



**World Food
Programme**



**Government of
Sri Lanka**

Rapid Assessment in Welioya

Anuradhapura

April 2008

1. Introduction/Objective of the Assessment

In March 2008, the Divisional Secretary (DS) of Welioya sent a letter to Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development (MNBEID) requesting food aid assistance for people who have lost their livelihood in the area due to the ongoing conflict. Following this request, the MNBEID advised the Government Agent (GA) of Anuradhapura to conduct a joint rapid assessment in Welioya with the World Food Programme (WFP) to determine the food security situation of the population.

On April 8th and 9th 2008, an assessment team of 11 members¹ (from the District Management Unit (DMU) and WFP) carried out a joint rapid assessment to gain a basic understanding of Welioya's food security situation and identify gaps faced by the population.

The main objectives of the rapid assessment were:

- ✍ Assess the current food security and level of vulnerability among people in the area;
- ✍ Understand coping mechanisms and market accessibility
- ✍ Identify if assistance is needed due to the volatile security situation.

2. Background

2.1 Brief Background on Welioya

Welioya is a sub division of Padaviya Division, covering eight Grama Niladhari (GN) divisions consisting of 11 villages, and has an estimated population of 6,330 people or 1,898 families. Welioya is an unusual division as it is shared by four administrative districts: Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura and Vavuniya. Although the general administration of these GN divisions is covered by Anuradhapura, people have to go to Vavuniya and Mullaitivu for some administrative and legislative purposes, such as voting. The unique geographic location of this sub-division, which is for the major part controlled by the Government but partly under the control of the LTTE, give rise to the precarious nature of the area as it is often on the front-lines of fighting between the two sides. For the purpose of this assessment, only the GNs falling under the administration of Anuradhapura (Athavatunuwewa, Nikkawewa – Right, Nikkawewa – Left, Kalyanapura, Ehatugaswewa, Navagajabapura, Kiri Ibbanawewa, and Janakapura) were requested by the Government to be assessed for food security.

In 1984, the Government encouraged people from other parts of the country to settle in Welioya. Under the ***Mahaweli Development Programme L Scheme***², families were given five acres of land (1 acre of paddy, 3.5 acres of chena and 0.5 acre to construct a home). In 1999, people were displaced when the war started, although most were resettled back to their adopted homes in Welioya within two years, although some families were given newly allocated lands in other areas of the division. All the people in this area are Sinhalese and their main source of income is farming. Some are also engaged in livestock rearing, inland fisheries, and wage labour. While some people are employed by Government as civil servants or the military, a comparatively large number of people are also employed as Home Guards, although they are not officially counted as having a permanent government job.

2.2 Welioya Security Situation

The geographic location of Welioya has so much to do with its security status. It lies within the boundary of the districts of Anuradhapura, Vavuniya, Trincomalee and Mullaitivu. It is situated on the boundary of LTTE-held and government-held areas. As such, it is within the combat zone of the two opposing forces. The general security situation is therefore volatile and unpredictable. Artillery fire from both sides was noted during the assessment. The greatest threats in the area are the following:

- 1) Being a victim to artillery shells missing their targets (high risk, low likelihood);
- 2) Being caught in crossfire (high risk, low likelihood);
- 3) Threat posed by LTTE attacks (high risk, low likelihood).

It is assessed that the overall risk is at **MEDIUM LEVEL** to both the local population and visiting staff. The threats are mitigated by the heavy presence of military in the villages deterring any attempt by the LTTE to launch attacks against civilians (as it did in 1984 when the LTTE massacred 62 Sinhalese farmers). The area is **permissible** for staff day visits and only when cleared by the local military commander. It is recommended that staff visiting the area should be in a minimum two-vehicle convoy in

¹ Annex 1

² For more information about this scheme, please see annex 2

MOSS compliant vehicles, with protective flak jackets and helmets at the ready. The mission should also be equipped by a Thuraya sat phone, as there are spots in Welioya where there is no mobile phone coverage (No VHF coverage. HF is also unreliable).

According to locals, one school in Ethavetunuwewa was closed for a month (January 2008) due to shelling in the area and children were forced to attend school in Sampathnuwara during this time. However, it should be noted that people in this village were living in their own houses and were not displaced from the area. Another shelling incident took place in the same village in 2007 July and caused a displacement of village population to a school in Elikimbulagala. They were there for a month and since they did not get any adequate assistance from Government or humanitarian agencies, they resettled in their own homes.

Every household in Kalyanapura and Ethavetunuwewa that was visited had a bunker in case of incoming artillery, although this happens rarely. The Government allocated Rs 75,000 per family to construct this facility. Most households keep essential food and non-food items in case of emergency.

3. Methodology

The rapid assessment was conducted by three teams of DMU and WFP staff. Each team visited two or three GN divisions in Welioya Division and conducted focus group discussions with people on food security issues. Among the key informants were community leaders, farmer/woman organizations, and the Divisional Secretary / Grama Niladharis. Since traveling to the assessment location took three hours each way, the assessment teams were in the field for four to five hours each day. During the two-day assessment, 43 households and 20 group interviews were conducted. The assessment was dependent upon primary data collected through household visits³, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions.

Table 1: GN Population

#	GN Divisions	Population		Focus Group Discussions & Key Informant Interview	House Hold Questionnaires
		Family	Members		
1	Athavatuwewa	323	1,118	3	7
2	Nikkawewa - Right	267	930	3	5
3	Nikkawewa - Left	305	1,009	2	6
4	Kalyanapura	96	293	2	4
5	Ehatugaswewa	396	1,322	3	5
6	Navagajabapura	112	334	2	4
7	Kiri Ibbanwewa	281	945	3	7
8	Janakapura	118	379	2	5
Total		1,898	6,330	20	43

4. Results⁴

Overall, 14 percent of interviewed households were female headed. The average size of a household was 4.5 family members, ranging from two to nine. More than 60 percent of household members are 18-59 years of age which means that an average of two or three adult members are in a family. In addition, the analysis shows that 23 percent of households have at least one member who is between six and 17 years of age.

100 percent of people in the area are of the Sinhalese ethnic group. As per the Government source (2007), four percent of household heads were employed abroad.

