

# ASSESSMENT OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Northern Province



# 2012

# SRI LANKA

ASSESSMENT OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS  
AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN  
NORTHERN PROVINCE

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**MINISTRY OF HEALTH, SRI LANKA**  
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## PREFACE

The Northern Province survey was carried out by the Department of Nutrition of the Medical Research Institute in collaboration with the UNICEF and the World Food Program. This research was mainly focusing on maternal and child health nutrition status and associated factors of the families who reside in the Northern Province. This research is more than timely to assess years of efforts taken by the government and other organisations to prevent and control nutritional problems in vulnerable age groups in the Northern Province.

I sincerely hope results of this survey will be a great opportunity for the policy makers and donors in their efforts to control nutritional problems and to implement suitable interventions for the betterment of the people who is residing in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka.

I appreciate the effort taken by the staff of the Department of Nutrition of the Medical Research Institute who has conducted the study. I take this opportunity to thank the participants of the study for their immense cooperation.

I am grateful to UNICEF and the WFP who always invest for the welfare of the Sri Lankan population. I hope this survey will help to identify the current problems and upgrade the nutritional status of the population residing in the Northern Province.

Dr. Ravindra Ruberu  
Secretary  
Ministry of Health

## MESSAGE FROM UNICEF AND WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

In October 2010 UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP), in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, conducted a survey to assess the nutritional status of resettled households in the Northern Province. The survey provided important data for evidence-based interventions in the Northern Province and wider public policy directions.

In the more recent context of the resettlement process nearing its completion, this current survey was necessary to assess nutrition and related factors among the resettled and host populations of the North. The basic objectives involved comparing the data of the previous year with what we have found in this latest survey and to provide updated knowledge and evidence for future nutrition and food aid programmes for the Northern Province.

This survey's findings are both encouraging and challenging; with a decline in the prevalence of severe wasting and an increase in moderate wasting, when comparing the results with 2010 survey. In addition the results show that the proportion of income which households spend to satisfy basic food needs has remained relatively unchanged. That said, additional surveys and more monitoring of the food security situation in the Northern Province are necessary to understand the prevalence of food insecurity and where those most deprived are living in the Northern Province.

The survey findings recommend continued nutrition interventions with particular focus on the treatment of severe acute malnutrition, enhanced targeted programmes for children with moderately acute under nutrition and food security measures in Northern Province. UNICEF and WFP are pleased to be part of this survey conducted by Medical Research Institute (MRI) of the Ministry of Health and reiterate their commitment to continued support for the Government of Sri Lanka in the quest of improving maternal and child health and the nutrition status of many vulnerable citizens of the country.

Reza Hossaine  
UNICEF Representative

Adnan Khan  
WFP Representative

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dr. Ravindra Ruberu, Secretary, Ministry of Health, provided the inspiration and the “space” to carryout this survey.

Dr. Moazzem Hossain, Chief Health and Nutrition, UNICEF, Colombo provided unstinting support and guidance in conceptualizing and implementing this survey co-authored the report.

The survey was initiated with steadfast support from Reza Hussaine, country representative of the UNICEF, and Adnan Khan, country representative, World Food Programme Sri Lanka.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BMI	Body Mass Index
CHDR	Child Health Development Record
CI	Confidence Interval
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GN	Grama Nildhari
GCE (OL)	General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level)
HEB	High Energy Biscuits
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, education, Communication
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LBW	Low Birth Weight
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MRI	Medical Research Institute
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRP	Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme
PHM	Public Health Midwife
RHA	Rural Health Assistant
RHV	Rural Health Volunteer
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
UNICEF	United Nations Education Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The end of three decades of violent conflict between the Sri Lankan Armed Forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) which ended in May 2009 led to the displacement of a substantial proportion of the population in the Northern Province. Resettlement of the displaced population commenced towards the end of 2009. By October 2011, the resettlement process is nearing completion.

In implementing the resettlement programme, emphasis was placed on ensuring the safety of the resettled population, availability of infrastructure facilities such as road network, facilities to ensure environmental sanitation, educational facilities, provision of livelihood support and legal issues related to identifying 'places' (land/ housing etc.) of resettlement.. Availability of health service was also considered as an area of priority.

During the period of displacement of the population, community-based Nutrition Rehabilitation Programmes (NRP) were implemented by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP with the aim of having a positive impact on the health and nutritional status of the displaced community. These programmes were continued after resettlement.

With the resettlement process nearing completion, it was considered relevant to make an assessment of the status of nutrition and associated factors among the resettled population in particular and the host population in general and make comparisons with the data obtained during the previous year, to fulfill the information needs required to plan health, nutrition and food aid programs for the Northern Province in the long term. It will also give useful information about the coverage of the current interventions.

A descriptive cross sectional study was carried out in a random sample of households in the five districts of the Northern Province, Vavuniya, Jaffna, Mannar, Killinochchi and Mullativu. A sample of 1192 households was included from the five districts with the percentage being highest from the Jaffna district. Data collection was carried out using an interviewer administered questionnaire. Anthropometric measurements, weight and height of the children were taken to assess the nutritional status.

During the analysis, emphasis was placed on comparing the status between the resettled households and the resident households. However, caution in interpreting these results is suggested as the sample was not stratified by resident and resettled populations.

Of all children, 16.5 percent were 'low birth weight' (LBW), with this percentage being comparatively higher in the two cohorts aged between 24 – 47.9 months, among female children and among those in the resident households. Maternal educational status did not show a consistent pattern in relation to the prevalence of low birth weight, except for the high percentage of LBW children among babies of mothers with no education. Mean birth weight for the total sample was 2.9 kg with a SD of 0.48

Of the total group 22.8 percent were stunted, 18.3 percent wasted and 29.5 percent underweight with the percentages of severe stunting, wasting and underweight being 4.7 percent, 1.3 percent and 7.0 percent respectively. Prevalence of stunting was lowest in the under 6 months age group and showed an increase up to the age of 36–47 months and then a decline. Data on wasting shows that the prevalence was low in age groups under 6 months

and 6-11 months, with high prevalence values in the age groups 24-35 months and 48-59 months, thus not showing a consistent pattern. The prevalence of under weight also does not show a consistent pattern with increasing age.

There were no consistent differences between boys and girls in the prevalence of stunting but a higher prevalence of wasting and underweight was seen among boys. There was an indication that the prevalence of all three indicators declined with increasing levels of education of the mother.

Health services availability and use was relatively satisfactory except for the Vitamin A supplementation programme and to a lesser extent, the services for 'deworming', and the pattern of use of services not showing differences between the two groups of households. Availability of sanitation facilities and practices related to proper hygiene were better among the resident households.

Of all children 80 percent were enrolled in a feeding programme, this proportion being comparable between the children from resident and resettled households. The commonest food supplement provided was Thriposha with micronutrients being provided to 15 percent of participants and plumpy nut and BP 100 being given to 2 and 4 percent respectively.

Daily labour was the main source of income in these households with this percentage being higher among the resettled families. Less than half of the households had undertaken paddy cultivation during the most recent harvesting season with a small percentage of households having home gardens.

Nearly a third of the sample, had received humanitarian assistance within the preceding three months, with this percentage being higher among the resettled households, the main types of assistance being food assistance and Samurdhi vouchers.



## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results an assessment of nutrition and associated factors conducted jointly by the Medical Research Institute, UNICEF and the World Food Programme. The assessment was carried out in the five districts comprising the northern province of Sri Lanka, namely Vavuniya, Mullativu, Killinochchi, Mannar and Jaffna, during the period of 6<sup>th</sup> September to 15<sup>th</sup> October 2011.

**1.1. Background**

Conflicts leads to many humanitarian crisis situations, one being migration of population from a conflict area to a non-conflict area. Similarly, due to the internal conflict situation that existed for nearly three decades in Sri Lanka, emigration as well as migration within the country took place at different times in varying numbers. It is documented that n May 2009, during the final stages of the conflict leading to a civil war situation, there was a large exodus of approximately 360,000 people a majority of whom were from the Vanni district to temporary settlements (welfare centres) mainly located in the Vavuniya district, and in limited numbers to other districts including Jaffna.

Resettlement of the IDPs was a priority concern and commenced during the latter months of 2009. The pace of resettlement increased in 2010 and by 8<sup>th</sup> of October 2010, more than 500 days after the end of the civil conflicts; 92% (322,503) of the IDPs had been returned to their places of origin, with approximately 25,000 still being living in the camps (Ministry of Resettlement 2010). According to the data available from the Ministry of Resettlement, as of 19/08/ 2011, a total of 72,758 families that included 234,008 persons (111,840 males and 122,248 female) have been resettled. Among this group, 28.4% have been resettled in Kilinochchi district with 25.5 % in Jaffna district, and 19.1% in Mullaitivu, 11.7% in Vavuniya and 6.5 % in Mannar district respectively (Ministry of Resettlement, 2011).

The key aspects considered when implementing the resettlement programme were ensuring the safety of the resettled population, availability of infrastructure facilities such as road network, facilities to ensure environmental sanitation, educational and health facilities, provision of livelihood support and legal issues related to identifying 'places' (land/ housing etc.) of resettlement. The support provided included: subsidies amounting to Rs.25,000 per family, provision of housing material, agricultural utensils, seed paddy tractors for ploughing, etc. Health service availability was also being restored in the areas where the families were to be resettled.

With the aim of having a positive impact on the health and nutritional status of the displaced community, community-based Nutrition Rehabilitation Programmes (NRP) was implemented **by the Ministry of Health** in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP. These programmes targeted children in the age of 6 months to 5 years as well as pregnant and lactating women and included the following components:



- Treatment of children suffering from severe, acute under-nutrition by providing therapeutic food, namely BP 100 and plummy-nut.
- Treatment and prevention of moderate, acute under-nutrition by providing supplementary food - High Energy Biscuits (HEB), Thripasha and Corn Soya Blend (CSB).
- Promotion of breastfeeding as well as infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.
- Distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials to public health midwives (PHMs) and communities.
- Training of PHMs and other health professionals on IYCF and nutrition in emergencies, including the management of acute malnutrition.
- Parasite control through the distribution of de-worming tablets to children under-5 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Monitoring of the nutrition status of children and pregnant and lactating mothers in targeted areas with the help of growth monitoring programmes.

## **1.2 Rationale**

Displacement followed by resettlement on populations is likely to have an impact on their nutritional status and their health status in the short-term as well as their work capacity and hence their contribution to national development in the long-term. Monitoring the nutritional status in this group was an important consideration. In keeping with the accepted practices to use rapid assessment techniques to monitor nutritional status, it was decided to carry out such assessments, periodically.

A substantial proportion of the population had been resettled by October 2010. An assessment of the nutritional status of children under 5 years of age and along with other relevant information and the current food security situation, with a particular focus on livelihood conditions among resettled households in the districts of Vavuniya, Mannar, Killinochchi, Mullativu and Jaffna, was carried out during the period October to November 2010. Findings from this assessment are presented in the report on the “Assessment of nutritional status and food security levels among resettled families” (MRI 2011).

At a time when resettlement process is nearing completion, it was considered relevant to make such an assessment of the resettled population in particular and the host population in general and make comparisons with the data obtained during the previous year.

This survey was carried out to fulfil the information needs that will help the Government of Sri Lanka (Ministries), UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, FAO) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) plan long-term health, nutrition and food aid programs for the Northern Province in the long term. It will also give useful information about the coverage of the current interventions and suggest areas of gap and opportunity for improvement.

### **1.3 Objectives**

The main objective of the survey was to obtain information of nutritional status and the main influencing factors

- Nutritional status
  - To determine the prevalence of global and severe acute malnutrition among children aged 0 - 59 months
  - To determine the BMI and prevalence of low mid-upper arm circumference among women of reproductive age
- Infant and Young Child Feeding
  - To gain a better understanding of infant and young child feeding practices including the average duration of breastfeeding for children 0-24 months
- Infectious disease and mortality
  - To determine crude and under five mortality rates in the 3 months prior to the survey.
  - To determine the prevalence of diarrhoea, fever and acute respiratory infections among children aged 0 - 59 months in the last two weeks in each survey locations
- Access to health services
  - To estimate the proportion of children aged 0 - 59 months vaccinated against measles
  - To estimate the proportion of children aged 0 - 59 months who have received vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months
- Water and sanitation
  - To estimate the coverage of latrines among households
  - To estimate access to safe water among households
- Programmatic coverage
  - To estimate the coverage of food supplementation programmes, in terms of frequency and content
  - To estimate the proportion of malnourished children enrolled in Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme (NRP)
- To make recommendations to the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, WFP, FAO and NGOs on the priority and long-term interventions needed in the health and nutrition sectors in the Northern Province in general and resettled areas in particular.

## CHAPTER 2

# METHOD

A cross sectional household survey was carried out on a representative sample of households in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka.

### 2.1 Study population

The study population included the total population of the Northern Province of Sri Lanka residing in 5 districts, Jaffna, Killinochi, Mullativu, Vavuniya and Mannar. Data collection was carried out at the household and individual level. All locations within the province were included in the sampling universe.

### 2.2 Sample size calculation

Children per household based on conservative median figure between national average of 0.45 child per household.

Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) estimate for the rural areas, as provided by DHS 2006-7 was 6/1000 per year. It is possible that such deaths may have increased the CMR. Design effect for CMR was estimated to be three because of the impact of the post-conflict livelihood constraints is probably not uniform. 90 day recall period was used for CMR calculations.

#### Sample size calculation

Target group and indicator	Estimated prevalence	Design effect	Desired Precision	Sample size	10% non-response rate	Households 0.45 child/HH
<b>Children 0-59 months</b>						
Acute undernutrition	15%	2	±4.5%	484	540	1200

## 2.3 Sampling procedure

- Compiling the study population

The sample was drawn based on the best available population estimates. A list of all Grama Niladari (GN) area from Jaffna, Killinochi, Mullativu, Vavuniya and Mannar were collected from the District Secretaries.

- Selection of clusters

Eighty (80) clusters were identified using the population proportion to size sampling technique. List of clusters by districts is given in annex I.

- Selection of households

A household was defined as “persons routinely sharing food from the same cooking pot and living in the same compound or physical location”. Each cluster included 15 households.

After reaching the field area, the team leader/supervisor contacted the local resource persons (PHM, GN, RHA, RHV, etc.) for the exact location of the village. He/she explained the purpose of the survey and survey procedures and obtained the initial permission of GN. Using the area map, the team leader selected one village for survey.

For this purpose, complete information about the number of households available in the area was obtained. If the number of households in the village was more than **100-300**, the village was divided into segments of approximately **50 households** each. One segment was chosen **randomly** (using lottery technique or random numbers) and each household within the segment was identified in the map and were numbered.

The total number of households was divided by 16 to get the ‘interval’ (usually it should be 3). Identification of households commenced from a household selected at ‘random’. Using the calculated interval, the eligible households were identified marked.

All chosen households identified using the above procedure were included in the survey, whether or not there was a child aged 0–59 months, within the household.. If household members were not available during the survey, the team returned later to interview the persons in the relevant household or if possible, community members were requested to find them and bring them to the house to be interviewed. Households were visited at least three times in an effort to obtain information from household members, unless security or logistical constraints prohibited the amount of time spent in a cluster. If the members of a household have departed permanently or were not expected to return before the survey team leaves the village, the household was not included and was not replaced.

The minimum age of respondents for the survey was **15 years**. Where respondents felt that they are not able to provide accurate information, houses was revisited. If accurate information cannot be obtained on subsequent visits, such questions were marked as ‘missing’ in the questionnaire.

This questionnaire to be administered to the respondents in each of the selected households included information on socio-economic status, livelihoods in general and on health & nutrition status of children under five years and mothers of under 5 children.

Where possible involve the female head of the household/mother in the household was identified to be the respondent as they were have a clearer picture about child's food/feeding practices. However, by involving others like the male-head or older children, the information collection process were consolidated further.

## **2.4 Data collection**

Data collection was done by data collectors recruited by Seva Lanka<sup>1</sup>. Their training was conducted by the staff of the Nutrition Department of the MRI. A total of 5 teams, each including 3 members and 1 team leader (4 members per team) was allocated to carry out data collection in each cluster.

All team leaders were from MRI and they were responsible for quality checks at the field level.

## **2.5 Training of survey teams**

Training for survey team members included 2 days of classroom instruction and practice and one day of pre-testing all survey procedures, including interviews and anthropometric measurement. The inputs included basic introduction to nutrition and an explanation on the objectives and the methodology of the survey and practical training on measuring techniques. Each question in the questionnaire was discussed in detail. Methods that included field based training and role playing were used.

As a part of their training, interviewers assisted in pre-testing and revision of questionnaire in order to ensure their clarity and cultural appropriateness

The minimum age of respondents for the survey was 15 years. When respondents felt that they were not able to provide e accurate information, houses were revisited. If it was not possible to obtain accurate information on subsequent visits, the responses of those questions were marked as 'missing'.

## **2.6 Field level data collection**

The survey comprised of two components.

I. An interviewer administered questionnaire was used to collect basic information of households.

This questionnaire aimed to collect information on household demographics, water and sanitation, mortality, and livelihoods and was administered to the head of the household where possible. A copy of the questionnaire is given in the annex 3.

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<sup>1</sup> A non governmental organization.

2. Anthropometric measurements including weight and height or length were taken for each child under the age of 5 years.

If a child was not available at the time of the investigator's visit, a repeat visit was made to take the measurements. Standardized procedures for measuring the height/length, weight, and oedema will be used.

Nutritional status of mothers was assessed by checking weight and height to calculate Body Mass Index (BMI). Measurements made were checked among a sub sample of children and of mothers, by the Nutrition Assistant of MRI.

## 2.7 Quality assurance

Constant supervision and monitoring of all field activities, editing, was carried out by undertaking the following steps:

1. Concurrent crosschecks of the data collected by interviewers in a random sample of households by team leaders.
2. Routine field-editing of all questionnaires by the team leaders.
3. Data cleaning and editing of the completed questionnaires by professional data editors before data entry.
4. Random checks of the data entry of questionnaire (10%) done by separate data entry operators and consistency checks used to detect and correct data entry errors.

## 2.8 Data analysis

Data collected were recorded on paper questionnaires. All interviews were conducted in Tamil and no identifier information was recorded or retained.

ENA software package was used for data management and analysis. SPSS package was used in the preliminary data analysis. Data was entered, checked and preliminary analysis carried out by the Research Intelligence Unit.

Anthropometric data was analyzed using Anthro software package and analysed using WHO growth standards.

## 2.9 Ethical considerations

No adverse reactions were expected as the participants will only be interviewed and children will be measured and no invasive procedures were carried out. **Confidentiality of all information was ensured.** All persons were working on the project will be asked were given strict instruction regarding ensuring confidentiality.

Before the interview, all participants were informed that if they are uncomfortable answering any question/s that they can refuse to answer such questions or that they can stop the interview at any time. The sampling process was explained to the participants so that they do not feel that they have been 'singled out'.

All participants will be assured that the welfare benefits that they received at the time will not be affected by their agreement/disagreement in participating in the survey.

Permission was obtained from the Secretary of Health and the health authorities in the Northern Province.

