing current main income source



8.2 Coping mechanisms

20 percent of households were using coping mechanisms before being displaced. This practice has increased drastically, as in the past month, 86 percent of the households were forced to adopt one or more coping strategy. Current use of coping strategies was more common in female than male-headed households (91 percent vs 85 percent). It was also reported that many households do not have assets to sell or savings to draw upon.

Table 14: Coping strategy classification based on the main coping strategies adopted

Coping Strategies adopted in Trincomalee, March 2008	Never	1-2 per week "Once in a while"	3-6 per week "Pretty Often"	"Daily"
1. Borrowing money	59.1	34.2	6.5	0.2
2. Using savings	83.1	13.4	2.5	1.0
3. Reduced meal size	51.6	37.7	9.2	1.5
4. Reduced number of meals	66.0	28.8	4.5	0.7
5. Eating less preferred food	48.1	29.3	15.9	6.7
6. Borrowed food	38.2	49.1	11.9	0.7
7. Restrict consumption for adults	70.2	22.6	5.7	1.5
8. Reduced health & education expenditure	93.5	5.0	1.2	0.2
9. Sold small livestock	90.3	7.9	1.7	0
10. Purchase of food on credit	36.5	50.1	12.9	0.5
11. Selling of assets	92.6	6.7	0.7	0
12. Consumed seeds held for next harvest	85.1	11.9	2.7	0.2
13. Pawning of HH jewelry	42.9	53.8	3.0	0.2

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

When adopted, coping strategies were classified according to their severity. It was found that **16 percent of households had adopted severe, 37 percent moderate and 47 percent alert level coping strategies.**

9 Risk to lives and livelihoods

To determine how many households are at risk to lives or livelihoods²⁹ cross tabulation of the food security with the coping mechanisms adopted by households was calculated. These categories for household at risk require different types of intervention with different timelines.

Table 15: Food access cross tabulation

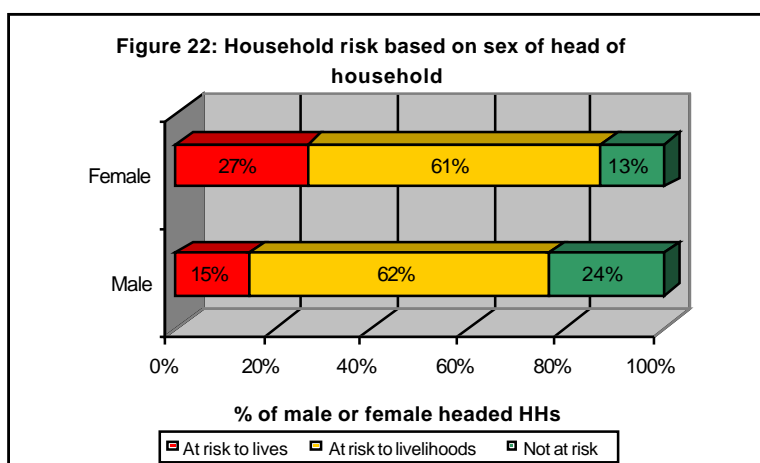
Food security category	Food secure 36.4%	Moderately food insecure 62.3%	Severely food insecure 1.3%
Coping strategy category:			
Alert 46.9%	Not at risk	At risk to livelihoods	At risk to lives
Moderate 36.7%	At risk to livelihoods	At risk to livelihoods	At risk to lives
Severe 16.4%	At risk to lives	At risk to lives	At risk to lives

The total percent of households in the sample who were at risk to lives was 17.1 percent, while those who faced a risk to livelihoods was 61.5 percent. 21.4 percent were not at risk.

9.1 Who are at risk to lives

27 percent of female-headed households are at risk to lives while the risk level is 15 percent for male-headed households. Also bigger, more than six family member households are more at risk to lives than smaller households.

21 percent of households whose house was totally damaged or 26 percent of those who live on temporary land belong to this risk category. This



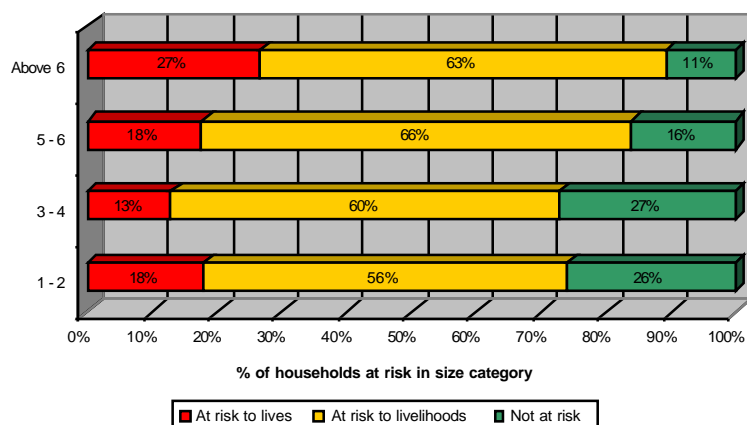
²⁹ New WFP terminology. At risk to lives: signifies that the household is food insecure due to poor income, lack of assets and / or inadequate food consumption compounded by the use of life-threatening coping mechanisms. At risk to livelihood signifies the household has not yet adopted life-threatening coping strategies, but is food insecure.

indicates that these kinds of households are more vulnerable.

24 percent of households who do not have a home garden and 20 percent of those who had livestock before the conflict re-started were at risk to lives.

The main income for households who are at risk to lives comes from other sources such as selling of natural resources or food aid, from daily labour, small business or fishing.

Figure 23: Household size and risk level



9.2 Who are at risk to livelihoods

The risk to livelihoods correlated slightly with household size as big households are more at risk than small households. There was no correlation between the gender of head of household.

The risk was considerably higher when the house was damaged partly or totally (some 60 to 70 percent risk) when compared to families whose house was undamaged. There was no significant correlation between a family living in their own house or living on temporary land, as some 62 percent of both were at risk to livelihoods.

