



FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT IN RESETTLED HOUSEHOLDS – TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT SRI LANKA



UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME AND PARTNERS

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Simon Dradri
Leader of Mission

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Acronyms

MNBEID	Ministry of Nation Building & Estate Infrastructure Development
DER-MFP	Department of External Resourcing (Ministry of Finance and Planning)
MADAS	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Services
MRDRS	Ministry of Resettlement & Disaster Relief Services
MRI	Medical Research Institute
MFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
GA	Government Agent
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MOH/PHI	Ministry of Health
DMU	District Management Unit
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SLRC	Sri Lanka Red Cross
ASB	Arbeiter-Samariter Bund
CA	Christian Aid UK
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
HI	Handicap International – France
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MI	Malteser International
PIN	People in Need
ZOA	Zoa Refugee Care
HABITAT	UN HAMITAT
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Organization
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
WVL	World Vision Lanka
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WUSC	World University Service of Canada
SCiSL	Save the Children – Sri Lanka
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

Executive Summary

The World Food Programme (WFP) in collaboration with partners (Government, UN Agencies and NGOs) undertook a food security assessment in Trincomalee District in March/April 2009. The assessment focused in areas where populations that were affected by the conflict in 2006 had been resettled and was receiving food and livelihoods assistance since mid-2007. The purpose of the assessment was to establish the extent to which these households had recovered their livelihoods and food security in order to guide the direction of future assistance in these areas.

The assessment entailed a review of relevant background information, consultations with key institutions (Government, UN Agencies and NGOs) and administration of household questionnaire to 532 households, key informant interviews and crucial observations. The fieldwork involved staff from collaborating institutions, some of whom also provided vehicles. The field questionnaire administration was preceded by three days of intensive training, during which the questionnaire was adapted and field-tested.

The broad finding is that the food security situation in many of the resettled and relocated households in Trincomalee has improved. The main contributing factors include a more stable security environment since the resettlement programme started two years ago; and the assistance provided to rebuild livelihoods. It is evident that food assistance played an important role in the current food security status.

However, the improvements have remained patchy and in some locations fall short of making households independent of future humanitarian food assistance. The main factors contributing to this less than satisfactory improvement include:

- Variations in the period of resettlement: while 52% of the households returned over a year ago, the remaining 48% returned within the past year with 18% of them in during the five months prior to the assessment and too late for the main rice growing season.
- Variations in access to resources: access to land for farming (paddy land and highland fields) and to fishing waters (open seas and lagoon), particularly at night which is the best time to catch fish, have remained a problem in some of the villages – in some cases related to fears of sporadic banditry attacks, and in a number of areas as a result of restrictions related to established security zones.
- Variations in effectiveness of livelihoods assistance: while most resettled households received resettlement assistance, the nature, quantity and possibly timing of assistance varied markedly. This appears to reflect a sub-optimal coordination with associated implications disjointed and unclear recovery strategy in these areas, and resulting differential impacts in the different areas.

Households were found to be engaged in a wide variety of livelihoods activities, with 36.3% of them in farming, 25.6% in unskilled labour and 12.2% in fishing, among others. In the light of a good harvest in the district, overall food availability seems good.

The main source of household food access is through market purchase followed by food aid. The contribution of own production was found to be low. It was not possible to establish the extent of improvement in household incomes, but it would appear some households used some of their resettlement grant to purchase food.

Ownership of assets was found to be low. The assets reported by households were livelihoods equipment / tools (87%), jewellery (64%) and bicycles (52%).

Household food consumption based on seven-day recall was found to be good, where a vast majority of the households were found to have “adequate”, a very small proportion has “borderline” consumption; and there were none in “poor” consumption category. However, this level of food consumption has been achieved with food assistance. More than 90% of households reported receiving food assistance which includes rice, bread/chapatti/roti, pulses and sugar.

Households did not resort to extreme life-threatening survival coping strategies to meet their food requirements, confirming the current level of food security as satisfactory. The extent of the use of coping strategies is shown to decline with increasing duration of resettlement, suggesting improvement in food security situation over time.

Female-headed households were found to have poor food security indicators, and this seems to reflect their poor access to resources. They were mainly found to be engaged in livelihoods activities such as petty trade. This corroborates some of the comments during consultations with key informants.

The main recommendations are outlined below under three broad categories of food assistance; livelihoods assistance and the creation of enabling environment.

Food Assistance:

WFP should scale down its food assistance programme to resettled households in Trincomalee district to reflect the improved food security situation.

- Food assistance should be stopped in clusters identified to have “medium” and “high” food security statuses. Villages / clusters in the “medium” category should be monitored for signs of any deterioration of food security.
- Food assistance should be continued in villages/ clusters identified to fall in the “poor” security category, where withdrawal of assistance could lead to deterioration of food consumption and food insecurity.
- Special categories of food insecure households (e.g. female headed households) exist in most villages/ clusters. It is recommended that their needs are selectively addressed using special assistance modalities such as the Government’s food stamp (Samurdhi) programme or Food for Work projects especially targeted with building sustainable livelihoods.
- Assistance may be needed to address the relatively poor nutrition status in the district that was identified by the 2006 DHS. Decisions on appropriate interventions will

depend on the results of the recent nutrition and food security survey conducted with the support of UNICEF and WFP.

Livelihoods Assistance

- Targeted livelihoods assistance is recommended to deepen the recovery and long-term food security of households. This should focus on relevant sectors, and have clear objectives and strategies to tackle weaknesses of previous efforts including:
 - Better coordination among agencies in the food security and livelihoods sectors.
 - Focus on appropriate sectors and to ensure a reasonable balance between sectors: for example, ensuring adequate support to fishing.
 - Including community-based approaches (and not simply focusing on household initiatives alone) to ensure broad-based livelihoods recovery.
 - Including other livelihood activities other than farming, fishing and raising livestock; micro-finance for petty trade was one of the main activities women pursued, and support to this would enhance their participation and improve their household food security.
 - WFP should explore for implementation opportunities to purchase food locally to meet food assistance requirement in the district. This would provide opportunities for WFP to collaborate with FAO and NGOs that are provide assistance in the agricultural sector.

Enabling Environment:

- Government should promote an enabling environment in which households can make a living through concerted action in (but not limited to) the following areas:
 - Creating improved security environment in which all household feel secure and free to carry out their livelihoods activities.
 - Improving access to livelihoods resources through minimizing/eliminating security-related restrictions to land for cultivation and for raising of livestock,
 - Improved access to fishing grounds – i.e. reducing restrictions to “distance” off the coast and time permitted to fish, and give all fishermen the ability to fish at night (in both sea and lagoon) when this is most remunerative.
 - Enhancing women’s access to livelihoods resources and supporting initiatives to improve their situation more generally.

Providing appropriate infrastructure and services (e.g. roads, markets, transport) to ease access and thereby contribute to improved livelihoods. As many of the resettlement sites are distant from main markets, recovery of agriculture could be advanced by government-subsidised inputs including seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.

1 Introduction

Trincomalee District is located in Eastern Province of Sri Lanka and is bordered by the Indian Ocean on the east, and the districts of Mullaitivu to the north, Anuradhapura to the West, and Batticaloa and Polonnaruwa to the south (see Map 1). It consists of 11 divisions, 229 Grama Niladari (GN) divisions and its total population in 2007 was 334,363. The district has total land area of 2,7271 sq km and has 210 km of coastline.

The district has fertile agricultural land with abundant water resources, making farming and fishing the main livelihood activities. Rice, maize, ground nuts, green gram, cow pea, manioc, sweet potatoes, onion, chillies, coconut and fruits are the main agricultural produce, while cattle, buffalo, goat and poultry are among the common livestock.

More than two decades of armed conflict between the Sri Lanka Armed Forces (SLA) and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE) led to a steady deterioration of the food security situation along with social and economic infrastructure. At the peak of the conflict in April-May 2006, an estimated 40,000 people were displaced within the district that included up to 30,000 in previously LTTE-controlled east Muthur and Eachchilampattai within and into neighbouring districts. These people spontaneously returned to their places of origin, but were to become displaced again. During the Mavilaru Crisis during which the LTTE cut off water supplies to vast areas, this prompted a military intervention and more than 100,000 people were displaced to neighbouring districts.

Following the recapture of the entire district by the SLA, the displaced population started to return in June 2007. Some did so unaided but a large number did so with the support of the Government and humanitarian agencies. According to the available statistics some 20,110 displaced households (104,209 persons) have been resettled between July 2007 and early 2009. While some of the displaced have continued to be assisted in IDP camps, most were resettled in their places of origin or relocated. Those resettled or relocated were provided assistance to re-establish their livelihoods along with food assistance in the interim period.

WFP has been providing food assistance to the resettled households since the start of the process. The assistance was informed by an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) Trincomalee conducted by WFP in collaboration with partners in 2007. The assessment analysed the food security situation of people who were displaced, returned, or were economically-affected (such as fishermen) who were not able to resume their livelihood. The assessment identified the food and non-food assistance requirements and its recommendations were the basis for livelihood and food assistance to IDPs and resettled populations.

As the earliest resettlements approach the end of their second year, questions have been raised on whether assistance, especially food, was still required. This question has gained

¹ Department of Census and Statistics

pre-eminence in the light of livelihoods assistance provided to the households and the Ministry of Agriculture's forecast of a bumper harvest. These have provided the principal justifications for this assessment. The focus of the assessment is on resettled areas where WFP currently provides food assistance. The principal objective is to assess the extent to which the resettled households have recovered their livelihood and food security and the implications for future assistance programmes (see TOR in Annex 1).

2 Background

2.1 Agriculture and Food Security

Trincomalee has an agro-climatic environment that is very favourable to production of diverse crops and raising livestock. It also has long coastline, bays and lagoons that provide favourable grounds for various forms of fishing. During the pre-conflict years Trincomalee had very vibrant socio-economic conditions with agricultural production and fishing as the main livelihoods activities. The district has deep sea harbour and a major international seaport that has in turn attracted several national and multinational industries, and thus diverse opportunities for employment.

Agriculture is the main livelihood activity with an estimated 62% of the population depending on it (EFSA 2007). The agricultural season that runs from September to August the following year consists of two seasons: the main season, *maha* (September to January); and the secondary season *yala* (*March to September*) The main crop and national staple is paddy. It is produced in both seasons, where the maha season accounts for about two-thirds of total annual production while the *yala* produces about one-third of the paddy. Other crops grown in the district include maize, manioc, green gram, cow pea, ground nuts, sweet potatoes, red onion and chillies.

Table 2.1: Area under paddy production (2004/05 – 2008/09)

Season/Year	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<i>Maha</i>	25,022	23,743	16,287	18,987	40,219
<i>Yala</i>	16,321	11,027	10,368	15,145	
Total	41,343	34,770	26,655	34,132	

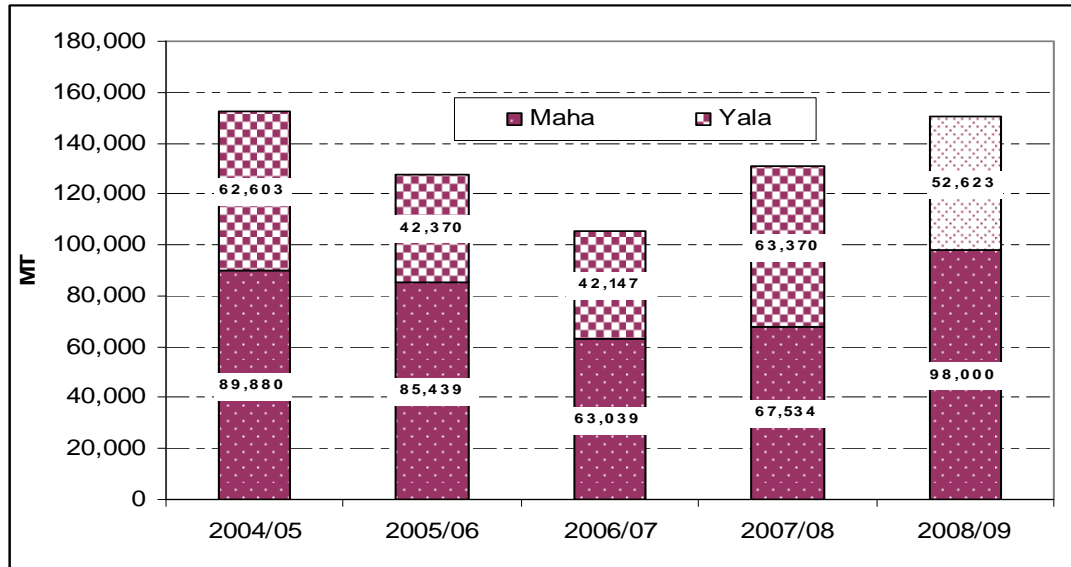
Source: EFSA 2009 based on data from Agriculture Statistics Division, Jan 2009
[Data for 2008/09 is from Crop Forecast, Maha 2008/09, 15th January 2009]

Overall, total output of paddy in 2008/09 is expected to be above average. However, drought and shortages of irrigation equipment will affect production, according to the Ministry of Agriculture office in Trincomalee.² The forecast for 2008/09 *maha* season was for a bumper harvest, approaching the level of 2004/05. The 2008/09 forecast for *yala* season (in January 2009), is about double the previous year. However, the accuracy of this forecast is open to question. The area planted to paddy in Trincomalee District

²Trincomalee accounts for 4-5% of national production of paddy; and Eastern Province (Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Amparara Districts) produce about one-fifths of the national output of paddy.

over the past five years is presented in Table 2.1. Paddy production fell by nearly 30% at the peak of the conflict – i.e. from 90,000 MT in 2004/05 maha season to 63,000MT in 2006/07 season. Production improved during the following maha season (2007/08). The production in the yala seasons over the same period exhibit a similar pattern.

Figure 2.1: Trincomalee Paddy Production (2004/05 – 2008/09)



Source: EFSA 2009 based on data from Agriculture Statistics Division, Jan 2009

But according to the more recent forecasts by Ministry of Agriculture, overall national production is expected to be lower. The 15th March 2009 forecast for the maha season about 46,000 hectares of paddy land had been affected by recent drought and the national production was revised downwards to 2.53 million metric tons (from 2.65m mt). In addition, according to the 15th June 2009, national production for the yala season is expected to be 47% lower than in the previous season. These developments have the implications of lower than expected aggregate availability paddy.

2.2 Previous Food Security Assessments:

An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was conducted in July 2007, which coincided with the start of the resettlement process and this formed the basis for assistance to returnees (IDPs and resettled). The findings of the assessment showed that farming was the primary livelihood followed by fishing. IDPs with host families had re-established some income and were not regarded to be at the same level of risk as those in welfare centres who faced difficulties in earning a regular income. Returnees were also found to have re-established their livelihoods surprisingly well, but farming activities had not fully started to produce income. The next harvest was expected in January 2008, thus income from own production was not expected until harvest. But farmers that had not planted were expected to remain at risk.

The assessment recommended the continuation of general food distributions to 1,750 conflict affected IDP households living in welfare centres. Continuation of return package assistance to 1,450 returnee households for some six months (from their return date) was recommended to give them sufficient time to re-establish livelihoods. Food / cash for work for 4,300 households was also recommended for those at risk to lives, to construct roads, toilets, wells or infrastructure. The assessment further recommended MCHN programme for 11,800 malnourished children under five at risk to lives; school feeding programme for 45,000 children (blanket coverage for Trincomalee district) a safety net for these children; and assistance for 6,400 IDP households living with host families, returnees and fishermen as they are deemed to be at risk to livelihoods through the distribution of livelihood tools (e.g. fishing nets, small agricultural tools) or livestock.

2.3 Health and Nutrition

The Department of Health launched a national nutrition and food security assessment in January/February 2009 with support from UNICEF and WFP. Trincomalee was one of the districts covered in the survey. It was initially hoped the findings would inform this assessment. However, the findings of that survey will not be released until later this year. Thus, the most recent statistics on health and nutrition remains that from the 2006/07 Demographic and Health Survey conducted by Department of Census and Statistics in collaboration with Ministry of Health care and Nutrition.

As Table 2.2 shows (below), nutrition indicators for Trincomalee were very poor in comparison with national averages. The DHS established that 18% of the national population was stunted; 4% was found to be severely stunted; 15% are wasted; 3% severely wasted; and 22% underweight, with 4% severely underweight. Trincomalee was found to have one of the highest percentages of wasting (28%) of any district.

Table 2.2: Nutrition statuses in Trincomalee

	Stunting		Wasting		Underweight)	
	% < 3 SD	% <2 SD	% <3 SD	% <2 SD	% <3 SD	% <2 SD
Trincomalee	11.3	30.5	10.2	28.1	6.4	27.8
Sri Lanka	4.2	18.5	3.2	15.0	3.8	21.6

Source: DHS 2006/07

The national fertility rate (excluding Northern Province) was found to be 2.4. This means, on an average, a Sri Lankan woman of childbearing age will give birth to 2.4 children by the end of her reproductive period. The DHS also found that at the national level majority of women used contraceptives, where 68% (of the married) were using some contraception in comparison with 53% in Trincomalee district.