## CHAPTER 3

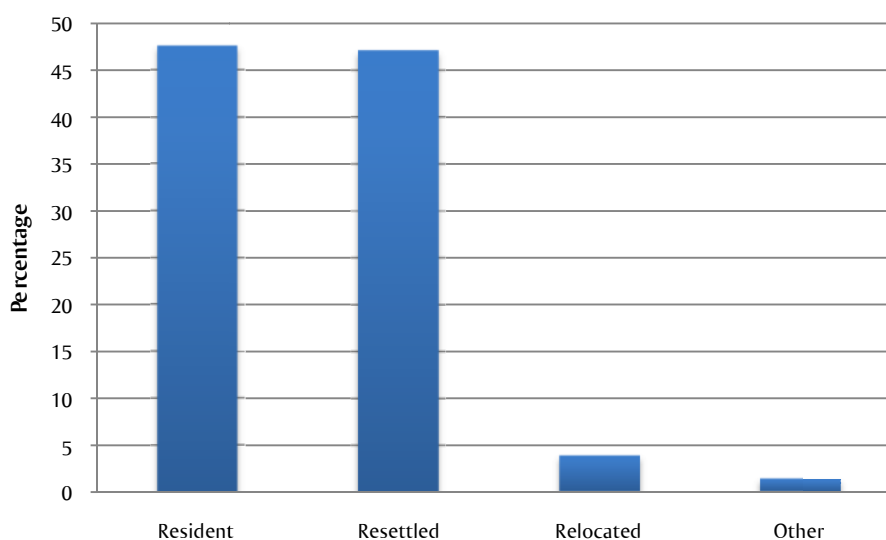
## BASIC HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

A total of 1192 households were included in the survey, of which 51.6 percent were in the Jaffna district with the percentages in Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya and Mullaitive districts being 12.9, 8.9, 14.3 and 12.3, respectively. These households were considered under two broad categories, those households which were in their original places of residence, this group being referred to as 'resident' with the others, being referred to as 'resettled'<sup>2</sup>. **The basic information on the households is given according to these two categories** (see section 3.1.1 for details on the status of the households). Cautious interpretation of the results comparing 'residents' to 'resettled' is recommended since the sample was not stratified by the two groups.

### 3.1 Status of the household

Of the total sample, 47.6 percent of all households were residing in their original places of residence (resident) with the percentage belonging to categories resettled, relocated and other being 47.1, 3.9 and 1.4 percent respectively. Of all households, 3 percent of families were with host families (Figure 1).

Figure 1 : Status of the household



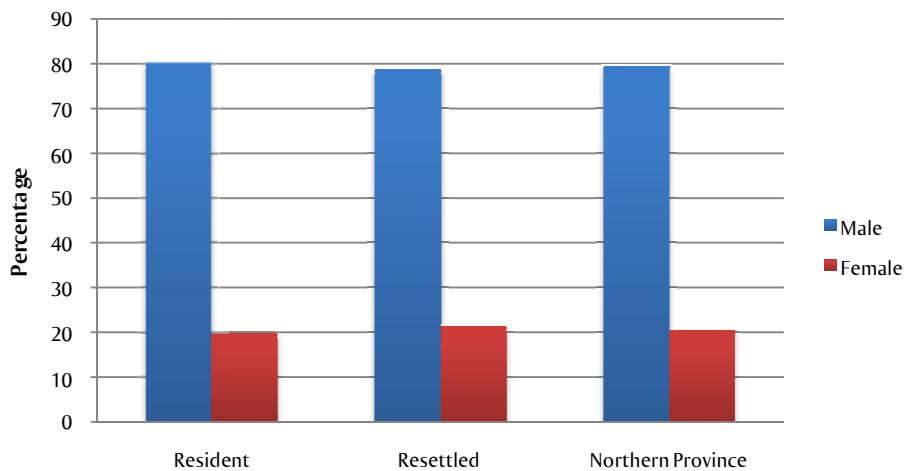
<sup>2</sup> This group included all households that belonged to the groups, resettled, relocated and other.



### 3.1.1 Sex of the head of the household

In 80 percent of all households included in the study, the heads of the households were males, as shown in Figure 2. A comparison between the two groups of households did not show any major differences.

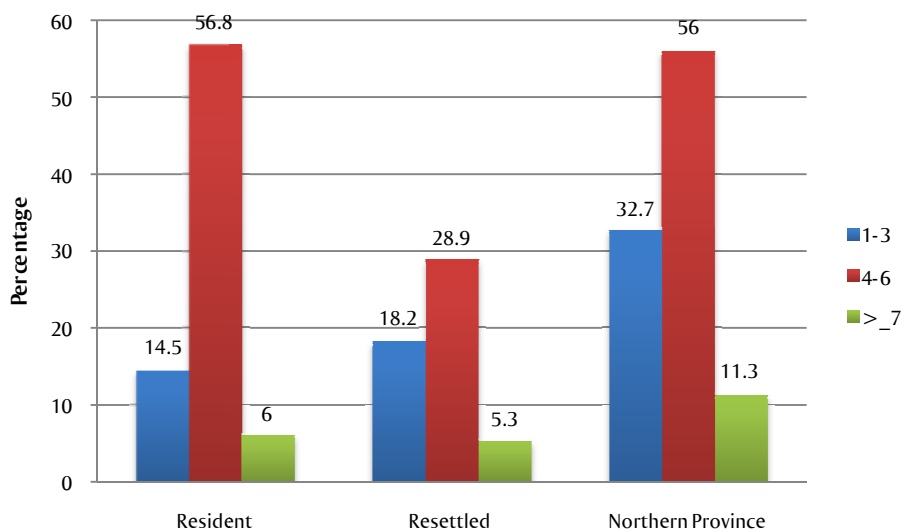
**Figure 2 : Sex of the head of the household**



### 3.1.2 Number of persons within the household

In 33 percent of all households, the number of persons was 3 or less (Figure 3), with another 56 percent having 4 – 6 household members. The percentage of families with 7 or more members was 11 percent for the total sample. Households with more than 3 members were higher among the resident households.

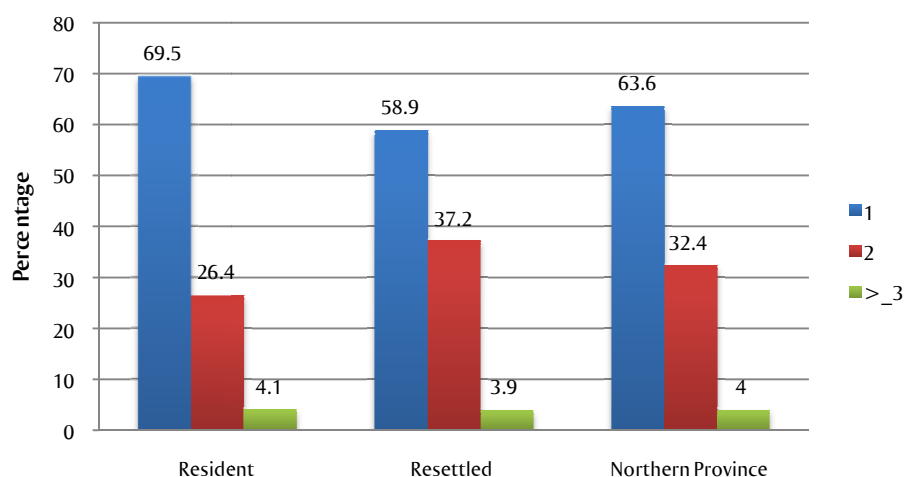
**Figure 3 : Distribution of households by the number of persons within the household**



### 3.1.3 Number of children under five years

Of the 1192 households visited there were one or more children under five in 460 (38.6 percent) of households. Among this group, 64 percent had one child, with this percentage being higher among resident households (Figure 4). In 4 percent of the sample, there were 3 or more children aged under five years, with no differences between the two groups.

**Figure 4: Distribution of households by the number of under five years children**



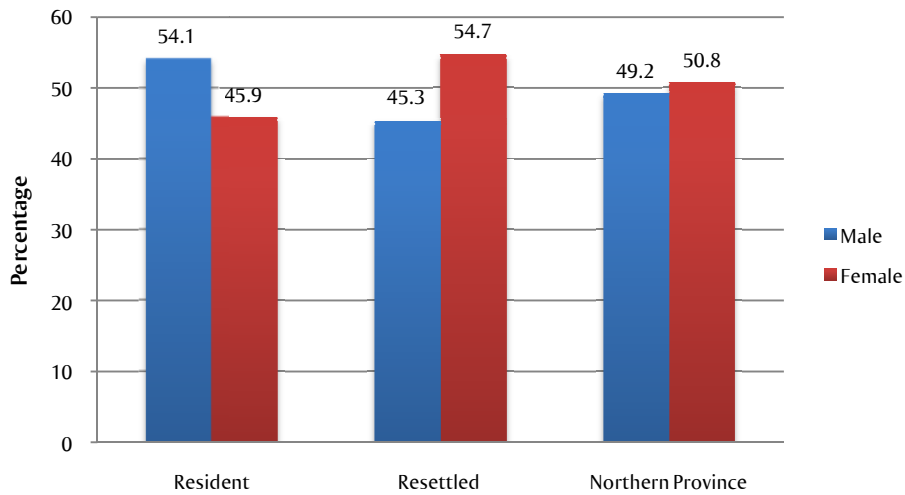
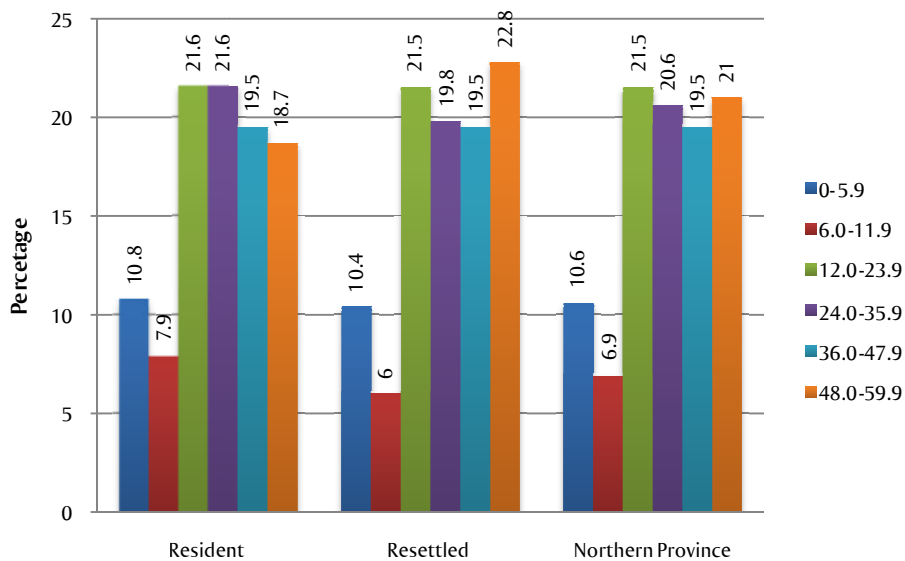
### 3.1.4 Other relevant information

There were a total of 56 births in these households since April 2011, 46 percent of them occurring in resettled households. There were 4 deaths, with 2 of them occurring in each of the two groups of households. There were no child deaths during the last 90 days. A total of 13 members left the households and 10 have been added on. Crude death rate was 0.09(0.03-0.22).

## 3.2 Basic information on the children

A total of 568 children were identified from the households as being eligible to be included in the survey.

In the resident households, the percentages of male children were higher than that of the females, (54 percent males and 46 percent females) with the reverse being observed among resettled families (Figure 5). Distribution of children by age group varied between 6.9 percent in the 6 – 11.9 months age group, to 21 percent in the 48 – 59.9 months old age group (Figure 6), with minimum differences between the two groups.

**Figure 5: Distribution of under 5 children by sex****Figure 6: Distribution of under 5 children by age in months**

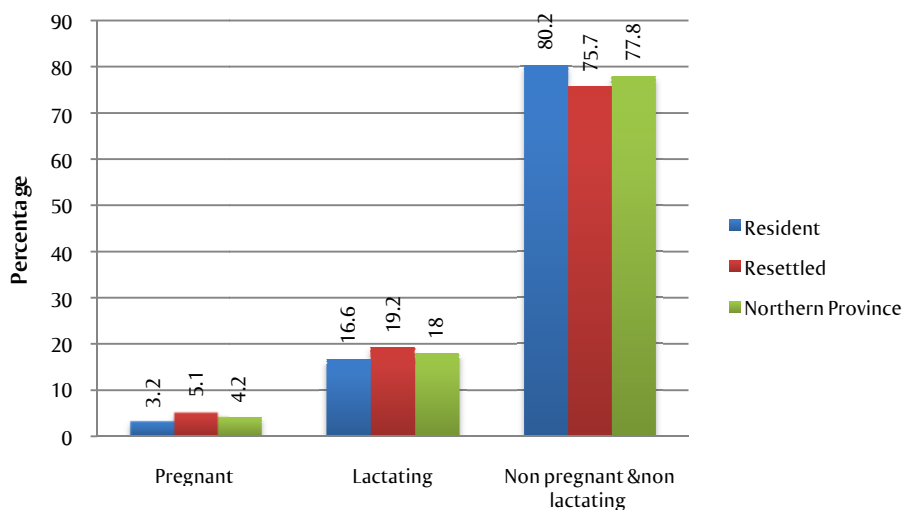
### 3.3 Basic information on the mother

Information related to the mothers of the children included in the study are presented below. As shown in figure 7, 4 percent in this group were pregnant, with another 18 percent being lactating mothers. Percentage of pregnant women and lactating women were marginally higher among the resettled families.

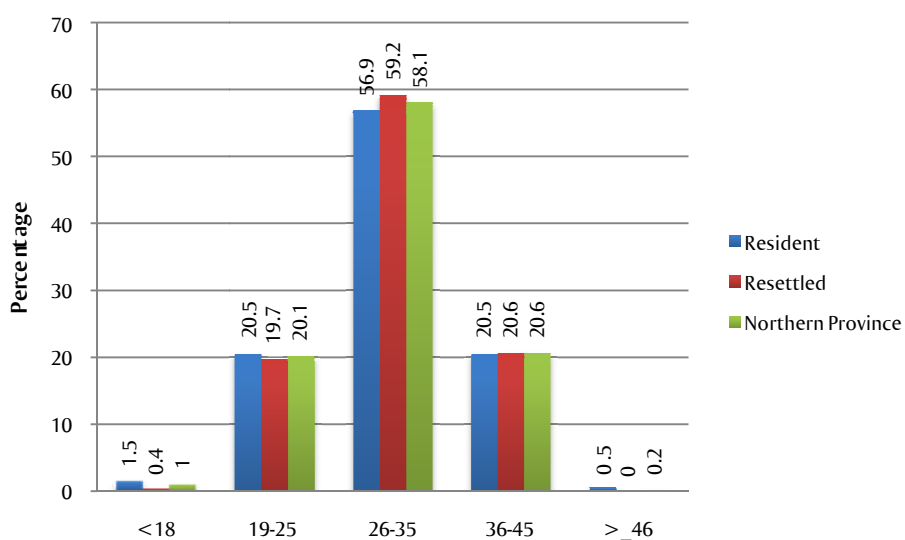
### 3.3.1 Age distribution

More than half of them (59 percent) were in the age group 26 – 35 years with less than 1 percent in the age groups, less than 18 years and more than 46 years (Figure 8).

**Figure 7: Distribution of mothers by pregnant / lactating status**



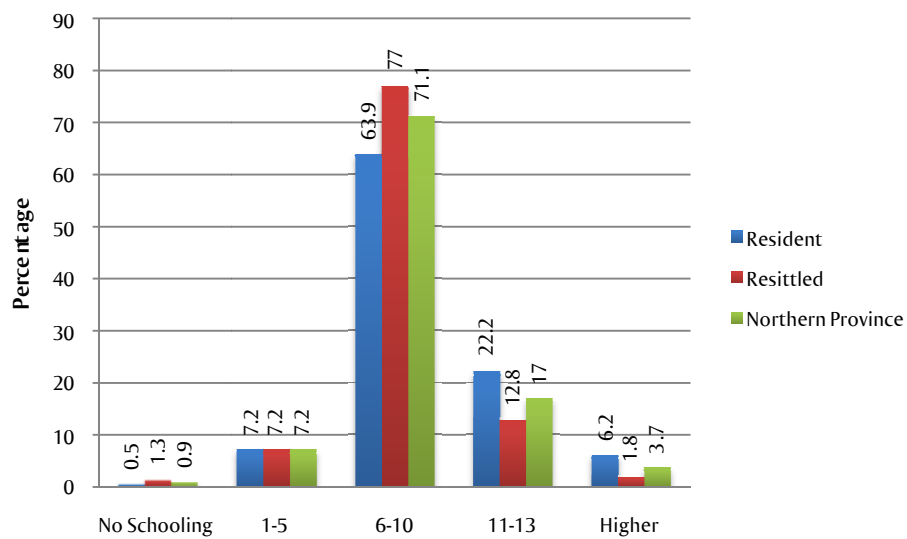
**Figure 8 : Age distribution of mothers**



### 3.3.2. Educational level of mothers

Comparison of educational levels of mothers between the two groups of households indicate that a majority of the mothers (77 percent for the total sample) has received education up to secondary level with this percentage being higher among those in the resettled households (Figure 9 ). Conversely, of the 17 percent of mother who had achieved an educational status above GCE (OL), the percentage was higher among the mothers of resident households (22 percent) compared to those of resettled households (17 percent).

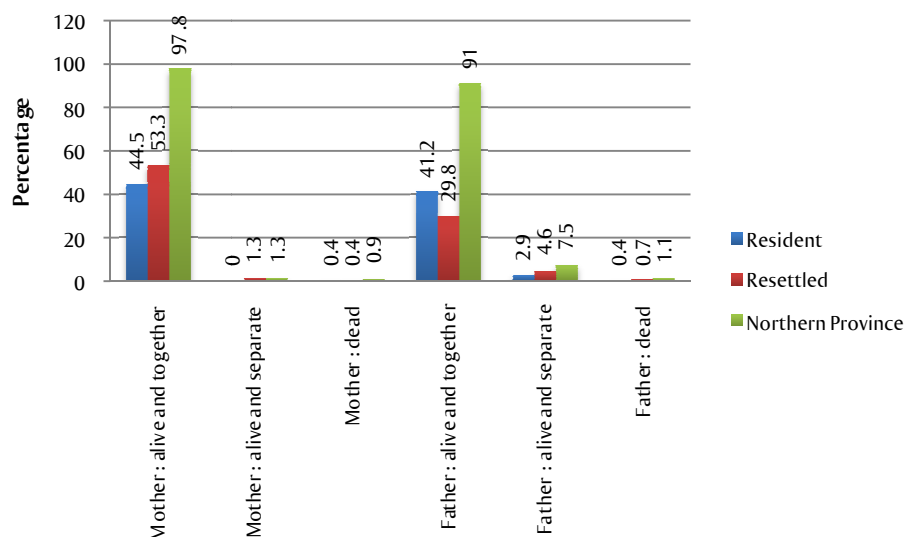
**Figure 9: Educational status of mothers**



### 3.3.3 Availability of mother / father, at the time of the survey

In 98 percent of households, mothers were available at the time of the survey, with this percentage being higher among the resettled households. The comparable percentage among fathers was 91 percent. The percentage of families where the father and mother were living separately was 8 percent (Figure 10).

**Figure 10 : Availability of mother/father during the visit to the household**



### 3.4 Information on the structure of the house

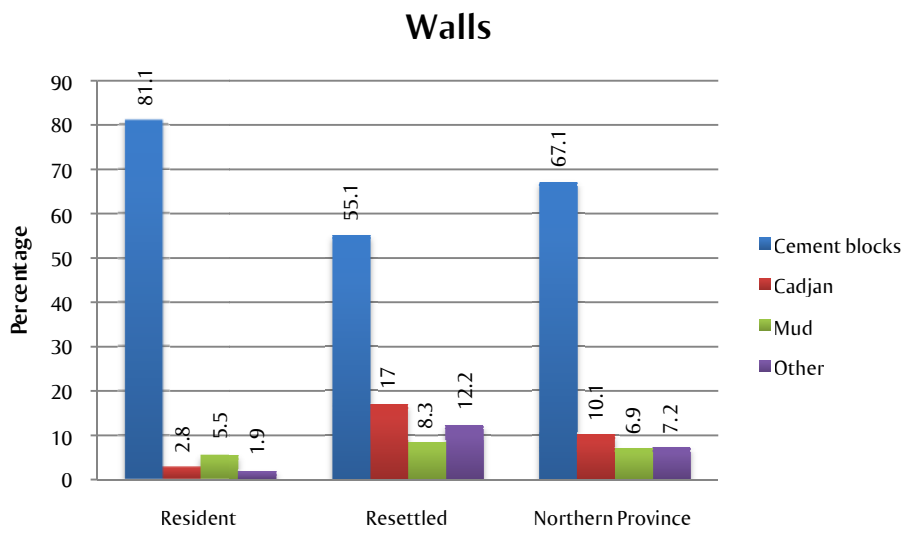
Table II A, B and C presents the data on the structure of housing. Of all houses, a majority had walls made of cement blocks (68 percent) , more of them being amongst resident households (80 percent).. The percentage of houses that had cadjan walls was 17 percent among the resettled families which was much higher compared to the other group.

