Emergency Food Security Assessment Report
Vanni Districts, Sri Lanka

2010 April

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This assessment was conducted by WFP Sri Lanka in collaboration with Hector Kobbakaduwa Agrarian Research Institute (HARTI) and the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure (MNBEID). Vavuniya sub-Campus of the University of Jaffna provided support with field data collection.

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Laksiri Nanayakkara
VAM Focal Point - WFP Sri Lanka.

Acronyms

DMU	District Management Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FFW/FFA	Food for Work/ Food for Asset
GA	Government Agent
HARTI	Hector Kobbakaduwa Agrarian Research Institute
HSZ	High Security Zones
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MNBEID	Ministry of Nation Building & Estate Infrastructure Development
MRDRS	Ministry of Resettlement & Disaster Relief Services
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MRI	Medical Research Institute
NGO	Non Government Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UXO	Unexploded ordinance
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme

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Executive Summary

1.) The World Food Programme (WFP) in collaboration with Hector Kobbakaduwa Agrarian Research Institute and Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development undertook an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in Vanni districts of Vavuniya, Mullativu, Kilinochchi and Mannar from 05th to 22nd March 2010. The assessment focused on the newly resettled households who returned from Manik Farm IDP Camp and other welfare centres.

2.) The main objective of the EFSA was to assess the food security situation of the returnees to inform any future assistance. This assessment was regarded crucial in the light of planned return of the IDPs to areas of origin where access to livelihood resources could be restricted by land mines and UXO contaminations. Moreover most of the households had lost their homes, assets and other personal belongings during the displacement and had nothing to return to. Meanwhile WFP food assistance was planned for six months and there was uncertainty if the returnee households would be able to support their food and other needs after this period.

3.) The assessment was based on WFP's EFSA methodology. This involved the review of secondary information on food security, consultations with main stakeholders, and crucially relied on household survey to collect primary data. Additional information was also obtained through key informant interviews and through observations. The sampling of clusters was based on 134 Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions (from 10 DS divisions) listed in the OCHA / UNHCR database for those resettled. Some 34 GN divisions were randomly selected from the 134 using population proportion to size (pps) sampling process.

4.) A total of 917 household questionnaires were administered (from the 34 different GN divisions) in 10 DS divisions in Kilinochchi, Mullativu, Mannar and Vavuniya districts. This sample size represents 95% confident interval of the Vanni population. The field questionnaire administered by a team of enumerators and team leaders following three days of intensive training, including field-testing of the questionnaire.

5.) The findings revealed, overall, that vulnerability of this population to food insecurity remained very high in all resettled sites. A summary of specific findings include:

(i) All returnees from IDP centres were receiving WFP food assistance under vulnerable group feeding (VGF) for a period of six months.

(ii) Household food consumption was found to be adequate across all resettlement sites and WFP ration was established to be the main sources of food: rice (83.3%), wheat flour (75.9%), lentils (88.5%), oil (73%) and sugar (50.6%).

(iii) Only 11% of the returnees were involved in food production during the last *maha* (2009/10) season. This suggests the vast majority of households will not be able to feed themselves until the next *maha harvest, and* therefore would require further assistance.

(iv) Waged labour was the main livelihood for majority of households (35.6%) followed by farming (17.1%). Few households were involved in other livelihood activities such as fishing, skilled labour, trade, salaried employment and livestock rearing; and 18.5% did not have any livelihood.

(v) Opportunities for labour and the levels of earnings were found to be generally low. World Bank cash-for-work project in collaboration with the government offered the most tangible opportunity; however, this was being undertaken (or planned) in few of the clusters and for a maximum of 50 days.(At present, It has been increased maximum up to 90 days)

(vi) More than half of the households did not have access to their paddy lands; 60% did not have access to highland crop fields; and 46% did not have access to their home garden land, mainly due to the risk of land mines and UXOs.

(vii) UN Mine Action database has registered 1,623 locations as known "dangerous areas" and 496 as "known minefields" in the Northern provinces. However, their total surface area can only be determined after technical surveys have been completed in these areas.

(viii) At present, mine clearance agencies have engaged with clearance work only in the 10 % of task sites (173 task sites out of 1818) and considered longer term tasks. Non-technical survey operations continue in the northern and eastern areas, Expected completion of all Vanni Districts is December 2010.

(ix) About 51% of the households had land titles for their home gardens; 43% for paddy and 36% for their highland.

(x) About 47% of households intend to farm during the 2010 *yala* season, but only if able to access seeds, irrigation water and other inputs timely, in addition to improved access to land. The 2010/11 *maha* season will be the first major cultivation season for majority households since resettlement.

(xi) Large herds of cattle (in hundreds) were observed roaming unattended. These were cattle abandoned by households at the time of their displacement; these have not been reclaimed.

(xii) Some 10.9% of households in the sample were involved in fishing-related activities including ownership of fishing boat, as crew member in open sea or lagoon fishing; as vendor; and in repair or sale of fishing gear/accessories (such as boats and fishing nets). Even though the ban on fishing has largely been lifted, most households lack boats and nets.

(xiii) Shelter was one of the most immediate challenges faced by households and identified as a key priority by households, key informants, government and

humanitarian agencies. Although 83% of the households reported living in their own dwelling, most of these shelters were of poor quality. Only 9.4% were of durable material; 54% were of non-durable materials; and 31% were tent or plastic sheeting.

(xiv) School enrolment rate were found to be very high and averaged around 93%. Most school children in the clusters received note books and school bags.

(xv) Sanitation was not satisfactory, with about 47% of the households using open space as there are no toilet facilities. Only 14% of the households owned flush latrines with water; 31% owned pit latrines and 8% used communal latrines.

(xvi) Nearly 17% of the households obtained their drinking water from unprotected wells. However, nearly half of the households have access to protected private or common wells and 3% had tap water supply for their households.

(xvii) There were no major incidences of the common diseases. Only 5% of the households reported a member being affected by diarrhoea where children under five and older persons were affected in similar proportion. This contrasts with the findings of MRI survey inside the IDP camps where prevalence was 42 percent in May 2010, and reduced to 7.6 percent in December 2009.

6.) Recommendations:

The findings point to the need to support returnees across a number of sectors including food, shelter and livelihood. These sectors were also identified by key informants and households themselves as top priority for and deserving of humanitarian action.

a) Food Assistance:

- World Food Programme assistance should be extended to the Vanni returnees until the harvest of next *maha* season (2010/11). This will be the time the returnees can be expect to produce their own food. The vulnerable group feeding programme (VGF) should be continued for food insecure households until they recover their normal livelihood.

- VGF Programme should transit into the early recovery process while first phasing into soft food for work and regular food for work/ training activities to enable rebuilding of livelihood and minimise aid dependence.

b) Household livelihoods:

Assistance should be given to households to enable them to revitalize household economy that will contribute to sustainable food security. This should include:

Agriculture:

- ❖ Rehabilitation of damaged agro-wells and construction of new agro-wells along with rainwater harvesting systems to provide assured water for highland farming.
- ❖ Provision of agricultural equipments, seeds/ planting materials and working capital for crop development.
- ❖ Free or subsidized cultivation, as most households do not have repayment capacity. For this purpose, tractors should be provided at community level; and water pumps and farm tools kits should be provided for individual households.
- ❖ Agricultural tools and seeds for the *yala* season (2010) and for the *maha* season (2010/11) should be delivered in April/May and in September/October 2010, respectively to ensure for maximum impact.
- ❖ Action should be taken to improve household access to land and irrigation.

Livestock and fisheries:

- ❖ Identify and return all livestock that are roaming in the wild to their owners. Where it is difficult to identify owners, cattle farms should be established at community level.
- ❖ New breeding programme should be introduced to increase milk productivity and milk collecting centers need to be set up.
- ❖ Provide chicks to restart household poultry business that was dominant in the area; and provide goats as necessary. These types of household business provide supplementary income and can improve the consumption milk and eggs.
- ❖ Return boats to owners and provide fishing boats and nets at community level.

c) Policy interventions:

Policy interventions are important and recommended to accelerate the recovery of livelihoods of the Vanni returnees.

- ❖ Government should provide social safety net programmes such as Samurdhi and cash for work especially for widow-headed families.

- ❖ Agricultural extension network and agricultural institutional framework need to be re-established.

1. Introduction

1. 1 Context and Objectives of Assessment

The World Food Programme in partnership with Hector Kobbakaduwa Agrarian Research Institute and Ministry of Nation Building & Estate Infrastructure conducted an Emergency Needs Assessment in four Vanni districts of Vavuniya, Mullativu, Kilinochchi and Mannar in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. The assessment was conducted between 5th to22nd March 2010 and the focus was on the food security situation of IDPs who had started to resettle back in their places of origin after years of displacement. The IDPs who were held in Manik Farm IDP Camp were the main focus.

This assessment was regarded crucial in the light of planned return of the IDPs to areas of origin where homes, livelihoods and assets had been destroyed or lost at the time or during the displacement. WFP food assistance was being provided for six months. It was therefore important to establish the extent to which these returnee households would be able to support their food and other needs after the six months, and for the findings to inform any future support they might require.

The key objectives of the assessment were to:

- Assess the current food security situation in the areas of resettlement in the districts of Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi, and Mullativu in terms of food availability, accessibility and utilization;
- Analyze the short , medium and long term risks and impacts of the conflict on food security and recommend sustainable mitigation measures; specially the impact of mines and unexploded ordinances (UXOs)
- Indentify the strategic framework for improving food security and developing agricultural sector in the newly resettled areas;
- Determine the requirement of food assistance as well as the most appropriate type of interventions and targeting methods to achieve the livelihood recovery in the food insecure areas;
- Provide preliminary non-technical assessment general conditions of living and overall non-food needs including shelter and socio-economic services.

1. 2. Background

1.2.1 Conflict and Displacements

Nearly three decades of vicious armed conflict between the Sri Lankan Armed Forces and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) came to an end with the defeat of the LTTE in May 2009. The final phase of the war resulted in heavy casualties and caused massive displacement of the population from the five northern districts of Vavuniya, Mullativu, Kilinochchi, Mannar and Jaffna.

The displacement caused by the conflict was protracted, widespread and the outcome of various processes. Between October 2008 and June 2009, more than 280,000 people

crossed from the conflict zone in the north to territory controlled by the government. By early June 2009, almost all of the displaced people were residing in temporary camps, including approximately 260,000 people in camps in Vavuniya district (OCHA, 5 June 2009). Displacement continues in parts of Sri Lanka due to the establishment of "High Security Zones" (HSZs) or buffer zones around military installations, which were set up since the 1980s. Most of the displacement before 1980 was due to high security zones (HSZs) in Jaffna in the north. In Eastern Province, people from parts of Trincomalee District were displaced by conflict and were unable to return because their land was designated as HSZ in 2007. In western Sri Lanka over 60,000 Muslims remain displaced in camps in Puttalam district following LTTE orders.

The last stages of the war produced 283, 179 IDPs from Vanni alone. These people were located in numerous camps and hospitals scattered across the northern region. At the very end of war, more than 200,000 persons (no official data) were trapped in a narrow peninsular along the north eastern coast at the very end of the war. At the end of the war, following a screening process by the government the displaced persons moved to IDP camps, most of them in Manik farm. Manik Farm, in Vavuniya consists of six sites and was set up to provide shelter for 100,000 civilians, but had 227,324 persons.

The IDPs were had no freedom of movement until December 2009 when freedom of movement was granted to leave the camp for a set duration. The IDPs families were provided tents and other basic services including food, water, sanitation and healthcare by government with the support of humanitarian agencies. The World Food Programme was (and continues to be) responsible for feeding the IDPs, initially providing cooked meals, and later dry food

1.2.2 Land Mines and UXOs

The war involved heavy use of antipersonnel mines and this resulted in large areas being contaminated by land mines and unexploded ordinance (UXOs). Areas contaminated included agricultural lands, urban areas, roads and water resources. According to the Landmine Monitor Report 2009 for Sri Lanka, the northern Jaffna peninsula, and the districts of Kilinochchi, Mullativu, Mannar and Vavuniya were the most affected. The three districts of Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee in Eastern Province were also contaminated. According to the report, between 1999 and 2008 land mines casualty was estimated at 1,272, including 117 people killed.

The government estimates there are over 1.5 million landmines and UXO that have contaminated more than 400sqkm in the north. Landmines and UXO are key obstacles to the return of thousands of conflict-displaced to their homes in northern Sri Lanka, and to start producing food and re-start their livelihoods. The government recently imported new equipment to accelerate demining and the army's de-mining field engineer troops are leading demining operations in the affected areas. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are also separately engaged in de-mining and non-technical survey work in these districts.

Notably, Mine Action operations by government, UN and international NGO's are primarily focused on resettlement support through non-technical surveys opening access routes and identifying low risk areas. Landmine clearance operations are limited to creating living space for households. Resettled families receive Mine Risk Education (MRE) that provides understanding of the risk exposure, although little training has occurred to provide coping strategies for affected communities.

The return of the IDPs from Menik Farm (and from other camps) is linked to government declaration and certification that the places were free of land mines so that former residents could return and begin to rebuild their livelihoods. In August after nearly five months in Menik farm, the government started the process of returning the IDPs to their places of origin. According to the Joint Humanitarian update issued by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) as of 11 March 2010, some 185,127 persons were resettled in Vavuniya, Mannar, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Polonnaruwa and Kandy. It is believed some people, mostly young people, were leaving the resettlement areas to find work and education opportunities in other districts.

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1.2.3 IDPs Resettlement Process

According to the latest Joint Humanitarian Update from OCHA, the programme of returns was continuing at increased pace from Menik Farm. The schedule of planned return is constantly revised as demining operations make returns possible. Partners continue to support the Government to resettle IDPs through liaison with civilian and military administrations and demining authorities to assist safe return. IDPs generally get three days notice before return to their districts of origin. Menik Farm Zone 5 is used as transit area where IDPs are provided with meals and sanitation facilities.

During return, IDPs are transported along with any belongs to a holding centre, usually at the DS division head quarters from where their movement to their GN divisions is processed. They receive cooked meals during the first three days. After that, they are given (or promised) a package to meet their essential needs that among others include: six months of food ration from WFP; kitchen utensils, NFI kit and Rs.25,000 cash grant all from UNHCR; hygiene kit from UNICEF; maternity kit for pregnant women from UNFPA; shelter material (including roofing sheets, poles) from IOM.

The Government Agents' report as of 11 March 2010 indicates that about 185,127 persons had been released and returned to Vavuniya, Mannar, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullativu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Polonnaruwa and Kandy. The report also indicates that some 92,828 persons were still being accommodated in temporary camps in Vavuniya (88,198), Mannar (1,023) and Jaffna (3,607).

1.2.4 Physical and Socio-economic Setting

The Vanni is the name given to the mainland area of the Northern Province, Sri Lanka. It covers the entirety of Mannar District, Mullativu District and Vavuniya District, and most of Kilinochchi District. It has an area of approximately 7,650 square kilometers. Geographically the Vanni is distinct from Jaffna peninsula, the other area of the Northern Province. Jaffna peninsula is irrigated by underground aquifers fed by wells whereas the Vanni has irrigation tanks fed by perennial rivers. The Vanni had a population of nearly 700,000 in 2007, making it one of the most sparsely populated areas of Sri Lanka. However, the area's population figures have been extremely volatile due to massive displacement caused by the civil war as discussed above.

Kilinochchi District: Kilinochchi district has an area of 1,279 square kilometers. Its population was 195,812 in 2007, almost exclusively of Sri Lankan Tamil. Kilinochchi district is divided into 4 Divisional Secretary's (DS) Divisions, each headed by a Divisional Secretary (previously known as Assistant Government Agent). The DS Divisions are further sub-divided into 95 Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions.

Vavuniya District: Vavuniya district has an area of 1,967 square kilometers with population of 183,046 in 2007. The population of the district is mostly Sri Lankan Tamil. The district is categorized under the area dry zone of Sri Lanka with climate that is suitable for cultivation. The district has highly fertile soils of reddish brown earth, low humid clays and alluvial soil. The district is predominantly agricultural and in addition to paddy, cultivation of other field crops, livestock farming, forestry and inland fisheries are also carried out. Vavuniya district is divided into 4 Divisional Secretary's (DS) Divisions and 102 Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions

Mannar District: Mannar district is located in the north west of Sri Lanka and covers an area of 1,996 square kilometers. Mannar district's population was 103,688 in 2007 comprising mostly of Sri Lankan Tamil. The bulk of Mannar is on the mainland and within the arid and dry zone that is characterized by high temperatures (26.5°C and 30.0°C) and low rainfall. The land is relatively flat and sits at low elevations, but further inland it is gently undulating, favourable to storage of rainwater into tanks that provide the majority of the irrigation for the district's arable land. The primary economic activities are crop cultivation (mainly paddy), fisheries and animal husbandry. Employment opportunities in the district are highly seasonal, and there are no institutional facilities for tertiary education. Mannar district is divided into 5 DS Divisions and 153 GN divisions.