Nationally, most mothers (99%) were found to have seen a health professional (doctor, specialist or mid wife) at least once for antenatal care compared with 97% in Trincomalee district. Some 97% of children aged 12-23 months were fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, three doses of DPT and polio. Fever was found to be the most common illness among children (17.5%). Other common illnesses were ARI and diarrhoea. Meanwhile

under-five mortality was 21 deaths per 1,000 births and infant mortality was 15 deaths per 1,000 live births (15%) at the national level but 12.5% for Trincomalee district. And neonatal deaths accounted for 67% of total infant deaths.

2.4 Resettlement in Trincomalee

The process of resettlement in Eastern Province (Batticaloa, Ampara and Trincomalee Districts) started in August 2006. The latest updates that were provided by UNHCR to the assessment mission shows that a total of 54,674 IDP households (221,661 persons) were resettled as of 6 March 2009. Majority 34,564 households (inclusive of 6,489 households originally from Trincomalee District) were resettled in Batticaloa.

A total of 20,110 households (104,209 persons) from Trincomalee District have been resettled or relocated, including 13,621 households (85,086 persons) resettled in Trincomalee and 6,489 households (19,123 persons) relocated to Batticaloa District., An additional 1,632 households (5,503 persons) were still awaiting resettlement / relocation as of March 2009

Table 2.3: Progress of Resettlement of New IDPs in Trincomalee District

No	Place of Resettlement (DS Division)	Resettled		To be Resettled	
		Families	Persons	Families	Persons
1	Verugal	3,033	10,697		
2	Muttur	14,808	84,919	1,632	5,503
3	Seruwila	2,269	8,593		
Total		20,110	104,209	1,632	5,503
Resettled in Batticaloa District		6,489	19,123	831	2,904
Total (Net resettled)		13,621	85,086	801	2,599

Source: Government Agent

The majority of households resettled in Trincomalee district are located in the DS Divisions of Muttur, Verugal and Seruwila where they are scattered amongst several villages. The numbers listed above exclude households still living in IDP camps.

Resettlement assistance generally included the provision of shelter and up to 6 months of dry ration; and assistance in other sectors including health and nutrition, livelihood economic recovery, among others where government and a large number of humanitarian agencies have been involved. The Food Security Cluster has membership comprising UN agencies (WFP, UNDP, FAO ...) and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) such as Oxfam, ASB-Qips, UMCOR, CARE, CARITAS, among others. There is also a separate livelihood group, mainly for local NGOs and Government-funded projects. However, the two groups do not share meetings. Government institutions and some international agencies are not members of these forums.

3 Methodology

3.1 General

The assessment entailed a review of secondary information, consultation with stakeholders and primary data collection at the field level. Prior to the field work, the core assessment team reviewed previous assessment, relevant reports and data that provide broader contextual and specific information on the food security situation.

Consultations were held with Government Ministries/ Department, UN Agencies and NGOs in both Colombo and Trincomalee. The purpose was to obtain important contextual information and different perspectives to inform the design and implementation of the assessment. The main institutions consulted comprised Government, UN Agencies and NGOs. They included the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Services; the Department of External Resourcing (Ministry of Finance and Planning); Ministry of Nation Building & Estate Infrastructure Development; Ministry of Finance and Planning; Medical Research Institute (MRI); Ministry of Resettlement & Disaster Relief Services; the Office of Government Agent; Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO); World Food Programme (WFP); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ASB-QUIPS; and UMCOR, among others. Secondary data were also made available during these consultations (see Annex 2 for details of persons met).

Primary data was collected through the administration of a household questionnaire (Annex 3). The sampling frame covered resettled households receiving food assistance. The objective of the assessment necessitated that all DS divisions and villages where households resettled were covered; and a total of 532 households were to be selected from these villages proportional to population size (see Appendix 13 for a map of the clusters). However, some villages that were not receiving food assistance from WFP were included on request from government.

The selection of households in each cluster representing (in the second stage) were randomly carried out. This involved an initial verification of number of households (and mapping as applicable) with the support of the leaders in the settlements. The households were then drawn beginning with a random start; followed using appropriate interval calculated based on total households in the settlement and number of households pre-determined during the first phase.

3.2 Team composition and training

Team size and composition was guided by the assessment's need to cover the clusters in a reasonable time-period. There were four teams, each consisting of seven persons – one team leader (experience WFP national staff in Trincomalee) and six enumerators. Team members were from World Food Programme, Sri Lanka Red Cross (SLRC), Ministry of Health (MOH/PHI), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Disaster Management Unit (DMU), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), District Management Unit (DMU), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and ASB-QUIPS (see Annex 4). Each team was accompanied to the field by members of the core assessment team from Colombo, Ampara and Bangkok, who provided oversight and general advice, especially during household selection. The clusters were distributed for coverage such that Teams 1 and 4 worked for 6 days and Teams 2 and 3 worked for 5 days. WFP, UNHCR, IOM, ASB and FAO provided vehicles for the assessment.

The field data collection was preceded by three days of intensive training and refining the questionnaire. This ensured that all enumerators and team leaders understood assessment objectives, rationale and the approach used. Discussion of the questionnaire to reflect the prevailing context was a key element of this training, as was the need to test the questionnaire prior to its final administration. The entire questionnaire was thoroughly discussed and practiced so that all enumerators both understood the questions and how to administer them in an unbiased manner. Team leaders were given additional training and guidelines about their roles and responsibilities that included ensuring adherence to the household selection protocols, working closely with teams in the field during and ensuring that all questionnaires were completed appropriately and consistently.

3.3 Assessment tools

The main tool was a household questionnaire based on WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment framework, adapted for resettlement. The questionnaire (in Annex 3) covered household demographics, livelihoods & income, food consumption and expenditures, coping strategies and food assistance. The questionnaire was administered to the head of each household. At the start of each interview, the household head was informed of the purpose and content, and his/her consent was sought prior to commencing. For the purposes of this survey, a household was defined as a group of people who consistently share food and resources for meals together (i.e. 'eat from the same pot'). A total of 532 household questionnaires were returned at the end of the assessment.

In addition to the household questionnaire, team leaders were assigned the responsibility of collecting contextual information through observations and discussions/interviews with leaders of the settlements using a checklist. The information sought included verification of resettlement dates, information on community resources (e.g. shelter, food, cooking fuel, water, land, health facilities, toilet facilities and education facilities).

3.4 Data management

A Microsoft ACCESS database was created and used to capture the data, cleaning and some of the analysis. Training was provided to four data encoders, who captured the data. All data was captured and cleaned / verified one day after field collection. Errors and inconsistencies were checked and corrected before the core assessment team departed for Colombo and Bangkok where final analysis were carried out. For the analysis, the data was exported into both SPSS and EXCEL programmes for analyses.

3.5 Limitations

Overall, the assessment team received very good support through out the process. The consultations with stakeholders (Government, UN Agencies and NGOs) were constructive and provided important information for the design and interpretation. The planning for fieldwork was well organized, reflecting the support from various agencies (government, UN and NGOs), especially from WFP Trincomalee sub-Office. However, there were challenges faced during the assessment.

- All clusters were located very far from the city and required up to six hours of travel time (return journey) each day. This reduced effective time for administering questionnaires, interviewing community leaders and making observations.
- The situation was compounded by official travel and lodging restrictions due to the prevailing security situation. The assessment teams could not depart for field before 7.30am and return later than 6.00pm each day; team members could not lodge outside of Trincomalee City overnight.
- In addition, non-UN vehicles were subjected to security checks at roadblocks contributing to longer travel times.
- There were a few incidences of armed attacks in some of the villagers covered in the survey, which created some unease; fortunately this did not affect the assessment.
- The teams were not able to obtain updated beneficiary list for each resettlement, which would have made household selection easier and more transparent.
- The questionnaire could not be translated into the local languages due to time factor; this could have affected its administration delivery and the quality of data.

4 Main Findings

4.1 Demographic profile

The survey covered a total of 532 households (1726 persons in 31 villages) in five (5) DS divisions in Trincomalee District giving an average household size of 3.25 (Table 4.1). The majority of households were in Eachchilampattai (47%), followed by Muttur (36%).

Table 4.1: DS Divisions covered by the survey

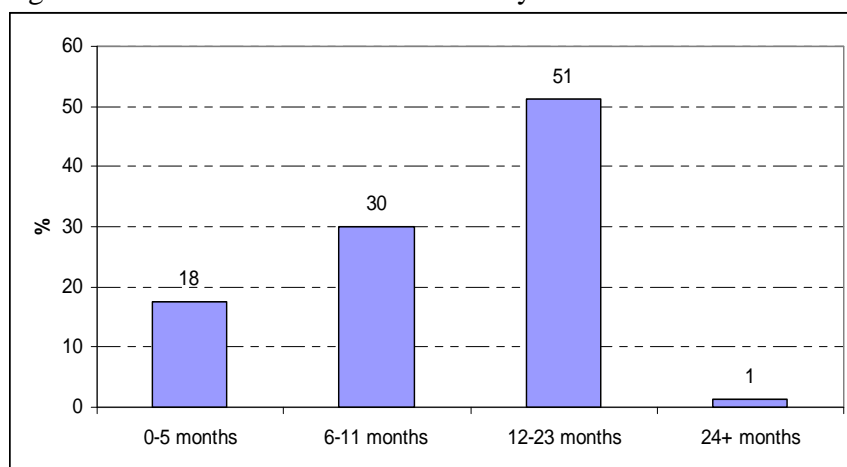
DS Name	Households	Percent
Eachchilampattai	248	47%
Gomarakadawala	10	2%
Morawawa	21	4%
Muthur	201	38%
Serunuvara	17	3%
Seruvila	35	7%
Total	532	100%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

The demographic structure of the population consisted of 3% children 0-12 months old; 11% children between 12 and 59 months; 28% of children between 5 years and 18 years; 53% of adults over 18 year but under 60 years of age; and 5% of elderly (over 60 years of age). Combining the 42% under the age of 18 years and 5% elderly (60+ years) gives a low dependency ratio of nearly 2:1. Fifty-one percent of the households had children of school going age; with a vast majority of the children (96%) attending school.

Based on the marital status of household heads, the majority (nearly 82%) were married. But nearly one-fifths of the households in the survey were single headed; the majority of these were widowed (14.3%), the rest divorced or separated (2.5%) or single (1.5%).

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Households by Duration of Resettlement



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Figure 4.1 gives a breakdown of households by duration of resettlement. Out of the 527 households that provided valid data, 18% returned during the past 5 months; 30% returned in the past 6-11 months; while more than half (52%) returned more than one year ago. About 90% of these households were resettled while 10% were relocated.

4.2 Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Health

The majority of households (95.5%) owned the dwelling in which they lived; 67.8% of these dwellings are made of durable materials and 27.5% made of non-durable material. The remaining 4.5% of the households lived in room(s) in a shared house/ flat (1.5%), rooms in collective centre or public building (0.4%), in tent/plastic sheeting or shelter in camp (2.3%), and in unspecified other (0.4%). Shelter was one of the key priorities identified by government and humanitarian agencies. Housing was provided to most of the families being resettled according to key informants and field observations revealed most of shelters were of good quality.

Table 4.2: Types of shelter and ownership

	Frequency	Percent
Private house (durable material)	361	68
Private dwelling (non-durable material)	146	27.5
Room(s) in a shared house/flat	8	1.5
Room(s) in collective centre/public building	2	0.4
Tent/plastic sheeting/shelter in camp	12	2.3
Other	2	0.4
Total	531	100

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Table 4.3: Type of toilet used by households

Facilities	Frequency	Percent
Flush latrine/toilet with water	336	63.2%
Traditional pit latrine - open pit	7	1.3%
Communal latrine	22	4.1%
None/bush	167	31.4%
Total	532	100.0%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

It was established that some 63% of the households used flush latrine/ toilet (see Table 4.3). The rest of the households used traditional pit latrine (1.3%), communal latrine (4.1%), or had no toilet facilities and therefore used bush (31.4%). This suggests that more than one third of the households relied on toilet facilities that are considered poor.

Table 4.4 reveals that households obtained drinking water from a number of sources. Protected common well was the main source used by nearly half (49.4%) of the households, followed by unprotected well that was the main source for 39.7% of the households. Tap water, public tap, tube well/ borehole and water tank were collectively

used by 7.7% of the households. Meanwhile water from river, ponds or canals was used by only 1.7% of the households.

Table 4.4: Household sources for drinking water

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Piped water	6	1.1%
public tap	7	1.3%
tube well/borehole	27	5.1%
Protected/common well	260	49.4%
water tank	8	1.5%
River/pond/canal	9	1.7%
Unprotected well	209	39.7%
Total	526	100%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

A majority of households (58%) treated their drinking water by some method, including: chlorination (31.4%), boiling (13.4%) and filtration (12.9%). However, a large proportion of households (42%) still do not treat their water. In general, most households get water close to their settlements where it takes on average ten minutes for a return journey. With regards to cooking fuel, all households without any exception reported using firewood as the main fuel.

Table 4.5: Household treatment of drinking water

Treat your water	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes using chlorine	166	31.4%
Yes by boiling it	71	13.4%
Yes by filtration	68	12.9%
No	221	41.9%
Do not know	2	0.4%
Total	528	100.0%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

4.3 Household Assets

Ownership of assets was found to be extremely low (see Table 4.6). The most frequently reported assets included: livelihoods equipment/ tools (87%), jewellery (64%), bicycles (52%) and fishing nets (19%). Other less frequently reported assets included: water pumps (9%) and wheelers (9%); and fewer households reported owning fishing boats of any kind, fertiliser plants, pesticide plants, bullock carts, vehicles, or tractors.

Table 4.6: Household assets at start of resettlement and during survey

Types of Asset	Now		Beginning		Change in Ownership
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Jewellery	320	63.6%	284	56.5%	7%
Equipments/tools	420	83.7%	152	30.3%	53%
Water pump	46	9.1%	19	3.8%	5%
Fertilizer plant	13	2.6%	12	2.4%	0%
Pesticide plant	20	4.0%	9	1.8%	2%
Fishing Nets	95	18.9%	35	7.0%	12%
Fishing boat – multi day	2	0.4%	2	0.4%	0%
Fishing boat – one day	6	1.2%	3	0.6%	1%
Fishing boat – FRP	19	3.8%	6	1.2%	3%
Fishing boat – traditional	8	1.6%	4	0.8%	1%
Fishing boat - beach craft	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	1%
Boat engine - in board	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	0%
Boat engine – out board	7	1.4%	2	0.4%	1%
Bicycle	260	51.9%	117	23.3%	29%
Bullock carts	19	3.8%	18	3.6%	0%
Motorbike	46	9.2%	18	3.6%	6%
Wheeler	5	1.0%	3	0.6%	0%
Tractor	12	2.4%	5	1.0%	1%
Vehicle	3	0.6%	2	0.4%	0%

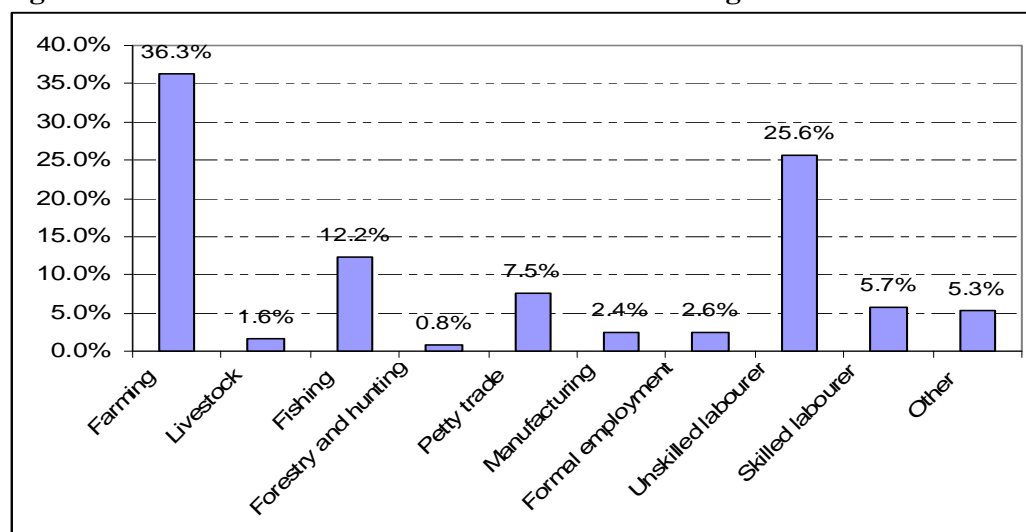
Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

It is also shown that since resettlement, the number of households reporting ownership of these assets has increased across all asset types. The increases were especially high for ownership of livelihoods equipment/tools that grew by 53 percentage points since the beginning of resettlement; bicycle ownership that grew by 29 percentage points; and for fishing nets that grew by 12 percentage points.

4.4 Livelihoods and income

The majority of households (36%) were engaged in farming as their first livelihood activity. This was followed by unskilled labour (26%) fishing (12%), petty trade (9%), skilled labour (6%), formal employment (3%), manufacturing (2%), livestock (2%), and forestry / hunting (1%).

