

FOOD SECURITY

IN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN PROVINCES OF SRI LANKA



A COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT 2012



World Food Programme

Ministry of Economic Development
Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute
United Nations World Food Programme



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Food Security in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka

A Comprehensive Food Security Assessment Report
Sri Lanka 2012

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United Nations World Food Programme,
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Executive Summary

General food security has improved in the Northern and Eastern Provinces between 2011 and 2012 from an estimated 65 to 40 percent of the households being food insecure. The improvement in food security is attributed to: the reduction in poverty levels measured through expenditure as a proxy for income; the increased number of days' consumption of protein rich foods; a change in the livelihood strategies; and a general increased agricultural production in 2012. Despite this improvement, an estimated 1.1 million people require food assistance under different modalities.

The households most affected by food insecurity are spread across all the eight districts assessed, but with high proportions of food insecure populations in Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Trincomalee districts. The reasons for such high food insecurity are associated with a number of factors namely; a) high level of indebtedness with 63 to 75 percent of the households having taken credit in 2012, of which 20 to 40 percent of the households use the debt to buy food; b) constraints to livelihoods establishment such as some households still clearing land, households are still building up their productive and liquid assets; c) some households depending on unreliable income sources such as gifts and donations and casual wage labour (28 percent of households), accompanied by under employment; d) some (15 percent) households still being hosted by other families after returning; and e) structural factors such as household limited access to land. Other household constraints contributing to food insecurity include loss of employment, high food prices, sickness, lack of veterinary services and fishing gear inhibiting the affected households to fully realize their income potential. Due to these constraints, the affected households use coping mechanisms such as borrowing money, eating less preferred foods, pawning, selling jewellery to buy food. Furthermore, household use 12 percent of income on debt repayment, with less than five percent of the household income spent on livelihood inputs, delaying the establishment of livelihoods.

The existing food insecurity in the affected households is associated with high under nutrition rates in the East and Northern provinces, with underweight in under-five children estimated at 29 percent in the Northern Province in 2011. Under nutrition was found to be positively related to food insecurity, with 45 percent of the households that reported low birth weight infants being food insecure compared to 30 percent food insecurity among households that reported normal weight infants. Households that tend to be more food insecure compared to the average in the population include: those headed by the elderly, women, widows and divorced. Other vulnerable households are those with disabled persons, those whose main income source is from daily wage labour, gifts and donations. However, food insecurity also exists even among the farming households and other livelihood groups.

Given the existing food insecurity, it is recommended, that: (i) under-five children, pregnant and lactating women receive nutritious food to address the malnutrition rates; (ii) the social vulnerable groups are provided with unconditional cash, vouchers or food transfers as appropriate, but this group should eventually be absorbed under the Government safety net programme; (iii) recovery assistance in the form of work for assets, cash for work, cash for training should be provided to able bodied that are food insecure, but the cash rates paid should not out compete the local wage rates; (iv) services provision such as veterinary services and fishing gear should be provided, with the later being turned to the private sector in the long term; and (v) structural factors affecting food security and causing general vulnerability such as wild and stray animals, limited access to land both grazing and for crop production, unemployment and underemployment, lack of reliable income sources, and indebtedness should be addressed.

Preface

Achieving food security of the people is the highest priority of the agricultural policy of the present government as stated in the agricultural section in the Mahinda Chinthana policy document published by the Department of National Planning in 2010. In line with the government policy direction, the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various measures such as productivity improvement, cost reduction and market led production systems to enhance food availability and accessibility which are two pillars of the food security.

Similarly, revitalization of the Northern agriculture is one of the priority areas of the Ministry. In this regard, the findings and recommendations of the survey which had been carried out in Northern Province are very useful in development of policy initiatives towards Northern food security. Since there is no food security monitoring system in the country I request United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) to expand this survey to whole Sri Lanka so that food insecure pockets and remedial measures could be identified effectively.

I am grateful to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) Ministry of Economic Development (MED) and Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) for conducting this survey and providing very important findings and policy tools.

Wijeratna Sakalasooriya

Secretary

Ministry of Agriculture

Message from Additional Secretary, MED

Food security is one of the well highlighted thematic areas under the present Government's Development Policy Framework in Sri Lanka. Under the "**Mahinda Chinthana – way forward**", many initiatives have been taken to increase the availability and accessibility of food in right quantity at right time. The government has being implemented fertilizer subsidy scheme to reduce the cost of production of the food producing sector. There are major development activities in irrigation sector to develop and rehabilitate tanks to increase cultivation and production. The government has given more intervention to equal food distribution within Sri Lanka to stabilize fare market price for the producer and the consumer by setting up Economic Centres and Lak Sathosa Super Market chain, re – establishment of Food Commissioner Department and Paddy Marketing Board. Establishment of the National Nutrition Council is one of the major decisions taken by the government to ensure the Food Security in the Country. Moreover, ensuring the food security is one of the key objectives under the Divinaguma Programme which is implemented by Ministry of Economic Development.

World Food Programme has worked with the Government of Sri Lanka since 1968. The Ministry of Economic Development appreciates highly the contribution of WFP's to improve the food security situation of the country. Specially, during the conflict and after Tsunami WFP's food assistants helped people to keep away from hunger.

The Comprehensive Food Security Assessment Report – 2012 is a great effort which was done MED, WFP and HARTI to study the food security situation of Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka. The research team has estimated many food insecurity related indicators such as percentage of people under poverty, livelihood activities, debt and market etc. Therefore, this report will help for policy makers to identity the necessary intervention for improving the food security of the country.

Priyantha Mayadunne

Additional Secretary

For Secretary

Ministry of Economic Development

Message from Director HARTI

I assumed duty as the Director of HARTI in last week of February 2013 and am pleased to give a message to this valuable publication. HARTI is an applied research institute. It produces knowledge to advance understanding of critical issues/complex agricultural problems, to address the development challenges and to formulate effective policies towards agricultural development. To undertake HARTI work effectively, building strong relationship with international organizations is a must. Therefore, at the outset, I greatly appreciate and thank United Nations World Food Programme for undertaking collaborative work with HARTI and expect further strengthen our relationship during my tenure.

We all know that food security is one of the highest priority areas in development literature in the world especially after the 2008 global food crisis. The theme of the World Food Day in 2013 is "Sustainable Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition". The Government of Sri Lanka is planning to present a food security bill to the parliament in order to get the legal right to food security. I am proud say that the present government has indentified the importance of food security in 2005 when the government came into power. In 2008 the government implemented accelerated food production programme known as "we grow and build the country" which placed a special attention to promote home gardens in order to enhance household food security. Due to right policy direction of the government, the world food crisis experienced in 2008 did not affect much to Sri Lanka like many other countries.

I came to know that the assessment food security in Northern Province is a continuous activity of WFP, MED and HARTI. This is the third publication of the series. There is no doubt that findings and recommendations of this survey would be valuable contribution to formulate development initiatives to the Northern economy.

I take this opportunity to thank officials of WFP, MED and HARTI who were involved in this survey.

E.M. Abhayaratne

Director

Hector Kobbakaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute

Message from WFP Representative

This survey is an in-depth study covering an array of food security and poverty dimensions in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka.

WFP has now conducted similar large scale surveys for the last three consecutive years. As we have noted, there has been undoubted improvements in the food security and livelihood situation of populations in the North and East. This is due largely to the efforts of the government and humanitarian community. However, more work is still required. The results of the survey demonstrate that 40% of the surveyed population requires continuous attention lest their food security levels deteriorate.

I must thank the Ministry of Economic Development and the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research Institute for their dedicated support throughout the survey and assessment process.

The assistance afforded to the survey team – which numbered more than one hundred enumerators – by households who took time out from their normal productive activities to answer questions and provide information - was more than generous.

Finally, I am most grateful to USAID and GIZ who provided the funding to allow this survey to grow from a seed of an idea into a reality.

I take this opportunity to promise that WFP Sri Lanka, together with our partners will, continue to work tirelessly to help alleviate food insecurity in Sri Lanka.

Mads Lovall

Country Director a.i

World Food Programme Sri Lanka

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The researchers greatly appreciate Mr.Nihal Somaweera, former Additional Secretary, Ministry of Economic Development, Mr.Lalith Kantha Jayasekara, former Director of HARTI, WFP Country Director Mr. Mads Lofvall, WFP Head of Programme Mrs. Kathy Derore for their overall guidance and support throughout the research process. The research team further expresses the gratitude for previous management of WFP specially Mr.Adnan Khan, former Country representative, Ms. Azeb Asrat, former Deputy Country Director and Mr. Giancarlo Stopponi, Former Head of Programme of WFP Sri Lanka.

We thank the WFP Regional Bureau for Asia with special gratitude to Michael Sheinkman, Senior Programme Advisor, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping for his excellent guidance and technical advice.

We would also thank all members of the research team – drivers, household interviewers, data entry clerks and field team leaders – for their dedicated work, often under difficult circumstance and at great personal inconvenience. We hope that you will find that the end product is worth your hard work. Special thanks to the Vavuniya campus, University of Jaffna for their continuous and dedicated supports for the data collection.

WFP Heads of Sub Offices in Killinochchi, Jaffna, Vavuniya and Batticaloa deserves more appreciation for their excellent supports during the survey period.

Finally, the Government Agents, District Monitoring Units, Divisional Secretaries and Gramseva Niridaries deserve our sincere gratitude for their great supports to implement the assessment successfully.

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List of abbreviations

DS	District Secretariat
FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization
GIZ	Germany Development Cooperation
GN	Grama Niladhari
GND	Grama Niladhari Division
HARTI	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute
LKR	Sri Lankan Rupees
MED	Ministry of Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MPCS	Multi Purpose Cooperative Society
UNHCR	United Nations Humanitarian Commission for Refugees
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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1. Introduction

With the end of the 26 year protracted conflict in May 2009, Sri-Lanka has rapidly expanded its economy and moved to a middle income country. Despite this progress, five districts of the Northern Province (Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu) are still recovering. In addition, the Eastern districts of Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara were affected by repeated flooding from November 2010 to February 2011. Whilst, the Government and its partners is putting great effort to develop infrastructure in these areas, complete demining and establish livelihoods, these districts still suffer from food insecurity and general underdevelopment.

The comprehensive food security assessment conducted in March /April 2011 in the Northern and Eastern provinces indicated that almost two thirds of the population was food insecure. The eastern districts of Batticaloa and Trincomalee were particularly much worse off in the March to April 2011 food security assessment.

The eight districts mentioned above are priority operational areas for WFP and much of the wider humanitarian community, due to chronic food insecurity and recent food security shocks. Furthermore, the serious food insecurity in April 2011, the considerable change in humanitarian and development assistance in 2011, and the ongoing livelihood reestablishment of resettled households in the Northern Province, it was necessary to re-assess the food security situation. Hence, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), the Ministry of Economic Development (MED), Hector Kobbakaduwa Agrarian Research Institute (HARTI) and District Secretaries and other partners conducted a food security assessment covering the eight districts in the Northern and Eastern provinces, in March- April 2012.

This report is a follow-up to the preliminary findings report released in July 2012 and provides a comprehensive picture of food security status from the April 2012 survey in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Figure 1: Map of surveyed areas highlighted in green



2. Objectives

The overall purpose of the study was to provide reliable and accurate information on the status of food insecurity and malnutrition situations to allow humanitarian and recovery agencies to design appropriate assistance projects. The key objectives of the assessment were to:

- Study and describe in detail the food security situation in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, with a particular focus on the status of livelihood reconstruction, constraints to food production self-sufficiency and causes of food insecurity.
- Estimate the size and location of the food insecure population.
- Provide recommendations for food security interventions.
- Determine if external food assistance is required, and if so to how many people, for what period and through what delivery mechanisms.

3. Methodology

The assessment collected primary data using structured close ended household and open ended Key Informant questionnaires, mostly similar to the 2011 assessment for comparability of indicators. Multi-stage stratified sampling technique was used and each district was considered as an individual stratum. Under each stratum, all DS divisions were referred as domains. Under each domain, GNs were selected using probability proportionate to population size (PPS) by following the systematic random sampling. At least 20 locations (GN divisions) were selected from each stratum in the Eastern Province.

For Jaffna, Vavuniya and Mannar the two broad categories were considered namely new returnees as the households that were resettled after May 2009; the others refer to the households who fall into non-displaced or resettled before May 2009. At least 30 GN divisions (15 newly returned and 15 other) were selected per stratum.

Exception to this was the high-profile districts of Killinochchi and Mullaitivu, where DS-level was used as the sampling stratum. In Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts, 10 locations (GN divisions) per DS division were selected from each stratum sampled.

Fifteen households were selected randomly per GN division and interviewed.

The most updated GN level population data – including returnees and others was used as a sample frame for the assessment. The survey was designed to be representative for the overall population in the covered districts and stratum. A total of 3,800 households were interviewed and 250 Key Informant Interviews were carried out (see Table 1 for the sample). Data collection took place from 22nd March to 5th April 2012.

The management of all aspects of the assessment was done by the Food Security Analysis Group, a joint team of analysts from WFP, HARTI and MED. The assessment was funded by USAID and GIZ with the partners providing vehicles and logistical support. The partners who contributed with physical and human resources in the assessment included FAO, UNDP, Save the Children, UNHCR and UNOCHA.

Table 1: Sample distribution

Province	District	Planned GN Sample	Planned Sample size per GN (Households)	New returnees (households resettled after May 2009)	Others (households not displaced or resettled before May 2009)	Actual Total Sample Size (Households)	Number of Key Informant Interviews
Northern Province	Killinochchi	40	15	598	0	598	40
	Mullaitivu	60	15	750	150	900	60
	Jaffna	30	15	220	257	477	30
	Mannar	30	15	225	222	447	30
	Vavuniya	30	15	225	225	450	30
Total Northern Province		190	75	2,018	854	2,872	190
Eastern Province	Trincomalee	20	15	0	314	314	20
	Batticaloa	20	15	0	299	299	18
	Ampara	20	15	0	313	315	20
Total Eastern Province		60	45	0	926	928	58
Total North and East		250	120	2,018	1780	3,800	248

3.1. Data analysis

The analysis focused on key proxy indicators used in measuring food security, namely the food consumption score, access to food, expenditure, shocks and nutrition status of children under five years, pregnant and breast feeding women. The analysis compared the percentage change of some of the indicators between 2011 and 2012 surveys. However, statistical tests of significance were also performed on some of the indicators. Based on the analysis, conclusions and recommendations were drawn that would assist in programme and policy decision making.

3.2. Limitations of the study

The survey design applied probability proportionate to population size (PPS) technique to select the locations, at each stratum; the probability of GN's being included in the study set to be proportionate to its population size. The first limitation was inadequate resources; hence the sample was limited to 20 to 30 locations per district, depending on the complexity of district population except Killinochchi and Mullaitivu.

The second limitation was the geographical coverage, as most urban GN divisions in the towns of all the surveyed districts were removed from the sample in order to focus the survey on rural and semi-urban populations. The findings are therefore limited to rural and semi-urban areas. The third limitation is the length of data collection, as data was collected over approximately a month. Results of the survey depict the time of the year data was collected and is not as comprehensive as the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) that collects data throughout the year. However for food security analysis, data collection was done during the most suitable time of the year, as it considered the harvesting that had been completed as well as the Hindu New Year.

4. General Trends

4.1. Displacement and resettlement

Livelihoods of households in the Northern and Eastern provinces was affected by nearly thirty years of conflict between the Sri Lankan government Forces and the Liberation Tigers Tamil Eelam that ended in May 2009. By the end of February 2012, 434,559¹ people had returned to the Northern Province. At the end of January 2012, 6,038 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (displaced after April 2008), remained in camps awaiting return to their areas of origin. An estimated 250,000 persons were displaced in the final stages of the war in late 2008 and early 2009 in the Northern Province

The resettlement process started in mid2009, with most households resettled in 2010 but continued into 2011 for the Northern

Province. Most of the displaced households in the Eastern Province were resettled before 2009. From 2010 onwards, a total of 38 percent of the households in the Northern Province was resettled, with all households in Mullaitivu and Killinochchi undergoing the resettlement programme. However for the Eastern Province after 2009, about 16 percent of the population was resettled. From the 2012 survey, based on the population sampled, 64 percent were not displaced in the Northern Province compared to 88 percent in the Eastern Province. In the Northern Province, most of the households (22 percent) were resettled in 2009 and 2010, with about five percent resettled in 2011.

Of the households resettled, most went to their places of origin across most of the districts. Some households were relocated to different areas especially in Killinochchi and Mannar districts (Figure 2). At the time of the 2012 survey, the reasons for temporary relocation could be associated with the fact that some areas were still not accessible due to landmines yet to be cleared, whilst others had been indicated as high security zone areas. From the 2011 survey, the reasons also included inadequate living conditions and employment opportunities.

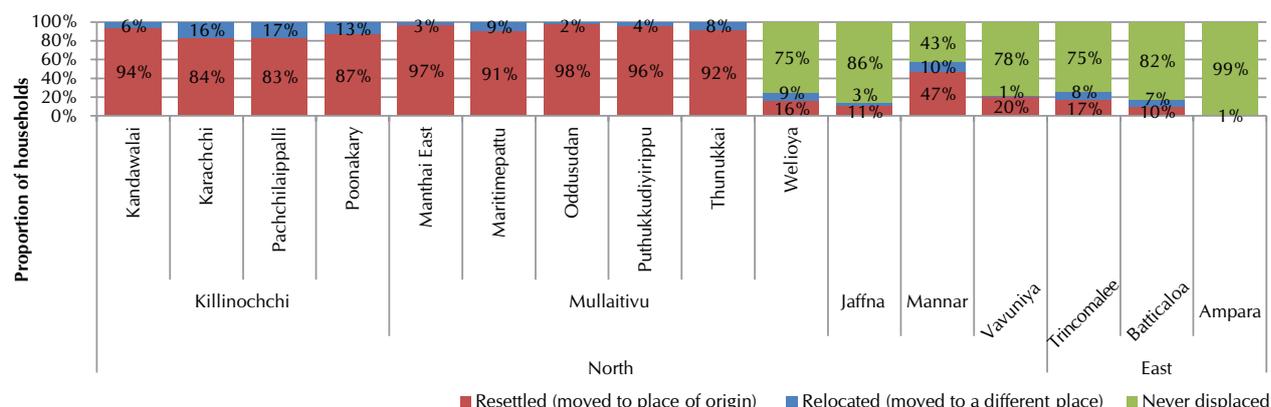
Table 2: Population by district, 2011

Province	District	Resettled	Other/ Not Displaced	Total
Northern Province	Jaffna	78,975	504,403	583,378
	Mullaitivu	91,947	-	91,947
	Killinochchi	112,875	-	112,875
	Mannar	88,478	10,573	99,051
	Vavuniya	39,676	131,835	171,511
	Total North	411,951	646,811	1,058,762
	Eastern Province	Trincomalee	-	-
Batticaloa		-	-	525,142
Ampara		-	-	648,057
Total East				1,551,381
Total				2,610,143

Source: National census and district secretariat data.2011

¹ Resettlement update, Ministry of Resettlement, 2012

Figure 2: Resettlement by district



4.2. Basic household information

From the 3,800 households surveyed, two broad categories were considered namely new returnees or returnees as the households that were resettled after May 2009; the others refers to the population not displaced or resident population or resettled before May 2009 in the Northern Province and Eastern Provinces. Overall, less than 77 percent of the population was never displaced, 18 percent resettled and another 5 percent relocated. Of the households, 8 percent was elderly headed. The female headed households are estimated at 18% of the sampled population. The widows, single or divorced heads of households comprise 15 percent of the population. Children under five years of age are estimated at 9 percent of the population. For the population characteristics described above, there is no significant difference across the two population groups (Table 3).

Table 3: Household characteristics of sample

Household Characteristics		Northern Province			Eastern Province	Total
		New returnees	Others	Total	Others	
Proportion of households by residential status	Resettled	86%		32%	8%	18%
	Relocated	13%	1%	5%	5%	5%
	Never displaced/ or displaced before 2009	1%	99%	63%	87%	77%
Proportion of households by sex of the head of household	Male headed	84%	83%	84%	81%	82%
	Female headed	16%	17%	16%	19%	18%
Proportion of households by the marital status of the household head	Married and living together	83%	81%	82%	81%	81%
	Married and not living together	3%	2%	2%	6%	4%
	Widowed	11%	13%	12%	11%	11%
	Separated/Divorced	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Single	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Proportion of households by the highest education level of household head	No schooling	3%	4%	3%	8%	6%
	Some schooling, not complete primary school	11%	14%	13%	26%	21%
	Completed primary school	24%	31%	29%	18%	22%
	Completed secondary school	48%	33%	39%	32%	35%
	Passed O level	9%	14%	12%	9%	10%
	Passed A level	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%
	Vocational/Technical School or University				1%	1%

Table 3 Contd.

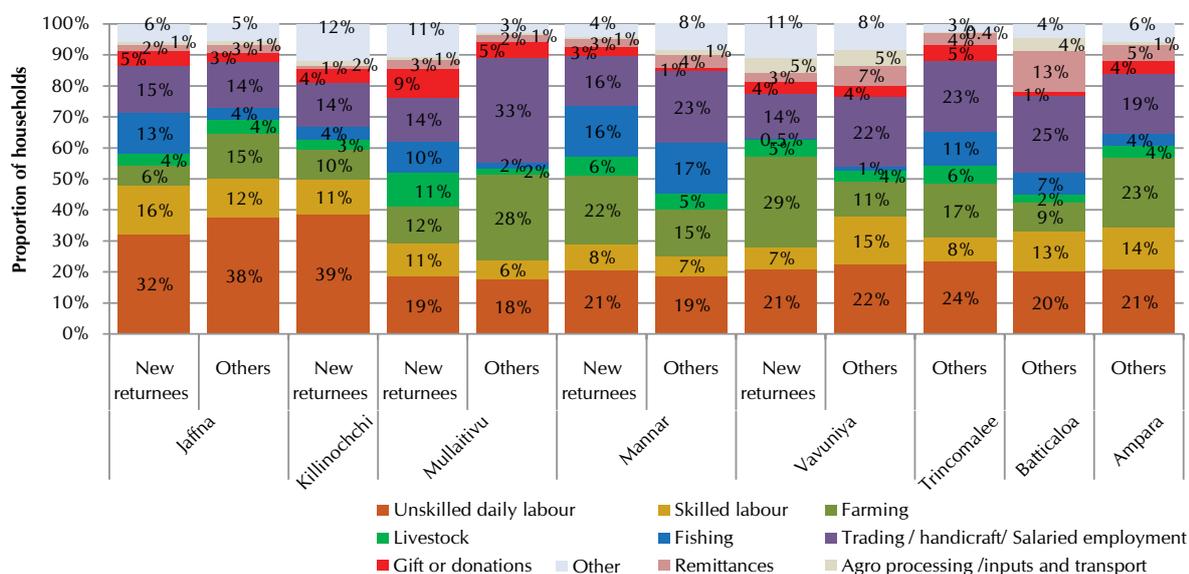
Household Characteristics		Northern Province			Eastern Province	Total
		New returnees	Others	Total	Others	
Proportion of household members by Age	Children under 5 years	11%	8%	9%	9%	9%
	5 to 18 years	27%	27%	27%	28%	27%
	18 to 59 years	54%	55%	55%	55%	55%
	over 60 years	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%
Proportion of households by Age of household head	Households headed by (19 to 65 yrs)	94%	92%	93%	92%	92%
	Elderly headed (> 65 years)	6%	8%	7%	8%	8%

4.3. Livelihoods and income

4.3.1. Livelihoods

The sources of income for the households vary from farming to agro processing and transport services. Majority (20 to 40 percent) of the households depend on unskilled daily agricultural and non agricultural wage labour as the main source of livelihood for both the returnees and non displaced households. Non agricultural daily wage labour is the dominant income source. Non agricultural daily labour is highest (24 percent) in the Northern Province, particularly in Jaffna (31 percent) and Killinochchi (39 percent). In Jaffna district, 38 percent other (not displaced) households had mentioned non-skilled labor as their primary source of income compared to 32 percent of the returnee households. The second important source of livelihoods is farming, trading and handicrafts. Fishing is more important in Mannar for both population groups and Jaffna for the new returnees. Remittances are an important source for new returnees in Mullaitivu and Jaffna districts, with 5 to 9 percent of the households respectively dependent on this source. The other income sources vary across the districts (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Proportion of households by livelihood sources

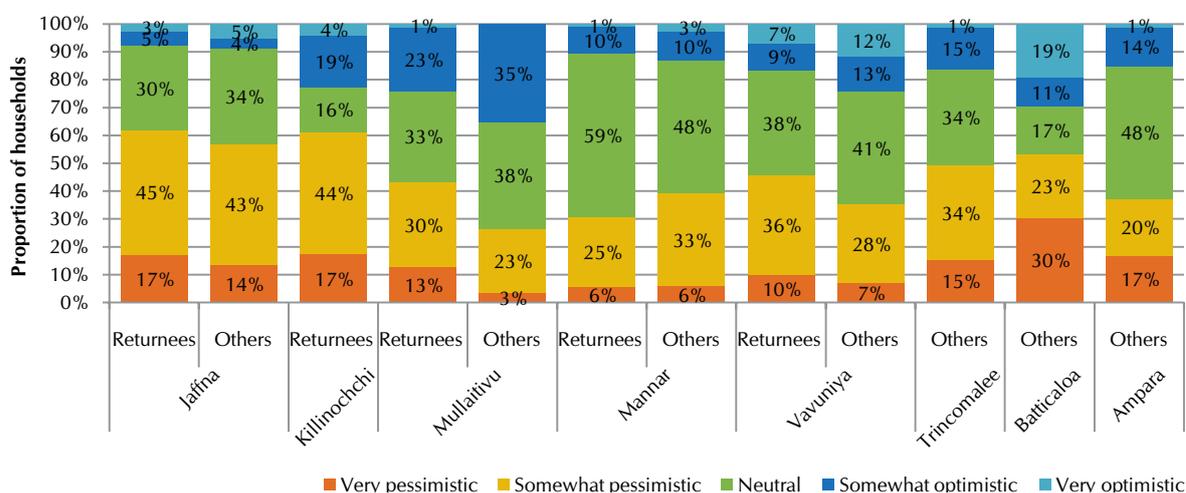


The proportion of households depending on different income sources has changed compared to April 2011. In Jaffna, 10 percent of the new returnees depend on farming (livestock and agriculture) compared to 4 percent last year. In Vavuniya, the proportion of new returnees relying on daily wage rate has decreased by more than half with agriculture increasing by 10 percentage points to 29 percent. For the Eastern provinces, in Batticaloa district, proportion of households relying on daily wage rate has decreased by 17 percentage points to 20 percent compared to 2011, whilst salaried employment combined with trade expanded by 10 percentage points. In Trincomalee district, proportion relying on skilled labour has shrunk by 13 percentage points to 8 percent, similarly the proportion relying on trading combined with salary/ employment has declined by six percentage points to 23 percent, whilst the those dependent on daily wage rate expanded by eight percentage points to 23 percent compared to 2011.

4.3.2. Perceptions on Income

The households were asked to express their views on the future of their income source and livelihoods. Majority of households in Jaffna, Killinochchi, Trincomalee, Batticaloa were very pessimistic to somewhat pessimistic about the future of their income sources (Figure 4). Across livelihood groups, the largest proportion of households (over 50 percent each) was very pessimistic to somewhat pessimistic about their future income. The major livelihoods with high proportion of households pessimistic were those dependent on remittances, gifts and donations and unskilled wage labour.

Figure 4: Proportion of households' feelings about income and livelihood in future



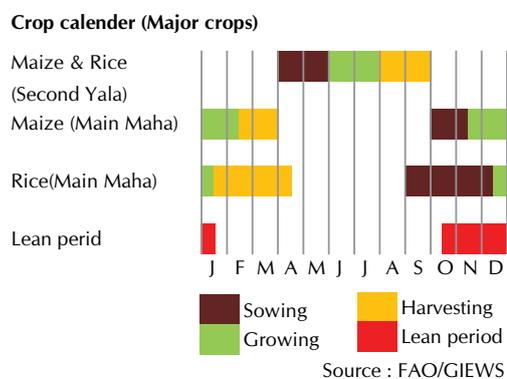
4.4. Farming

Agriculture is an important livelihood activity in both the provinces. At least 27 percent of the households in both provinces get their income from farming, livestock and agricultural daily labour. Fourteen percent of the studied households in the Northern Province and 17 percent in the Eastern Province mentioned it as the main income source. The farming population is highest (23 percent) in Ampara district.

4.4.1. Paddy, highland and home gardening

The North and Eastern Provinces fall under the dry agro-ecological zone. Hence, the main rainfall season benefit from the North Eastern monsoons. Sri Lanka has a biannual season, with the main crop production season falling between October and March (the Maha) and the secondary season mainly irrigated crops running from April to September (the Yala). The main hunger season for the farmers is between October and January (Error! Reference source not found.). Paddy is the main crop with over 250,000 ha cultivated on average between the two provinces. Most of the paddy is produced in the Eastern Province.