Mullativu District: Mullativu district is located in the north east of Sri Lanka and covers an area of 2,617 square kilometers. It had a population of 220,311 in 2007 almost exclusively Sri Lankan Tamil. Mullativu district is divided into 5 DS divisions and 127 GN divisions.

1.2.5 Livelihood

Before the displacement due to the war, household economy in Vanni region was dependent on crop cultivation, livestock rearing and fishing which were integrated wherever possible. Hence, faming practices were sustainable - residuals farm crops were used to feed animals and manure from livestock were applied to farming. It can be concluded that Vanni region had family-based sustainable agriculture which is not common to many parts of the country.

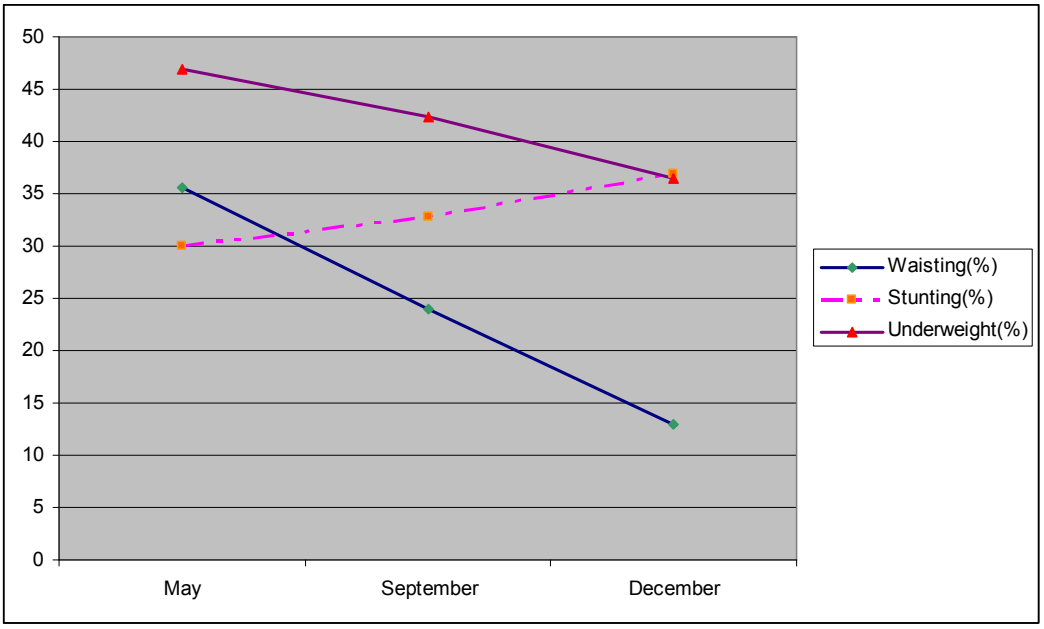
Farmers used to produce cereals (rice), pulses (green gram, cowpea and black gram) and animal products (milk, egg and fish) at household level for their consumption purpose. Crops such as chillies, onion and banana were grown for cash sales while livestock farming (mainly cattle and poultry rearing) provided supplementary income to the households. Farm savings were reinvested in construction of agro-wells, purchasing of agricultural equipment and machineries and expansion of cattle and poultry farms.

With the end of war, there is a huge potential to develop agriculture and livestock in the districts as all four districts have land and irrigation resources for achieving surplus paddy production.

1.2.6 Health and Nutrition

Vanni districts were not included in the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS, 2006/07) due to the limited access and insecurity. However, the Medical Research Institute (MRI) conducted some nutrition assessments in IDP camps in Vavuniya and other welfare centres in May, September and December 2009.

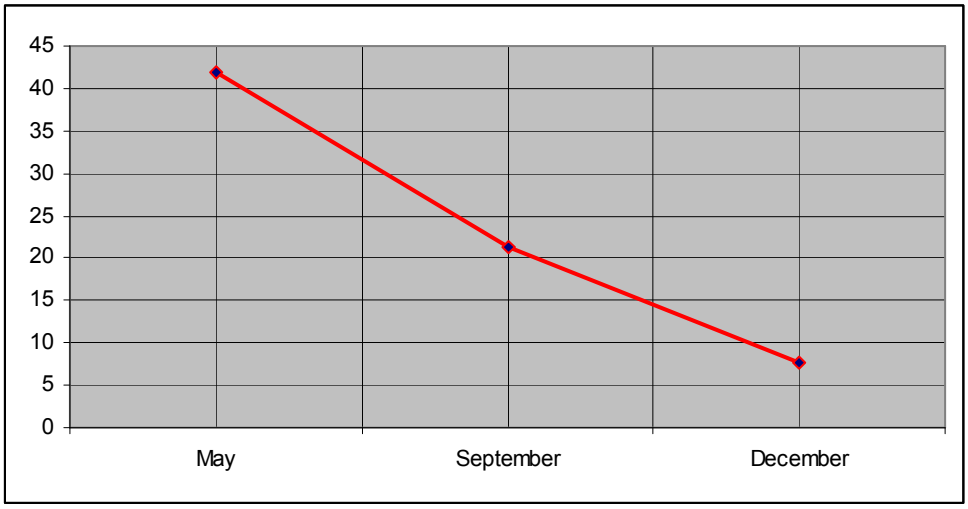
Figure 1.1 Prevalence of malnutrition for under 5 in IDP camps in 2009



Source: MRI nutrition assessments, 2009

The findings of the three MRI surveys are presented in Figure 1.1 which shows declining trends of wasting and underweight, but rising trend of stunting during the six months. The prevalence of wasting among the children (Age<5) declined by 23% from 36% in May to 13% in December 2009. The prevalence of underweight also dropped from 47% to 37%; but stunting increased from 30% to 37% over the same period.

Figure 1.2 Prevalence of diarrhoea inside the IDP camps in Vanni



Source: MRI nutrition assessments, 2009

Prevalence of diarrhoea, respiratory tract infections and scabies were reported as major diseases inside the camps. Nearly 41.9% children had diarrhoeal diseases in May which dropped to 21.4% in September, and further to 7.6% in December (see Figure 1.2).The improvement in the nutrition and health conditions in the camps reflect the good levels of adequacy of food, health and water and sanitation provided to the IDPs.

2. Methodology

The goal of this cross-sectional survey was to assess the food security status and vulnerability of the population of internally displaced persons (IDP) that had returned to their home villages from the Menik farm transit center since September 2009. The methodology employed was a two-stage cluster survey at household and community level. The assessment was conducted in four (4) districts of the Vanni: Kilinochchi; Mannar; Mullativu; and Vavuniya.

The assessment was designed in line with WFP's Food and Nutrition Security Conceptual Framework. A core assessment team from WFP Regional Bureau in Bangkok provided extensive support starting from design of the survey, data analysis, through to report production. Prior to undertaking the field survey, the core assessment team reviewed previous assessments, relevant reports and data that provided broader contextual and specific information on the methodological aspects of the survey as well as the existing food security situation.

Prior to the start of field data collection, consultations were held with HARTI, MNBID, Other government ministries and UN agencies (UNDP Mines Action, FAO, UNOCHA, UNDP Regional Bureau) in Colombo and Vavuniya. The main purpose was to obtain contextual information and different perspectives for facilitate design of the survey tools and plan the implementation of the survey. The assessment was implemented in collaboration with HARTI, UNDP Regional Consulting Center Colombo, and the MNBID. Representatives from HARTI and UNDP joined the assessment.

2.1 Sampling

Two stage cluster sampling was chosen as the sampling technique because the returnee population was geographically dispersed across four (4) districts and the time for primary data collection was limited. A statistically representative sample size for the two stage cluster sampling was obtained using the following formula at the confidence interval of 95 percent.

$$n = Z^2 \times (Po \times (1 - Po) \div d^2) \times deff$$

Where,
n = required number of households/sample size
Z = 1.96, constant
Po = 0.5 (50%), estimated proportion of the indictor
d = 0.05, precision
deff = 2, design effect

The estimated sample size derived was 768 households, with 5 percent non response the final sample size was 809 households.

The sampling universe was the population of returnee households that had been resettled in the four districts. The numbers of returnee households and individuals in each of the four districts was based upon the UNHCR / OCHA list of returnees and their destinations ("returnee matrix") dated 26 February 2010. (Table 2.1)

Table 2.1 Number of returnee families and individuals, as of 26 February 2010

District	Number of Returnee families	Number of Returnee Individuals
Killinochi	7,451	24,858
Mannar	5,340	19,419
Mullativu	3,686	1,2186
Vavuniya	1,253	4,341
Total	**17,730**	**60,804**

Source: UN OCHA

There were 201 Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions which had a returnee population, in the UNHCR / OCHA list of 26 February 2010, of these 201 GN Divisions, 134 had a returnee population greater than 30 households each. These 134 GN Divisions had a recorded 17,194 households and 58,940 individuals.

A sample scheme of 24 households × 34 clusters was chosen in order to achieve the minimum required sample size. It was estimated that the maximum number of household interviews that could be conducted in any one cluster would be twenty-four (24), based on the composition of a survey team (1 team leader and 8 enumerators) and the estimated time needed to complete each household interview.

The first stage of the two stage cluster sampling involved selecting thirty-four (34) GN Divisions using a proportional to population size (PPS) methodology. The OCHA / UNHCR list of 26 February 2010 was used as the sampling frame.

For the second stage, households were selected randomly from within each cluster / GN Division. The number of returnee households was verified and mapped with the support of the Grama Niladhari responsible for each GN Division, or his/her staff. The households were then drawn beginning with a random start and an appropriate interval, calculated based on total households in the settlement divided by the sample size of 24 households per cluster.

2.2 Team Composition, Training and Primary Data Collection

Four teams were created and each consisted of one team leader and eight enumerators. The enumerators and the team leaders were given an intensive training on assessment objectives, rationale and the approach used. Further, the draft household questionnaire was thoroughly discussed and practiced so that all enumerators could understand the questions and how to administer them in an unbiased manner. The questionnaire was field tested before administering and the teams discussed their preliminary field experience. 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 and ensuring that all questionnaires were completed in full, appropriately and consistently and on key informant interviews.

A total of 917 household questionnaires were administered in 34 different GN divisions covering the districts of Kilinochchi, Mullativu, Mannar and Vavuniya. The DS divisions covered by the assessment were: Vavuniya South, Vavuniya North, Manthai East, Thunukkai, Karachchi, Poonakary, Manthai West, Madhu and Oddusuddan.

2.3 Assessment Tools

The main tools used in the assessment was a household questionnaire based on the WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment Framework.

The questionnaire consisted of seven main sections that included household demographics, livelihood and income, food consumption, expenditure, food assistance, household coping strategy and landmine/UXO risks. The questionnaire was administered to the head of the household. At the start of each interview, the respondent was informed about the purpose and content, and his/her consent was received prior to commencement. For the purposes of this survey, a household was defined as a group of people who consistently had meals together (i.e. 'eat from the same pot').

In addition to the household questionnaire, team leaders collected community level information from government officials such as Grama Niladhari officers, Divisional Secretariat officers, Agriculture Research Assistants, and persons of renown in the locality. Information was collected on the availability of social infrastructure, food security matters and landmine /UXO risk. Team leaders were provided a check list (Annex IV) to facilitate the key information discussion. Photographs were also taken as the indicators for visual interpretation.

2.4 Data Management

Team leaders checked the completed household questionnaires, while still at the cluster / GN Division, in order to ensure all questions were recorded completely and legibly by the enumerators. The Assessment leader, HARTI representative and VAM advisors frequently monitored the data collection process in order to assure quality of the data.

Data was entered into a Microsoft Access custom-made database. Data entry staff were locally hired and trained to enter the contents of the questionnaire into the database. Data entered was compared to the original questionnaires at frequent time intervals. Data was checked, cleaned, and merged using a flat format data table. The data were then exported to Microsoft Excel and SPSS for analysis.

2.5 Limitations and Challenges

- Time was the main constraint experienced during this survey. Since all clusters were geographically dispersed, moving from one cluster to the next was time consuming. As a result, time to administer the questionnaires and making observations was limited.

- United Nations security regulations required that survey teams started their travel no earlier than 08:00 hours and returned to Vavuniya town by 18:00 hours the same day which constrained the time available at each cluster/GN Division. The need to pass numerous checkpoints contributed to delays in travelling to/from certain clusters.

- The questionnaire was not translated into Tamil or Sinhala. This could have affected the quality of delivery of the questions.

3.0 Main Findings/ Summary Statistics

3.1 Demographic Profile

The field survey covered thirty-four resettled GN divisions in Vavuniya, Mannar, Mullativu and Kilinochchi districts. Out of 917 households in the survey, 89.5% were resettled in GNs of origin, though in some cases not necessarily on their land. Some 8% of the households were relocated and living with host families. Only 3.5% of the households were found to be relocated to new places.

About two-thirds of the households in the survey resettled in their current locations within the previous 3 months. The survey revealed that 25% of the households moved to their current location one month ago, 41% resettled between 1-3 months ago and 26% resettled 4-6 months ago. Only 8 percent of moved to the current location more than 6 months ago.

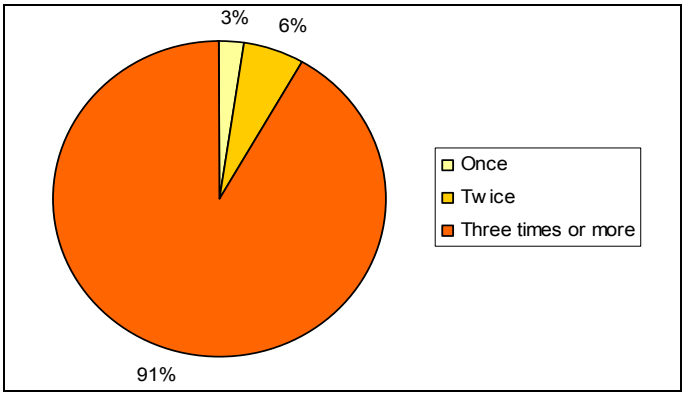
Table 3.1: Duration of resettlement

Resettlement Period	Frequency	Percent
Less than 1 month	225	24.8
1-3 months	369	40.7
4-6 months	237	26.2
> 6 months	75	8.3

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

According to the respondents, majority of the households (92 percent) had been displaced at least 3 times or more in their lifetime. This was corroborated by the findings of key informant discussions that also revealed that majority of the returnees had experienced multiple displacement during the war. The survey showed that only 9 % of households had been displaced once or twice (see Figure 3.1). Households were also asked about their intention to move to another location. The vast majority (92 percent) indicated that they have no intention of moving in to another location but approximately 2.4% mentioned that they would like to move to another location due the lack of land for cultivation and about one percent would like to move to new location due to the risk of mines.

Figure 3.1 Displacement frequency of vanni returnees



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

The analysis reveals that the total number of persons in the 917 households covered in the survey was 4030, giving an average household size of 4.4 persons. The distribution of the population in the sample by age and gender is presented in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 Age distribution statistics of the sampled households

Age	% Male	% Female	% Total
0-12 months	1.1	1.5	2.6
>12-59 months	5.5	4.9	10.4
>5-18 years	17.2	15.5	32.7
>18-59 years	22.6	26.3	48.9
60+ years	2.8	2.6	5.4
Total	49.2	50.8	100.0

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

In general, it was established that females were more than males. The analysis of the marital status shows that 86% of household heads were married. But approximately 18.4% of the households were female headed and approximately 11% of the households were widowed families. (Table 3.3)

Table 3.3 Marital status of household heads

Marital Status	Percentage (%)
Married	85.7
Widowed	10.7
Separated/Divorced	2.1
Single	1.4
Total	100

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

The survey established that all heads of households had some formal education. Majority of the heads of households (56%) had only primary level education; nearly 40% had secondary education; while the remaining 4% of household heads had tertiary education (including vocation education). (Table 3.4)

Table 3.4 Education of household heads

Level of Education	Percentage (%)
No School	3.4
Primary School	56
Secondary School	39.6
Vocational School	0.7
Tertiary/University/college	0.3

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

Most clusters were found to have primary schools, and that most had reopened and only a few schools had not yet opened. However, most of the schools were operating at sub-optimal levels. The overall enrolment rate was found to be very high and averaged around 93%. School children in many of the clusters had received materials such as note books and school bags through various assistance programmes. But in some cases long travel distances, poor transport systems and children supporting parents to resettle or earn a living for the households were some of the main reasons for school drop outs.