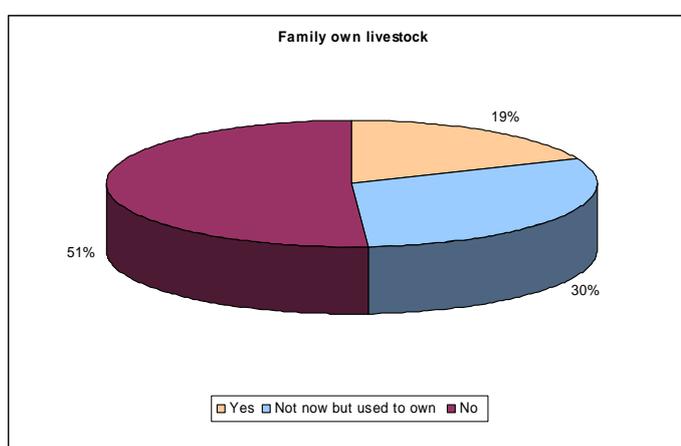
³ Annex 2

⁴ More information about assessed GNs is found as Annex 4

Table 2: GN Profile

Indicators	Nikkawewa - Right	Nikkawewa - Left	Kalyanapura	Navagajabapura	Ehatugaswewa	Athavatuwewa	Kiri Ibbanwewa	Janakapura	Divisional percentage
% of female headed HH	11%	14%	13%	33%	20%	18%	19%	25%	19%
% of foreign employment -HHH	3%	6%	2%	2%	5%	5%	2%	4%	4%
% of Samurdhi families	70%	62%	67%	88%	71%	70%	70%	57%	69%
% of disabled/handicaps vs total population	1%	1%	4%	1%	5%	3%	1%	1%	2%

Households' most commonly owned cattle, and poultry. Only 19 percent of families interviewed had livestock (11 percent had poultry, seven percent cattle and five percent goats) and 51 percent did not have livestock at all. Most people who had livestock had used the samurdhi cash/loan assistance.



4.1 Food availability

4.1.1 Agriculture

Some 54 percent of households had a home garden and only 14 percent do not have any kind of agriculture land. While 86 percent of the households have paddy land, a further 31 percent own OFC land. However, 12 percent of households who own land can not currently access their land.

Currently 77 percent of interviewed households cultivated in the last *maha* season. 54 percent cultivated paddy and their harvest so far was 1.065 MT/acre whereas 26 percent of households cultivated OFC and their harvest was 0.08 MT/acre.

The prevailing security situation, made it impossible for some people to cultivate for the last agricultural season, as well as engage in other income generating activities. Some who had access to paddy lands were afraid to cultivate their land and because they were not able to protect their crops at night from wild animals due to the security situation, most decided to abandon crop cultivation. Some villages had sufficient access to irrigation tanks/channels which enabled limited cultivation (Eg. Janakapura, Ethavatuwewa). However, due to security concerns, these areas are now considered restricted areas. Some farmers (Kiri Ibbanwewa) who had access to land did not cultivate for the last two *maha* seasons due to lack of water at tanks (Eg. Kiri Ibbanwewa) while others lost their paddy harvest due to excessive flooding. Chena cultivation has not been possible since 1995 for most villages as these lands tend to lie along the Forward Defense Lines (FDL) and are totally inaccessible. As a result of the no-harvest or poor harvest, many people said they were unable to repay loans taken from samurdhi banks. This compounds their chance of recovery during the year and entrenches them further in poverty. Assistance for agricultural inputs will most likely be needed by a large number of people in Welioya ahead of the next *maha* season.

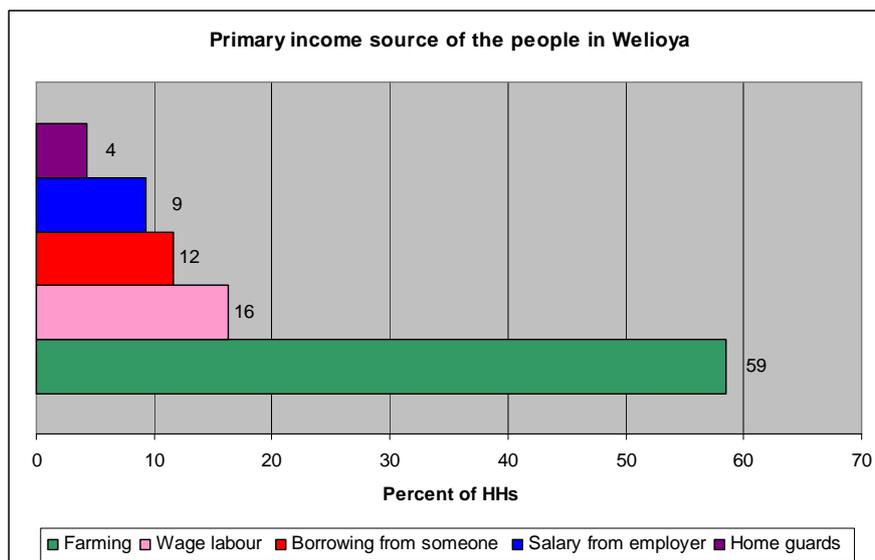
4.1.2 Market

People have access to the main market in Parakramapura, which is about 16 km away from the villages, although lack of transport is sometimes an issue. Retail shops are available in the villages and essential basic commodities are available at the market in Welioya, although prices are slightly high than in Parakramapura. Inadequate public or private transport impedes market access to the villagers for selling excess produce of fruits and vegetables from home gardens. However, there is a weekly market/fair in Welioya (Sampathnuwara) on Thursdays where people sell their local produce.