If a household did not have livestock before displacement, it is more probably at risk to livelihoods. There was no correlation with ownership of a home garden.

The main income source for households at risk to livelihoods was borrowing (82 percent of those households) or farming (71 percent). Also some 60 percent of daily labourers, petty traders, fishing households as well as those whose income came from other sources such as selling of natural resources or food aid were at risk to livelihoods (Figure 26).

Figure 24: House condition and risk level

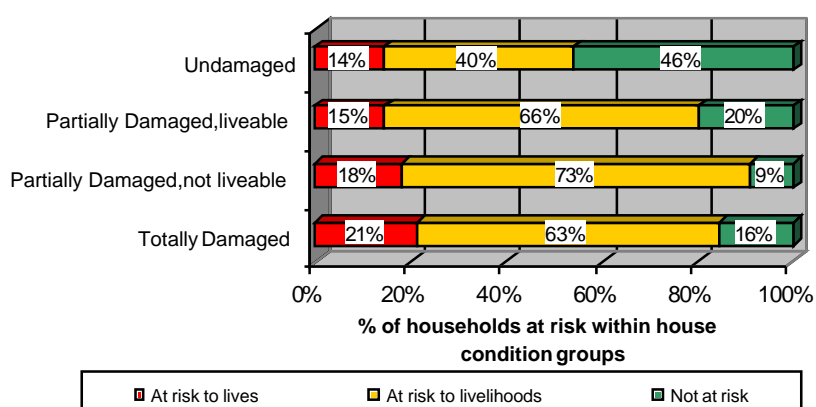


Figure 25: Household ownership of livestock and risk level

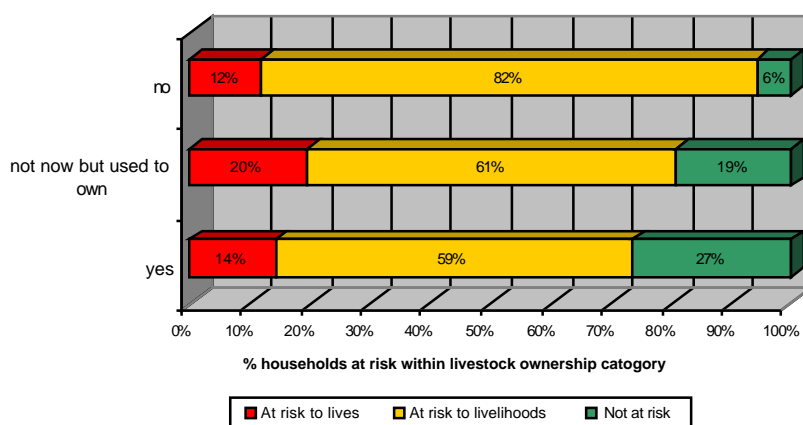
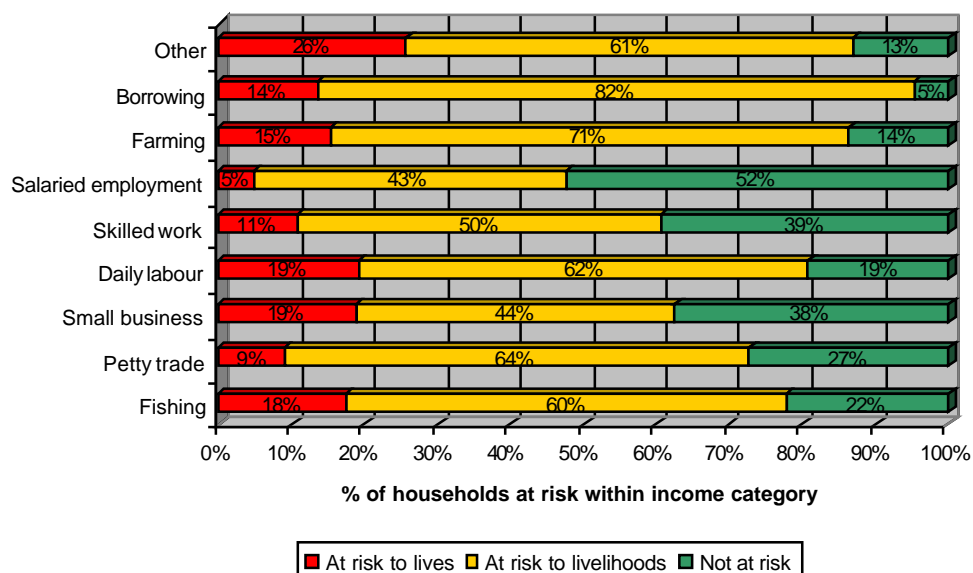
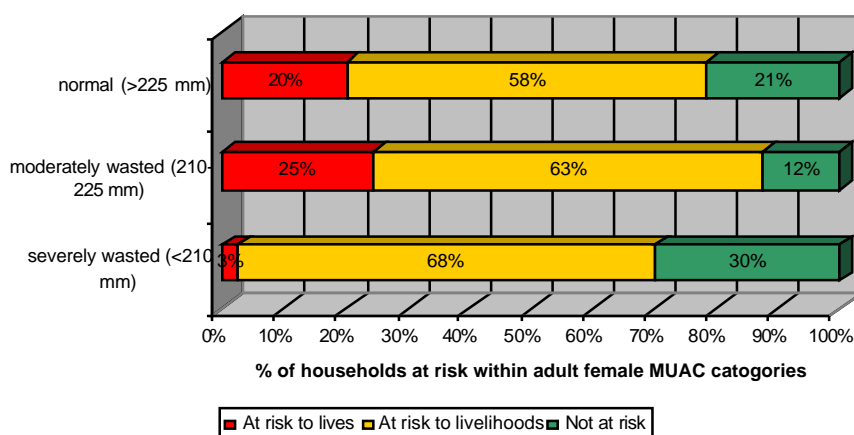


Figure 26: Risk level based on current main source of income



When examining whether the malnourished women were from households classified as at risk, it was found that most of the severely wasted women were from a household that was at risk to livelihoods. However, moderately wasted as well as non-wasted females come from households of all risk levels (Figure 27). This kind of finding supports a need for an intervention directed to malnourished females without classifying their background. 77 percent of malnourished children were from households who were at risk to livelihoods.