Figure 5: Crop calendar for Sri Lanka

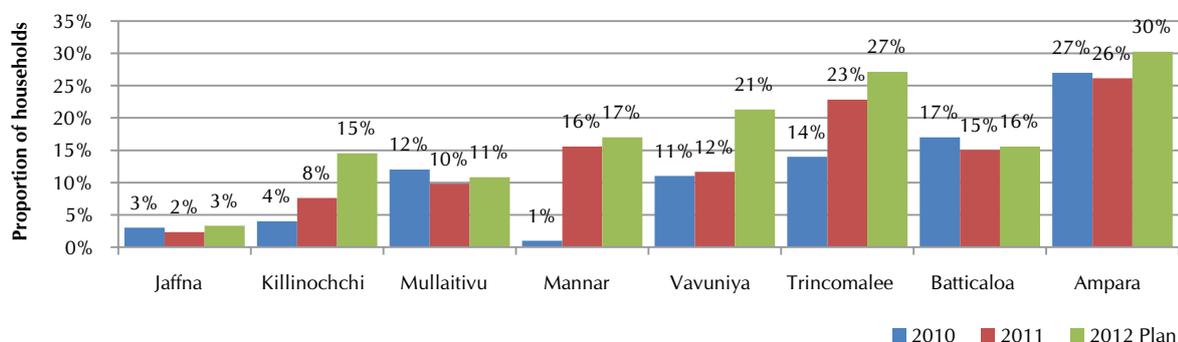


4.4.2. Maha and Yala participation

4.4.2.1. Yala season participation

Results show that the participation in the yala season increased in Killinochchi, Mannar and Trincomalee districts (Figure 2). Mannar showed an additional 15 percent of the households have participated in yala 2011. Among other factors, the increase in cultivation could be due to an increase in the number of returnees between 2010 and 2011, for an example in Killinochchi district, the proportion of returnees increased by 4 percent, Mannar by 7 percent and Mullaitivu by 25 percent. Cultivation of yala in other districts remained relatively the same as in 2010 or slightly lower. However, there are more farmers that intended to cultivate yala in 2012 than the previous seasons across all districts (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Yala season cultivation



Most households indicated they were not farmers and did not normally cultivate yala season crops. However, for the farmers that intend not to cultivate yala season crops in 2012, a larger proportion (about a fifth) indicated damaged water sources and irrigation canal systems mainly in Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Vavuniya districts as the major reasons. This indicates that increase in yala

seasonal crop production will continue being negatively impacted by poor irrigation infrastructure that is still to be repaired especially in the districts where most households were resettled late. Expensive agricultural inputs were indicated as another important reason for not cultivating yala crops by over 10 percent of the households in Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts (Table 4).

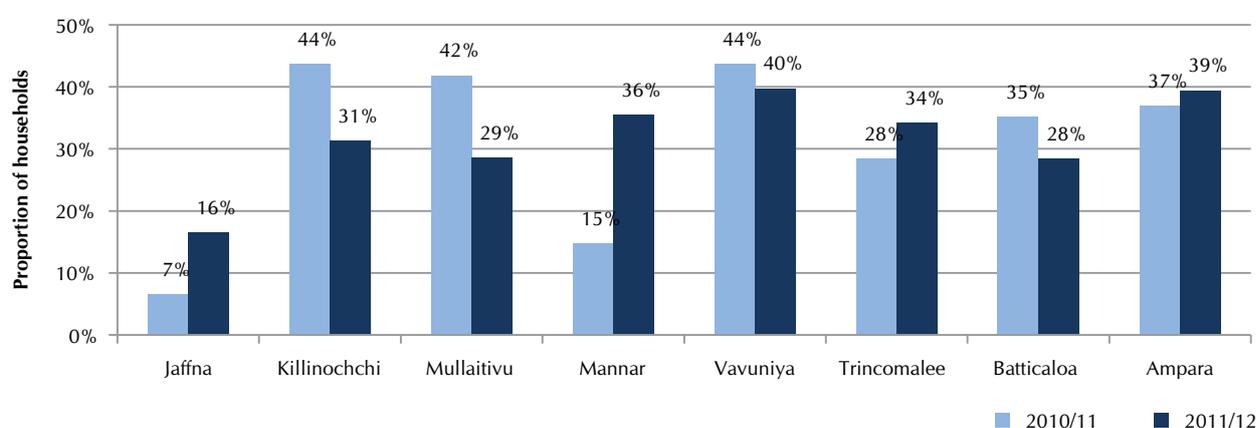
Table 4: Reasons for not intending to cultivate yala season crops in 2012 by district

Reasons	Jaffna	Killinochchi	Mullaitivu	Mannar	Vavuniya	Trincomalee	Batticaloa	Ampara
Damaged water sources (tanks, wells, etc)	2%	15%	12%	16%	22%	6%	4%	3%
Damaged irrigation canal systems	0%	4%	6%	6%	6%	2%	1%	5%
Seeds are too expensive/not available	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%	2%
Other agricultural inputs too expensive/ not available	2%	7%	12%	6%	10%	4%	2%	6%
Better livelihood options	0%	3%	2%	2%	5%	4%	4%	6%
Yala is not normally cultivated in this area	30%	30%	22%	10%	8%	16%	7%	9%
Not a farmer	65%	40%	45%	60%	48%	64%	80%	70%

4.4.2.2. Maha season participation

Maha season rice production contributes more than two thirds of the national rice requirement. The proportion of farmers that participated in maha production decreased by 13 percent each in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts in the Northern Province between 2010 and 2011. The reasons for such decrease could be attributed to lack of seeds and low selling prices in the previous season (Figure 7). However in Jaffna and Mannar districts, the proportion of households that cultivated maha crops increased by 9 and 21 percent respectively between 2010 and 2011. In the Eastern Province, only Batticaloa district had a 7 percent decrease in the proportion of farmers growing maha in 2011/12 season.

Figure 7: Cultivation in Maha season



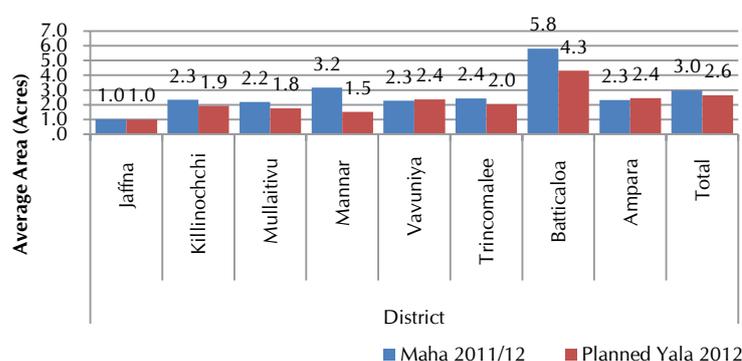
Paddy production is the major crop for most farming households for the maha season. At least 92 percent of the farming households cultivated paddy in 2011/12, yielding on average 3.4 mt per household. Paddy production was highest in Mannar district estimated at 5,446kgs per household, followed by Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Ampara and Batticaloa districts. The second most important crop across the districts is vegetables, followed by pulses. Though paddy production is the least in Jaffna district, the highest proportion of (60 percent) of the households grow vegetables producing on average 490 kgs per household. Not many households cultivate tubers such as potatoes and oil seeds, whilst other cereals (maize, finger millet, etc) are limited mainly to Ampara and Batticaloa districts. These districts have diversified crop production as a high proportion of households grow crops ranging from paddy to oil crops (Table 5).

Table 5: Proportion of farming households and average Maha crop production in 2011/12 by district

		Paddy	Other cereals	Tubers	Pulses	Vegetables	Oil crops
Jaffna	% households	94%	-	-	7%	60%	-
	kgs/household	993	-	-	100	491	-
Killinochchi	% households	87%	4%	5%	15%	18%	-
	kgs/household	2,010	133	58	13	74	-
Mullaitivu	% households	82%	7%	4%	16%	15%	3%
	kgs/household	2,995	143	200	134	95	77
Mannar	% households	93%	4%	-	30%	41%	9%
	kgs/household	5,446	100	-	450	86	55
Vavuniya	% households	87%	6%	-	33%	22%	9%
	kgs/household	3,559	118	1	168	164	112
Trincomalee	% households	94%	6%	4%	7%	21%	1%
	kgs/household	4,122	26	6	6	46	4
Batticaloa	% households	100%	14%	12%	6%	13%	4%
	kgs/household	3,390	154	18	7	23	-
Ampara	% households	90%	34%	5%	37%	40%	3%
	kgs/household	3,474	1,033	32	287	33	53
Total	% households	92%	18%	5%	23%	31%	3%
	kgs/household	3,402	705	22	207	112	35

On average 3 acres are under paddy cultivation for maha and 2.6 acres per household for yala. The area ranges from 1 acre per household in Jaffna to 5.8 acres in Batticaloa. Paddy cultivation per household is lowest in Jaffna district for both maha and yala due to land holding limitations resulting from the high population density. However, Mannar was expected to have

Figure 8: Household average paddy cultivation 2011 and planned 2012



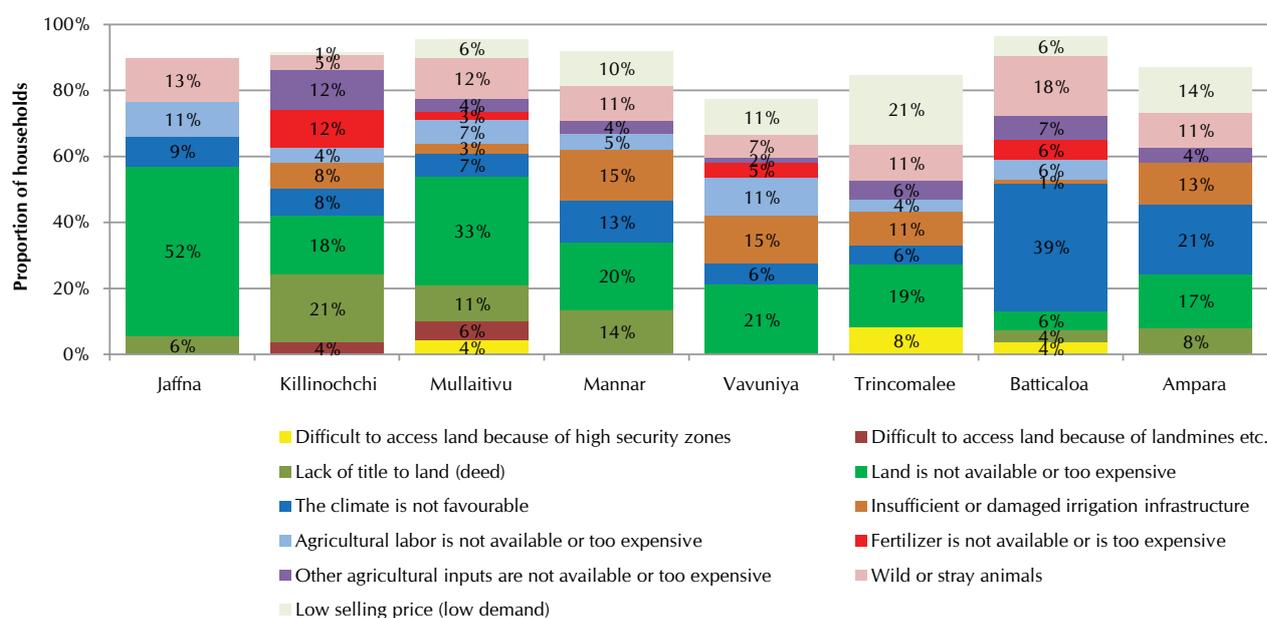
the highest land holding assuming that yield per acre does not differ substantially across the districts. On the contrary, the acreage per household is lower than Batticaloa yet there is very high production of paddy per household, indicative of very high yields per acre in this district (Figure 8).

4.4.3. Constraints for cultivation

4.4.3.1. Paddy cultivation

The major obstacles of paddy cultivation were mainly lack of land related issues, ownerships and affordability of land prices in the Northern Province (Figure 9). This problem is more pronounced for the returnees than the non displaced farmers. Unfavourable climate and low selling price of paddy are the top most constraints faced by the paddy farmers in the Eastern Province. Insufficient or damaged irrigation infrastructure is a problem in Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee, Ampara and Killinochchi districts. As expected, problem of access to land due to landmines, wild animals and expensive fertilizers was more pronounced in the Northern Province especially for the late returnees particularly in Mullaitivu and Killinochchi districts.

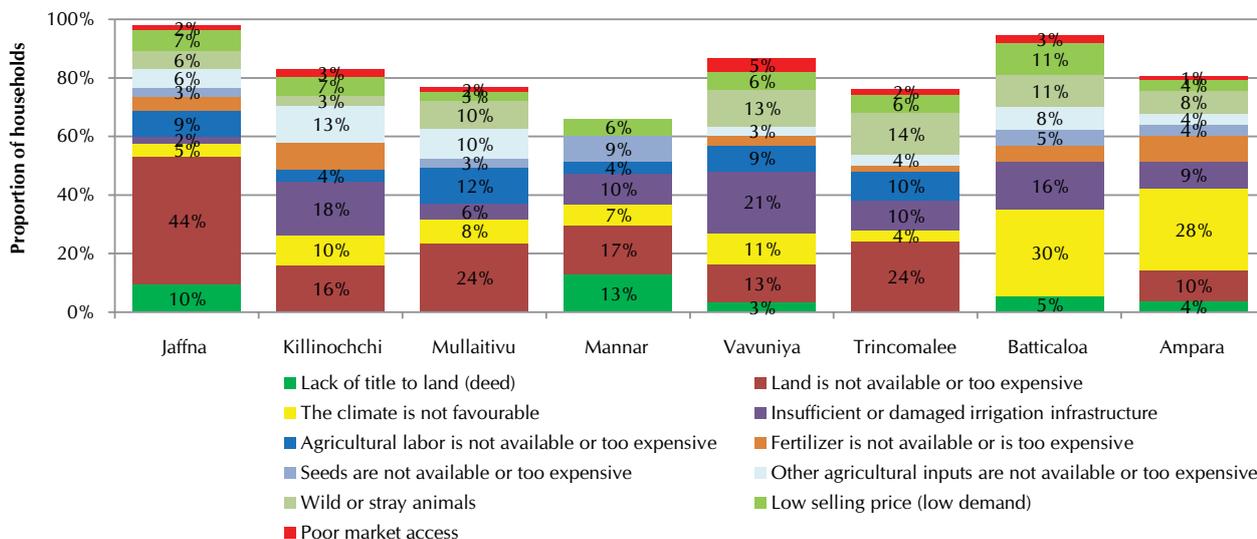
Figure 9: Most important constraints to paddy cultivation



4.4.3.2. Highland cultivation

Highland cultivation is mainly for field crops such as maize, finger millet, vegetables, sesame, groundnut, etc. Most of the highland crops are cultivated during the yala season. The constraints of highland cultivation across the districts were similar to those of paddy described above. The main constraints were land related issues (land availability and affordability) for the Northern provinces and unfavourable climatic conditions and marketing issues for the Eastern provinces (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Most important constraints to highland cultivation

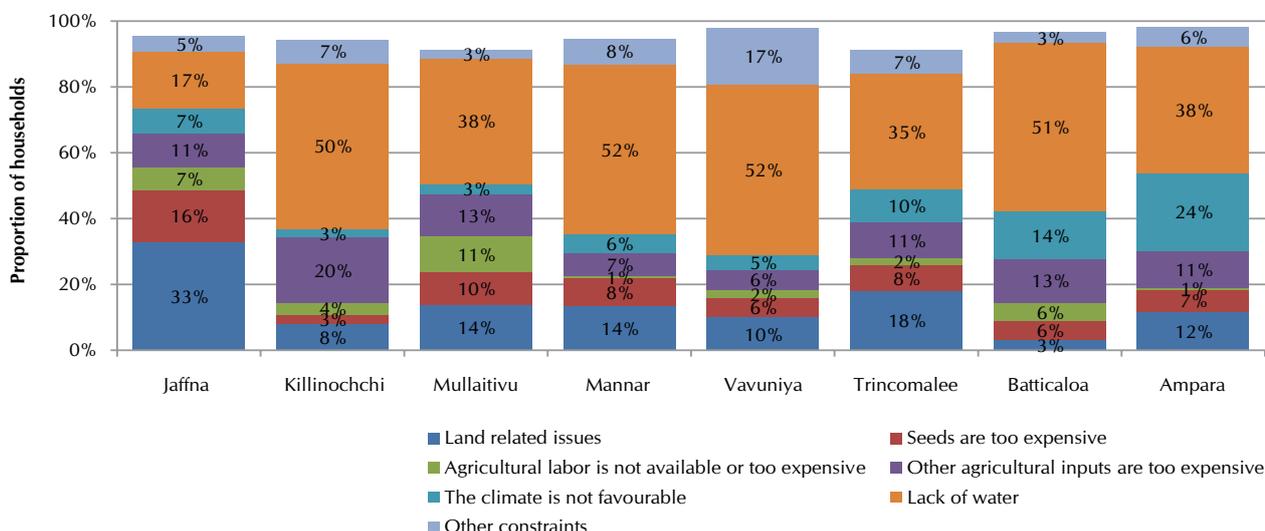


4.4.3.3. Home garden cultivation

Home gardening is important for household food security. A higher proportion of households (26 percent) cultivate home gardens in the Eastern Province compared to 21 percent in the Northern Province. Furthermore, about 21 percent of the households indicated they planned to cultivate home gardens in the Eastern Province, compared to only 10 percent in Northern Province.

Lack of water, access to seed and unavailability of money to clear the lands are the most common reasons households do not cultivate home gardens (Figure 11). Furthermore, unfavourable climatic conditions, high price of agricultural inputs and access to seeds were also reported as key constraints.

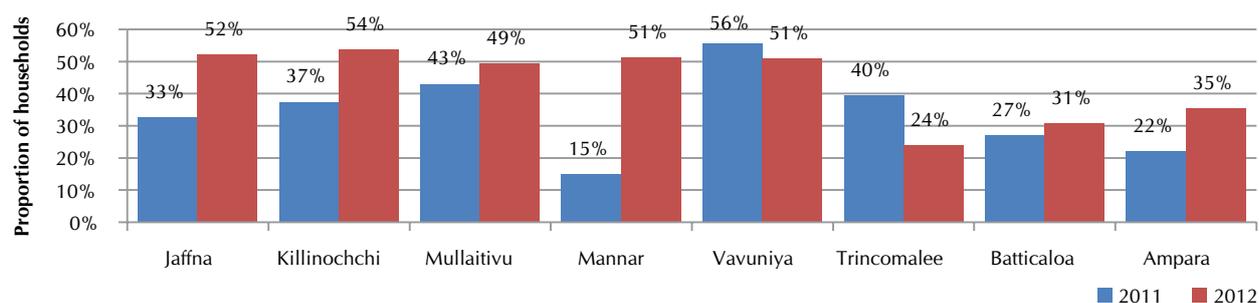
Figure 11: Most important constraints for home gardening



4.5. Livestock

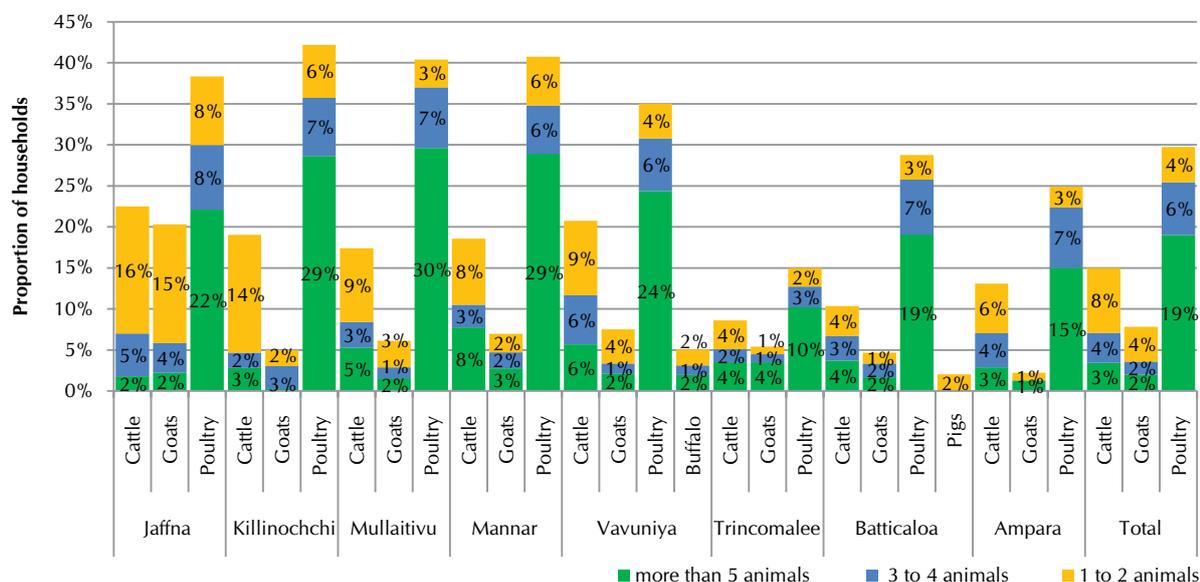
Animal husbandry acts as a supporting secondary livelihood activity or for some households as the main livelihood activity for both provinces. Majority of households in the dry zone keep livestock in the backyard as a secondary income source. In Northern Province, around 50 percent of the households own livestock. The proportion of households rearing livestock increased significantly between 2011 and 2012 across most districts with exception of Vavuniya district in the Northern Province. In Mannar district, the proportion of households owning livestock increased by 26 percent, in Jaffna by 19 percent, in Killinochchi by 17 percent and Mullaitivu by 6 percent. Similarly, in the Eastern Province, proportion of households owning livestock increased between 2011 and 2012 but not that significant, with the exception of Trincomalee where there was a 16 percent decrease. For Ampara and Batticaloa districts the proportion of households owning livestock increased by 13 and 4 percent respectively. In the Northern Province, livestock was distributed under a livelihood development assistance programme (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Ownership of livestock



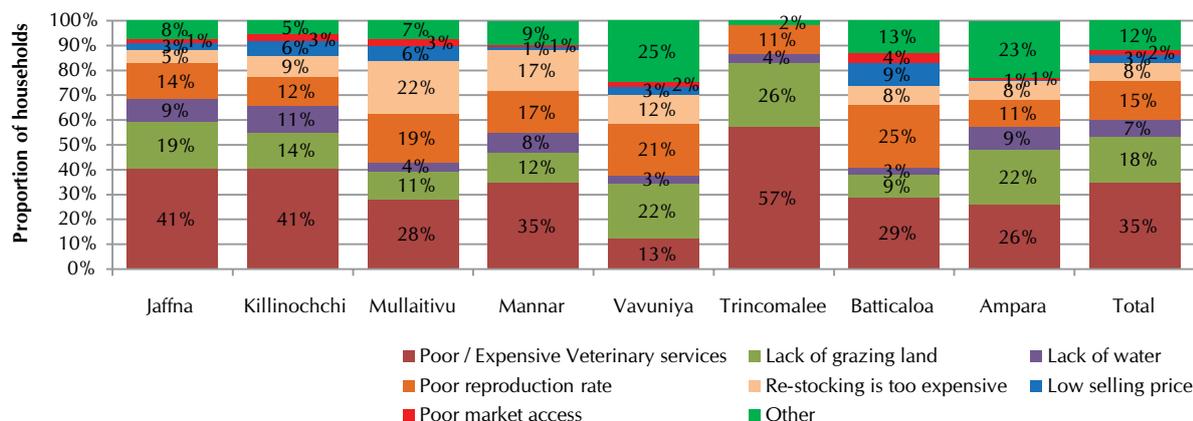
Even, though the proportion of households that own livestock has increased for some of the districts, most of the households (about a fifth) own large numbers of poultry (more than five) and very few keep high value animals such as buffalo, cattle and pigs. Households that own up to 4 cattle are about 7 percent and goats 4 percent across all districts except in Vavuniya where 12 percent of households have up to 4 cattle and 5 percent have at least one buffalo (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Proportion of households who own livestock in 2012 by district



Major constraints to livestock production across all districts included poor service coverage or quality and too expensive veterinary services, followed by poor reproduction (low animal birth rates), and lack of grazing land. Too expensive restocking was also indicated as one of the major constraints across all districts. From these constraints there is need to improve the veterinary services across all districts and also promote the use of crop residues for animal feed where grazing is a limiting factor (Figure 14).

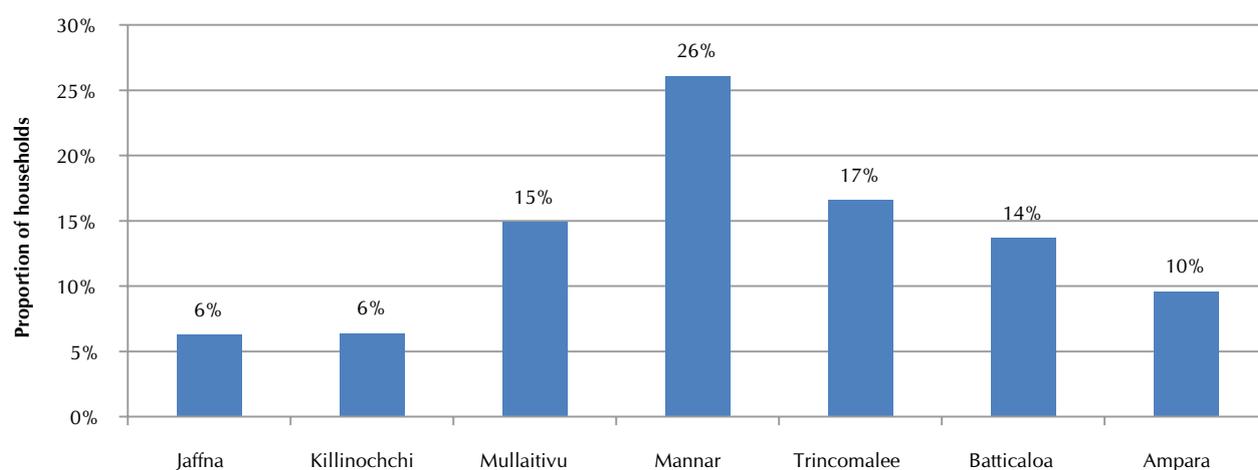
Figure 14: Constraints to livestock production



4.6. Fishing

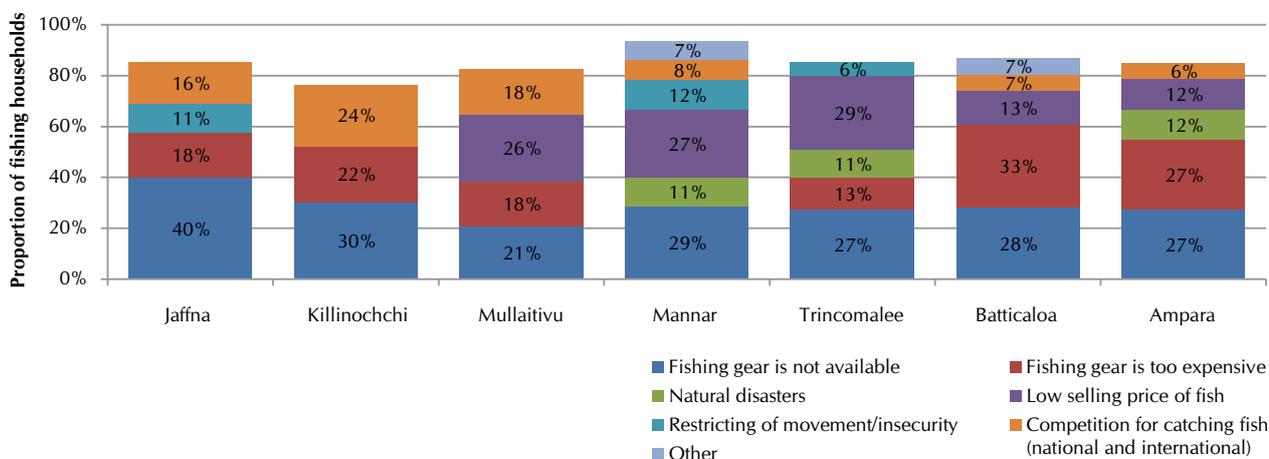
All the districts in the Northern and Eastern Provinces except Vavuniya reported some proportion of households involved in fishing. An estimated 26 percent of the households in Mannar, 17 percent in Trincomalee, 15 percent in Mullaitivu and 6 percent in Jaffna are involved in fishing. Only a negligible proportion of households in Vavuniya are involved in inland fisheries (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Proportion of households involved in fishing



As shown by Figure 16, the main constraint to fishing was lack of fishing gear or if available was too expensive. In the Northern Province, the competition with the Indian fishermen was also reported as one of the major constraints for fishing. However, in Killinochchi, Mannar and Trincomalee districts, low selling price of fish was an additional primary constraint. Improvement in the fisheries industry should be considered as it could be an important source of food, employment and income especially for the coastal households. This could be done through the provision of fishing gear for deep sea fishing either on credit or in the market as well as construction of storage facilities and training the fishermen in commercial fish handling and marketing.