4.2 Food access

4.2.1 Income

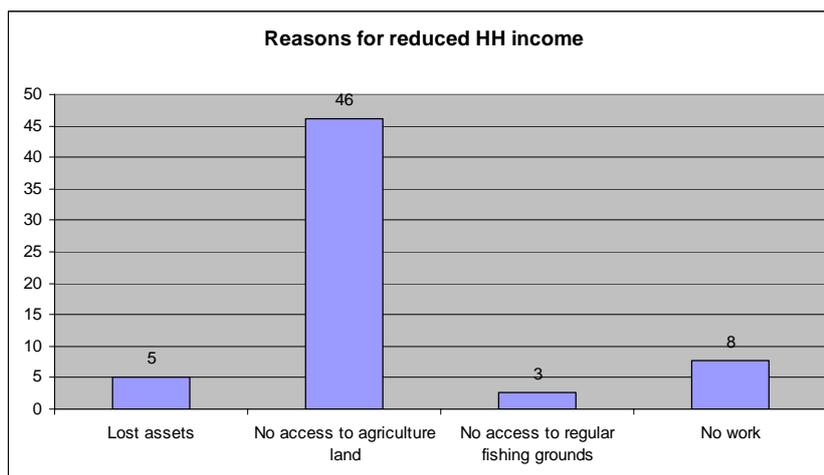
Agriculture (paddy + OFC + home gardening) is the main income in the area. Overall, 59 percent of interviewed households earned income from agriculture and related activities, 20 percent earned a daily wage of which four percent were home guards who receive a monthly salary based on the days worked, nine percent got a monthly salary from employer, and 12 percent borrowed money from relatives and neighbours to survive.



The main source of secondary income was the Government’s cash relief programme, samurdhi. As per the DS record, a total of 69 percent of households in Welioya have been receiving this assistance.

The average household and per capita monthly income was Rs 5,270 or Rs 1,220, respectively. When compared with the official poverty line⁵ 67 percent of households were below poverty line. This level of income is very low of all food commodities and non-food items have to be purchased from the market.

46 percent of households reported reduced income due to the security situation, largely due to restricted access to their agriculture land. Some five percent of interviewed households said they could access their land, but they did not cultivate for the last two *maha* seasons as their source of water, irrigation tanks, are inside restricted areas. Eight percent do not have work while three percent do not have access their regular fishing grounds.



The Ethavetunuwewa GN was especially poor and income generation was seriously affected.

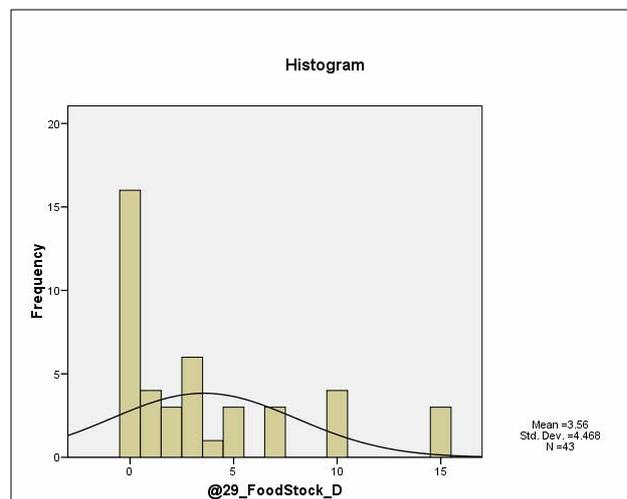
⁵ Rs 1,423 per capita per day (2004)

4.2.2 Food Aid

Households were asked if they had received any kind of food aid in the past four weeks. 47 percent of interviewed households said they had received food aid in the past four weeks. 44 percent had received food rations under Samurdi and 23 percent under WFP's Food for Education Programme. All except for one household had utilized the food aid themselves. In general, all children between aged between 6-14 years (Grade one to nine) receive cooked meals at schools through school feeding. Most people get samurdi cash relief assistance from the Government although many say it is not enough to cope due to the ever-increasing prices of food, goods and services. Under this assistance, a family of four or more will receive up to 615 Rs per month, whereas smaller families can receive as little as 155 Rs per month. Further, many people complained that samurdi loan repayments are deducted from this amount before they receive it. A limited number of families also said they had been given livestock as part of samurdi assistance and as a result they were less affected by the agricultural problems.

4.2.3 Food stock

Households reported that the average current food stock was four days, but this ranged from 0 days to 15 days. 37 percent of households did not have any food stock during the time of assessment, most of whom were in Athavetunuwewa. Seven percent of households had enough for one week.



4.2.4 Food sources

Purchasing of food from markets or own production were the main sources of food. If own production was not possible, households tended to purchase commodities either by cash or on credit from the market. WFP EFSA's have not found high prevalence of purchase on credit in Sri Lanka before. Alarmingly, 28 percent of assessed households' said their primary or secondary source for rice, the main staple, was borrowing from relatives and/or neighbours while 33 percent were purchasing rice on credit. As much as 13 percent of households caught their own fish and this can be seen as a positive finding as these families have a good and "free-of-charge" animal protein in their diet. Another good finding is household own fruit and vegetable production as these food items provide many vitamins and minerals to the diet. However, fruits were not consumed that often.

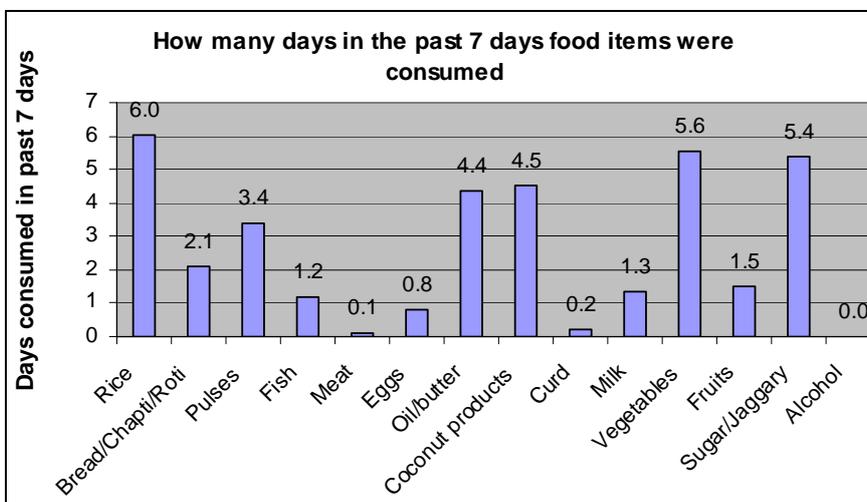
Table 3: Food sources

Food item	Percentage of these HHs where first or second source of food item:				
	Own production	Purchase	Purchase on credit	Food aid	Borrowed
Rice	47%	63%	33%	2%	28%
Bread/Chapti/Rot	3%	66%	17%	0%	7%
Pulses	3%	70%	35%	0%	15%
Fish	13%	83%	8%	0%	0%
Meat (beef, pork, chicken)	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Eggs	24%	82%	0%	0%	0%
Curd	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Milk	33%	67%	11%	0%	0%
Palm oil/Vegetable oil/Fats	5%	71%	27%	0%	15%
Coconut	28%	70%	25%	0%	13%
Vegetables	32%	34%	18%	0%	16%
Fruits	87%	5%	5%	0%	0%
Sugar/Jaggary	0%	65%	21%	0%	11%