A total of 64 percent had roofing using tiles/asbestos with more of the resident households having used this method. Another 21 percent had roofs made of corrugated sheets with more houses of resettled population having used this mode of roofing.

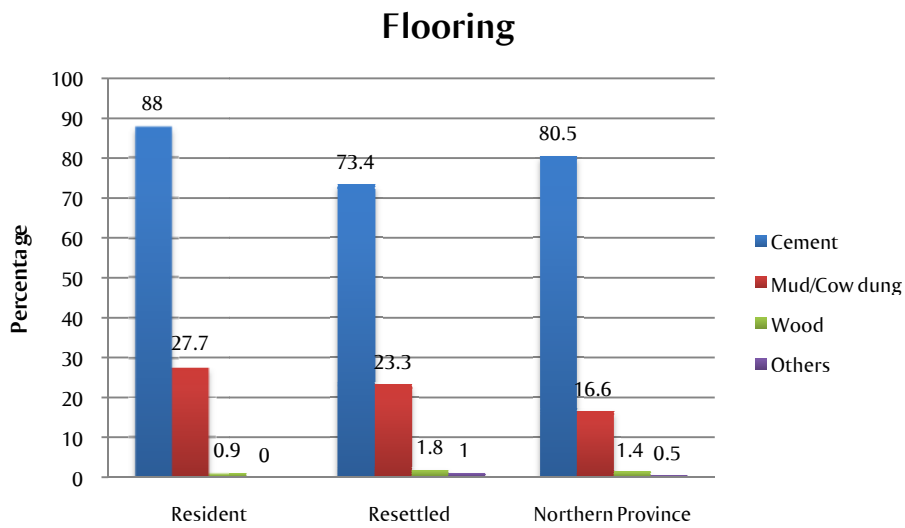
Of all houses, 81 percent has cemented floors with another 17 percent having mud/cow dung being used for flooring.

**Figure II: Information on materials used for housing**

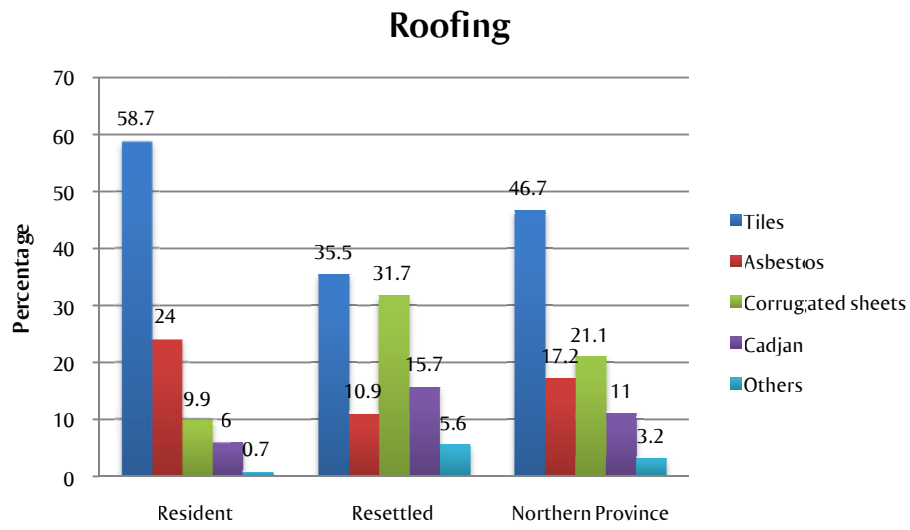
**A. Walls (exterior)**



**B. Floor**



### C. Roofing



**Tables providing the data on comparison of basic household characteristics by districts are given in Annex 2 tables 1 – 14.**



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## CHAPTER 4

# NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND RELATED FACTORS

### 4.1 Prevalence of wasting, stunting and underweight

The indicators of under-nutrition included in the assessment were stunting, wasting and underweight. Of the total group (both resident and resettled households) 22.8 percent were stunted, 18.3 percent wasted and 29.2 percent underweight with the percentages of severe stunting, wasting and underweight being 4.7 percent, 1.3 percent and 6.9 percent respectively (Table 1)

Prevalence of stunting was lowest in the under 6 months age group and showed an increasing prevalence up to the age of 36 – 47 months and then a decline in the 48 – 59 month age group. Data on wasting shows that the prevalence was low in both age groups under 6 months and 6-11 months, with high prevalence values seen in the age group 24-35 months of age and in the age group 48-59 months, thus not showing a consistent pattern.

The prevalence of under weight also does not show a consistent pattern with increasing age, with a low prevalence in the age group 12 – 23 months (11.5 percent) and a high prevalence in the age groups 24 – 35 months (35.2 percent) and 36 – 47 months (39.8 percent).

A difference was seen in the prevalence of all three indicators of nutritional status when a comparison was made between the children in the families who were resident and those who were resettled, with the prevalence of all indicators of under nutrition being higher among the resettled, compared to the resident group. As mentioned this should be interpreted with caution because the sample was not stratified by residents and resettled households.

There were no consistent differences between sexes regarding occurrence of stunting but a higher prevalence of wasting and underweight was seen among males.

Considering mother's education, only mothers of 6 children had not attended school and 16 mothers who had obtained higher education, thus limiting the ability to draw valid conclusions. However, among the other educational categories, the prevalence of all three indicators showed a consistent decline with increasing levels of education of the mother.

**Table I : Prevalence of under nutrition: stunting, wasting and underweight by background characteristics**

Background Characteristic	Height-for-age (%) Stunting			Weight-for-height (%) Wasting			Weight-for-age (%) Underweight			Total No of Children	
	< -3SD	≥ -3 to -2.01	≥ -2SD	< -3SD	≥ -3 to -2.01	≥ -2SD	< -3SD	≥ -3 to 2.01	≥ -2SD	No	%
<b>Age of child (months)</b>											
<6	1 (1.9)	4 (7.5)	48 (90.6)	0 (0.0)	5 (9.4)	48 (90.6)	1 (1.9)	6 (11.3)	46 (86.8)	53	10.0
6-11	1 (2.9)	4 (11.4)	30 (85.7)	0 (0.0)	3 (8.6)	32 (91.4)	1 (2.9)	3 (8.6)	31 (88.6)	35	6.6
12-23	6 (5.2)	16 (13.9)	93 (80.9)	1 (0.9)	17 (14.8)	97 (84.3)	7 (6.1)	23 (20.0)	85 (73.9)	115	21.7
24-35	7 (6.7)	23 (21.9)	75 (71.4)	2 (1.9)	22 (21.0)	81 (77.1)	8 (7.6)	29 (27.6)	68 (64.8)	105	19.8
36-47	6 (5.8)	27 (26.2)	70 (68.0)	3 (2.9)	18 (17.5)	82 (79.6)	9 (8.7)	32 (31.1)	62 (60.2)	103	19.5
48-59	4 (3.4)	22 (18.6)	92 (78.0)	1 (0.8)	25 (21.2)	92 (78.0)	11 (9.3)	26 (22.0)	81 (68.6)	118	22.3
<b>HH status</b>											
Resident	14 (6.0)	37 (15.8)	185 (78.2)	6 (2.6)	32 (13.7)	196 (83.8)	17 (7.3)	52 (22.2)	165 (70.5)	234	44.4
Resettled	11 (3.8)	58 (19.8)	224 (76.5)	1 (0.3)	58 (19.8)	234 (79.9)	20 (6.8)	67 (22.9)	206 (70.3)	293	55.6
<b>Sex of child</b>											
Male	11 (4.2)	47 (18.1)	201 (77.6)	3 (1.2)	48 (18.5)	208 (80.3)	16 (6.2)	52 (20.1)	191 (73.7)	259	49.0
Female	14 (5.2)	49 (18.1)	207 (76.7)	4 (1.5)	42 (15.6)	224 (83.0)	21 (7.8)	67 (24.8)	82 (67.4)	270	51.0
<b>Mother's education*</b>											
No schooling	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	5 (83.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	5 (83.3)	0 (0.0)	4 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	6	1.2
Primary	3 (7.7)	5 (12.8)	31 (79.5)	0 (0.0)	6 (15.4)	33 (84.6)	2 (5.1)	11 (28.2)	26 (66.7)	39	7.8
Secondary	17 (4.8)	68 (19.4)	266 (75.8)	6 (1.7)	68 (19.4)	277 (78.9)	30 (8.5)	81 (23.1)	240 (68.4)	351	70.2
Passed O' Level	2 (2.3)	14 (15.9)	72 (81.8)	1 (1.1)	12 (13.6)	75 (85.2)	2 (2.3)	16 (18.2)	70 (79.5)	88	17.6
Higher	2 (12.5)	1 (6.3)	13 (81.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	16 (100.0)	2 (12.5)	1 (6.3)	13 (81.3)	16	3.2
<b>Overall</b>	<b>25 (4.7)</b>	<b>96 (18.1)</b>	<b>408 (77.1)</b>	<b>7 (1.3)</b>	<b>90 (17.0)</b>	<b>432 (81.7)</b>	<b>37 (7.0)</b>	<b>119 (22.5)</b>	<b>373 (70.5)</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(&lt;-3SD = severe; -3SD and -2SD= moderate; &gt;=-2SD=mild and normal)

## 4.2 Low birth weight (LBW)

Of all children included in the study, 17 percent were of low birth weight; with this percentage being comparatively higher in the two cohorts aged between 24 – 47.9 months and among female children (Table 2). Mean birth weight for the total sample was 2.9 kg with a SD of 0.48.

Percentage of low birth weight children was higher (17.8 percent) among those in the resident households compared to the resident population (14.5 percent).

**Table 2: Prevalence of low birth weight, and mean birth weight among children born in the 5 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics**

Background Characteristic	Birth Weight				
	< 2500g (%)	≥ 2500g (%)	Total (%)	Mean (kg)	SD
<b>Age of child (months)</b>					
0-5.9	07 (12.7)	48 (87.3)	55 (10.2)	2.94	0.42
6-11.9	04 (11.1)	32 (88.9)	36 (6.7)	2.94	0.52
12-23.9	12 (10.4)	103 (89.6)	115 (21.3)	2.98	0.41
24-35.9	25 (22.9)	84 (77.1)	109 (20.2)	2.94	0.51
36-47.9	23 (22.8)	78 (77.2)	101 (18.7)	2.86	0.54
48-59.9	16 (13.0)	107 (87.0)	123 (22.8)	2.93	0.45
<b>HH Status</b>					
Resident	43 (17.8)	198 (82.2)	241 (44.9)	2.91	0.49
Resettled	43 (14.5)	253 (85.5)	296 (55.1)	2.92	0.46
<b>Sex of child</b>					
Male	36 (13.6)	228 (86.4)	264 (49.0)	2.97	0.50
Female	51 (18.5)	224 (81.5)	275 (51.0)	2.86	0.44
<b>Mother's education</b>					
No schooling	02 (33.3)	04 (66.7)	06 (1.2)	2.69	0.43
Primary	06 (15.8)	32 (84.2)	38 (7.5)	2.84	0.49
Secondary	62 (17.5)	293 (82.5)	355 (69.9)	2.91	0.49
Passed O' Level	11 (12.1)	80 (87.9)	91 (17.9)	2.97	0.43
Higher	03 (16.7)	15 (83.3)	18 (3.5)	3.03	0.44
<b>Total</b>	84 (16.5)	424 (83.5)	508 (100.0)	2.92	0.48

Maternal educational status did not show a consistent pattern in relation to the prevalence of low birth weight, except for the high percentage of LBW children among babies of mothers with no education. However, this observation needs cautious interpretation, as the number of such mothers was small.

### 4.3 Nutritional status of adult women

Nutritional status of non pregnant non lactating women were assessed using Body Mass Index (BMI). As shown in Table 3, 15.0 percent of the women had a BMI less than 18.5, 58.2 percent BMI values between 18.5 and 24.9, with this percentage being marginally higher among the women in the resettled households. For the total sample, only 27 percent of women had BMI values more than 25, more of them belonging to resident households.

A lower percentage of mothers in resident households had heights less than 145 cm (4.2 percent) compared to 6.2 percent among the other group.

**Table 3: Nutritional status of adult women (non-pregnant non-lactating) by household status**

	Resident	Resettled	Northern Province	
			No.	%
<b>Mean weight</b>	55.40	53.10	54.17	
<b>SD</b>	10.43	10.78	10.67	
<b>Height</b>				
<145	7 (4.2)	12 (6.2)	19	5.3
>145	161 (95.8)	181 (93.8)	342	94.7
<b>BMI</b>				
<18.50	24 (14.3)	30 (15.5)	54	15.0
18.50-24.99	95 (56.5)	115 (59.6)	210	58.2
25.00-29.99	40 (23.8)	38 (19.7)	78	21.6
≥30.0	9 (5.4)	10 (5.2)	19	5.3

## 4.4 Determinants of nutritional status

### 4.4.1 Prevalence of diarrhoea/ acute respiratory infections (ARI)

As shown in Table 4, 14 percent of all children reported having had a cough or cold with fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey and 5 percent of all children reported to have had diarrhoea. Cough with fever was high in 24-35.9 months age group with diarrhoea being highest in the age group 12- 23.9 months. A higher prevalence of both morbidities was reported among children from resident households compared to those that were resettled. Prevalence of both morbidities were higher among the male children. A reduction in the prevalence was seen with increasing level of maternal education. (Mothers belonging to the highest and the lowest educational groups were not considered in this comparison due to small numbers in each such group).

Of the children who reported diarrhoea, nearly half of them were given 'Jeevanie' with this percentage being zero in the two extreme age groups.

**Table 4: Percentage of under-5 children who reported symptoms of respiratory illness and diarrhea during previous 2 weeks, by background characteristics**

Background characteristic	Total number of children	% Reported illness		Treatment for diarrhea
		Cough or cold with fever	Diarrhea	Jeevanee
<b>Age of child (months)</b>				
0-5.9	57	06 (10.5)	02(3.5)	0 (0.0)
6-11.9	37	05 (13.5)	02 (5.4)	02 (100.0)
12-23.9	116	17 (14.7)	10 (8.6)	07(70.0)
24-35.9	111	20 (18.0)	07 (6.3)	03 (42.9)
36-47.9	106	19 (17.9)	03 (2.8)	01 (33.3)
48-59.9	125	14 (11.2)	01 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
<b>HH Status</b>				
Resident	246	38 (15.6)	13 (5.3)	08 (61.5)
Resettled	209	43 (14.0)	12 (3.9)	05 (41.7)
<b>Sex of child</b>				
Male	275	48 (17.6)	16 (5.9)	07 (43.8)
Female	282	33 (11.8)	09 (3.2)	06 (66.7)
<b>Mother's education</b>				
No schooling	06	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0(0.0)
Primary	42	5 (12.2)	01 (2.4)	1 (100.0)
Secondary	365	51 (14.1)	16 (4.4)	07 (43.8)
Passed O' Level	91	16 (17.8)	5(5.5)	04 (80.0)
Higher	18	03 (16.7)	2(11.1)	1 (50.0)
<b>Overall</b>	552	81 (14.7)	25 (4.6)	13 (52.0)

#### 4.4.2. Young child feeding practices

Of the total sample, 45 percent of all children were being breast fed at the time of the survey, this percentage being 98 percent in the under 6 months age group and showing gradual decline with increasing age (Table 5).

**Table 5: Percentage of children, currently breast fed by age**

Age group	Currently breastfed			Total	
	Yes	No	Don't Know	No.	%
0-5.9	56 (98.2)	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	57	10.3
6.0-11.9	34 (91.9)	3 (8.1)	0 (0.0)	37	6.7
12.0-23.9	88 (75.9)	28 (24.1)	0 (0.0)	116	20.9
24.0-35.9	52 (46.4)	60 (53.6)	0 (0.0)	112	20.1
36.0-47.9	15 (14.2)	91 (85.8)	0 (0.0)	106	19.1
48.0-59.9	4 (3.1)	123 (96.1)	1 (0.8)	128	23.0
Total	44.8	55.0	0.2	556	100.0

**Table 6: Infant and young child feeding practices by background characteristics (Children aged more than 6 months)**

Feeding practices	% Within Household Status			
	Resident	Resettled	Total Northern Province	
			No	%
<b>Solid, semi-solid or soft food consumption</b>				
Yes	201 (92.2)	255 (93.1)	456	92.7
No	10 (4.6)	13 (4.7)	23	4.7
Don't know	07 (3.2)	06 (2.2)	13	2.6
<b>Frequency of solid, semi-solid, or soft food other than liquid consumption of the child</b>				
1-2	33(16.4)	83(33.1)	116	25.7
3-4	148(73.6)	140(55.8)	288	63.7
5-6	20(10.0)	26(10.4)	46	10.2
Don't know	0(0.0)	2(0.8)	2	0.4
<b>Using a bottle with a nipple</b>				
Yes	78 (35.5)	85 (30.8)	163	32.9
No	142 (64.5)	189 (68.5)	331	6.7
Don't know	0 (0.0)	02 (0.7)	02	0.4

Additional information on infant and young feeding practices show that for all under five children 93 percent were given solid, semi solid or soft food for consumption. This percentage did not show major differences between resident households and resettled households (Table 6). Children in the age groups of <6, 6-11 and 12-23 months who were given solid, semisolid or soft foods were 10.7, 73.0 and 89.7 percent respectively.

Of all children, 33 percent were given a food item using a bottle with a nipple with this percentage being higher among the original households (36 percent).

#### 4.4.3. Food items given during the preceding 24 hours

**Table 7: Percentage of children aged 6-59 months, who were given food items belonging to the different food groups, on the day preceding the interview by household status**

Item	%			
	Resident	Resettled	Total Northern Province	%
Water	215(97.7)	277 (99.6)	492	98.8
Infant formula	117 (54.4)	134 (48.6)	251	51.1
Medicinal water	48 (22.0)	48 (17.5)	96	19.5
Sugar/Glucose water	65 (29.5)	88 (32.0)	153	30.9
Jeevaneer	02 (0.9)	07 (2.6)	09	1.8
Cereals	97 (44.1)	95 (34.8)	192	38.9
Rice cunjee	39 (18.1)	55 (20.1)	94	19.3
Grains	206 (93.6)	254 (92.0)	460	92.7
Vitamin A rich food	99 (45.0)	97 (35.1)	196	39.5
Roots and yams	131 (59.5)	148 (53.6)	279	56.2
Dark green vegetables	102 (46.4)	113 (40.9)	215	43.3
Yellow Fruits (mangoes, papaya..)	77 (35.2)	96 (34.8)	173	34.9
Other vegetables and fruits	88 (40.0)	127 (46.4)	215	43.5
Organ meats	10 (4.6)	18 (6.5)	28	5.7
Chicken	29 (13.3)	31 (11.5)	60	12.3
Other meats	11 (5.0)	15 (5.5)	26	5.3
Eggs	96 (43.8)	122 (44.5)	218	44.2
Fish and sea foods	95(43.4)	138 (50.4)	233	47.3
Pulses	73 (33.3)	83 (30.2)	156	31.6
Coconuts and nuts	130 (50.9)	146 (53.3)	276	56
Milk	150 (69.4)	162 (59.8)	312	64.1
Milk products	35 (16.4)	40 (14.8)	75	15.5
Oil	71 (32.6)	76 (27.6)	147	29.8
Sugary food	193 (88.1)	240 (87.3)	433	87.7
Spices (condiment)	133 (61.0)	133 (48.9)	266	54.3
Total	219(44.2)	277(55.8)	498	-

Children in the age group 6-59 months were given a wide range of food items within the preceding 24 hours and the percentage given each food item varied widely. Infant formula was given to nearly half the children (Table 7)

The commonest items given were water and grains. A low percentage of children (< 10 percent) received organ meats and other meats and chicken was given to only 12 percent. Sugary foods have been given to, 88 percent of children. Fish and sea foods have been given to nearly half the children with approximately a similar percentage having been given vegetables and fruits.