Figure 16: Constraints to fishing

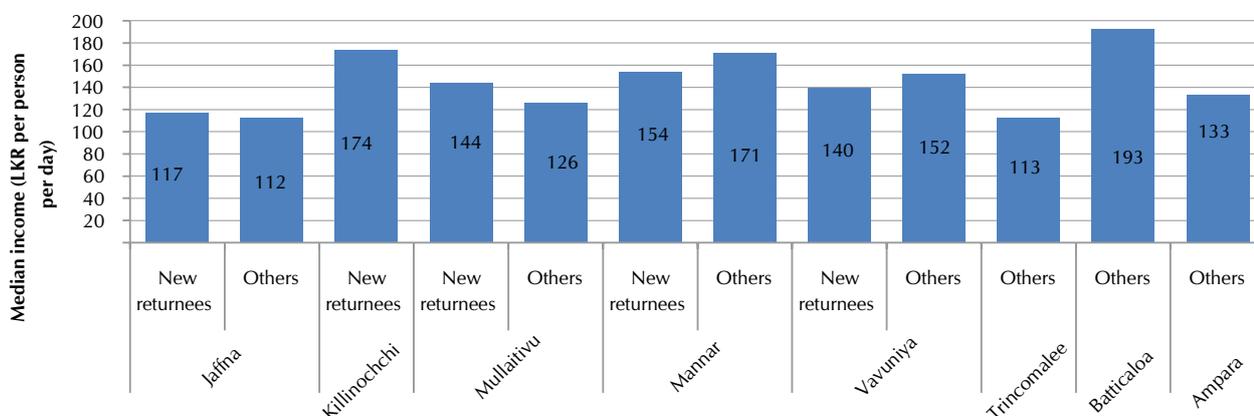


4.7. Income per capita

4.7.1. Expenditure as a Proxy for Income

Expenditure can be a good proxy for income. Per capita income using expenditure as a proxy of income, vary widely across the districts. Considering a nominal exchange rate of LKR130 per United States dollar, very few districts would meet a minimum of about USD1.20 per person per day². The lowest per capita income per person is in Jaffna and Trincomalee districts (Figure 17). The reason for the low per capita income in Trincomalee could be attributed to reduced income as farmers had not sold their harvest at the time of the survey and also the structural changes in the income sources as discussed above. In Killinochchi districts, the two divisions of Kandawalai and Karachchi with better agricultural production due to better irrigation facilities access could have skewed the median income distribution for Killinochchi. In Batticaloa district, the high median income could be attributed to the structural changes in the income sources of the households as described in the paragraph above.

Figure 17: Income sources in (LKR) per person per day by district



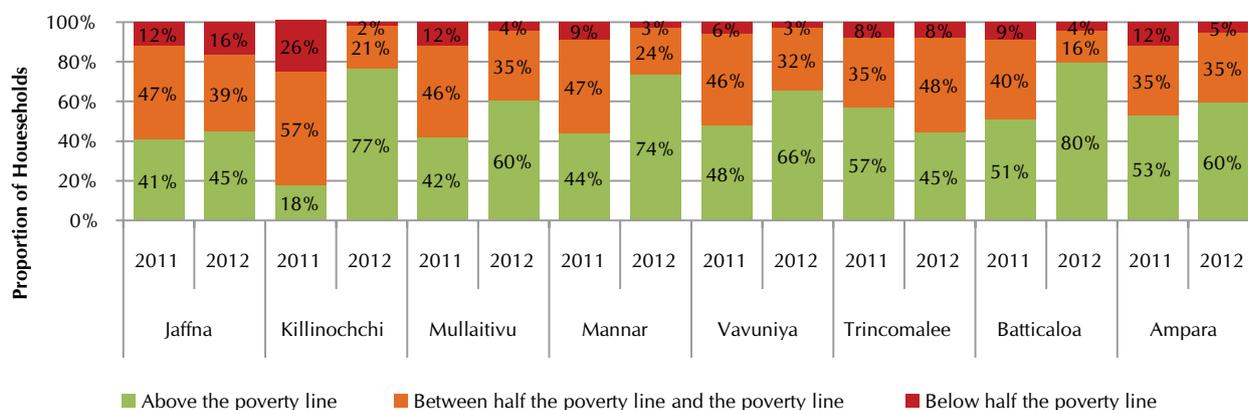
² The USD1.20 per day is not based on the World Bank standard determination, but based on the value of a USD relative to the exchange rate in April 2012.

4.7.2. Income and poverty

The prevalence of poverty measured through income using expenditure as a proxy has consistently decline since 2010, based on this assessment and the 2011 report. The proportion of households living above the poverty line increased throughout all the districts (Figure 18). On the other hand, the proportion of households living below half the poverty line decreased in 2012 compared to 2011, except for Trincomalee and Jaffna districts. Even though the poverty levels have generally decreased in the study area, there are populations that are still income poor, especially with the greatest proportion of households in Trincomalee district, estimated at 56 percent and Jaffna district estimated at 55 percent of the households. Income poverty has decreased in 2012 by 15 percentage points compared to 2010³. In Trincomalee district, the percentage of other households below half the poverty line in 2012 remained at last year's level of eight percent, but decreased by 13 percentage points for households between half the poverty line and poverty line. The reasons for the lower improvements in these districts could be as described in the section above.

For the distribution of poverty between groups, the proportion of households living below half the poverty line remained at 13 percent for the returnees and increased from 12 to 17 percent for the other population not displaced in Jaffna district. Similarly in Vavuniya district the proportion of households living below half the poverty line remained at 7 percent for the returnees, but with a 16 percentage point decrease in the proportion of households that are income poor.

Figure 18: Comparison of prevalence of income poverty



³ Comprehensive Food Security Assessment Report, March 2011

4.7.3. Expenditure deciles

There is a clear disparity of total expenditure within different household categories. The Eastern province expenditure level is higher than the Northern province by about 8 percent. The lowest 10 percent of the households spend about LKR 8,000. The next 10 percent of the households spend 32 percent more for the Northern Province and 35 percent more for the Eastern province compared to the lowest 10 percent. The level of expenditure across the percentiles increases by over LKR2,000 per household up to the 60 percentile. From the 70 percentile, expenditure increases by almost LKR3,000 per household and by LKR10,000 for the 90 percentile. The top 10 percent spend over LKR160,000 more than the 90 percentile or 26 times more than the lowest 10 percent (Table 6: Mean expenditure by household by percentiles in LKR). On average the poorest households are in Jaffna spending LKR6,447, whilst the highest expenditure for the better off is in Ampara spending LKR218,333. Mullaitivu and Ampara districts have the highest difference between the lowest and the richest percentile and the least is in Trincomalee district that also happen to have the lowest levels of expenditure per household for each of the percentiles.

Table 6: Mean expenditure by household by percentiles in LKR

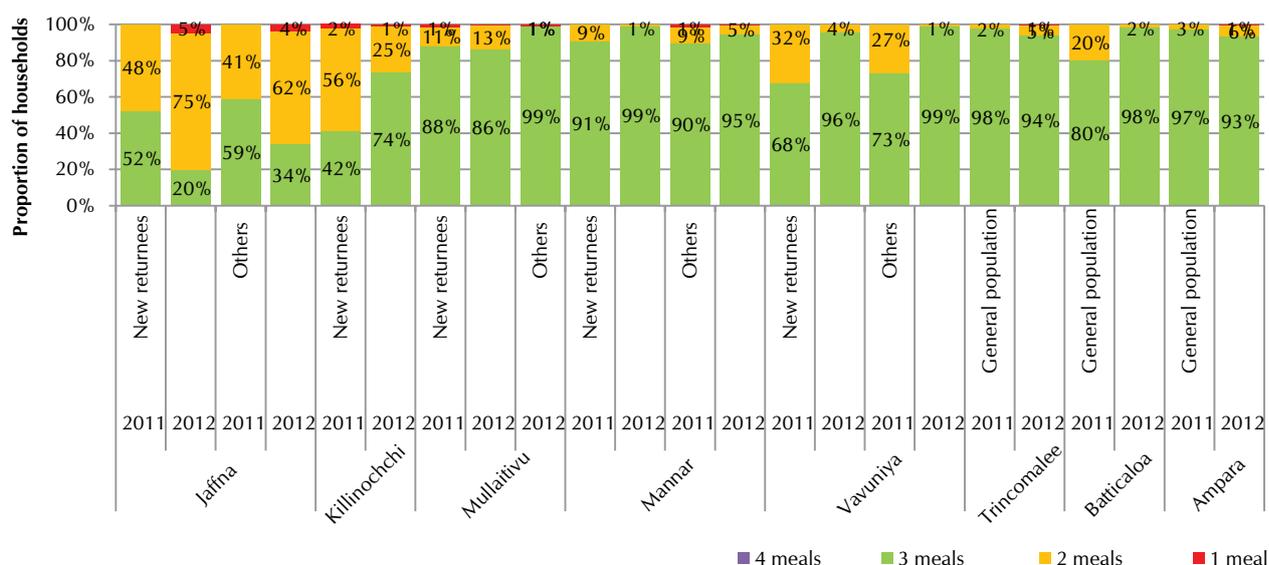
Percentile	Jaffna	Killinochchi	Mullaitivu	Mannar	Vavuniya	Northern Province	Trincomalee	Batticaloa	Ampara	Eastern Province
10	6,447	11,201	7,435	9,133	8,969	7,799	7,339	10,767	8,771	8,418
20	9,150	14,467	10,290	13,290	12,887	10,533	9,100	15,120	11,223	11,363
30	11,162	17,239	12,102	16,524	14,468	12,900	10,880	18,315	13,103	13,818
40	13,505	20,200	14,018	18,791	16,924	15,646	13,030	20,838	15,177	16,300
50	16,455	23,224	16,002	21,086	19,850	17,790	14,933	22,768	16,923	18,370
60	18,065	26,188	18,731	24,214	22,896	20,567	17,132	26,097	19,807	21,246
70	21,243	29,465	21,983	28,618	26,712	23,783	19,333	29,750	22,673	24,533
80	24,237	34,719	28,249	32,612	32,922	28,260	23,093	36,586	27,368	29,132
90	30,933	44,396	41,325	41,259	43,596	37,617	29,950	54,734	33,302	39,170
100	108,080	181,133	188,408	97,833	200,007	200,007	67,537	190,713	218,333	218,333
Average	16,464	23,229	16,003	21,091	19,861	17,790	14,950	22,768	16,923	18,370
No. of times Richest compared to lowest	16.8	16.2	25.3	10.7	22.3	25.6	9.2	17.7	24.9	25.9
No. of times Richest compared to Average	6.6	7.8	11.8	4.6	10.1	11.2	4.5	8.4	12.9	11.9
No. of times Lowest compared Average	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2

4.8. Food consumption

4.8.1. Number of meals per day

A comparison of number of meals consumed by adults and children between 2011 and 2012, indicate that the proportion of households consuming three meals per day increased across most districts and population groups. Similarly, the proportion of households consuming on average two meals per day generally decreased and those with three meals increasing across most districts and population groups. However in Jaffna district, the proportion of returnee households consuming two meals per day increased by 27 percent and by 21 percent for the other population group. The situation appears worse for returnees, as a small proportion of households cut meals to one per day in Jaffna, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts (Figure 19: Proportion of households and number of meals consumed by adults).

Figure 19: Proportion of households and number of meals consumed by adults



Despite the general improvement, most of the households' adult members and children consume on average three meals per day. Furthermore, a high proportion of households within these age groups consume on average two meals per day in 2012. The highest proportion of households with adults having on average two meals per day is particularly in Killinochchi, Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts. Similarly within these districts, there are a higher proportion of children under five years consuming two meals per day. The households consuming lower number of meals are likely not to meet their kilo caloric requirements, explaining why there are some food insecure households in these districts (Table 7: Proportion of Children under five years number of meals per day).

Table 7: Proportion of Children under five years number of meals per day

District	DS Divisions	Population Groups	Proportion of children 1-5 years (Number of meals)					Proportion of members older than 18 years (Number of meals)			
			1 meal	2 meals	3 meals	4 meals	5 meals	1 meal	2 meals	3 meals	4 meals
Jaffna		New returnees		6%	94%			5%	75%	20%	
		Others		3%	97%			4%	62%	34%	
Killinochchi	Kandawalai	New returnees		12%	88%			1%	33%	67%	
	Karachchi	New returnees		2%	91%	7%		1%	21%	78%	
	Pachchilaippalli	New returnees		10%	76%	15%			34%	66%	
	Poonakary	New returnees		2%	89%	9%		1%	25%	74%	
Mullaitivu	Manthai East	New returnees		2%	81%	17%			19%	81%	
	Maritimepattu	New returnees	2%	2%	63%	28%	4%	1%	7%	91%	1%
	Oddusudan	New returnees	2%	2%	56%	38%	2%		16%	83%	1%
	Puthukkudiyirippu	New returnees	2%	4%	69%	25%			17%	83%	
	Thunukkai	New returnees		6%	71%	23%			16%	84%	
	Welioya	Others		3%	97%			1%	1%	99%	
Mannar		New returnees		3%	86%	8%	3%		1%	99%	
		Others		3%	92%	2%	3%		5%	95%	
Vavuniya		New returnees			88%	12%			4%	96%	
		Others			87%	11%	1%		1%	99%	
Trincomalee		General population	6%	16%	78%			1%	5%	94%	
Batticaloa		General population	7%	9%	83%	1%			2%	98%	1%
Ampara		General population	2%	3%	90%	5%		1%	6%	93%	

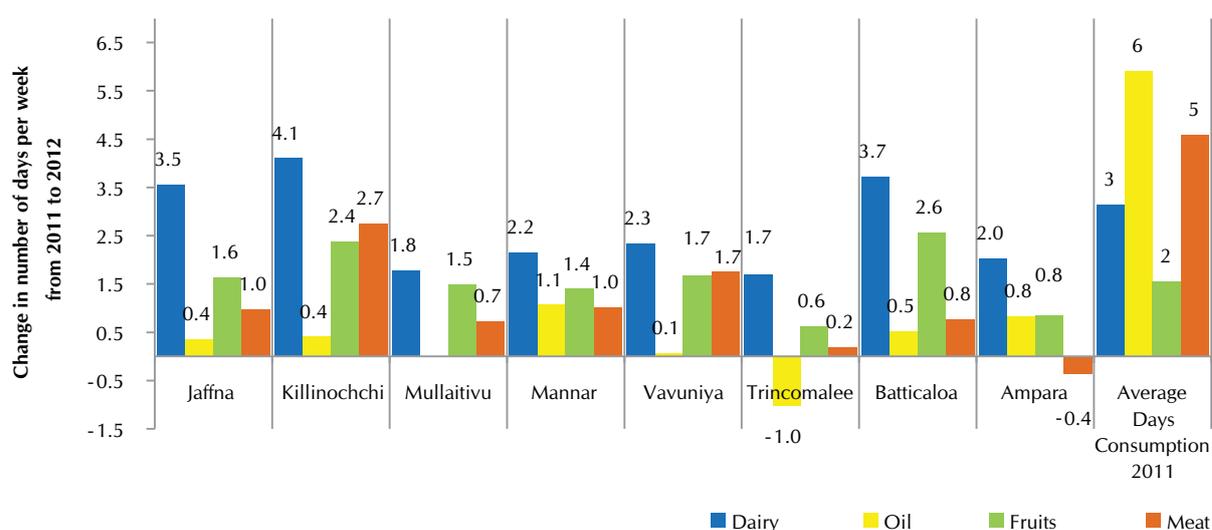
4.8.2. Food intake

4.8.2.1. Normal Food Intake

Based on a seven day recall period, the number of days a food item was consumed was collected per household. From Figure 20 below, there has been an overall improvement in the number of days the food items have been consumed in the household. In 2012, cereals including tubers and sugar are consumed on average seven times a week. Oil, meat including fish and chicken and dairy are consumed six times per week and vegetables consumed on average five times per week. The other foods are consumed on average two or three times per week.

Comparison of the current consumption pattern to 2011 has shown that the number of days the cereals, sugar and pulses are consumed on average have not changed significantly, except for an increase in the consumption of vegetables by one day in Batticaloa and Ampara districts. Among households, including returnees and residents, there is not much difference across all the districts. However, compared to 2011, households reported significant increases on the average number of days fruits, oil, meat including fish, poultry and dairy were consumed (Figure 20). Although, portion size was not assessed, the increase in the number of times protein rich foods and fruits are consumed indicates an improvement in dietary diversity and household food security.

Figure 20: Change in the average number of days in consumption of different foods from 2011



An analysis on whether there has been a significant change in the number of days different commodities were consumed between 2011 and 2012 was done across the districts and population groups. A t-test for significance was run on the number of days the commodities were consumed in 2011 compared to 2012. From the tests a p value less than 0.05 indicated that there is a significant difference in the number of days the commodity was consumed in 2011 compared to 2012. From this analysis, there is a significant difference at the 95 percent confidence level in the number of days the commodities were consumed for protein rich foods in most districts except Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya for returnees and Trincomalee. Similarly as indicated by the shaded cells in Table 8: Test of significance on number of days commodity was consumed between 2011 and 2012 below, there is a significant difference in the number of days most of the commodities were consumed, with some variation across districts and population groups. This significant positive change explains the general improvement in the food consumption score (FCS) and food security across the districts and population groups.

Table 8: Test of significance on number of days commodity was consumed between 2011 and 2012

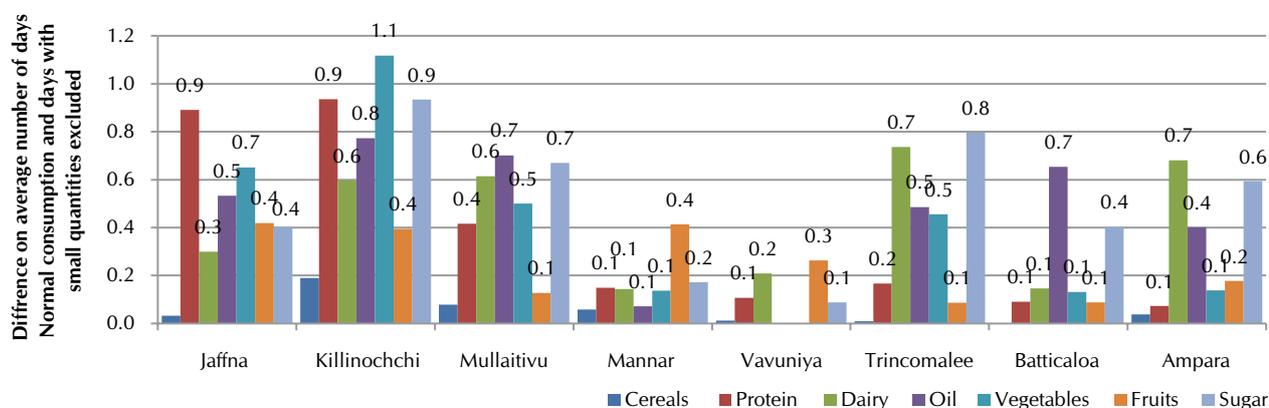
		Protein	Pulses	Dairy	Oil	Vegetables	Fruits	Sugar	Alcohol	FCS
Jaffna	Returnees	0.393.72	0.376618	0.139029	0.015055	0.009103	0.376618	<0.0001	0.000863	0.004648
	Other	0.477697	0.059531	0.281998	0.001073	<0.0001	0.15872	0.388785	<0.0001	0.398927
Killinochchi	Returnees	0.011714	0.011732	0.018762	0.265803	0.013407	<0.0001	<0.0002	<0.0001	0.086583
Mulaitivu	Returnees	0.121879	0.011058	0.135222	0.455504	0.4555	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.103666
Mannar	Returnees	<0.0001	0.010224	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.477759	0.120217	0.267149	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Other	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.000673	<0.0001	0.054047	0.300848	0.000136	0.158829	<0.0001
Vavuniya	Returnees	0.425746	0.258301	0.108502	0.026797	0.000723	0.000417	0.3076	<0.0001	0.469504
	Other	0.017019	0.066003	0.043544	0.128423	0.345474	0.048564	0.14543	0.000151	0.188729
Trincomalee	Other	0.202435	0.039891	0.02218	0.000255	0.202435	0.016295	0.349583	<0.0001	0.007242
Batticaloa	Other	0.0024	<0.0001	0.103345	<0.0001	0.465965	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.000348	0.0024
Ampara	Other	0.043016	0.289953	0.270051	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.011537	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.344261

P<0.05 shows that there is a significant difference between 2011 and 2012 on the number of days the commodity was consumed

4.8.2.2. Comparison between normal food intake and reduced intake⁴

A comparison was made on the number of days each particular food item was consumed compared to the days when small quantities (1 table spoon or 15 grams) were excluded for the analysis. Based on the average number of days the food was consumed in the last seven days, some difference was observed in the number of days for the consumption of proteins, dairy, oil, sugar and vegetables. The greatest difference was in Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee and Ampara districts. Factoring in the small quantities there is no much change in the number of days of cereal consumption across all districts (Figure 21). The difference observed will have an impact on the food consumption score and food security status.

Figure 21: Difference in the number of days of consumption of commodity when small quantities are excluded



⁴ Reduced intake refers to the number of days when small quantities of less than 15 grams are excluded in the total seven day recall for the food consumption

4.8.2.3. Effect on food consumption score on the reduced consumption

Discarding small quantities consumed will result in the households with poor food consumption increasing by 1.5 percent to 2.2 percent. The greatest increase is in Vavuniya and Killinochchi. This will also have a significant impact on the households with acceptable consumption that decrease overall by 12.3 percent and more so in Vavuniya by 62 percent, Mannar by 42 percent, Killinochchi by 38 percent and Jaffna by 16 percent. This implies that more households in these districts may not meet their daily kilo caloric requirements. Hence, using seven day recall as a proxy of food insecurity, overall slightly more households are food insecure when small quantities are discarded (Table 9).

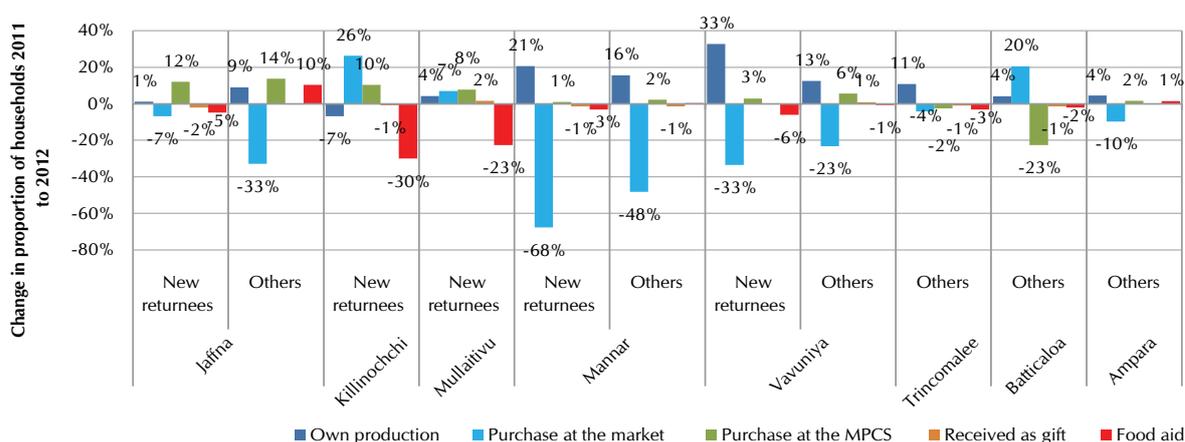
Table 9: Proportion of Children under five years number of meals per day

District	Normal Consumption - FCS			Reduced Consumption - FCS			Change in Categories of FCS		
	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Jaffna	1.8%	6.2%	92.1%	4.0%	20.4%	75.6%	2.2%	14.2%	-16.4%
Killinochchi	0.1%	3.5%	96.4%	6.2%	35.1%	58.7%	6.2%	31.6%	-37.7%
Mullaitivu	0.4%	6.8%	92.9%	1.8%	10.7%	87.5%	1.4%	3.9%	-5.3%
Mannar	0.4%	1.9%	97.6%	2.0%	42.2%	55.8%	1.6%	40.2%	-41.8%
Vavuniya	0.5%	3.0%	96.4%	9.9%	56.1%	34.0%	9.3%	53.1%	-62.4%
Trincomalee	0.0%	4.8%	95.2%	0.3%	5.7%	93.9%	0.3%	1.0%	-1.3%
Batticaloa	0.3%	1.7%	98.0%	0.3%	3.7%	96.0%	0.0%	2.0%	-2.0%
Ampara	1.0%	6.4%	92.7%	1.0%	7.3%	91.7%	0.0%	1.0%	-1.0%
Total	0.7%	4.6%	94.7%	2.2%	15.3%	82.4%	1.5%	10.8%	-12.3%

4.8.3. Main sources of rice

The improvement in the food security status in 2012 could be attributed to good production compared to 2011, as depicted by a shift in the household sources of rice the main staple. The main changes in the sources of rice was from own production, food aid and purchase from both the market and MPCS. The proportion of farmers getting rice from own production in 2012 has generally increased across all districts and population groups. On the other hand, the proportion of households depending on the markets for their rice has decreased except in Batticaloa and Killinochchi. Food aid has generally decreased across all the districts except in Jaffna, whilst gifts have remained the same as in 2011 (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Change in the proportion of households by the main source of rice 2012 compared to 2011



4.8.4. Overall food consumption

The amount, types and the frequency the food consumed determines the caloric intake of an individual and the adequacy of the diet to meet nutritional requirements. The measurement of the dietary adequacy and caloric intake for individuals, is complex, hence the need to use proxy indicators. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is an acceptable proxy indicator to measure caloric intake and diet quality at household level, hence giving an indication of food security status of the household if combined with other household access indicators. The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity⁵, food frequency⁶, and relative nutritional importance⁷ of different food groups.

Food consumption measured through the food consumption score (FCS⁸) has improved in 2012 compared to 2011. The consumption has improved in 2012 with over 93 percent of the households having acceptable food consumption across all districts and population groups (returnees and resident population). However, there are a small proportion of households with poor and borderline consumption in 2012 that have not changed much compared to 2011 in Ampara, Mullaitivu and Trincomalee districts. The highest proportion of households with poor and borderline consumption in 2012, are in Jaffna at eight percent; Mullaitivu and Ampara districts at seven percent of the households each. The proportion of households that have borderline consumption has remained stagnant at seven percent in Mullaitivu district (Figure 23). Across the population group (returnees and resident populations), Mullaitivu district has the largest (14 percent) of the resident population with poor and borderline consumption, followed by Jaffna district with 11 percent of returnees households.

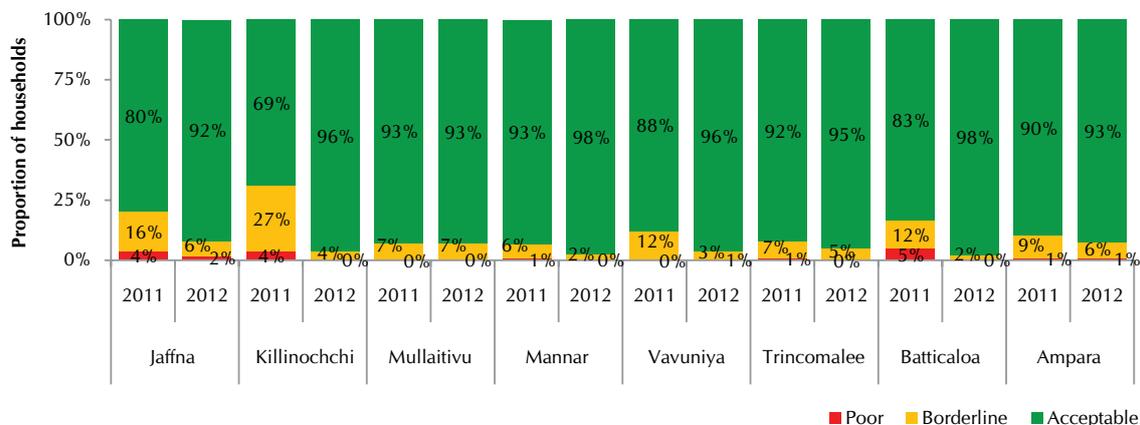
⁵ Dietary diversity is defined as the number of different foods or food groups eaten over a reference time period, not regarding the frequency of consumption.

⁶ Food frequency, in this context, is defined as the frequency (in terms of days of consumption over a reference period) that a specific food item or food group is eaten at the household level.

⁷ Nutritional importance is based on the nutrient density of the food item in terms of a food group's quality in terms of caloric density, macro and micro nutrient content and studies have been done for the relationship

⁸ Food Consumption Score (FCS) is an acceptable proxy indicator to measure caloric intake and diet quality at household level, giving an indication of food security status of the household if combined with other household access indicators. It is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups. The FCS was calculated based on the past 7 day food consumption recall for the household and classified into three categories: poor consumption cut-off point of 28; borderline cut off of 42 and above 42 is considered as good consumption. The FCS is a weighted sum of food groups. The weight for each food group is calculated by multiplying the number of days commodity was consumed and its relative weight.

Figure 23: Comparison of food consumption measured through the Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Despite the general improvement in food consumption across most districts and population groups, the situation has not reached the consumption status of October 2010 in the Northern Province when all populations had acceptable consumption. Given that the assessment in 2012 occurred at the harvest time of the main crop (Maha season), the consumption pattern depicted should have been better than October 2010 as this is at the start of the lean season after the smaller second crop (Yala) (see Figure 5: Crop calendar for Sri Lanka for the crop calendar).

The improvement in consumption in 2012 compared to 2011 could be associated with the 2012 bumper harvest, as the 2011 suffered from severe floods for some districts. Probably food aid could have contributed to acceptable consumption for the returnees in 2010 compared to 2011 and 2012, given that there has been a general decrease in food aid as the returnees have only been entitled to 6 to 9 months of food rations. The other reason for increased vulnerability is due to the change in livelihood strategies for some households as described in Section 4.3.1. An increase in the proportion of households that dependent on casual labour could have resulted in this increase as these households had less access to labour especially during the rainy season (November to January). The reasons for the current food security status will be further explored in Section 5 below.