4.3 Food utilization

4.3.1 Food consumption

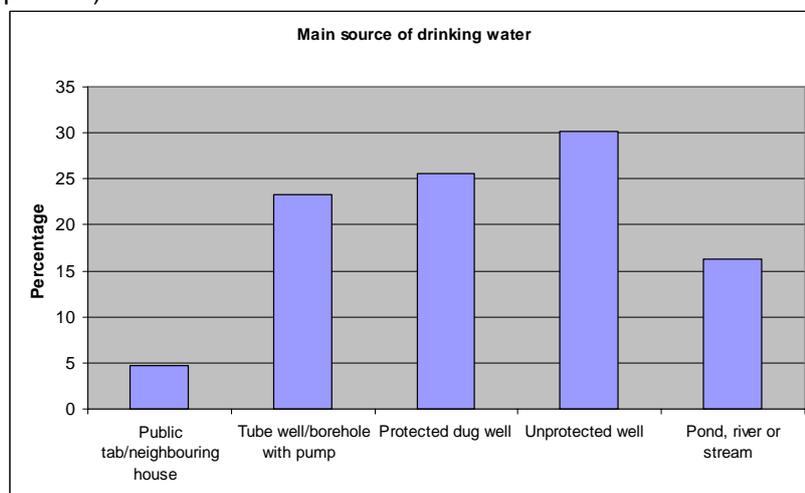
Households were asked to recall their food consumption over the seven days prior to the assessment. The majority had consumed rice on six days and another staple, wheat products on two days which implies that households had at least one staple in their daily diet. Pulses were the main protein source while fish and eggs were also utilized, but only about once a week each. Coconut provides good level of fat and protein and its high consumption frequency combined with oil/butter brings in energy. Sugar consumption was high at more than five days per week which is consistent with the other assessments as well. Vegetables were consumed as often as six days in the past week as one third of the amount consumed was own production.



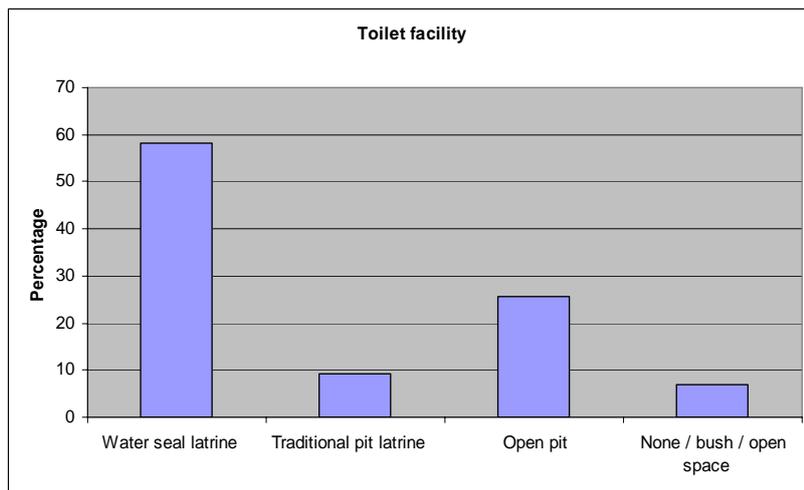
Some 90 percent of children (infant to 18 year-olds) and 70 percent of adults eat at least three meals per day while 30 percent of adults eat only once or twice per day. Snacks were eaten by some 54 percent of under-fives and the older the household member, the less frequent was snack consumption.

4.3.2 Water and Sanitation facilities

The most common drinking water sources were unprotected dug wells (30 percent), protected wells (25 percent), tube wells (24 percent) public tap or neighbouring house (5 percent) and river stream (16 percent).



In general, 58 percent of assessed households had water sealed latrines. 35 percent had either traditional or open pit latrines, and seven percent used the local environment. Ownership and usage of toilets is considerably higher than found in other EFSA's in rural areas.

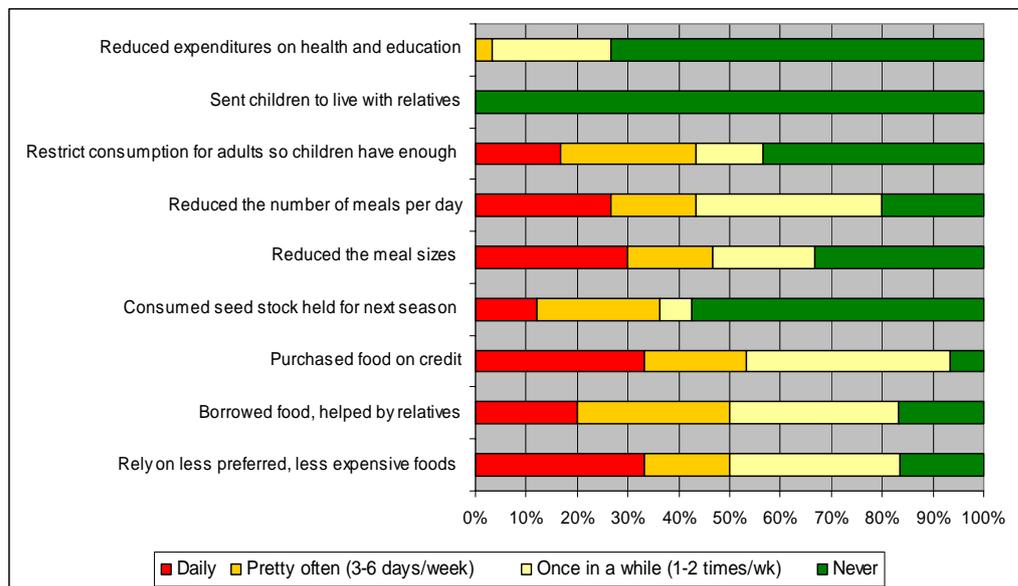


4.3.3 Health

There were no health clinics or rural hospitals in most villages. If serious medical attention is needed, most people make use of the nearest hospitals in Sampathnuwara or Padaviya. Public Health Midwives visit households at village level once or twice a month to measure height and weight of children under five years of age. Pregnant/ Lactating mothers and children under five years of age attend monthly clinics in Sampathnuwara Hospital and under-weight children receive Thripasha. However, it should be noted that the Government had not supplied Thripasha for the previous three months. Despite this, no visible signs of malnutrition or wasting were noted by the assessors. Many people complained of being affected by viral fever and kidney problems, although the cause of these diseases was not identified.