Figure 27: Household risk level based on adult female MUAC



10 Transitory and chronic food insecurity

Food insecurity in the resettled areas in Trincomalee is mainly caused by chronic factors. The main factor is poverty and combined with impact of protracted conflict, earlier isolation and displacement(s). Income generation has been affected and the lack of labour opportunities, other than in the fishing and agriculture sectors, put households in a vulnerable situation if these activities are affected by any other cause, such as erratic climate or fishing restrictions. Both chronic and transitory factors coexist. These factors are presented in the Table 16 below.

Table 16: Chronic and transitory factors of food security

Chronic factors contributing to food insecurity	Transitory factors contributing to food insecurity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High poverty levels • Gender of the head of household (female-headed households) • Loss of family members due to conflict and/or tsunami • Displacement history including multiple displacement due to the conflict and tsunami: associated loss of assets, including livestock • Structural constraints for crop cultivation: difficult access to inputs in some areas (quality seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides), fuel, water shortages • Food transport problems/restrictions • Structural constraints on income sources: limited employment opportunities • Lack of investment in development at divisional level (infrastructure, roads, water sources, sanitation) • Lack of professional health staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed climate with unexpected rains and drought • Place and duration of displacement • Conflict-related constraints on fishing: restricted fishing locations and times, distance from shore, days and hours to fish • Conflict-related constraints for crop cultivation: denied access to land, lost agricultural tools, overall insecurity • Conflict-related constraints on other income sources: insecurity, lack of opportunities for daily labour, competition for reduced labour opportunities • Conflict and elephant damage to houses • Loss of livestock (looting and death during household displacement period) • Security check points, travel insecurity for people from former LTTE controlled areas • Resettled areas are not fully de-mined • Child attendance at school reduced due to fear and displacement • Family members killed, injured or missing

11 Caseload

The assessment findings can be held representative for all households who have returned to or within Trincomalee District i.e. **3,110 households or 10,960 individuals**. Based on the information that 14.4 percent of household members are children under five, the sampled population should have roughly 1,580 children under fives. One percent, who are malnourished, equals to 16 children. The assessed households have an average of 1.12 female adults (≥ 18 years) in the family and this roughly equals to 3,480 adult females. As 16 percent of these females are severely malnourished, 560 are at risk to lives. However, 2.5 percent of these females (14 females) are from at risk to lives households and should not be double-counted when counting the final number of individuals at risk to lives.

Table 17: 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
1,860	530	6,740	1,910
560 adult females of which 546 are not from at risk to lives HHs			
16 children under 5 years (none are from at risk to lives HHs)			
2,420	530	6,740	1,910

Based on the findings, roughly **2,420 individuals or 530 households are at risk to lives while 6,740 individuals or 1,910 households are at risk to livelihoods**.

12 Scenarios

These scenarios take into account the tense post-conflict setting of Trincomalee District which makes it more dependent on economic, market, political and security variables. A time line of one year is considered reasonable to take account of the security situation.

Scenario 1 (Optimistic, less likely): Slow livelihood recovery with some impact on poverty reduction and infrastructure rebuilding

Assumptions

- The fighting between GoSL and LTTE does not reach Trincomalee District again.
- Continued improvement in the security situation characterized by minor violence between factions (no significant use of weapons)
- Fishing restrictions are lifted and export of fish to lucrative markets is possible
- Investment in capital and infrastructure by GoSL, donors, and humanitarian agencies

Impact

- Slow economic growth due to public investment on traditional rural activities.
- No more IDPs.
- Overall number of households with poor income decreases due to lifting of fishing restrictions, access is free to lands and new employment possibilities are created.
- Farmers can cultivate for *yala* season and harvest is good
- Local food availability is recovered by additional imports. Market prices increase only slightly.
- Reduced humanitarian assistance as GoSL takes in more responsibility.
- Presence of armed groups continue but at lower scale.

Scenario 2 (Cautiously optimistic, most likely): Slow livelihood recovery with very little impact on poverty reduction

Assumptions

- Political scene remains tense throughout the forecast period of 2008 and CFA is not re-established
- Volatile security situation with occasional localized unrest lasting for limited duration.
- Current IDPs will remain in camps until end of 2008 (until such time as their relocation site is agreed by all relevant parties).
- UN and I/NGO access to resettled areas will remain at the same level. However, security incidents occasionally hamper humanitarian operations.

Impact

- Armed civilians remain present in resettlement areas. Abductions, recruitment, harassment, robbery and killing incidents occasionally.
- Farmers re-establish their income after the *yala* harvest in September 2008.
- Fishing community will have limited access to the sea and they can export their catch outside the district.
- Daily labour opportunities return slowly to pre-displacement level by the end of 2008.
- Overall number of households with poor income remains almost at the same level as pre-displacement.
- Food imports to the district are regular with minor delays to remote areas. Food prices increase and some luxury food items may become too expensive for majority of households.
- Continued humanitarian assistance supports those food insecure households in need until they have re-established their livelihoods.

Scenario 3 (Pessimistic, unlikely): Deterioration of the security situation.

Assumptions

- Peace negotiations are not successful and the LTTE makes serious efforts to regain control of their former areas in Trincomalee District. Political factions such cause additional civil unrest.
- Deterioration of the security situation characterized by several weeks of violence with significant use of weapons.
- Humanitarian access worsens; access impossible to some areas so local populations do not receive any kind of assistance for short time periods.