4.9. Food security

Food security is met when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life over a specified period of time.

4.9.1. Food security classification

For this analysis food security is calculated based on the food consumption (FCS); income levels and proportion of expenditure on food as proxy indicators. Based on these, a composite indicator is used that classify households into: Severely Food insecure; Moderately Food Insecure; and Food Secure (Table 10). The indicator would therefore measure food security without bias across geographical areas, livelihood groups and residential groups. The food security classification used in 2012 is similar to the 2011 assessment, so that changes in the food security conditions could be derived.

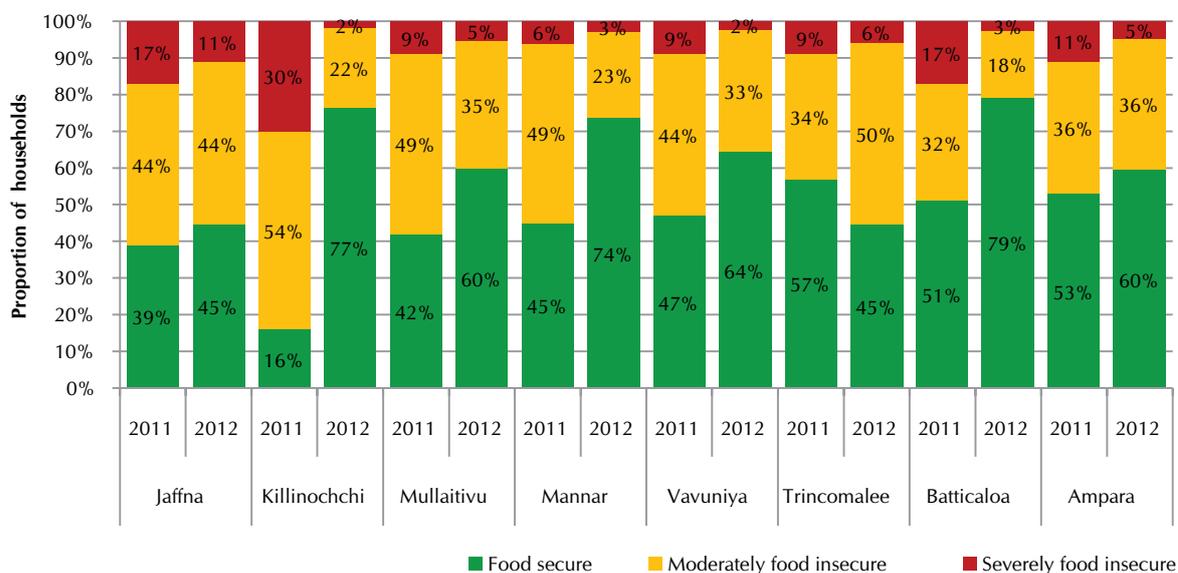
Table 10: Food security classification system

Overall Food Security Classification		Food Consumption Score					
		Poor food consumption	Borderline food consumption	Acceptable food consumption			
Overall Food Security Classification	Severely Food Insecure						
	Moderately Food Insecure						
	Food Secure						
Food Access	Income	Below half the poverty line	Proportion of income spent on food	> 65%			
				= < 65%			
		Between half the poverty line and the poverty line	Proportion of income spent on food	> 65%			
				= < 65%			
		Above the poverty line	Proportion of income spent on food	> 65%			
				= < 65%			

4.9.2. Food security trends

Food security has improved in 2012 compared to April 2011 and October 2010 in all districts and across all population groups. The greatest improvement in proportion of households that are food security in 2012 is in Killinochchi by 66 percentage points from 2011. This huge jump in food security status follows a previous deterioration between 2010 and 2011. The other improvement was noticed in Batticaloa district with a 29 percentage point change from 2011. Other districts have also depicted improvements in food security in 2012 compared to 2011 and 2010. Exception to this general improvement is Trincomalee district that has shown 12 percentage point deterioration between 2011 and 2012 (Figure 24). The reasons for the current status of food insecurity across population groups and within the districts are further explored in the sections below.

Figure 24: Comparison of food security between 2011 and 2012 across districts



Despite the general improvements in food security in 2012, food insecurity remains across the districts and population groups, with the largest proportion of food insecure households (severe and moderate) in Jaffna and Trincomalee at 55 percent of the households each. The second highest of 40 percent of the households is in Mullaitivu and Ampara districts and this is followed by Vavuniya at 35 percent of the households (Figure 24). The food insecurity status varies across the population groups and this is further explored in Section 5 below.

5. Description of Food and Nutrition Security in 2012

5.1. Status of food insecurity in 2012

Food insecurity remaining in April 2012 occurs in the post-harvest period of March 2012, when the food security status of most households should be at its best. The food security condition at the time of the survey should have benefited from better food availability given the record Maha 2011/12 paddy production of 3 million tonnes, some 6 percent above 2011 harvest. Despite the good harvest, an estimated 339,000 households or an estimated 1.2 million people⁹ are food insecure in 2012. Of these, an estimated 153,450 people are returnees (Table 11). Assistance should be provided to the food insecure households until the next Yala harvest for those that benefit from this production and the next Maha harvest for the remainder.

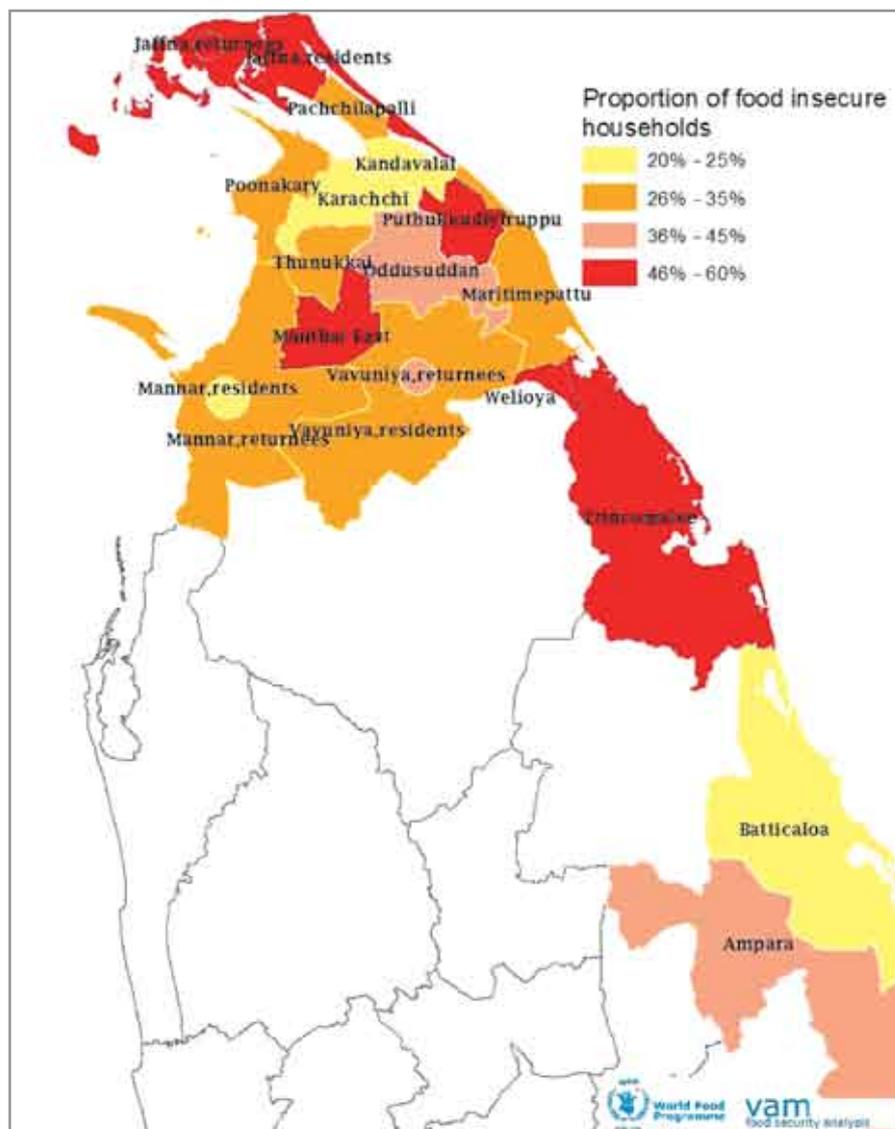
Table 11: Estimated number of food insecure households

Province	District	DS Divisions	Total Number of People			Total Food Insecure Persons		
			Returnees	Others	Total	Returnees	Others	Total
Northern Province	Killinochchi	Kandawalai	23,537	-	23,537	5,850	-	5,850
		Karachchi	66,413	-	66,413	13,560	-	13,560
		Pachchilaippalli	10,944	-	10,944	3,130	-	3,130
		Poonakary	22,400	-	22,400	6,420	-	6,420
	Mullaitivu	Manthai East	8,229	-	8,229	4,900	-	4,900
		Maritimé pattu	34,903	-	34,903	10,170	-	10,170
		Oddusudan	17,016	-	17,016	7,260	-	7,260
		Puthukkudiyirippu	24,692	-	24,692	12,350	-	12,350
		Thunukkai	10,847	-	10,847	3,620	-	3,620
	Jaffna	Only at district level resolution	81,099	529,976	611,075	43,180	295,600	338,782
	Mannar		93,775	65,120	158,895	26,910	15,030	41,941
	Vavuniya		39,707	147,067	186,774	16,100	50,330	66,427
	Total Northern Province			433,562	742,163	1,175,725	153,450	360,960
Eastern Province	Trincomalee	Only at district level resolution	-	440,872	440,872	-	335,028	335,028
	Batticaloa		-	598,265	598,265	-	125,636	125,636
	Ampara		-	718,478	718,478	-	287,391	287,391
Total Eastern Province			-	1,757,615	1,757,615	-	748,055	748,055
Total			433,562	2,499,778	2,933,340	153,450	1,109,015	1,262,465

⁹ The number of food insecure is based on the sum of the households classified as severely and moderately food insecure. The sum is calculated from the percentage of food insecure (severe and moderate) households based on the total population for each of the population groups (returnees and others) for each of the DS and districts.

Analysis on the severity of food insecurity was done for the assessed areas. In the Northern Province, across the DS divisions in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts, returnees were considered. For the districts of Jaffna, Mannar and Vavuniya both returnees and non displaced households (other households) were considered. In the Eastern Province, for the districts of Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara, only the households that were settled before May 2009 were analyzed. Based on the analysis, the areas with the highest proportion of over 46 percent of food insecure households were in Jaffna for both returnees and other households; Manthai East and Puthukkudiyirippu for the returnees in Mullaitivu district; and the non displaced households in Trincomalee district. The other areas with high proportion of households that are food insecure (26 to 45 percent) are mostly in the remaining districts of the Northern Province and also Ampara district in Eastern Province (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Proportion of food insecure households



In Jaffna, Mannar and Vavuniya two population groups were surveyed separately. The results of the majority group is shown as district shading and minority group is shown as circular shading.

5.2. Food Insecurity Status based on reduced Number of days of Consumption

Deterioration in the food security status is not as dramatic as the FCS and change in number of days' food items are consumed when small quantities of food consumed are disregarded. The household food security analysis as explained in Section 4.9.1, is determined by other additional factors apart from the food consumption score (FCS). Excluding small quantities of food consumed in the seven day recall, will not significantly increase the overall severely food insecure population as it only changes by one percentage point. However, the impact of excluding the small quantities will significantly increase the severely food insecure population in Vavuniya by 9.8 percent, Karachchi in Killinochchi by 8 percent and Mannar by 5 percent. The moderately food insecure will decrease whilst the food secure increases in general. These changes will have more impact on the households that are considered food secure for some of the areas (Table 12). Hence, whilst small quantities consumed are excluded in the analysis, their impact on the proxy used (a combination of access and FCS) is negligible except for some of the isolated cases.

Table 12: Proportion change in food insecure households when small quantities of food consumed are excluded

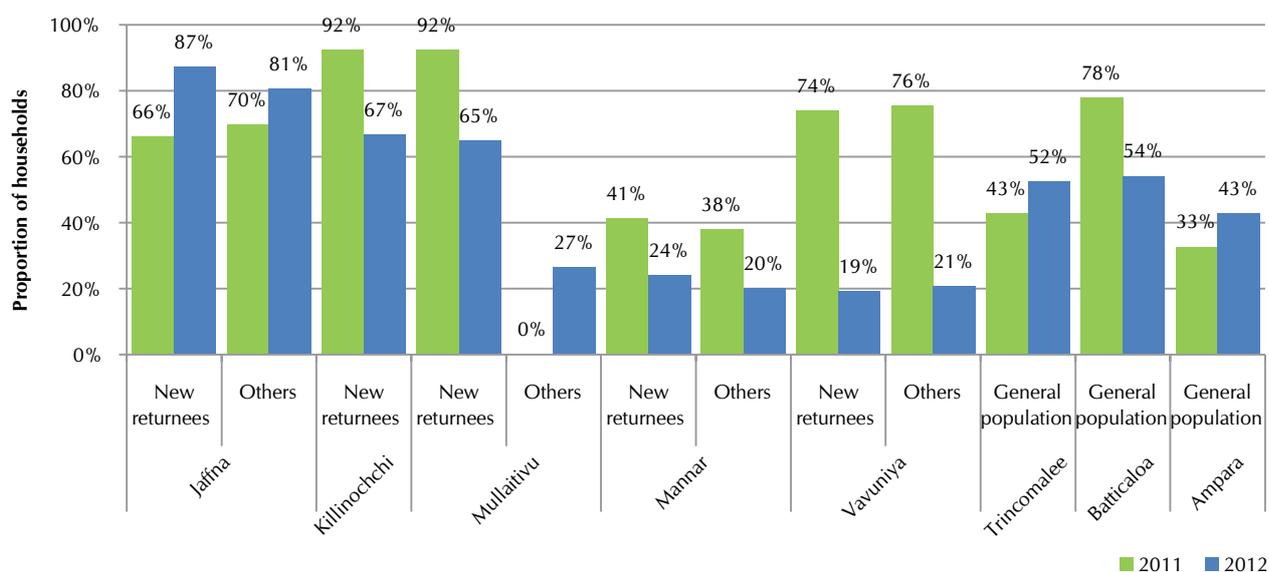
District	DS Division	Food security			Food Security based on reduced FCS (excluding food eaten in small quantities)			Food Security Change		
		Severely food insecure	Moderately food insecure	Food secure	Severely food insecure	Moderately food insecure	Food secure	Severely food insecure	Moderately food insecure	Food secure
Jaffna		11%	44%	45%	12%	42%	46%	0.7%	-2.6%	1.9%
Killinochchi	Kandawalai	3%	22%	75%	4%	17%	79%	1.3%	-4.7%	3.4%
	Karachchi	1%	19%	80%	10%	19%	71%	8.2%	0.0%	-8.2%
	Pachchilappalli	1%	27%	71%	1%	20%	79%	0.0%	-7.5%	7.5%
	Poonakary	3%	26%	71%	3%	23%	75%	0.0%	-3.3%	3.3%
	Total	2%	22%	77%	6%	19%	74%	4.6%	-2.2%	-2.5%
Mullaitivu	Manthai East	9%	51%	40%	10%	41%	49%	1.4%	-9.6%	8.2%
	Maritimepattu	3%	26%	71%	3%	21%	75%	0.7%	-5.3%	4.6%
	Oddusudan	8%	35%	57%	10%	25%	65%	2.0%	-9.3%	7.3%
	Puthukkudiyirippu	5%	45%	50%	6%	37%	57%	0.7%	-7.3%	6.7%
	Thunukkai	7%	27%	67%	9%	21%	71%	2.0%	-6.0%	4.0%
	Welioya	9%	38%	53%	9%	30%	61%	-0.7%	-8.0%	8.7%
	Total	5%	35%	60%	6%	28%	66%	1.1%	-7.0%	5.9%
Mannar		3%	23%	74%	8%	21%	71%	5.2%	-2.1%	-3.1%
Vavuniya		2%	33%	64%	12%	31%	57%	9.8%	-2.9%	-7.0%
Trincomalee		6%	50%	45%	5%	44%	51%	-0.6%	-5.8%	6.4%
Batticaloa		3%	18%	79%	3%	14%	83%	0.7%	-4.0%	3.3%
Ampara		5%	36%	60%	5%	31%	64%	0.0%	-4.5%	4.5%
Total		5%	34%	60%	7%	31%	63%	1.3%	-3.9%	2.6%

5.3. Coping with food insecurity

5.3.1. Extend of coping

The proportion of households using coping mechanisms to get food in 2012 has generally decreased across most of the districts and population groups compared to 2011. The decrease could be associated with households still trying to re-establish their livelihoods and that the harvest in 2012 was much better compared to 2011 when yields were negatively affected by floods. The greatest decrease in the proportion of households using the five coping mechanisms was in Vavuniya district, with a decrease of 50 percentage points. Despite the decrease, there was an increase by 20 percent for new returnees and 11 percent for other households in the use of coping strategies in Jaffna, 10 percent in Trincomalee and 9 percent in Ampara districts (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Proportion of households using coping strategies comparison of 2011 and 2012

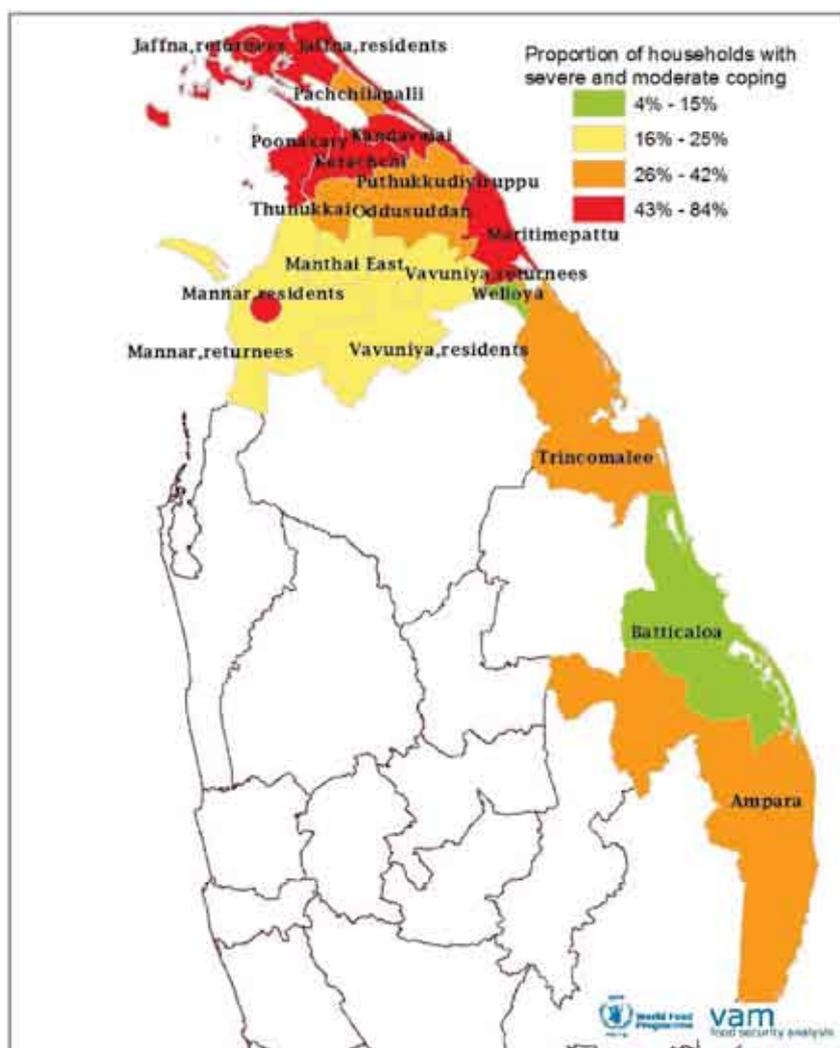


5.3.2. Coping with food insecurity

Households used coping mechanisms such as relying on less preferred foods, relying on relatives; borrowing of food; limiting the portion size at meals and skipping meals per day. The most frequently used coping mechanisms on average were relying on less preferred and less expensive foods; borrow food or get help from friends and relatives; and purchasing food on credit. The districts of Jaffna, Killinochchi and Trincomalee used more of these three coping mechanisms at least two times out of seven days compared to the other districts. In Jaffna district the food insecure also reported limiting portions size at meal times on average three times per week. This indicates that the households in these districts are more stressed, explaining why there is a higher proportion of households that are food insecure.

The five standard coping strategies¹⁰ were summarized into a coping strategy index (CSI¹¹), with a lower index indicating less stress to food insecurity, whilst the higher index indicates more stress. The use of the coping mechanism indicates that these households food security situation is stressed. Based on the CSI, the districts with highest coping mechanisms are also those with higher proportion of the households that are food insecure except the DS divisions of Karachchi and Kandavalai that had less than 25 percent food insecure households (Figure 27). The most food insecure areas that use moderate to high coping mechanisms also used other additional coping mechanisms.

Figure 27: Proportion of households applying key coping mechanisms



In Jaffna, Mannar and Vavuniya two population groups were surveyed separately. The results of the majority group is shown as district shading and minority group is shown as circular shading.

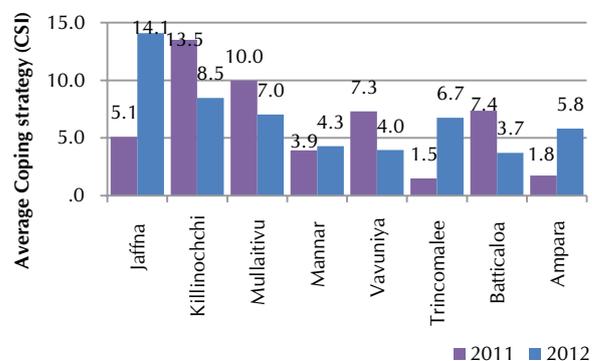
¹⁰ The five coping strategies are a) relying on less preferred and less expensive foods; b) relying on relatives or borrowing food; c) limiting portion size at meals; d) restricting consumption of adults in order for smaller children to eat; and e) reducing number of meals eaten in a day

¹¹ The coping strategy index (CSI) measures behaviour: the things that people do when they cannot access enough food.

5.3.3. Change in the five coping strategies

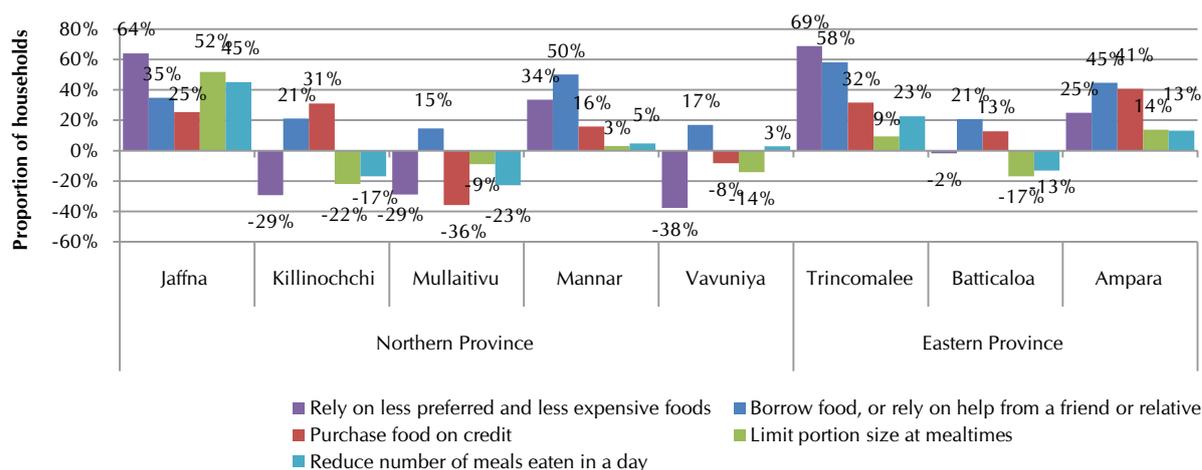
Based on reduced CSI, there has been an increase in the use of the five coping mechanisms measured through the CSI in Jaffna, Ampara and Trincomalee districts in 2012 compared to 2011. The high coping indicates that there is more stress in these districts to provide food. There is however, a general decrease on the average coping in all the remaining districts (Figure 28). This reduction on average does not necessarily mean that there are no households that are stressed as a distribution of the CSI across population show that some households are using mechanisms that are detrimental to achieving of food security

Figure 28: Reduced CSI 2011 compared to 2012



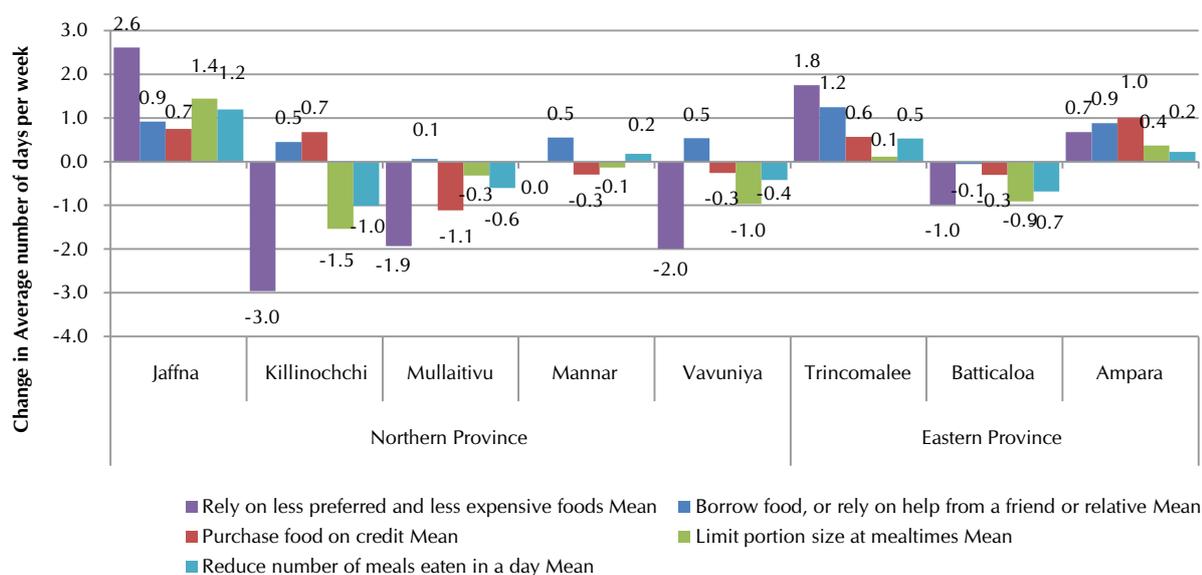
The comparison of specific coping strategies between 2011 and 2012, indicates population groups in Jaffna, Trincomalee, Mannar and Ampara had an increase in the proportion of households relying on less preferred foods, borrowing food, limit portions of food at meal times, reduce number of meals and buying food on credit. An increase in the number of households using these coping mechanisms in 2012 compared to 2011 is an indication of stress on the household food security. However, there has been a decrease in the proportion of households using some of these coping mechanisms in Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Killinochchi and Batticaloa (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Change in the proportion of households pursuing each of the five coping strategies 2012 compared to 2011



The districts of Jaffna, Killinochchi and Trincomalee used more of these coping mechanisms at least two times out of seven days compared to the other districts. In Jaffna district, the food insecure also reported limiting portions size at meal times on average three times per week. This indicates that the households in these districts are more stressed, explaining why there is a higher proportion of households that are food insecure. On average, there is an increase on the number of days that the households rely on the five coping strategies in Jaffna, Trincomalee and Ampara districts. Whilst in other districts, there has been a decrease on the average number in the use of the five coping mechanisms (Figure 30).