4.4 Coping Mechanisms

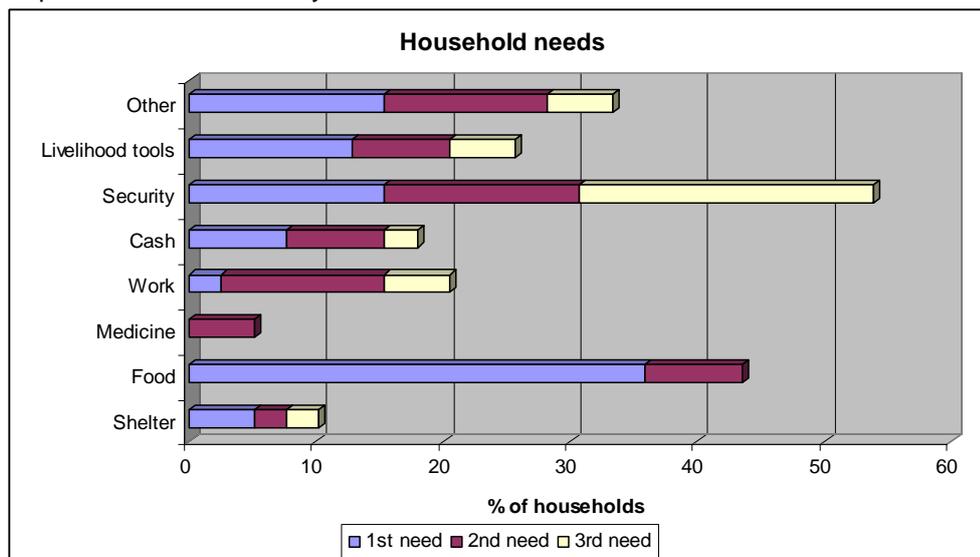
Some 70 percent of households in Welioya used coping strategies. Severe coping strategies that are harmful for health, such as reducing of size or the number of meals per day were used **daily** by almost 30 percent of the households. Further, some 33 percent of households relied on less preferred, less expensive food or purchased food on credit.



Alarmingly 80 percent of households reduced the number of meals at least once in a while, although most of these cases were reported in Athavetunuwewa, where it was common to find households that said they were living on one meal per day, although they tried to feed children with two meals. Other food related coping mechanisms, such as borrowing money or selling assets, were considered as normal with 17 percent of households resorting to this.

4.5 Needs

The households were asked about their most urgent needs. Their first priority was food. However, more than 50 percent needed security.



5. Summary

It was noted that people are extremely poor and that food security issues and livelihood activities need to be addressed. It was deemed that these people are vulnerable due to the security situation and restricted livelihood activities. It should be noted that all respondents strongly stated they did not want free food assistance but instead preferred to receive food assistance by engaging in activities to improve their lives and livelihoods. Pockets of Welioya are in need of food assistance due to the decline in agricultural production, which is their main income source, because of the security situation. Most border area households are food insecure, do not have access to livelihood activities and earn insufficient income to purchase food from the market. Some farmers lost their harvest due to heavy rains during the harvest season. However, it should be noted that these communities are, in general, better off than parts of the north and east; most communities have received considerable support from the central government to reconstruct or build homes, and most households are beneficiaries of samurdhi loans. However this assistance is often irregular.

6. Recommendations:

- ✓ The Government should ensure supplementary food support, Thripasha, is regularly provided, particularly to hospitals where malnourished children and pregnant/lactating mothers expect to receive support.
- ✓ The border areas of Kalyanapura, Athawetunuwewa and Janakapura were found to be the most food insecure. WFP could play a role in assisting Government with targeting the most vulnerable in the affected communities, should the Government be able to provide food assistance or entertain a voucher system.
- ✓ A programme to rehabilitate wells to ensure safe drinking water and ensure livelihood assistance is provided in the medium and long-term. Inputs for agricultural production, home gardens, and livestock rearing are the most urgently needed.
- ✓ The people of Nikkawewa Left/Right, Ehatugaswewa, Navagajabapura and Kiri Ibbanwewa could benefit from a development project aimed at rehabilitating irrigation channels. However, due to budget constraints, FFW assistance is not possible for WFP in 2008 and it is therefore suggested that the Government solicit non-government organization for cash for food programmes, or other appropriate facilities.
- ✓ Female-headed households, unemployed households and poor households should be targeted by Government vocational training to create employment opportunities or produce income generating projects.