3.2 Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Health

3.2.1 Shelter

Shelter was found to present one of the most immediate challenges of the households. The summary of the type of housing is depicted in Table 3.5. Although approximately 83% of the households were living in their own dwelling (the rest were with relatives or friends), most of these shelters were of very poor quality. About 9.4% of the dwellings were of durable material; 54% were made of non-durable materials; and 31% were made of tent/plastic sheeting. Some 4.5% of the households lived in room(s) in shared house/ flat, 1% lived in rooms in collective centre or public building and 0.3% in unspecified other dwellings. Shelter is one of the main priorities identified by key informants, government and humanitarian agencies.

Table 3.5 Types of shelter used by returnees

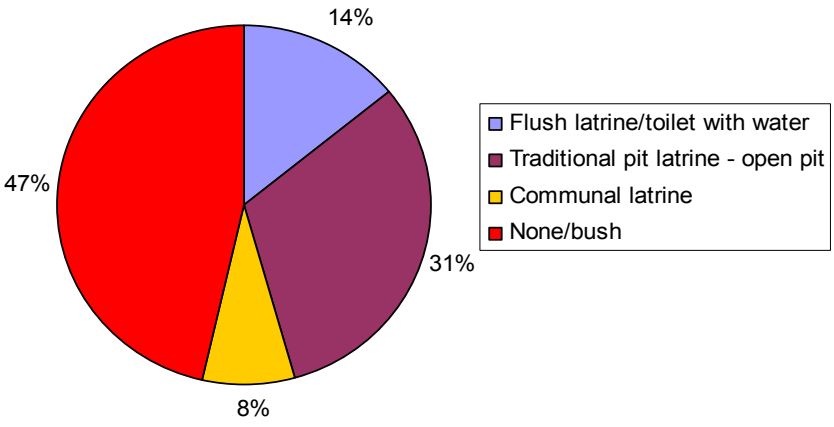
Type of Dwelling	Percentage (%)
Private house mostly in durable material	9.4
Private dwelling mostly in non-durable material	53.9
Room(s) in a shared house/flat	4.5
Room(s) in collective centre/public building	1.0
Tent/plastic sheeting/shelter in camp	30.9
Other	0.3
Total	100.0

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

3.2.2 Sanitation

The present condition of toilets of these communities has been summarized by Figure 3.2. This shows that the main toilet facilities in the sample were open pit latrines and defecation in open spaces or near by bushes[1]. However, before the displacement, majority had traditional latrine with water, most of which are not in use at present. But government and other agencies are involved in repairing or constructing new toilets.

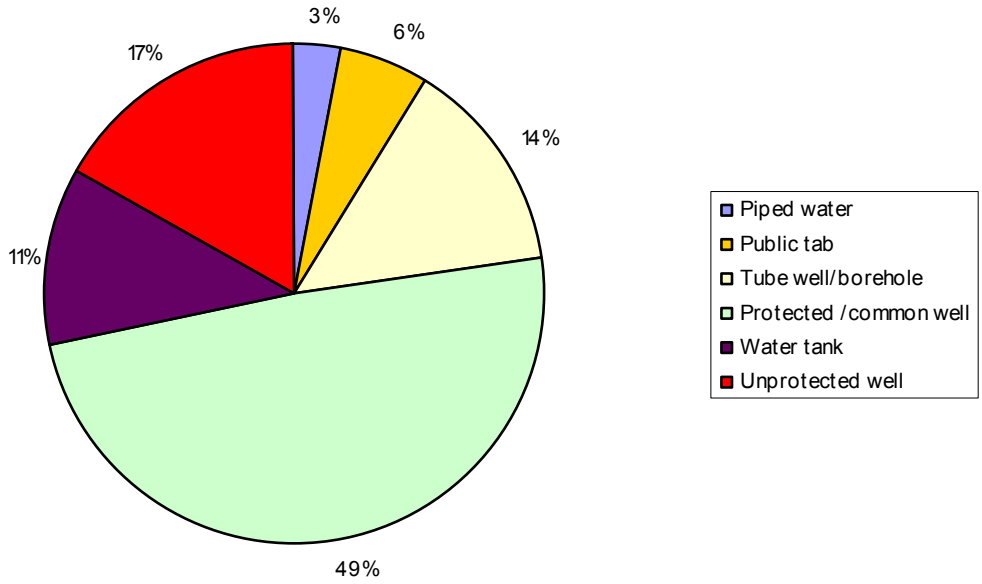
Figure 3.2 Distributions of toilet facilities



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

[1] With regards to sanitation, UNICEF defines them as excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal and insect contact with excreta.

Figure 3.3 Drinking water sources of the surveyed households



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

Water and Fuel:

Households were asked about their source of drinking water. The findings are presented in Figure 3.3, which shows that 49% of the households in the sample rely on common/protected wells, followed by unprotected wells (17%) and tube wells/ bore holes (14%). Other sources include water tanks, public tab and piped water used by smaller percentage of households. According to key informants, most of the pre-war boreholes and wells in these areas are still in state of disrepair.

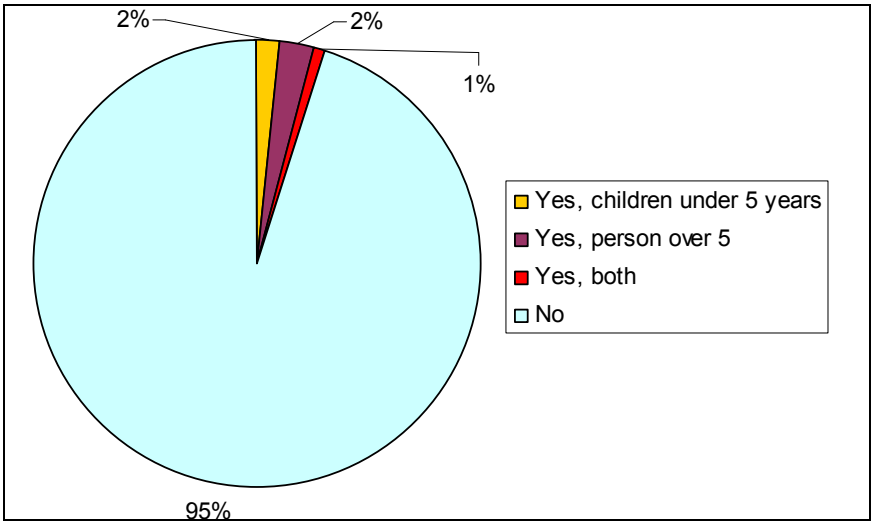
It was also established that 24.3% of households treated their drinking water using chlorine and 37.4% and 1.2 treated by boiling and filtration respectively. However, 37.1 % of the sample did not treat their drinking water.

Almost all households (99.9 percent) in the sample used fire wood for cooking. That means there is a high dependence on the use of natural resources by the people, the implications being that households could face energy problems where there is scarcity of forest resources.

3.2.3 Health

Households were inquired about incidences of diarrhoea and cough during the last two weeks before the survey. The vast majority of households (95%) reported no incidence of diarrhoea. Of the 5% that reported being affected, the indication was that this affected children under five and older persons in similar proportion.(Figure 3.4)

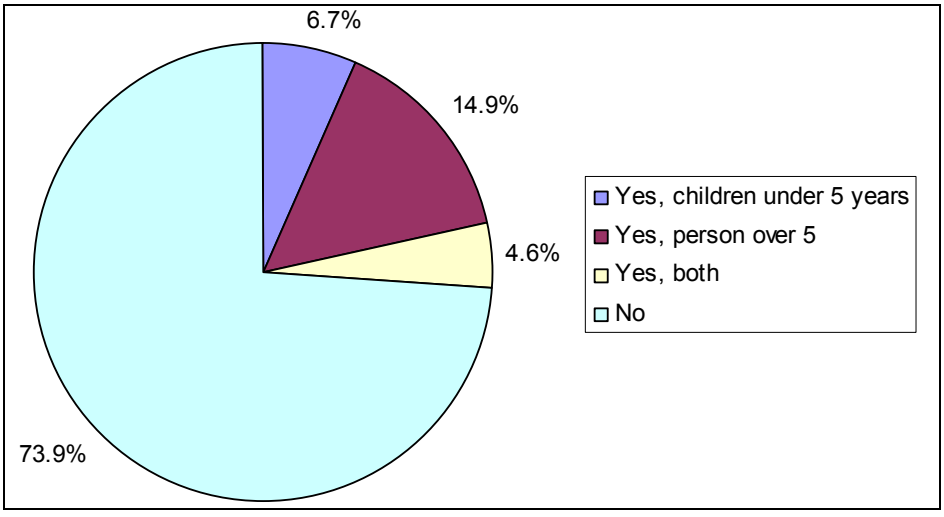
Figure 3.4 Incidence of diarrhoea during last 2 weeks



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

On the other hand, approximately 26% of the households reported they had a member or members of the household affected by cough. The details of cough incidents are shown by the Figure 3.5, which revealed that most of those affected were household members above five years of age.

Figure 3.5 Incidence of cough during last 2 weeks



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

3.3 Household Assets

The result of asset ownership is presented in Table 3.6 showing the percentages of households indicating ownership of each type of asset now and before displacement. In general, it was found that current ownership of assets was very low and this represented a major decline from ownership levels before displacement. The change in ownership is presented as percentage in the last column of the table. For example, 94.6% of households owned bicycles before the war compared to 35.6% at the time of the survey, representing a percentage drop of 58.6%. This picture is seen repeated across all assets and asset categories presented in the table. The main livelihood assets such as agricultural vehicles, motorbikes and three-wheelers, and for fishing were very low and this had direct implications for the recovery process.

Table 3.6 Household assets

Type of Asset	% Current Status	% Before Displacement	Change
Jewellery	33.8	95.6	-61.8
Radio	23.9	92.4	-68.5
Mobile Phones	51.6	8.1	43.5
Television	0.9	41.9	-41.0
Water pump	2.5	64.9	-62.4
Fertilizer dispenser	1.7	37.6	-35.9
Pesticide plant / hand and power sprayers	1.7	47.3	-45.6
Fishing Nets	2.1	12.4	-10.3
Boat Engine	0.5	7.9	-7.4
Fishing boat	0.3	8.3	-8.0
Bicycle	35.6	94.2	-58.6
Motorbike	35.6	94.2	-58.6
Three Wheeler	1.2	55.3	-54.1
Tractor / land master	0.1	4.4	-4.3

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

3.4 Livelihood and Income

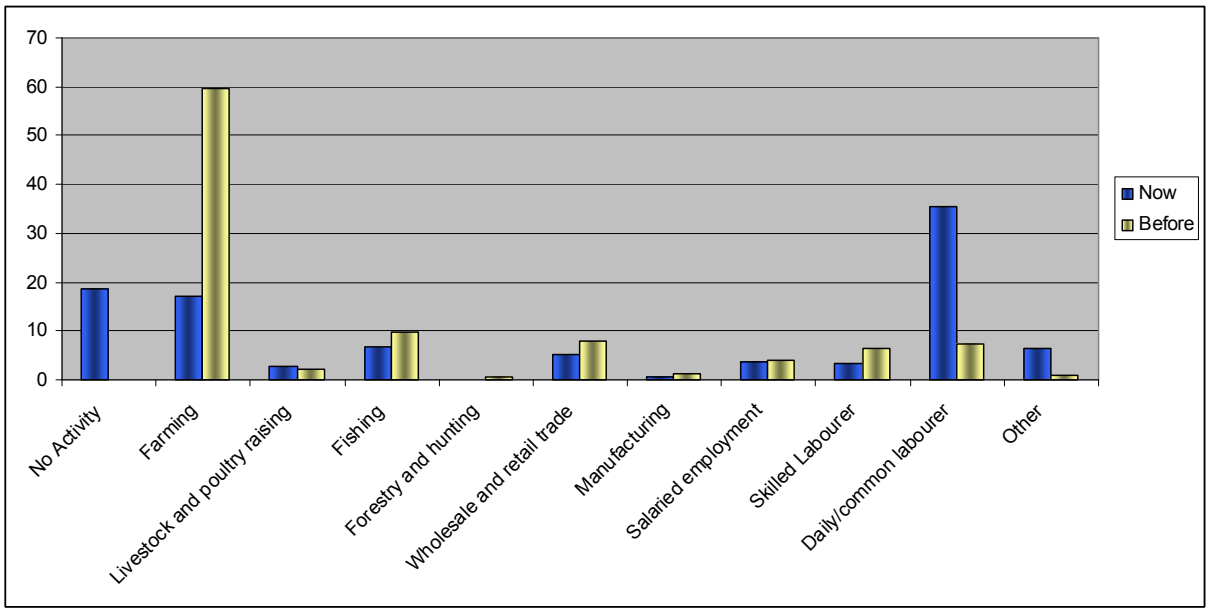
The findings of sources of household livelihoods and income now and before displacement are presented in Figure 3.6. This shows that at the time of the assessment (i.e. now), most of the households (35.6%) were found to be engaged in daily wage labour (unskilled labour) as their first livelihood activity. This was followed by farming (17.1%) fishing (6.7%), skilled labour, trade (5.2%), waged employment (3.6%), (3.5%), livestock (2.8%) and manufacturing (0.6%). Meanwhile nearly 18.5% of the households mentioned they do not have any livelihood option.

The findings contrast with the situation before the displacement. This is more pronounced in the case of farming where nearly 60% of the population had farming as their main livelihood against the current situation of only 17%. The percentage of households

engaged in fishing also decreased from 9.8% to 6.7%. Meanwhile the percentage of households that ware engaged in daily labour was significantly smaller before the conflict.

The overall situation reflects the fact that returnees have just resettled back in the past few months, where their primary livelihood activities (e.g. farming) could not be restarted for a range of reasons including off-season and lack of livelihoods inputs, among others.

Figure 3.6 Household livelihood now and before displacement



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

At present, household cash income of the newly resettled households is very low. Majority of the families have received resettlement grant from UNHCR but nearly 8.6% said they had not received the resettlement grant. Although daily labour is indicated as the main source by most households, the opportunities for labour are in reality very limited. The only tangible example in few of the clusters was cash-for-work project of the World Bank in collaboration with the government.

3.5 Agriculture

3.5.1 Farming

Traditionally, Vanni region is largely dependent on agriculture and fisheries. The eastern part is more popular for paddy farming; and the central region has a mix of paddy farming and cultivation of vegetables, tobacco and subsidiary food crops such as chillies and onions. Much of the conflict-affected region has some access to irrigation. This allows for diversity in the farming system, which in turn provides some resilience to disasters and conflict.

As discussed earlier, at present 17% of surveyed households' main income source was farming compared with 60% before displacement. Majority of these farmers cultivate paddy as the main crop and common field crops cultivated are chillies, ground nuts, sesame and vegetables. Coconut is the main perennial crop cultivated in this region. It was also noted that due various constraints (e.g. lack of tools, seeds, etc.) most of the farmers are currently involved in daily wage labour.

Further, more than half of the households mentioned that they do not have access to their paddy lands. Meanwhile 60% mentioned that they do not still have access to their highland crop fields and 46% do not have access to their home garden land. This lack of access is in part due to mine risk and relocating the households from their origin has caused to limit the access to the agricultural area.

It should also be noted that the majority of the households were resettled between the months December 2009 and February 2010. Consequently, most of the returned farmers could not involve in last *maha* season (2009/2010) cultivations that commenced from October to April. According to the results of the analysis, only 11.7% of total population was involved in cultivations in last *maha* season.

Meanwhile some 47% of the farmers intended to cultivate in the 2010 *yala* season (from March to September) if seeds, irrigation water and other inputs are available or provided timely. It should be noted that the *yala* season is the minor season (compared with *maha*) and mainly for dry zone agriculture.