Impact

- Increased presence of armed civilians presence in resettlement. Abductions, recruitment, harassment, robbery and killing incidents are daily security threats.
- Economic downturn (negative GDP growth) in the district due to further damage to infrastructure (buildings, roads and transport),
- Sea fishing becomes totally restricted and farmers are not able to harvest their fields for *yala* season.
- Disruption of import / export and markets,
- High inflation offsetting the positive demand effect of increased humanitarian presence.
- Increased IDP numbers (up to 50,000)

- Increased poverty rate
- Insufficient Government response capacity due to prioritization
- Decreased humanitarian space with access denied to some areas.
- Increased humanitarian assistance required.

In the most likely scenario, no significant reduction is expected in the number of households at risk to lives and at risk to livelihoods in the short term until the security situation allows people to have free access to sea fishing areas and farmers have had a good harvest i.e. late 2008 .

However, updated contingency plans need to be maintained to prepare for the worst case scenario, which could occur if the security situation deteriorates further. In the worst case scenario, the numbers of household at risk to lives and at risk to livelihoods will increase along with the number of IDPs due to loss of assets and income.

13 Response Options

13.1 Summary of the main findings

64 percent of the returned households are food insecure; they do not have sufficient income to purchase an equivalent food basket should the current assistance stop. Only 30 percent can purchase a healthy food basket from the market with their current income. Currently income from fishing is reduced due to restrictions and farmers have lost their harvest due to drought during planting or heavy rains during harvest season which will also have an impact on local food availability.

The main reason for food insecurity is poverty and lack of income opportunities. The following are characteristics likely to be found in food insecure, vulnerable household:

- ü Female-headed
- ü Big household
- ü Current main income coming from daily labour, borrowing, small business, fishing, other such as selling of natural resources or food aid
- ü Household does not have a home garden
- ü Household does not have livestock
- ü Totally or partially damaged (at a level that is not liveable) house

39 percent of adult females and 11 percent of children under five are malnourished based on their MUAC.

13.2 Response options

The following response option could be considered for this assessment setting:

Focus group discussions in Eachchilampattai revealed the need for housing, water and sanitation projects. Water sources are needed for sustainability of home gardening as well as for drinking. Livelihood asset distribution for self employment would decrease dependency and create income e.g. boats/nets. There were households who indicated that they lost their sewing machine and a new one would mean re-establishment of their old livelihood. Overall households are expecting to receive assistance and they may not be aware that the humanitarian agencies do not have similar levels of recovery funding compared with the tsunami.

The Eachchilampattai DS office highlighted the need for livelihood recovery. Suggested assistance schemes were to provide ice factory or cooler trucks for the fishing associations and milk cooling/collection centre as cow milk is currently transported to Batticaloa District without proper processing, causing spoilage and loss.

Some possible response options are listed below:

- ü General food distribution for all or targeted households continues until September 2008 as many households are at risk and market prices for food are expected to increase due to bad harvest. August marks the end of the *ya/a* growing season when a rapid assessment by sampling random households should be conducted to determine if people were able to grow enough to sustain themselves through to the *maha* season.
- ü Cash or food-for-work for home garden creation, building of wells and toilets as well as house reconstruction for households living in their own land
- ü Provision of complementary food in addition to the GFD ration and to prevent selling of food aid to buy other food items.

- ü Supplementary feeding programme to address both child and child bearing age women's adequate nutrition
- ü School feeding programme to address short term hunger of these students and to take some burden from the households as children receive at least one nutritious meal free of charge
- ü Implement comprehensive nutrition awareness programmes for communities to address both child and especially adult female malnutrition issues.
- ü Immediate provision of seeds and fertilizers for *yala* season to support all interested farmers
- ü Provision of inputs for home gardening
- ü Government provision of livelihood cash assistance (Rs 25,000) for the households who have not yet received it
- ü Government provision of cash assistance for house repairs or construction
- ü Government poverty alleviation programmes should be prioritized in the resettled areas with adequate targeting and deliveries of assistance.
- ü Further distribution of livestock to all or targeted households for livestock income re-establishment or guarantee "free" animal protein source in their diet
- ü Provision of livelihood equipment for skilled labour households who have lost their equipment
- ü Lift or significantly ease fishing restrictions in coastal areas, particularly for people whose livelihood activities depend upon it. This should be followed by the implementation of a sustainable transport chain for fish from resettled areas to lucrative markets. Fishermen should be subsidized for a short term so that they receive more money from their landings.
- ü Establish a reliable milk collection and cooling facility and transport for milk from resettled areas to lucrative markets
- ü Training and livelihood kick-start package for households who would be interested in having a small business such as a bakery, restaurant. This could be done through food/cash for training.
- ü Construction of market in the resettled areas to help improve food access. Commodity transport should be covered by the Government or relevant agencies to keep the food prices at reasonable level.

13.3 Government response capacity

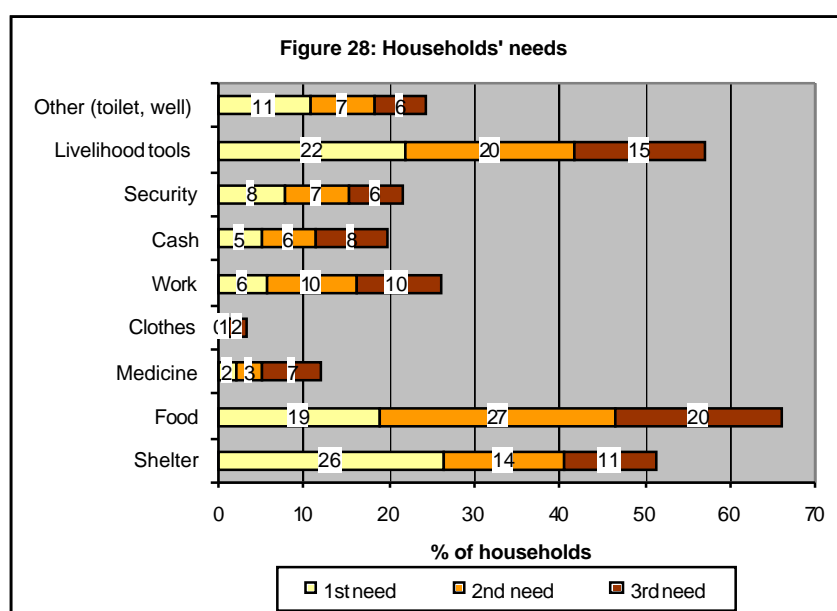
The Government assistance plans for Trincomalee District have recently been made and the GoSL relies highly on support from humanitarian agencies. The Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services Emergency Assistance Concept Note (July 2007) recommended the Government should provide different scales of funds for house repairs (up to more than Rs 100,000) or a temporary shelter for the resettled IDP households in Batticaloa District. The report also includes the livelihood cash grant of Rs 25,000 per household with the money provided by the Government. This assistance has had a very positive impact on those returned households in Batticaloa and the same strategy should be implemented also in Trincomalee.