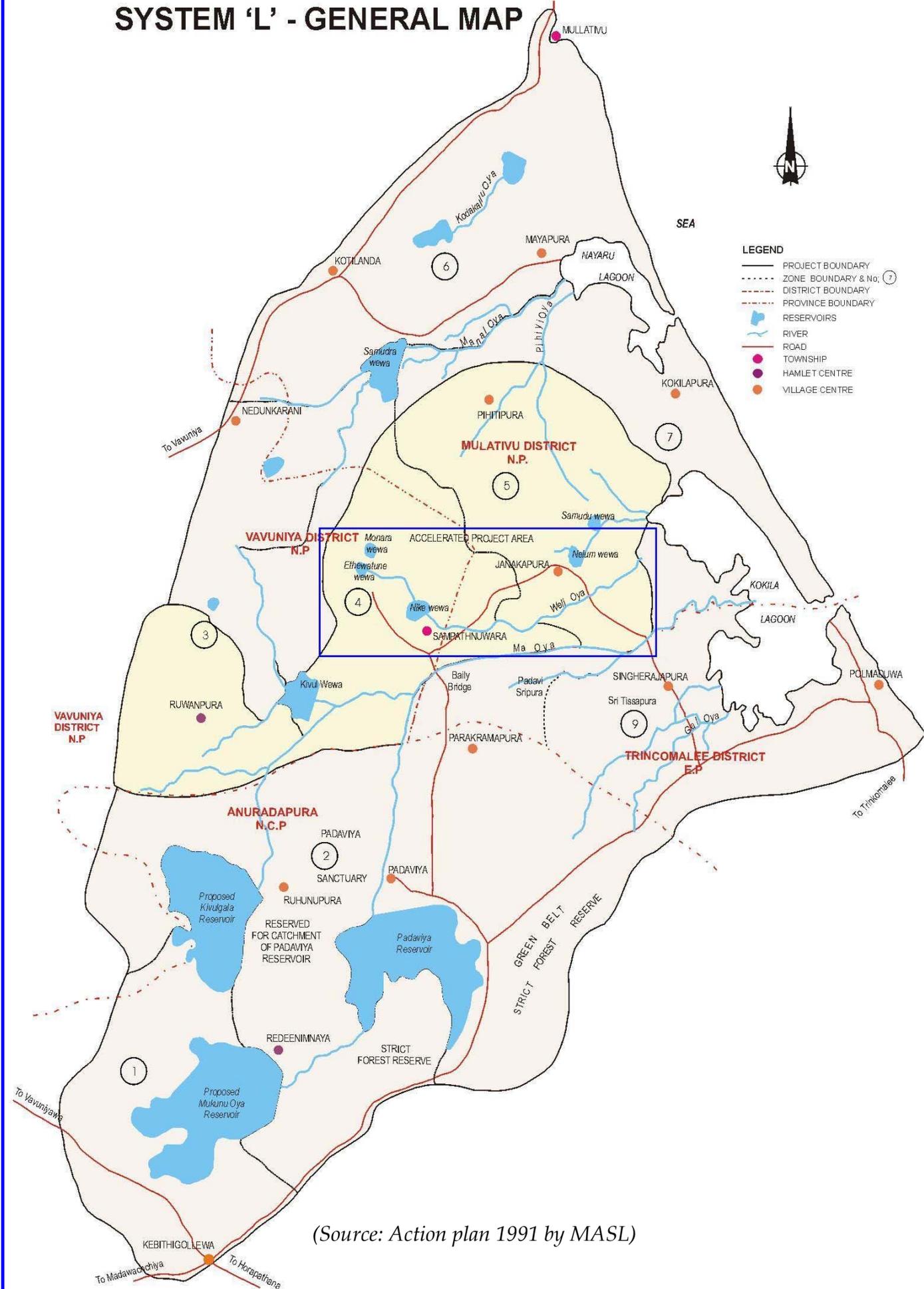
- ✓ Government should ensure the timely and regular delivery of poverty relief programmes -(samurdhi), as well as consider writing-off or deferring the repayment of accumulated samurdhi debts. Households are struggling to make these repayments which only serve to further entrench them in poverty. Furthermore, by systematically deducting loan repayments from samurdhi benefits, the Government is effectively undermining its own assistance programme at a time when people need the State's utmost support.
- ✓ The Government should consider upgrading infrastructure such as transport links, electricity supply, and market access, to ensure the overall standard of living of people in the area is improved in the medium to long-term.

Annex 1: Assessment Team

Participants List – Assessment, Welioya			
#	Name	Designation	Organization
1	H.M.Asela Bandara	Development Assistant	DMU- Anuradhapura
2	W.Kusumawathie	Development Assistant	DMU- Anuradhapura
3	Thushara Karunanayake	Development Assistant	DMU- Anuradhapura
4	K.M.C.N.K. Keerthisinghe	Technical Officer	DMU- Anuradhapura
5	Thushara Keerthiratne	Programme Assistant	WFP, Colombo
6	Daminda Solangaarachchi	Programme Assistant	WFP, Colombo
7	Sayanthini Thangaraja	Programme Assistant	WFP, Anuradhapura
8	Palaniyandi Sasitharan	Field Monitor Assistant	WFP, Anuradhapura
9	Christina Kaithampillai	Programme Assistant	WFP, Trincomalee

MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME SYSTEM 'L' - GENERAL MAP

ANNEX 2



(Source: Action plan 1991 by MASL)

Annex 3: Household questionnaire

Food Security Assessment in Welioya – April 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	8	Household details in numbers <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Age</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">males</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">females</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">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																							
7	Sex of household head (circle) 1=male 2=female																						
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.																						
	Livestock species 1=cattle 2=goats 3=poultry 4=buffalo 5=pig 6=other	Actual number now	Number before displacement																				
	A																						
	B																						
	C																						
	D																						
Agriculture																							
16	Do you have home garden? (circle)	1=yes 2=no																					
17	Do you cultivate crops? (circle)	1=yes 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 _____ MT																				
21	How much OFC land you planted for last <i>maha</i> season and how much harvest you got?	_____ Acres planted	harvest _____ MT																				
Food consumption																							
32	How many times per day do the hh members eat meals and snacks?																						
	Age Group	No of meals	No of snacks																				
	Children under 5 years																						
	Children 5-17 years																						
	Adults 18-59 years																						

Elderly 60+

33

Could you please tell me how many **days** in the past **week** 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)

	Food Item	# of days eaten last 7 days	Food Source (write all)		Food Source codes
			MAIN source	secondary source	
a	Rice	□□	□□□,□□□		1 = Own production (crops, animals, fish) 2 = purchase 3 = purchase on credit 4 = Traded goods or services 5 = borrowed 6 = gift (food) from family or relatives 7 = food aid 8 = cash assistance 9 = other
b	Bread / Chapti / Roti	□□	□□□,□□□		
c	Pulses/ Dhal	□□	□□□,□□□		
d	Fish	□□	□□□,□□□		
e	Meat (beef, pork, chicken)	□□	□□□,□□□		
f	Eggs	□□	□□□,□□□		
g	Curd	□□	□□□,□□□		
h	Palm oil, vegetable oil, fats	□□	□□□,□□□		
i	Milk (liquid or powder)	□□	□□□,□□□		
j	Vegetables (including leaves)	□□	□□□,□□□		
k	Fruits	□□	□□□,□□□		
l	Coconut products	□□	□□□,□□□		
m	Sugar / Jaggary	□□	□□□,□□□		
n	Alcohol / Beer / Toddi	□□	□□□,□□□		