Figure 4.2: Distribution of household livelihoods during resettlement



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Examination of livelihood patterns before displacement and during assessment reveals that the pattern of livelihoods has shifted (Table 4.7). The number of households that reported farming as main livelihood has fallen by ten percent fell by 10 percentage points (from 47% to 36%). Fishing declined (from 20% to 12%) as did livestock (from 3% to 2%) and forestry and hunting. On the other hand, higher percentages of households were found to be engaged in unskilled labour (from 14.4% to 25.6%), and skilled labour, petty trade, manufacturing and salaried employment. The survey did not establish the reason for the shift, but this might be related to the reduced access to farming, fishing and forestry resources.

Table 4.7: Livelihoods of households before and after resettlement

First Activity	During Assessment		Start of Displacement	
	No of HH	Percent	No of HH	Percentage
Farming	184	36.3%	243	46.6%
Livestock	8	1.6%	13	2.5%
Fishing	62	12.2%	105	20.1%
Forestry and hunting	4	0.8%	5	1.0%
Petty trade	38	7.5%	32	6.1%
Manufacturing	12	2.4%	8	1.5%
Salaried employment	13	2.6%	10	1.9%
Unskilled labourer	130	25.6%	75	14.4%
Skilled labourer	29	5.7%	24	4.6%
Other	27	5.3%	7	1.3%
Total	507	100%	522	100%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

4.4.1 Farming

Crop production emerged as the main livelihood activity in the survey. However, access to paddy and highland crop land remains a key challenge for many households. When households with land were asked to compare access to their land at the time of survey with the situation at the beginning of resettlement, majority 57% said the situation remained “unchanged”; 9% said it had “improved”; while 26% said it had “declined”. This suggests that households participating in farming would have been negatively impacted.

Although only 36.3% indicated farming as their principal activity, 63% of those households had paddy land averaging 2 hectares. The majority of households (70%) had access to all their land, while 21% still had no access to any of their land, and 9% had access to part of their land. Access to the highland crop land had a similar pattern; 54% of households had full access to all their land, 42% still had no access to any of their land; and 4% had access to part of their land. The analysis also reveals that 56% of the households reported having home gardens that averaged about 0.6 hectares per household. Some 23% of the households reported having highland crop gardens that average 1.3 hectares per household.

Fewer households (187) provided valid responses to whether their production had increased, remained unchanged or fell. The findings reveal that a large majority (76%) said their production was lower; 13% said it remained unchanged while only 11% said it had increased. The findings appear to be supported by the fact that only a small proportion of households (31% of the households with paddy land and 19% of total households) sold some of their paddy.

Although households reported using most farming inputs, the analysis suggests that this varied across the type of inputs. The items reported to have been used most were farm tools by 305 households, where some 196 households received this assistance. Seeds were used by 290 households and 66% of these households also received assistance. Fertilisers, pesticides and cash were also received as assistance, but only by lower percentages of households. With regards to fertilizers, 11% attributed their inability to use it to lack of availability while another 7% cited high cost.

Households were also asked if they have/or will cultivate paddy during the yala season. Some 84.5% said no against 15.5% who said yes. The main reason advanced by most of the households was lack of irrigation or poor water supply. This is consistent with the information from the ministry of agriculture in Trincomalee where these were also cited as key constraints.

4.4.2 Livestock and Fishing

The analysis revealed that 44% of the households (out of 524 that provided valid data) owned livestock. The main livestock reared includes cattle, goats, poultry and buffalo. However, only 1.6% raised livestock as their primary livelihood. Thus, ownership of livestock remains low.

Some 12.2% of total households in the sample were involved in fishing activities. This entailed a wide range of activities that include ownership of fishing boat, serving as crew member in open sea or lagoon fishing, vendor, repair or sales of fishing gear/accessories (boats, nets, etc).

Figure 4.3: Changes in access, distance and amount of catch since resettlement



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Fishermen reported travelling a distance of 2 kilometres off the coast to fish, and only during daylight hours; they fished 12 days per month; and caught 43 kg worth of fish, on average. Out of the 108 households who provided valid responses, 61% reported less access to fishing, 18% reported greater access, and 21% reported no change. A majority of households reported they caught less fish (63%) compared with 8% who caught more fish, and 29% who reported no change. Only 15% of households reported they had to travel longer distances to fish, while 26% reported they travelled less distance, and a majority of households reported no change in distance travelled (59%). Overall, the findings suggest access to fishing remains a key challenge to households that depend on it.

Table 4.8: Types of activities in fishing industry

Fishing activities (N= 118)	Count	Column N %
Boat owner	25	21.2%
Crew member, open sea	18	15.3%

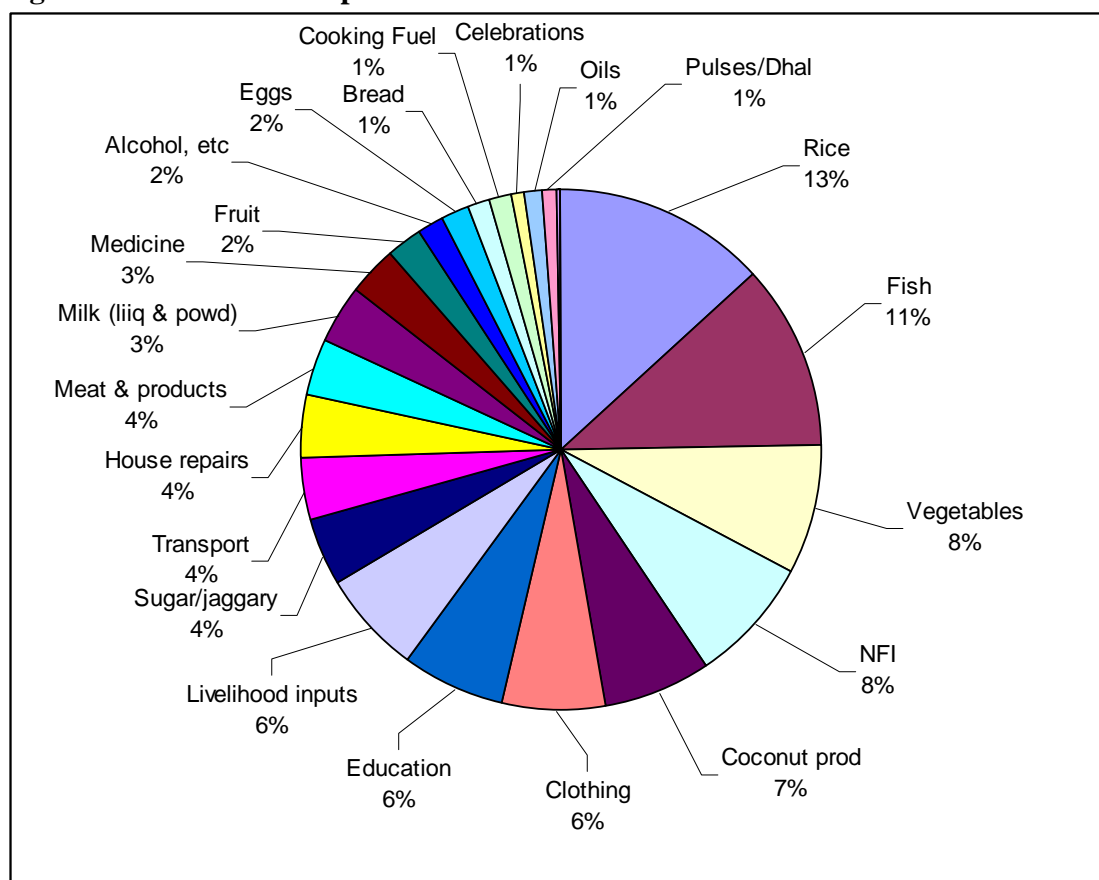
Crew member, lagoon fishing	66	55.9%
Fish vendor	15	12.7%
Net mending	11	9.3%
Boat repair	5	4.2%
Engine repair	3	2.5%
Fish processing'	9	7.6%
Sale of fishing gear/accessories	9	7.6%
Other	9	7.6%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

4.5 Household Expenditure

The pattern of expenditure offers important insight into a household's food security status. On average, expenditure on food items was 58% of total household expenditures. The main food commodities purchased were rice (13% of total expenditure), fish (11%) and vegetables (8%). The average expenditure on food was Rs 6,280 compared with Rs 4,558 on non-food items.

Figure 4.4: Household Expenditure Pattern



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

The main non-food items purchased by households (and corresponding shares of total expenditure) include clothing (7%), education (7%), livelihoods inputs (6%) and medicines (3%). Together with other items and services such as transport, alcohol, tobacco and unspecified NFIs, the non-food expenditures account for 42% of their total expenditure (see Annex 11 for detailed breakdown of expenditure). The majority of households (82%) revealed that their total expenditure increased against 10% whose expenditure remained unchanged and 8% whose expenditure was less than at the start of resettlement.

Table 4.9: Expenditure since resettlement

	Frequency	Percent
Increased	435	81.9%
same as before	53	10.0%
A little less	37	7.0%
much less	6	1.1%
Total	531	100.0%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

High food prices are one of the main shocks that households face. A vast majority of household (97.6%) stated that food prices were higher than at the time of resettlement (54.1% of said prices were higher and 43.5% said much higher). Only 2.1% said prices remained the same and 0.4% said prices were lower. The results of analysis of changes in food prices since resettlement are presented in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Food price changes

	Frequency	Percent
Much higher	230	43.5%
Higher	286	54.1%
Same	11	2.1%
Less	2	0.4%
Total	529	100.0%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

4.6 Food Consumption

The types of food and frequency they are eaten by household, as well as the sources of these food items do provide indications of food security situation.³ In the survey each household was asked to recall all the types of food they consumed during the previous seven days. They were also asked to recall the number of days each food item was consumed. The information was used to construct a Food Consumption Score (FCS) for each household that enabled the households to be ranked. In the analysis, the food types are assigned different weights reflecting their nutritional density – nutrient-dense foods such as meats and dairy products have higher weights than staples, fruits and sugar.

³ However, measuring consumption that includes the quantities of food would require a lot of time for interviews, and this approach is usually not taken in EFSAAs.

The FCS for each household was derived by multiplying the weight for each food type by the frequency (number of days) they were consumed; the values for all the food types consumed during the seven days were summed up to give the household's food consumption score. The second stage of the analysis entailed grouping the households using FCS thresholds into "poor", "borderline" and "acceptable" food consumption categories. In this case, a food consumption score of less than 21 was regarded to be "poor"; a score between 21 and 35 was considered to be "borderline" food consumption; and a score greater than 35 was considered to be "acceptable" food consumption. These thresholds were derived from WFP's empirical work across different regions and these vary from across countries. In general, households that fall in the "poor" food consumption category tend to eat less diverse diet and their consumption of staples and vegetables tend not to be on a daily basis.⁴ Households in "borderline" and "acceptable" categories general eat staples and vegetables on daily basis, but the two differ in the frequency of consumption of nutrient-dense food items such as meats and milk.

Table 4.11: Food Consumption Scores

Consumption Group	Frequency	Percent
Poor	0	0%
Borderline	6	1.1%
Acceptable	526	98.9%
Total	532	100.0%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

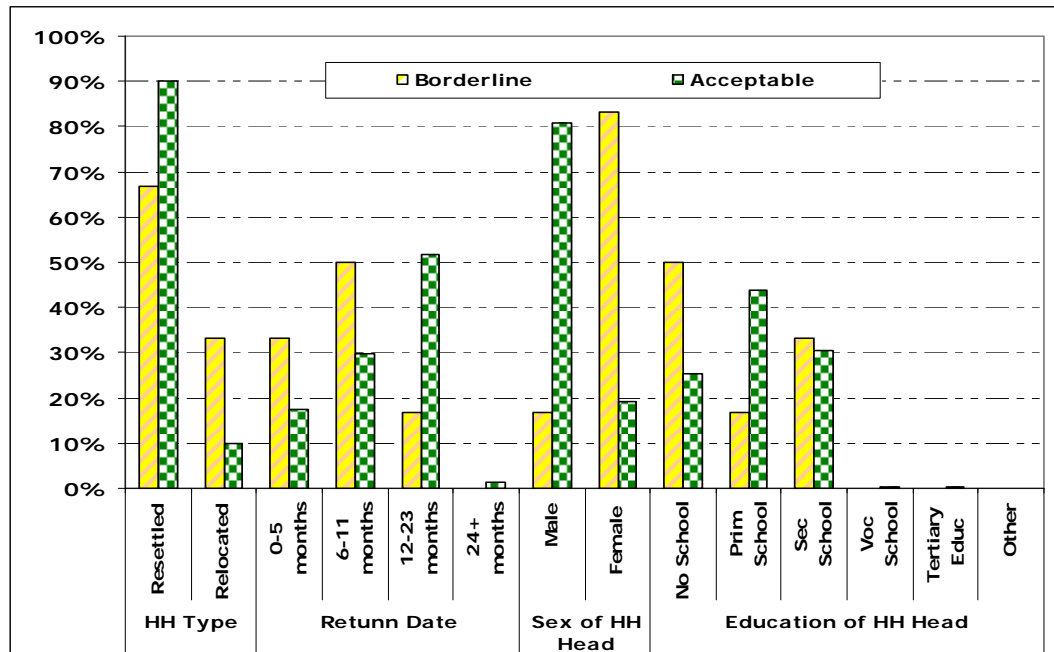
The findings reveal that nearly all households (98.9%) in the survey had "acceptable" food consumption. Only 1.1% fell in the "borderline" category; and there were no households in the "poor" food consumption category. The main staple foods (rice or roti/chapati/bread) were consumed by nearly all households on a daily basis (i.e. all 7 days of the week). This is corroborated by the number of meals reported for different categories of household members, where on average both children and adults took about three meals a day. Notwithstanding this broad uniformity in consumption depicted in this analysis, households differ markedly in their consumption patterns. As will be discussed in later sections, this favourable food picture of household consumption does not necessarily imply that these household have stable food security, among other factors, because the sources of their food (including food aid) are not stable.

A cross-tabulation of food consumption index with categories of households reveals resettled households had better food consumption compared with relocated households, where better is defined by a higher proportion of households characterized as "acceptable" than "borderline". Households that have been resettled for a longer period have higher food consumption scores. However, there is a large difference between male-headed and female-headed households, with male-headed households having

⁴ It is however important to note that this analysis does not take capture the quantity of food consumed and this remains one of its major setbacks.

proportionately higher food consumption scores. The picture is mixed for a categorization based on education.

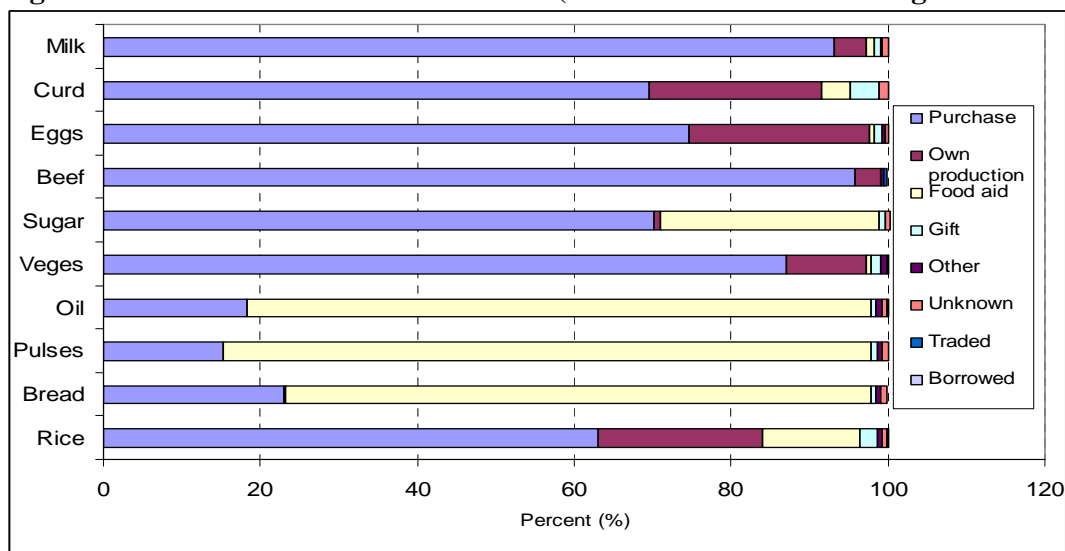
Figure 4.5: Household food consumption by household categories



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Categorization of acceptable, borderline and poor is based upon the frequency of consumption of different foods groups. It does not provide information about the quantities nor values (kilo calories) of food consumed. The findings should not be regarded as providing absolute food consumption statuses of households.