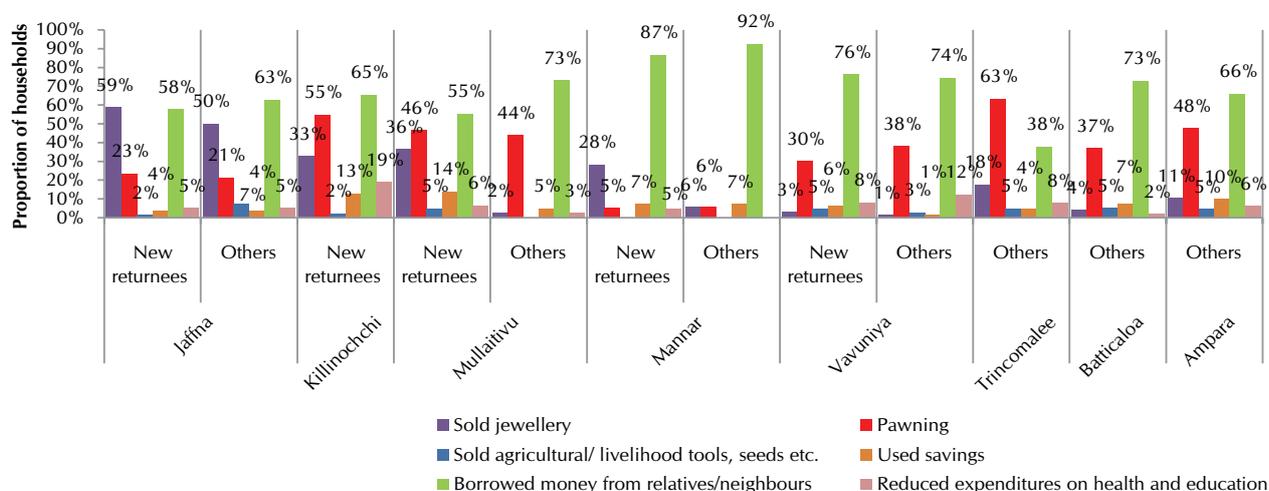
Figure 30: Change in the average number of days each of the five coping strategies was used in 2012 compared to 2011



5.3.4. Distribution of households using other coping mechanism

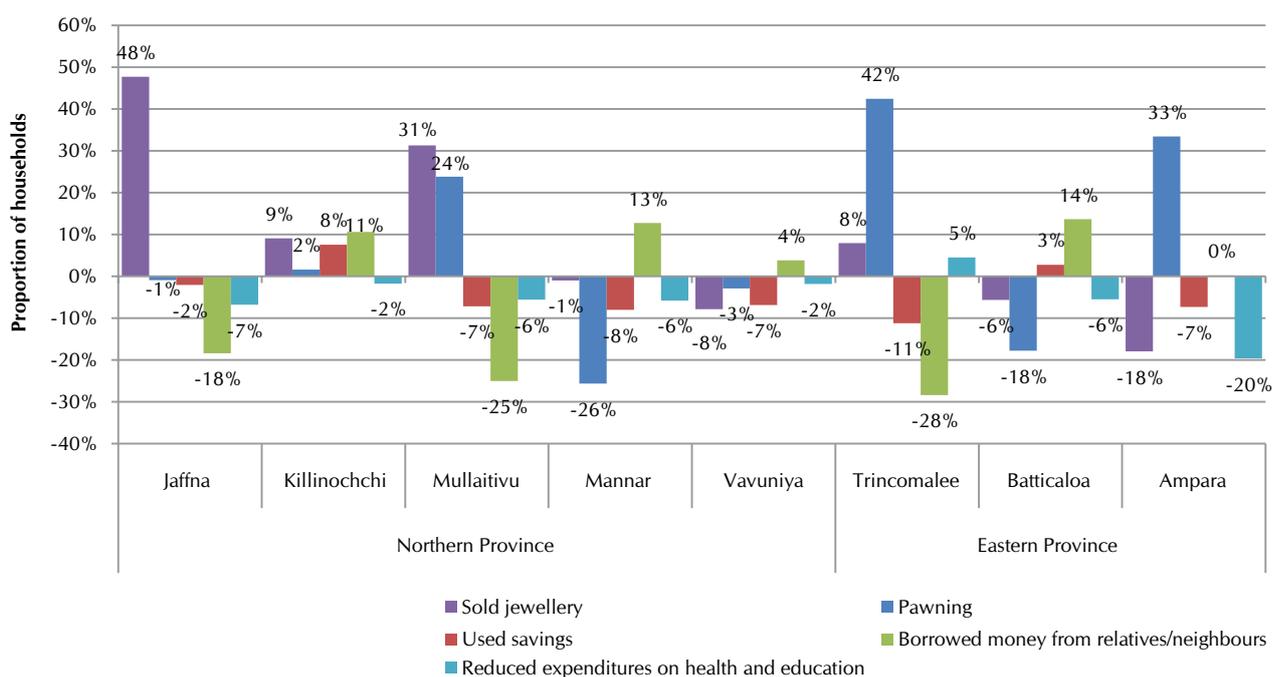
Other coping mechanisms in the last 30 days used by households to meet their food needs included; borrowing money from relatives, practiced by majority of all households across all districts and population groups. The sale jewellery was more pronounced in returnees in Jaffna, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. Pawning was also used by high proportion of households in Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee. Using up savings, sale of agricultural tools and reduced expenditure on health and education was used by less proportion of households. However, coincidentally, the use of multiple coping mechanisms was mainly in the areas where proportion of food insecure households was high (Figure 31). Furthermore, most households borrowed money from relatives and neighbours as a coping mechanism.

Figure 31: Other coping mechanisms used by households



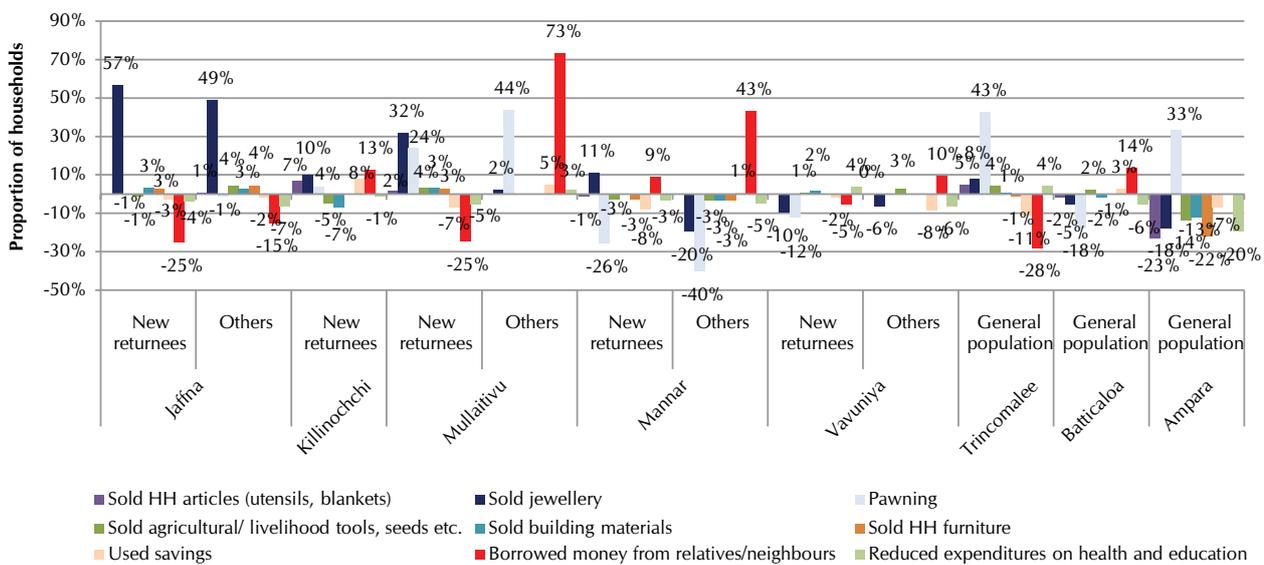
A comparison of other coping mechanism between 2011 and 2012 indicate that there has been a general decrease in the proportion of households using other coping mechanisms across the districts. However, the proportion of households selling jewellery as a coping mechanism increased substantially in Jaffna and Mullaitivu districts by 48 and 31 percent respectively. The increase of jewellery sales in Killinochchi and Trincomalee was about eight percent. Pawning as a coping mechanism increased substantially by over 20 percent of the households in Trincomalee, Ampara and Mullaitivu districts. On the other hand borrowing money from relatives as a coping mechanism decreased in Trincomalee, Mullaitivu and Jaffna districts (Figure 32).

Figure 32: Change in the proportion of households using other coping strategies 2012 compared to 2011



Across population groups, borrowing of money from relatives increased in the other populations in Mullaitivu and Mannar districts, whilst the proportion of households generally decreased for the new returnees. Pawning and sell of jewellery increased for the returnees in Mullaitivu. The availability of these other coping mechanisms indicates social capital that may not necessarily be accessible to some population groups making them slightly more vulnerable. The proportion of households selling jewellery, however increased in Jaffna for both returnees and other households, but with slightly more proportion of returnees using this as a coping mechanism (Figure 33).

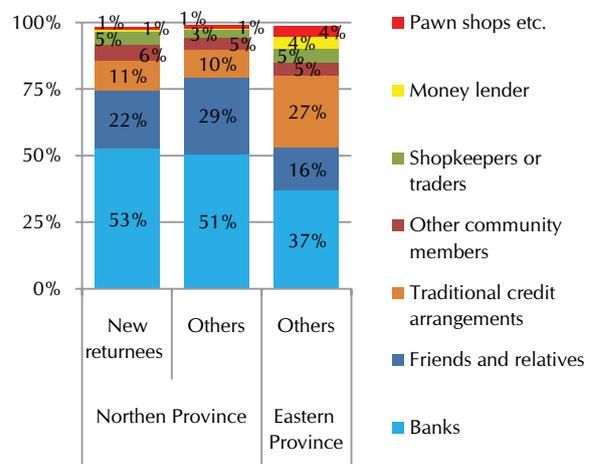
Figure 33: Change in the proportion of households using other coping strategies 2011 to 2012 across population groups



5.4. Indebtedness as a coping mechanism

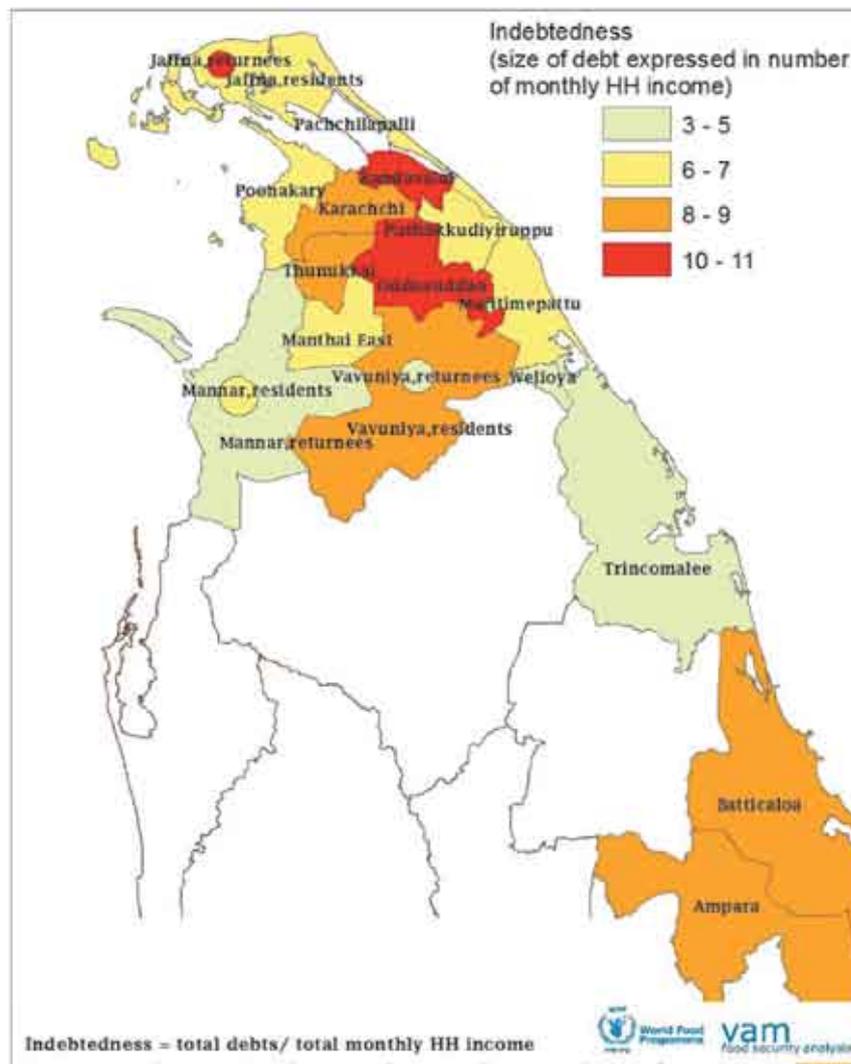
The proportion of households with debt is high across all districts and population groups. The highest was in Jaffna district, with 75 percent of the households having debt. At least on average 70 percent of the households in Northern Province have debt compared to 63 percent of households in the Eastern Province. The median debt holding per household is estimated at LKR 50,000 or an average of LKR 116,380. Of the households with debt, the major source of credit was banks, followed by friends and relatives then traditional credit arrangements (Figure 34). Districts in the Eastern Province rely more on traditional sources compared to the Northern Province.

Figure 34: Sources of Credit across provinces



The areas with the highest indebtedness, requiring about ten months at current monthly income to settle the existing debts are returnees in Jaffna, the DS divisions of Kandavalai, and Oddusuddan. These are followed by most of Vavuniya, Ampara, Batticaloa districts and some DS divisions of Karachchi and Thunukkai. The remaining areas have high indebtedness of up to six months of income (Figure 35). High indebtedness is a positive development if mainly used for the establishment of livelihoods and income generating, as it means that the households will eventually settle the debts. However, the debt taken is not solely used for development but for food purchases, an indication that some households that appear food secure achieve it at the expense of investing in the building up livelihoods.

Figure 35: Indebtedness measured through number of months to pay off current debt

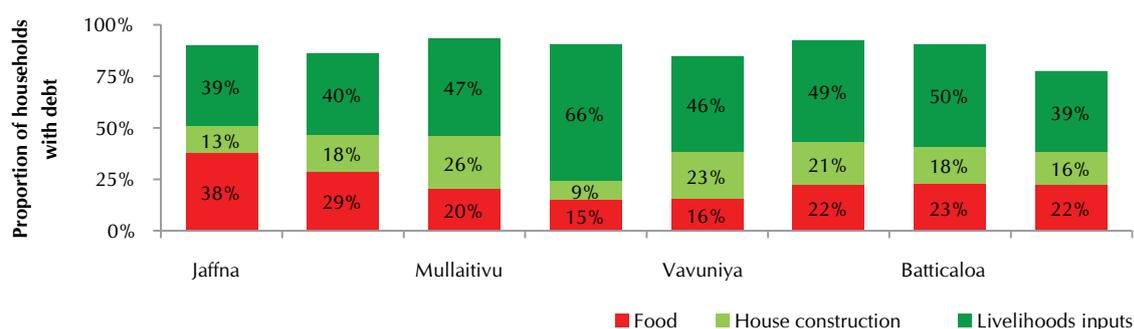


In Jaffna, Mannar and Vavuniya two population groups were surveyed separately. The results of the majority group is shown as district shading and minority group is shown as circular shading.

The high indebtedness and food security are negatively related, with households that are highly indebted tending to be food secure. Figure 36 indicate that 38 percent of the households in Jaffna use debt to buy food, with returnees being more indebted. This district has a high proportion of food insecure households and high proportion of households that use high to medium coping mechanisms, an indication of high vulnerability. In Killinochchi, at least 29 percent of the households use debt to buy food. Within Killinochchi district, there are a high proportion of households with high indebtedness and using high and moderate coping mechanisms in the DS divisions of Karachchi and Kandavalai, probably the reason why there is a relatively lower proportion of households that are food insecure. On the other hand, in Trincomalee, 22 percent of households use debt to buy food and has the least level of indebtedness, probably explaining the high proportion of food insecure households.

Household debt was also used for household construction and livelihood inputs. Mullaitivu, Mannar and Trincomalee has over a fifth of the households using the debt for household construction. The greatest proportion of households using debt for livelihood inputs are in Mannar (66 percent), followed by Batticaloa and Trincomalee (50 percent each) (Figure 36).

Figure 36: Main uses of debt by households



5.5. Remittances

Some of the households receive money or food or remittances from either friends and relatives from within Sri Lanka or abroad. Even with a small percentage of households that receive the donations and remittances, what they get does not play a significant role in the livelihoods of most households. However, there is generally a slightly higher proportion of returnees depending on this sources compared to other population groups across the districts. The greatest proportion of households receiving donations within the country is in Mullaitivu and Trincomalee districts. On the other hand, the greatest proportion of households receiving remittances from abroad is in Vavuniya district. Expectation of continued flow of remittances was mixed across the districts (Table 13).

Table 13: Proportion change in food insecure households when small quantities of food consumed are excluded

District	Population Group	Money or food donations from Friends/ Relatives in Sri Lanka				Remittances from Friends/ Relatives abroad				Expect remittances to keep coming in next 6 months
		donation play minor role	donations are important	rely completely on donations	Total	remittances play minor role	remittances are important	rely completely on remittances	Total	
Jaffna	Returnees	10%	1%	2%	13%	5%	0%	0%	5%	13%
	Others	6%	0%	2%	9%	5%	1%	2%	8%	19%
Killinochchi	Returnees	9%	3%	1%	13%	1%	0%	0%	1%	5%
Mullaitivu	Returnees	10%	4%	1%	16%	5%	1%	0%	6%	25%
	Others	9%	9%	2%	20%	2%	1%	1%	4%	16%
Mannar	Returnees	7%	1%	0%	9%	4%	2%	0%	7%	40%
	Others	5%	3%	0%	9%	2%	3%	0%	5%	24%
Vavuniya	Returnees	10%	4%	0%	15%	1%	2%	0%	3%	31%
	Others	6%	2%	1%	9%	5%	4%	2%	11%	25%
Trincomalee	Others	15%	3%	1%	18%	5%	1%	0%	6%	17%
Batticaloa	Others	5%	2%	2%	9%	4%	6%	7%	18%	61%
Ampara	Others	11%	8%	3%	22%	3%	3%	3%	9%	14%

5.6. Measurement of food insecurity through Household Hunger Scale (HHS)¹²

Food insecurity of recent has also been measured based on the household hunger scale (HHS). The approach used by the HHS is based on the idea that the experience of household food deprivation causes predictable reactions that can be captured through a survey and summarized in a scale. This approach sometimes referred to as an “experiential” or “perception-based” method of collecting data¹³. The HHS is based on three question namely; a) was there ever no food to eat in the household because of lack of resources; b) did any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food; and c) did any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough meals. Based on these three questions, the HHS is calculated and categorized into three different severities of household hunger: 1) Little to no household hunger; 2) Moderate household hunger; and 3) Severe household hunger.

Based on this analysis, the largest proportion of households with moderate and high severity of hunger was coinciding with the high proportion of households facing food insecurity in Jaffna and Trincomalee districts. Similarly, the DS divisions of Manthai East and Puthukkudiyuruppu had high proportion of households with relatively severe and moderate hunger. However, there appears to be low proportion of populations facing moderate and severe hunger in some of the areas identified as having high proportion of food insecurity. This does not come as a surprise as the questions related to HHS are more related to coping mechanisms and HHS does not include other access indicators used in food security analysis. Hence, almost those areas with high proportion of households using severe and moderate coping mechanisms are consistently areas with high proportion of households measured using the HHS.

¹² The HHS is a household food deprivation scale, derived from research adapted from the United States (U.S.). The HHS items pertain more to household food deprivation than household food access more broadly.

¹³ USAID, FANTA technical guidance notes

5.7. Food Insecurity status by livelihood group

Food insecurity varies with the livelihood activity across the districts and population groups. Across all districts, the livelihood group with the highest proportion of severely food insecure population is those dependent on gifts and donations for both the returnees and other households. A comparison of livelihood across the districts and population groups, indicate that among the households dependent on farming, the highest proportion of households (about 50 percent) that are food insecure (severely and moderate) are in Jaffna, Trincomalee, Ampara and Vavuniya districts. For those depending on livestock, noting that most households own chickens the largest proportion of about a third of the households is spread across all the districts. The highest proportion (50 percent) of food insecure in Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Trincomalee rely on fishing as main income source. Those households dependent on unskilled labour, the most food insecure are spread across all districts and population groups. For those dependent on skilled labour, the most food insecure are Jaffna, Mullaitivu mainly for returnees and also in Trincomalee (Table 14).

Table 14: Food Insecurity by livelihood status

District	Population Group	Food Security Status	Farming	Livestock	Fishing	Trading /Manufacturing and handicraft/ Salaried employment	Skilled labour	Unskilled daily labour	Gift or donations	Remittances	Agro processing /inputs and transport	Other
Jaffna	Returnees	Severely	24%		8%	5%	5%	18%	31%			19%
		Moderately	41%	18%	61%	41%	43%	39%	31%	20%		13%
		Total insecure	65%	18%	69%	46%	48%	57%	62%	20%	0%	31%
		Food secure	35%	82%	31%	54%	52%	43%	38%	80%	100%	69%
	Others	Severely	6%	13%	29%		2%	15%	30%			11%
		Moderately	54%	20%	21%	41%	44%	52%	70%	22%	50%	37%
		Total insecure	60%	33%	50%	41%	47%	67%	100%	22%	50%	47%
		Food secure	40%	67%	50%	59%	53%	33%		78%	50%	53%
Killinochchi	Returnees	Severely	1%		2%		1%		10%			2%
		Moderately	19%	39%	26%	15%	11%	25%	28%	21%	6%	21%
		Total insecure	20%	39%	28%	15%	12%	27%	38%	21%	6%	23%
		Food secure	80%	61%	72%	85%	88%	73%	62%	79%	94%	77%
Mullaitivu	Returnees	Severely	4%	8%	4%	5%	4%	4%	7%	3%		8%
		Moderately	34%	28%	23%	31%	46%	42%	34%	22%	4%	49%
		Total insecure	38%	36%	27%	36%	50%	45%	41%	25%	4%	57%
		Food secure	62%	64%	73%	64%	50%	55%	59%	75%	96%	43%
	Others	Severely	11%		20%	4%	20%	7%	15%	17%		14%
		Moderately	35%		40%	32%	33%	51%	54%	33%	100%	57%
		Total insecure	46%	0%	60%	35%	53%	58%	69%	50%	100%	71%
		Food secure	54%	100%	40%	65%	47%	42%	31%	50%		29%
Mannar	Returnees	Severely	4%	9%	2%	2%		8%	10%		50%	13%
		Moderately	23%	14%	23%	21%	28%	26%	40%	50%		20%
		Total insecure	27%	23%	25%	23%	28%	34%	50%	50%	50%	33%
		Food secure	73%	77%	75%	77%	72%	66%	50%	50%	50%	67%
	Others	Severely	2%					1%				3%
		Moderately	20%	28%	28%	14%	25%	29%	100%	19%	20%	10%
		Total insecure	21%	28%	28%	14%	25%	30%	100%	19%	20%	13%
		Food secure	79%	72%	72%	86%	75%	70%		81%	80%	87%
Vavuniya	Returnees	Severely	2%			2%	7%	3%	6%			
		Moderately	43%	32%	50%	27%	30%	40%	35%	33%	30%	22%
		Total insecure	45%	32%	50%	28%	37%	43%	41%	33%	30%	22%
		Food secure	55%	68%	50%	72%	63%	57%	59%	67%	70%	78%
	Others	Severely				2%			7%			
		Moderately	24%	23%	25%	25%	37%	39%	57%	33%	28%	16%
		Total insecure	24%	23%	25%	28%	37%	41%	64%	33%	28%	16%
		Food secure	76%	77%	75%	72%	63%	59%	36%	67%	72%	84%
Trincomalee	Others	Severely	5%	8%	2%	4%		9%	16%	6%		
		Moderately	45%	46%	63%	31%	53%	60%	36%	41%	50%	42%
		Total insecure	50%	54%	65%	35%	53%	69%	52%	47%	50%	42%
		Food secure	50%	46%	35%	65%	47%	31%	48%	53%	50%	58%
Batticaloa	Others	Severely	3%	10%	3%	2%		7%	33%	2%		
		Moderately	22%	30%	33%	9%	23%	28%	50%	19%		17%
		Total insecure	24%	40%	37%	11%	23%	36%	83%	21%	0%	17%
		Food secure	76%	60%	63%	89%	77%	64%	17%	79%	100%	83%
Ampara	Others	Severely	1%		5%		3%	8%	20%	8%		8%
		Moderately	49%	35%	37%	27%	35%	37%	25%	29%	50%	31%
		Total insecure	50%	35%	42%	27%	38%	45%	45%	38%	50%	38%
		Food secure	50%	65%	58%	73%	62%	55%	55%	63%	50%	62%

6 Characteristics of the Food Insecure Households in 2012

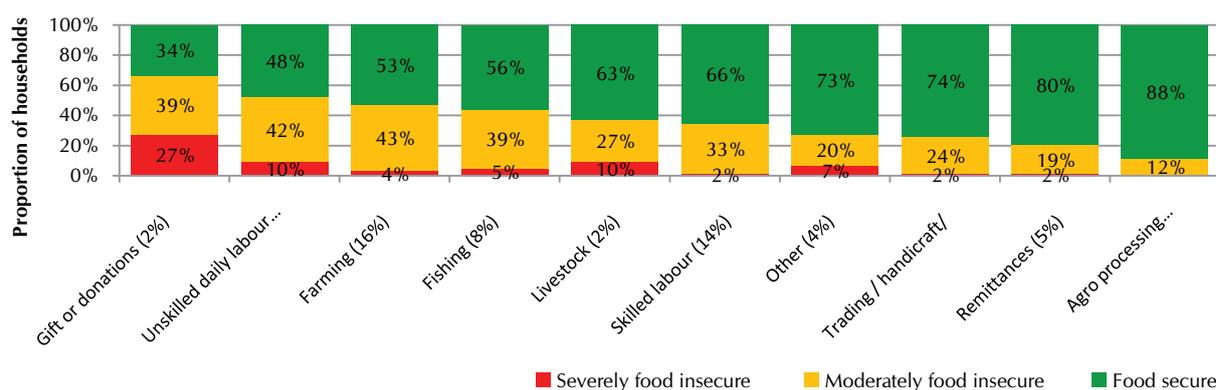
The drivers of food insecurity can be broadly grouped into factors relating to livelihoods, social vulnerability and malnutrition.

6.1. Livelihoods and food insecurity

6.1.1. Type of livelihood and food security status

Across livelihood groups¹⁴, the most food insecure households were those relying on gifts and donations, but are only about two percent of the households. This is followed by unskilled labourers depending on both agriculture and non agriculture wage that are the majority at least 28 percent of the households. The third most food insecure livelihood groups are farmers and fishermen (Figure 37). Those dependent on casual labour become vulnerable as casual labour tend to be seasonal and with households reporting that labour was not available during the main rainy season - November to January. Furthermore, reports from the field indicated that women are usually paid half the men's wage rate of Rs600 to 1000 per labour day as in April 2012. Farmers are also more food insecure as it was observed for some of the GNDs visited that land clearance on going for the newly resettled farmers and was costing about R25,000 per acre. Some of the GNDs indicating that they had only about 25 percent of the land or farmers practicing agriculture as some of the farm lands were not accessible due to land mines, or was being cleared or was designated high security zones, hence this limited the size of land that could be cultivated.

Figure 37: Proportion of food insecure households by main livelihood activity

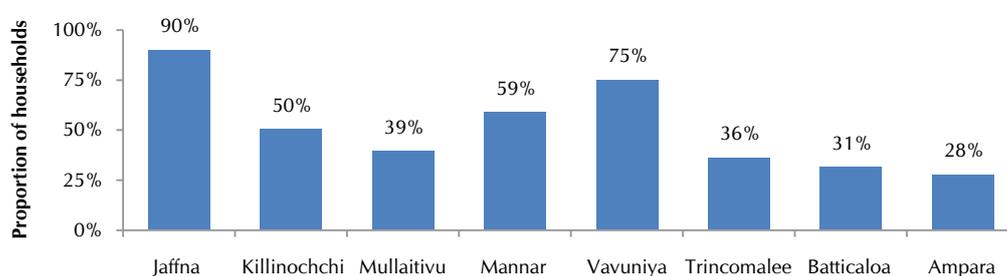


¹⁴ Livelihood groups classification is based on the main income source of the household

6.1.2. Unemployment and underemployment

Associated with the livelihood type is the level of employment within households. A high proportion of households reported that one or more members were either not employed or fully employed. Given that 20 to 40 percent of the households depend on casual wage labour for their livelihoods and food security, households would be under immense pressure to meet their food and other livelihood needs, as this type of livelihood may not be readily available when needed. A high proportion of households such as 90 percent in Jaffna, 75 percent in Vavuniya districts indicated that they were not fully employed (Figure 38).

Figure 38: Proportion of households with one or more members not fully employed

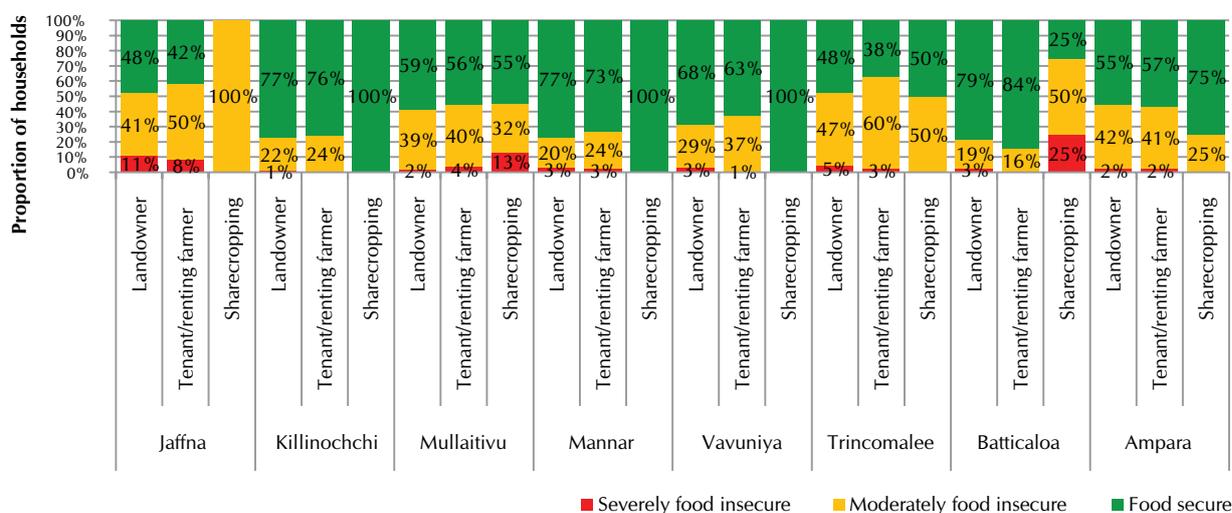


6.1.3. Impact of paddy land use agreement on food security

Paddy land has been changing hands between 2011 and 2012, with an increase in the proportion of returnees getting access to land as share croppers or renting/tenant farmers. In Jaffna district, 10 percent more returnees had access to land as tenant/renting; 19 percent in Mannar; 26 percent in Vavuniya. Exception to this is in Killinochchi where 16 percent of returnee households have lost access to land as tenants/renting; 11 percent in Mullaitivu and 8 percent in Batticaloa districts. The reason as to why land agreements changed within these districts was not sought for.