34

How many days will your CURRENT food stocks last?

days

Income and Expenditure

37

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. Samurahi)		
Other		

38

If you do not earn the same way as you did before displacement, why

1=no permit

	not? (circle all that apply)	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
40	What is your HH monthly income from work (<i>all income sources</i>)?	Rs.
Access to Food and Water		
45	Did you receive food aid provided by the government/UN/NGO during the last 4 weeks? (circle)	1=yes 2=no If no, go to question
46	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 (<i>dry ration equivalent to WFP</i>) 8=complementary food (<i>vegetables, spices etc</i>)
47	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
48	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
49	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
50	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

52	In the past month, were there times when you did not have enough food, or money to purchase food? (circle)	1=yes 2=no If no, go to question 53
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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

53	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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Annex 4: GN information

GN- KALYANAPURA

General Profile

- ✓ Population 91 families (14 percent female-headed)
- ✓ All HH have a shelter and recently 10 HH received Rs 325,000 for housing purposes.
- ✓ Each HH was provided with land: ½ acres for home gardens, 1 acre of paddy land (close to the house) and 3.5 acres (close to the jungle).
- ✓ Due to security reasons, people do not have access to Chenna cultivation (land located close to the forest) or they are afraid to access their paddy lands. Moreover, access to paddy lands is restricted in the dark and therefore wild animals have destroyed the crops.

Food production and availability

- ✓ Farmers cultivate only during *maha* season and they harvest around 1,500 kg of paddy (enough for own consumption and balance can be sold for Rs 32/kg).
- ✓ Scarcity of irrigation water is a major problem for proper cultivation.
- ✓ Most of farmers lost at least part of their paddy due to heavy rainfall during harvest period.
- ✓ Farmers receive subsidies like fertilizers and seeds at less prices
- ✓ OFC cultivation is possible in both *maha* and *yala* seasons.
- ✓ All HH grow vegetables and fruits in their homesteads.

Income sources

- ✓ The primary income source was agriculture with agriculture related daily labour opportunities.
- ✓ Other sources of income: home guards, livestock rearing, inland fishing. Daily labour in the nearby villages has increased due to impossible paddy cultivation. Very few household receive monthly salary from the government.
- ✓ 71 percent receive Samurdhi assistance
- ✓ Based on FGD HH current monthly income is some Rs 4,000-5,000 from various sources and this is not sufficient.

Food access

- ✓ The main food sources were own production and purchasing at retail or small petty shops.
- ✓ Reduced income and increasing food prices have made HH food access difficult.
- ✓ The village has one small petty shop where essential goods are available. The main market is located in Parakramapura, 16 km away.
- ✓ Unfortunately there is a lack of transport for the goods to the main market.
- ✓ Some market prices at local market are listed in the Table below,

Commodity	Price – Rs. Per Kg/L	Commodity	Price – Rs. Per Kg/L	Commodity	Price – Rs. Per Kg/L
Rice	62	Coconut	65	Dhal	60
W/Flour	74	Cowpea	122	Brinjal	60
Beans	150	Banana	35	Dhal	130
Papaw	30	Fish	70	Oil	240

Health and education

- ✓ The nearest hospital is located in Sampathnuwara (distance 3-4 km) or in Padaviya (distance 16-18 km).
- ✓ PHM visit the village once or twice a month for children's height and weight measurement.
- ✓ Pregnant and lactating women and children under five attend clinics monthly in Sampathnuwara hospital. Malnourished are recruited into the Thriposha supplementary feeding programme.
- ✓ Due to rainy season cases of viral fever have been reported
- ✓ School is located in the next town, Sampathnuwara (distance 3 km). Students travel by bus or by bicycle.
- ✓ WFP's FFE programme provides mid morning meals for children (grades 1-9). Parents provide in-kind support to the programme.

Needs

- ✓ Drinking water during dry season – currently only one public well available
- ✓ Sanitation- around 22 families (25 percent of HH) do not have a toilet facility
- ✓ Individual electricity connections to HH (electricity facility already available)
- ✓ Irrigation system for cultivation

- ✓ Inputs for home gardens
- ✓ Training for self-employment
- ✓ Scholarships to the students
- ✓ Appointment of teachers at schools
- ✓ Transport

GN- NAVAGAJABAPURA

General Profile

- ✓ The GN consists of two villages, Navagajabapura and Navamonarawewa
- ✓ Population 119 HH (31 percent female-headed). These people were displaced in 1999 and resettled in 2001 in their own lands.
- ✓ All have received land: 1 Ac paddy, ½ Ac home garden and 3 ½ Ac Chenna (Chenna land has been inaccessible since 1995 due to security reasons).
- ✓ Farmers have received loans from Samurdhi and farmer organizations at 5 percent interest. Repayment is hampered due to loss of harvest
- ✓ 34 percent have received Rs 125,000 and 14 percent received Rs 250,000 for house construction.
- ✓ In general, people are wealthy enough and are in food security. .

Income source

- ✓ The primary income was paddy and/or OFC cultivation. Farmers had received seed subsidy for cultivation. Due to access restrictions some crops have been damaged by wild animals. During *maha* season around 12 Acres of harvest was destroyed by heavy rainfall. An average production level of paddy is 65-70 Bushels per acre.
- ✓ Daily labour is the main secondary income source. Male adults go for daily labour in the nearby divisions for 4-6 days per month.
- ✓ More than 95 HH receive Samurdhi assistance.
- ✓ 11 families own poultry, cattle and goats as livestock activity under Samurdhi assistance.