There was no consistent pattern related to the types of foods given to children between the resident households and resettled households. Some of the differences observed include: higher percentage of original households giving vitamin A rich foods, cereals, infant formula, and milk with a lower percentages being given fish and organ meats.

#### 4.4.4. Use of health services

As shown in Table 8, 90 percent of the children had a CHDR, 94 percent had received Measles /MR immunization, 60 percent had received Vitamin A megadose with a lower percentage (54 percent) having received de worming tablets.

The percentages of children who had a CHDR, received immunization and received vitamin A megadose were higher among the resident families with the reverse being observed in the receipt of deworming tablets.

**Table 8: Percentage distribution of children who received Vitamin A mega dose supplement, de-worming tablets, vaccination and availability of CHDR, by household status**

	% Within Household Status				2010 Data
	Resident	Resettled	Total Northern Province		
			No	%	
<b>Availability of CHDR</b>					
Yes	226 (91.9)	270 (87.7)	496	89.5	96.2
No	20 (8.1)	38 (12.3)	58	10.5	3.8
<b>Vitamin A megadose (children over 1 year)</b>					
Yes	148 (61.4)	179 (59.1)	327	60.1	61.8
No	93 (38.6)	124 (40.9)	217	39.9	38.2
<b>De-worming tablets (children over 1 year)</b>					
Yes	125 (51.9)	168 (55.4)	293	53.9	70.7
No	116 (48.1)	135 (44.6)	253	46.1	29.3
<b>Measles/MR vaccination (children over 09 months)</b>					
Yes	191 (94.6)	239 (93.7)	430	94.1	97.4
No	11 (5.5)	16 (6.3)	27	5.9	2.6



#### 4.4.5. Environmental sanitation and hygienic practices

Information on the **source of water**, method of purification of drinking water, type of latrine and information on some basic hygienic practices are presented in Table 9 and 10.

In a majority ( 57 percent) of the households, the main source of drinking water was an unprotected well, with another 10 percent of households using water from a protected/ common well with tube wells/boreholes being the source for 11 percent. Piped water within the household (10 percent) and water from a common tap were the other sources. Households with piped water (both within and outside the house) and water from a protected well / tube well were higher among the resident households. The commonest source of water for washing and other purposes was a unprotected well (67 percent).

Approximately 23 percent of households did not use a method of treating drinking water. Among those who used such a method, the most common method used was boiling (34 percent), with 24 percent of the households using chlorination and another 19 percent, using filtration. The percentages of households using boiling as the method of purification, was marginally higher among the resident households and filtration as a method of treating water was higher among the resettled households. More than 80 percent of households consumed less than 15 minutes to access a source of water.

In 14 percent of all households, there were no **toilet facilities**. This percentage was much lower, 5 percent among the original households compared to 23 percent among the resettled households. When available, the most common type of toilets used was a flush toilet. The **method of disposal of excreta of a child** within the household was also enquired into. Most households (54 percent) used the system of flushing the excreta using the available toilet while another 37 percent buried the excreta, with the percentage using the method of flushing down the toilet being higher among the resident households.

**Hygienic practices:** More than 90 percent of all households indicated that they wash their hands with soap after using the toilet, this percentage being higher among the original households (93 percent) compared to 88 percent among the resettled households. The percentage of households where hand washing with soap was practiced prior to eating was 70 percent with a higher percentage practicing this method among the resident household's (74 percent) compared to 66 percent among the resettled households.

'Always **washing hands before feeding the child**' was reported to be practiced in 68 percent of households, this percentage also being higher among the resident households.

**Table 9: Percentage of households according to source of water, method of purification, type of latrine and basic hygienic practices by household status**

	Resident	Resettled	No	%
<b>Type of toilet facility used by household</b>				
Flush latrine / toilet with water	522 (92.2)	447 (71.6)	969	81.4
Traditional pit latrine / open pit	10 (1.8)	27 (4.3)	37	3.1
Communal latrine	8 (1.4)	6 (1.0)	14	1.2
No latrine (bush)	26 (4.6)	144 (23.1)	170	14.3
<b>Childs excreta disposal methods</b>				
Flush latrine / toilet with water	124 (59.3)	125 (49.8)	249	54.1
Traditional pit latrine / open pit	4 (1.9)	7 (2.8)	11	2.4
Communal latrine	2 (1.0)	2 (0.8)	4	0.9
No latrine (buried)	68 (32.5)	103 (41.0)	171	37.2
No latrine (bush)	9 (4.3)	11 (4.4)	20	4.3
Flush latrine & buried	2 (1.0)	2 (1.2)	5	1.1
<b>Hands washed after toilet use</b>				
Always with soap	525 (92.8)	549 (88.0)	1074	90.3
Sometimes with soap	33 (5.8)	56 (9.0)	89	7.5
Without soap	3 (0.5)	8 (1.3)	11	0.9
Do not wash	2 (0.4)	6 (1.0)	8	0.7
No answer	3 (0.5)	5 (0.8)	8	0.7
<b>Hands washed before eating</b>				
Always with soap	419 (73.9)	412 (66.0)	831	69.8
Sometimes with soap	94 (16.6)	110 (17.6)	204	17.1
Without soap	43 (7.6)	90 (14.4)	133	11.2
Do not wash	8 (1.4)	7 (1.1)	15	1.3
No answer	3 (0.5)	5 (0.8)	8	0.7
<b>Hands washed before feeding child</b>				
Always with soap	151 (72.2)	161 (64.1)	312	67.8
Sometimes with soap	32 (15.3)	35 (13.9)	67	14.6
Without soap	6 (2.9)	34 (13.5)	40	8.7
Do not wash	5 (2.4)	6 (2.4)	11	2.4
No answer	15 (7.2)	15 (6.0)	30	6.5

**Table 10: Sources of Drinking Water**

	% Within Household Status		All	
	Resident	Resettled	No	%
<b>Main household source of drinking water</b>				
Piped water into dwelling	58 (10.2)	39 (6.3)	97	8.1
Public tap	39 (6.9)	37 (5.9)	76	6.4
Tube well / borehole	67 (11.8)	64 (10.3)	131	11.0
Protected / common well	65 (11.5)	62(9.9)	127	10.1
Rain water	0 (0.0)	1(0.2)	1	0.1
Water tank	32 (5.6)	36(5.8)	68	5.7
River	2( .4)	0(0.0)	2	0.2
Pond	0(0.0)	1(0.2)	1	0.1
Unprotected well	297(52.4)	383(61.4)	680	57.1
Bottled water	7(1.2)	1(0.2)	8	0.7
<b>Main source of water for washing and other purposes</b>				
Piped water into dwelling	39(6.9)	28(4.5)	67	5.6
Public tap	17(3.0)	26(4.2)	43	3.6
Tube well / borehole	59(10.4)	55(8.8)	114	9.6
Protected / common well	62(10.9)	57(9.1)	119	10.0
Rain water	1(0.0)	1(0.2)	1	0.1
Water tank	19(3.4)	23(3.7)	42	3.5
River / Stream	0(0.0)	5(5.8)	5	0.4
Pond	2(0.4)	3(0.5)	5	0.4
Unprotected well	369(65.1)	426(68.3)	795	66.8
<b>Drinking water treatment method</b>				
Using chlorine	124(24.7)	114(23.1)	238	23.9
Boiling	182(36.2)	161(32.6)	343	34.4
Filtration	83(16.5)	103(20.9)	186	18.7
None	114(22.7)	116(23.5)	230	23.1
<b>Average time to bring water (min)</b>				
< 15	475(84.1)	512(82.6)	987	83.3
15-30	54 (9.6)	66 (10.6)	120	10.1
> 30	36 (6.4)	42 (6.8)	78	6.6

#### 4.4.6. Participation in Nutrition Rehabilitation Programmes

Information on the nutrition rehabilitation programmes included both provision of food supplements on a routine basis and provision of therapeutic supplements. Information on the clinic visits of the participants and the assessment of nutritional status was also available in this assessment.

Of all children who had global acute malnutrition on the day of survey (n=97), 82 percent were enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes, this proportion being comparable between the children from resident and resettled households (Table II). The commonest food supplement provided was Thriposha, provided to 83 percent of the participants and Corn Soy Blend (CSB) given to 33 percent of those enrolled in a feeding programme. This is appropriate given that these fortified blended foods are used to treat the more prevalent type of acute malnutrition, i.e. moderate acute malnutrition. Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (BP 100 or Plumpy Nut) was provided to almost all (n=7) cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition but not shown in the table due to very small number.

**Table II: Participation in nutrition supplementation programme**

	% by Household Status			
	Resident	Resettled	Northern Province	
			No	%
<b>Enrolled in feeding programme</b>				
Yes	35 (83.3)	45 (81.8)	80	82.5
No	7 (16.6)	10 (18.1)	17	17.5
<b>Type of feeding programme* **</b>				
Thriposha	24 (68.5)	42 (93.3)	66	82.5
CSB	12 (34.2)	14 (31.1)	26	32.5

As shown in table 12, half the number of children had attended the clinic within the previous three weeks. Assessment of the nutritional status of the children at the last visit indicated that there were 13 percent who were MAM, 6 percent SAM and 12 percent underweight. The prevalence rates for each of the nutritional status indicators were marginally higher among children in the resettled families.

**Table 12: Clinic visits and the nutritional status**

	% by household status			
	Resident	Resettled	Northern Province	
			No	
<b>Date of last visit</b>				
< 1 week	35 (16.8)	26 (9.9)	61	13.0
1-3 weeks	75 (36.1)	97 (37.0)	172	36.6
1 month	40 (19.2)	30 (11.5)	70	14.9
> 1 month	58 (27.9)	109 (41.6)	167	35.5
No information (ADD)				
<b>Outcome of nutritional status at the last visit*</b>				
Normal	148 (72.2)	171 (65.8)	319	68.6
MAM	23 (11.2)	39 (15.0)	62	13.3
SAM	12 (5.9)	16 (6.2)	28	6.0
Underweight	22 (10.7)	34 (13.1)	56	12.0

\*Only those who have had a last visit to the clinic

#### 4.4.7. Comparison of data on nutritional status in 2010 with data of the present study

A direct comparison between the findings of the nutritional assessment reported in the present study with those of the reported data in the study carried out in 2010 is not possible due to several reasons, some of them being due to methodological differences between the two surveys.

The group included in the 2010 assessment were children from households that were resettled and the present study included two main groups, children from resettled households and those from original households. For programmatic purposes, it is more relevant to compare the nutritional status indicators among the 2010 sample and the indicators observed among the children in the resettled population included in the present study. These data are presented in Table 13.

**Table 13: Comparison of data on nutritional status in 2010 with data of the present study**

Source of information	% stunted (95% CI)		% wasted (95% CI)		% underweight (95% CI)	
	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Moderate
<b>Present survey (Resettled People)</b>	3.8 (1.0 – 6.0)	19.8 (15.0 – 25.0)	0.3 (0 – 1)	19.8 (15 – 25)	6.8 (4 – 7)	22.9 (18 – 28)
<b>Data from 2010 survey</b>	5.3 (4.2 – 6.4)	15.1 (13.4 – 16.8)	1.5 (.9 – 2)	13.5 (11.9 – 15.1)	6.6 (5.4 – 7.8)	17.9 (16.1 – 19.7)

The prevalence of severe stunting and wasting has shown a decline between 2010 survey and the present study, though it is not statistically significant. The comparatively higher prevalence observed in moderate stunting and wasting could be interpreted as a “shift” between the two categories of undernutrition, with an improvement in the severity of under nutrition.

## CHAPTER 5

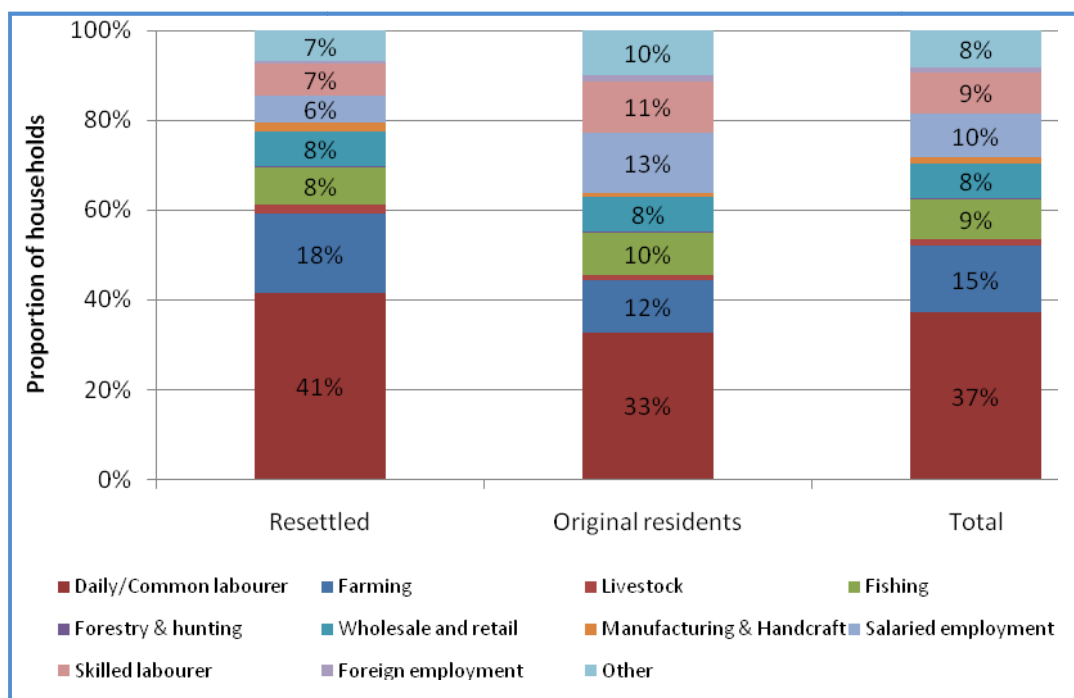
## ASSOCIATED FACTORS

## 5.1. Primary income sources

Daily labour was the most common income generation activity, this being the main source of income among 37 percent of the population. This group of activities included both agricultural and non agricultural work. This percentage was higher (41 percent) among those in the resettled households compared to the resident households (33 percent). The other main sources of income were farming, salaried employment, fishing and skilled labour (Figure 12).

Those in the resettled households were more likely to be daily wage labourers or farmers, and less likely to be a salaried employee or a skilled worker, compared to the original residents.

Figure 12: Primary income sources, Northern Province

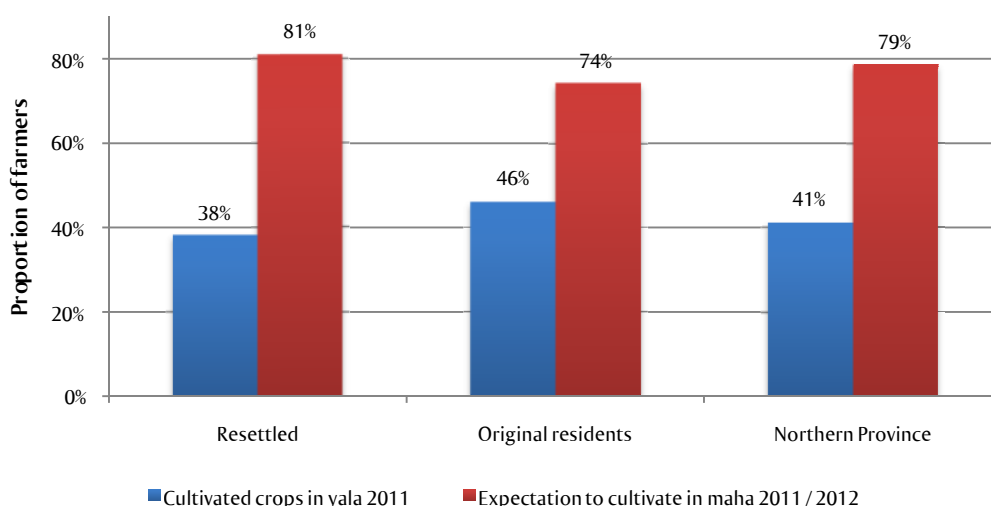


## 5.2 Agriculture

Northern Province belongs to the dry agro climatic zone. Dry zone agriculture is mainly done under the two seasons of *yala* (April to September) and *maha* (October to March). *Maha* is typically rainfed and *yala* typically irrigated. Paddy is the main seasonal crop in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. The proportion of farmers who cultivated in the 2011 *yala* season and those who expected to participate in the 2011/12 *maha* season is shown in Figure 13.

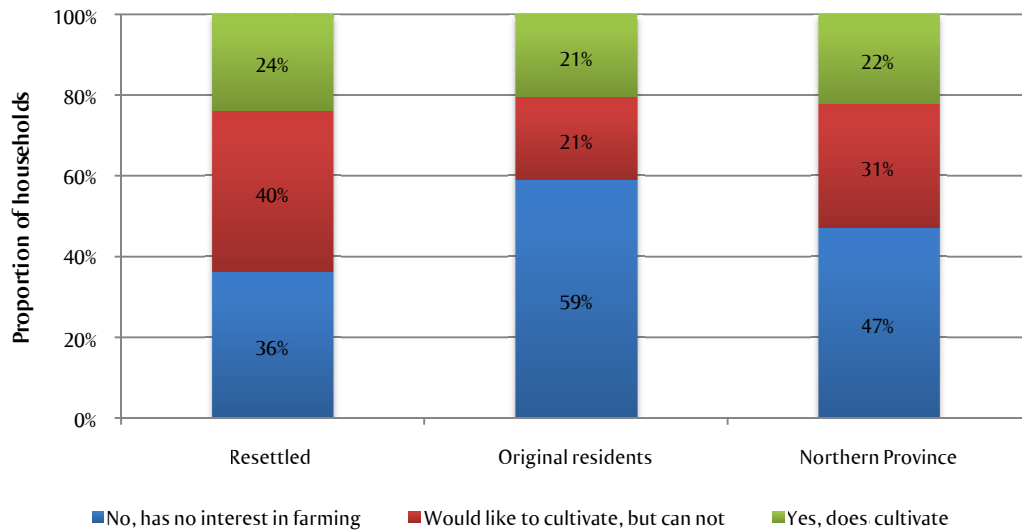
Less than half of farmers cultivated the 2011 *yala*. Resettled farmers appear to have participated to a lesser extent in *yala* cultivation compared to those in original resident households (38 and 46 percent *yala* participation respectively). A majority of farmers are expected to participate in the 2011/12 *maha* season. The expected degree of participation was higher among resettled farmers compared to the resident farmers (81 and 74 percent respectively).

**Figure 13: Proportion of farmers who cultivated in yala 2011 and those who plan to cultivate in maha 2011/12**

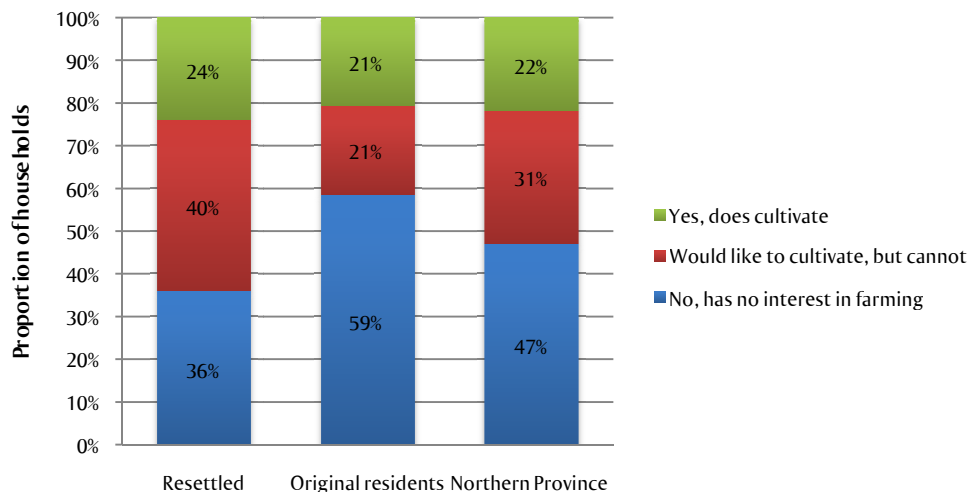


Approximately one in five households were engaged in home gardening, as illustrated in Figure 14, with only minor differences between the resettled and the original residents. Nearly one third of households (31 percent) were unable to engage in home garden cultivation, despite an interest in doing so. The proportion of such households was higher among the resettled population compared to the resident population (40 and 21 percent respectively).