Land agreements could have a direct impact on food security of the household. In Jaffna, given the land size limitations accessible to households for paddy, a higher proportion of the sharecroppers and those renting are food insecure. Similarly a higher proportion of sharecroppers and renting households are food insecure in Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Batticaloa districts. The sharecroppers are slightly better off in Ampara and food secure in Killinochchi, Mannar and Vavuniya (Figure 39).

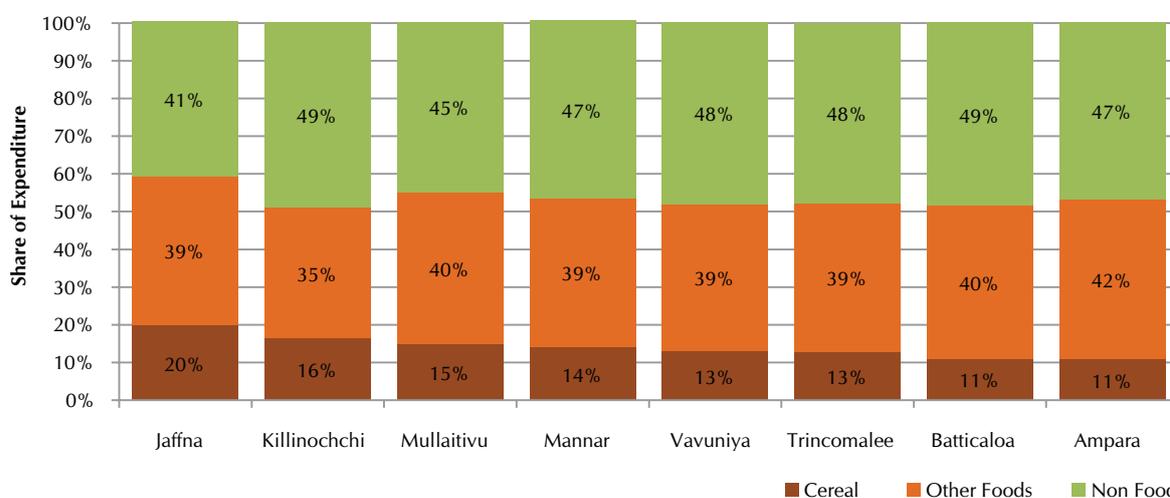
Figure 39: Land use agreements and food security



6.1.4. Proportion of total household income used on different items¹⁵

Based on total household expenditure as proxy of income, the major average expenditure per household is on food (excluding imputed value of foods grown for home consumption) that ranges from 51 percent in Killinochchi to 59 percent in Jaffna. Debt repayment takes up between 5 and 11 percent of the income and was the second largest household expenditure after food. As discussed above, given that a proportion of households use the debt to buy food, this makes them vulnerable. The other expenses go into electricity, communication and transport. Expenses on livelihood investment are limited, an indication that the households may take longer to re-establish livelihoods (Figure 40).

Figure 40: Expenditure breakdown on different items based on total household income per month



¹⁵ The expenditure on cereals is actual purchase costs and exclude imputed value of cereals and other foods produced for home consumption

Of the 54 percent of the income spend on food, most of the income goes into other foods (between 35 and 42 percent of expenditure) mainly protein foods. Bread and rice expenditure take up 20 to 33 percent of the food expenditure and vegetables take up 13 to 15 percent of the food basket (Figure 41).

Figure 41: Food expenditure breakdown

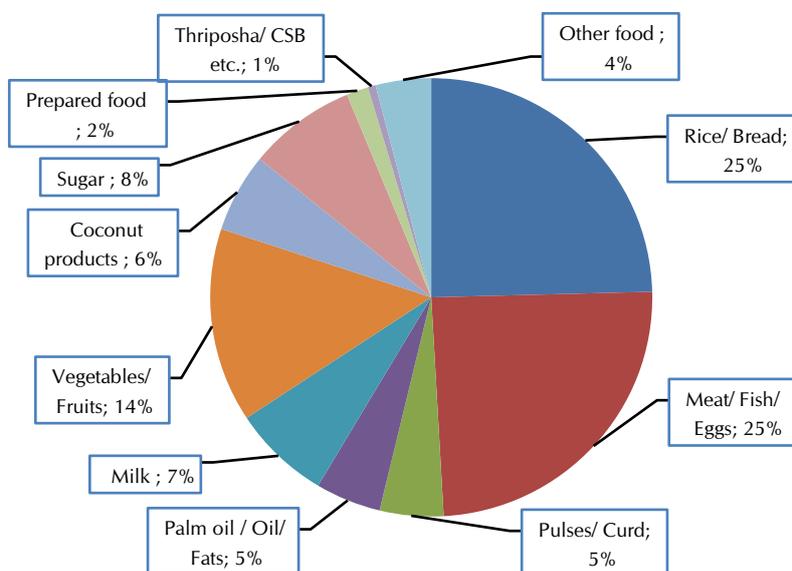


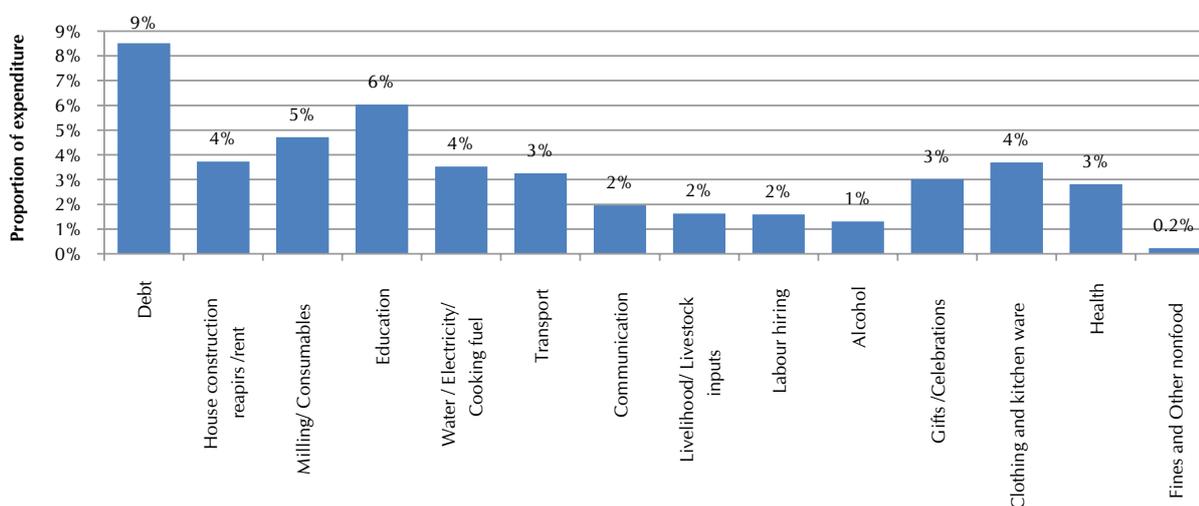
Table 15: Proportion of household expenditure on food

District	< 50%	> 50 - < 65%	> 65%
Jaffna	28%	30%	42%
Killinochchi	48%	29%	22%
Mullaitivu	37%	28%	35%
Mannar	38%	35%	27%
Vavuniya	43%	31%	26%
Trincomalee	44%	32%	25%
Batticaloa	41%	33%	27%
Ampara	40%	33%	27%

Expenditure on food may appear relatively small, but there is a skewed distribution among the households with a large proportion (42 percent) of the households spending more than 65 percent of the income on food and 35 percent in Mullaitivu. Overall less than 50 percent of the households across all districts spent less than 50 percent of their income on food, an indication that households will be vulnerable to high food prices (Table 15).

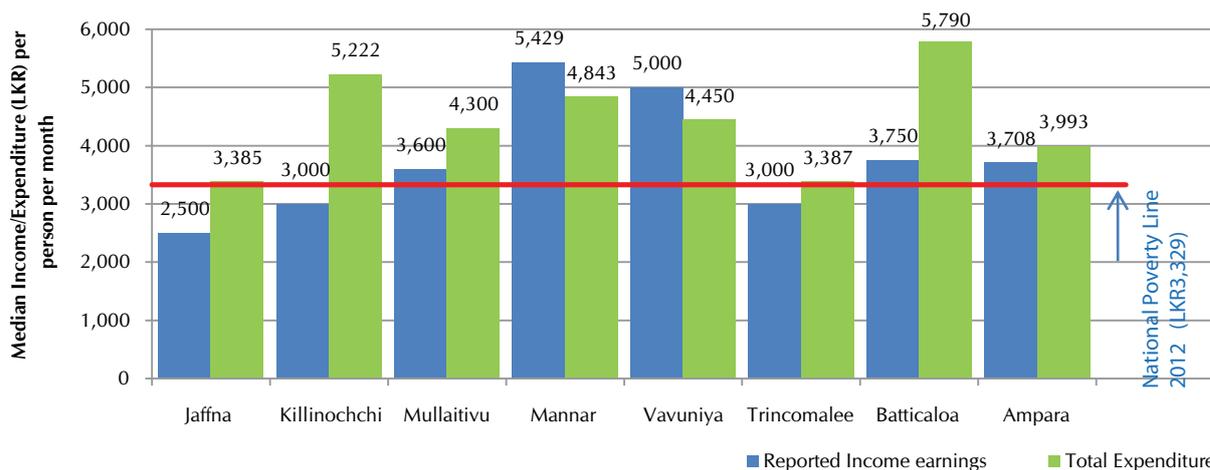
On non food expenditure, debt comprises 9 percent of the total household monthly expenditure, followed by education taking up 6 percent of the total expenditure. Though consumption on alcohol has expanded in terms of number of days, only one percent of household monthly budget is spent on alcohol and tobacco (Figure 42).

Figure 42: Non food expenditure breakdown based on total expenditure



There is a discrepancy between income and expenditure, with higher median expenditure for most districts higher than reported income per person except for Mannar and Vavuniya. The reported income levels for Jaffna, Killinochchi and Trincomalee that are among the most food insecure is below the national poverty line estimated at LKR3,329 per person in March 2012 (Figure 43).

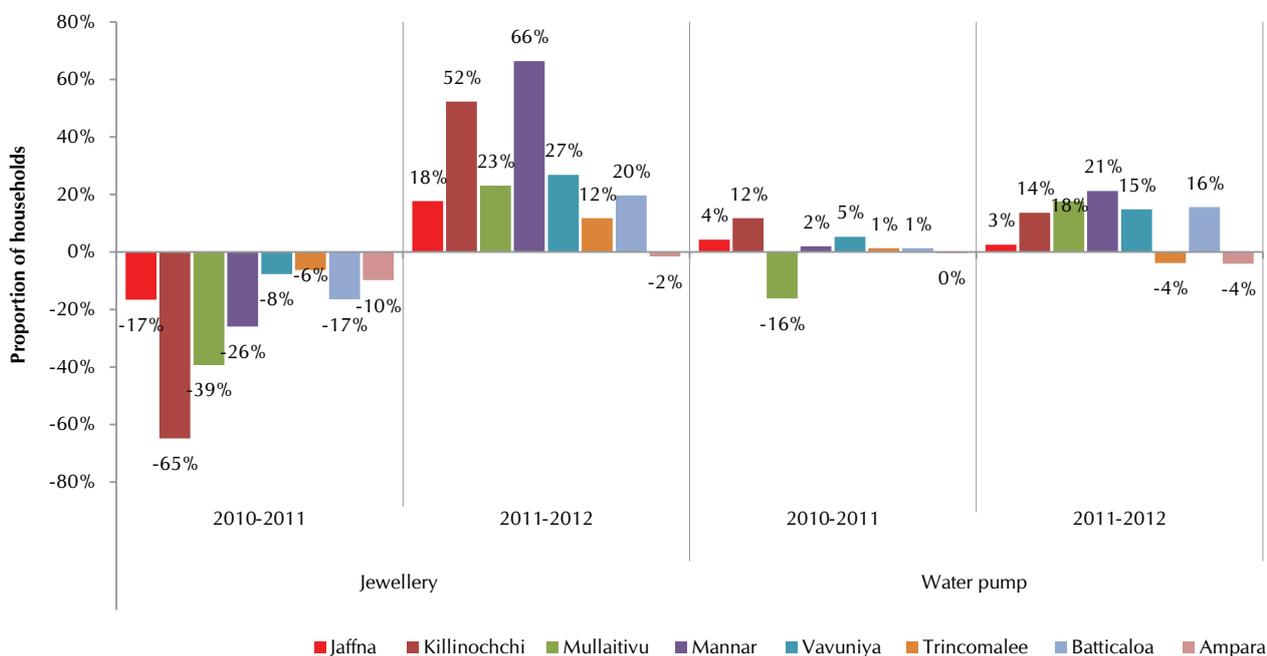
Figure 43: Level of Income and Expenditure per Capita per month



6.1.5. Asset ownership

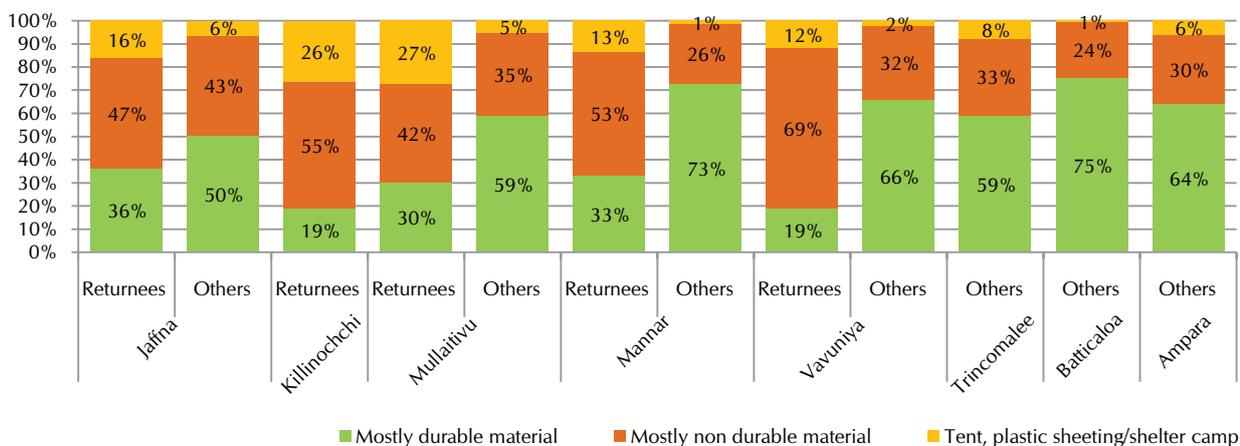
Asset ownership has not improved that much, an indication that households are still building their livelihoods. The jewellery, a measure of liquid asset in the household, has not changed that much as the proportion of households that have acquired jewellery in 2012 seem to be replacement of lost assets between 2010 and 2011. This should not be a surprise as households sell jewellery as one of the major coping mechanisms to buy food. Furthermore, the productive assets represented by pump ownership, which is important to establish agriculture production has not changed much as well. A proportion increase in households' ownership of pumps is greatest in Mannar followed by Mullaitivu, Batticaloa and Vavuniya (Figure 44).

Figure 44: Proportion change in household asset ownership between 2011 and 2012



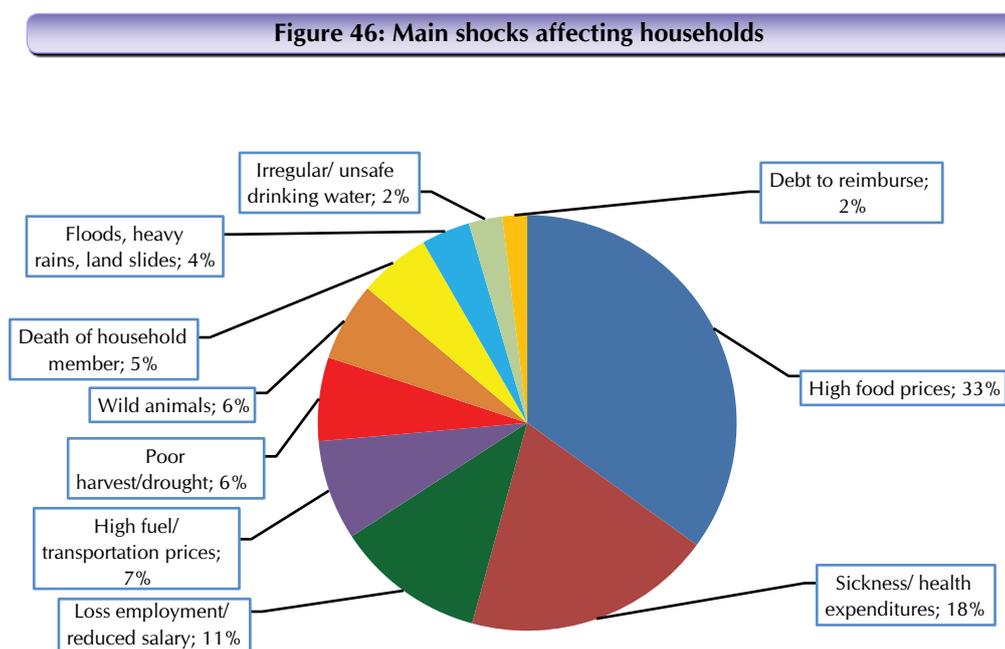
Housing has tremendously improved for the Eastern Province, but there is still need to ensure that the households are adequately sheltered especially in the late settled districts of Killinochchi and Mullaitivu were about 26 percent of the returnee households are living in plastic sheeting or sheltered in camps (Figure 45).

Figure 45: Proportion of households and type of housing material



6.1.6. Livelihood shocks

Vulnerability of the affected households is further worsened off by other livelihood shocks. From this survey, a third of the households indicated high food prices as a major shock that has affected them. This is followed by sickness (18 percent of the households). However, despite this being a major shock, expenditure on health care and medicines is small as the household budget is stretched across the different needs. Nevertheless, the health facilities are provided free of charge by the government. Furthermore, loss of employment, high fuel prices, poor harvest and wild animals further negatively impact on the households (Figure 46).



6.1.7. Breakdown of shocks

The main shock affecting households in 2012 was high food prices reported across all the districts and population groups. The proportion of households reporting this as the main shock increased in 2012 in Jaffna, Mannar and Vavuniya districts. The high food prices could also be associated with high fuel prices indicated across all the districts though by a small proportion

of the households. Floods, landslides and heavy rains was reported by a high proportion of households as one of the major shocks in 2011 for Vavuniya, Mannar, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Ampara districts and this was insignificant in 2012 except in Batticaloa (Table 16).

Table 16: Major shocks faced by the communities

		Loss employment/reduced salary	Sickness/health expenditures	Death of household member	High food prices	High fuel/transportation prices	High house rental price	Debt to reimburse	Irregular/unsafe drinking water	Floods, heavy rains, land slides	Wild animals	Poor harvest/drought
Jaffna	New returnees	28%	26%	10%	69%	23%	1%	2%	1%	5%	1%	4%
	Others	27%	26%	10%	78%	24%	0%	2%	3%	4%	0%	5%
Killinochchi	New returnees	25%	27%	8%	52%	37%		5%	9%	2%	1%	9%
	New returnees	23%	26%	10%	47%	32%	1%	8%	3%	6%	1%	6%
Pachchilaippalli	New returnees	21%	23%	6%	64%	42%	1%	5%	2%	3%	3%	3%
	New returnees	21%	22%	9%	49%	41%	1%	4%	4%	9%	1%	10%
Mullaitivu	New returnees	9%	26%	3%	56%	64%	3%		2%	1%	5%	1%
	New returnees	15%	26%	5%	81%	54%	3%	1%				
Oddusudan	New returnees	20%	17%	10%	69%	54%	3%		1%	4%	5%	1%
	New returnees	13%	23%	7%	63%	58%	5%	1%	1%	7%	12%	3%
Thunukkai	New returnees	8%	15%	6%	77%	66%		2%	2%	10%	7%	3%
	New returnees	7%	34%	5%	57%	12%	1%	5%	9%	5%	12%	20%
Mannar	New returnees	11%	17%	4%	87%	43%	2%		12%	2%	4%	2%
	Others	2%	13%	9%	72%	45%	1%		0%	3%	1%	3%
Vavuniya	New returnees	2%	14%	5%	63%	35%	1%	1%	2%	1%	7%	6%
	Others	5%	22%	4%	64%	40%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Trincomalee	Others	17%	23%	5%	67%	38%	1%	1%	3%	4%	16%	6%
	Others	25%	28%	8%	52%	14%	2%	6%	7%	23%	13%	8%
Ampara	Others	5%	30%	8%	53%	27%	1%	6%	6%	6%	18%	18%

A comparison between 2011 and 2012, indicate that there has been a general decrease in the proportion of households citing floods as major shock. However, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of households that reported high fuel and transportation costs. High food prices as a shock are reported by high proportion of households in Jaffna for both population groups and in Mannar and Vavuniya mostly by the other population group. Whilst Killinochchi district a high decrease in the proportion of households seeing food prices as a shock. There has been a general decrease in the proportion of households reporting loss of employment and sickness as major shocks. Wild animals were reported as a shock by over 10 percent of the households in Trincomalee and Ampara districts (Table 17).

Table 17: Change in the proportion of households exposure to different shocks from 2011 to 2012

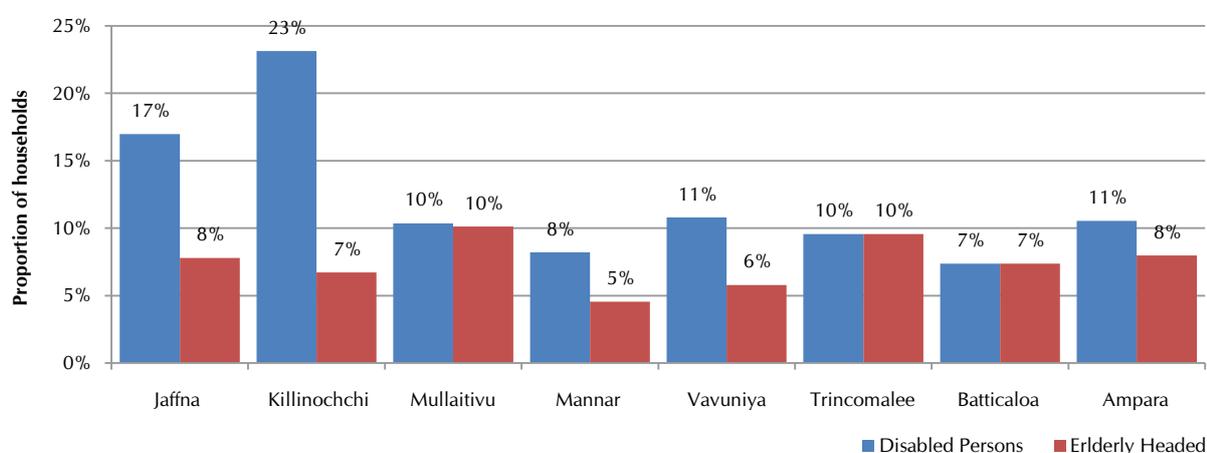
Type of Shock	Jaffna		Killinochchi	Mullaitivu	Mannar		Vavuniya		Trincomalee	Batticaloa	Ampara
	New returnees	Others	New returnees	New returnees	New returnees	Others	New returnees	Others	General population	General population	General population
Loss employment/reduced salary	-13%	-14%	-7%	-6%	-4%	-17%	-13%	-6%	-3%	2%	-6%
Sickness/health expenditures	-8%	-10%	-9%	11%	-4%	-13%	-3%	-8%	-9%	23%	7%
Death of household member	4%	4%	4%	4%	-5%	6%	2%	-3%	-3%	-2%	-2%
High food prices	24%	35%	-35%	-11%	2%	17%	0%	22%	3%	4%	4%
High fuel/transportation prices	22%	23%	33%	57%	42%	45%	33%	39%	35%	14%	26%
Interruptions of electricity	-3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%
Poor harvest/drought	2%	5%	-1%	-1%	-5%	0%	1%	-1%	-2%	0%	10%
Environment problems	-2%	0%	1%	1%	-1%	-2%	-2%	-10%	3%	1%	-1%
Floods, heavy rains, land slides	-6%	-9%	-3%	-58%	-7%	-35%	-73%	-64%	-55%	-69%	-59%
Wild animals	-1%	-3%	0%	-2%	-3%	1%	-7%	-3%	14%	5%	10%

6.2. Social vulnerability

6.2.1. Gender and other social characteristics

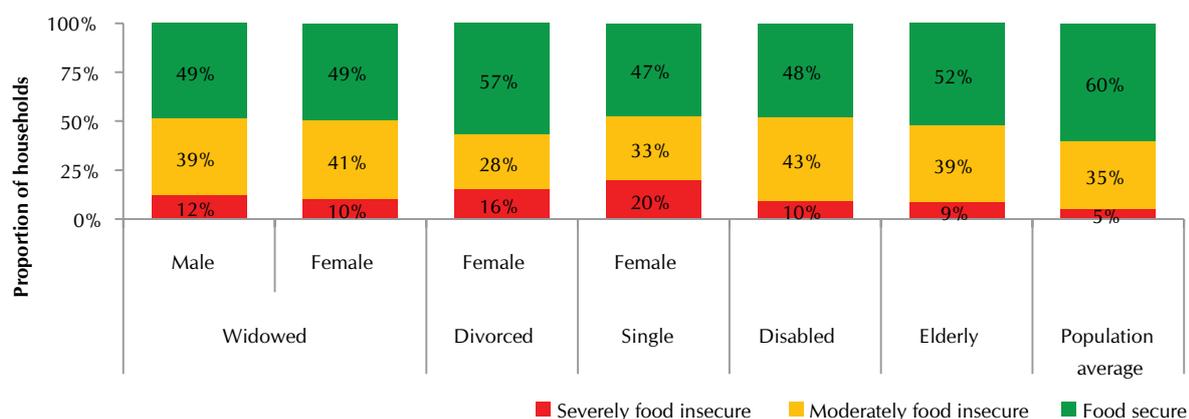
A proportion of households are headed by elderly persons (aged 65 years and above), the highest proportion of households being in Trincomalee and Mullaitivu districts. Households with disabled persons are widespread across the districts, with the largest proportion in Killinochchi followed by Jaffna (Figure 47). These households are among the socially vulnerable groups.

Figure 47: Proportion of households headed by an elderly and households with disabled persons



Vulnerability to food insecurity differs across households, with the single female headed, widowed and also the male widower headed households being more vulnerable to food insecurity. The households with at least one disabled person are also particularly vulnerable compared to an average household. The elderly headed households are also more food insecure (Figure 48).

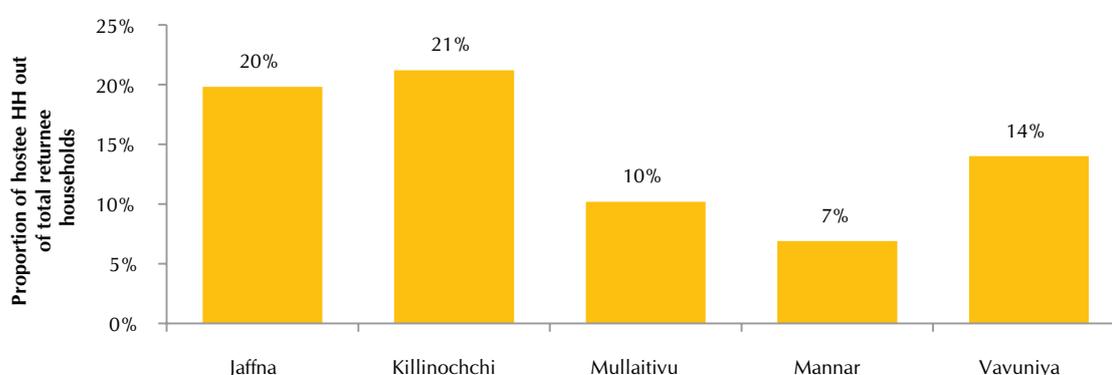
Figure 48: Food insecurity among the socially vulnerable groups



6.2.2. Households staying with host families

The resettlement process has progressed tremendously since the end of the conflict in 2009. However, some households were still being resettled in late 2011 and are still to establish their livelihoods fully. As a result, some households are staying with host families with the largest proportion of returnee households being hosted in Killinochchi and Jaffna districts (Figure 49). This is an indication that some households have not fully established their livelihoods as they are still dependent on host families for food and sometimes accommodation. According to the results, one fifth of Jaffna returnees are still being hosted by friends or relatives. Twenty-one percent¹⁶ of households in Killinochchi are also reported to be living with friends or relatives.