Figure 4.6: Sources for food commodities (% of households indicating main source)

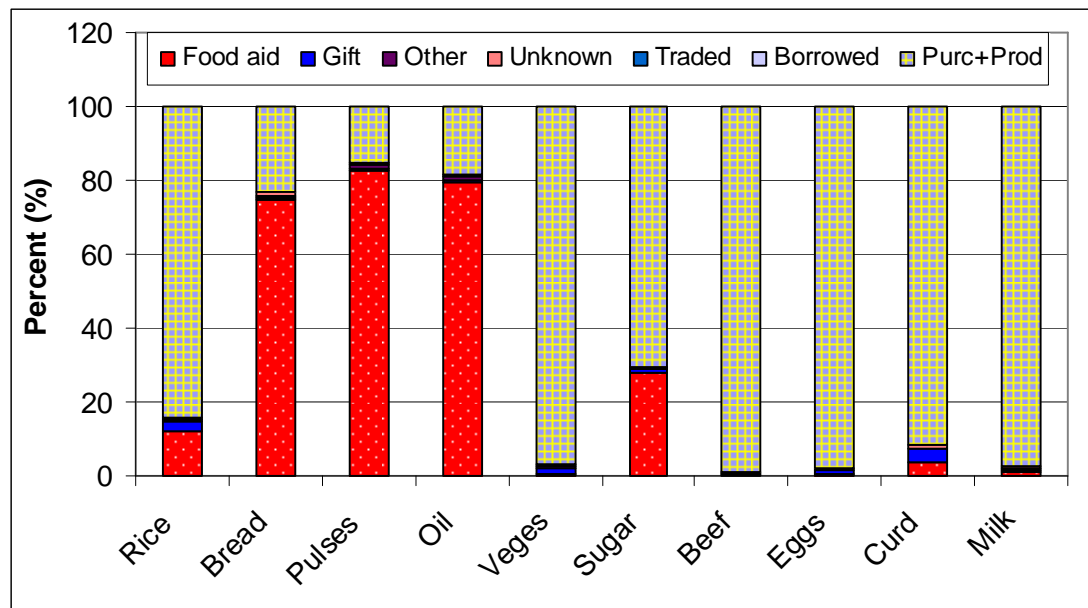


Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Food “purchases” was the main means by which household obtained most of their food. This was followed by “food aid”. In the case of rice, purchases were the main source for more than 60% of the households; “own production” was reported by 21%; and “food aid” was reported by 12%. Purchase was also the principal sources for vegetable, sugar, beef, eggs, curd and milk. However, food aid was the source of bread (including chapatti and roti) for 75% of the households reporting; and for pulses (83%), oils (80%); and sugar (28%). Own production was the third important source of food; 21% of households reported this as their main source of rice; the percentages reporting this for vegetables and eggs were 10% and 23%, respectively.

In the context of the assistance provided to rebuild livelihoods, the question is whether household livelihoods and food security have recovered to levels to be independent of food assistance. The relatively low contribution of own production to food access would on the face value suggest this may not be the case. It should however be noted that households in the sample exhibited diverse livelihoods options where farming was the main activity with 36.3% followed by fishing with 12.2%. Skilled and unskilled labour and formal employment were reported by one third of the households. The latter category would be expected to depend primarily on purchases. Thus, the extent to which household livelihoods/food security have recovered would therefore be best established through the contributions of both own production and purchases.⁵

Figure 4.7: Principal sources for main food commodities (% households)



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Figure 4.7 presents the contributions of these two sources to each food group consumed, which shows that 84.1% of households obtained rice through purchase and own production. The equivalent figures for vegetables and sugar were found to be 97% and

⁵The analysis assumes that purchases are through cash incomes from livelihoods activities, which may not be the case. For example, resettlement grants might have been used to purchase food.

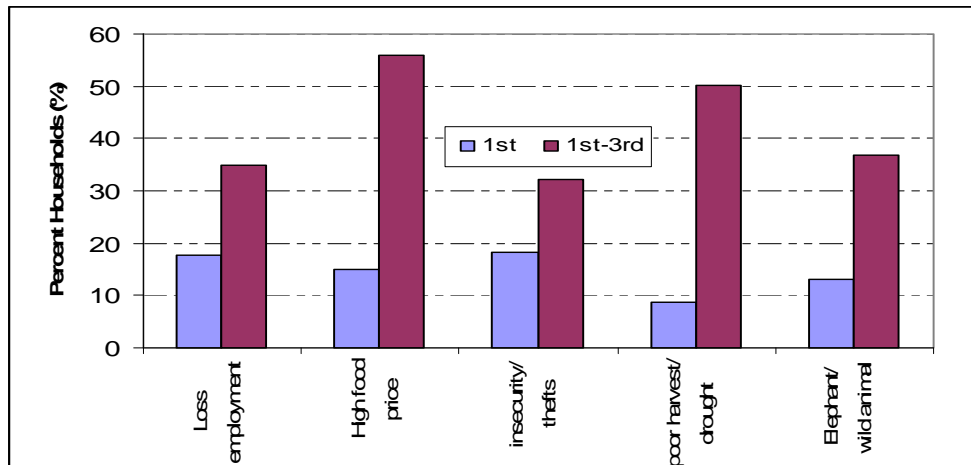
91%, respectively. But this was low for other food commodities such as bread/roti/chapatti (23%), pulses (15.2%) and oils (18.3%). It is also shown that the contributions of gifts, traded, borrowing and other unspecified sources of food were very low. These findings show that only 16% of the households depend on food aid as their primary source. This suggests household food security appears to be reasonably good.

4.7 Shocks, coping strategies

Shocks or disasters have compounded household food insecurity during the period of resettlement. Household in the sample were asked to list/ rank the shocks that they encountered since resettlement. The findings summarized in Figure 4.8 shows that insecurity was ranked highest by 18.2% households. This was followed by loss of employment (17.8%), high food prices (14.9%), attacks/ destruction by elephants and wild animals (13%) and poor harvest/drought (8.7%). If the second and third shocks are combined, high food prices emerge as the highest shock with 55.8% of households reporting, followed by poor harvest/ drought (50.2%), elephants and wild animals (36.8%), loss of employment 35% and insecurity (32.3%).

These shocks impinge directly on household food security in various ways. Insecurity limits access to livelihoods resources such as for farming, fishing, livestock rearing and forest products. This impact seems to be reflected in the lower proportion of households involved in these livelihoods (farming, fishing and livestock and forestry) during the period of assessment compared to the period before resettlement; and low contribution of these livelihoods to food sources.

Figure 4.8: Shocks faced by households since resettlement



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

High food prices reduce the effective purchasing power of household, but the extent to which households were affected could not be established. The loss of employment also affects incomes and impacts their purchasing power. Given that a large proportion of households rely on purchases, the impacts of these shocks are potentially very high.

Households also reported poor crop harvests; this would seem to have been reflected in the low contribution to food sources. Wild animals (especially elephants) were cited as one of the main hazards, where they destroyed crops and/or created insecurity.

4.7.1 Household coping strategies⁶

The nature and extent (frequency) of use by a household generally reflects the food security situation. In a situation of mild or transitory food insecurity, households tend to rely on short-term measures for securing food (such as borrowing food and taking credit) that do not have adverse effects on lives or livelihoods. But in situations of severe food insecurity households are forced to take negative coping strategies such as reducing the number and size of meals and eating less preferred foods that pose risk to life or selling livelihoods tools, consuming seed stocks and reducing expenditure on health and education that pose risk to livelihoods. The frequency of the use of these coping strategies also gives an indication of the severity of the situation – where daily use suggests high severity while occasional use indicates low severity.

The responses from households were analysed and subsequently ranked: at one extreme the households that used many options daily fall into the “very high” coping strategy category. At the other end, households that never used any of the options fall in “very low” coping strategy category. Using standard thresholds, households were grouped into five (5) coping strategy categorized: “very low”, “low”, “medium”, “high” and “very high” Coping Strategy Group.

Table 4.12: Use of coping strategies (Reduced CSI)⁷

	Frequency	Valid Percent
very low	385	73.1
Low	101	19.2
Medium	35	6.6
High	6	1.1
Total	527	100.0

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

The findings (Table 4.12) reveal that the vast majority of households used very low coping strategies (73.1%) or low coping strategies (19.2%). This contrasts with only 6.6% who used “medium” and 1.1% in the “high” category. There was no household in the “very

⁶ The main coping options that households generally use include relying on less preferred, less expensive foods; borrowing food, or help from relatives; purchasing food on credit; consuming seed stock; limiting meal sizes; reducing number of meals; skipping days without eating; restricting consumption for adults; sending children to live with relatives; and reducing expenditures on health and education. Non-food coping options include selling household articles (utensils, blankets); selling jewellery; pawning; selling agricultural and other livelihood tools, seeds...; selling building materials, furniture; using savings; and borrowing money from relatives/neighbours.

⁷ Coping strategy index (CSI) is derived from a summation of the different coping strategies used by a household that reflects weighting and the frequency of used of each coping option used.

high” category. The highest reported coping options used on a daily basis were ‘relying on less preferred foods’ by 5.8% of households and ‘purchasing food on credit’ by 5.3% of the households. Overall, the findings reveal a low usage of coping strategies and corroborate the findings of adequate food consumption by majority of the households. It should be noted that this does not imply that these households have high food security, as many depend on food assistance; this is reflected in the FCS, in turn in coping strategies.

4.7.2 Number of meals

Comparison of the number of meals taken at the time of the survey with the beginning of resettlement for the different categories is presented in Table 4.13. It shows that on average, that there was little change in consumption pattern. More than 80% of Under 5, 5-17 year olds and adults had no change in the pattern of consumption and 73% of pregnant women also had no change. The percentage of children who had fewer meals was similar to those who had more. The percentage of adults taking less meals increased (10%) compared with those who had more (5%). On the other hand, pregnant women appeared to have increased their meals slightly with 17% taking more meals compared with 10% taking less.

Table 4.13: Meals taken compared with start of resettlement

	Under 5	5-17 yrs	18+ yrs	Pregnant
Less meals	9	9	10	10
More meals	9	7	5	17
No change	82	85	85	73

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

The average number of meals eaten by children under 5 was found to be 3.2, compared with 3.0 for children 5-15 years of age and pregnant women and 2.9 for adults. But household food stocks declined, where 7.3% of households said they had more stocks, 22.9% said this remained the same, and 56.5% who had less or much less.

Table 4.14: Average number of meals taken

	Number	Average
Children under 5	193	3.24
Children 5-17	325	2.95
Adults 18 years +	519	2.91
Pregnant women	27	2.96

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Table 4.15: No. of Meals – All Categories (%)

	Under 5	5-17 yrs	+18yrs	Pregnant
Less meals	9%	9%	10%	10%
more meals	9%	7%	5%	17%
No change	82%	85%	85%	73%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009s

4.7.3 Food assistance

The analysis also reveals that 91.5% of households received food assistance. Some 89% of these households were covered under 'general food distribution', 42% under school feeding, nearly 20% received supplementary feeding; 3.8% benefited from the Samurdhi programme. This large percentage reflects systematic sampling of households in WFP's area of operation in line with the objectives of the assessment; 7.5% who did not receive food assistance were from the districts included at the request of Government.

5 Analysis of food security situation

Household livelihoods are the primary sources of food access –in the form of own production (where households are directly involved in production of food crops) or through purchases using cash income from livelihoods. Other livelihood-based variants include exchange of non-food products for food and labour exchange (working for food). Assets (productive and non-productive) can play important role in household food access. Households normally sell or barter assets in situations of acute food shortage, when their main means of securing food fail. When livelihood-based and asset-based options fail or are inadequate, households may seek credit (cash or in-kind) to meet their food needs; receive assistance from relatives, friends, neighbours, government safety net programmes, or humanitarian agencies. In extreme situations households can be forced to employ negative coping mechanisms to meet their short term survival needs.

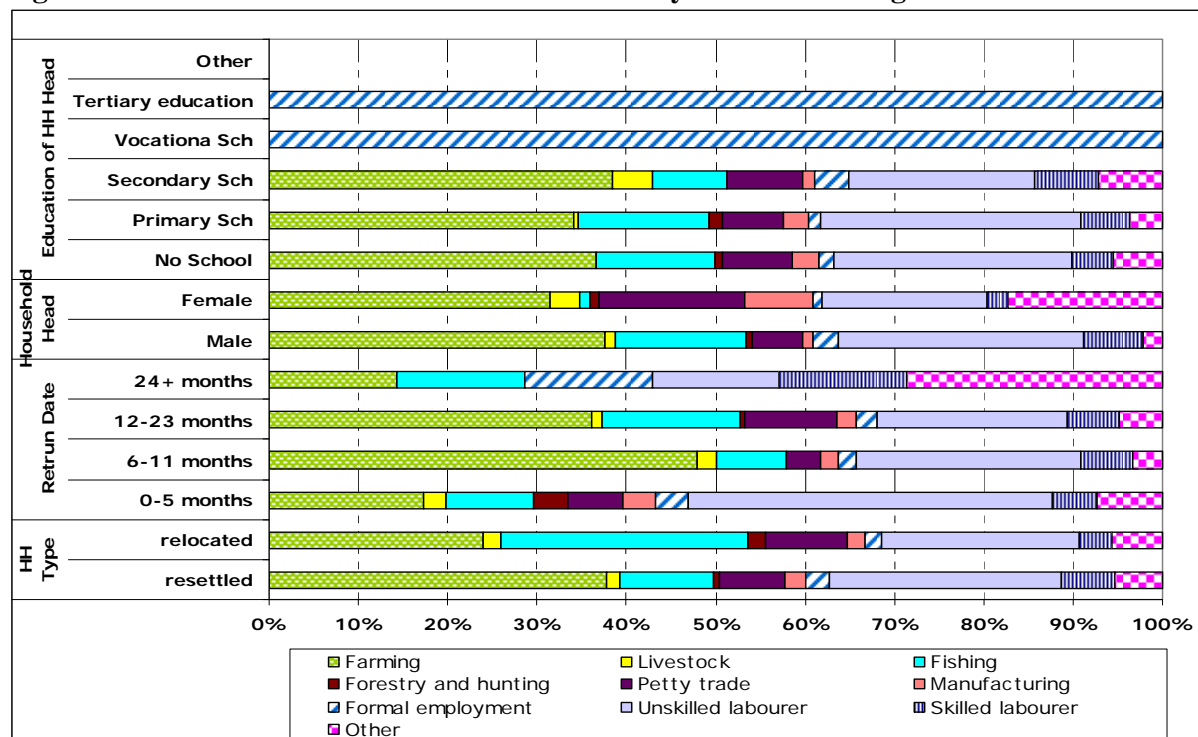
5.1 Household Food Access

Figure 5.1 presents the distribution of the main livelihoods options by household characteristics as resettled or relocated; by duration resettlement; gender of household head; and education status of household head.

Household Type: Majority (40%) of resettled households were engaged in farming compared with 25% among the relocated, but this is reversed for fishing, where relocated households had more involved in this activity. Unskilled labour represents the main activity for more than 20% of the households in each category. Petty trade is the fourth main activity, with a larger percentage among relocated households than the resettled.

Return Date: Farming households were found in all categories of return dates, but the percentage was highest among households that returned 6-11 months ago (48%), followed by 12-23 months (36%) for whom farming represented the main livelihoods activity. By contrast, unskilled labour was the main activity among most recently resettled households 0-5 months (41%). But it was second important activity among households that returned 6-11 months and 12-23 months ago, each with over 20% of households engaged in it. The activities undertaken by households that returned more than 24 months ago are fairly uniformly distributed.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of household livelihoods by household categories



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Gender of Household Head: Farming is the main activity among both male and female household heads, but with slightly higher proportion among male-headed household. The pattern was similar for casual labour and skilled labour. However, fishing was predominantly undertaken by male-headed households, while petty trade was more dominant among female-headed households.

Education of Household Head: The pattern of livelihoods activities is broadly similar among households whose heads that did not attend school education, or attained primary or secondary school level education. In all cases farming was the main livelihood activity with 30-40% of the households engaging in it; followed by unskilled labour, fishing, petty trade and skilled labour in that order. By contrast, household heads that attained vocational school or tertiary education were entirely involved in formal employment.

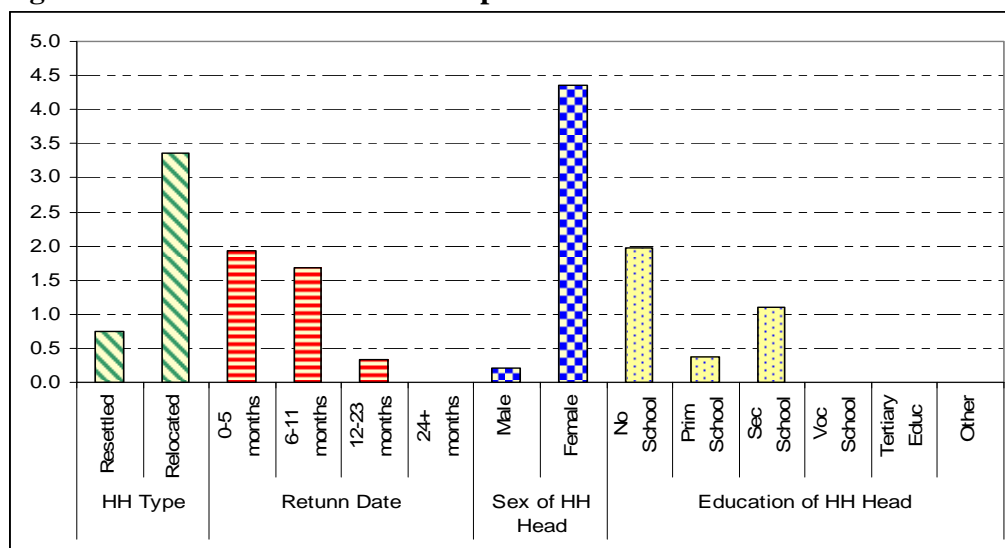
5.2 Household Consumption

The distribution of food insecurity was highlighted by cross-tabulating household food consumption score with household type, return date, sex of household head and education of household head (in Fig 5.1) but presented as the ratio of the percentage of the ‘borderline’ to ‘acceptable’ in Figure 5.2 (below).