**Figure 14: Households involved in home gardening**

As shown in Figure 15, households engaged in highland crop cultivation was 24 percent among resettled households and 21 percent among resident population. Despite higher participation among resettled households, this group still had a larger proportion than those in resident households who were interested in engaging in highland cultivation but were unable to do so (41 and 21 percent respectively).

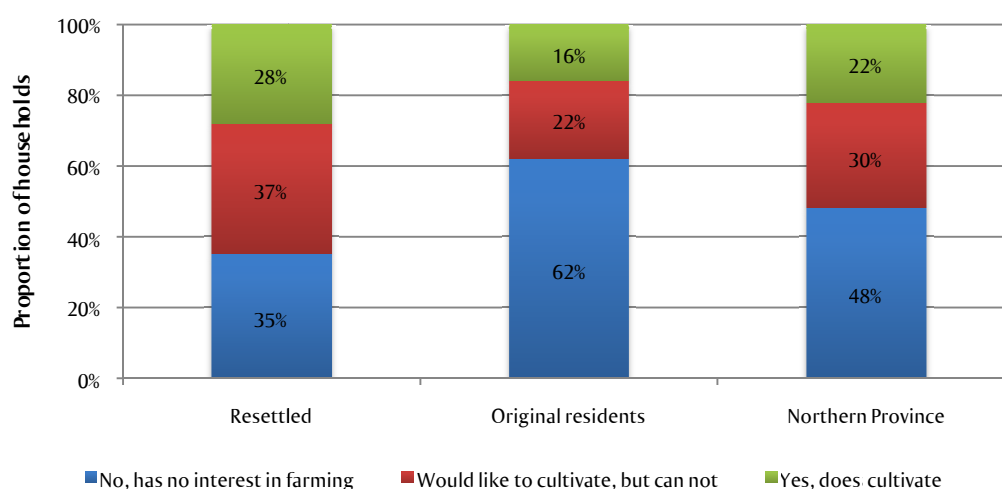
**Figure 15: Households cultivating the highland crops**

About one fifth of the total sample cultivated paddy, with a greater representation among the resettled households (28 percent) compared to the resident group (16 percent). The findings, illustrated in Figure 16, show that approximately one third of the surveyed population (30 percent) would like to cultivate paddy but are unable to do so.

Three important differences between resettled households and original residents in the pattern of cultivation can be seen in paddy cultivation, as well as for home gardening and highland crop cultivation (described above):

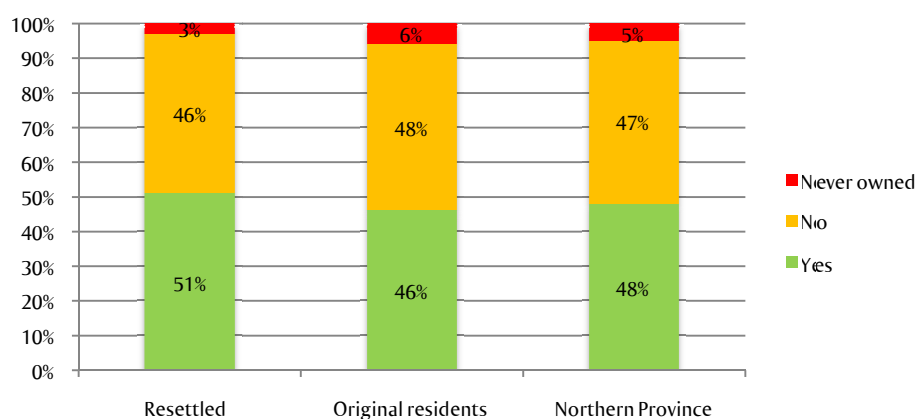
- More resettled household cultivate compared to original residents
- Many more resettled households compared to original residents would like to start cultivating but are unable to do so
- Far fewer resettled households have no interest in cultivation compared to original residents.

**Figure 16: Households cultivating paddy**



As shown in Figure 17, approximately half the surveyed population owns some kind of livestock. Ownership of livestock is marginally higher among resettled households (51 percent) compared to the resident group (46 percent). A large proportion of the population (47 percent) reported that they have previously owned livestock but does not any at the time of the survey.

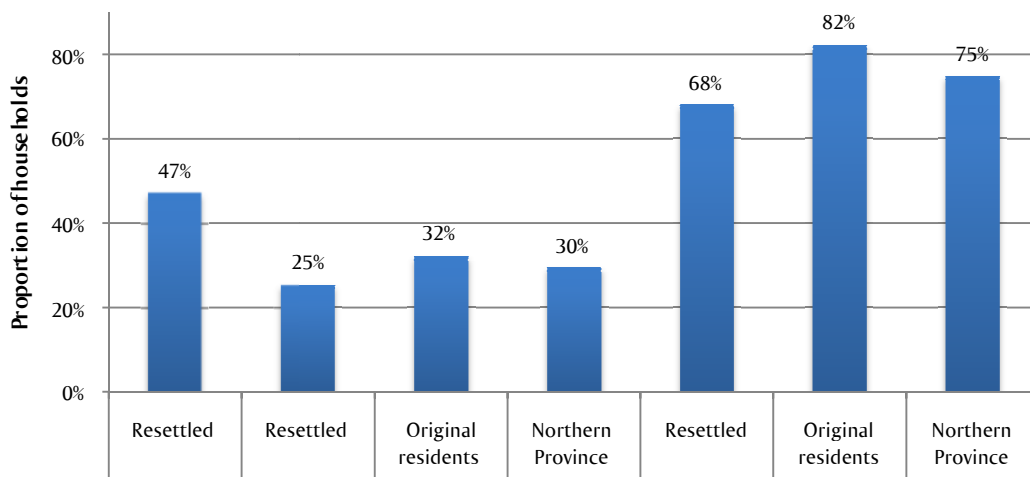
**Figure 17: Ownership of livestock**



### 5.3 Assets

Ownership of jewellery is an important indicator of household prosperity, particularly in the Northern Province where the collection of jewellery is a common form of saving. Figure 18 shows the percentage of households that owned of jewellery in three most recent assessments: October 2010, April 2011 and October 2011. The proportion of households owning jewellery has more than doubled from April 2011 to October 2011 among both the resettled population and the residents.

**Figure 18: Percentage of households that reported ownership of Jewellery**



### 5.4 Expenditure

Figure 19 shows the average proportion of expenditure spent on food as available from the three studies: in October 2010 among the resettled population, in April 2011 among resettled and resident population groups and in the present study (October 2011). The proportion of expenditure spent on food was 71 percent in October 2010 and declined to 62 percent in subsequent surveys, supporting the observation made in the section on income and poverty, confirming the improved income .

**Figure 19: Average proportion of expenditure on food**

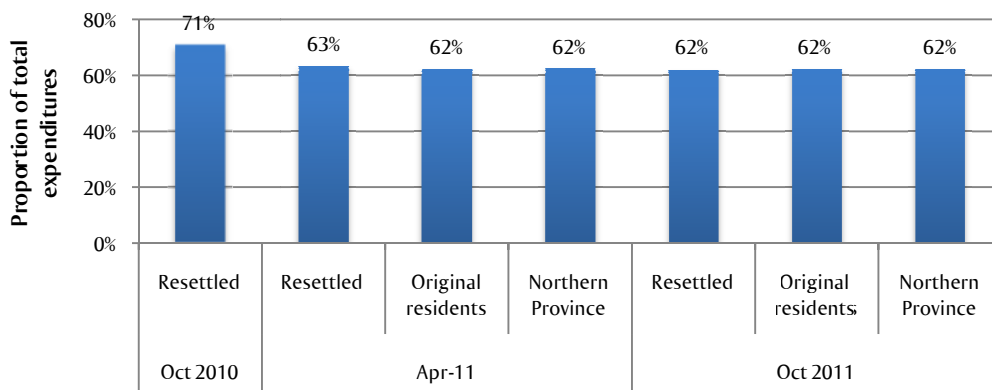
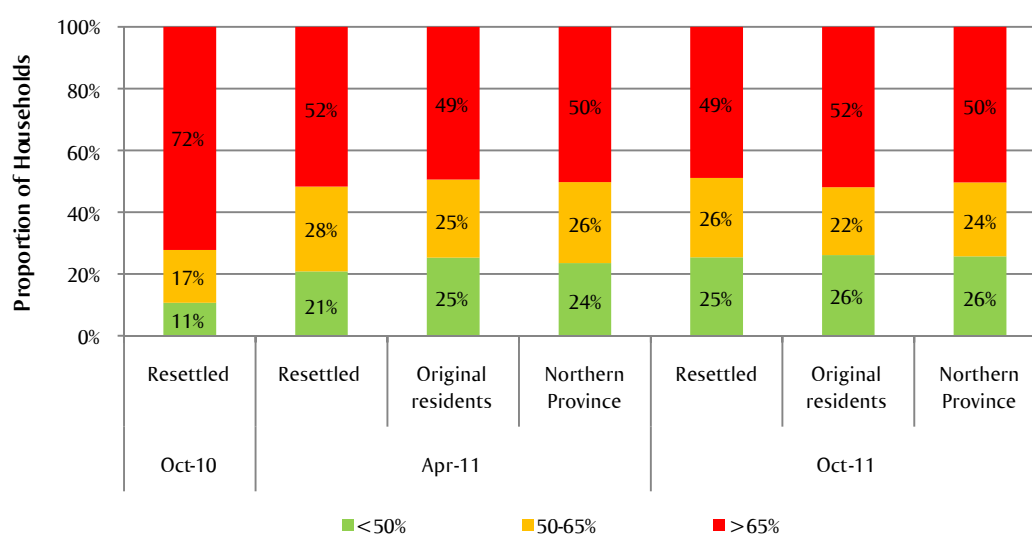


Figure 20 presents the distribution of households by the the average percentage of income spent on food by population groups, as given in the three studies. It is seen that the proportion of households that spend less than half of their expenditures on food, households that spent 50-65 percent on food, and households that spent more than 65 percent their expenditures on food were comparable among the resettled and original, residents. The proportion of the sample spending more than 65 percent of their expenditure on food accounted for half of the population in the Northern Province. However, this proportion of households had decreased over time, when compared with the results of the survey carried out in October 2010.

**Figure 20: Distribution of households by the the average percentage of income spent on food by population groups**

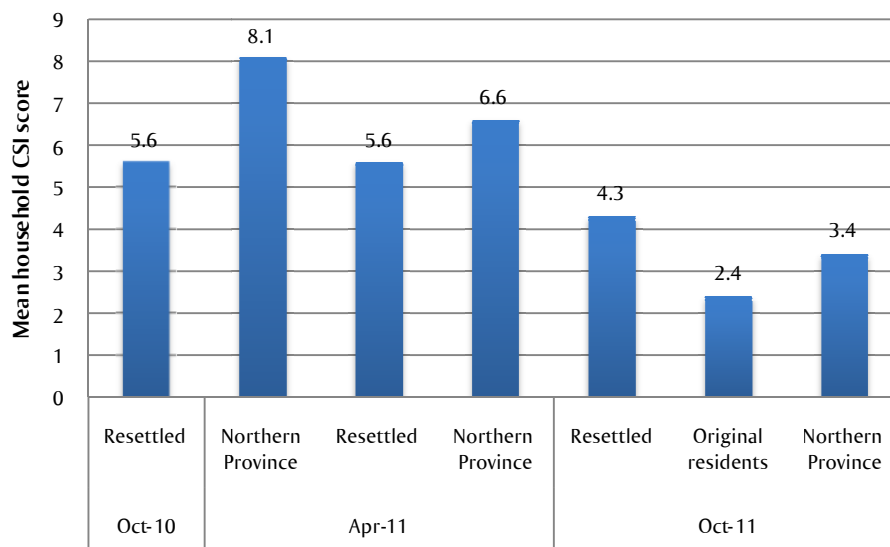


## 5.5 Coping strategies

The Coping Strategies Index (CSI) is an indicator of household food security that is relatively simple and quick to use, straightforward to understand, and correlates well with more complex measures of food security<sup>3</sup>. Using the CSI, responses were obtained to a series of questions as to how households manage to cope with a shortfall in food for consumption. This information was used to develop a simple numeric score<sup>4</sup>.

Figure 21 shows the reduction in the coping strategy index in three different studies. Following a similar pattern as income, coping deteriorated from October 2010 to April 2011, and improved from April 2011 to October 2011. The severity of coping of resettled households is much worse than for residents.

**Figure 21: Mean household reduced coping strategy index**



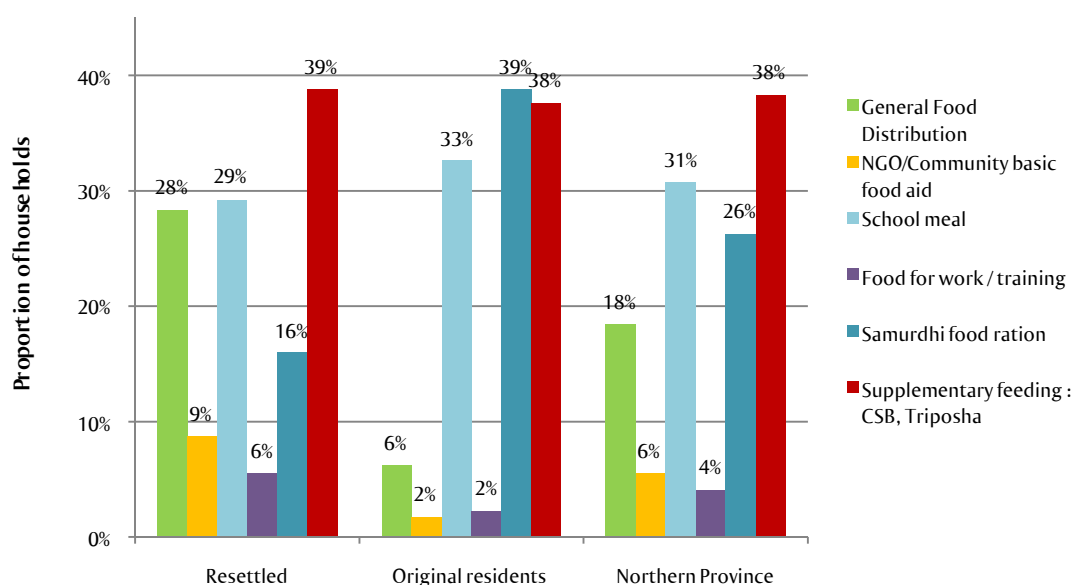
<sup>3</sup> The coping Strategies Index; Field methods manual, version 2

<sup>4</sup> The coping strategy index was calculated by following the guidelines of the above -mentioned manual.

## 5.6 Humanitarian Assistance

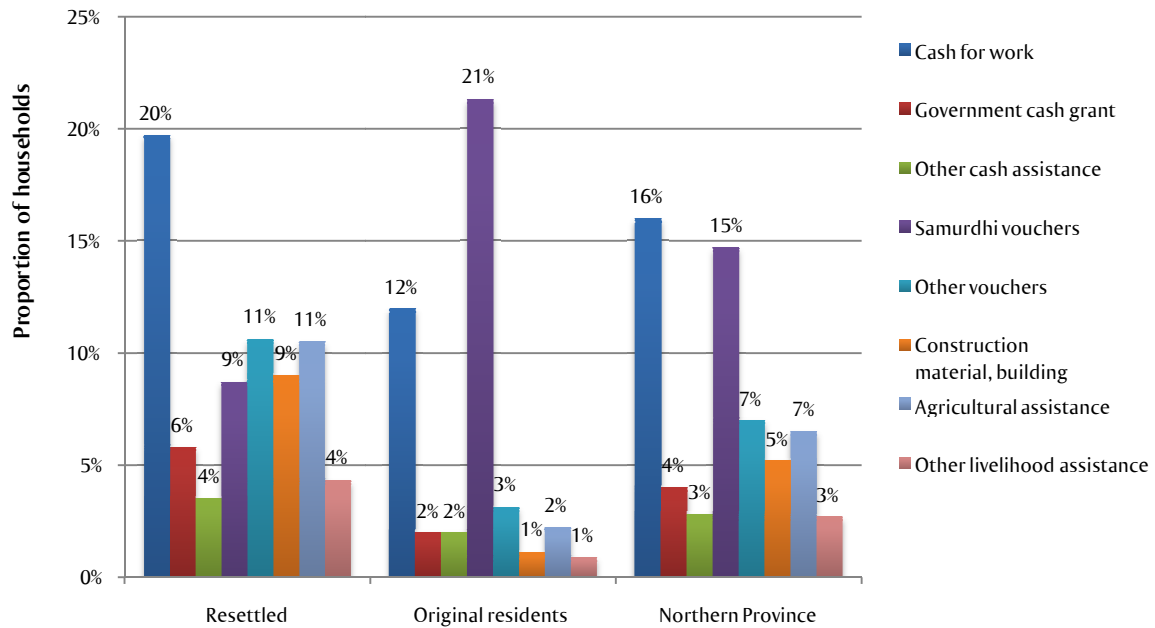
Supplementary feeding, school meals and Samurdhi were the most common forms of food assistance received by households, as shown in Figure 22. More of the resettled households were beneficiaries of the general food distribution (28 percent) compared to the resident group (6 percent). Other forms of food assistance included food for work and food aid provided by NGOs and communities.

**Figure 22: Type of food assistance received by households**



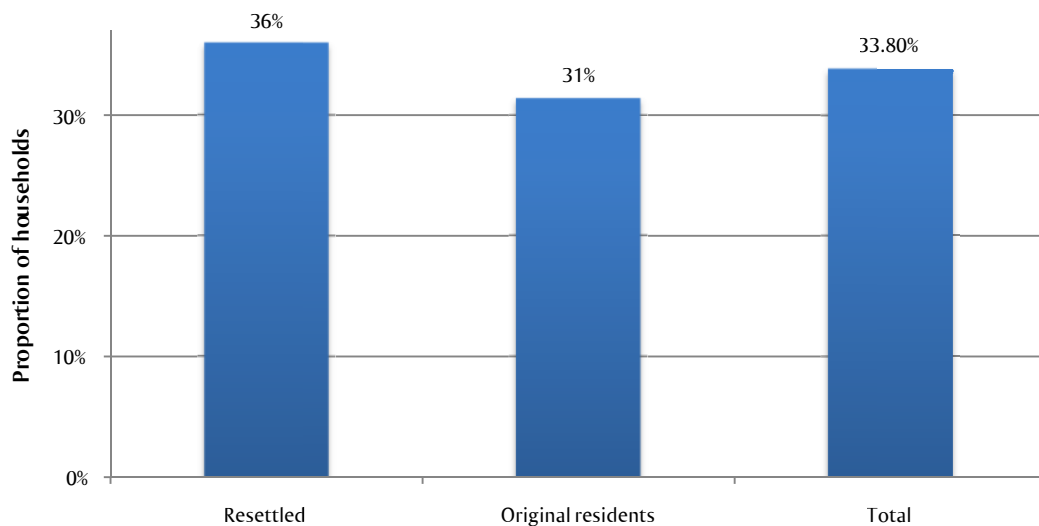
In addition to food assistance, other forms of humanitarian assistance were also provided, the most common being cash for work and Samurdhi vouchers, having been received by 16 percent and 15 percent of households respectively. Several other forms of assistance were also provided that included provision of construction material and agricultural assistance (Figure 23). Other forms of humanitarian assistance was also provided, the common sources being 'cash for work' and Samurdhi vouchers.

**Figure 23: Other forms of assistance**



Of the total sample, 34 percent had received humanitarian assistance within the preceding three months, with this percentage being higher among the resettled households (36 percent) compared to 31 percent among the resident households (Figure 24).