The Eachchilampattai DS office informed that there has been a verbal promise from the Government ministry to provide Samurdhi food stamps to all households in Eachchilampattai DS from July 2008 onwards. This could have affect targeting of GFD.

13.4 Households' priorities

The assessed households identified shelter as their most urgent need. Livelihood tools and food were also priorities. As the need for other, mostly toilets and wells, was again reported, this matter should be addressed when assistance is being planned.

There is obviously a need to see what kind of employment opportunities can be increased as that would address both the work and cash needs.



13.5 Planned and ongoing assistance

Livelihood agencies planned a standard value livelihood package for the returned households in Eachchilampattai DS. The value was standardized as Rs 25,000 and plans were developed to target all households though less priority was given to households who are Government employees and have a good stable income. The assistance was given fully as a cash grant or as inputs or as a combination of both. The package details are found as annex 5.

Table 18: Main ongoing and planned assistance in resettled areas

Assistance type	Location	Who	Status of assistance	Comments
Food (dry ration)	Eachchilampattai, Muthur, Seruvila	WFP/GA	Ongoing. All HHs receive for 6 months after return	Rice, wheat flour, dhal, oil, sugar. Provides 1,900 kcal/person/day
Food (complementary)	Eachchilampattai	ICRC	Ongoing. Last distribution planned for March	To all households. Commitment for 4 month distribution.
Samurdhi food stamp	Eachchilampattai, Muthur, Seruvila	GoSL	Plan to have blanket coverage for Eachchilampattai DS	
Food (school meals)	Eachchilampattai, Muthur, Seruvila	WFP	All schools . Ongoing.	Rice, pulses, oil. 520 kcal/day.
Food (supplementary food)	Eachchilampattai, Muthur, Seruvila	WFP	All pregnant and lactating women and children under five (blanket 6 -24 months, malnourished 24 -59 months). Ongoing.	CSB pipeline break hampered MCHN programme Provides some 500 kcal/day
Supplementary food (Thripasha)	Eachchilampattai, Muthur, Seruvila	GoSL/MOH	These return DSs have not received regular if any Thripasha supply	50 g / day provides 200 kcal.
Food for work	Eachchilampattai, Muthur, Seruvila	WFP	Planning stage ongoing	2,100 kcal / day / person
Food for training	Eachchilampattai, Muthur, Seruvila	WFP	Projects for trainings expected so programmes can start	
Return package (non - food items)*		DRC, Care, NRC, SCiSL, Oxfam, Unicef, UNHCR, JRCS, ZOA	One off distribution during return process	
Hygiene kits, tarpaulins	Eachchilampattai, Muthur	ICRC	One off distribution during return process	
Temporary shelters		NRC, Oxfam, ZOA	Completed.	People expecting to get permanent house.
Livelihood support (details as annex 5)	Eachchilampattai, Seruvila	Care, Oxfam, ZOA	One off payment or NFI distribution to all returned HHs Partly completed.	Value is Rs. 25,000 Distribution to all HHs has not taken place due to lack of funds HHs have used this money for living as they did not harvest anything and do not have currently sufficient income.
Livestock distribution	Eachchilampattai Ralkuly	UNDP FAO	Ongoing for 500 HHs	30 chicks/HH chicks
Fruit tree distribution	Eachchilampattai Seruvila	UNDP	Ongoing for 1800 HHs	Banana, jack fruit, coconut, lime, papaya and fertilizers

Assistance type	Location	Who	Status of assistance	Comments
Water		UNICEF UNDP Oxfam	Some wells were cleaned. 5 water pumps to farmers' association Donation of water treatment plant in Verugal	National water Board to assess water supply in March 2008 in Eachchilampattai Overall agencies' funding for water activities is very little.
Sanitation	Eachchilampattai	PIN, Oxfam, ICRC	Some toilets built	Overall agencies' funding for sanitation activities is very little.
Compensation for house damages	Eachchilampattai, Muthur, Seruvila	GoSL		Details unknown

*details of package as Annex 6

13 Recommendations

There is a need to continue general food assistance to targeted returnees for at least an additional six months to ensure sufficient time for them to create stable income and get the agricultural production and income from the *yala* harvest. This is especially important due to access problems to a healthy food basket. Food seems to be a better option than cash as food prices are expected to increase and overall availability of nutritious food may become a serious problem.