Food access

- ✓ Main food sources were own production and purchase from retail or small petty shops.
- ✓ The village has five petty trade centres which were selling essential food items. However, prices were slightly higher than what at the main market in Padaviya/Parakramapura located some 16 km away. The Table below lists some market prices:

Commodity	Price – Rs. Per Kg/L	Commodity	Price – Rs. Per Kg/L	Commodity	Price – Rs. Per Kg/L
Rice	70	Coconut	50	Dhal	60
W/Flour	84	Suagar	68	Brinjal	80
Potatoes	80	Banana	30	Dhal	130
Papaw	30	Fish	70	Oil	300

Health and Education

- ✓ The nearest hospital is located in Sampathnuwara town (distance 4 km).
- ✓ PHM visits the village once/twice a month for children's height and weight measurement.
- ✓ Pregnant and lactating mothers and children under five years attend clinics monthly. Malnourished receive supplementary food, Thriposha. However, Thriposha has not been available at the clinics for last two months.
- ✓ Viral fever has been very common during the rainy season
- ✓ The nearest school is in Ehatugaswewa, approximately 1 km away
- ✓ WFP's FFE programme is implemented at the school and parents have provided additional financial support (Rs 350 per student/family) for temporary school kitchen construction
- ✓ The village has two common and three private drinking water wells. The supply is not sufficient during dry season.

Needs

- ✓ Proper irrigation system for cultivation
- ✓ Electricity
- ✓ Assistance or training for self employment
- ✓ Drinking water during dry season
- ✓ Toilets (15 HH)

- ✓ Cash assistance to establish livestock/livelihood activity and to construct kitchens
- ✓ Transport

GN- NIKKAWEWA RIGHT/LEFT

General Profile

- ✓ Population 582 HH (12 percent female-headed).
- ✓ 60 percent receive Samurdhi assistance.
- ✓ The main income source is agriculture and agriculture based daily labour. More than 70 HH receive income from home guarding and 12 HH were government servants.
- ✓ Around 15 HH rare livestock (cattle and poultry) for their own consumption.
- ✓ Main food source was own production or purchase.
- ✓ Security situation has been tense and access to paddy land is restricted in the dark. Therefore wild animals damage crops.
- ✓ An average per annum income is Rs 50,000 from cultivation and Rs 2,500 per month from daily labour.

Market price information

Commodity	Price – Rs. Per Kg/L	Commodity	Price – Rs. Per Kg/L	Commodity	Price – Rs. Per Kg/L
Rice	70	Coconut	50	Dhal	60
W/Flour	75	Suagar	65	Brinjal	60
Beans	100	Banana	30	Dhal	150
Papaw	30	Cowpea	122	Oil	240

GN- JANAKAPURA

General profile:

- ✓ Population 117 HH (17 percent female-headed).
- ✓ None of the HH have been displaced due to the conflict.
- ✓ Every HH received own land under Mahaweli project: 1 Acre of paddy land and 1/2Acre of dry land.
- ✓ 30 families had received cash assistance (Rs 250,000) to construct a house.

Income sources

- ✓ Main source of income was Paddy cultivation. Farmer organization is available in the village and they have provided loans for cultivation and harvesting. Income has been hampered due to tense security situation and access problems (Samudha wewa tank currently inaccessible).
- ✓ Other source of income comes from home garden. Fishermen HH landings have been sufficient only for own consumption or to cover daily expenditure.
- ✓ All HH have received Samurdhi assistance and some got Samurdhi loan for cultivation. Unfortunately Samurdhi assistance deliveries are not regular (provided once in 3-4 months) and there were also reports that the HH do not receive full amounts.

Food access

- ✓ Only two HH have goats and further two have chickens that are utilized for HH own needs.
- ✓ All HH have a home garden.
- ✓ Some shops are available in the village but the selection of items is limited. The main market is 16 km away in Parakramapura. Otherwise people get their need from the shops available at the village.

Education and Health facilities

- ✓ Janakapura GS area has a school with grades 1 to 9.
- ✓ The medical facility is 8km away in Sampath-Nuwara.
- ✓ Water is sufficient and it is from dug well or tube well.
- ✓ All had toilets but not always with permanent put-ups.

Urgent need

- ✓ Road and transport facilities
- ✓ Assistance for agriculture and livestock production.

GN- KIRI IBBANWEWA

General profile

- ✓ Population 276 HH (19 percent widowed families)
- ✓ All HH were provided with 1 Acre of land for paddy cultivation and ½ Acre of land for other field crop. Suitable land is very rare due to ground water table. People do not have a problem with access to paddy land but instead with water facilities.
- ✓ HH have Samurdhi loans but repayment is impossible due to lack of income (repayment has already taken many years)
- ✓ Security situation tense (GN) and therefore people are suffering. Adequate assistance has not been provided to the village.

Income Source

- ✓ Agriculture was the main source of income. However, due to lack of water at the Kiri Ibbanwewa tank cultivation has not been possible for many during last two seasons. The ones who cultivated for the recent *maha* season lost the harvest due to heavy rain during harvest season.
- ✓ Secondary source of income was from Samurdhi cash relief and/or daily labour.
- ✓ 5 percent have livestock and out of which 5 HH engage in poultry production with Samurdhi loan assistance.
- ✓ No market facility available for OFC

GN - ETHAVETUNUWEWA

General profile

- ✓ Population 323 HH (23 percent female-headed)
- ✓ People moved into the GN in August 1984.
- ✓ Mahaweli project scheme provided 5 acres of land (1/2 dry land and the rest for paddy cultivation).
- ✓ People were displaced to Elikimbulagala in 2007 July for a month. Due to lack of assistance people returned home.
- ✓ All HH have a bunker, assisted by the government (Rs 75,000 allocation)
- ✓ No assistance received even when the need has been communicated to various levels (PFO)

Income Source

- ✓ Agriculture is the main source of income but currently it does not provide any income due to access problems since 2005.
- ✓ Other sources: fishing, home guards (70 HH), daily labour, government employee (12 HH)
- ✓ Every HH entitled to Samurdhi assistance but assistance deliveries have been irregular
- ✓ Self employment (mushroom production: failed due to lack of fertilizers), (sewing: production cost higher than selling price, no enough market facilities to sell products)

Health facility

- ✓ 1.5km away; Sampath Nuwara or Padaviya.
- ✓ Episodes of Chickunguniya and Dengue.

Food utilization

- ✓ Poultry production with the Samurdhi loan assistance (2 HH)
- ✓ People eat less than three meals per day due to lack of own food production and lack of income opportunities (money). The GN indicated that some HH eat only one meal per day.
- ✓ Water is the major problem in this area due to high fluoride content. Even though water has been tested and approved, people feel water is not suitable for drinking. Tube well water is not adequate.

Needs

- ✓ Food assistance until situation normalizes (special need for female-headed and HH with disabled members)