**Figure 24: Proportion of households who received food assistance during last three months**



## CHAPTER 6

## CONCLUSIONS

- This study shows that overall prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in Northern Province is 18.3%, of which 17% is moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 1.3% is severe acute malnutrition (SAM). However, it varies between Resident (GAM- 16.3%, SAM 2.6% & MAM 13.7%) and Resettled (GAM 20.1%, SAM 0.3% and MAM- 19.8%) population.
- When compared with the nutrition assessment done during October 2010, this study observes an increase in the prevalence of GAM (from 16.5% in 2010 to 20.1%) although there was an improvement in SAM (from 1.5% to 0.3%) but an increase in MAM (from 13.5% to 19.8%) in the resettled population. Similar findings were observed for stunting (decline from 25.7% in 2010 to 23.6% in 2011) and underweight (from 31.1% in 2010 to 23.2% in 2011) as well. When compared with National Nutrition and Food Security Assessment done in 2010, this study shows a higher prevalence of Stunting (22.8% vs. 19.2%), Wasting (18.3% vs. 11.7%) and Underweight (29.5% vs. 21.6%) in Northern province.
- Prevalence of low birth weight (LBW) of 16.7 percent did not significantly differ from the national level data but varied between Resident (17.8%) vs. Resettled (14.5%) population and boys (13.6%) vs. girls (18.5%) in the Northern Province.
- Overall percentage of children with fever with cough/cold and diarrhoea were 14.7 percent and 4.6 percent respectively.
- Among children older than 6 months, 93 percent were given solid, semi solid or soft food for consumption and about one third were bottle fed.
- A wide range of food items had been given to children aged between 6 – 59 months. The pattern showed a relatively high consumption of pulses, milk and milk products, dark green vegetables and sugary foods with low consumption of meat products.
- Vitamin A supplementation coverage among the children between 12-59 months were 60% while deworming was 54%. This was 60% and 70% respectively in October 2010.
- About 8 percent of all household had access to piped water for drinking which was 10% among residents and 6.3% among resettled population. Around 81% households had access to flush latrine which was 92% among residents and 72% among resettled population (it was 35% in 2010). However around 14% households were defecating in the open/bushes which was 4.6% among residents and 23% among resettled population. Similar variation between resident and settled population were found regarding washing hands after defecation, before eating and before feeding child.
- About 83 percent of the households had a child or mother enrolled in supplementary feeding programme and around 82 percent of them were receiving



Triplosha (69% among residents and 93% among resettled) and around 33% receiving CSB.

- The main source of income for majority of the population (37% for overall, 33% among residents and 41% among resettled) is from wages earned as a daily/causal laborer (both agricultural and non-agricultural).
- Average expenditure on food in northern province is 62% with no variation between residents and resettled population in this study although this was 71% during October 2010.
- Nearly a third of the sample had received some humanitarian assistance within the preceding three months of the assessment. Around 18% were benefitted from general food distribution (6% in resident vs. 28% in resettled), 26% received Samurdi food ration (39% in residents vs. 16% in resettled) and 38% received supplementary feeding (no difference between residents and resettled).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continued and enhanced support for the identification and treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition should be considered as priority interventions for children in resident and resettled population.
- Integrate non-nutrition interventions like treatment of other illnesses, improvement in hygienic and sanitary practices are importance to bring a further change in nutrition status of children.
- A review of the programs to prevent and treat acute malnutrition is called for to determine their effectiveness and to make recommendations for further improvements and long-term sustainable changes.
- Monitoring of the nutritional status at population level needs to be done on a regular basis in all households using routine data in order to assess the 'direction of change' in the nutritional status and for taking prompt action.
- Continued livelihood development programs and safety net initiatives need to be considered for ensuring food security in the households with poor nutrition status.
- Encourage efforts to improve the income generation activities and shift the reliance on unqualified daily wage labor to more skilled labour and self employment. Additional surveys and monitoring of the food security and nutrition situation in the Northern Province with representative sample at district level is necessary to understand the situation of food insecurity and geographical differences within the Northern Province.
- A detailed study of a cohort of children that includes assessment of nutritional status as well as all relevant determinants including food security need to be considered as a part of the surveillance of child health status at the community level.
- Indepth analysis of the current data and collection of qualitative information is required to understand the changes in nutrition status between resident and resettled population and between October 2010 and 2011.

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## ANNEXURE 1: LIST OF CLUSTERS - NORTHERN PROVINCE

Cluster No.	DS Division	GN Division	GN Code
38	Vadamarachchi East	Uduththurai	J/430
54	Kandawlai	Elephantpass	KN/46
55	Kandawlai	Punnaineeravi	KN/57
56	Poonagary	Gowtharimunai	KN/68
57	Pachchipalaipalli	Lyakkachchi	KN/79
53	Karachchi	Sivanagar	KN/35
49	Karachchi	Anaivilunthankulam	KN/02
50	Karachchi	Uthayanagar West	KN/13
51	Karachchi	Maruthanagar	KN/24
52	Karachchi	Kaneshapuram	KN/29
71	Puthukkudiyiruppu	Vallipuram	45
72	Puthukkudiyiruppu	Puthukkudiyiruppu West	41
33	Vadamarachchi South West	Karaveddy West	J/363
34	Vadamarachchi South West	Karanavai North West	J/361
35	Vadamarachchi South West	Karaveddy North	J/364
36	Vadamarachchi South West	Thunnalai	J/372
39	Vadamarachchi North	Alvai West	J/396
40	Vadamarachchi North	Point Pedro	J/401
41	Vadamarachchi North	Thumpalai	J/404
27	Valikamam East	Kalviyankadu	J/259
28	Valikamam East	Neervely West	J/270
29	Valikamam East	Pathaimeny	J/281
30	Thenmarachchi	Kaithady South East	J/292
31	Thenmarachchi	Chavakachcheri North	J/303
32	Thenmarachchi	Madduvil East	J/314
37	Vadamarachchi South West	Alvai South	J/379
20	Valakamam South	Uduvil South West	J/182
21	Valakamam South	Thavady East	J/193
22	Valakamam South	Eralalai East	J/204
23	Valakamam South	Alaveddy North	J/215
24	Valakamam South	Naguleswaram	J/226
25	Valikamam North	Palaiveemankamam South	J/237
26	Valakamam South	Mayiliddythurai South	J/248

14	Nallur	Thirunelvely Centre North	J/114
15	Nallur	Kokkuvil West	J/125
16	Valikamam South West	Navali South	J/136
17	Valikamam South West	Piranpattu	J/147
18	Valakamam West	Araly West	J/160
19	Valakamam West	Moolai	J/171
1	Island South	Velanai South	J/17
2	Island South	Pungudutivu Centre North	J/28
3	Island South	Mandaitivu West	J/08
4	Island South	Mankumpan	J/11
5	Island South	Eluvaitivu	J/39
6	Island South	Seruvil	J/59
9	Jaffna	Nedunkulam	J/61
10	Jaffna	Small Bazzar	J/72
11	Jaffna	Koddady	J/83
12	Nallur	Ariyalalai Centre West	J/32
13	Nallur	Kandarmadam North East	J/103
58	Pachchipalaipalli	Pallai Town	KN/87
7	Delft	Delft East	J/06
8	Delft	Delft West	J/01

## ANNEXURE 2: BASIC HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION BY DISTRICT (TABLES 1 – 14)

Table 01. Distribution of households by household size, and status by district.								
Characteristic	% Within District						All Districts	
	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Vavuniya	Mullative	All Districts		
						No	%	
<b>Household headship</b>								
Male	503 (83.0)	117 (78.0)	77 (74.8)	130 (77.4)	106 (72.1)	933	79.5	
Female	103 (17.2)	33 (22.0)	26 (25.2)	38 (22.6)	41 (27.9)	241	20.5	
<b>No. of members</b>								
1-3	189 (30.8)	66 (44.0)	25 (24.0)	60 (34.1)	50 (33.8)	390	32.7	
4-6	348 (56.7)	72 (48.0)	66 (63.5)	92 (52.3)	89 (60.1)	667	56.0	
≥7	77 (12.5)	12 (8.0)	13 (12.5)	24 (13.6)	9 (6.1)	135	11.3	
<b>No. of children under five years</b>								
1	185 (81.1)	43 (79.6)	38 (73.1)	46 (82.1)	49 (75.4)	361	79.3	
2	40 (17.5)	10 (18.5)	14 (26.9)	9 (16.1)	14 (21.5)	87	19.1	
≥3	3 (1.3)	1 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.8)	2 (3.1)	07	1.5	
<b>Current household status</b>								
Original residence	457 (74.4)	0 (0.0)	37 (35.6)	73 (41.5)	0 (0.0)	567	47.6	
Resettled	129 (21.0)	146 (97.3)	64 (61.5)	89 (50.6)	134 (90.5)	562	47.1	
Relocated	16 (2.6)	3 (2.0)	1 (1.0)	12 (6.8)	14 (9.5)	46	3.9	
Other	12 (2.0)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.9)	2 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	17	1.4	
<b>Host displaced member</b>								
Yes	4 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (2.7)	08	0.7	
No	610 (99.3)	150 (100.0)	104 (100.0)	176 (100.0)	144 (97.3)	1184	99.3	
<b>Relocated with host families</b>								
Yes	7 (1.1)	1 (0.7)	1 (1.0)	10 (5.7)	17 (11.5)	36	3.0	
No	607 (98.9)	149 (99.3)	103 (99.0)	166 (94.3)	131 (88.5)	1156	97.0	
<b>Mother's years of schooling</b>								
No schooling	0 (0.0)	1 (1.9)	1 (2.1)	1 (1.9)	1 (1.5)	04	0.9	
1-5	16 (7.4)	4 (7.7)	2 (4.2)	3 (5.7)	7 (10.8)	32	7.4	

6-10	74 (34.1)	23 (44.2)	19 (39.6)	26 (49.1)	26 (40.0)	168	38.6
11-13	115 (53.0)	23 (44.2)	24 (50.0)	22 (41.5)	31 (47.7)	215	49.4
Higher	12 (5.5)	1 (1.9)	2 (4.2)	1 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	16	3.7
<b>Status of mother</b>							
Alive and together	223 (98.7)	55 (100.0)	50 (98.0)	53 (96.4)	63 (94.0)	444	97.8
Alive and separated	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.6)	4 (6.0)	06	1.3
Dead	3 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	04	0.9
Other	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0	0.0
<b>Status of father</b>							
Alive and together	206 (91.2)	(94.5)	(92.3)	(89.1)	(87.9)	413	91.0
Alive and separated	(8.0)	(5.5)	(5.8)	(3.6)	(12.1)	34	7.5
Dead	(0.9)	0 (0.0)	(1.9)	(3.6)	0 (0.0)	05	1.1
Other	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	(3.6)	0 (0.0)	02	0.4
<b>Family members born since April 14th, 2011</b>							
Male	15 (57.7)	02 (33.3)	05 (50.0)	05 (50.0)	03 (75.0)	30	53.6
Female	11 (42.3)	04 (16.7)	05 (50.0)	05 (50.0)	01 (25.0)	26	46.4
<b>Family members since April 14<sup>th</sup> 2011</b>							
1-2	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	10	100.0
3-4	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0	0.0
≥5	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0	0.0
<b>Family members arrived since April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2011</b>							
1-2	4 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	13	100.0
3-4	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0	0.0
≥5	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0	0.0
<b>Family members died since April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2011</b>							
1-2	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	04	100.0
3-4	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0	0.0
≥5	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0	0.0

Table 02. Household Characteristics								
Type of housing	% Within District						All Districts	
	Jafna	Killinochchi	Mannar	Vavuniya	Mullative	No	%	
<b>Walls exterior</b>								
Cadjan	40 (6.5)	30 (20.0)	14 (13.5)	14 (8.0)	21 (16.3)	119	10.1	
Mud	32 (5.2)	10 (6.7)	2 (1.9)	31 (17.6)	6 (4.7)	81	6.9	
Wood	3 (0.5)	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (2.3)	07	0.6	
Hard boards	14 (2.3)	6 (4.0)	3 (2.9)	1 (0.6)	3 (2.3)	27	2.3	
Brick/Cabok	16 (2.6)	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	36 (20.5)	7 (5.4)	60	5.1	
Cement blocks	489 (79.6)	79 (52.7)	80 (76.9)	86 (48.9)	60 (46.5)	794	67.7	
Other	20 (3.3)	23 (15.3)	5 (4.8)	8 (4.5)	29 (22.5)	85	7.2	
<b>Roof</b>								
Cadjan/Thatch	37 (6.0)	20 (13.3)	16 (15.4)	31 (17.6)	25 (19.4)	129	11.0	
Corrugated sheet/Tar sheet	79 (12.9)	56 (37.3)	13 (12.5)	60 (34.1)	40 (31.0)	248	21.1	
Asbestos	143 (23.3)	26 (17.3)	8 (7.7)	19 (10.8)	6 (4.7)	202	17.2	
Tile	338 (55.0)	39 (26.0)	64 (61.5)	65 (36.9)	42 (32.6)	548	46.7	
Concrete	5 (0.8)	1 (0.7)	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.8)	08	0.7	
Other	12 (2.0)	8 (5.3)	2 (1.9)	1 (0.6)	15 (11.6)	38	3.2	
<b>Floor</b>								
Mud/Cow dung	60 (9.8)	42 (28.0)	12 (11.5)	39 (22.2)	42 (32.6)	195	16.6	
Wood	8 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	1 (1.0)	3 (1.7)	3 (2.3)	16	1.4	
Cement	537 (87.5)	104 (69.3)	89 (85.6)	134 (76.1)	80 (62.0)	944	80.5	
Tile/Terrazzo	8 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.8)	12	1.0	
Other	1 (0.2)	2 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (2.3)	06	0.5	
<b>Total</b>	52.3	12.8	8.9	15.0	11.0	1173	100.0	



District	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total number of children	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jaffna	140	50.9	135	47.9	275	49.4
Killinochchi	31	11.3	35	12.4	66	11.8
Mannar	32	11.6	34	12.1	66	11.8
Vavuniya	33	12.0	34	12.1	67	12.0
Mullative	39	14.2	44	15.6	83	14.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Characteristic	% Within District						
	Jaffna	Killinochchi	Mannar	Vavuniya	Mullative	All Districts	
						No	%
<b>Age of child (months)</b>							
0-5.9	27 (9.8)	06 (9.1)	10 (15.2)	11 (16.4)	03 (3.6)	57	10.2
6.0-11.9	20 (07.3)	02 (03.0)	01 (1.5)	06 (9.0)	08 (9.6)	37	6.6
12.0-23.9	60 (21.8)	18 (27.3)	12 (18.2)	11 (16.4)	15 (18.1)	116	20.8
24.0-35.9	63 (22.9)	15 (22.7)	14 (21.2)	10 (14.9)	11 (13.3)	113	20.3
36.0-47.9	49 (17.8)	10 (15.2)	10 (15.2)	18 (26.9)	19 (22.9)	106	19.0
48.0-59.9	56 (20.4)	15 (22.7)	19 (28.8)	11 (16.4)	27 (22.5)	128	23.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>275 (49.4)</b>	<b>66 (11.8)</b>	<b>66 (11.8)</b>	<b>67 (12.0)</b>	<b>83 (14.9)</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 05. Nutritional status of children under five											
Background Characteristic	Height-for-age (%)			Weight-for-height (%)			Weight-for-age (%)			Total No of Children	
	Stunting			Wasting			Underweight			No	%
	Severe (<-3SD)	Moderate (-3 -- -2.01)	Mild and Normal (>-2SD)	Severe (<-3SD)	Moderate (-3 -- -2.01)	Mild and Normal (>-2SD)	Severe (<-3SD)	Moderate (-3 -- -2.01)	Mild and Normal (>-2SD)		
<b>Age of child (months)</b>											
<6	1 (1.9)	4 (7.5)	48 (90.6)	0 (0.0)	5 (9.4)	48 (90.6)	1 (1.9)	6 (11.3)	46 (86.8)	53	10.0
6-11	1 (2.9)	4 (11.4)	30 (85.7)	0 (0.0)	3 (8.6)	32 (91.4)	1 (2.9)	3 (8.6)	31 (88.6)	35	6.6
12-23	6 (5.2)	16 (13.9)	93 (80.9)	1 (0.9)	17 (14.8)	97 (84.3)	7 (6.1)	23 (20.0)	85 (73.9)	115	21.7
24-35	7 (6.7)	23 (21.9)	75 (71.4)	2 (1.9)	22 (21.0)	81 (77.1)	8 (7.6)	29 (27.6)	68 (64.8)	105	19.8
36-47	6 (5.8)	27 (26.2)	70 (68.0)	3 (2.9)	18 (17.5)	82 (79.6)	9 (8.7)	32 (31.1)	62 (60.2)	103	19.5
48-59	4 (3.4)	22 (18.6)	92 (78.0)	1 (0.8)	25 (21.2)	92 (78.0)	11 (9.3)	26 (22.0)	81 (68.6)	118	22.3
<b>HH status</b>											
Original	14 (6.0)	37 (15.8)	185 (78.2)	6 (2.6)	32 (13.7)	196 (83.8)	17 (7.3)	52 (22.2)	165 (70.5)	234	44.4
Resettled	11 (3.8)	58 (19.8)	224 (76.5)	1 (0.3)	58 (19.8)	234 (79.9)	20 (6.8)	67 (22.9)	206 (70.3)	293	55.6
<b>Districts</b>											
Jaffna	15 (5.7)	42 (16.0)	206 (78.3)	6 (2.3)	42 (16.0)	215 (81.7)	22 (8.4)	56 (21.3)	185 (70.3)	263	49.3
Killinochchi	2 (3.1)	7 (10.9)	55 (85.9)	0 (0.0)	16 (25.0)	48 (75.0)	4 (6.3)	11 (17.2)	49 (76.6)	64	12.0
Mannar	3 (5.0)	13 (21.7)	44 (73.3)	0 (0.0)	10 (16.7)	50 (83.3)	4 (6.7)	16 (26.7)	40 (66.7)	60	11.3
Vavuniya	3 (4.5)	12 (17.9)	52 (77.6)	1 (1.5)	9 (13.4)	57 (85.1)	3 (4.5)	19 (28.4)	45 (67.2)	67	12.6
Mullative	2 (2.5)	22 (27.8)	55 (69.6)	0 (0.0)	13 (16.5)	66 (83.5)	4 (5.1)	17 (21.5)	58 (73.4)	79	14.8
<b>Sex of child</b>											
Male	11 (4.2)	47 (18.1)	201 (77.6)	3 (1.2)	48 (18.5)	208 (80.3)	16 (6.2)	52 (20.1)	191 (73.7)	259	49.0
Female	14 (5.2)	49 (18.1)	207 (76.7)	4 (1.5)	42 (15.6)	224 (83.0)	21 (7.8)	67 (24.8)	82 (67.4)	270	51.0
<b>Mother's education*</b>											
No schooling	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	5 (83.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	5 (83.3)	0 (0.0)	4 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	6	1.2
Primary	3 (7.7)	5 (12.8)	31 (79.5)	0 (0.0)	6 (15.4)	33 (84.6)	2 (5.1)	11 (28.2)	26 (66.7)	39	7.8
Secondary	17 (4.8)	68 (19.4)	266 (75.8)	6 (1.7)	68 (19.4)	277 (78.9)	30 (8.5)	81 (23.1)	240 (68.4)	351	70.2
Passed O' Level	2 (2.3)	14 (15.9)	72 (81.8)	1 (1.1)	12 (13.6)	75 (85.2)	2 (2.3)	16 (18.2)	70 (79.5)	88	17.6
Higher	2 (12.5)	1 (6.3)	13 (81.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	16 (100.0)	2 (12.5)	1 (6.3)	13 (81.3)	16	3.2
<b>Overall</b>	<b>25 (4.7)</b>	<b>96 (18.1)</b>	<b>408 (77.1)</b>	<b>7 (1.3)</b>	<b>90 (17.0)</b>	<b>432 (81.7)</b>	<b>37 (0.7)</b>	<b>119 (22.5)</b>	<b>373 (70.5)</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Table 06. Percentage of under-5 children who reported symptoms of respiratory illness and diarrhea during previous 2 weeks, by background characteristics</b>				
<b>Background characteristic</b>	<b>Total number of children</b>	<b>% Reported illness</b>		<b>Treatment for diarrhea</b>
		<b>Cough or cold with fever</b>	<b>Diarrhea</b>	<b>Jeevanee</b>
<b>Age of child (months)</b>				
0-5.9	57	06 (10.5)	02 (3.5)	0 (0.0)
6-11.9	37	05 (13.5)	02 (5.4)	02 (100.0)
12-23.9	116	17 (14.7)	10 (8.6)	07 (70.0)
24-35.9	113	20 (17.7)	07 (6.2)	03 (42.9)
36-47.9	106	19 (17.9)	03 (2.8)	01 (33.3)
48-59.9	128	14 (11.0)	01 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
<b>HH Status</b>				
Original	246	38 (15.5)	13 (5.3)	08 (61.5)
Resettled	209	43 (13.9)	12 (3.9)	05 (41.7)
<b>Sex of child</b>				
Male	275	48 (17.5)	16 (5.8)	07 (43.8)
Female	282	33 (11.7)	09 (3.2)	06 (66.7)
<b>District</b>				
Jaffna	275	52 (18.9)	60 (5.8)	09 (56.2)
Killinochchi	66	08 (12.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Mannar	66	06 (9.2)	5 (7.6)	02 (40.0)
Vavuniya	67	03 (4.5)	1 (1.5)	0 (0.0)
Mullative	83	12 (14.5)	3 (3.6)	02 (66.7)
<b>Mother's education</b>				
No schooling	06	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Primary	42	5 (11.9)	01 (2.4)	1 (100.0)
Secondary	365	51 (14.0)	16 (4.4)	07 (43.8)
Passed O' Level	91	16 (17.8)	5 (5.5)	04 (80.0)
Higher	18	03 (16.7)	2 (11.1)	1 (50.0)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>75 (14.4)</b>	<b>24 (4.6)</b>	<b>13 (52.0)</b>