Household types: Household types are shown to have some effect on their food security. The analysis shows that there is greater degree of food insecurity among relocated households than among resettled households. Proportionately, more ‘borderline’ cases were found among relocated households compared with resettled household. This would seem to reflect the general fact that it is more difficult to adjust to new locations.

Duration in resettlement: Duration of settlement (i.e. how long households have lived in resettlement) was found to be positively associated with improvement of household food security situation. The households that returned during the past five months (i.e. 0-5 months) have greatest degree of food insecurity. The food security situation is shown to improve the longer the period in settlement, with households that returned more than two years ago (i.e. 24+ months) having the best relative food security situation. The findings are consistent with the expectation households would generally recover their livelihoods and food security situation with passage of time, when they would have been involved in production over a number of production seasons. Households with acceptable consumption are shown to be progressively higher as the time of settlement increases.

Figure 5.2: Household food consumption index vs. household characteristics



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Gender of household head: Female headed households are shown to have proportionately larger degree of food insecurity than male headed households. This is consistent with the general challenges faced by female headed households in carrying out key livelihoods

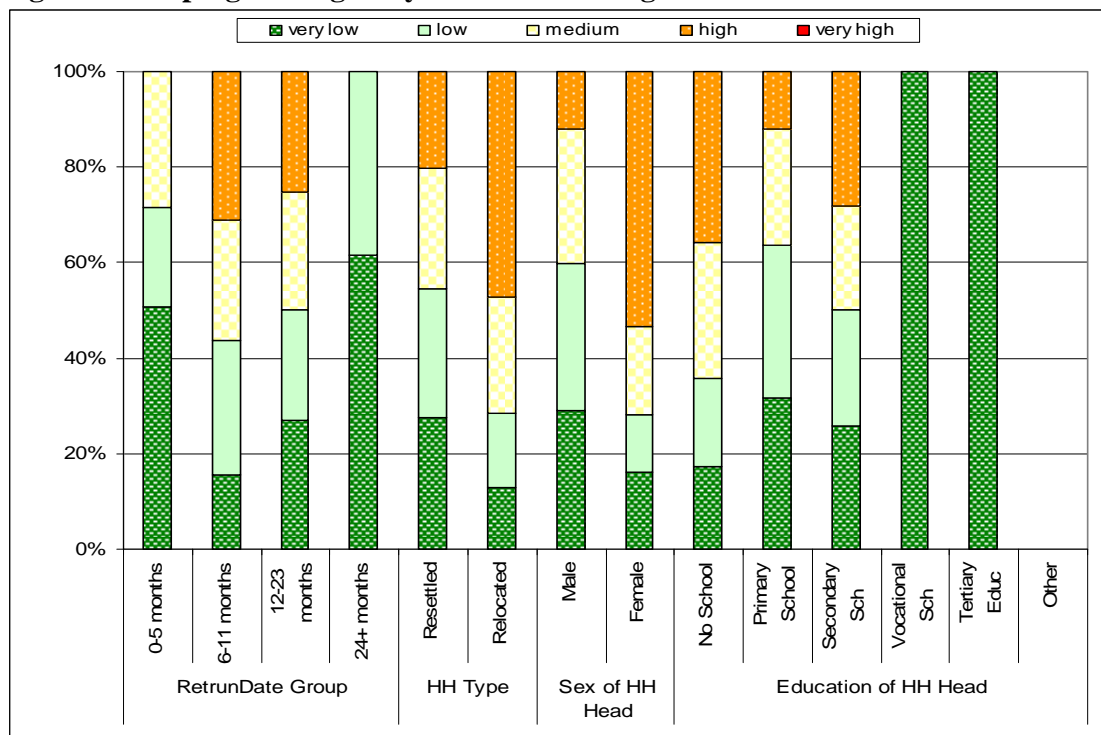
activities. According to key informants, women generally face discrimination in accessing resources. Female headed households were earlier shown to have disproportionately represented among poorer food consumption categories in comparison male headed households.

Education of household head: Education of household head appears also to be positively associated with household food consumption. Household heads without any formal education are shown to have the highest relative food insecurity compared to the situation of households whose heads have formal education. This is consistent with earlier findings that households whose heads have had no formal education had proportionately higher share of food insecurity compared with households whose heads had some formal education.

5.3 Household Coping Strategies

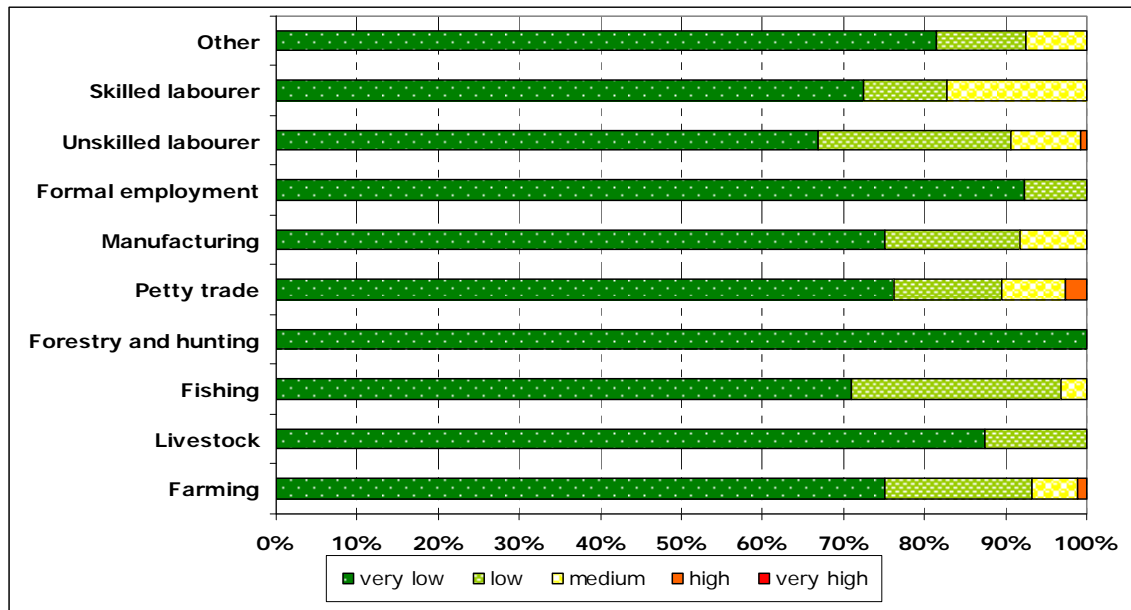
The analysis of coping strategies by duration of resettlement reveals an interesting pattern. Households that were resettled more than 24 months ago are shown to employ the least coping strategies in comparison with higher usage among households that returned 12-23 months. Coping strategies were used most by households that resettled 6-11 months ago. But surprisingly, households that returned most recently (in past 5 months) did not use high or very coping strategies, most likely because the assistance being is still fresh and their cash grants may have been diverted to purchase food.

Figure 5.3 Coping Strategies by Household Categories



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Figure 5.4 Coping Strategies by Livelihoods Activities



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

The results of the cross-tabulation of household coping strategy index by livelihoods groups (in Figure 5.4) shows that the households that employed least livelihoods strategies were those in formal employment, and involved in livestock rearing as primary activities. Both groups employed very low or low coping strategies. They are followed by households engaged in fishing, manufacturing and skilled labour some of whose members employed medium coping strategies. At the other extreme were petty traders, unskilled labourers and farming households whose members employed high or very high coping strategies.

5.4. Comparison of the food security situation among clusters

The main objective of the assessment was to establish the extent of which resettled households have recovered their livelihoods and food security. The challenge is to discriminate between the clusters/ villages. Households have been shown to be resettled at different times and this has implications for the pace of recovery. In general, households that resettled earlier (more than two years) were shown to have better food security indicators. It would be expected that, on average, the clusters/ villages that were resettled earlier would have had a higher degree of recovery of livelihood/ food security.

The discussions with key informants representing key institutions, particularly in Trincomalee suggest a lot of support was provided to the resettlement process by government and humanitarian agencies. UN OCHA's database on "Who does what, where?" (or the 3Ws) details the humanitarian agencies providing assistance in several sectors including shelter, water, sanitation, health, to education, livelihoods and food security. The livelihoods assistance included the provision, especially in agriculture and

this included production inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizers), assets (cows, goats, fruit trees, etc) and cash.

However, it also emerged fairly consistently that the assistance was not coordination as well as it should have been. This was exemplified by the diversity of approaches taken, the kind and levels of assistance provided. For example, the value of cash grants not only changed over time, but varied significantly between the agencies providing it. The amounts provided to households varied between Rs 15,000 and Rs 35,000. As would be expected, the assistance given varied between the different clusters and this should lead to differential impacts.

Insecurity was highlighted as an important factor impacting on the recovery process. While occasional banditry attacks created fear among households and limited their access to resources, the security zones that have been created by government also restricted access to important livelihoods resources such as paddy land, highland crop land, lagoon and open sea fishing grounds and forests. Specific cases were highlighted and these were confirmed by the results of the household questionnaire. The degree of access restrictions however differed from one location to another, often dependent on the proximity of the resettlement locations to military installations or these designated security zones. The cases of relocation of households and some IDPs still waiting to be resettled are some of the consequences.

The above have made the attempt to compare the extent of recovery among the different clusters a complex process. An additional challenge comes from the different food security conditions among households within the same location. It was shown that there are specific categories of household that would tend to be food insecure in all clusters, e.g. female-headed households. Notwithstanding these challenges, the findings of the analyses in preceding sections were used to profile the clusters/ villages and capture the differences between the clusters. The indicators used include duration of resettlement, livelihoods patterns, food consumption scores, coping strategy index and the percentage of household expenditure on food. The indicator profiles were then aggregated to derive the relative food security situations. The findings are presented in Annex 5 to Annex 10.

These are in turn aggregated to provide three broad categories of levels of food security (low, medium and high) presented in Table 5.1. The clusters that fall in the “low” food security category will tend to be those with the shortest duration of resettlement; and/or encounter access difficulties to farming or fishing; have a large percentage of households with low food consumption scores, employing high/ very high coping strategies, and/or spend very high proportion (more than 65%) of their income on food. At the other extreme, clusters that fall in the “high” food security category will tend to be those that have had longer period of resettlement during which households were able to establish livelihoods, do not face major challenges of access to livelihoods resources. The categorization was further validated by using the summary of the contextual information (as profile for each cluster) developed by team leaders and supervisors.⁸

⁸ These cluster profiles were developed based on the interviews with settlement leaders (or key informants) and observations made during the field data collection.

Table 5.1 Food Security Status by Cluster

Low	Medium	High
Athiammankerny	Chenaiyoor	Linkapuram
Ilankaithurai	Kaddaiparichchan North	Morawewa North
Iruthayapuram	Kaddaiparichchan South	Muttuchenai
Kalladi	Mailawewa	Namalwatte
Kilivetti	Upporal	Poonagar
Morawewa South	Pallikudiyiruppu	Ralkuli
Nalloor	Vattavan	Valaithoddam
Paddalipuram	Verugal	Eachchilampattai
Poomarathadichenai	Barathipuram	Ilankaithurai Mugathuvarar
Sooranagar	Karukamunai	Punnaiyadi
Sumethankapura		

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

The clusters in “low” food security category include Athiammankerny, Ilankaithurai, Iruthayapuram, Kalladi, Kilivetti, Morawewa South, Nalloor, Paddalipuram, Poomarathadichenai, Sooranagar and Sumethankapura. Their situation represents a combination of factors including short duration of resettlement, access, effectiveness of recovery among others, as discussed above. The implication is that some food assistance would be required in these clusters.

The second group of “medium” food security include Chenaiyoor, Kaddaiparichchan North, Kaddaiparichchan South, Mailawewa, Upporal, Pallikudiyiruppu, Vattavan, Verugal, Barathipuram and Karukamunai. These clusters should be under watch and the decision to provide any assistance should on a case by case basis.

The third group “high” including Linkapuram, Morawewa North, Muttuchenai, Namalwatte, Poonagar, Ralkuli, Valaithoddam, Eachchilampattai, Ilankaithurai Mugathuvarar and Punnaiyadi have been grouped into the category of high food security. These clusters/villages have broadly recovered to a level that assistance may not be required. However, as discussed above, there will be cases of food insecure households (e.g. widows) who would require assistance.

The above picture of distribution of the clusters/ villages broadly reflects the expectations or perspectives from the consultations. It has emerged that majority of the villages/ clusters that fall in the “high” food security category were from the DS division of Eachchilampattai. Most key informants in Trincomalee had expressed that much assistance had been provided this area and that they were among the earliest resettlements; and that continued support might not be necessary.

There was also high expectation that villages/clusters in Muttur DS division would have recovered because they were amongst the earliest to be resettled. However, only the village of Ralkully was found to fit this expectation. Some of the villages such as Paddalipuram, Kaddaiparichchan North and Kaddaiparichchan South were found to fall into the “poor” and “medium” food security categories. It would seem that their close

proximity to the high security zone in the northern impacted on household access to resources.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

The findings of the assessment revealed, overall that the food security situation of resettled and relocated households in Trincomalee has improved. The main contributing factors include a more stable security environment and assistance that have been provided to rebuild livelihoods. It is also clear that food assistance has played an important role in the food security status. However, the improvements have been patchy and fall short of making households independent of humanitarian assistance. The main factors for the less than satisfactory improvement include:

- Variations in the period of resettlement: households returned over different periods of time; those who returned more than one year ago have had longer period of adjustment. Farming households have had at least three cropping seasons that puts them in better position; others have had time to adjust to the different opportunities. By contrast, households that returned within six months of the survey have had little time to cultivate.
- Variations in access to resources: overall access to land for farming (paddy land and highland fields) and to fishing waters (open seas and lagoon) have remained a problem in many of the locations. Most of these were related to fears of sporadic banditry attacks, but to a larger degree as a result of official restrictions. For instance, households that have their fields in government established security zones have not been able to engage in full scale farming. In addition, households that were relocated only received one-eighths of an acre on which to build their homes and farm, which is sufficient for a sustainable livelihood.
- Variations in effectiveness of livelihoods assistance: while practically all formally resettled households received resettlement assistance, the nature, quantity and possibly timing of assistance varied markedly. Although most households received cash assistance, the amounts distributed varied from one agency to another. It also appears this may have been used to support consumption rather than livelihoods activities. Material assistance was provided to households in the form of seeds/seedlings, fertilisers, tools and livestock. The type and amounts of materials distributed also differed markedly, for instance, while some households received chicken or goats, while others received cattle, clearly with different implications for recovery.
- The type of livelihoods assistance provided was found to differ according to the agency providing the assistance. This to a large degree reflects inadequate coordination of livelihoods activities in the district. This was evident in the absence of a single forum for all agencies (local, international and Government) to discuss and agree on a logical framework for rebuilding livelihoods. It was reported that there were two parallel forums, one that brings together international agencies (UN and

INGOs) and another of local NGOs, but government units and some INGOs did not participate in them.

- It was intimated that the main focus was agriculture, and that other sectors, especially fishing, were not satisfactorily covered by the resettlement process. In addition, some key institutions noted that most livelihoods assistance focused almost exclusively on support to households, and did not take into consideration the advantages that would have been gained from community-based approaches. It seems clear that taking these concerns aboard would enhance the effectiveness of future support to livelihoods.

6.1.1 Aggregate food availability

Government statistics point to higher aggregate production of paddy (the main staple) during the maha season in district. But the forecast for the yala season has been less favourable due to drought and poor facilities for irrigation. While overall food availability in the consumption year is broadly expected to be good, the survey reveals that only 36.3% of households in the survey were involved in crop production compared with 46.6% prior to displacement. It appears some of the households that reported ownership of paddy or upland crop fields were not able to carry out effective farming, which in part reflects the security restriction. Thus, overall paddy production was found to be low in the settled areas, a fact reflected in the low contribution of own production to rice consumption, and to food production more generally.

Trincomalee is bordered by both productive surplus districts (in the south and west) and districts that are emerging from conflict. The overall food security situation (in terms of availability) will in all likelihood reflect the balance of likely outflow to the north and inflow from the south and west. It is also expected that there will be an increase in demand for food in the district reflecting an expected increase in people moving into the district (IDPs and populations returning home).

6.1.2 Household food access

The main source of household food access was established to be through market purchase followed by food aid. Own production was very low. While the level and extent of improvement of household incomes were not explicitly assessed, the findings suggest households had cash income with which to purchase food. However, it would seem some of the purchases may have been undertaken using the cash grants intended to rebuild livelihoods.