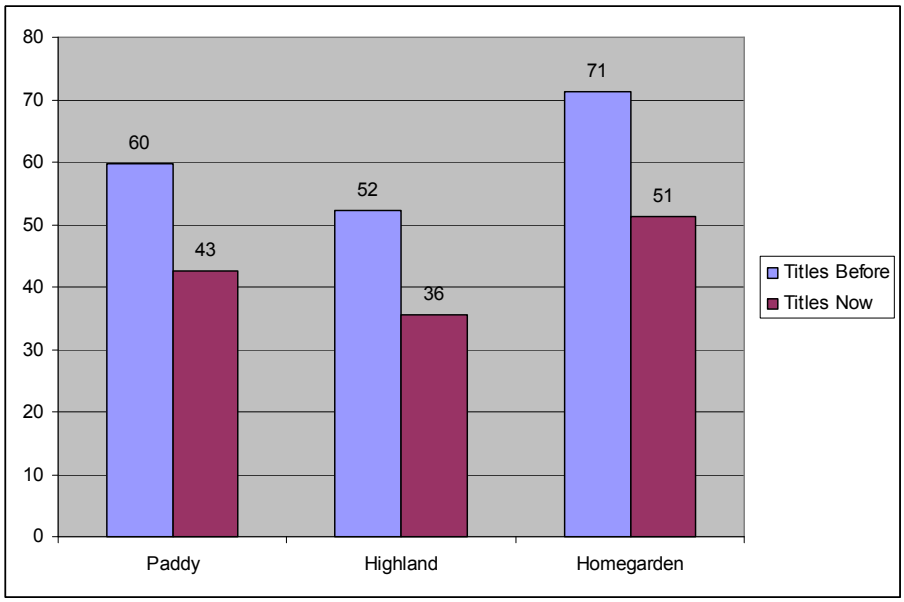
In many places farming is carried under irrigation. But most of the irrigation systems and the agricultural infrastructure are in state of disrepair and have not been rehabilitated yet. Some of these repairs are currently being undertaken under the 180 day development programme of the government and through cash for work programme.

Availability of land for cultivation is generally adequate for medium scale farming, where the average land available

Photo 01: Fallow paddy fields due to lack of irrigation and land mines

Land registration and titling was reported as an ongoing process. At the time of survey, 43% of the households had land titles for their paddy lands which had been 60% before the displacement. Approximately, half of the households owned land titles for their home garden. Only 36% of the households had deeds for their highland lands. (Figure 3.7)

Figure 3.7Availability of land titles among the resettled households



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

3.5.2. Livestock

The main livestock reared includes cattle, goats, poultry and buffalo. However, currently only 2.8% raise livestock as their primary livelihood. At present nearly 43% of the households own livestock. 50% of the households had stated that they do not have and used to own. (Table 3.7)

It was observed in many different locations that there were large herds cattle (in hundreds) roaming unattended. These were cattle that were left behind by households at the time of displacement and have not been reclaimed; this is indicated by the different branding marks. This appears to explain the difference in ownership now and before displacement.

Table 3.7 Percentage of households involved in livestock rearing

Ownership to Livestock	Percent
Yes	42.8
No (but used to own)	50.1
No (never owned)	7.1
Total	100

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

3.5.3. Fishing:

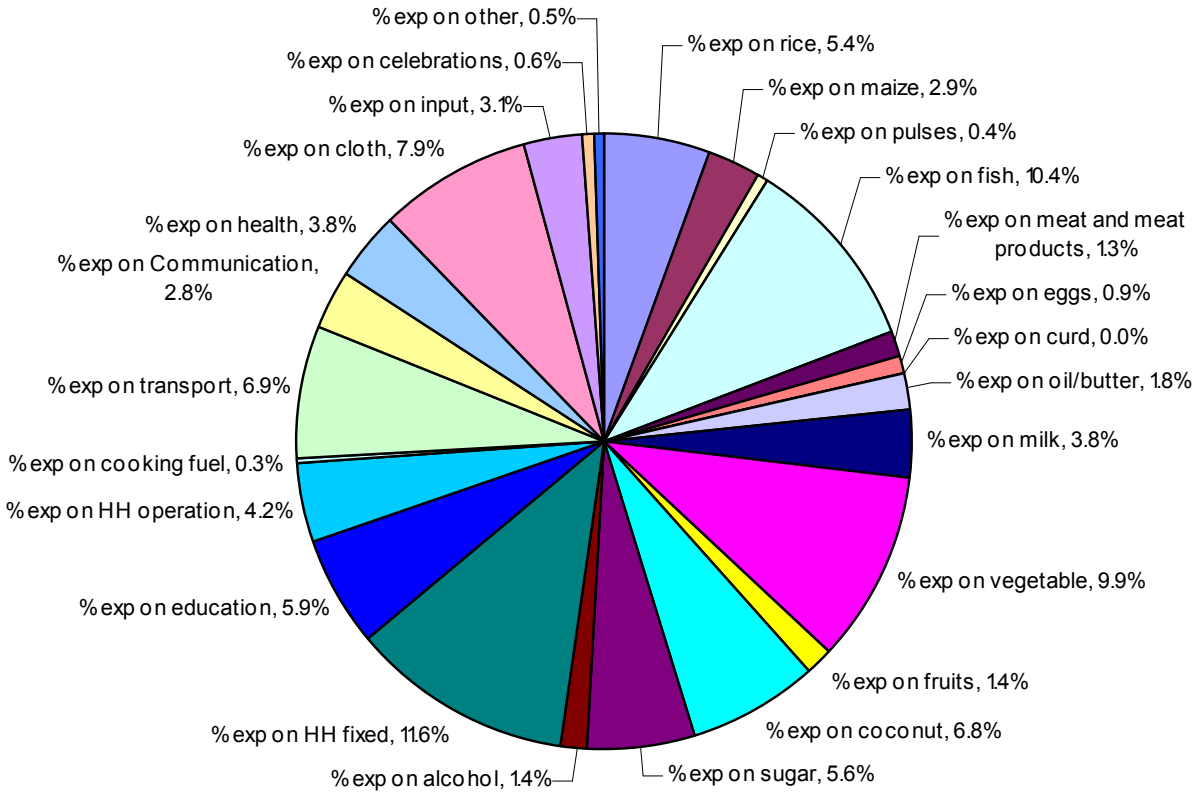
The survey revealed that some 10.9% of households in the sample were involved in fishing activities, which include ownership of fishing boats, serving as crew member in open sea or lagoon fishing, vendor, repair or sales of fishing gear/accessories (e.g. boats and fishing nets). Fishermen reported that the distance they travelled to fish and the number of fishing days have increased after the lifting of fishing ban. The tools for fishing were lacking among poor communities who use more traditional tools.

It is reported that most of the fishermen had lost their fishing gear during the many phases of displacements. As noted earlier, the percentage of boat owners at the time of the survey was about 1% compared with 8% before the displacement. Although some of the boats which were found in various yards, these have not been given back to the owners. None of the returnees has the capacity to buy new fishing gear, which is limiting the recovery of their livelihood.

3.6 Household Expenditure

The pattern of expenditure offers important insight into a household's food security status. The average household expenditure in the survey was found to be Rs. 16759.00. Out of this total, nearly 51% is spent on food.

Figure 3.8 Household expenditure pattern



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

The main food commodities purchased were fish (10.4%) and vegetables (9.9%) and rice (5.4%). (See Figure 3.8) It should be noted that the large bulk of household food comes from food assistance from WFP and this includes rice.

The main non-food items purchased (and % shares of total) include clothing (7.9%), education (6.0%), livelihoods inputs (3.2%) and medicines (3.8%). According to the analysis, nearly 85% of the households mentioned that their expenditure has increased. Some 10% mentioned that their expenditure remained the same as at the time they were resettled.

With respect to food prices, 90% of the surveyed households stated experiencing higher food prices. The higher expenditure reported above could be a reflection of high prices, which in turn can be due to low availability or scarcity of commodities.

3.7 Landmine & Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

Vanni area districts of Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi, and Mullativu have experienced sustained high intensity combat for three decades, culminating in a high degree of landmine and unexploded ordnance (uxo) contamination. This relatively small

geographic area (8,884 km^2) with a high population base magnifies the impact of landmine & uxo risk exposure. Formerly these districts supported the population with highly productive rain fed and irrigated paddy agricultural areas.

Due to the extended conflict period the general population is basically familiar with the landmines and uxo threats and presence in the Northern Provinces. However, most resettled families are not aware of the condition of their land or communities after leaving during the conflict.

Table 3.8 Minefields & dangerous areas by district as of 26 March 2010

Vanni Districts & Surface Area (km^2)		**Minefields (MF)**	**Dangerous Areas (DA)**	**Total (MF & DA)**
Vavuniya	1,967	39	236	275
Mannar	1,996	17	140	157
Kilinochchi	1,279	281	574	855
Mullativu	2,617	65	538	603
Jaffna	1,025	93	135	228
Sub-Total	-	**495**	**1,623**	**2,118**
Total Area km2*	**8,884**	**24.07 km^2**	**196.7 km^2**	**220.77 km^2**

*Aggregate km^2 totals of all MF & DA are estimates only pre-technical survey.
Source: UNDP Mine Action

Lack of knowledge and clear definition (marking) of landmine and uxo contaminated areas limits the selection of safe areas for resettlement and agriculture. Although, numerous hazardous areas have been identified and marked, equally large areas remain suspect due to the protracted nature of the conflict. Returning to these areas constitutes a serious risk to lives and livelihoods without precise knowledge of landmine and uxo contaminated areas.

UN Mine Action database registers the location of 1,623 known “Dangerous areas” and 496 known Minefields in the Northern provinces. Total surface area can only be estimated until technical surveys are completed in these areas. (Table 3.8)

Mine Action operations by government, UN and international NGO's are primarily focused on resettlement support through “non-technical survey” process, opening access routes and identifying low risk areas.

Table 3.9 GN divisions released by non-technical survey as of 26 March 2010

Districts	GN Released by Survey	Total # GN	% Task Remaining as of 26 Mar 2010
Vavuniya	17	102	83%
Mannar	30	153	80%
Kilinochchi	33	95	65%
Mullativu	28	127	78%
Jaffna	1	435	99.9%
Total	**109**	**912**	

Source: UNDP Mine Action

Extensive non-technical surveys have identified low risk areas where returnees can be resettled. Technical Survey Teams have "released by survey" 109 areas, many of which are identified as low risk for resettlement. (Table 3.9) Noteworthy, that non-technical survey in uninhabited areas is limited in scope. Survey without the ability to interview people with local knowledge restricts surveyors to finding obvious evidence of landmines or military units with some knowledge of the area.

Low risk does not mean "no risk", and returnees are sceptical about the safety of lands where fighting occurred. Ongoing non-technical survey operations continue in the northern and eastern areas. Expected completion of all Vanni Districts is December 2010.

Table 3.10 Ongoing tasks minefield and dangerous area clearance as at 28 February 2010

Districts	Ongoing Tasks	Total # of Tasks	% Task Remaining as of 28 Feb 10
Vavuniya	17	275	93%
Mannar	25	157	84%
Kilinochchi	29	855	96%
Mullativu	76	603	87%
Jaffna	26	228	89%
Total	**173**	**1818**	**90%***

Source: UNDP Mine Action

*Tasks remaining to start not completed tasks. As survey continues new tasks are added.
Landmine clearance operations are limited to creating living space for households in villages and towns. Mine Action agencies are currently engaged with clearance work at 173 task sites. (Table 3.10)Some of these task sites are very large and considered longer term tasks.

A high proportion of resettled communities surveyed are exposed to landmines & uxo severely impacting lives and livelihoods. Landmines & uxo block access to land for communities to effectively engage in livelihood activities. Cultivating gardens or rice

paddy is restricted by the known presence of landmines and uxo preventing basic livelihood activities and creating conditions for continued food assistance. Numerous water wells and irrigation structures are blocked by landmines and uxo creating dependency on water delivery or increased use on remaining safe water sources. Moreover, WFP staff and food assistance distribution operations are exposed to landmine & uxo risk.

Photo 02: Resettled families living adjacent to hazardous area

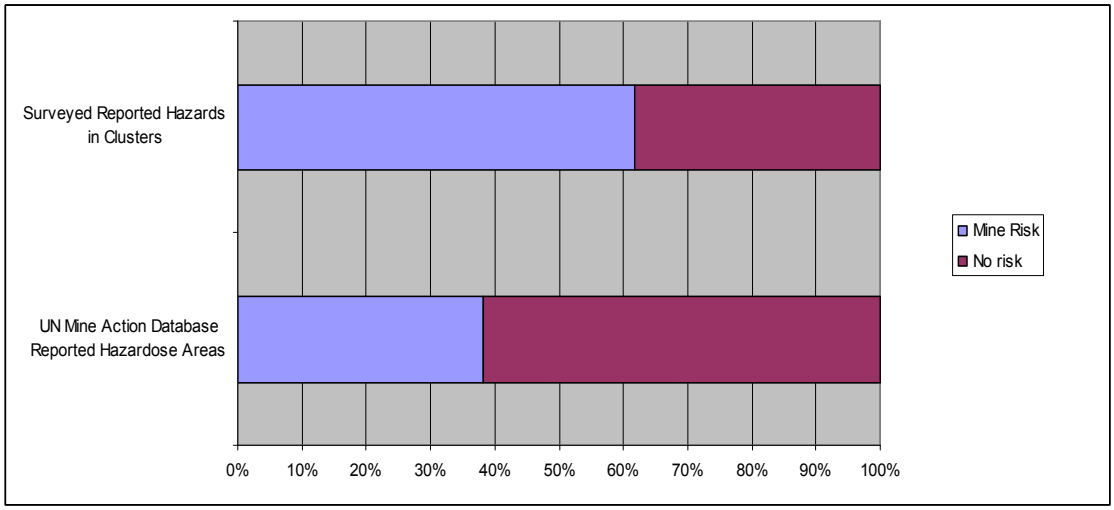
Returnees receive Mine Risk Education (MRE) prior to departing IDP camps. This education is generalised and beneficial for people entering low risk areas. In some cases resettled families are surrounded or adjacent to either known or suspected high risk landmine contaminated areas. In these high risk situations specialised MRE training is needed that emphasises coping strategies for long term exposure to landmines.

Respondents of both Household and Key Informant respondents unanimously "did not know" when the contaminated areas in their GN's would be cleared. This unknown factor impacts the ability for local officials and communities to effectively plan resumption of livelihood activities.

Photo 03: Resettled family high risk behaviour occupying hazardous areas

UN Mine Action database identifies thirteen (13) out of the thirty-four (34) clusters surveyed with known minefields or dangerous areas. Survey respondents in these clusters expressed positive knowledge of landmines or uxo within their GN area, occurring in twenty-one (21) of the thirty-four (34) clusters surveyed. Increased awareness of newly identified contaminated areas is a result of people's exposure to the land after returning. This clearly indicates that the net increase in reporting hazards following resettlement is 21%. 9 (Figure 3.9)

Figure 3.9 Comparison of reported hazardous areas by cluster



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

The survey demonstrates an increase in reported hazardous areas containing landmines or uxo as higher than UN Mine Action database. As communities occupy resettled area they become familiar with their conditions and are able to report changes. This net increase is expected with both newly occupied communities and newly surveyed areas. This trend is likely to continue as people interact with the land and new areas are resettled.

Primary land identified by resettled families and key informants as landmine or uxo contaminated is paddy, garden area, and highland. Detailed local knowledge of boundaries outlining contamination extent is limited, thus impacting decision making on resumption of agricultural activities.

Many returnees received "Mine Risk Education" prior to resettlement (64.5 of Surveyed Households), although 35.5% indicated no prior training. This gap in Mine Risk Education requires attention to ensure all resettled people receive adequate preparation before entering risk environments. Additionally there is an increasing need to assist communities with coping strategies for living in contaminated areas over the long term.

Landmines and uxo present a significant hindrance for resettled communities to effectively re-establish their lives and livelihoods in former battle areas. Mine Action agencies have marked contaminated areas near some communities. The large number of minefields and dangerous areas identified by UN Mine Action cannot be fully marked and cleared by the limited mine action resources available in the short term.

Legitimate fear of landmine or uxo contamination will adversely affect resettled communities ability to commit themselves with sustainable activities such as agriculture, livestock pasturing, and building homes until such time as the landmine threat is reduced.

3.8 Priority Needs of the Returnees

Households were asked to identify three main priorities and the findings are presented in Table 3.11. The top three priorities for the Vanni returnees were Shelter, livelihood supplies and food.