- ü General Food Distribution (GFD) for more than 3,000 resettled households should continue for another six months until the *yala* harvest is available and fishing restrictions are hopefully lifted or relaxed. This is recommended as current income levels are too low to meet the requirements for healthy food purchases. Government, UN, I/NGO salaried employees should be excluded from general food distributions as they are food secure
- ü Blanket supplementary feeding programme for all children under two years of age, as well as pregnant and lactating women with targeted feeding of children aged two to five should cover all return areas
- ü School feeding programme should cover all returned students as a safety net
- ü Government poverty relief programmes such as Samurdhi and CGES food assistance should be prioritized in the resettled areas with coordinated reduction of GFD
- ü Similar Government assistance schemes as in Batticaloa District, including grants for house repairs should be introduced
- ü A nutrition awareness raising programme for communities. There should be a strong focus on how to combine a healthy food basket that meets the nutrient needs of women and children
- ü Full immunisation coverage and timely vitamin A megadose for children under the age of five
- ü Seed, plant and tool provision for farmers and home gardens
- ü Livestock distribution to households who have lost their livestock
- ü Immediate livelihood creation in resettled areas by Government with the support of the humanitarian community with focus on self employment
- ü Building of wells and toilets
- ü Rapid assessment of *yala* harvest should be conducted in August 2008

Food Security Assessment in Resettled Areas of Trincomalee – March 2008

Interview administered questionnaire

Date (dd/mm/yy)		Team																					
Household demographics																							
1	District code	2	DS Division code																				
3	GN Division code	4	Village code																				
5	Household no	7	Sex of household head (circle)																				
6	Return date (dd/mm/yy)		1=male 2=female																				
8	Characteristics of the land where the house is located 1=own land 2=temporary	Household details in numbers <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>males</th> <th>females</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-59 months</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-17 years</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>18-59 years</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>60+ years</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Age	males	females	Total	0-59 months				5-17 years				18-59 years				60+ years			
Age	males			females	Total																		
0-59 months																							
5-17 years																							
18-59 years																							
60+ years																							
9	Returnees house condition (circle) 1=totally damaged 2=partially damaged, not liveable 3=partially damaged, liveable 4=undamaged																						
Health Status																							
10	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 3=no																					
11	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 3=no																					
Assets																							
12	What assets did you own before displacement and what do you own now? (circle)																						
	Item	Before displacement 1 = Yes 2 = No	Now 1 = Yes 2 = No																				
			Received from UN/NGO/Govt																				
	Equipment/tools for livelihood activity (axe, hoe...)	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no																				
	Water pump	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 3=FRP 4=traditional craft 5= beach seine craft)	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no																				
	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																				

	Car (1), van (2), jeep (3), small lorries (4), large lorries (5), trailer (6), other (7)		
Livestock			
13	Does your family own any livestock? (circle)	1=yes 2=not now but used to own 3=no (if no, go to 16)	
14	If your family owns livestock, please fill in the table below with the number and livestock species owned. Also, have you received any livestock through in kind from UN /NGO/Govt when you returned home?		
	Livestock species 1=cattle 2=goats 3=poultry 4=buffalo 5=pig 6=other	Actual number now	Number before displacement
	A		
	B		
	C		
	D		
15	Is there a veterinarian available or visiting the community areas where you live to treat animals? (circle)	1=yes 2=no	
Agriculture			
16	Do you have home garden? (circle)	1=yes 2=no	
17	Do you cultivate crops? (circle)	1=yes, land owner 2= yes, rent land 3= no (if no, go to 26)	
18	Can you access your land? (circle)	1=yes 2=no	
19	How many Acres Paddy, Other Field Crop (OFC) you own/rent?	Paddy _____Acres	O.F.C. _____Acres
20	How much paddy land you planted for last <i>maha</i> season and how much harvest you got?	_____Acres planted	harvest _____kg
21	How much OFC land you planted for last <i>maha</i> season and how much harvest you got?	_____Acres planted	harvest _____kg
22	Which OFC crops and vegetables have you planted this season? (tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> ground nut <input type="checkbox"/> maize <input type="checkbox"/> green gram <input type="checkbox"/> cow pea <input type="checkbox"/> chillie <input type="checkbox"/> okra <input type="checkbox"/> aubergine <input type="checkbox"/> bitter gourd <input type="checkbox"/> long bean <input type="checkbox"/> leafy vegetables <input type="checkbox"/> other vegetables	
23	Did you use fertilizers this season? (circle)	1=yes 2=partly 3=no	
24	What kind of fertilizers did you use this season? (circle all that apply)	1 = cow dung 2 = urea 3 = MOP (Muriate of Potash) 4 = TSP 5 = DAP 6 = compost 7 = other	
25	If did not use fertilizers, why not? (circle)	1= not available 2= too expensive 3= other, explain	
Fishing – to be asked from fishermen			
26	Are you involved in fishing activities?	1=yes 2=no (if no, go to 30)	
27	What kind of fishing activities are you involved? (circle)	Boat owner	1=yes 2=no
		Crew member , open sea	1=yes 2=no