<b>Table 07. Percentage distribution of children who received Vitamin A mega dose supplement, de-worming tablets, vaccination and availability of CHDR, by background characteristics</b>							
<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>% Within Districts</b>						
	<b>Jafna</b>	<b>Kilinochchi</b>	<b>Mannar</b>	<b>Vavuniya</b>	<b>Mullative</b>	<b>Total Northern Province</b>	
						<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Availability of CHDR</b>							
Yes	253 (92.0)	55 (84.6)	61 (92.4)	61 (91.0)	68 (81.9)	498	89.6
No	22 (8.0)	10 (15.4)	5 (7.6)	6 (9.0)	15 (18.1)	58	10.4
<b>Vitamin A megadose (Children over 1 year)</b>							
Yes	151 (66.2)	37 (63.8)	33 (61.1)	35 (70.0)	41 (56.9)	297	64.3
No	77 (33.8)	21 (36.2)	21 (38.9)	15 (30.0)	31 (43.1)	165	35.7
<b>De-worming tablets (Children over 1 year)</b>							
Yes	143 (62.7)	40 (69.0)	29 (53.7)	25 (50.0)	51 (70.8)	288	62.3
No	85 (37.3)	18 (31.0)	25 (46.3)	25 (50.0)	21 (29.2)	174	37.7
<b>Measles/MR vaccination (Children over 09 months)</b>							
Yes	214 (97.3)	53 (96.4)	48 (88.9)	48 (92.3)	69 (94.5)	432	95.2
No	6 (2.7)	2 (3.6)	6 (11.1)	4 (7.7)	4 (5.5)	22	4.8

<b>Table 08. Prevalence of low birth weight, and mean birth weight among children born in the 5 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics</b>				
<b>Background Characteristic</b>	<b>Birth Weight</b>			
	<b>&lt; 2500g (%)</b>	<b>≥ 2500g (%)</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>Mean (kg)</b>
<b>Age of child (months)</b>				
0-5.9	07 (12.7)	48 (87.3)	55 (10.2)	2.94
6-11.9	04 (11.1)	32 (88.9)	36 (6.7)	2.94
12-23.9	12 (10.4)	103 (89.6)	115 (21.3)	2.98
24-35.9	25 (22.9)	84 (77.1)	109 (20.2)	2.94
36-47.9	23 (22.8)	78 (77.2)	101 (18.7)	2.86
48-59.9	16 (13.0)	107 (87.0)	123 (22.8)	2.93
<b>HH Status</b>				
Original	43 (17.8)	198 (82.2)	241 (44.9)	2.91
Resettled	43 (14.5)	253 (85.5)	296 (55.1)	2.92
<b>Sex of child</b>				
Male	36 (13.6)	228 (86.4)	264 (49.0)	2.97
Female	51 (18.5)	224 (81.5)	275 (51.0)	2.86
<b>District</b>				
Jaffna	51 (18.9)	219 (48.5)	270 (50.1)	2.89
Killinochchi	06 (9.5)	57 (90.5)	63 (11.7)	2.94
Mannar	03 (4.8)	60 (95.2)	63 (11.7)	3.02
Vavuniya	17 (26.6)	47 (73.4)	64 (11.9)	2.85
Mullative	10 (12.7)	69 (87.3)	79 (14.7)	2.93
<b>Mother's education</b>				
No schooling	02 (33.3)	04 (66.7)	06 (1.2)	2.69
Primary	06 (15.8)	32 (84.2)	38 (7.5)	2.84
Secondary	62 (17.5)	293 (82.5)	355 (69.9)	2.91
Passed O' Level	11 (12.1)	80 (87.9)	91 (17.9)	2.97
Higher	03 (16.7)	15 (83.3)	18 (3.5)	3.03
<b>Total</b>	84 (16.5)	424 (83.5)	508 (100.0)	2.92

<b>Table 09. Infant and young child feeding practices by background characteristics (children more than 6 months)</b>							
<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>% Within Districts</b>						
	<b>Jaffna</b>	<b>Killinochchi</b>	<b>Mannar</b>	<b>Vavuniya</b>	<b>Mullative</b>	<b>Total Northern Province</b>	
						<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Solid, semi-solid or soft food consumption</b>							
Yes	236 (95.2)	55 (93.2)	52 (92.9)	49 (87.5)	69 (87.3)	461	92.6
No	4 (1.6)	2 (3.4)	3 (5.4)	6 (10.7)	9 (11.4)	24	4.8
Don't know	8 (3.2)	2 (3.4)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.3)	13	2.6
<b>Solid, semi-solid, or soft food other than liquid consumption</b>							
1-2	38 (16.1)	11 (20.8)	19 (38.0)	15 (30.6)	35 (50.7)	118	25.8
3-4	172 (72.9)	37 (69.8)	23 (46.0)	31 (63.3)	28 (40.6)	291	63.7
5-6	26 (11.0)	5 (9.4)	8 (16.0)	2 (4.1)	5 (7.2)	46	10.1
Don't know	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.0)	1 (1.4)	02	0.4
<b>Using a bottle with a nipple</b>							
Yes	84 (33.9)	17 (28.8)	14 (25.0)	15 (26.8)	33 (41.8)	163	32.7
No	164 (66.1)	42 (71.2)	42 (75.0)	40 (71.4)	45 (57.0)	333	66.9
Don't know	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.3)	02	0.4

<b>Table 10. Currently breastfed by age groups</b>					
<b>Age group</b>	<b>Currently breastfed</b>			<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
0-5.9	56 (98.2)	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	57	10.3
6.0-11.9	34 (91.9)	3 (8.1)	0 (0.0)	37	6.7
12.0-23.9	88 (75.9)	28 (24.1)	0 (0.0)	116	20.9
24.0-35.9	52 (46.4)	60 (53.6)	0 (0.0)	112	20.1
36.0-47.9	15 (14.2)	91 (85.8)	0 (0.0)	106	19.1
48.0-59.9	4 (3.1)	123 (96.1)	1 (0.8)	128	23.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 11. Percentage of children aged 6-59 months, who were given food items belonging to the different food groups, on the day preceding the interview, by background characteristics**

Characteristic	% Within Districts						
	Jaffna	Killinochchi	Mannar	Vavuniya	Mullative	Total Northern Province	
						No	%
Water	243 (98.0)	60 (100.0)	56 (100.0)	55 (98.2)	79 (98.8)	493	98.6
Infant formula	126 (51.9)	27 (45.0)	28 (50.0)	22 (40.0)	48 (61.5)	251	51.0
Medicinal water	56 (22.7)	5 (8.5)	11 (20.4)	9 (16.1)	15 (19.0)	96	19.4
Sugar/Glucose water	69 (27.8)	22 (37.3)	16 (28.6)	17 (30.4)	29 (37.2)	153	30.8
Jeevaneer	4 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.8)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.8)	9	1.8
Cereals	106 (43.3)	23 (39.0)	19 (33.9)	17 (30.4)	28 (35.4)	193	39.0
Rice cunjee	47 (19.2)	10 (16.9)	10 (18.2)	5 (9.4)	22 (28.2)	94	19.2
Grains	230 (92.7)	57 (96.6)	53 (94.6)	53 (94.6)	69 (87.3)	462	92.8
Vitamin A rich food	101 (40.7)	17 (28.8)	28 (50.0)	23 (41.0)	27 (34.2)	196	39.4
Roots and yams	142 (57.3)	32 (54.2)	34 (60.7)	24 (42.9)	47 (59.5)	279	56.0
Dark green vegetables	113 (45.6)	23 (39.0)	22 (39.3)	23 (41.1)	34 (43.0)	215	43.2
Yellow Fruits (mangoes, papaya)	85 (34.3)	23 (39.0)	25 (45.5)	15 (26.8)	25 (31.6)	173	34.8
Other vegetables and fruits	96 (38.7)	30 (50.8)	24 (42.9)	22 (40.7)	43 (54.4)	215	43.3
Organ meats	7 (2.8)	3 (5.1)	10 (17.9)	3 (5.5)	5 (6.3)	28	5.6
Chicken	24 (9.8)	7 (12.1)	17 (30.9)	6 (10.9)	6 (7.9)	60	12.3
Other meats	7 (2.8)	4 (6.9)	4 (7.1)	4 (7.1)	7 (8.9)	26	5.2
Eggs	90 (36.4)	32 (54.2)	31 (56.4)	23 (41.1)	42 (53.2)	218	44.0
Fish and sea foods	90 (36.3)	40 (67.8)	39 (69.6)	25 (45.5)	40 (50.6)	234	47.1
Pulses	85 (34.3)	15 (25.4)	18 (32.1)	15 (26.8)	24 (30.4)	157	31.5
Coconuts and nuts	147 (59.5)	30 (50.8)	31 (55.4)	29 (51.8)	42 (53.2)	279	56.1
Milk	157 (64.3)	36 (62.1)	41 (74.5)	32 (59.3)	46 (58.2)	312	63.7
Milk products	34 (13.8)	7 (12.3)	9 (16.4)	11 (20.8)	14 (18.2)	75	15.4
Oil	79 (32.0)	20 (33.9)	18 (32.1)	8 (14.3)	25 (31.6)	150	30.2
Sugary food	221 (89.1)	55 (93.2)	48 (85.7)	45 (80.4)	68 (86.1)	437	87.8
Spices (condiment)	154 (62.6)	35 (59.3)	23 (41.1)	22 (40.7)	34 (43.0)	268	54.3
Total	248 (49.8)	59 (11.9)	56 (11.3)	56 (11.2)	79 (15.9)	498	100.0

Table 12. Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme								
Characteristic	% Within District						All Districts	
	Jaffna	Killinochchi	Mannar	Vavuniya	Mullative	No	%	
<b>Enrolled in feeding programme</b>								
Yes	211 (85.4)	55 (91.7)	40 (72.7)	37 (66.1)	54 (67.5)	397	79.7	
No	36 (14.6)	5 (8.3)	15 (27.3)	19 (33.9)	26 (32.5)	142	25.7	
<b>Type of feeding programme* **</b>								
Thripasha	181 (85.8)	46 (86.6)	35 (87.5)	32 (86.5)	52 (96.3)	346	87.2	
CSB	114 (54.0)	38 (69.1)	20 (50.0)	17 (45.9)	28 (51.9)	217	54.7	
BPI00	16 (7.6)	3 (5.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (5.4)	4 (7.4)	26	6.5	
Plumpynut	2 (0.9)	3 (5.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.9)	6	1.5	
HEB	10 (4.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (5.6)	14	3.5	
MMN	32 (15.2)	10 (18.2)	0 (0.0)	7 (18.9)	15 (27.8)	64	16.1	
*Only those enrolled in NRP were selected ** Multiple response question								
<b>Date of last visit</b>								
< 1 week	33 (13.9)	2 (3.6)	7 (13.7)	9 (21.2)	11 (19.2)	62	13.1	
1-3 weeks	97 (39.5)	29 (51.8)	7 (13.7)	10 (22.2)	30 (39.0)	173	36.5	
1 month	49 (20.0)	5 (8.9)	8 (15.7)	0 (0.0)	9 (11.7)	71	15.0	
> 1 month	66 (26.9)	20 (35.7)	29 (56.9)	26 (57.8)	27 (35.1)	168	35.4	
<b>Outcome of nutritional status of last visit*</b>								
Normal	131 (63.6)	34 (66.7)	31 (83.8)	24 (70.6)	34 (66.7)	254	67.0	
MAM	32 (15.5)	4 (7.8)	2 (5.4)	4 (11.8)	10 (19.6)	52	13.7	
SAM	12 (5.8)	5 (9.8)	0 (0.0)	2 (5.9)	6 (11.8)	25	6.6	
Underweight	31 (15.0)	8 (15.7)	4 (10.8)	4 (11.8)	1 (2.0)	48	12.7	
*Only those who have had a last visit to the clinic								



Table 13. Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme								
Characteristic	% Within District						All Districts	
	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Vavuniya	Mullative	No		
<b>BP 100 / Plumpy nut</b>								
Yes	8 (3.3)	2 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)	12	2.5	
No	236 (96.7)	54 (96.4)	52 (100.0)	49 (100.0)	77 (97.5)	468	97.5	
<b>Received frequency</b>								
Fortnight	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	01	8.3	
Monthly	5 (62.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	05	41.7	
Irregular	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	01	8.3	
Not known	2 (25.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	04	33.3	
First visit	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	01	8.3	
<b>CSB</b>								
Yes	82 (33.6)	33 (58.9)	12 (23.1)	8 (16.3)	26 (32.9)	161	33.5	
No	162 (66.4)	23 (41.1)	40 (76.9)	41 (83.7)	53 (67.1)	319	66.5	
<b>Received frequency</b>								
Fortnight	3 (3.7)	3 (9.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (7.7)	8	5.0	
Monthly	74 (91.4)	30 (90.9)	8 (66.7)	7 (87.5)	20 (76.9)	139	86.9	
Irregular	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	4 (15.4)	6	3.8	
Not known	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	3 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4	2.5	
First visit	2 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	3	1.9	
<b>Thripsha</b>								
Yes	200 (81.6)	41 (73.2)	39 (75.0)	42 (84.0)	70 (88.6)	392	81.3	
No	45 (18.4)	15 (26.8)	13 (25.0)	8 (16.0)	9 (11.4)	90	18.7	
<b>Received frequency</b>								
Fortnight	6 (3.0)	8 (19.5)	4 (10.3)	4 (9.5)	8 (11.6)	30	7.7	
Monthly	193 (96.5)	24 (58.5)	34 (87.2)	35 (83.3)	53 (76.8)	339	86.7	
Irregular	1 (0.5)	5 (12.2)	0 (0.0)	3 (7.1)	8 (11.6)	17	4.3	
Not known	0 (0.0)	3 (7.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3	0.8	
First visit	0 (0.0)	1 (2.4)	1 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2	0.5	

<b>High Energy Biscuit</b>							
Yes	10 (4.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.8)	14	2.9
No	235 (95.9)	56 (100.0)	51 (98.1)	50 (100.0)	76 (96.2)	468	97.1
<b>Received frequency</b>							
Fortnight	2 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2	14.3
Monthly	6 (60.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	7	50.0
Irregular	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	1	7.1
Not known	2 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	4	28.6
First visit	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0	0.0
<b>MMN (Sprinkles)</b>							
Yes	44 (17.8)	12 (20.7)	0 (0.0)	7 (13.2)	22 (27.8)	85	17.3
No	203 (82.2)	46 (79.3)	54 (100.0)	46 (86.8)	57 (72.2)	406	82.7
<b>Received frequency</b>							
Fortnight	3 (6.8)	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (18.2)	8	9.4
Monthly	31 (70.5)	8 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	7 (100.0)	10 (45.5)	56	65.9
Irregular	2 (4.5)	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (9.1)	5	5.9
Not known	6 (13.6)	2 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (18.2)	12	14.1
First visit	2 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (9.1)	4	4.7
<b>Iron Syrup</b>							
Yes	48 (19.4)	6 (10.0)	4 (7.3)	0 (0.0)	9 (11.3)	67	13.5
No	199 (80.6)	54 (90.0)	51 (92.7)	56 (100.0)	71 (88.8)	431	86.5
<b>Total</b>	247 (49.6)	60 (12.0)	55 (11.0)	56 (11.2)	80 (16.1)	498	100.0

**Table 14: Prevalence of under nutrition: stunting, wasting and underweight by districts**

District	Height-for-age (%)				Weight-for-height(%)				Weight-for-age (%)				Total No of Children No (%)
	Stunting				Wasting				Underweight				
	<2SD	CI	≥2SD	CI	<2SD	CI	≥2SD	CI	<2SD	CI	≥2SD	CI	
Jaffna	57 (21.7)	(0.17-0.27)	206 (78.3)	(0.73-0.83)	50 (19.0)	(0.14-0.24)	213 (81.0)	(0.76-0.86)	79 (30.0)	(0.24-0.36)	184 (70.0)	(0.64-0.76)	263 (49.3)
Killinochchi	9 (14.1)	(0.06-0.23)	55 (85.9)	(0.77-0.94)	16 (25.0)	(0.14-0.36)	48 (75.0)	(0.64-0.86)	15 (23.4)	(0.13-0.34)	49 (76.6)	(0.66-0.87)	64 (12.0)
Mannar	17 (28.3)	(0.17-0.40)	43 (71.7)	(0.60-0.83)	10 (16.7)	(0.07-0.26)	50 (83.3)	(0.74-0.93)	20 (33.3)	(0.21-0.45)	40 (66.7)	(0.55-0.79)	60 (11.3)
Vavuniya	15 (22.4)	(0.12-0.32)	52 (77.6)	(0.68-0.88)	10 (14.9)	(0.06-0.23)	57 (85.1)	(0.77-0.94)	22 (32.8)	(0.22-0.44)	45 (67.2)	(0.56-0.78)	67 (12.6)
Mullative	24 (30.4)	(0.20-0.41)	55 (69.6)	(0.59-0.80)	13 (16.5)	(0.08-0.25)	66 (83.5)	(0.75-0.92)	22 (27.8)	(0.18-0.38)	57 (72.2)	(0.62-0.82)	79 (14.8)
Total	122 (22.9)	(0.19-0.26)	411 (77.1)	(0.74-0.81)	99 (18.6)	(0.15-0.22)	434 (81.4)	(0.78-0.85)	158 (29.6)	(0.26-0.34)	375 (70.4)	(0.66-0.74)	533 (100.0)

Comparison of the prevalence of stunting between districts show that prevalence values for Mannar (28 percent, CI 0.17 – 0.40) and Mullaitivu (30 percent, CI 0.2 – 0.41) were relatively high with the lowest prevalence being reported in Kilinochchi (14.1 percent, CI 0.06 – 0.23) (Table 2). On the other hand, wasting was highest in Mullaitivu (25 percent, CI 0.14 – 0.36) with the prevalence in other districts ranging from 14 – 19 percent (Table xx). Prevalence of underweight in Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna ranged from 30 to 33 percent with the low value of 23 percent (CI 0.13 – 0.34) in Kilinochchi.