Figure 49: Proportion of households hosted by other families

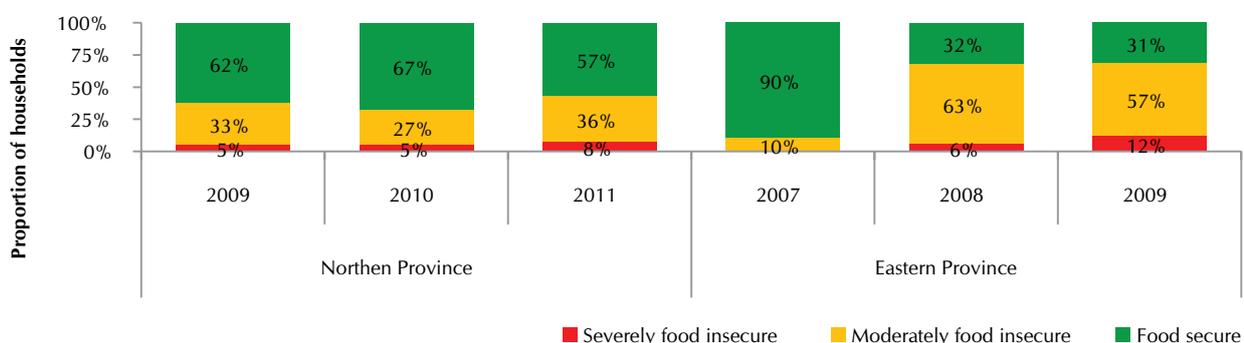


6.2.3. Date of returning and food security status

Associated with how quickly households could establish livelihoods, is the date of return or resettlement. Observations made in the field were such that some of the households resettled later were still clearing their lands for cultivation, had still to have the water tanks repaired or reconstructed and some who were settled after 2009 had yet to receive the resettlement grants of about Rs25,000 per household. Hence, it is not therefore surprising as Figure 50 shows that the level of food insecurity was slightly better off for those settled earlier compared to the new settlers/returnees. However, food insecurity also still exists even in households that were resettled earlier; an indication that some of the causes of food insecurity are structural and that it takes longer for households to establish livelihoods.

¹⁶ According to the 2011 WFP Food Security Assessment (CFSA, 2011) findings, only 9 percent of households in Killinochchi were reported as living with host families. A study conducted by the Department of Statistics (Enumeration of Vital Events in Northern Province, 2011) also reported approximately 9 percent which is in line with the findings of the 2011 CFSA. Therefore, a verification exercise will be done to verify the present study's estimate for Killinochchi.

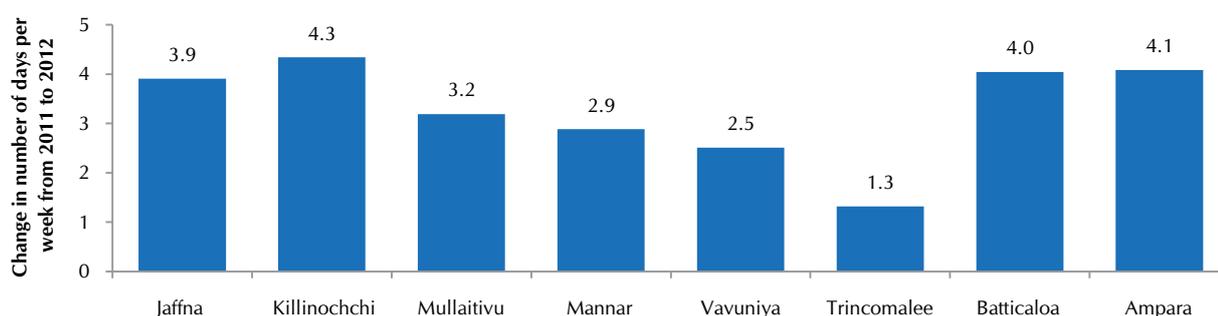
Figure 50: Food security status and date of returnees



6.2.4. Alcohol consumption

Though expenditure on alcohol, beer, toddi and tobacco is only about two percent of the household income in 2012, the increase in its consumption is a great social concern. The number of days alcohol/beer and toddi was consumed increased tremendously between 2011 and 2012. The greatest increase in the consumption of alcohol was in Killinochchi, Batticaloa and Ampara districts (Figure 51). Though not investigated in detail in the survey, some field reports indicated that the increase in consumption was even impacting on casual work ethics, with work normally done in the mornings and afternoons left for the consumption for those individuals that indulge. There are fears that this high consumption could result in some of the social ills in the society associated with alcohol consumption.

Figure 51: Change in number of days in the consumption of alcohol per week between 2011 and 2012

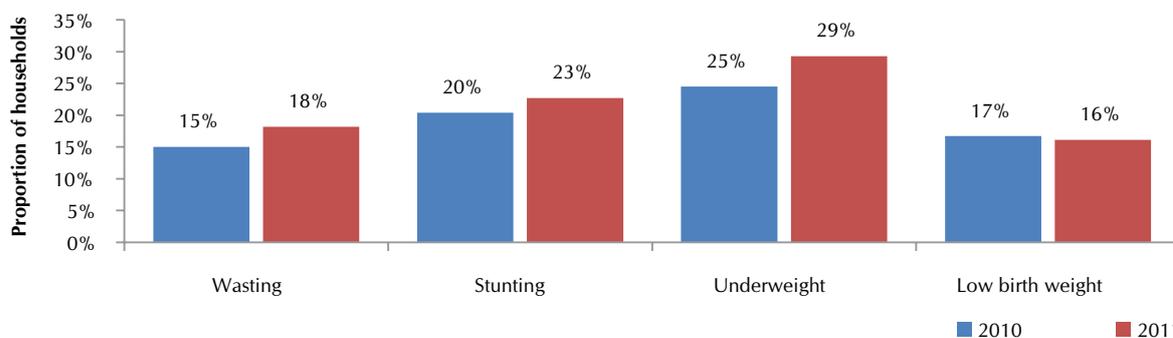


6.3. Nutrition

A nutrition survey conducted by MoH, UNICEF and WFP in the Northern Province in 2011, indicated that the level of acute malnutrition increased between 2010 and 2011 and remained above WHO's emergency threshold. The survey found that 23 percent of the children between 6 and 59 months of age were stunted, 18 percent wasted and 29 percent underweight (Figure 52).

The April 2012 food security survey, collected nutrition data from 1,147 children between 6 and 59 months of age from their child development record (CHDR). Though the data collected cannot be used to estimate levels of under nutrition, the recently collected data on underweight in children and the percentage of low birth weight infants delivered was in line with the findings of October 2011 study.

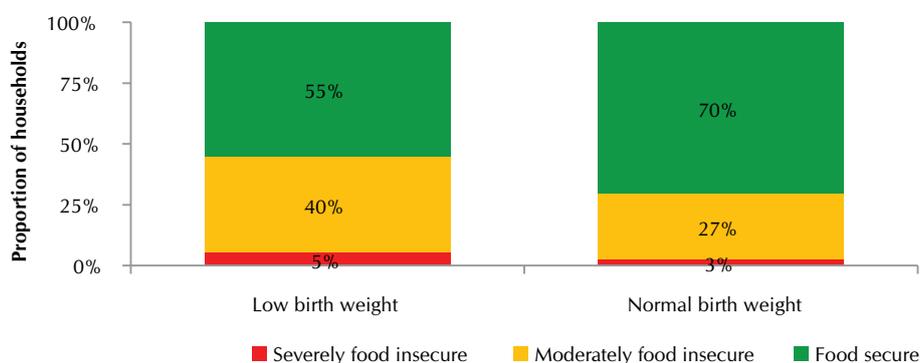
Figure 52: Prevalence of malnutrition in Northern Province



Data source: *Nutrition Status of Children Under Five and Household Food Security in Northern Province, 2011, MRI, UNICEF, WFP*

The causes of under nutrition in under-five year children are a result of a number of factors that include water and sanitation, food security, health, mothering practices and nutrition. This analysis, explored the relationship between household food insecure, underweight in children and infant birth weight. From the analysis, of the households with children under the age of five, a positive relationship was found between food insecurity and the delivery of low birth weight infants. Forty-five percent of the households that were food insecure had children born with low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) compared to the food insecurity level of 30 percent among the households whose children were born normal (Figure 53).

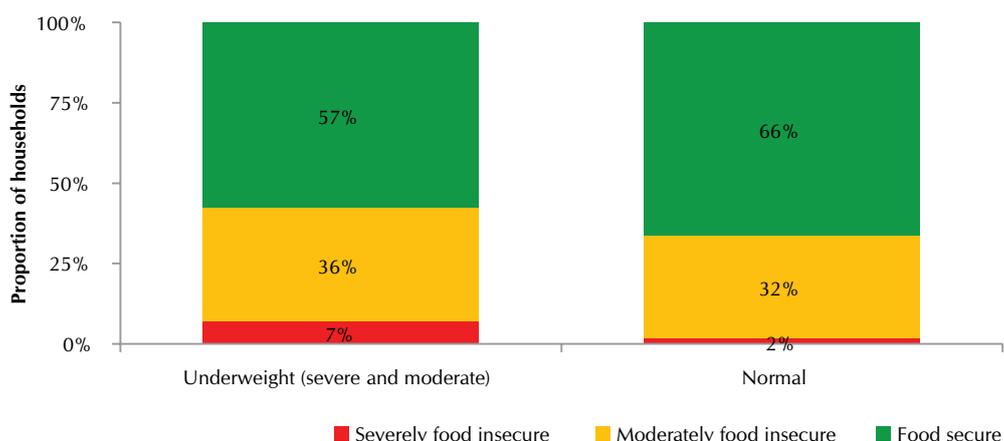
Figure 53: Proportion of food insecure households and birth weight of child



From the survey results on children underweight, a positive relationship was found. The households with children that were identified as moderate (> -3 to < -2 SD) or severely under weight (< -3 SD), 43 percent were found to be food insecure compared to 34 percent of those with children of normal weight (Figure 54).

Given, that the levels under nutrition among young children are high in both the Eastern and Northern districts, and the relationship found between nutrition and food security among households, child nutrition interventions need to be considered as part of the wider package of addressing malnutrition rates in under-five children. This is also supported by the fact that though households spent their income on supplementary foods, the proportion of household budget allocated to this is very small (less than one percent).

Figure 54: Proportion of food insecurity and underweight children



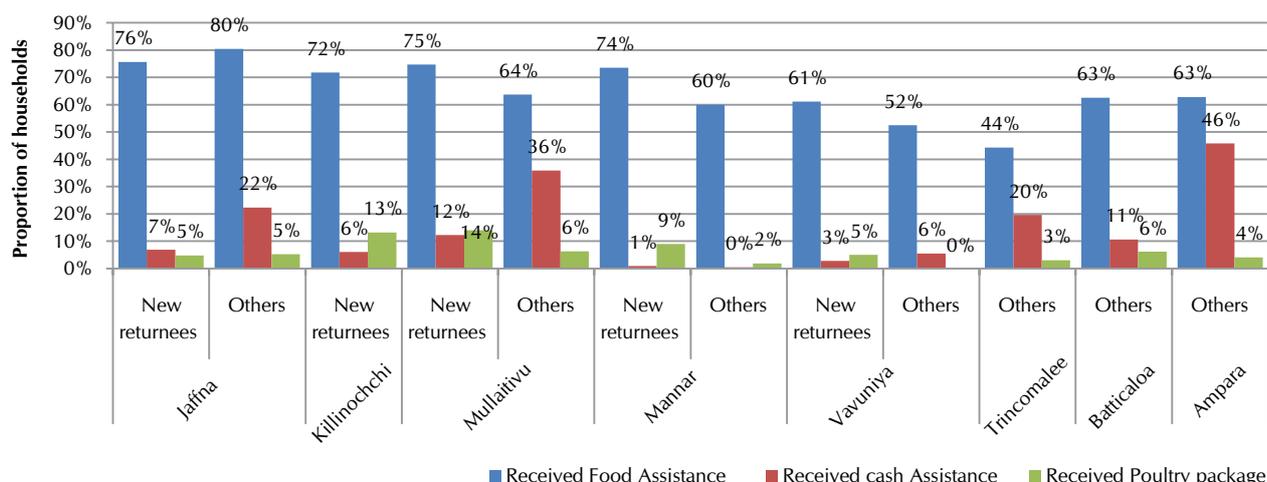
7. Humanitarian Assistance

7.1. Type of assistance received

Households received humanitarian assistance two months prior to the survey. The largest proportion of households reported receiving food across all districts and population groups. Households that received cash assistance were mainly the resident population than returnees, particularly in Ampara (46 percent), Mullaitivu (36 percent) and Jaffna (22 percent). Poultry package as livelihood assistance was received mainly by returnees. A higher proportion of households in Mullaitivu (14 percent), Killinochchi (13 percent) and Mannar (9 percent) got the package (Figure 55).

Majority of the households indicated that the poultry package moderately improved their household food security and very small proportion of households indicated that there was a large improvement.

Figure 55: Proportion of households received food/cash or livelihood assistance



Both returnees and other households received other assistance in addition to food, cash and poultry packages. However, within districts, a higher proportion of other households received other assistance compared to the returnees, except in Mannar and Vavuniya. The largest proportion of households reported receiving education assistance, followed by medical services. Money allowances were reported by a higher proportion of households in Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya, more so by the returnees except in Mannar district. Construction and building materials were received by a higher proportion of households in Killinochchi, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts. Assistance with agricultural tools and seeds was more prominent in Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Mannar especially with returnees and was also received in the Eastern Province (Table 18).

Table 18: Types of any other assistance received by households

District	Population Group	household receive any other assistance in the past 3 months	Money allowances	Education (fees, books, uniforms)	Medical services (hygiene, immunization, etc)	Construction material, building	Agricultural assistance (tools/ seeds)	Other livelihood assistance (re-stocking of cattle, sewing machines etc.)
Jaffna	New returnees	27%	17%	63%	3%	5%	8%	0%
	Others	32%	16%	64%	2%	0%	5%	4%
Killinochchi	New returnees	44%	19%	58%	15%	11%	6%	7%
	New returnees	42%	18%	58%	17%	10%	17%	5%
Mullaitivu	Others	52%	8%	60%	36%	3%	38%	9%
	New returnees	41%	0%	81%	69%	5%	10%	10%
Mannar	Others	16%	5%	90%	46%	0%	0%	5%
	New returnees	37%	10%	27%	39%	32%	16%	4%
Vavuniya	Others	27%	3%	38%	62%	0%	3%	0%
	Others	22%	3%	71%	25%	1%	11%	1%
Batticaloa	Others	31%	7%	85%	1%	0%	13%	3%
Ampara	Others	40%	7%	59%	50%	6%	15%	5%

7.2. Food Assistance

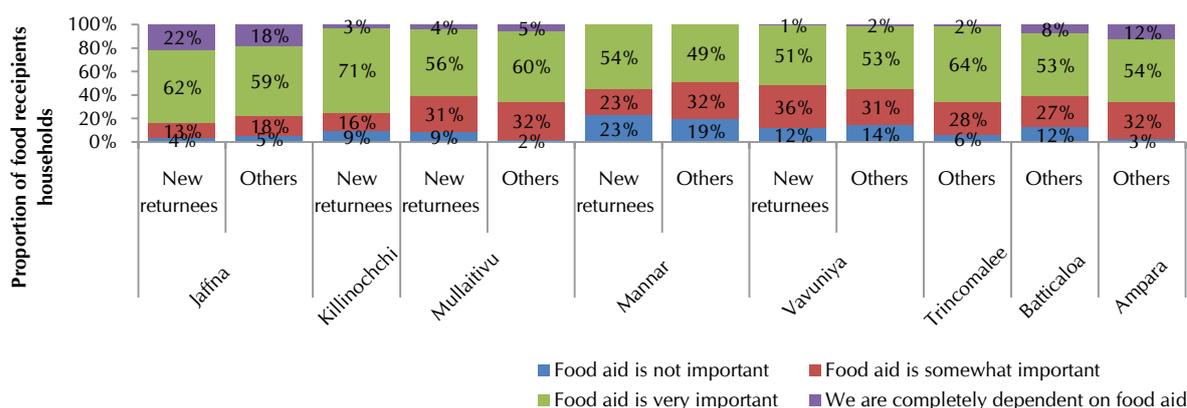
The food assistance received by households was mainly school meals, high energy biscuits, CSB and Samurdhi. Households that benefited from general food distribution are mainly returnees in Mullaitivu, Killinochchi and Mannar districts. The households that benefited from other type of food assistance were very limited (Table 19). Majority of the households (over 80 percent) expected that the food assistance will continue for more than 6 months, contrary to the assistance for the returnees that was designed to support them for 6 to 9 months.

Table 19: Types of food assistance received by households

District	Population Group	General Food Distribution (MPCS, WFP)	NGO/ Community basic food aid	School meals	Therapeutic feeding (in health care center or hospital)	Food for work/ training	Samurdhi food ration	Complementary food (vegetables tea, spices, soya, meat)	Supplementary feeding: High energy biscuits, CSB, Triplosa, etc	Supplementary feeding: Poshana malla (food basket for pregnant lactating women)
Jaffna	New returnees	6%	4%	63%	2%	1%	20%	0%	40%	0%
	Others	1%	2%	65%	1%	0%	63%	1%	24%	0%
Killinochchi	New returnees	18%	1%	77%	3%	1%	1%	0%	40%	1%
	New returnees	29%	1%	68%	3%	7%	2%	1%	45%	1%
Mullaitivu	Others	19%	5%	28%	4%	1%	60%	3%	25%	0%
	New returnees	20%	2%	81%	6%	2%	1%	2%	45%	0%
Mannar	Others	2%	2%	75%	2%	0%	0%	0%	38%	1%
	New returnees	2%	1%	79%	3%	3%	7%	0%	34%	1%
Vavuniya	Others	0%	0%	68%	2%	1%	33%	3%	25%	2%
	Others	5%	3%	25%	4%	3%	48%	4%	40%	0%
Batticaloa	Others	1%	1%	21%	1%	2%	68%	2%	33%	0%
Ampara	Others	2%	3%	32%	2%	3%	71%	5%	25%	1%

Majority of the households indicated that food assistance was very important across both population groups. On the extreme as minimum percentages of households mainly in Jaffna, Batticaloa and Ampara districts who indicated that they were completely dependent on food assistance. However, some households especially in Mannar, Vavuniya, Batticaloa, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts, the latter two for returnees indicated that food assistance was not important (Figure 56).

Figure 56: Proportion of households and dependency on food assistance



On the utilization of supplementary food (Triposha/CSB), most returnees (38 percent) did not share the food compared to 14 percent in Northern Province and 22 percent in Eastern Province for others. The greatest proportion of household sharing the CSB among children in the household was in the other population group in Northern Province (Figure 57).

The most preferred assistance across all population groups was mainly in kind assistance, except in Jaffna and Ampara districts where cash based interventions were more popular. The cash interventions were also preferred in Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya and Batticaloa. On the other hand, a higher proportion of households in Ampara, Batticaloa and Jaffna districts also preferred voucher based interventions compared to the other districts (Figure 58).

Figure 57: Proportion of households' supplementary food utilization

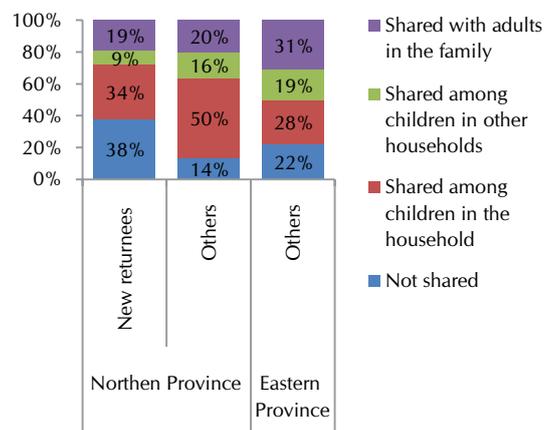
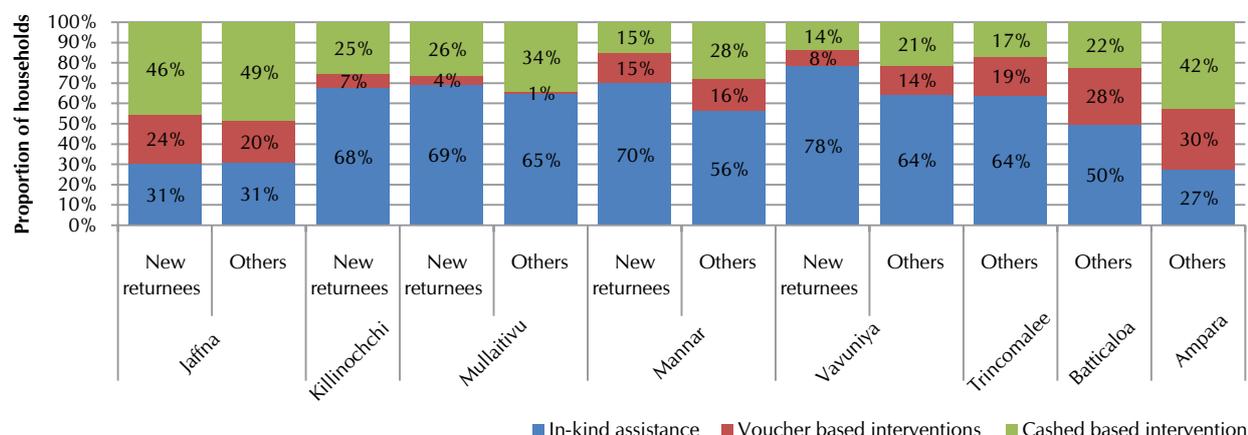


Figure 58: Preferred households' type of assistance



7.3. Cash or Voucher Interventions

For the households that received cash assistance, it varied across the population groups and districts. However, for Eastern Province it was in form of vouchers for 60 percent of the households each in Batticaloa and Ampara districts, but was in form of Samurdhi for 79 percent of the households in Trincomalee. In the Northern Province, it was mainly in the form of vouchers, whilst in Killinochchi was a mixture vouchers (25 percent and cash grants (14 percent). For Mullaitivu district, the other population received Samurdhi, whilst for returnees it was mainly cash for work (44 percent). For Vavuniya district, most of the returnees received cash grants, whilst the other households got Samurdhi (53 percent). Not many households in Manner reported receiving cash or vouchers (Table 20).

Table 20: Types of cash assistance received by households

District	Population Group	Cash for work	Cash grants	Vouchers	Samurdhi cash assistance
Jaffna	New returnees	-	5%	28%	5%
	Others	-	1%	68%	8%
Killinochchi	New returnees	6%	14%	25%	-
	New returnees	44%	22%	12%	1%
Mullaitivu	Others	-	-	-	100%
	New returnees	-	8%	-	-
Mannar	Others	-	-	-	-
	New returnees	22%	44%	11%	11%
Vavuniya	Others	-	-	21%	53%
	Others	2%	9%	7%	79%
Batticaloa	Others	16%	16%	60%	13%
	Others	1%	10%	60%	36%

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1. Conclusions

8.1.1. Level of food insecurity

- Food security has improved in 2012 compared to 2011, but remains in pocket areas. The improvement in food security is attributed to the decline in poverty levels measured using expenditure as a proxy for income; increase in dietary diversity as measured through an increase in number of days protein rich foods consumption; and a change in the livelihood patterns.
- A total of 40% of the population or 1.1 million people are food insecure and requires assistance until the households achieve sustainable livelihoods with food secure conditions. Despite the improvement, the food security conditions are still not satisfactory across all districts, more so in Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Trincomalee districts.
- On the distribution of food insecurity by livelihood group, the households that rely on unskilled labour, gifts and donations are the most food insecure.
- Across the social groups, the female headed households, the widows and divorced and elderly and those with disabled persons are among the most food insecure.
- Acute malnutrition rates remain above the critical WHO thresholds of 15 percent according to the 2011¹⁷ survey results. In this survey a relationship was found between households with food insecurity and under nutrition among infants and children.
- Food insecurity is also a problem even in the non displaced households, indicating that other factors other than being displaced and resettled causes vulnerability among the households.
- To cope with food insecurity, in the households in the most severely food insecure areas use moderate and severe coping mechanisms.

8.1.2. Drivers of food insecurity

- Poverty remains high among the north and eastern province and is estimated at about 40 percent, this being attributed to households still building up their productive assets, livelihoods have not fully recovered and unemployment and underemployment is still high among the eligible working members of the households. The high poverty levels are one of the underlying causes of food insecurity. However, poverty has generally decreased compared to 2011 across all the districts surveyed.

¹⁷ Food Security and Nutrition Assessment, October 2011 MRI, Unicef and WFP

- Land holding, size and land ownership are structural problems in the North and Eastern provinces. The problem ranges from the small size of land per household especially in Jaffna where some of the vulnerable populations depend on sharecropping and tenant/renting making them more vulnerable. This is compounded by some land still not accessible due to security concerns such as landmines.
- Whilst progress has been made to resettle the population, a proportion (15 %) of returnee/ resettlement households are still being hosted by other households across all districts, an indication that livelihoods have not returned completely normal.
- The most food insecure population rely on unsecure income sources such as gifts and unskilled labour; women are particularly more vulnerable as there was indication that they are paid half of the daily wage rates of male counterparts.
- A proportion of households reported facing livelihoods shocks such as high food prices (33%); sickness/ health problems (18%) and loss of employment (11%) increasing their vulnerability.
- Constraints to paddy production, livestock and fisheries result in households not realizing the full potential of these income sources, making them vulnerable to food insecurity.
- Indebtedness is a major problem in the Eastern and Northern provinces as some households have debt the size of 10 months of their monthly current income; with some 15 to 38% of the households using debt to buy food. As a result of high indebtedness, and the ongoing house construction and repairs especially for the returnees, less income is available for investment in livelihood activities such as agricultural inputs with only about five percent of household income channeled to this.
- The existing constraints and problems makes the food security situation for the affected households in the districts volatile, compounded by the history of severe food insecurity and high malnutrition rates.

8.2. Recommendations

- **Assistance to the social vulnerable groups:** The elderly and female headed are among the socially vulnerable groups. Furthermore, there households with disabled members are also likely to be vulnerable especially if associated with the non reliable income sources. Whilst the Government is expanding its social safety net program, these social groups tend to be more food insecure and therefore require assistance. It is recommended that the Government and partners target food or cash or vouchers unconditionally to these vulnerable groups to reduce their food insecurity. In the long run, the program should be incorporate into the Government safety net program.

- **Recovery assistance:** As food insecurity exists even in households with able bodied persons as they are still to build their livelihoods. Conditional transfers through work activities for cash or food and work for asset creation (especially given that rehabilitation of wells and irrigation infrastructure is required); food or cash for training need to be implemented to reach out to the vulnerable households. Care should however be given on the cash value for cash for work activities given the high levels of unemployment and underemployment. The cash for work activities should not act as a substitute for employment creation nor should they compete with the market value of the daily wage rates.
- **Services provision:** Animal production is limited by veterinary service provision and lack of grazing land. Whilst in fishing, the main constraint was the availability of fishing gear or the fishing gear was too expensive. There is need for the Government and partners to provide the required training and veterinary services to boost livestock production. For the fishing industry, there is need for the Government and partners to provide fishing gear to groups in the interim, whilst encouraging the development of the private sector to invest in the provision of fishing gear. Parallel to the development of the fishing sector, is the need to develop markets, processing and handling of fish. This will also expand the employment sector beyond high dependency on casual wage labour.
- **Addressing structural factors:** A number of factors contributing to food insecurity were identified and these include a) wild and stray animals, b) limited access to land both grazing and for crop production, c) unemployment and underemployment, d) lack of reliable income sources, and e) indebtedness. Since the survey did not go into details on each of these factors, it is recommended that further analysis of the problems be undertaken to come up with solutions to address these problems. These structural factors would continue to underpin general household vulnerability and limit achievement of food security unless addressed.
- **Nutrition Interventions:** Acute malnutrition rates (survey results 2010/11) are above WHO's critical threshold. In this survey, under-nutrition was found to be associated with household food insecurity. Thus, it is recommended that nutrition interventions for under-five children and pregnant and lactating women be strengthened and targeted to food insecure households so that under-nutrition can be addressed along with a wider package that includes addressing other underlying factors of child malnutrition.

Annex 01: Household Questionnaire

Before you start the interview...

Date: _____

- Introduce yourself and your organization
- Explain that we are conducting a survey about food in the household.
- Say that we are collecting information from 3750 households across the Northern and Eastern Provinces.
- Explain that all information is given anonymously and individual details will not be shared.
- Say the interview will take about 40 minutes. Ask for permission to start the interview.
- Remember to be patient and respectful at all times.