Ownership of assets was found to be very low, with the most reported assets being livelihoods equipment/ tools (by 86.7% of the households) followed by jewellery (by 63.6%) and bicycles (51.9%). Asset base (number of households reporting) has increased since the start of resettlement in part due to the assistance given. Overall, the types of assets and their levels cannot contribute substantively to household food security in the event of a crisis.

6.1.3 Household food consumption

Analysis of household food consumption based on a seven-day recall of the types and frequency of foods consumed revealed an overall satisfactory consumption. The majority of households (nearly 99%) had “adequate” consumption; about 1% had “borderline” food consumption; and there were no households in the “poor” consumption category. But analysis of food sources (indicating that the contribution of food aid is significant) suggests this favourable consumption might not be sustained if food aid is terminated.

The analysis of food sources revealed that 12% of household reported food assistance as their main source of rice⁹, 75% reported food aid as the main source of bread/chapati/roti, 83% reported this in the case of pulses and 28% for sugar. In addition, the high contribution of purchases to household food access also seem to have in part, been financed through resettlement grants. Resettlement grants were one-off cash payout (Rs 15,000 to Rs 35,000) towards rebuilding livelihoods; its use for consumption has negative implications for livelihood recovery.

6.1.4 Household coping strategies

The finding of the analysis of coping strategies revealed that households did not resort to extreme life-threatening survival coping strategies to meet their food requirements. This corroborates the satisfactory consumption. The extent of the use of coping strategies was also found to decline with increasing duration of resettlement (except for the most recently of resettled) suggesting improvement in food security situation over time. But as noted above, the food assistance received by the households would have in part shielded these households from becoming food insecure and recourse to using coping options.

6.1.5 Vulnerable households

The survey did not gather the kind of data that would enable categorisation and profiling food insecure household. Nevertheless, it has been possible to establish some patterns and households that broadly fall within the food insecure category.

Female-headed households

Female-headed were found to be disproportionately food insecure; majority of them (14.3% of total households) were headed by widows. Together with single-headed households, they represent close to one-fifths (19.9%) of the households in the survey. These households are vulnerable to food insecurity emanating from a number of factors. One factor is their inability to engage in remunerative livelihoods activities such as agriculture, fishing, raising livestock and forestry due to the nature of the work or labour

⁹ It is believed the low contribution of food aid to rice may reflect the pipeline breaks. This is often compensated for by the provision of double ration.

requirements. The analysis shows that these livelihoods are male-dominated. Another factor which was recurring issues during the consultations was their limited access to the livelihood resources, especially land. It was intimated that single tend to be stigmatised and often find it difficult to re-marry, which perpetuates their problems of access to resources. As a result, female-headed households have tended to rely on livelihoods such as petty trade that are less remunerative.

Elderly-headed household

Elderly-headed households represent another category of vulnerable households, as they are usually unable to engage in livelihood activities that demand hard labour. These households that represent about 5% of households tend to be at high risk to food insecurity.

These households would clearly require some targeted assistance, as cessation of humanitarian assistance (especially food assistance) will almost certainly lead to worsening of their consumption and overall food security situation. They are fairly uniformly distributed in the villages that were covered in the survey would require, and this suggests they will require further targeted assistance (food and/or to rebuild a viable livelihoods).

6.2 Recommendation

The findings of the analysis lead to the following recommendations:

6.2.1 Food assistance

- Overall, WFP should scale down its food assistance programme to resettled households in Trincomalee district to reflect the improved food security situation.
- However, food assistance should be continued in the villages/ clusters identified to fall in the “poor” security category. Most households in these clusters have good food consumption, but poor food access and employ relatively higher degree of coping strategies. Withdrawal of assistance could lead to deterioration of food consumption and food insecurity.
- Food assistance should be stopped in clusters with “medium” and “high” food security statuses. But villages/ clusters in the “medium” category should be maintained on a “watch” list for signs of any deterioration of food security to ensure a timely response.
- Special categories of food insecure households (e.g. female headed households) exist in most villages/ clusters. It is recommended that their needs are selectively addressed using special assistance modalities such as the Government’s food stamp (Samurdhi) programme.
- Assistance should be considered to addressing the relatively poor nutrition status in the district highlighted in the 2006 DHS. This need should become clear when results of the nutrition and food security survey conducted by MRI (with support from UNICEF and WFP) are released.

6.2.2 Livelihoods assistance

- Targeted livelihoods assistance is recommended to deepen the recovery and long-term food security of households. The effectiveness of such assistance will depend on appropriate focus on relevant sectors, clear objectives and strategies that address some key weaknesses of previous assistance efforts.
 - Thus, better coordination of the livelihoods sector will have a broader impact on food security.
 - There is a need also to focus on appropriate sectors and to ensure a reasonable balance between sectors – for example, ensuring adequate support to fishing where this was believed to have been low in the past.
 - Including community-based approaches (and not simply focusing on household initiatives alone) to ensure broad-based livelihoods recovery.
 - Nearly 50% of households were found to be engaged in livelihood activities other than farming, fishing and raising livestock; and this necessitates strengthening these alternative livelihoods. Micro-finance to support petty trade, one of the main activities for women would be a case in point.
 - WFP should consider exploring opportunities for purchasing food locally (under Purchase for Progress programme) to meet food assistance requirement in the district, reflecting the favourable production in the district. This could provide opportunities for WFP to collaborate with other agencies (e.g. FAO, NGOs) that provide assistance in the agricultural sector.

6.2.3 Enabling environment

- Government should promote an enabling environment in which households can make a living through concerted action in (but not limited to) the following areas:
 - Creating improved security environment in which all household feel secure and free to carry out their livelihoods activities.
 - Improving access to livelihoods resources through minimizing/eliminating security-related restrictions to land for cultivation and to their livestock, where it was indicated some livestock remain unidentified in high security zones.
 - Improved access to fishing grounds – i.e. reducing restrictions to “distance” off the coast and time permitted to fish and giving all fishermen the ability to fish at night (in both sea and lagoon) when fish are most active.
 - Enhancing women’s access to livelihoods resources and supporting initiatives to improve their situation more generally.
 - Providing appropriate infrastructure and services (e.g. roads, markets, transport) to ease access and thereby contribute to improved livelihoods. Many of the resettlements are distant from main markets.
 - Provision of government-subsidised inputs including fertilizers, seeds and pesticides in the resettled areas.

Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of Reference for EFSA in Trincomalee District, Sri Lanka

Background

The World Food Programme (WFP) in collaboration with partners conducted an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in Trincomalee during July 2007, effectively at the peak of the settlement process and approximately one year after displacement. The objective was to assess the food security situation of people who were displaced, returned, or were economically-affected (such as fishermen) who were not able to resume their livelihood. It also examined their coping strategies and sought to identify food and non-food¹⁰ assistance over the following three to six months. Key recommendations of this assessment included the need for the provision of various forms of livelihood assistance as well as the continuation of food assistance to IDPs.

Rationale for Assessment

In light of the above, another assessment is proposed. The aim is to establish if the resettled and economically-affected households in Trincomalee District have recovered their livelihoods and food security to a sustainable level. There are currently about 30,000 resettled or economically affected persons receiving WFP assistance, of which most have received some kind of livelihood assistance from the UN and/or I/NGOs since June 2007.

The proposed assessment comes at a time of what is being described as a bumper rice harvest in most divisions in the district. Therefore, it is possible that many households may have recovered a sustainable livelihood and household food security. This would have implications for WFP food assistance programmes in terms of scale and focus for future operations in the district (for example, reduction of food assistance and a re-focusing to livelihood assistance).

The proposed assessment is therefore intended to shed light on the above and thereby seek also to determine if there are still vulnerable groups that will require further food and livelihood assistance, and what form such assistance should take. This will ensure that food insecure households would have the opportunity to build self sufficiency in line with Government's expressed interest that food handouts be finalised or reduced to prevent dependency.

Objectives

The principal objectives of the assessment are to:

- Describe and assess the current food security situation in Trincomalee returnee divisions.
- Determine the level of livelihood recovery and sustainability in resettled areas.
- Assess how many people are at risk to lives or livelihoods
- Determine the progress made by different livelihood groups towards re-establishing their livelihoods and how they are coping with the situation.
- Estimate the number of people who are still food insecure and determine whether this is chronic or transitory.
- If it is established there are food insecure persons, determine what type(s) of assistance would appropriate.
- Where food aid is determined to be an appropriate response option, determine the commodities (quantities), most appropriate intervention programme(s), duration of

¹⁰ Such as livelihood tools and equipment

assistance, targeting methods, period of the year these most needed, and how these should interface with on-going programmes.

- Determine whether there would be some scope for purchase for progress (P4P).

Methodology

The planned assessment will use a combination of the following:

Secondary data collection using UN, NGO and Government sources from both assessment reports and statistical data bases. This will include data from the recent Trincomalee nutrition survey conducted by the Medical Research Institute which was funded by WFP and UNICEF.

Primary data collection through structured household interviews and semi-structured key informant interviews in resettled areas in Trincomalee District.

- Approximately 500 households will be interviewed using an adaptation of WFP's EFSA methodology.
- Key informant interviews using checklist in all clusters selected for interviews.
- Observations and others including visits to local markets.

Expected outputs

The main output will be report detailing the food security situation in Trincomalee, capturing key elements of the objectives:

- State of the food security situation (availability, assess and utilisation)
- Level of livelihood recovery and sustainability in resettled areas.
- Progress by different livelihood groups towards re-establishing livelihoods.
- Number of people still food insecure (chronic or transitory).
- Type(s) of assistance that would appropriate for persons who may still be food insecure.
- Appropriate response option, commodities (quantities), intervention programme(s), duration of assistance, targeting methods, etc.
- Scope for purchase for progress (P4P).

Team Composition:

The assessment will led by WFP and undertaken in collaboration with Government, other UN Agencies and NGOs. Staff of these institutions will contribute to the methodology data collection.

It is proposed the primary data collection will be carried by 3 teams (of 6-7 persons each) over 10 to 15 day period from 22 March 2009 (inclusive of training and testing of tools),

Timeframe

Prepare TOR	19 March
Prepare analysis plan	22 March
Secondary data analysis	TBD by ZH
Draft questionnaires, tools	23 March
Departure for Trincomalee	22 March
Finalize sampling, recruit enumerators, pre-testing, training	March 16-20
Field work	March 25- April 01
Data entry, analysis and report writing	March 25 onwards + April (TBD)
Submit draft report	May 2
Submit final report	May 11

Annex 2: List of Institutions and Persons Consulted

Name	Position	Institution	Email Contact
Francisco Gamarro	Senior Emergency & Rehabilitation Coordinator	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	francisco.gamarro@fao.org
Patrick T. Evans	FAO Representative (Sri Lanka & Maldives)	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	patrick.evans@fao.org
Adnan Khan	Country Director and Representative	World Food Programme	azeb.asrat@wfp.org
Mrs. A.A.R. Ratnayake	Additional Secretary (Planning and Projects)	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Services	rukmaniaar@yahoo.com
A.UH.A. Fareeda	Adg Director - UN Division	Dept. of External Resourcing, Ministry of Finance and Planning	fareeda@erd.gov.lk
R.H.W.A. Kumarasiri	Project Director	Ministry of Nation Building & Estate Infrastructure Development	kumarasiri@mnbd.gov.lk
Elizabeth Tan	Senior Protection Officer	UNHCR	tan@unhcr.org
H.M. Gunasereka	Director General - Dept of National Planning	Ministry of Finance and Planning	dgnp@npd.treasury.gov.lk
Dr. Renuka Jayatissa	Consultant Medical Nutritionist	Medical Research Institute	amal@eureka.lk
Dr. S.M Moazzem Hossain	Chief, Health and Nutrition Section	United Nations Children's Fund	smhossain@unicef.org
L.K. Hathurusinghe	Director - Projects	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	.
Azeb Asrat	Deputy Country Director	World Food Programme	Azeb.Asrat@wfp.org
Y.P. Sumanawathie	Deputy Director	Ministry of Finance and Planning	sumana@npd.treasury.gov.lk
Joyce Gachiri	Head of Zone Office - Trincomalee	United Nations Children's Fund	jgachiri@unicef.org
Giancarlo Stoopini	Head of Program Unit	World Food Programme	.. Giancarlo.Stoopini@wfp.org
Michael Huggins	Head of Sub-Office, Trincomalee	World Food Programme	Michael.Huggins@wfp.org
Fabiana Maffei	Head of Protection - Trincomalee	Norwegian Refugee Council	..
Mr. Thiraviyam Yogarajah	Head of Office - Trincomalee	United Nations Development Programme	..
Mr. A.R.M. Mahrouf	Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture	epmagri@sltnet.lk
Inge Colijn	Head of sub-Office - Trincomalee	UNHCR	colijn@unhcr.org
Tanya Barnfield	Field Coordinator (East), ASB -QIPs	ASB-QUIPS	tanyabarnfield@googlemail.com
Rear Admiral H.R. Amaraweera	Co-ordinating Director	Ministry of Resettlement & Disaster Relief Services, Trincomalee	amara_hr@hotmail.com

Annex 3: Food Security Assessment in Trincomalee – March 2009

Household Questionnaire			
Date (dd/mm/yy) :		Team:	
	District Name Trincomalee		DS Division (NOW) :
	GN Division (NOW) :		Village name (NOW) :
	Household No :		Returnees return date:
	Household origin District: DS: GN: Village:		Household type (<i>circle</i>) 1=resettled 2=relocated

I. DEMOGRAPHICS/MIGRATION

Demographics / Migration																											
1.1	Age of household head :	1.5	Household details <u>in numbers</u>																								
1.2	Sex of household head (<i>circle</i>) 1=male 2=female		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>male</th> <th>female</th> <th>Disabled</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-12 months</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>>12-59 months</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>>5-18 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	male	female	Disabled	0-12 months				>12-59 months				>5-18 years				>18-59 years				60+ years			
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0-12 months																											
>12-59 months																											
>5-18 years																											
>18-59 years																											
60+ years																											
1.3	Marital status of household head? (<i>circle</i>) 1= Married 2= Widowed 3= Separated/Divorced 4= Single																										
1.4	Level of Education of household head (<i>circle</i>) 1 = No School 2 = Primary School 3 = Secondary School 4 = Vocational School 5 = Tertiary/University/college 6 = Other, specify																										
1.6	Do you have children of primary school-age (6-12 years)? (<i>circle</i>)		1=yes 2=no (If no, go to 1.9)																								
1.7	Are the children attending school? (<i>circle</i>)	1= Yes, all (If yes, go to 1.9) 2= Yes, not all 3= No																									
1.8	If any of the children not attending school, what is the main reason? (<i>circle</i>)	1= Sickness/disability 2= Cannot afford (school fees, uniforms, textbooks) 3= NO school nearby or no place in nearby school 4= working to support household (domestic chores, work for cash or food) 5= Not interested in school 6= Other reasons (specify) _____																									

Health Status		
1.9	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 3=no
1.10	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 4=no

II. HOUSING AND FACILITIES

Housing		
2.1	Type of dwelling (select based on observation) (circle)	1= private house mostly in durable material (brick, cement) 2= private dwelling mostly in non-durable material (planks, plastic, mud, Cadjan) 3= room(s) in a shared house or shared flat 4= room(s) in a collective centre/public building 5= tent / plastic sheeting / shelter in camp 6= other (specify) _____
2.2	Do you own this dwelling? (circle)	1=yes 2=no
Toilet Facilities		
2.3	Where do household members go for toilet? (circle)	1= Flush latrine/toilet with water 2= Traditional pit latrine (no water) - Open pit 3= Communal latrine 4= None/bush
Water Sources		
2.4	What is the main source of drinking water? (circle)	<div>1. piped water</div> <div>2. public tap</div> <div>3. tube well/borehole</div> <div>4. protected/common well</div> <div>5. rain water</div> <div>6. water tank</div> <div>7. river</div> <div>8. pond</div> <div>9. unprotected well</div> <div>10. canal</div>
2.5	Do you treat your drinking water?	<div>1= Yes using chlorine</div> <div>2= Yes by boiling it</div> <div>3= Filtration</div> <div>4= No</div> <div>5= Does not know</div>
2.6	How long does it take to collect water from the source? (going and return,	

	walking)? <i>In minutes (write "0" if within the house or dwelling)</i>	_____ minutes
Cooking Fuel		
2.7	What is your main source of fuel for cooking? (circle)	1= Fire Wood 2= Electricity 3= Gas 4= Kerosene 5= Sawdust 6= Other (specify)_____

III. ASSETS

Assets			
3.1	What assets did you own beginning of re-settlement and what do you own now (circle) ?		
	Item	Now	Beginning of settlement
	Jewellery	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Equipments/tools for livelihood activity (axe, hoe...)	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Water pump	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Fertilizer plant	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Pesticide plant	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Fishing Nets	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Fishing boat - multi day	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Fishing boat - one day	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Fishing boat – Fibre Reinforced Plastic(FRP)	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Fishing boat - traditional craft	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Fishing boat - beach seine craft	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Boat engine, specify -in board	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
	Boat engine, specify - 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
	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)			