Table 3.11 Prioritized needs for the returnees (% of the population)

Priority	First Priority	Second Priority	Third Priority
Shelter	36.4	17.9	10.6
Food	16.7	19.7	16.2
Cloths	0.1	3.8	8.1
Household Utensils	5.2	7.0	9.5
Credit	4.6	14.7	24.2
Livelihood Supplies	25.3	26.3	21.2

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

Resettled households would benefit from livelihood inputs that support agricultural activities such as equipment, investment / working capital to hire tractors, purchase fuel, seeds, fertilizer, livestock and livestock feeds. Furthermore, the infrastructure for storage, food processing and marketing network is poor and will require substantial upgrading

4.0 Food Security

4.1 National Context

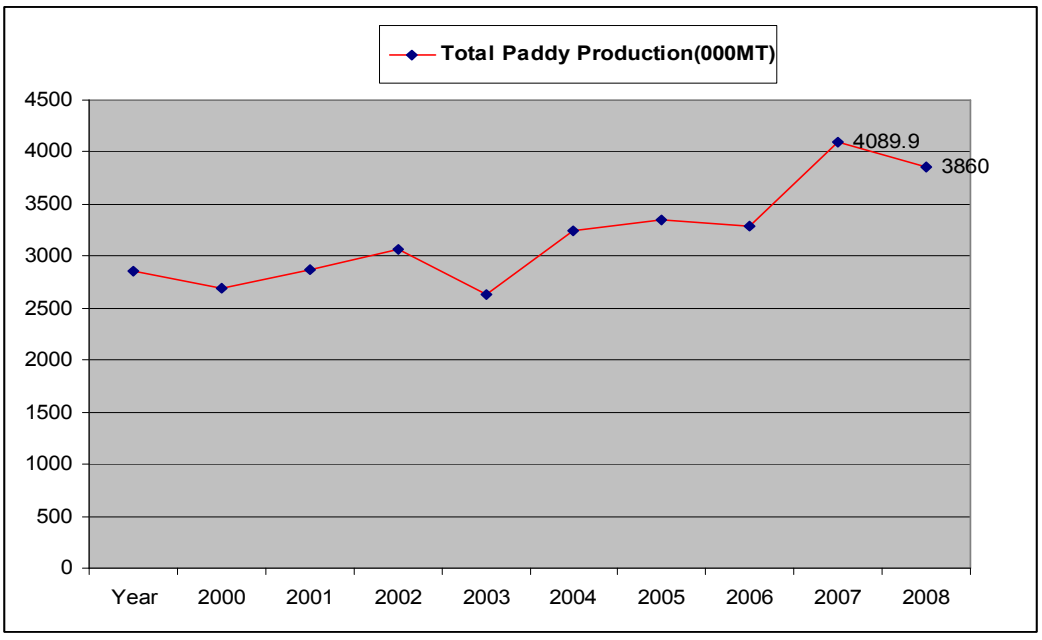
The current food security situation in the Vanni region can be best understood in the national context. In the light of no production in the Vanni due to the confict and displacement, it is clear that national level food availability (production plus imports) will be critical to household level food access for region.

Figure 4.1 shows that total paddy production, the main staple, in 2009 declined by 5.8% to 3.65 million metric tons compared to highest ever production of 3.87 million metric tons in 2008. The decline in paddy production in *yala* season by 27.6% against an extraordinary growth of 51% in 2008 *yala* season. According to Central Bank Report of 2009, the main cause of the decline was insufficient water for cultivation as a result of delay in monsoon rains and consequent delay in release of water for cultivation.

According the Ministry of Agriculure's Crop Forecast (April 2010), the achievement (targeted area/ actual area) of paddy farming in Vavuniya and Mannar districts for last *maha* season (2009/10) were 51%, 71% respectively. There was no paddy cultivation reported in Kilinochchi and Mullativu districts.

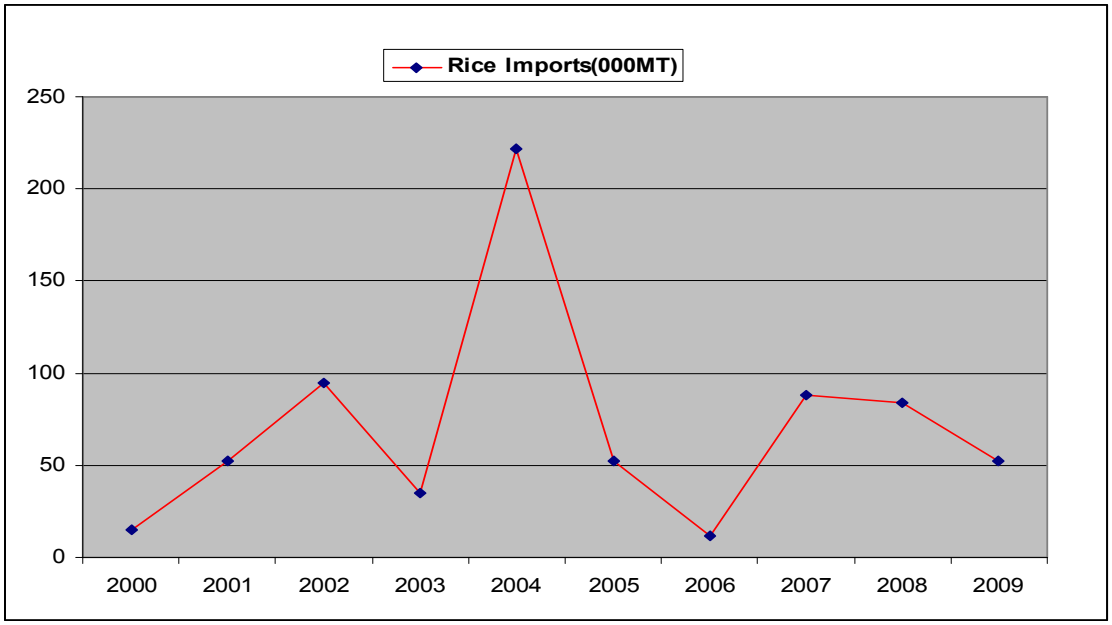
The total rice import figures are shown in Figure 4.2 which reveals that rice importation has been on a general rising trend since 2008, but declined slightly in 2008. (Central Bank Report, 2009)

Figure 4.1 Annual paddy productions in Sri Lanka



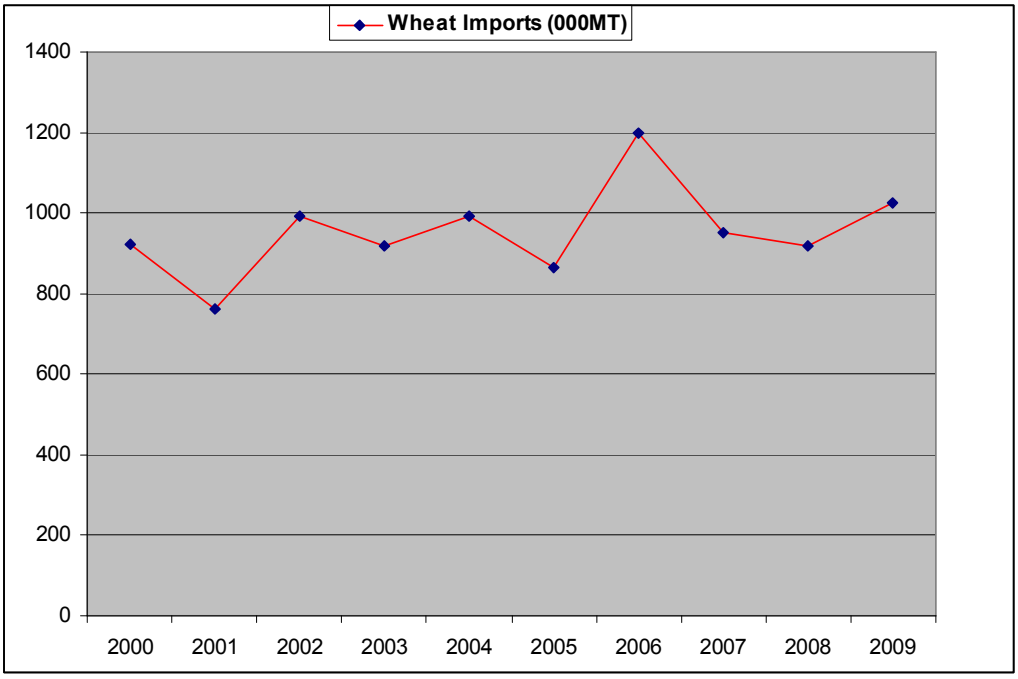
Source: Department of census and statistics, 2010

Figure 4.2 Annual rice imports of Sri Lanka



Source: Department of census and statistics, 2010

Figure 4.3.Annual imports of wheat

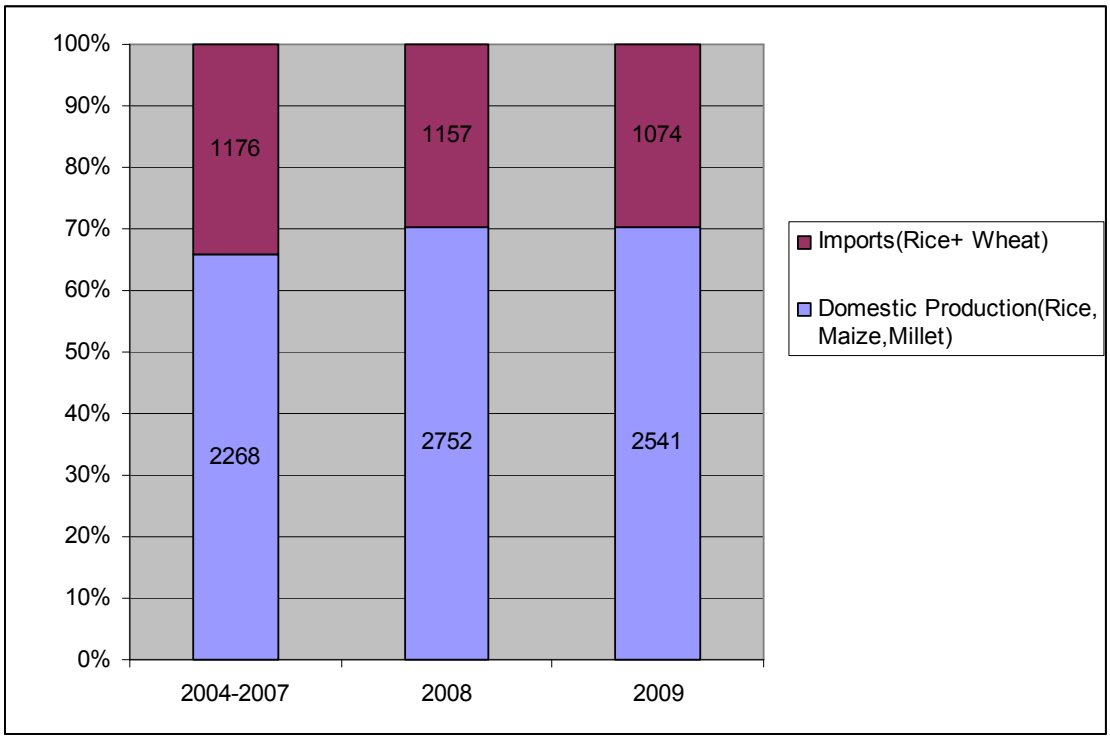


Source: Department of census and statistics, 2010

According to the statistics of central bank, the wheat importation has increased when compared with year 2009. (Figure 4.3)

Cereals mainly rice and wheat flour are the main staples foods in Sri Lankan households. As shown by the Figure 4.4, approximately 30% of the total cereal supplies in year 2008 and 2009 are imports. However, there is a slight reduction in cereal imports when compared with year 2004 to 2007 period.

Figure 4.4 Annual cereal production and imports (000MT)



Source: Central bank annual report, 2009

According to the crop forecast *maha* 2009/10, the self sufficiency ratio[2] for year 2010 is 72.69. However, there is no official information for the target achievement for *yala* 2010. *Yala* season produces only an average of 30% of the self sufficiency ratio.

4.2 Dietary Diversity and Food Consumption Score

The types of food, the frequency they are eaten by household, as well as the sources of these food items provide indications of household's 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

[2] Self Sufficiency Ratio = (Rice Availability/ Rice Requirement)

[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 EFSAs.

types are assigned different weights reflecting their nutritional density – nutrient-dense foods such as meat and dairy products have higher weights than staples, fruits and sugar.

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. The findings are summarised in Table 4.1below.

Table 4.1 Food consumption score of vanni returnees

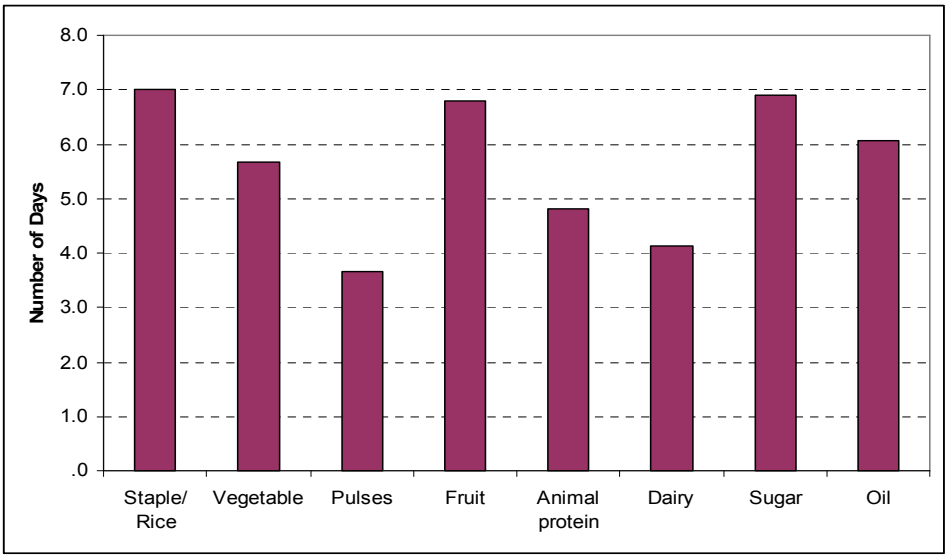
FCS Categories	Frequency	Percent
Poor (<21)	0	0.0
Borderline (>21 - 35)	1	0.1
Acceptable (>35)	916	99.9
Total	917	100.0

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

The results show that the food consumption scores for all households surveyed (with exception of only one) were in the "acceptable" food consumption category, and this represents 99.9% of the 917 households. There was only 1 household (or 0.1% of the total) in the borderline category and zero household (0%) in the "poor" consumption category.

This result means the food consumption of all the households was at the level where household members in principle have a good diet to meet their nutritional needs. This is further demonstrated by the frequency of consumption of the different food groups in Figure 4.5. The figure reveals that the main staples were eaten on 7 days; sugar, fruits and oils were consumed 6-7 days on average. Meanwhile households consumed vegetables between 5-6 days; and animal protein, dairy and pulses for 3-5 days.

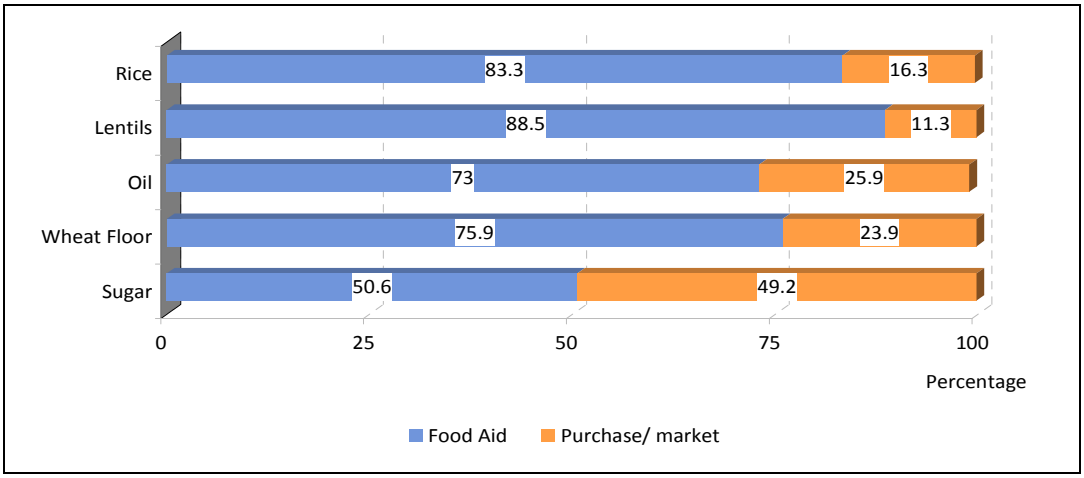
Figure 4.5: Frequency of consumption of main food groups



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

However, an acceptable FCS does not imply that sustainable food security, which is linked to sustainable food access, which is in turn linked to sustainable household livelihoods. The good food consumption score at this stage only means the returnees' food needs have been adequately met at the time of the survey – in this case through WFP food assistance. This is shown by Figure 4.6 depicting the sources of the main food commodities that the households ate.