Section 1: Geographic and identification information

1.1	District name	
1.2	District code	_ _
1.3	DS division name	
1.4	DS division code	_ _ _ _
1.5	GN division name	
1.6	Cluster code	_ _ _ _
1.7	Household number	_ _
1.8	Questionnaire code	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ (Cluster code + Household number)
1.9	Enumerator code	_ _ _ _

Section 2: Residential information

2.1	Have you been resettled or relocated <u>because of conflict</u> after	a) <u>May 2009</u> (for Northern Province)?	_
		b) <u>January 2007</u> (for Eastern Province)?	
	1 = Resettled (moved back to <u>place of origin</u>)		
	2 = Relocated (moved to a <u>different place</u> than place of origin)		
	3 = Previously or never displaced (permanent resident) → skip to question 2.6		

ASK ONLY FOR RESETTLED AND RELOCATED HOUSEHOLDS		
2.2	When were you resettled/relocated?	Year: _ _ _ _ Month: _ _
2.3	Do you live with a host family? 0 = No 1 = Yes	_
2.4	Do you currently live in your preferred area of residence? (Do you want to <u>stay</u> ?) 0 = No 1 = Yes	_
2.5	Do you intend to move to another location? 1 = No 2 = Yes, to my place of origin 3 = Yes, to a new place that is not my origin	_

ASK ONLY FOR RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS		
2.6	Do you currently host a displaced or relocated person or family? 0= No 1 = Yes	_

Section 3: Demographic information		
3.1	What is the age of the head of household?	_ _ years
3.2	What is the sex of the head of household? 1 = Male 2 = Female	_

3.3	<p>What is the marital status of the household head?</p> <p>1 = Married and living together 2 = Married and not living together 3 = Widowed 4 = Separated/Divorced 5 = Single</p>	_
3.4	<p>What is the highest education level of household head?</p> <p>1 = No schooling 2 = Some schooling, but did not complete primary school 3 = Completed primary school (completed grade 5) 4 = Secondary school (completed grade 6- 11) 5 = Passed O level 6 = Passed A level 7 = Vocational/Technical School or University (and above)</p>	_

3.5	What is the total number of persons in your household currently?			_ _ persons	
3.6	How many household members are mentally or physically disabled? Write 0 for no household member.			_ persons	
3.7	What is the age and sex of your household members?			a) Male	b) Female
		3.7	Less than 1 year	_	_
		3.8	>1-5 years	_	_
		3.9	>5-18 years	_	_
		3.10	>18-59 years	_	_
		3.11	Above 60 years	_	_

Section 4: Expenditures		
	How much money did your household spend on the following food items in the <u>last 30 days</u>?	Rupees spent in the last 30 days

4.1	Rice	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.2	Bread / Chapati / Roti / Hoppers / String hoppers	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.3	Pulses / Dhal / Gram	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.4	Fish	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.5	Meat (beef, pork, chicken, mutton)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.6	Eggs	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.7	Curd	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.8	Palm oil, vegetable oil, coconut oil, fats	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.9	Milk (liquid and powder)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.10	Vegetables (including leaves)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.11	Fruits	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.12	Coconut products (except oil)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.13	Sugar / Jaggary	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.14	Prepared food (food and drinks from restaurants and stalls)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.15	Special nutritional food (FBF, etc.)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.16	All other food items	_ _ _ _ _ _ _

	How much money did your household spend on the following non-food items in the <u>last30 days</u>?	Rupees spent in the last <u>30 days</u>
4.17	Payments on debts	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.18	Milling	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.19	House rent	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.20	Education	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
4.21	Consumable households items (e.g. soap, candles, matches, detergent)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _

4.22	Cooking fuel/firewood	_ _ _ _ _
4.23	Transportation (busses, hired three-wheelers etc.)	_ _ _ _ _
4.24	Communication (phone bills and phone booth charges)	_ _ _ _ _
4.25	Livelihood inputs (tools, seeds etc.)	_ _ _ _ _
4.26	Veterinary services and animal feed	_ _ _ _ _
4.27	Hiring labor	_ _ _ _ _
4.28	Alcohol / Beer / Toddi / Tobacco / Beetle Nut	_ _ _ _ _
4.29	Gifts to others (sharing of resources)	_ _ _ _ _
4.30	Water	_ _ _ _ _
4.31	Electricity	_ _ _ _ _

	How much money did your household spend on the following non-food items in the last 6 months?	Rupees spent in the last 6 months
4.32	House constructions and repairs	_ _ _ _ _
4.33	Other household items (kitchenware, furniture etc.)	_ _ _ _ _
4.34	Medicine and health care	_ _ _ _ _
4.35	Clothing and shoes	_ _ _ _ _
4.36	Celebrations and social events	_ _ _ _ _
4.37	Fines and taxes	_ _ _ _ _
4.38	All other non-food items	_ _ _ _ _

Section 5: Food consumption		
	How many meals do household members in the following age groups eat per day?	Number of meals
	Do not include snacks. Leave blank if no members.	

5.1	Children >1-5 years	__ meals
5.2	Children >5-18 years	__ meals
5.3	Members older than 18 years (adults)	__ meals

	"Small quantities" is defined as less than 1 table spoon (15grams) per person per day	a) Number of days eaten in the last week (0 to 7 days)	b) Number of days eaten in the last week excluding small quantities (0 to 7 days)	c) Main food source (1 to 8, use codes)	d) Secondary food source (1 to 8, use codes)
5.4	Rice and other cereals (finger millet etc.)	__	__	__	__
5.5	Tubers (potato, sweet potato, cassava etc.)	__	__	__	__
5.6	Bread / Chapti / Roti	__	__	__	__
5.7	Pulses / Dhal	__	__	__	__
5.8	Fish	__	__	__	__
5.9	Meat (beef, pork, chicken, mutton)	__	__	__	__
5.10	Eggs	__	__	__	__
5.11	Dairy (curd, liquid milk, powder milk etc.)	__	__	__	__
5.12	Coconut products, palm oil, vegetable oil, fats etc.	__	__	__	__
5.13	Vegetables (including leaves)	__	__	__	__
5.14	Fruits	__	__	__	__
5.15	Sugar / Jaggary	__	__	__	__
5.16	Alcohol / Beer / Toddi	__	__	__	__
	Food sources: 1 = Own production 2 = Purchase at the market 3 = Purchase at the MPCS 4 = Exchange of goods or services	5 = Borrowed 6 = Received as gift 7 = Food aid 8 = Other, specify:			

Section 6: Income and livelihoods		
6.1	How many household members are currently earning an income (including part-time)?	_ members
6.2	How many household members are currently unemployed or under-employed, despite actively looking for work?	_ members

What are your household's income sources?		a) Income source (last 30 days) (use codes)	b) Total income in the last 30 day (rupees)
6.3	First income source	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ rupees
6.4	Second income source	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ rupees
6.5	Third income source	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ rupees
6.6	Total household income (including all the income sources)		_ _ _ _ _ _ rupees

6.7	Are you currently pursuing your preferred income activity? 0 = No 1 = Yes	_
6.8	If no, what is your preferred income activity? What income activity would you like to do?	_ _ (use code)

	<p>Income sources:</p> <p>1 = Farming</p> <p>2 = Livestock and poultry raising (raising of buffalo, cattle, swine, chicken etc. and production of fresh milk, eggs, etc.)</p> <p>3 = Fishing (such as capture fishing gathering fry, shells, seaweeds, etc. ; and culturing fish, oyster, mussel, etc.)</p> <p>4 = Wholesale and retail trade (including market vending, sidewalk vending and peddling, small shop)</p> <p>5 = Manufacturing/handicraft (such as mat weaving, tailoring, dressmaking)</p> <p>6 = Salaried employment (such as medical, teaching, bank, government, private sector)</p> <p>7 = Skilled labourer (such as mason, carpenter etc)</p>
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	<p>8 = Agricultural daily labourer (unskilled)</p> <p>9 = Other daily labourer (unskilled, non-agricultural)</p> <p>10 = Gift or donations</p> <p>11 = Remittances (from family or friends abroad)</p> <p>12= Agro processing and agriculture inputs</p> <p>13= Operating goods/ passenger transport services</p> <p>14 = Other, specify:</p>
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6.9	<p>How optimistic or pessimistic are you about your income and livelihood in the future (the next 12 months)?</p> <p>1 = Very pessimistic</p> <p>2 = Somewhat pessimistic</p> <p>3 = Neutral (not pessimistic nor optimistic)</p> <p>4 = Somewhat optimistic</p> <p>5 = Very optimistic</p>	_
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6.10	<p>Does your household receive money or food donations from friends or relatives in <u>Sri Lanka</u>?</p> <p>1 = No</p> <p>2 = Yes, but donations play only a minor role for our economy</p> <p>3 = Yes, donations are important to our economy</p> <p>4 = Yes, we rely completely on donations</p>	_
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6.11	<p>Does your household receive remittances from friends or relatives <u>abroad</u>?</p> <p>1 = No (skip to section 6.13)</p> <p>2 = Yes, but remittances play only a minor role for our economy</p> <p>3 = Yes, remittances are important to our economy</p> <p>4 = Yes, we rely completely on remittances</p>	_
6.12	<p>Do you expect the remittances to keep coming in the next 6 months?</p> <p>0 = No</p> <p>1 = Yes</p>	_

6.13	<p>Who makes decisions about how <u>money</u> in the household is spent?</p> <p>1 = Mostly the male 2 = Mostly the female 3 = Only joint decisions</p>	_
6.14	<p>Who makes decisions about how <u>food</u> in the household is purchased and used?</p> <p>1 = Mostly the male 2 = Mostly the female 3 = Only joint decisions</p>	_

Section 7: Land cultivation		
7.1	<p>Do you cultivate, or do you want to start cultivating <u>paddy</u>?</p> <p>1 = No 2 = Yes, I cultivate paddy 3 = Yes, I want to start cultivating paddy</p>	_
7.2	<p>If yes, what are your main constraints with <u>paddy</u> cultivation?</p> <p>1 = Difficult to access land because of high security zones 2 = Difficult to access land because of landmines etc. 3 = Lack of title to land (deed) 4 = Land is not available or too expensive 5 = The climate is not favourable (too much flooding, drought etc.) 6 = Insufficient or damaged irrigation infrastructure 7 = Agricultural labor is not available or too expensive 8 = Fertilizer is not available or is too expensive 9 = Seeds are not available or too expensive 10 = Other agricultural inputs are not available or too expensive 11 = Wild or stray animals 12 = Low selling price (low demand) 13 = Poor market access 14 = Other, specify:</p>	<p>First constraint: _ _ </p> <p>Second constraint: _ _ </p>
7.3	<p>What is your main form of land use agreement for paddy farming?</p> <p>1 = Landowner 2 = Tenant farmer (rent/andaya) 3 = Sharecropping 4 = Other, specify:</p>	_

7.4	<p>Do you cultivate or do you want to start cultivating <u>high land fields</u>?</p> <p>1 = No</p> <p>2 = Yes, I cultivate high land</p> <p>3 = Yes, I want to start cultivating high land</p>	_
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7.5	<p>If yes, what are your main constraints with <u>high land</u> cultivation?</p> <p>1 = Difficult to access land because of high security zones</p> <p>2 = Difficult to access land because of landmines etc.</p> <p>3 = Lack of title to land (deed)</p> <p>4 = Land is not available or too expensive</p> <p>5 = Land preparation has not been completed (land is overgrown)</p> <p>6 = The climate is not favourable (too much flooding, drought etc.)</p> <p>7 = Insufficient or damaged irrigation infrastructure</p> <p>8 = Agricultural labor is not available or too expensive</p> <p>9 = Fertilizer is not available or is too expensive</p> <p>10 = Seeds are not available or too expensive</p> <p>11 = Other agricultural inputs are not available or too expensive</p> <p>12 = Wild or stray animals</p> <p>13 = Low selling price (low demand)</p> <p>14 = Poor market access</p> <p>15 = Other, specify:</p>	<p>First constraint: _ _ </p> <p>Second constraint: _ _ </p>
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7.6	<p>Do you cultivate or do you want to start cultivating <u>home garden</u>?</p> <p>1 = No</p> <p>2 = Yes, I cultivate home garden</p> <p>3 = Yes, I want to start cultivating home garden</p>	_
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7.7	<p>If yes, what are your main constraints with <u>home garden</u> cultivation?</p> <p>1 = Difficult to access land because of landmines etc. 2 = Lack of title to land (deed) 3 = Land is not available or too expensive 4 = Seeds are too expensive 5 = Agricultural labor is not available or too expensive 6 = Other agricultural inputs are too expensive 7 = The climate is not favourable (too much flooding, drought etc.) 8 = Lack of water 9 = Other, specify:</p>	<p>First constraint: _ _ _ </p> <p>Second constraint: _ _ _ </p>
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7.8	<p>Did you cultivate crops in the <u>2011 Yala</u> season?</p> <p>0 = No; 1 = Yes</p>	_		
7.9	<p>Did you cultivate crops in the <u>2011/12 Maha</u> season?</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>	_		
	<p>If yes, what did you cultivate?</p>	<p>a) Did cultivate</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>	<p>b) Area</p>	<p>c) Production or Estimated production</p>
7.10	Paddy	_	_ _ _ acres	_ _ _ _ kgs
7.11	Other cereal (maize, finger millet etc.)	_		_ _ _ _ kgs
7.12	Tubers (potato, sweet potato, cassava)	_		_ _ _ _ kgs
7.13	Pulses (green gram, black gram, cowpea etc.)	_		_ _ _ _ kgs
7.14	Vegetables	_		_ _ _ _ kgs
7.15	Oil crops (sesame, sun flower, groundnut etc.)	_		_ _ _ _ kgs

7.16	Do you intend to cultivate in the <u>2012 Yala</u> season? 0 = No(If not skip to 7.23) 1 = Yes			_
	If yes, what do you intent to cultivate?	a) Will cultivate 0 = No 1 = Yes	a) Area	b) Expected production
7.17	Paddy	_	_ _ acres	_ _ _ _ kgs
7.18	Other cereal (maize, finger millet etc.)	_		_ _ _ _ kgs
7.19	Tubers (potato, sweet potato, cassava)	_		_ _ _ _ kgs
7.20	Pulses (green gram, black gram, cowpea etc.)	_		_ _ _ _ kgs
7.21	Vegetables	_		_ _ _ _ kgs
7.22	Oil crops (sesame, sun flower, groundnut etc.)	_		_ _ _ _ kgs

7.23	If you do not intend do cultivate in the 2012 Yala season, why not? 1 = Better livelihood options 2 = Yala is not normally cultivated in this area 3 = Damaged water sources (tanks, wells etc.) 4 = Damaged irrigation canal system 5 = Seeds are too expensive or not available 6 = Other agricultural inputs (tools, labor etc.) are too expensive or not available 7= I am not a farmer	_
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Section 8: Livestock

8.1	Do you own livestock, or do you want to own livestock in the future? 1 = No, skip to section 9 2 = Yes, I own livestock 3 = Yes, I want to own livestock in the future	_
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8.2	If yes, what are the main constraints for raising livestock?	
	1 = Poor reproduction (low animal birth rates)	
	2 = Poor coverage or quality of, or too expensive, veterinary services	
	3 = Lack of grazing land	First constraint: _ _
	4 = Lack of water	
	5 = Re-stocking is too expensive	Second constraint: _ _
	6 = Low selling price (low demand)	
	7 = Poor market access	
	8 = Other, specify:	
How much livestock do you own? (Write 0 for if no animals are owned.)		
8.3	Cattle	_ _ _
8.4	Goats	_ _ _
8.5	Poultry	_ _ _ _
8.6	Buffalo	_ _ _
8.7	Pig	_ _ _

Section 9: Fishing		
9.1	Do you fish, or do you want to start fishing in the future?	
	1 = No, skip to section 10	
	2 = Yes, I fish currently	_
	3 = Yes, I want to start fishing	
9.2	If yes, what are the main constraints for fishing?	
	1 = Lack of fingerlings	
	2 = Fishing gear is not available	
	3 = Fishing gear is too expensive	First constraint: _ _
	4 = Natural disasters (floods etc.)	
	5 = Poor veterinary services	Second constraint: _ _
	6 = Low selling price of fish	
	7 = Restricting of movement/insecurity	
	8 = Competition for catching fish (national and international)	
	9 = Other, specify:	

9.3	<p>If you are currently engaged in fishing, what is the activity?</p> <p>1 = Boat owner</p> <p>2 = Crew member, open sea</p> <p>3 = Crew member, lagoon fishing</p> <p>4 = Fish vendor</p> <p>5 = Fish processing</p> <p>6 = Sale of fishing gear/accessories</p> <p>7 = Other, specify: _____</p>	_
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Section 10: Other livelihood activities

10.1	<p>Is your household engaged in activities other than paddy, highland, home gardening, livestock and fishing?</p> <p>0 = No</p> <p>1 = Yes</p>	_
10.2	<p>If yes, what are the main constraints for the livelihood activity?</p> <p>1 = Credit is not available or too expensive</p> <p>2 = Access to land</p> <p>3 = Qualified labor is not available or too expensive</p> <p>4 = Other inputs are not available or too expensive</p> <p>5 = Restriction of movement</p> <p>6 = Low selling price (low demand)</p> <p>7 = Poor road infrastructure</p> <p>8 = Poor market access (not including road infrastructure)</p> <p>9 = Government regulations and taxes</p> <p>10 = Other, specify:</p>	<p>First constraint: _ _ </p> <p>Second constraint: _ _ </p>

Section 11: Livelihood organizations				
Are you a member of any of the following organization?				
		A) Membership 0 = No 1 = Yes	B) Level of engagement 1= no engagement 2= some engagement 3= very active	C) Organizational effectiveness 1= not effective 2= moderately effective 3=highly effective
11.1	Rural Development Society (RDS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.2	WRDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.3	Farmers Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.4	Thrift and credit society	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.5	Sarmuthi Society	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.6	Livestock society	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.7	Fishing society	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.8	Other, Specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11.9	<p>How do you sell your main produce/production?</p> <p>1 = I do not sell anything</p> <p>2 = Directly to consumer</p> <p>3 = Through a community organisation/cooperative</p> <p>4 = To a middle man/market agent</p> <p>5 = To a government organization or private company</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Section 12: Household assets		
12.1	<p>What type of dwelling is your house (fill by observation)?</p> <p>1 = House mostly in durable material (brick, asbestos, cement)</p> <p>2 = House mostly in non-durable material (planks, mud, plastic sheets, cadjan)</p> <p>3 = Tent / plastic sheeting / shelter in camp</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What assets do you currently have?		
0 = No		
1 = Yes		
12.2	Jewellery	__
12.3	Mamoty, axe, hoe etc.	__
12.4	Water pump	__
12.5	Television	__
12.6	Radio	__
12.7	Mobile phones	__
12.8	Fertilizer/pesticide dispenser	__
12.9	Fishing net	__
12.10	Fishing boat	__
12.11	Boat engine	__
12.12	Bicycle	__
12.13	Bullock carts	__
12.14	Three wheeler	__
12.15	Motorbike	__
12.16	Tractor/land master	__
12.17	Other motor vehicle (car, van, lorry etc.)	__
12.18	Mosquito net	__
12.19	Electric fan	__
12.20	Computer(desktop, laptop or tablet)	__
12.21	Fridge	__
12.22	Sewing machine	__
12.23	Washing machine	__

Section 13: Credit and indebtedness		
13.1	<p>Do you have access to credit?</p> <p>0 = No, skip to 13 .3</p> <p>1 = Yes</p>	_
13.2	<p>If yes, what is your main source of credit?</p> <p>1 = Friends and relatives</p> <p>2 = Other community members</p> <p>3 = Shopkeepers or traders</p> <p>4 = Banks</p> <p>5 = Pawn shops etc.</p> <p>6 = Traditional credit arrangements (village development society, group lending, seetu, samithi etc.)</p> <p>7 = Money lender</p> <p>8 = Other, specify:</p>	_
13.3	<p>If no access to credit, why not?</p> <p>1 = No local lender</p> <p>2 = Credit is too expensive (high interest rates)</p> <p>3 = Lack of collateral (lack of land deeds, guarantees etc)</p> <p>4 = Poor credit history</p>	_
13.4	<p>How are the terms of borrowing?</p> <p>1 = Very unfavourable</p> <p>2 = Somewhat unfavourable</p> <p>3 = Fair</p> <p>4 = Somewhat favourable</p> <p>5 = Very favourable</p>	_
13.5	<p>Do you currently have debt (do you owe other people money)?</p> <p>0 = No</p> <p>1 = Yes</p>	_

ASK ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEBT		
13.6	What are you using the credit mainly for? 1 = Food 2 = House construction and repairs (residential) 3 = Livelihood inputs (seeds, tools, machinery etc.), business, investments 4 = Health care/medical services 5 = Education 6 = Social events and celebrations 7 = Other, specify	_
13.7	What is the monthly interest rate for the largest loan borrowed?	_ _ percent (%)
13.8	Do you think you will be able to pay back the loan? 0 = No 1 = Yes	_
13.9	If yes, how many months will it take you to pay back the whole amount?	_ _ months
13.10	How much do you owe in total, with interest?	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ rupees

Section 14: Shocks		
14.1	What are the main shocks or difficulties faced by your household in the last 6 months? (Use codes)	First shock: _ _ Second shock: _ _
	1= Loss employment/reduced salary 2= Sickness/health expenditures 3= Death of household member/funerals 7= Debt to reimburse 8= Irregular/unsafe drinking water 9= Interruptions of Electricity 12= environment problems (pollution, industries) 13= Floods, heavy rains, land slides 14= Wild animal threat (Eg.	

Section 15: HH Hunger Score		
15.1	In the past <u>30 days</u> was there ever no food items at all to eat in your house because of lack of resources? 0 = No(Skip to15.3) 1 = Yes	__
15.2	If yes, how often did this happen in the past <u>30 days</u>? 1= Rarely (1-2 times) 2= Sometimes (3-10 times) 3= Often (more than 10 times)	__
15.3	In the past <u>30 days</u> did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? 0 = No(Skip to15.5) 1 = Yes	__
15.4	If yes, how often did this happen in the past <u>30 days</u>? 1= Rarely (1-2 times) 2= Sometimes (3-10 times) 3= Often (more than 10 times)	__
15.5	In the past <u>30 days</u> did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough meals? 0 = No(Skip to next section) 1 = Yes	__
15.6	If yes, how often did this happen in the past <u>30 days</u>? 1= Rarely (1-2 days) 2= Sometimes (3-10 days) 3= Often (more than 10 days)	__

Section 16: Coping		
16.1	In the past <u>7 days</u>, were there times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food? 0 = No 1 = Yes	__
	If yes, how many days in the past 7 days has your household had to:	Number of days (0 to 7)
16.2	Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	__ days
16.3	Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative	__ days

16.4	Purchase food on credit	__ days
16.5	Gather wild food, hunt, or harvest immature crops	__ days
16.6	Consume seed stock held for next season	__ days
16.7	Have household members eat elsewhere	__ days
16.8	Have household members beg	__ days
16.9	Limit portion size at mealtimes	__ days
16.10	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	__ days
16.11	Feed working members at the expense of non-working members	__ days
16.12	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	__ days
16.13	Skip entire days without eating	__ days

16.14	<p>In the past <u>30 days</u>, were there times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food?</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>	__
	<p>If yes, have your household done any of the following?</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>	
16.15	Sold HH articles (utensils, blankets)	__
16.16	Sold jewellery	__
16.17	Pawning	__
16.18	Sold agricultural/ livelihood tools, seeds etc.	__
16.19	Sold building materials	__
16.20	Sold HH furniture	__
16.21	Used savings	__
16.22	Borrowed money from relatives/neighbours	__
16.23	Reduced expenditures on health and education	__

Section 17: Humanitarian Assistance		
17.1	<p>Did your household or any member of your household receive <u>food</u> assistance during the past <u>2 month</u>?</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>	_

ASK ONLY TO HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVE <u>FOOD</u> ASSISTANCE		
	<p>Which of the following have you received (in the last 2 months)?</p> <p>0 = Did not receive 1 = Did receive</p>	
17.2	General Food Distribution (MPCS, WFP)	_
17.3	NGO/Community basic food aid	_
17.4	School meals	_
17.5	Therapeutic feeding (in health care center or hospital)	_
17.6	Food for work/training	_
17.7	Samurdhi food ration	_
17.8	Complementary food (vegetables, tea, spices, soya meat)	_
17.9	Supplementary feeding: High energy biscuits, CSB, Thriposha etc	_
17.10	Poshana malla(food basket for pregnant women)	_
17.11	If you receive food assistance, for how many months do you expect it to continue?	_ _ months
17.12	<p>How dependent is your household on food assistance?</p> <p>1 = Food aid is not important 2 = Food aid is somewhat important 3 = Food aid is very important 4 = We are completely dependent on food aid</p>	_
17.13	<p>If your household receives supplementary food (Triposha/CSB), is the food shared?</p> <p>1 = Not shared (eaten only by the designated child) 2 = Is shared among children in the household 3 = Is shared among children in other households 4 = Is shared also with adults in the family</p>	_

17.14	<p>What is the mostly preferred type of assistance interventions?</p> <p>1= In-kind assistance 2= Voucher based interventions 3= Cashed based intervention</p>	_
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17.15	<p>Did your household receive <u>cash or voucher</u> assistance during the past <u>2 month</u>?</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>	_
	<p>If yes, which of the following have you received (in the last 2 months)?</p> <p>0 = Did not receive 1 = Did receive</p>	
17.16	Cash for work	_

17.17	Cash grants	_
17.18	Vouchers	_
17.19	Samurdhi cash assistance	_

17.20	<p>Did your household receive any <u>other</u> assistance in the past <u>3 months</u>?</p> <p>0 = Did not receive 1 = Did receive</p>	_
	<p>If yes, which of the following have you received (in the last 3 months)?</p> <p>0 = Did not receive 1 = Did receive</p>	
17.21	Money allowances (government living allowance for elderly poor, living allowance for disabled people etc)	_
17.22	Education (fees, books, uniforms)	_
17.23	Medical services (hygiene, immunization, etc)	_
17.24	Construction material, building	_

17.25	Agricultural assistance (tools/seeds)	_
17.26	Other livelihood assistance (re-stocking of cattle, sewing machines etc.)	_
17.27	Other, specify:	_

17.28	<p>Have you received a poultry package as livelihood assistance in the past six months?</p> <p>0 = No, If no skip to section 18. 1 = Yes</p>	_
<p>If Yes, please provide us the below details</p>		<p>18.29 Current stock: _ _ </p> <p>18.30 Number slaughtered: _ _ </p> <p>18.31 Dead/ missing: _ _ </p>
17.29	<p>How did receipt of the poultry package effect your household food security?</p> <p>1= less improvement 2=Moderate improvement 3=Large improvement</p>	_

Section 18: Nutritional status of under five children (Use the CHDR cards to fill the information)			
If household does not have under five children, skip to section 19			
	Child A	Child B	Child C
18.1	<p>Date of birth of the child</p> <p>Day: _ _ Month: _ _ Year: _ _ _ _ </p>	<p>Day: _ _ Month: _ _ Year: _ _ _ _ </p>	<p>Day: _ _ Month: _ _ Year: _ _ _ _ </p>
18.2	<p>Child has a child development record(CHDR)</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>	_	_
18.3	<p>If yes, date of last growth monitoring visit</p> <p>Day: _ _ Month: _ _ Year: _ _ _ _ </p>	<p>Day: _ _ Month: _ _ Year: _ _ _ _ </p>	<p>Day: _ _ Month: _ _ Year: _ _ _ _ </p>

18.4	Results of the most recent growth monitoring visit(weight-for-age chart)									
	1=<-3SD (severe underweight)	_	_	_						
	2=>-3SD and<-2SD(moderate underweight)									
	3=>-2SD and<-1SD (mild underweight)									
4=>-1sD										
In the last <u>three months</u> did you visit the health center and did you receive Thripasha and CSB?										
		a) Number of visits			b) Number of Thripasha packets			c) Number of of CSB packets		
		Child A	Child B	Child C	Child A	Child B	Child C	Child A	Child B	Child C
18.5	March 2012	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
18.6	February 2012	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
18.7	January 2012	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

Section 19: Nutritional status of pregnant and lactating mothers

19.1	Does your household have a pregnant woman?	_
	0 = No, If no please skip to 19.5 1 = Yes	
19.2	Do you have a pregnancy record?	_
	0 = No 1 = Yes	
19.3	According to the card, what is the pregnant women's age?	_ _ years
19.4	What was the pre-pregnancy BMI?	_ _ . _

19.5	Does your household have a lactating woman? 0 = No, If no please skip to Section 20 1 = Yes	_
19.6	If yes, what is the age of the lactating women?	_ _ years
19.7	What is the pre-pregnancy BMI?	_ _ . _
19.8	What was the <u>birth weight</u> of the last infant of the lactating mother?	_ _ _ _ grams

19.9	If your household has a pregnant or lactating woman, does she receive Thripasha or CSB? 0 = No 1 = Yes			_
	Period	a) Number of visits	b) # Thripasha packets	c) # of CSB packets
19.10	March 2012	_	_	_
19.11	February 2012	_	_	_
19.12	January 2012	_	_	_

Section 20: Opinion of the head of the household on overall food security situation

	Do you agree upon the below statements? 1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3 =Agree 4= Moderately agree 5= strongly agree	
20.1	Food is available in your area to purchase?	_
20.2	You have enough capacity to purchase the required food for the household.	_
20.3	Amount of food usually cooked is not adequate to share among the family members.	_
20.4	Household wellbeing is better than last year	_

Section 21: Security		
21.1	Do you feel safe transporting food in your area (to and from the market, MPCS etc)? 1 = Completely safe 2 = Party safe 3 = Not safe	_
21.2	Do you feel safe travelling with money in your area? 1 = Completely safe 2 = Party safe 3 = Not safe	_
21.3	Is one or more household member currently missing? 0 = No 1 = Yes	_
21.4	Is one or more household member currently in detention? 0 = No 1 = Yes	_



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