IV: LIVELIHOODS/INCOME

4.1	What are the main sources of livelihood now and before displacement? (Select from list below – use activity code)				
	Activities	Now	Before displacement	1 = Farming 2 = Livestock and poultry raising (such as raising of carabaos, cattle, hogs, chicken, ducks, etc. and the production of fresh milk, eggs, etc.) 3 = Fishing (such as capture fishing) gathering fry, shells, seaweeds, etc. ; and culturing fish, oyster, mussel, etc.) 4 = Forestry and hunting (such as tree planting (ipil-ipil), firewood gathering, small-scale logging excluding concessionaires), charcoal making, gathering forestry products (cogon, nipa, rattan, bamboo, resin, gum, etc.) or hunting wild animals/birds) 5 = Wholesale and retail trade (including market vending, sidewalk vending and peddling, small shop) 6 = Manufacturing/handicraft (such as mat weaving, tailoring, dressmaking) 7 = Salaried employment (such as medical, teaching, bank, government) 8. Daily/common labourer 9. Skilled Labourer 10. Other (specify) _____	
	First				
	Second				
	Third				
	Fourth				
A. Farming					
4.2	Do you have paddy land? (circle)			1=yes (_____acres) 2=no (Go to 4.8)	
4.3	Do you have home garden? (circle)			1=yes (_____acres) 2=no (Go to 4.8)	
4.4	Do you have highland crop garden? (circle)			1=yes (_____acres) 2=no (Go to 4.8)	
4.5	Can you access your paddy land? (circle)			1= yes, all 2= yes, partially 3= no	
4.6	Can you access have home garden? (circle)			1= yes, all 2= yes, partially 3= no	
4.7	Can you access your highland crop garden? (circle)			1= yes, all 2= yes, partially 3= no	
4.8	How does the current access to land compare with access during the previous production season? (circle)			1= improved 2= unchanged 3= declined 4= Not Applicable	
4.9	Do you cultivate crops?			1= yes, land owner 2=yes, rented land 3=yes, both 4= no	
4.10	If yes, how many Acres do you cultivate?			_____ (Acres)	
4.11	What are the main CROPS that are usually cultivated by the household?				
	Main Crops cultivated this maha season		1 st : _____	2 nd : _____	3 rd : _____
	- Size (Acres)				
	- Harvest		_____KGs	_____KGs	_____KGs
4.12	Did you sell any paddy during this maha season?			1= Yes (Percentage sold: _____) 2= No	
4.13	How does this production compare with the previous maha season?		1= higher 2= unchanged 3= lower 4. Not applicable		
			Did you use these inputs?		Did you receive it as assistance?
4.14	Use and sources of agricultural inputs.	Seeds	1 = yes 2 = no		1 = yes 2 = no
		Tools	1 = yes 2 = no		1 = yes 2 = no
		Fertilizers	1 = yes 2 = no		1 = yes 2 = no
		Pesticides	1 = yes 2 = no		1 = yes 2 = no

		Cash	1 = yes 2 = no	1 = yes 2 = no
		Other	1 = yes 2 = no	1 = yes 2 = no
4.15	If fertilizers were not used, what was the reason? (circle)		1 = not available 2 = too expensive 3 = other, explain	
4.16	Are you cultivating paddy this yala season?		1 = yes 2 = no	
B. Livestock				
4.17	Does your household own any livestock?		1 = yes 2 = no (but used to own) 3 = no (never owned) (if no, go to 4.15)	
4.18	If your family owns livestock, please fill in the table below with the number of livestock owned.			
	Livestock species	Actual number as of now	Number beginning of settlement	Number received as settlement assistance
	Cattle			
	Goats			
	Poultry			
	Buffalo			
	Pig			
	Other			
C. Fishing – to be asked to fishermen				
4.19	Are you involved in fishing activities?		1 = yes 2 = no (if no, go to section V)	
4.20	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
4.21	Past month (30 days), how many days did you go fishing?		_____ Days	
4.22	Has your access to fishing improved since resettlement? (circle)		1 = less 2 = same 3 = more	
4.23	What amount of fish did you catch in last one month?		_____ KGs	
4.24	How does the above compare with the catch in the previous month?		1 = higher 2 = no change 3 = lower	
4.25	How far do you go for fishing from the shore?		_____ KM	
4.26	How does this distance compare with the start of re-settlement?		1 = further 2 = no change 3 = less	

V. EXPENDITURE

Expenditure

5.1	How much did your household spend on food, education, non-food items, medicine and other in past one month?																																														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="280 320 938 360">FOOD - Expenditure items</th> <th data-bbox="938 320 1453 360">Past Month</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td data-bbox="280 360 938 400">Rice</td><td data-bbox="938 360 1453 400">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 400 938 441">Bread / Chapti / Roti</td><td data-bbox="938 400 1453 441">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 441 938 481">Pulses/ Dhal</td><td data-bbox="938 441 1453 481">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 481 938 521">Fish</td><td data-bbox="938 481 1453 521">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 521 938 562">Meat (beef, pork, chicken)</td><td data-bbox="938 521 1453 562">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 562 938 602">Eggs</td><td data-bbox="938 562 1453 602">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 602 938 642">Curd</td><td data-bbox="938 602 1453 642">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 642 938 683">Palm oil, vegetable oil, fats</td><td data-bbox="938 642 1453 683">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 683 938 723">Milk (liquid or powder)</td><td data-bbox="938 683 1453 723">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 723 938 763">Vegetables (including leaves)</td><td data-bbox="938 723 1453 763">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 763 938 804">Fruits</td><td data-bbox="938 763 1453 804">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 804 938 844">Coconut products</td><td data-bbox="938 804 1453 844">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 844 938 884">Sugar / Jaggary</td><td data-bbox="938 844 1453 884">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="280 884 938 902">Alcohol / Beer / Toddi / Tobacco / Beetle Nut</td><td data-bbox="938 884 1453 902">Rs.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	FOOD - Expenditure items	Past Month	Rice	Rs.	Bread / Chapti / Roti	Rs.	Pulses/ Dhal	Rs.	Fish	Rs.	Meat (beef, pork, chicken)	Rs.	Eggs	Rs.	Curd	Rs.	Palm oil, vegetable oil, fats	Rs.	Milk (liquid or powder)	Rs.	Vegetables (including leaves)	Rs.	Fruits	Rs.	Coconut products	Rs.	Sugar / Jaggary	Rs.	Alcohol / Beer / Toddi / Tobacco / Beetle Nut	Rs.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="938 320 1453 360">Past Month</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td data-bbox="938 360 1453 400">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 400 1453 441">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 441 1453 481">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 481 1453 521">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 521 1453 562">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 562 1453 602">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 602 1453 642">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 642 1453 683">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 683 1453 723">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 723 1453 763">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 763 1453 804">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 804 1453 844">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 844 1453 884">Rs.</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="938 884 1453 902">Rs.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Past Month	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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5.2	Has your household's expenditure changed compared to the beginning of re-settlement? (circle)	1=increased 2= same as before 3= a little less 4=much less																																													
5.3	How do food prices now compare with the period at the beginning of resettlement?	1=much higher 2= higher 3=same 4= less 5=much less																																													

VI. FOOD CONSUMPTION

Food consumption				
6.1	How many times per day do the household members eat meals ?			
	Age Group	No. of meals	Difference to situation at the beginning of re-settlement (circle)	
	Children under 5 years		1=less meals 2=more meals 3=no change	
	Children 5-17 years		1=less meals 2=more meals 3=no change	
	Adults 18 years +		1=less meals 2=more meals 3=no change	
	Pregnant and lactating women		1=less meals 2=more meals 3=no change	
6.2	Could you please tell me how many days in the past week your household has eaten the following foods and the main sources of each food group?			
	Food item		DAYS eaten in past 7 days	Sources of food (see codes)
				Main Source Secondary Source
	A	Rice		
	B	Bread / Chapti / Roti		
	C	Pulses/ Dhal		
	D	Fish		
	E	Meat (beef, pork, chicken)		
	F	Eggs		
	G	Curd		
	H	Palm oil, vegetable oil, fats		
	I	Milk (liquid or powder)		
	J	Vegetables (including leaves)		
	K	Fruits		
	L	Coconut products		
	M	Sugar / Jaggary		
	N	Alcohol / Beer / Toddi		
	Food Source: 1 = Own production 2 = Purchase		3 = Traded goods or services 4 = Borrowed	5 = Received as gift 6 = Food aid 7 = Other
6.3	How many days will your CURRENT food stock (if any) last?			Days
6.4	How does this compare to your stock for the same period last year? (circle)			1=more as before 3=less 2=same 4=much less 5=Not Applicable

VII. SHOCKS, COPING STRATEGIES AND ASSISTANCE

Shock			
7.1	What were the main shocks or difficulties faced by the household since resettlement? (use codes)		
	1 st shock:		
	2 nd shock:		
	3 rd shock:		
	1= Loss employment/reduced salary 2= Sickness/health expenditures 3= Death household member/funerals 4= High food prices 5= High fuel/transportation prices 6= Payment house rental	7= Debt to reimburse 8= Irregular/unsafe drinking water 9= Electricity/gas cuts 10= Insecurity/thefts 11= Poor harvest/drought	12= environment problems (pollution, industries) 13= Floods, heavy rains, land slides 14= Elephant / Wild animal threat 15= Other shock 99= No 2 nd or no 3 rd difficulty mentioned

Coping Strategy		
7.2	FOOD coping strategies	
	Show (using the codes on the right) how frequently your household has had to use the following coping strategies when faced with food insecurity.	1= daily, 2= pretty often (3-6 days/week) 3= once in a while (1-2 times/week) 4= Never
	A = Rely on less preferred, less expensive foods (<i>Sago, wild plants/fruits, wild animals</i>)	
	B = Borrowed food, helped by relatives	
	C = Purchased food on credit	
	D = Consumed seed stock held for next season	
	E = Limited meal sizes	
	F = Reduced number of meals	
	G = Skipped days without eating	
	H = Restrict consumption for adults so children have enough	
	I = Sent children to live with relatives	
	J = Reduced expenditures on health and education	
	NON-FOOD coping strategies	
	K = Sold HH articles (utensils, blankets)	
	L= Sold jewellery	
	M= Pawning	
	N = Sold agricultural tools, seeds...	
	O = Sold building materials	
	P = Sold HH furniture	
	Q= Using savings	
	R= Borrowing money from relatives/neighbours	
	Did your household...	(circle)
	S= Take credit from bank or money lender	1=yes 2=no
	T= Receive cash assistance from Government	1=yes 2=no
	U= Receive cash assistance from other donors ((I) NGOs,...)	1=yes 2=no
Humanitarian Assistance		
7.3	Did you receive food aid provided by the government/UN/NGO during the last one month? (circle)	1=yes 2=no
7.4	If you have received food aid, what kind of food aid and what programmes? (circle all that apply)	1=General Food Distribution (GFD) 2=Samurdhi ration 3=School feeding 4=Supplementary feeding

		(MCN, Triposha) 5=Biscuits 6=food for work/training 7=NGO/Community basic food aid 8=complementary food
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Annex 4: Coverage by Teams, Dates and Villages

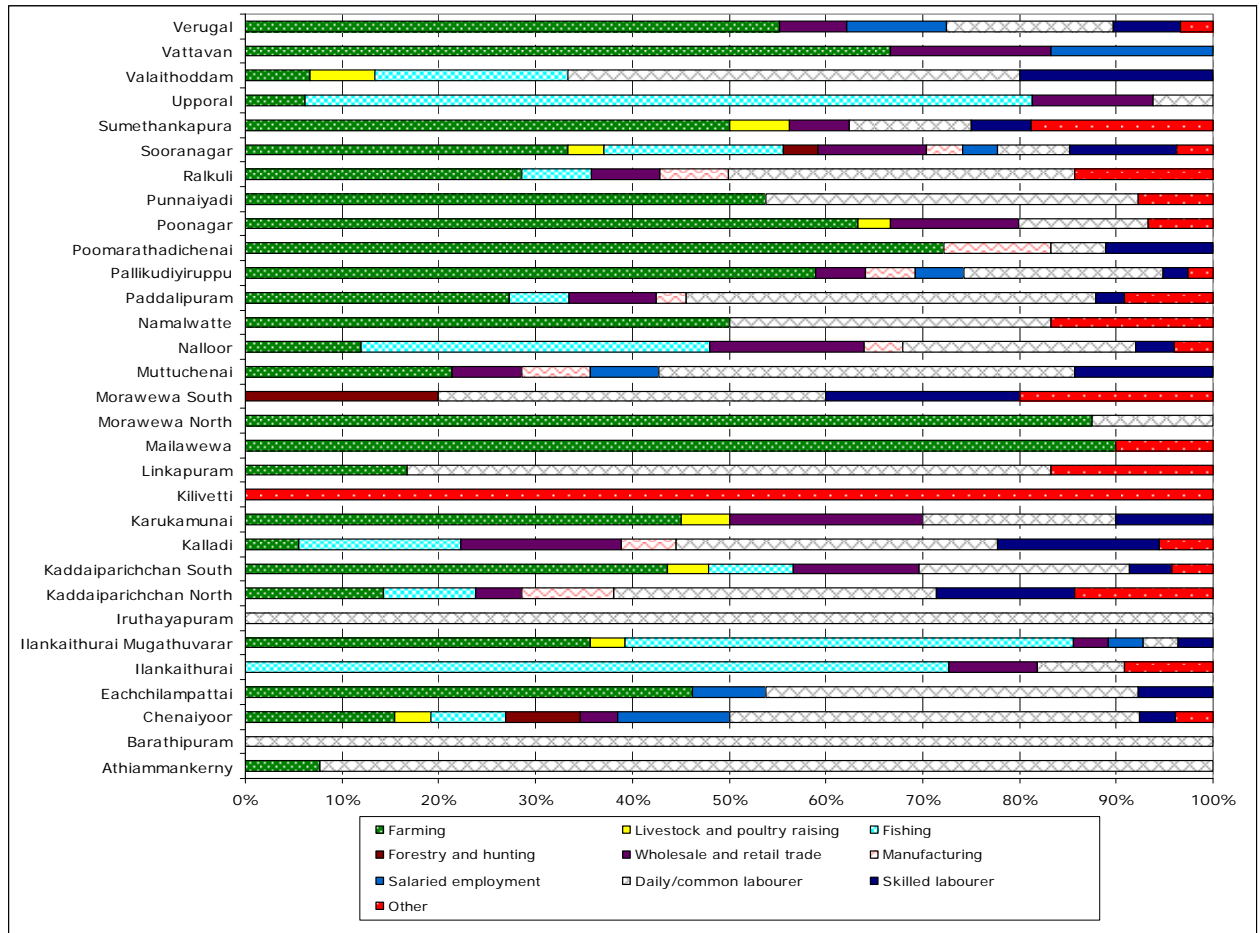
Cluster	Team	Date	Name of Village(s)
1	Team 1	26-Mar	Kaddaiparichchan South
2	Team 1	27-Mar	Kaddaiparichchan North
3	Team 1	28-Mar	Chennaiyoor
4	Team 1	29-Mar	Karukamunai, Ilankaithurai,
5	Team 1	30-Mar	Athiammankerny, Linkapuram
6	Team 1	31-Mar	Mailawewa
7	Team 2	26-Mar	Paddalipuram
8	Team 2	27-Mar	Paddalipuram, Pallikudiyiruppu
9	Team 2	28-Mar	Pallikudiyiruppu
10	Team 2	29-Mar	Poonagar
11	Team 2	30-Mar	Poonagar, Poomarathadichenai
12	Team 3	26-Mar	Nalloor
13	Team 3	27-Mar	Kilivetti, Iruthayapuram, Barathipuram, Ralkuli
14	Team 3	28-Mar	Muttuchenai, Valaithoddam
15	Team 3	29-Mar	Punnaiyadi, Kalladi
16	Team 3	30-Mar	Kalladi, Upporal
17	Team 4	26-Mar	Sooranagar
18	Team 5	27-Mar	Verugal
19	Team 6	28-Mar	Verugal, Vattavan, Eachchilampattai
20	Team 7	29-Mar	Ilankaithurai Mugathuvaram
21	Team 8	30-Mar	Sumethankapura
22	Team 9	31-Mar	Namalwatte, Morawewa South

Annex 4: Assessment Team Members and Institutions that Provided Logistical Support

#	Full Name	Agency		Vehicle No
T1	Gowrithasan Vaigunthavasan	WFP	TF 4.4	
T1.1	Patrick Nicksan Nikia	SLRC	890592236V	WFP CR 0115 TF7.3
T1.2	Gunarajaratnam Saravanabavan	MOH/PHI	741921367V	
T1.3	Anthony Stanilaus Lesley	MOH/PHI	743560370V	
T1.4	Vettivel Arulmohan	MOH/PHI	811894230V	
T1.5	Jude Chrishanta	WFP	TF 49	IOM WPPA 3348 TM 7.2
T1.6	Janet Anita Ragel	UNHCR	TR 4.4	
T1.7	Ganeshapillai	DMU	420270178V	
	Zeneb Habte	WFP	AF 1	
T2	Pathmarajani Ketheeswaran	TF 4.1	WFP	
T2.1	T.Nirooban	SLRC	851473610V	WFP CR 0111 TF 7.4
T2.2	Paramsothy Muralitharan	MOH/PHI	770031800V	
T2.3	Thirunavukkarasu Gopahan	MOH/PHI	712324082V	
T2.4	Kanthasami Sinnarajah	MOH/PHI	623164608V	WPJZ