Figure 4.6 Main source of main food commodities



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

About 83% of the population mentioned that WFP dry ration was the main source of their rice. Food aid was also the main sources of lentils (pulses) (88.5%), oils (73%), wheat flour (75.9%) and sugar (50.6%). Market purchase was the second most important source

of household food – accounting for nearly half of sugar, one-quarter of oil and wheat flour 16% of rice and 11.3% of lentils. The contribution of market purchase was greatest for non-relief items including vegetable and animal proteins.
This adequate food consumption is corroborated by the average number of meals consumed by children and adults. On average, adults, children under 6 years old and children 6-17 years old ate 3 meals a day during the survey period.

Average food consumption score was computed for each DS divisions and these are presented in Table 4.2. This shows that average FCS was not markedly among the DS divisions, but Madhu, Kandavalai, Oddusuddan, Karachchi, Poonakary DS divisions had among the least FCS.

However, analysis of food consumption score by household category reveals that widowed households, households with disabled family members, elderly-headed households and households living in temporary shelter were more likely to be in "borderline" category.

Table 4.2 Average food consumption score by DS divisions

DS Divisions	Mean FCS	Std. Deviation
Madhu	65.9	17.2
Kandavalai	74.4	16.8
Oddusuddan	75.7	16.3
Karachchi	77.7	18.2
Poonakary	79.0	16.3
Vavuniya South	79.7	15.1
Thunukkai	80.4	17.6
Vavuniya North	83.3	18.1
Mantai East	83.8	14.7
Manthai West	85.6	16.0
Total	79.6	17.2

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

Table 4.3 Average meals consumed per day by different age groups

District Name	No. of Meals - children under 6	No. of Meals - children 6-17	No. of Meals - Adults 18 years +
Kilinochchi	3.03	2.99	2.97
Mannar	3.07	3.00	2.97
Mullativu	3.06	3.01	2.98
Vavuniya	3.40	2.96	2.96
Total	3.09	2.99	2.97

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

Table 4.3 presents average number of meals consumed by children and adults in the four Vanni districts, which shows very slight variation, but all average around 3 meals for all categories and districts. The number of times household members eat in a day is one of the coping strategies, where households plan food consumption pattern based on their food stock as well as their expectations of inflows and outflows of food. It has been established that 99% of the households received food aid under WFP's six month ration plan. There were very few families who had not received WFP food assistance due to delay in registration. As discussed earlier, WFP ration was the main source of rice, wheat flour, oil and sugar.

4.3 Household Food Security

Household food security is a function of aggregate national and sub national food availability and household level food access.

Aggregate Food Availability

The Vanni region was one of the main paddy producing areas of the country. As a result of years of conflict and massive displacements during the last phase of the conflict, production in the three districts in this survey (and Jaffna further north) were severely affected. As noted earlier, production in the recent cropping seasons in the north was near zero. Meanwhile the districts of Eastern Province (Trincomalee, Ampara and Batticaloa) that were major producers of paddy are still recovering from the conflict that ended there in 2008

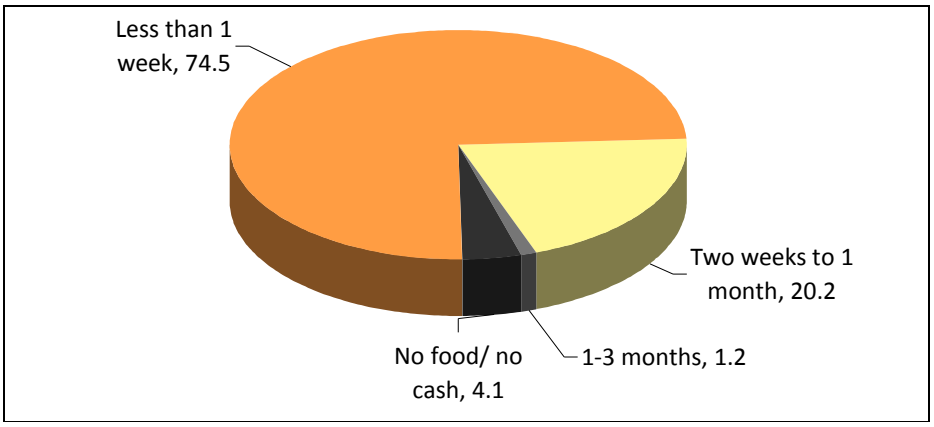
In the light of the foregoing, overall national food availability (with respect to the main staple – rice) is not at optimal level and will not be in the course of the current consumption year ending September/ October 2010. The situation in the Vanni districts will therefore be impacted by this broad picture. Although the country is believed to have some surplus from other regions, making this available in the north will be at cost; and will be more costly.

Household Food Access

In general, household food access is attained through own production, market purchases and assistance – such as relief, gifts and other. As already discussed, WFP food assistance has been the main source of the main food items -- rice, wheat flour; oil, lentils and sugar. It was also noted that market purchase was the second main source. By contrast, the contribution of own production has been minimal, reflecting the fact that these households have just returned.

Nearly 75% of the households stated that they have food stocks enough for less than a one week (see Figure 4.7). Just over 20% of households mentioned that they have food reserves up to a one month and 4.1% not have food or cash sufficient to live even for one day. This picture is consistent with the fact that food is distributed weekly or bi-weekly.

Figure 4.7 Household current food stock

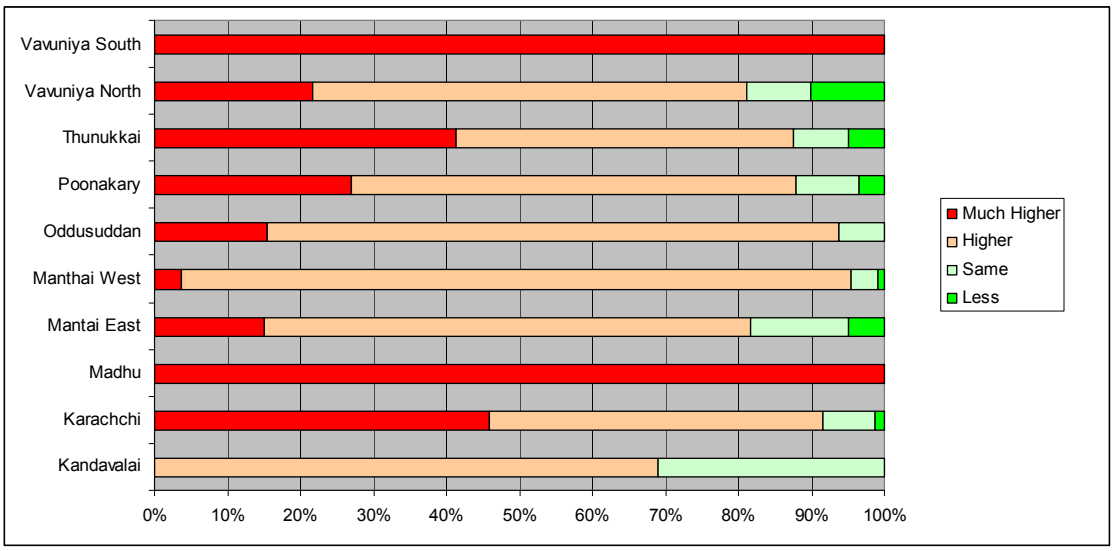


Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

It was also found that prices for food and consumer goods were high. There were no markets in most locations and in those where markers existed, these were not functioning well. Consequently it is difficult to purchase fresh foods, infant feeds etc. Markets and shops were available in big city centres or central towns of DS division. However, Multi Purpose Cooperative Society (MPCS) were found to be functioning in every DS division at least one MPCS to cover two GN divisions. These shops sell basic food and non food commodities.

While the high prices may reflect local supply and availability, this builds upon a wider national situation where prices have been high in recent months. The implications are that households' access to food outside humanitarian assistance will remain challenging. Food availability and high prices only compounded the lack of purchasing power for most of the households – as most lost their assets, lack livelihood and are invariably poor.

Figure 4.8 Current status of food prices compared with before displacement



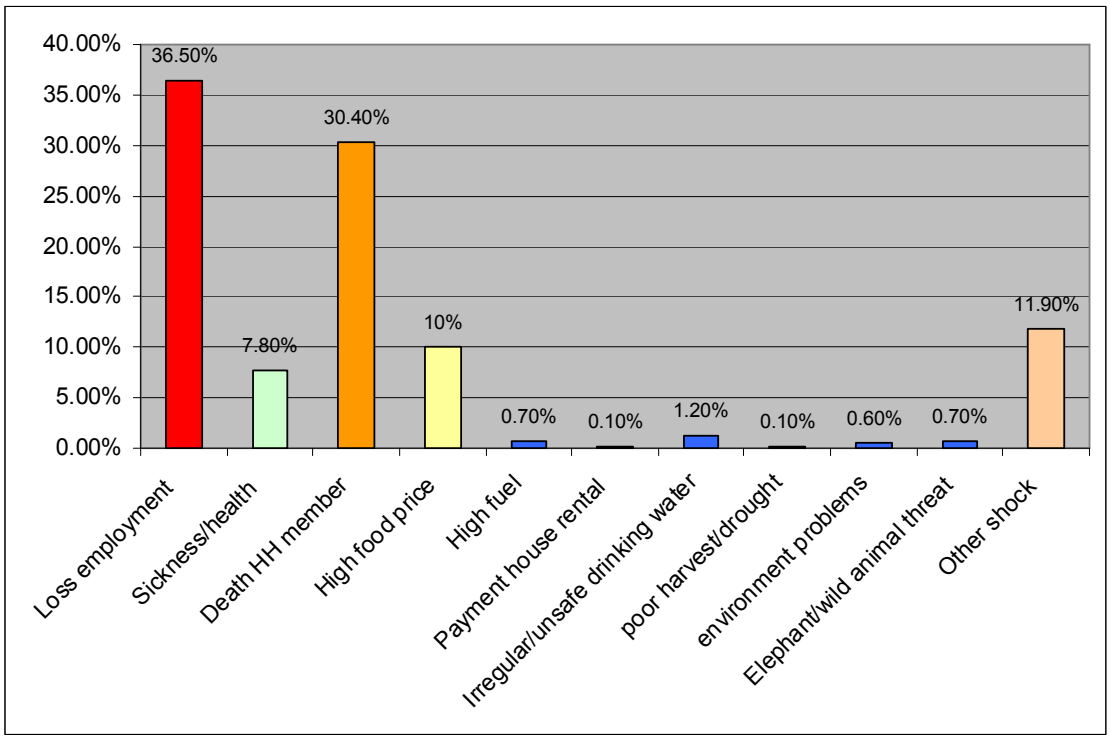
Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

With respect to food price changes and fluctuations in the Vanni region, 90 percent of the surveyed returnee households stated experiencing higher or much higher food prices (see Figure 4.8) It is important to note that with higher expenditure on food as a percentage of total household expenditure, the more vulnerable a household is with regard to rising food prices. In the Vanni region unfortunately most households are net consumers of agricultural produce due to no cultivation or production for last *maha* season. Thus the general Vanni population depends on markets to access their food and are likely to be highly affected by rising food prices.

4.4 Shocks and Coping Strategy of Returnees

Households were asked to list the main shocks. As **shown by the Figure 4.9, the main** shocks for the returnees are unemployment, death of family members and high food prices and health problems.

Figure 4.9 the main shocks for the returnees



Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

The coping mechanism was assessed through recalling the coping options the households used during the previous 2 weeks. Coping options asked about included borrowing, skipping meals, reducing meal sizes, eating less preferred and less expensive food, restrict consumptions for adults so children will have enough. Non food coping strategies were included: selling jewellery, pawning, selling agricultural products, selling household furniture, building material etc. In addition to their use, households were asked how frequently (daily, pretty often, once a while, never) they used these strategies.

The responses were analysed to develop a coping strategy index based on some weighting attached to each option. Using standard thresholds, households were grouped into five coping strategies groups – very low, low, medium, high, and very high. Households in very low coping strategies are better off and vise versa.

Table 4 .4 Coping Strategy Index

CS Category	Frequency	Percent
Very low	758	83.1
Low	125	13.7
Medium	23	2.5
High	6	0.7

Source: Vanni Food security assessment results, 2010

The findings are presented in Table 4.4. This reveals that most households did not use extreme coping strategies. have used the non-food coping mechanisms such as pawning of jewellery, getting loans, selling fishing and agricultural tools during At present, the returnees have only limited assets or tools that can be used as non food coping mechanisms.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusions

The population covered in the food security assessment of March 2010 were only the Vanni returnees resettled after the war. Data from the Ministry of Resettlement as at 21st April 2010 shows that there were 26,571 returnees in the four Vanni districts returned from IDP camps in Vavuniya, Mannar and Trincomalee. The numbers that resettled per district were: 7,816 in Vavuniya, 4,073 in Mannar, 5,556 in Mulativu and 9,126 in Kilinochchi. In addition to these numbers, the people returned to Vanni from Jaffna and other districts those who were living with friends and relatives as well as welfare centres. Most of the families returned between December 2009 and February 2010.

The findings revealed, overall, that the vulnerability of this population to food insecurity is very high in all of the resettled sites. However, all returnees from IDP centres were entitled to WFP vulnerable group feeding for a period of six months. The analysis further reveals that food consumption was adequate across all resettlement sites. This favourable consumption was supported through WFP rations. This was revealed by the main sources of food: food aid was found to be the predominant source of the main foods: rice (83.3%), wheat flour (75.9%), lentils (88.5%), oil (73%) and sugar (50.6%).

The initial estimates of distribution of WFP food package of six months suggest that the majority of returnees would be phased out between May and July 2010. This would require the returnees to become self-sufficient by this period. But the findings also revealed that this is not likely for most of the households in these four districts. Only 11% of the returnees were involved in last *maha* (2009/10) season and this suggests the food supply from own production will remain low until the next *maha harvest*.

The overall situation reflects the fact the returnees have just resettled back in the past few months, where their primary livelihoods activities (farming – main livelihood for 60% of households before displacement) could not be restarted for a number of reasons. These included the timing of resettlement not coinciding well with the farming season; limited livelihoods inputs; and limited access to farm lands due to land mines and UXOs. Significantly, some 18.5% of households do not have any livelihood.

Landmines and UXO contaminated paddy, garden & highland will restrict progress of communities developing their primary livelihoods. Those affected communities cannot take advantage of the immediate planting seasons until the known or suspected contaminated areas are fully surveyed, marked and cleared. The lack of adequate mine action resources to service all communities may extend reliance on food assistance.

Thus waged labour is currently the number one livelihood for the majority of households (35.6%) replacing farming, that has 17.1% of households reporting it. The number of households reporting other livelihoods including fishing, skilled labour, trade, salaried employment and livestock rearing were all very low.

Although daily labour is indicated as the main livelihood, the opportunities for labour as well as the earnings from them are in reality very limited. The only tangible example is the World Bank cash-for-work project in collaboration with the government. Even so, this was being undertaken (or planned) in few of the clusters for only 40 days.

More than half of the households mentioned that they did not have access to their paddy lands; 60% said did not have access to highland crop fields; and 46% did not have access to their home garden land – mainly due to the risk of land mines and UXOs. Although about 47% of households intend to farm during the 2010 *yala* season. But this can only be possible if their access to seeds, irrigation water and other inputs will be available timely, in addition to improved access to farming land.

Farming in many places relies on irrigation. But most of the irrigation systems and the agricultural infrastructure are in a state of disrepair and have not been rehabilitated. Some repairs are currently being undertaken under the 180 day development programme of the government and through cash for work programmes focused to develop abandoned agricultural infrastructure. However, it will take time.

The 2010/11 *maha* season will be the first major cultivation season for majority households since their resettlement. Therefore, distributing seeds and other agricultural inputs before the commencement of the season around September/October 2010 will be crucial to their success.

It was observed large herds of cattle (in hundreds) were roaming unattended. These were cattle left behind by households at the time of their displacement, which have not been reclaimed. Action will be required to ensure households can claim back stocks that bear their branding marks.

The survey revealed that some 10.9% of households in the sample were involved in fishing activities. This included ownership of fishing boat, serving as crew member in open sea or lagoon fishing, vendor, repair or sales of fishing gear/accessories (e.g. boats and fishing nets). Even though the ban on fishing has largely been lifted, most households lack tools for fishing (such as boats and nets). Recovery of the sector will depend on access to these tools – returning to households their boats that have been identified and through assistance that provides farming households with these essential inputs.

The vast majority of households (95%) reported no incidence of diarrhoea. Of the 5% that reported being affected, the indication was that this affected children under five and older persons in similar proportion. 49% of the households in the sample rely on common/protected wells, followed by unprotected wells (17%). Nearly 63% of the sample treats their drinking water but 37.1 % of the sample does not treat their drinking water. Nearly 47% of the surveyed households do not have toilet facilities and use open space.