		Crew member, lagoon fishing	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																																																																											
		Other	1=yes 2=no																																																																											
28	Past month (30 days), how many days did you go fishing?	Days																																																																												
29	Is this normal to the season? (circle)	1=yes 2=no, less 3=no, more																																																																												
Utilization - cooking																																																																														
30	Has availability of cooking fuel changed after return home compared to pre-displacement time ? (circle all that apply)	1=yes, due to lack of money 3=yes, due to transport problems 5=yes, other	2=yes, due to security 4=yes, due to scarcity 6=no																																																																											
Food consumption																																																																														
31	How many times per day do the hh members eat meals and snacks? Is there a difference to situation before displacement ?																																																																													
	Age Group	No of meals	No of snacks																																																																											
		Difference in number of meals to situation before displacement 1=less meals 2= more meals 3=no change																																																																												
	Children under 5 years																																																																													
	Children 5-17 years																																																																													
	Adults 18 -59 years																																																																													
	Elderly 60+																																																																													
32	<p>Could you please tell me how many days in the past <u>week</u> your household has eaten the following foods and what the source was (use codes on the right, write 0 for items not eaten over the last 7 days and if several sources, write all)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Food Item</th> <th># of days eaten last 7 days</th> <th>Food Source (write all) MAIN source secondary source</th> <th>Food Source codes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Rice</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td>1 = Own production (crops, animals, fish)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Bread / Chapti / Roti</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td>2 = purchase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c</td> <td>Pulses/ Dhal</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td>3 = purchase on credit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d</td> <td>Fish</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td>4 = Traded goods or services</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e</td> <td>Meat (beef, pork, chicken)</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td>5 = borrowed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f</td> <td>Eggs</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td>6 = gift (food) from family or relatives</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g</td> <td>Curd</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td>7 = food aid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h</td> <td>Palm oil, vegetable oil, fats</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td>8 = cash assistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i</td> <td>Milk (liquid or powder)</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td>9 = other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j</td> <td>Vegetables (including leaves)</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>k</td> <td>Fruits</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>l</td> <td>Coconut products</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>m</td> <td>Sugar / Jaggary</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>n</td> <td>Alcohol / Beer / Toddi</td> <td>__</td> <td>__ __ __, __ __ __</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Food Item	# of days eaten last 7 days	Food Source (write all) MAIN source secondary source	Food Source codes	a	Rice	__	__ __ __, __ __ __	1 = Own production (crops, animals, fish)	b	Bread / Chapti / Roti	__	__ __ __, __ __ __	2 = purchase	c	Pulses/ Dhal	__	__ __ __, __ __ __	3 = purchase on credit	d	Fish	__	__ __ __, __ __ __	4 = Traded goods or services	e	Meat (beef, pork, chicken)	__	__ __ __, __ __ __	5 = borrowed	f	Eggs	__	__ __ __, __ __ __	6 = gift (food) from family or relatives	g	Curd	__	__ __ __, __ __ __	7 = food aid	h	Palm oil, vegetable oil, fats	__	__ __ __, __ __ __	8 = cash assistance	i	Milk (liquid or powder)	__	__ __ __, __ __ __	9 = other	j	Vegetables (including leaves)	__	__ __ __, __ __ __		k	Fruits	__	__ __ __, __ __ __		l	Coconut products	__	__ __ __, __ __ __		m	Sugar / Jaggary	__	__ __ __, __ __ __		n	Alcohol / Beer / Toddi	__	__ __ __, __ __ __	
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33	How many days will your CURRENT food stocks last?	days																																																																												

34	How does this compare to your stock before displacement? (circle)	1=more 3=less	2=same as before 4=much less	5=N/A
Income and Expenditure				
35	How much did you spent on food, education, non-food items, medicine, health and other in the past month (February) and before displacement (monthly wise) ?			
	Expenditure item	February 2008	Before displacement	
	House repairs			
	Food <i>(excluding food aid value)</i>			
	Education			
	Non-food items (e.g. soap, candles, matches)			
	Cooking fuel / firewood			
	Transport			
	Medicine / Health			
	Other, specify			
36	In the past month and before displacement, what have been the main sources of cash income for your family? 1=primary source of income, 2=secondary, 3=third source etc NOTE-ONLY ONE PRIMARY, SECONDARY, THIRD ETC SOURCE.			
	Activities	Last month	Before displacement	
	Fishing			
	Petty Trade			
	Small business			
	Contract/wage labour			
	Agricultural tenant			
	Skilled work			
	Salary from employer			
	Sale of Agricultural products (farmer)			
	Livestock activities			
	Firewood cutting / sales			
	Broom making/other crafts			
	Sale of natural resources (wild food, honey etc)			
	Pension			
	Remittances			
	Begging			
	Borrowing, BY WHOM _____			
	Cash relief programme (e.g. <i>Samurdhi</i>)			
	Other			
37	If you do not earn the same way as you did before displacement, why not? (circle all that apply)	1=no permit 2=lost my assets (tools, nets, animals, inputs...) 3=cannot access agricultural land 4=cannot access sea/lagoon 5=cannot access other type of work place 6=other, specify		
38	How many days per week do you work? (<i>main income source</i>)			
39	What is your HH monthly income from work (<i>all income sources</i>)?	Rs.		
40	Has your income changed compared to situation before displacement? (circle)	1=increased	2=same as before	3=less

		4=much less 5=N/A
41	Have you received any cash assistance after return?	1=yes 2=no <i>If no, go to question 43</i>
42	If yes, how much?	Rs.
Access to Food and Water		
43	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 47</i>
44	If you have received food aid, what kind of food aid and what programmes? (circle all that apply)	1=Returnee general ration 2=Samurdhi ration 3=School feeding 4=Supplementary feeding (MCHN, Triposha) 5=Biscuits 6=food for work/training 7=NGO/Community basic food aid (dry ration equivalent to WFP) 8=complementary food (vegetables, spices etc)
45	What did you do with the food? (circle all that apply)	1=ate it 2=sold/bartered part of it 3=sold/bartered it all 4=shared with others 5=other
46	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
47	What is the CURRENT main source of drinking water for your household? (circle only one option)	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=bowser 9=other
48	What kind of toilet facility does your household use? (circle only one)	1=Water seal latrine 2=Traditional pit latrine 3=Open pit 4=None / bush / open space 5=Other (specify)
Coping mechanisms		
49	Before displacement, were there times when you did not have enough food, or money to purchase food? (circle)	1=yes 2=no
50	After return home, were there times when you did not have enough food, or money to purchase food? (circle)	1=yes 2=no <i>If no, go to question 51</i>

If YES, 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
Rely on less preferred, less expensive foods (<i>Sago, wild plants/fruits, wild animals</i>)	
Borrowed food, helped by relatives	
Purchased food on credit	
Consumed seed stock held for next season	
Reduced the meal sizes	
Reduced the number of meals per day	
Restrict consumption for adults so children have enough	
Sent children to live with relatives	
Reduced expenditures on health and education	

NON-FOOD coping strategies

Sold livestock	
Pawned jewellery	
Sold agricultural tools, seeds...	
Sold other assets (vehicles, carts, bicycles etc)	
Using savings	
Borrowing money from relatives/neighbours	
Did your household...	1=yes 2=no
Take credit from bank or money lender	
Receive cash assistance from Government	
Receive cash assistance from other donors ((I)NGOs,...)	