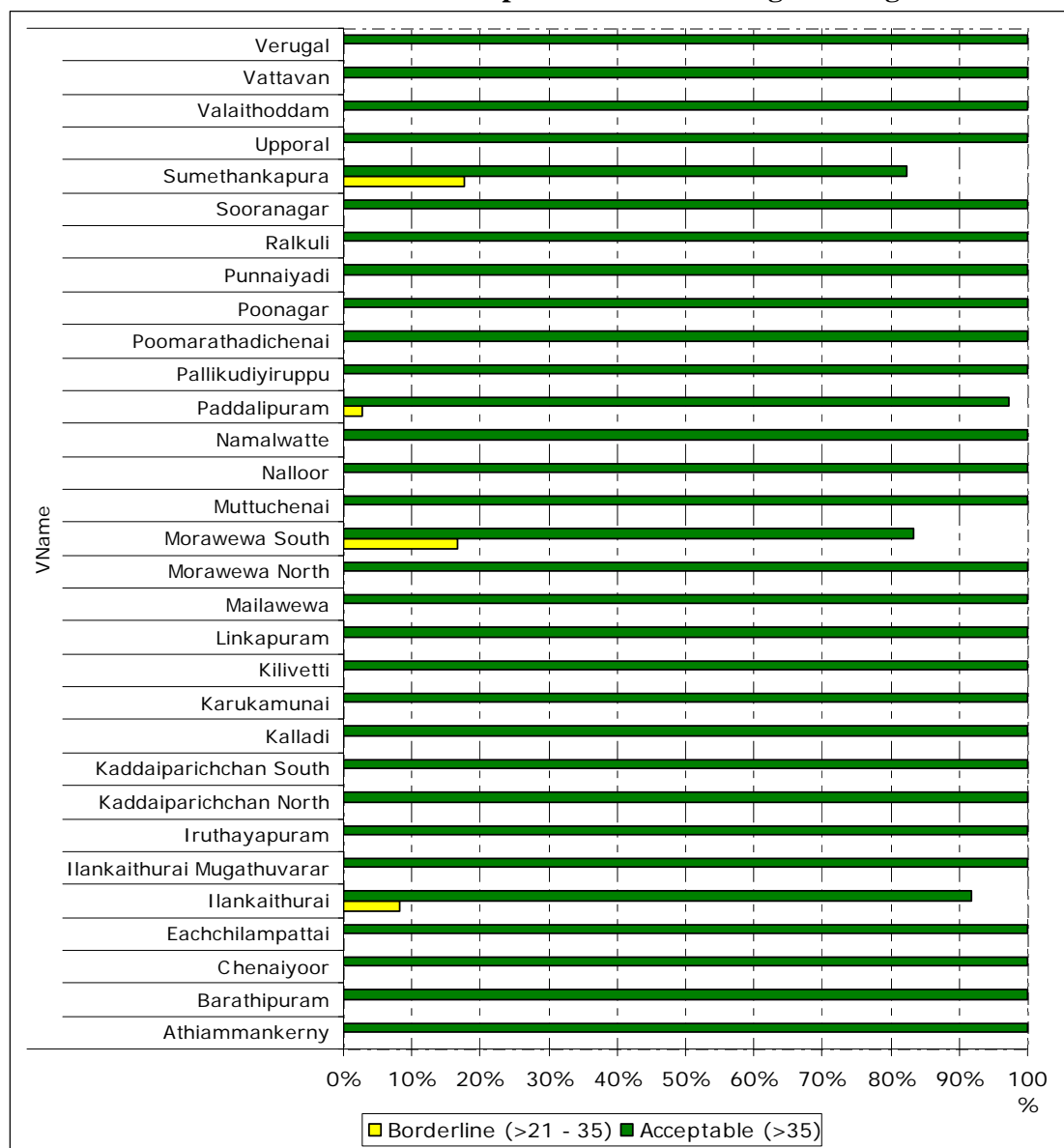
T2.5	Selvarasa Kannan	IOM	TM4.7	6181
T2.6	Sanmugalingam Vijnthan	FAO	TA 4	
	Simon Dradri	WFP	TF9.1	
T3	Christina Vaigunthavasan	TF 4.5	WFP	
T3.1	Kirishnapillai Umashankar	PMU	761072870V	
T3.2	Subramaniam Sinnadurai Aravinthan	MOH/PHI	532845238V	WFP JV 5843 TF 7.1
T3.3	Sivasubramaniam Shiyamsundar	MOH/PHI	732941703V	
T3.4	S.Pirabushankar	SLRC	862413172V	
T3.5	Sundaralingam Sivashankaran	NRC	752212880V	
T3.6	Sivaganga Sivasubramaniam	WFP	TF 3.4	ASB WP-HH- 8696
	Thushara Keerthiratne	WFP	CF 437	
T4	Palaniyandi Sasitharan		TF 492	WFP
T4.1	R.Vijendiran	SLRC	891832818V	
T4.2	Selvarasa Uthayakumar	MOH/PHI	743543122V	WFP CR 0127 TF 791
T4.3	Seenii Mohamed Nasar	MOH/PHI	733240334V	
T4.4	Arunothini Rameshkanna	UNHCR	TR 3.3	
T4.5	Namasivayam Saravanachelven	ASB	793622104V	
T4.6	R.Nithiyananthan	FAO	BA 4.1	WPKD 2204 TR 9.4
	Udaya Sharma	WFP	T F 9.3	

Annex 5: Distribution of Households by main Livelihood activities by Cluster



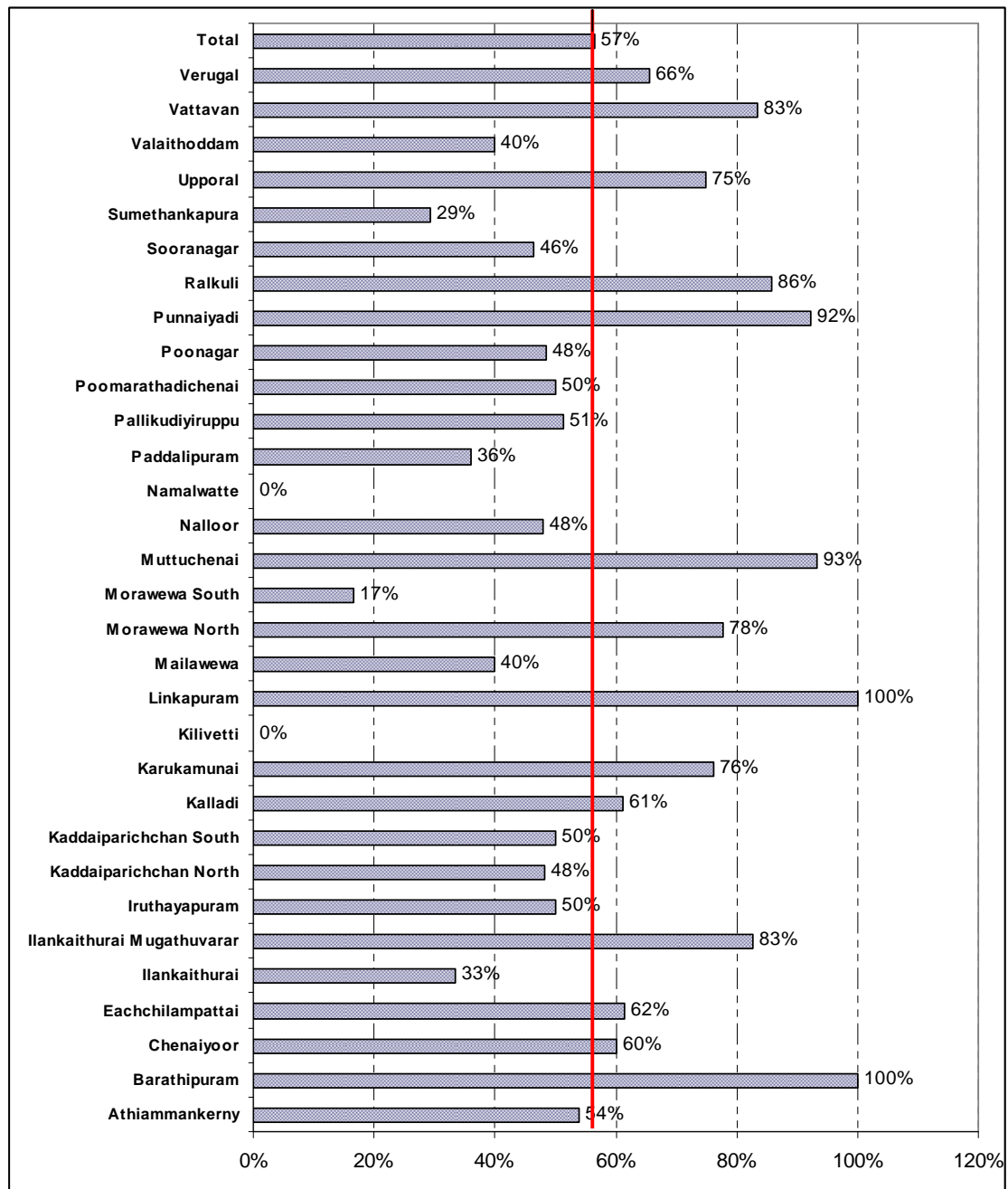
Source: EFSA 2009

Annex 6: Distribution of Food Consumption Score according to Village



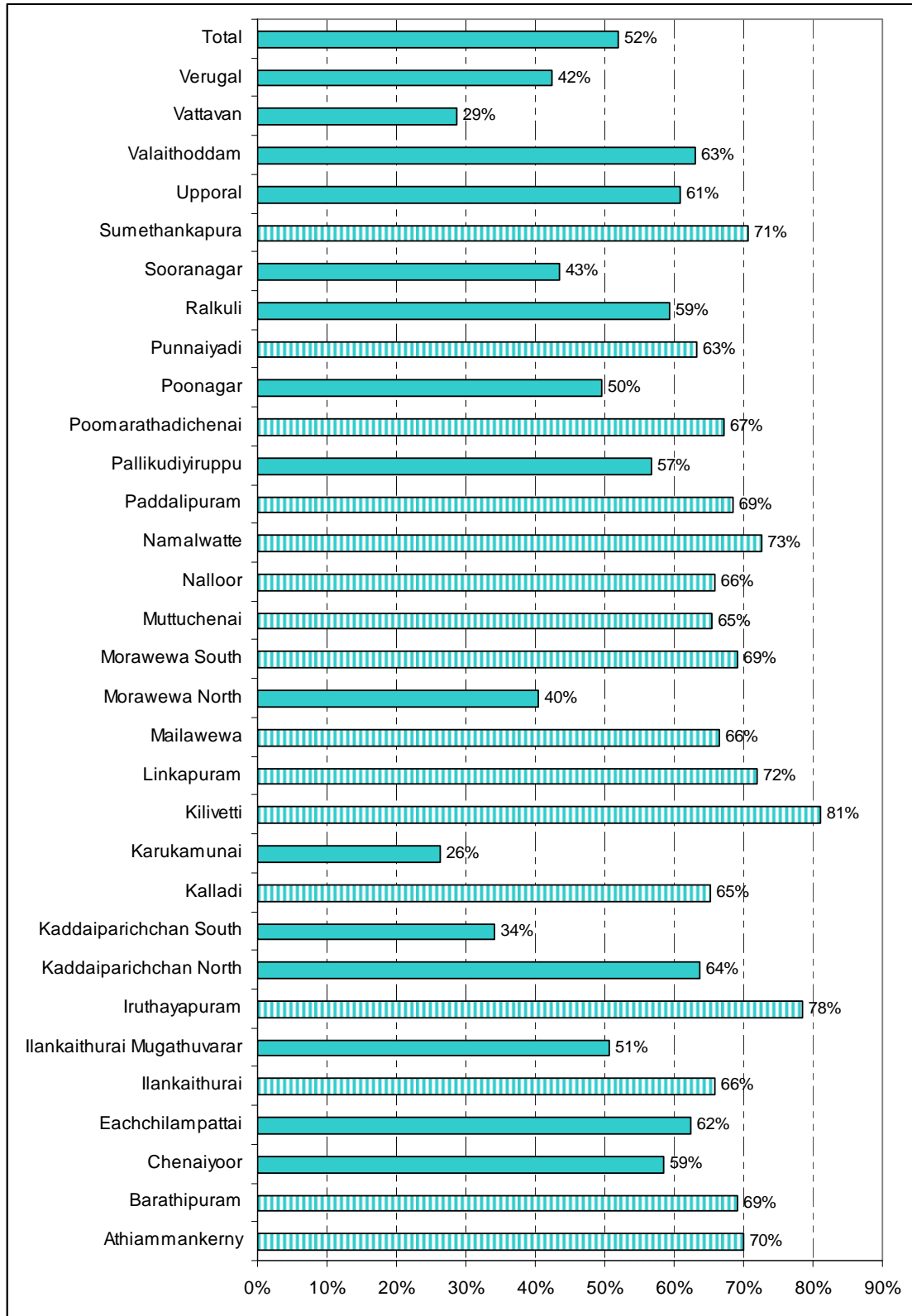
Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Annex 7: Food Consumption Score Percentage of Households



Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Annex 8: Average percentage of household expenditure on food (as % of total)



Annex 9: Distribution of food consumption Score

Village	Acceptable FCS	Distribution
Barathipuram	100%	100%
Muttuchenai	100%	80%
Punnaiyadi	100%	77%
Ilankaithurai Mugathuvarar	100%	69%
Linkapuram	100%	67%
Vattavan	100%	67%
Ralkuli	100%	64%
Upporal	100%	63%
Karukamunai	100%	62%
Verugal	100%	55%
Eachchilampattai	100%	54%
Iruthayapuram	100%	50%
Kalladi	100%	44%
Morawewa North	100%	44%
Chennaiyoor	100%	43%
Mailawewa	100%	40%
Athiammankerny	100%	38%
Kaddaiparichchan South	100%	38%
Pallikudiyiruppu	100%	37%
Nalloor	100%	36%
Sooranagar	100%	36%
Kaddaiparichchan North	100%	33%
Poomarathadichenai	100%	33%
Valaithoddam	100%	33%
Poonagar	97%	29%
Ilankaithurai	92%	25%
Sumethankapura	82%	24%
Paddalipuram	97%	19%
Morawewa South	83%	17%
Kilivetti	100%	0%
Namalwatte	100%	0%
Total	99%	43%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Annex 10: Clusters and Indicators

Clusters	% food Exp	FCS %	CSI
Kilivetti	81%	0	1
Iruthayapuram	78%	50	3
Namalwatte	73%	0	2
Linkapuram	72%	100	1
Sumethankapura	71%	29	4
Athiammankerny	70%	54	3
Barathipuram	69%	100	2
Morawewa South	69%	17	3
Paddalipuram	69%	36	4
Poomarathadichenai	67%	50	3
Mailawewa	66%	40	1
Nalloor	66%	48	4
Ilankaithurai	66%	33	4
Muttuchenai	65%	93	3
Kalladi	65%	61	3
Kaddaiparichchan North	64%	48	3
Punnaiyadi	63%	92	1
Valaithoddam	63%	40	2
Eachchilampattai	62%	62	1
Upporal	61%	75	3
Ralkuli	59%	86	3
Chenaiyoor	59%	60	1
Pallikudiyiruppu	57%	51	4
Ilankaithurai Mugathuvarar	51%	83	4
Poonagar	50%	48	2
Sooranagar	43%	46	3
Verugal	42%	66	3
Morawewa North	40%	78	2
Kaddaiparichchan South	34%	50	1
Vattavan	29%	83	3
Karukamunai	26%	76	1

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Annex 11: Average Household Expenditure on food and non-food commodities

Commodity/ Item	Maximum	Average	Percent
Rice	6,300	1,453	13%
Fish	6,000	1,224	11%
Vegetables	4,000	866	8%
NFI	4,000	858	8%
Coconut prod	3,000	720	7%
Clothing	10,000	699	6%
Education	10,000	696	6%
Livelihood inputs	30,000	676	6%
Sugar/jaggary	2,400	441	4%
Transport	5,000	440	4%
House repairs	25,000	423	4%
Meat & products	6,000	400	4%
Milk (liquid & powder)	6,000	368	3%
Medicine	8,000	332	3%
Fruit	1,750	244	2%
Alcohol, etc	5,000	183	2%
Eggs	3,000	182	2%
Bread/Chapatti/Roti	4,500	161	1%
Cooking Fuel	3,600	129	1%
Celebrations	7,000	112	1%
Oils	3,000	107	1%
Pulses/Dhal	2,100	88	1%
Curd	820	26	0%
Other	1,680	9	0%
Total		10,838	100%

Source: Trincomalee EFSA 2009

Annex 12: Map of Trincomalee and Location of Clusters