The overall enrolment rate were found to be very high and averaged around 93%. School children in many of the clusters had received materials such as note books and school

bags. But in some cases long travelling distances, poor transport systems and children supporting parents to resettle or earn a living for the households were some of the main reasons for school drop out.

5.2. Recommendations

The findings point to the need for support to the returnees across a number of sectors including food, shelter and livelihood. These were the three main priorities that were identified in the survey by key informants and households themselves.

5.2.1 Food Assistance

- World Food Programme assistance should be extended to the Vanni returnees until the harvest of next *maha* season (2010/11). This will be the time the returnees can be expect to produce their own food. The vulnerable group feeding programme (VGF) should be continued for food insecure households until they recover their normal livelihood.

- VGF Programme should be gradually phased out with the recovery process while phasing in soft food for work and food for work/ training activities to enable rebuilding of livelihood and minimise dependence.

- Those who cannot participate in these activities (e.g. elderly, disabled, etc.) should be maintained under vulnerable feeding programme. These special categories of food insecure households also include female headed households that were found to exist in most villages/ clusters. It is recommended that their needs are selectively addressed using special assistance modalities as they cannot participate in Soft Food for Work / Regular Food for Work activities. Families whose ability to produce their own food are restricted by landmine or UXOs contamination, should be considered for extended food assistance until such time as land is available for production.

5.2.2. Livelihood Assistance

Livelihood assistance is recommended for all farming and fishing communities, which were the top livelihoods of the communities. As extensively noted earlier, livelihood recovery in these locations will require improvement of access to the main livelihoods inputs and resources.

The main context is that before displacement household economy in Vanni region was dependent on crop cultivation, livestock rearing and fishing which are integrated wherever possible. Hence, faming practices were more sustainable- residuals form crops were used to feed animals and manure from livestock were applied to farming.

There is a caution that agribusiness firms tend to enter into this area for large-scale farming. Undoubtedly, it increases production but creates inequality due to losing jobs and incomes of the rural households as evident in many countries including Sri Lanka.

Many development progammes failed due to adoption of piecemeal approach instead of holistic approach. It is important to note that input supply, production, processing and marketing are parts of the system and they depend on each other. Entire system needs to be taken into account when development programmes are formulated for the Vanni region.

Agriculture:

In the exercise of revitalization of household economy livelihood supports and supportive policies are key areas that need to be placed on priority. Resettled families do not have any assets including household equipment at present though they had many including water pumps, sprayers and tractors before displacement as found form the survey.

- Rehabilitation of damaged agro-wells and construction of new agro-wells along with rainwater harvesting systems are needed to provide assured water for highland farming.
- To start up livelihood once again they need agricultural equipments, seeds/ planting materials and working capital for development of crop.
- Free cultivation (or subsidised for those able to afford) is essential because households do not have repayment capacity. Tractors need to be provided at community level and water pumps and farm tools kits at individual level.
- The agricultural tools and seeds will be needed for the *yala* season (2010) and for the *maha* season (2010/11). These should be delivered in April- May (for *yala)* and in September-October 2010 (for *maha).* The timing is critical for maximum benefits.
- Action should be taken to improve household access to land and irrigation.

Livestock Development

Cattle, poultry and goat rearing were common at household level before displacement and had important role in household incomes and food security. As noted in the analysis, lot of stray cattle were seen during the cause of the survey. The following actions are therefore recommended:

- Identify and return all livestock that are roaming in the wild to their owners. If it is difficult to identify owners, cattle farm should be established at community level.
- New breeding programme should be introduced to increase milk productivity. Milk collecting centers need to be set up to collect milk.
- Back yard poultry was dominant in the area. Provision of chicks is needed to start this household business again.
- Provision of goats is necessary to develop goats rearing. These types of household businesses provide supplementary incomes and milk and eggs for consumption.

Fishing Development

Major livelihood of households in costal area was fishing. Many households had fishing boats before displacement and they need new boats to commence fishing again. The following actions are therefore recommended:

- Distribution of fishing boats and nets at community level is suggested.
- Return of boats to owners

Off Farm Employment

Rural development cannot be achieved without off farm employment where industries and service sector development is needed to provide additional income to the families. It is recommended that:

- Attention should be given to promote agro-based industries such as production of yogurt and ice-cream, black gram flour, green gram dhal etc.
- Small service centres such mechanical centres, shops etc. should be encouraged.
- Technical know how and start up capital are needed in this regard.

5.2.3 Shelter, Water and Sanitation

Shelter was identified as the main priority by informants, government and humanitarian agencies and it was clear from the observations that the shelter situation for most household was very poor – and many were living in tents.

- Urgent action should be taken by government and relevant agencies to address the shelter needs before the onset of the rain season.
- Assistance should be provided to roofing in the situation where most former permanent housed had their roofing materials removed. The wall structures for most of these houses remain strong and can be rehabilitated with some assistance.

As the access to clean water was reported as limited, the households should be supported to clean their water sources (wells, ponds etc)

- Support the households to build their toilets
- Cleaning of water sources should be continued

5.2.4 Policy and Enabling Environment

The security environment has significantly improved and people move freely. However, the landmines and security precautions has limited the access to the cultivable lands as well as fishing areas such as lagoons etc. Therefore, the mine clearance for livelihood should be continued with special attention to clear the cultivable lands and other agricultural infrastructure.

- Development of transport infrastructure, market infrastructure, and agricultural infrastructure is highly important and most of the infrastructure will be developed by the government under 3 year programme “Vaddakil Vasantham”.

- Safety net programmes such as Samurdhi, cash for work etc are suggested. Special safety net programmes are necessary to widow-headed families.

- Agricultural extension network and agricultural institutional framework need to be re-established. Village based extension system is required. Agricultural Research and Production Assistants (ARPA) should act as in-charge of agriculture in the village level. S/he should be able to identify farming problems and direct them to relevant authorities for solution. Agrarian Service Centres at divisional level should act as agribusiness centres where planning, implementing and monitoring of production and marketing programmes are performed.

- Establishment of market information system by expanding the existing market information system of HARTI to Vanni region is suggested. The purpose of this programme is to enhance decision marking capacity of all stakeholders including farmers in the agribusiness sector.

- Development of infrastructure facilities associated with agriculture such as farm road development, setting up packing centres, provision of storage facilities etc is required for smooth operation of supply chain.

- Capacity development of human resource is a prerequisite for the development. People faced with prolonged war over three decades. Hence spiritual development is required first and then skills developments such as entrepreneurship need to be organized.
- Enhanced coordination with Mine Action Agencies to focus limited resources into priority areas, based upon landmine & uxo impacted community needs.

- Prioritisation of individual community needs to address key infrastructure areas such as irrigation systems, and wells for both survey and clearance to enable food production.

- Identify priority areas for landmine clearance that will have highest impact on relieving food assistance. I.e. irrigated paddy, etc.

- Additional mine risk education for resettled communities focusing on ‘coping mechanisms” for extended living in contaminated areas.

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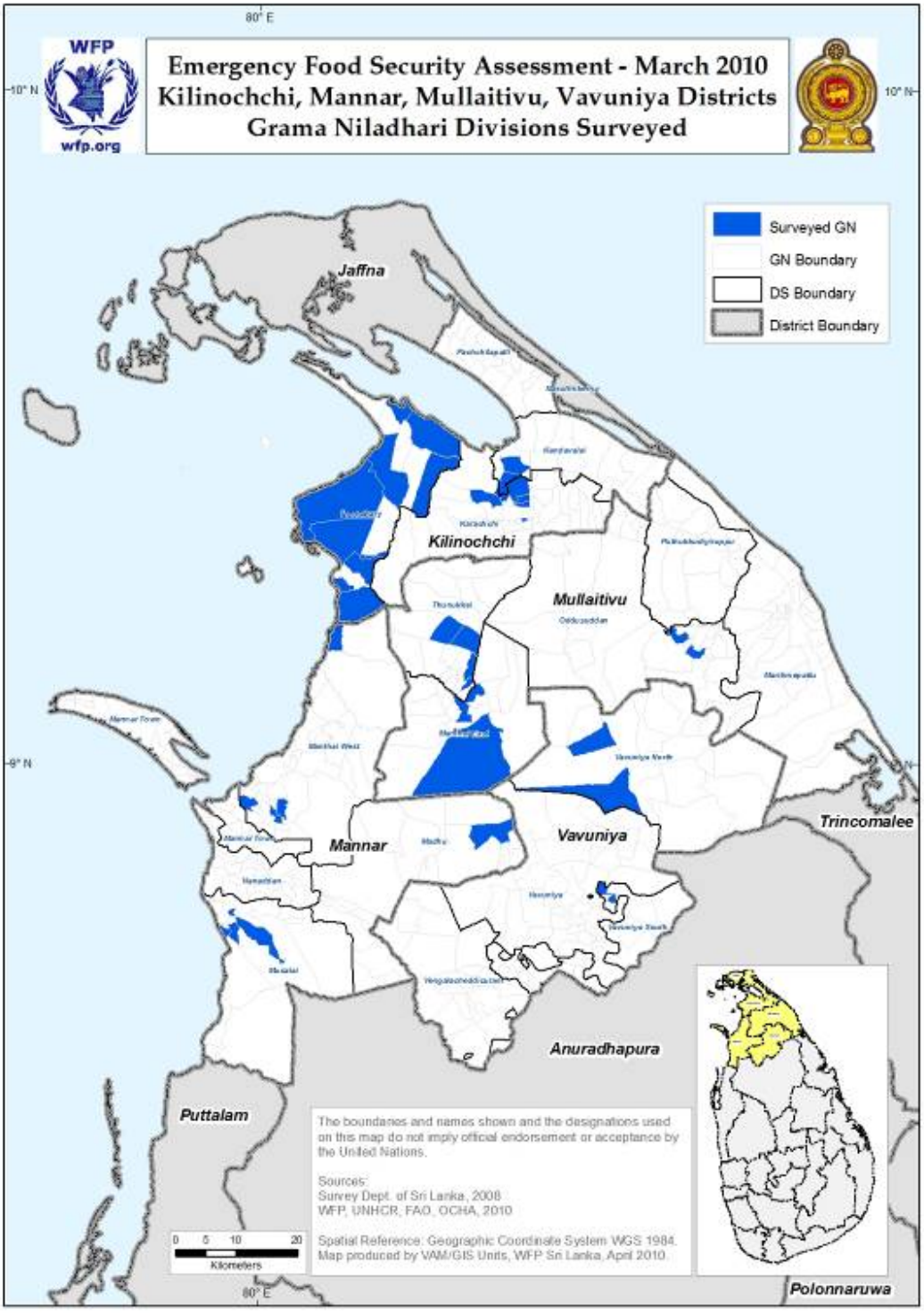
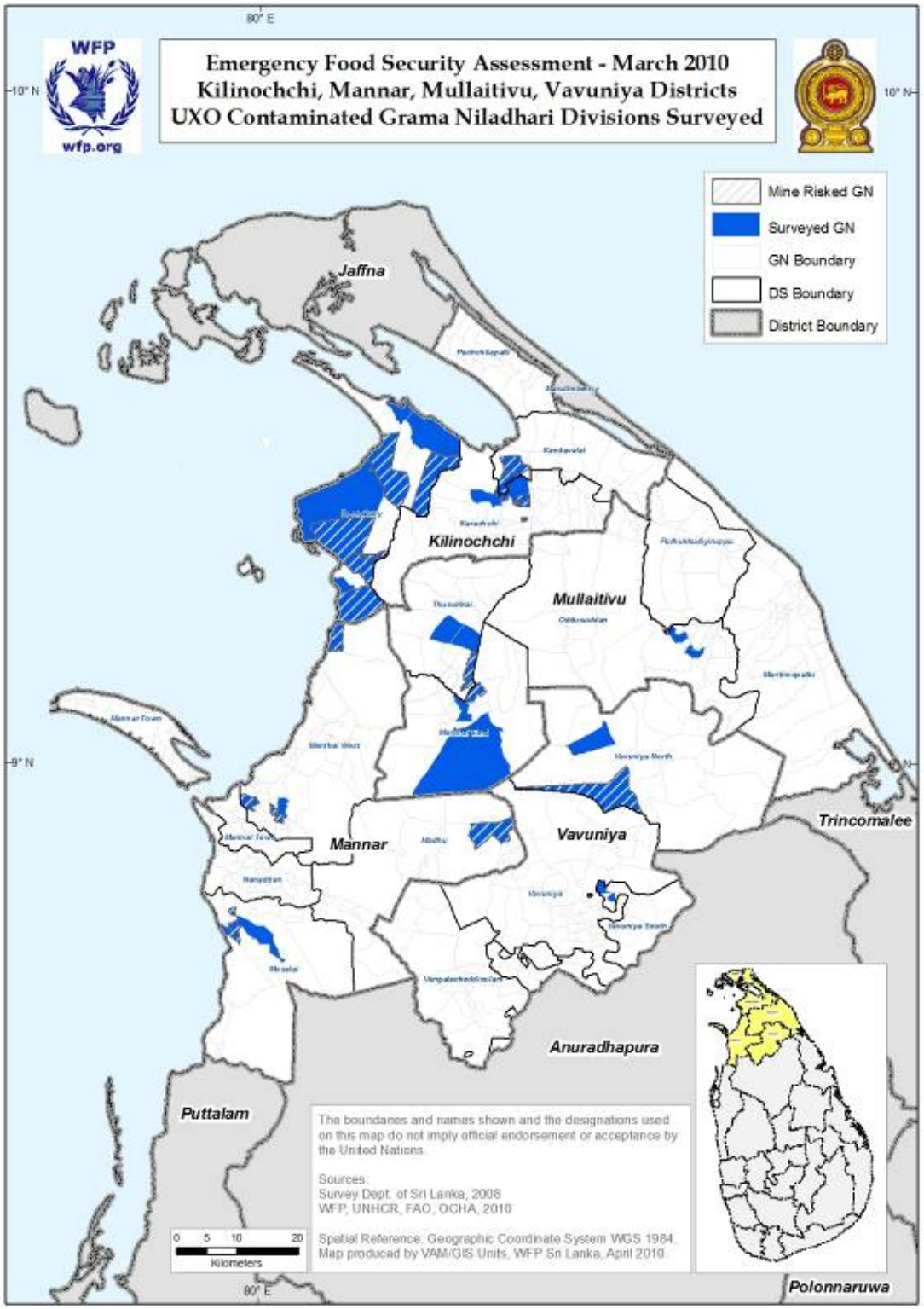
Annex I: Map of Surveyed Sites



Annex II: Map of UXO Contaminated Clusters



Annex III: Household Questionnaire

Emergency Food Security Assessment in Vanni Districts of Sri Lanka – March 2010

QS ID: |_ _ _| |_ _ _| |_ _ _|

Household Questionnaire			
	Current Location		Living Place before the displacement
0.1	District Name:	0.5	District Name:
0.2	DS Division:	0.6	DS Division:
0.3	GN Division:	0.7	GN Division:
0.4	Village name:	0.8	Village name:
0.9	Current household status *(**circle one**)* 1 = Resettled 2 = Relocated with host families 3 = Relocated/ no host families	0.10	When did you move to this location? *(**circle one**)* 1= Less one month ago 2= One to three months ago 3= Four to six months ago 4= More than six months ago
0.11	How many times have you been displaced? *(**circle one**)* 1= Once 2= Twice 3= Three times or more	0.12	Do you intent to move to another location? *(**circle one**)* 1= No **(skip to 1.1)** 2= Yes If Yes, to which location? District Name: _____ DS Division: _____
0.13	If you DO intend to move to another location, what has prevented you from moving to the new location now? (***circle all that apply)*** 1= Landmines or UXO 2= Lack of a land title for house or land, 3= Lack of a school for your children 4= Lack of water for drinking, 5= Lack of water for irrigating crops 6= Other, specify_____	0.14	If you DO intend to move to another location, have you heard that there may be landmine / uxo contamination in the new location –in the village or in agricultural land around it? **(circle one)** 1= Yes 2= No
0.15	If you have heard of land mines or UXOs at the new location, who did you learn of this from? (***circle all that apply)*** 1= Military 2= Government	0.16	If you DO intend to move to another location, what type of dwelling will be available? **(circle one)** 1= Private house mostly in durable material (brick, cement)

	3= UN/NGO 4= Relatives or friends 5= Household member saw the landmines / UXO 6= Other, specify _____		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) _____ 7 = Do not know
0.17	Has your household received mine risk education training? **(circle one)**	1= Yes 2= No	