Needs

51	What would be your household's most urgent needs when you will reach 6 months living at home? (select 3 most urgent needs, write most urgent first, then second and third) 1=shelter 2=food 3=medicine 4=clothes 5=work 6=cash/credit 7=security 8=livelihood equipment replenishment 9=other			
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Anthropometric Measurements

(Take measurements from all children in the household who are from 12 months to 5 years of age and fill in the whole row for each child)

Child No	Age	Sex	Has the child received CSB or Triposha in the last month?	Has the child been sick in the last 2 weeks?	Did the child receive treatment?	If not, why?	Has the child received vitamin A megadose?	Has the child been exclusively breastfed for 6 months?	How many times did you feed your child during 24 hours?	Have you given infant formula /milk powder to your child during last 24 hours?	MUAC (mm)
	Year, month	1=male 2=female	1=yes 2=no	1=yes, diarrhoea 2=yes, ARI 3=yes, other 4=no	1=yes 2=no	1=did not seek 2=did not know where to go 3=no transport 4=no money 5=no medicine 6=other	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no	1=once 2=twice 3=3-4 times 4=5 or more 99=no answer	1=yes 2=no	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											

6. Age of mother |__||__| MUAC |__||__||__|mm Are you pregnant? 1. YES |__| 2. NO|__| 3. Don't know|__|

Annex 2: List of participants**PARTICIPANTS LIST- EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT, TRINCOMALEE MARCH 2008**

Team leader: Ms 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.	Mr. Sugirthan	WFP	Field team leader
4.	Mr. Theesan	WFP	Field team leader
5.	Ms. Pathmarajani	WFP	Field team leader
6.	Mr. Sasitharan	WFP	Enumerators
7.	Ms. Sivaganga	WFP	Enumerators
8.	Mr. Viginthan	FAO	Enumerators
9.	Mr. Sutharman	UNICEF	Enumerators
10.	Mr. Amarasingham	UNHCR	Enumerators
11.	Ms. Shermila	UNHCR	Enumerators
12.	Mr. Kannan	IOM	Enumerators
13.	Ms. Amuthasurabi	DRC	Enumerators
14.	Mr. Nasar	DPDHS	Enumerators
15.	Mr. G.Saravanapavan	DPDHS	Enumerators
16.	Mr. Aravindian	DPDHS	Enumerators
17.	Ms. S.J. Asanthi Anuruddhika		Data Entry
18.	Ms. S. Thasotha		Data Entry

Annex 3: Calculation of household food access

Asset classification was calculated by giving scores for the assets households currently own.

1 score	2 score s	3 scores
Poultry	Engine	Boat
Livelihood tools	Water pump	Motorbike
Nets	Bicycle	Vehicle
	Bullock carts	3 wheeler
	Pigs	Tractor
	Cattle 1 -9 pieces	Cattle >10 pieces
	Buffalo 1-9 pieces	Buffalo >10 pieces
	Goats 1-9 pieces	Goats >10 piece s
Partially damaged house that is liveable	Undamaged house	
Home garden		
	OFC land owned	
	Paddy land owned	

Minimum score is 0 and maximum 44

The scores for each household were added up and the EFSA team decided the following cut -off scores (ownership was very little and cut -offs are related to this fact):

- Poor asset score: ≤ 5
- Average asset score : 6-10
- Good asset score : ≥ 11

Income level was categorized based on 2004 official poverty line for Sri Lanka :

- **Poor income level:** monthly per capita income from work < Rs 1,423
- **Average income level:** monthly per capita income from work Rs 1,423 – 2,000
- **Good income level:** monthly per capita income from work > Rs 2,000

Annex 4: 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)
animalprotein	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 = $2 * \text{staple} + 3 * \text{pulses} + 1 * \text{vegetables} + 1 * \text{fruit} + 4 * \text{animal protein} + 0.5 * \text{sugar} + 3 * \text{dairy} + 0.5 * \text{oil}$
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
Adequate 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.

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 5: Livelihood package support to returnees

<i>Eachchalampatti Emergency Food Security and Agriculture Suggested Interventions (=25,000 Rs.)</i>	
A. Maize Cultivation Package (as provided by the Department of Agriculture):	
1. Maize cultivation seeds Pacific kg 5	
2. Fertilizer	
Urea kg 120	
MOP kg 40	
TSP kg 40	
3. Herbicide Herbicide Gol -2E ml 300	
4. In secticide	
Insecticide Chlorophiriphos 400ml bottle 1	
5. Fencing	
Barbed wire - kg 50	
Hooks - kg 1	
B. Paddy Cultivation Package (as provided by the Department of Agriculture):	
1. Paddy cultivation seed paddy BG 352 kg 80	
2. Ferti lizer	
Urea kg 90	
MOP kg 25	
TSP kg 25	
3. Herbicide Herbicide Glyphosal lit 2	
MCPA 40% 400ml bottle 2	
4. Insecticide	
Insecticide Chlorophiriphos , 400ml bottle 1	
Admire 200ml bottle 1	
C. Agriculture Tools (all in-kind or in-kind plus a cash grant to equal 25,000 Rs per beneficiary, as provided by the Department of Agriculture):	
Jungle Cutting Knife, Watering Cans, Barbed Wire and Hooks, Hammer and Rake.	
Buckets provided in NFRI kits	
D. Other (all in-kind or in-kind plus a cash grant to equal 25,000 Rs per beneficiary):	
micro-enterprise development, vocational or other skills-based training, vocational tools etc.	

Annex 6: Return package

Item	Quantity
Plastic mat	2
Gl bucket	1
Mammoty	1
Jungle knife	1
Shovel	1
Crow bar	1
Hammer	1
Nylon rope (50 m)	1
Plastic bucket or basin	1
Kitchen set	1
Sanitary napkin	1
Menstrual cloth	2
Sarong	2
Saree	2
Bed sheet (single)	2
Towel	2
Toilet soap	4
Laundry soap	4
Jerry can	1
Underwear – la dies (Lx2 & Sx2)	4
Underwear – gents (Lx2 & Sx2)	4
Harpic	1
Total	40

Provided by DRC, Care, NRC, SLiSL, Oxfam, Unicef, UNHCR, JRCS or ZOA