I. DEMOGRAPHICS/MIGRATION			
1.1	Age of household head : |___|___| years	1.5	How many persons live in this household? |____| **Number by age group**
1.2	What is the sex of household head? (***circle***) 1= Male 2= Female		
1.3	What is the marital status of household head? (***circle***) 1= Married 2= Widowed 3= Separated/Divorced 4= Single		
1.4	What is the highest education level of household head? *(**circle one**)* 1 = No School 2 = Primary School 3 = Secondary School 4 = Vocational / Technical School 5 = University (and above)		

Age	**Male**	**Female**	**Disabled**
0–12 months	|__|	|__|	|__|
>12-59 months	|__|	|__|	|__|
>6-18 years	|__|	|__|	|__|
>18-59 years	|__|	|__|	|__|
60+ years	|__|	|__|	|__|
Total	|__|	|__|	|__|

Education of children		
1.6	Do you have children of primary school-age (i.e. 5-12 years old)? (***circle one***)	1= Yes 2= No **(If no, go to 1.9)**
1.7	Are the children attending school? (***circle one***)	1= Yes, all **(If yes, all, go to 1.9)** 2= Yes, not all 3= No
1.8	If any of the children are not attending school, what is the main reason for not attending? (***circle one***)	1= Sickness/disability 2= Cannot afford (school fees, uniforms or textbooks) 3= No school or no place in nearby school 4= Support household (domestic chores, work for cash or food) 5= Not interested in school 6= Other reasons (specify) _____

Health Status		
1.9	Did any household member have diarrhoea during the last 2 weeks? (***circle one***)	1= Yes, children under 5 years 2= Yes, person over 5 years 3= Yes, both categories in 1 and 2 above 4= No
1.10	Did any household member have fever or cough (ARI) during the last 2 weeks? (***circle one***)	1= Yes, children under 5 years 2= Yes, person over 5 years 3= Yes, both categories in 1 and 2 above 4= No

II: HOUSING AND FACILITIES		
Housing		
2.1	What type of dwelling does this household have? (select based on observation – ***circle one***)	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 one***)	1= Yes 2= No, renting 3= No, living with extended family or friend 4= No, other (but not paying rent)
Toilet Facilities		
2.3	Where do your household members go for toilet? (***circle one***)	1= Flush latrine/toilet with water 2= Traditional pit latrine (no water) / open pit 3= Communal latrine 4= No latrine (bush)
Water Sources		
2.4	What is the **main** source of drinking water? (***circle one***)	1= Piped water 2 = Public tap 3= Tube well/borehole 4 = Protected/common well 5= Rain water 6 = Water tank 7= River 8 = Pond 9= Unprotected well 10 = Canal
2.5	Do you treat your drinking water? **(circle one)**	1= Yes, using chlorine 2= Yes, by boiling 3= Yes, by filtration

		4= No
2.6	How long (*In minutes*) does it take to collect water from the source? (going and return, walking)? *(write "0" if within the house or dwelling)*	_____ minutes
Cooking Fuel		
2.7	What is your main source of fuel for cooking? **(circle one)**	1= Fire Wood 2= Electricity 3= Gas 4= Kerosene 5= Sawdust 6= Other (specify)_____

III: Household Assets

3.1 What assets do/did you have **now** and **before** displacement? (***circle***)

Item	**Now**	**Before displacement**
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
Television	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
Radio	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
Mobile phones	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
Fertilizer dispenser	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
Pesticide sprayer	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
Fishing Net	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
Fishing boat	1=yes 2=no	1=yes 2=no
Boat engine	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/were your main livelihoods **now** and **before** displacement? (**use codes**)

Activities	Now	Before
First	|___|	|___|
Second	|___|	|___|
Third	|___|	|___|
Fourth	|___|	|___|

(Please write "0" if there are/were no second, third and fourth livelihoods)

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* = Skilled Labourer**

9 = Daily/common labourer

10 = Other (specify) _____

A. Farming

4.2.a	Do your household have access to paddy land? **(circle)**	0= No	1= Yes, all	2= Yes, partially
4.2.b	Did your household have title to paddy land before displacement? **(circle)**	0= No	1= Yes	
4.2.c	Does your household have title to paddy land now ?	0= No	1= Yes	
4.3.a	Do you have access to highland crop fields? **(circle)**	0= No	1= Yes, all	2= Yes, partially
4.3.b	Did your household have title to highland crop fields before displacement? **(circle)**	0= No	1= Yes	
4.3.c	Does your household have title to highland crop fields now? **(circle)**	0= No	1= Yes	
4.4.a	Do you have access to home garden? **(circle)**	0= No	1= Yes, all	2= Yes, partially
4.4.b	Did your household have title to home garden before displacement? **(circle)**	0= No	1= Yes	
4.4.c	Does your household have title to home garden now ? **(circle)**	0= No	1= Yes	
4.5	Did you cultivate any crops this Maha? **(circle)**	0= No	1= Yes	
4.6	Do you intent to cultivate any crops in the coming yala? **(circle)**	0= No	1= Yes	

4.7 What are the main seasonal **crops** usually cultivated by your household?

Main Crops cultivated this Maha season	1st: _____	2nd: _____	3rd: _____
- Size (Acre)			
- Harvest	_____Kgs	_____Kgs	_____Kgs

B. Livestock

B. Livestock		
4.8	Does your household own any livestock?	1=yes 2=no (but used to own) 3= no (never owned ***(if no, go to section C)***
4.9	If your family owns livestock, please fill in the table below with the number of livestock owned.	

Livestock type	Number now	Number before displacement	How many were received as settlement assistance?
Cattle			
Goats			
Poultry			
Buffalo			
Pig			
Other			

C. Fishing – to be asked to fishermen		
4.10	Is your household involved in any fishing activities?	1= Yes 2= No ***(if no, go to section V***
4.11	If yes, what fishing activities are you involved with? (***circle most important***)	1= Boat owner
		2= Crew member, open sea
		3= Crew member, lagoon fishing
		4= Fish vendor
		5= Net mending
		6= Boat repair
		7= Engine repair
		8= Fish processing
		9= Sale of fishing gear/accessories
		10= Other

V: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	
5.1	How much money did your household spend on food and non-food items during the past one month?

FOOD – Expenditure items	**Past Month (Rupees)**
Rice	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Bread / Chapti / Roti	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Pulses/ Dhal	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Fish	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Meat (beef, pork, chicken)	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Eggs	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Curd	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Palm oil, vegetable oil, fats	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|

Milk (liquid or powder)	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Vegetables (including leaves)	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Fruits	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Coconut products	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Sugar / Jaggary	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
NON FOOD – Expenditure items	**Past Month**
House repairs	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Education	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Non-food items (e.g. soap, candles, matches, detergent)	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Cooking fuel/firewood	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Transport	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Medicine	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Clothing	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Livelihood inputs	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Celebrations	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Alcohol / Beer / Toddi / Tobacco / Beetle Nut	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|
Other, specify:_____	|__|__|__|__|__|.|__|__|

5.2	Has your household's expenditure changed compared to the time you first arrived here? (***circle one***)	1= Increased 2= Same as before 3= A little less 4= Much less
5.3	How do food prices **now** compare to the time you first moved here? (***circle one***)	1= Much higher 2= Higher 3= Same 4= Less 5= Much less

VI: HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION		
6.1 How many meals do household members in the following age groups eat per day**?**		
Age Group	**No. of meals**	**Difference to situation at the beginning of resettlement (*circle one per group*)**
Children under 6 years	|___|	1= Less meals 2= More meals 3= No change
Children 6-17 years	|___|	1= Less meals 2= More meals 3= No change
Adults 18 years +	|___|	1= Less meals 2= More meals 3= No change

6.2	1. How many days (in past 7 days) did your household eat the following food items? **(write number for e.g. 5)** 2. What were the **main** and **secondary** sources of this food item? ***(use codes below)***

	Food Groups		Day eaten in past 7 days	Sources of food *(see codes)*	
			#Days	Main Source	Secondary
	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/ market **3** = Exchange of goods or services **4** = Borrowed **5** = Received as gift **6** = Food aid **7** = Other _____				
6.3	How many days will your food stock or money to buy food last?		1=less than 1 week 2=two weeks to 1 month 3=1 month to 3 months 4=more than 3 months 5=no food/ no cash)		
6.4	How does this situation compare to when you first moved here? (***circle one***)		1=better 2=same as before 3=worse		

VII: SHOCKS, COPING STRATEGIES AND ASSISTANCE			
7.1	What are the main shocks or difficulties faced by your household? (use codes)		
	1st shock:	**2nd shock**	**3rd shock**
	|___|	|___|	|___|
	1= Loss employment/reduced salary *2= Sickness/health expenditures* *3= Death of 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= Interruptions of Electricity* *10= Insecurity/thefts* *11= Poor harvest/drought*	*12= environment problems (pollution, industries)* *13= Floods, heavy rains, land slides* *14= Wild animal threat (Eg. Elephant, Wild boar)* *15= Other shock*

Coping Strategy		
7.2	**FOOD coping strategies**	
	How many days did your household use the following coping strategies in the past one month? **(use codes)** **1=Daily 2=Often (3-6 days per week) 3=Once in a while (1-2 times per week) 4=Never**	
	A = Rely on less preferred, less expensive foods *(Sago, wild plants/fruits, wild animals)*	|___|
	B = Borrowed food	|___|
	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/ livelihood tools, seeds...	|___|
	O = Sold building materials	|___|
	P = Sold HH furniture	|___|
	Q= Used savings	|___|
	R= Borrowed money from relatives/neighbours	|___|

Humanitarian Assistance		
7.3	Did your household or any member of your household receive food assistance during the past **two month**? (***circle one***)	1= Yes 2= No
7.4	If yes, what kind of food assistance? (**circle all that apply)**	1= General Food Distribution (GFD) 2= Samurdhi ration 3= School meals 4= Supplementary feeding (CSB, Triposha) 5= Biscuits

		6= Food for work/training 7= NGO/Community basic food aid 8= Complementary food
7.5	Did your household or any member of your household receive the following non-food assistance in the past three months? **(Circle all that apply)**	1= Money allowances 2= Education (fees, books, uniforms) 3= Medical services (hygiene, immunization, etc) 4= Construction material, building 5= Agricultural assistance (tools/seeds) 6= Other, specify_____

Annex IV: Key Informant Check List

Emergency Food Security Assessment in North Sri Lanka – March 2010

Location/Cluster: _____ KI: _____ Team leader _____

Mine / UXO Risk, Key Informant Questionnaire			
1	How many households have resettled here from displacement?	_____	
2	Which month/year did most of these households come here?	_____/_____	
3	Approximately what percentage of these households were NOT living here prior to displacement?	_____%	
4	What are/were the household doing for their living NOW and BEFORE displacement? (List in order of importance – the most important livelihoods first}	**Now** 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____	**Before** 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____
5.	Approximately what percentage of households own land for farming?	_____%	
6	Are there functioning food markets in this area?	1=yes 2=no	
7	If yes, is there sufficient food on the market for households to buy?	1=yes 2=no	
8	Is there any health service in this area household can access?	**Now** 1=yes, functioning well 2=yes, but not functioning well	**Before** 1=yes, functioning well 2=yes, but not functioning well

			3=no		3=no
9	Are there any primary schools nearby that households can send their children to? What is current enrolment? _____%		**Now** 1=yes, fully operational 2=yes, but not fully operational 3=no		**Before** 1=yes, fully operational 2=yes, but not fully operational 3=no
10	What are the main sources of drinking water for households in this area?		**Now** 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____		**Before** 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____
11	What are the main toilet facilities used by households in this area?		**Now** 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____		**Before** 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____
12	Which of the following assistance have been provided to households here during the past two month? Which agencies provided this assistance?	1. Shelter 2. Food 3. Cooking utensils 4. Water 5. livelihood inputs	**Agency**	6. Health services 7. Toilet facilities 8. Education 9. _____	**Agency**

13	What would be the top three priorities for the households who have settled in this area?	1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____
14	Have you heard that there may be landmine / uxo contamination in the villages of this GN or in the agricultural land around the villages? If yes, who has informed you?	1=yes 2=no 1=Military 2= Government 3=Friends 4=Witness myself 5= Other, specify _____
15	Have you seen or heard of landmine / uxo accidents in the villages of this GN or in the agricultural land around the villages?	Heard of an accident 1=yes 2=No Seen an accident 1=yes 2=no
16	How many people or livestock have been injured in landmine or uxo accidents in this GN or in the agricultural land around the villages?	1= number of people ____ / don't know 2= number of livestock ____ / don't know

17	Have villagers seen landmines / uxo in this GN?	1=yes 2=no 3= Don't know
18	What type of landmines or uxo have been seen in this GN? List codes from ID sheet or local name.	
19	What type of land or area is contaminated with landmines or uxo in this GN?	1=paddy, 2=garden, 3=highland crop, 4= pasture land, 5= fishing area 6= village 7=other, specify_____
20	When did this landmine or uxo contamination occur in this GN?	1= 2009-2010, 2= before 2009 3= Don't Know
21	When did people leave the villages of this GN?	1= 2008-2009 2= before 2008
22	Who provides landmine or uxo information about this GN?	1=government 2=Military, 3=NGO's, 4=Friends 5=Find out myself by going
23	When do you expect land to be cleared if contaminated?	1= _____Months _____Years
24	How does this landmine or uxo contamination affect families and livelihoods in this GN?	
25	Blocked access to Land?	1=paddy, 2= garden, 3=highland crop, 4=pasture, 5=fishing area, 6=village, 7= Other, specify _____
26	Blocked access to Water?	1= drinking, 2= irrigation, 3= fishing, 4= watering animals, 5= bathing & laundry 6= Other, specify _____
27	Blocked Access to Facilities, Services & Infrastructure?	1=School, 2=Market, 3= Hospital, 4=Roads & Bridges 5=Cultural Sites 7= Other, specify _____
28	Have villagers in this GN received mine risk education training?	1=yes 2=no

Annex V: Survey Team Composition

ID	Name	Team	Designation
A	Michael Sheinkman	Mission Leader	
B	Simon Dradri	Training and Field Survey	
C	David Mccracken	Land mines and UXO	
1	**Laksiri Nanayakkara**	**1**	**Team Leader**
1.1	Mr. J.M. Judykumaran	1	Enumerator
1.2	Mr. N. Kandeepan	1	Enumerator
1.3	Ms. R. Meenambekai	1	Enumerator
1.4	Ms. S. Mary Regilda	1	Enumerator
1.5	Mr. P. C. Nithiyananthan	1	Enumerator
1.6	Ms. S. Thurkajini	1	Enumerator
1.7	Mr. K. Mayurathan	1	Enumerator
2	**Indunil De Silva**	**1**	**Team Leader**
2.1	Ms. S. Inthuza	2	Enumerator
2.2	Mr. N. Senthan	2	Enumerator
2.3	Mr. S .Surendiranth	2	Enumerator
2.4	Mr. J. Kajenthiran	2	Enumerator
2.5	Mr.L.Anton Reginold	2	Enumerator
2.6	Ms. S. Nanthini	2	Enumerator
2.7	Jeyanthy Athimuthulingam	2	FMA
3	**Dr.L.Rupasena**	**3**	**Team Leader**
3.1	Ms. T. Anugikka	3	Enumerator
3.2	Mr. N. Ragulan	3	Enumerator
3.3	Ms. S. Luxchana	3	Enumerator
3.4	Mr. J. Niranjan	3	Enumerator
3.5	Ms A. Kayathiry	3	Enumerator
3.6	Mr. S. Donald	3	Enumerator
3.7	S.Yasotharan	3	Enumerator
3.8	Sebasthiyanpillai Thayalan		FMA
4	**Thushara Keerthiratne/ Vijendran Paramasamy**	**4**	**Team Leader**
4.1	Mr. N. Luxmanan	4	Enumerator
4.2	Mr. R. Ravinthuran	4	Enumerator
4.3	Mr. S. E. Reginold	4	Enumerator
4.4	Mr. S.Sujeepan	4	Enumerator
4.5	Ms. T. Shiyamala	4	Enumerator

4.6	Ms. J. Jeyasathiya	4	Enumerator
4.7	Ms. D. Irma	4	Enumerator
5	Mr.Sivarupan Parameswaran	5	Database Supervisor
5.1	Mr.T.Sujeeban	5	Data Entry Clerk
5.1	Ms.T.Ramegini	5	Data Entry Clerk
5.1	Ms.N.Sivagini	5	Data Entry Clerk
5.1	Ms.A.Priyatharshini	5	Data Entry Clerk

Annex VI: Land Mine Risk in Northern Province, 16th February 2010

Source: UNDP Mine Action