## ANNEXURE 3: QUESTIONNAIRE

Nutrition Assessment–Northern Districts of Sri Lanka –2011  
Department of Nutrition MRI/UNICEF

COMPLETE BEFORE THE INTERVIEW	COMPLETE UPON DATA ENTRY
<p>Date : <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / 2011 Day Month</p> <p>Interviewer Name : .....</p> <p>Supervisor .....</p> <p>Name of Respondent: .....</p> <p>Complete Address :</p> <p>A. Province <input type="text"/> NP <input type="text"/></p> <p>Area /Location ID : (write original name)</p> <p>B. District <input type="text"/></p> <p>C. MOH area <input type="text"/></p> <p>D. PHM area <input type="text"/></p> <p>E. GN Division <input type="text"/></p> <p>F. Village <input type="text"/></p> <p>G. Household Number <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>COMPLETE AFTER THE INTERVIEW</b> Status of Interview:</p> <p>1= Complete <input type="checkbox"/> 2=Partially complete <input type="checkbox"/> 3= Refused <input type="checkbox"/> 4= Not available <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>District Cluster Household</p> <p><b>District code</b> 10 = Jaffna 11 = Killi 12=MN 13=Vavu 14= Mulai</p> <p><input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / 2011 Day/Month</p> <p>Cluster no.</p> <p>Date:</p>

விருப்பம் தெரிவித்தல்: உங்களது குடும்பத்தின் போஷாக்கு நிலையையும் உணவைப் பாதுகாத்துப் பக்குவப்படுத்துவதையும் பற்றிய ஒரு ஆய்வை நாங்கள் நடாத்துகின்றோம். நான் உங்களது குடும்பத்தைப் பற்றிய சில கேள்விகளைக் கேட்க விரும்புகின்றேன். 05 வயதுக்குக் குறைந்த உங்களது குழந்தைகளின் நிறையையும் அளவையும் நாங்கள் அளவிடுவோம். இந்த ஆய்வு நிறைவு பெறுவதற்கு வழமையாக ஏறக்குறைய ஒரு மணித்தியால காலத்தையெடுக்கும். இந்த ஆய்வின் போது நீங்கள் வழங்கும் ஏதாவது தகவல்கள் பிற நபர்கள் அறியாத வகையில் முற்றிலும் இரகசியமாகப் பேணப்படும். இது சுய விருப்ப அடிப்படையிலான ஆய்வாகும். நீங்கள் விரும்பினால் இதில் ஏதாவதொரு கேள்விக்கு அல்லது சகல கேள்விகளுக்கும் பதிலளிக்காமல் விடலாம். எனினும் உங்களது கருத்துக்கள் அவசியம் என்பதால் நீங்கள் இதில் பங்குபற்றுவீர்கள் என நம்புகின்றோம். நீங்கள் என்னிடம் ஏதாவது கேள்வி கேட்க வேண்டுமா? இப்பொழுது நான் கேள்வியை ஆரம்பிக்கலாமா?

YES ஆம் \_\_\_\_\_

NO இல்லை \_\_\_\_\_

I. Household Questionnaire குடும்பம் பற்றிய வினாக்களும் பதில்களும்			
1.1	How many persons live in this household? இந்தக் குடும்பத்தில் எத்தனை நபர்கள் வசிக்கின்றார்கள்? ____	1.2	Current household status தற்போதைய குடும்ப நிலை 1=Original Residence உண்மையான வதிவிடம் (not displaced இடம்பெயராத) 2=Resettled மீள்குடியேறிய (back to own place சொந்த இடத்திற்கு மீண்டும் திரும்பி வந்த) 3=Relocated மீள்குடியேறிய/no host families அரவணைப்புக் குடும்பங்களில்லாத 4=Other ஏனைய ____
1.3	What is the sex of household head? குடும்பத் தலைவரின் பால்நிலை என்ன? 1= Male ஆண் 2= Female பெண் ____		
1.4	Do you host displaced members in your house? இடம்பெயர்ந்து அரவணைக்கப்பட்ட குடும்ப அங்கத்தவரா? 1=yes 2=no ____	1.5	Are you relocated with host families? அரவணைப்புக் குடும்பங்களுடன் மீள்குடியேறியவரா? 1=yes 2=no ____
1.6	Are there any family members who were born since April 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2011? 2011 ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 14 ஆம் முதல் பிறந்த குடும்ப அங்கத்தவர்கள் இருக்கின்றனரா?		1=yes 2=no ____
1.7	If Yes Date of birth   ____   ____   ____   ____   ____   ____	1.8	Gender 1=Male 2=Female ____
1.9	How many family members who has left since April 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2011? 2011 ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 14 ஆம் முதல் பிரிந்து சென்ற குடும்ப அங்கத்தவர்கள் எத்தனை பேர்?		0 = No If yes, exact number ஆம் எனில், சரியான எண்ணிக்கையைக் குறிப்பிடுங்கள் ____
1.10	How many family members who has arrived since April 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2011? 2011 ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 14 ஆம் முதல் வந்து சேர்ந்த குடும்ப அங்கத்தவர்கள் எத்தனை பேர்?		0 = No If yes, exact number ____
1.11	Has there any member of the family that died since April 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2011? 2011 ஏப்ரல் 01 ஆம் திகதிக்குப் பின்னர் குறித்த குடும்பத்தின் எவரேனுமொரு அங்கத்தவர் இறந்திருந்தாரா?		0 = No If yes exact number <b>If No, skip to section இல்லையெனில், பிரிவு 2 இற்கு நகருங்கள்</b> ____
1.12	What was the cause of death? அவர் இறந்தமைக்கான காரணமென்ன? (write separately if more than one death occurred ஒன்றுக்கு மேற்பட்ட மரணம் சம்பவித்திருந்தால் வெவ்வேறாகக் குறிப்பிடுங்கள்)		----- _____
1.13	What was the date of death? அவர் இறந்த திகதி என்ன? (Separately according to sequence தொடர் ஒழுங்கில் வெவ்வேறாகக் குறிப்பிடுங்கள்)		____   ____   ____   ____     ____   ____   ____   ____
1.14	Age of the dead person? (Years, month and days), றந்த நபரின் வயது என்னவாகவிருந்தது? (வருடங்கள், மாதங்கள், நாட்கள்) (separately if more than one)		____   ____   ____   ____     ____   ____   ____   ____

2. Household Characteristics வீட்டின் அமைப்பு			
2.1	What is the type of present housing? (By observation) (Mark mostly used material) தற்போது வசிக்கும் வீட்டின் அமைப்பு எவ்வாறானது? (அவதானித்தன் மூலம்) (அதிகளவில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட மூலப்பொருட்களைக் குறிப்பிடுங்கள்)	2.1.1 Walls exterior: சுவர்களின் வெளிப்புறம்:	1= Cadjan கிருகு 2= Mud களிமண் 3= Wood பலகை 4= Hard boards கடின அட்டைகள் 5= Brick/Cabok செங்கற்கள் 6= Cement blocks சீமெந்துக் கற்கள் 7= Other (specify): ஏனையவை (குறிப்பிடுங்கள்): ____
		2.1.2 Roof: கூரை:	1= Cadjan/Thatch கிருகினால், வைக்கோலினால் வேயப்பட்டது 2= Corrugated sheet/Tar sheet தகரத்தினால் வேயப்பட்டது 3= Asbestos அஸ்பெஸ்ட்டோ தகடுகளினால் வேயப்பட்டது 4= Tile ஓடுகளினால் வேயப்பட்டது 5= Concrete கான்கரீட்டு இடப்பட்டது 6= Other (specify): ஏனையவை (குறிப்பிடுங்கள்): ____
		2.1.3 Floor: வீட்டு நிலம்:	1= Mud/Cow dung களி / மாட்டுச் சானம் 2= Wood பலகை

			3= Cement சீமெந்து 4= Tile/Terrazzo நிலஓடுகள் / டெராலோக்கள் 5= Other (specify): ஏனையவை (குறிப்பிடுங்கள்): _____
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3. Health Status உடலாரோக்கிய நிலை					
3.1	Name of the child குழந்தையின் பெயர்:	3.2	Sex of the child	3.3	Date of birth
A		1 Male 2 Female ____	__ __  __ __  __ __ __ __		
B		1 Male 2 Female ____	__ __  __ __  __ __ __ __		
C		1 Male 2 Female ____	__ __  __ __  __ __ __ __		
3.4	No. of under 5 children in the family குடும்பத்தில் 05 வயதுக்குக்குறைந்த குழந்தைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	____ If 0 skip to section 4			
3.5	Mother of the child குழந்தையின் தாய் 1= Alive and together உயிருடன் ஒன்றாக வாழ்கின்றார் 2= Alive and separated உயிருடன் பிரிந்து வாழ்கின்றார் 3= Dead இறந்துள்ளார் 4 =Other ஏனைய ____				
3.6	Father of the child குழந்தையின் தந்தை 1= Alive and together 2= Alive and separated 3= Dead 4 =Other ____				
3.7	What is the highest education level of Mother/caretaker of the child? குழந்தையின் தாயினது / பாதுகாவலினது ஆகக்கூடிய கல்வித் தகைமை யாது? 0= No School 1 – 13=Write year of education 14= Diploma 15= Degree and above ____				
	Ask the questions for children listed in 3.1 mention the name and ask separately for each child and record 3.1 இல் பட்டில் படுத்தப்பட்ட குழந்தைகளுக்கான கேள்விகளைக் கேட்டு, பெயர் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கேட்டு ஒவ்வொரு குழந்தை தொடர்பிலும் கிடைக்கும் பதில்களைத் தனித்தனியாகப் பதிந்துகொள்ளுங்கள்	Child A (Name)	Child B (Name)	Child C (Name)	
3.8	Did the child have diarrhoea during the last 2 weeks? கடந்த 02 வாரங்களில் குழந்தைக்கு வாந்திபேதி இருந்ததா?	1= Yes ஆம் 2= No இல்லை ____ <b>If No, skip to 3.10</b>	1= Yes ஆம் 2= No இல்லை ____ <b>If No, skip to 3.10</b>	1= Yes ஆம் 2= No இல்லை ____ <b>If No, skip to 3.10</b>	
3.9	Did you give Jeevaneey to the child? நீங்கள் குழந்தைக்கு 'ஜீவனியை' அருந்தக் கொடுத்தீர்களா?	1= Yes 2= No ____	1= Yes 2= No ____	1= Yes 2= No ____	
3.10	Did the child have cough or colds with fever & difficulty in breathing (ARI) during the last 2 weeks? கடந்த 02 வாரங்களில் குழந்தைக்கு இருமலுடன் அல்லது தடிமனுடன் காய்ச்சல் (ARI) இருந்ததா?	1= Yes 2= No ____	1= Yes 2= No ____	1= Yes 2= No ____	
3.11	Does your child have CHDR? (inspect and obtain information for QES) உங்கது குழந்தைக்கு CHDR இருக்கின்றதா? (சோதித்து QES இற்காக தகவல்களைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளுங்கள்)	1= Yes 2= No ____	1= Yes 2= No ____	1= Yes 2= No ____	
3.12	Did your child get a vitamin A megadose in last 6 months? (check with CHDR) கடந்த 6 மாதங்களினுள் எத்தனை தடவைகள் விட்டமின் 'ஏ' (மெகாடோஸ்) குழந்தைக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டது?	1= Yes 2= No ____	1= Yes 2= No ____	1= Yes 2= No ____	
3.13	Did your child get a deworming tablet in last 6 months? கடந்த 6 மாதங்களினுள் எத்தனை தடவைகள் பூச்சி மருந்து வில்லைகள் /பானிகள் குழந்தைக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டன?	1= Yes 2= No ____	1= Yes 2= No ____	1= Yes 2= No ____	
3.14	How many doses of Polio vaccine given since birth? (Check with CHDR) உரிய வயதில் போலியோ சொட்டு (Polio Drops) மருந்து குழந்தைக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டதா?	No. of doses ____	No. of doses ____	No. of doses ____	
3.15	Did the child get following vaccines? (Check with CHDR) Measles at 9 months / MR vaccine at 12 months குழந்தைக்கு சின்னமுத்துக்கு 09 மாதத்தில் / (MR) முக்கூட்டுவக்சின் 12 மாதத்திலும் வழங்கப்பட்டதா? (CHDR அட்டையைப் பார்த்து உறுதிப்படுத்திற் கொள்ளுங்கள்)	1= Yes 2= No 3=NA ____	1= Yes 2= No 3=NA ____	1= Yes 2= No 3=NA ____	

4. IYCF Practices செயன்முறைகள்				
		Child A (Name)	Child B (Name)	Child C (Name)
4.1	Was This child breastfed yesterday during the day or at night? நேற்று பகல் நேரத்தில் அல்லது இரவு நேரத்தில் இந்தக் குழந்தைக்கு தாய்ப் பாலூட்டப்பட்டதா?	1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't Know —	1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't Know —	1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't Know —
4.2	Yesterday during the day or night, did He/She drink/eat any food group items listed below? நேற்று இரவு நேரத்தில் அல்லது பகல் நேரத்தில் குழந்தை கீழே பட்டியல்படுத்தப்பட்ட உணவு பான வகைகளில் ஏதாவதொன்றை சாப்பிட்டதா/அருந்தியதா?			
	<b>No. Questions and Filters வினாக்களும் பதில்களும்</b>	Child A (Name)	Child B (Name)	Child C (Name)
A	Water நீர்	1=Yes 2 = No 8=DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
B	Infant formula குழந்தைப் பால்	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
C	Medicinal water மருந்துப் பானம்	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
D	Sugar/சீனி/Glucose water களுகோஸ் நீர்	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
E	Jeevanee ஜீவனி	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
F	Cereals நவதானியங்கள் (Nestum, Cerilac, Samposa, Thripasa)	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
G	Rice cunjee அரிசிக் கஞ்சி	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
H	Rice, Bread, rotti, pittu, dosai or other foods made from grains? சோறு பாண், உரோட்டி, பிட்டு, தோசை அல்லது தானியங்களிலிருந்து தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட ஏனைய உணவு வகைகள்	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
I	Pumpkin, Carrots or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside? உட்பாகத்தில் மஞ்சல் அல்லது ஆரஞ்சு நிறங்கள் காணப்படும் வட்டக்காய், கரட்டுக்கிழங்கு அல்லது வத்தாளைக் கிழங்கு	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
J	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots? வெண்ணிற உருளைக்கிழங்கு, வெண்ணிறக் கிழங்குகள், மரவெள்ளிக்கிழங்கு, கசாவா அல்லது வேர் வகைகளிலிருந்து	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
K	Any dark green leafy vegetables such as kan kun, etc? கங்குங் முதலியன போன்ற கரும் பச்சை நிறமான ஏதாவது கீரைகள் ஏதாவது கரும்பச்சையான இலை வகை மாக்காய்கள்	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
L	Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas? கனிந்த மாம்பழங்கள் அல்லது கனிந்த பப்பாயாஸ்கள்	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
M	Any other fruits or vegetables? ஏதாவது பிற பழங்கள் அல்லது கீரை வகைகள்	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
N	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats? சரல், சிறுநீரகச் சதை, இருதயப் பாகம் அல்லது ஏனைய உறுப்பு இறைச்சிகள்	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
O	Any chicken? ஏதாவது கோழி இறைச்சி	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
P	Any meat such as beefs, pork, lamb, goat or duck? மாட்டிறைச்சி, பன்றியிறைச்சி, செம்மறி ஆட்டிறைச்சி, ஆட்டிறைச்சி அல்லது வாத்து இறைச்சி (பிராண்டிசு, சாப்பா, இறைச்சிகள்)	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	1=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —

Q	Eggs? முட்டைகள்	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
R	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, canned fish or seafood? பச்சை அல்லது உலர்ந்த மீன், விலாங்கு மீன், தகரத்திலடைக்கப்பட்ட மீன் அல்லது கடலுணவுகள்	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
S	Any foods made from cowpea, green gram, black gram or lentils? கம்பி, பாசிப்பயறு, உழுந்து அல்லது பருப்பு வகைகளிலிருந்து தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
T	Any Coconut, peanuts or other nuts? ஏதாவது தேங்காய், கடலை அல்லது பருப்பு வகைகள்	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
U	Milk பால்	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
V	Cheese, curd, yogurt or other milk products? பாற்கட்டி, யோகர்ட், தயிர் அல்லது ஏனைய பால் பண்டங்கள்	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
W	Any oil fats, butter or foods made with any of these? ஏதாவது எண்ணெய்க் கொழுப்புகள், வெண்ணெய் அல்லது இவற்றில் ஏதாவதுகொண்டிருந்து தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
X	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes or biscuits? சொக்கலேற்று, இனிப்புகள், கற்கண்டுகள், பேஸ்ட்ரிஸ், கேக், அல்லது பிஸ்கெட்டு போன்ற ஏதாவது இனிப்புப் பண்டங்கள்	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
Y	Condiments for flavour, such as chillies, spices, herbs or fish powder? மிளகாய், வாசனைத் திரவியங்கள், மூலிகைகள்	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —	I=Yes 2 = No 8 DK —
<b>No.</b>	<b>Questions and filters வினாக்களும்</b>			
A	Did this child eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? (If No, skip to C) நேற்று இரவு நேரத்தில் அல்லது பகல்	1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = Don't Know A ___	1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = Don't Know A ___	1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = Don't Know A ___
B	How many times did this child eat solid, semi-solid or soft foods other than liquids yesterday during the day or at night? நேற்று பகல் நேரத்தில் அல்லது இரவு நேரத்தில் இந்தக் குழந்தை திரவப் பதார்த்தங்களைத் தவிர திண்ம, அரைத்திண்ம அல்லது பிழம்புபான உணவு வகைகளை	1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = Don't Know Number of times B ___	1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = Don't Know Number of times B ___	1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = Don't Know Number of times B ___
C	Did this child drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or night? நேற்று பகல் நேரத்தில் அல்லது இரவு நேரத்தில் இந்தக் குழந்தை சூப்பியை	1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = Don't Know C ___	1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = Don't Know C ___	1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = Don't Know C ___



5. Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme போஷாக்குப் புனர்வாழ்வு நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம்				
		Child A (Name)	Child B (Name)	Child C (Name)
5.1	Have you ever been enrolled in any feeding programme ஏதாவது பாலூட்டல் நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்தில் எப்பொழுதாவது நீங்கள் உள்ளீக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறீர்களா?	1= Yes 2= No If No, skip to 5.16 ____	1= Yes 2= No If No, skip to 5.16 ____	1= Yes 2= No If No, skip to 5.16 ____
5.1.1	If yes specify (can be enter multiple response)	1=Triposha 4=Plumpynut 2=CSB5=HEB 3=BP100 6=MMN ____	1=Triposha 4=Plumpynut 2=CSB5=HEB 3=BP100 6=MMN ____	1=Triposha 4=Plumpynut 2=CSB5=HEB 3=BP100 6=MMN ____
5.2	What was the date of last visit for Clinic/weighing post (check with CHDR) குழந்தையின் நிறையை அளவிடுவதற்காக இறுதியாக விஜயம் செய்த நாள் எது? (CHDR அட்டையில் இருந்து சரியாக்குக்கொள்ளுங்கள்)	Date _____ Month _____ Year _____	Date _____ Month _____ Year _____	Date _____ Month _____ Year _____
5.3	Outcome of Nutrition Status at that visit (Check CHDR) இறுதி விஜயத்தின் போது கண்டறியப்பட்ட போஷாக்கு நிலை (CHDR அட்டையில் இருந்து சரியாக்குக்கொள்ளுங்கள்)	1=Normal 2=MAM 3=SAM 4=Underweight 5=Not visited ____	1=Normal 2=MAM 3=SAM 4=Underweight 5=Not visited ____	1=Normal 2=MAM 3=SAM 4=Underweight 5=Not visited ____
5.4	Did the child receive following items at that visit அந்த விஜயத்தின் போது குழந்தைக்கு பின்வருவன கிடைத்தனவா?			
		Child A (Name)	Child B (Name)	Child C (Name)
5.5	BP 100 / Plumppy BP 100/சதைப் பருப்பு	1= Yes, 2= No ____  _  If No, skip to 5.7	1= Yes, 2= No ____  _  If No, skip to 5.7	1= Yes, 2= No ____  _  If No, skip to 5.7
5.6	If yes how frequently received it ஆம் எனில், இது எவ்வாறு கிடைத்தது?	1=Fortnight 2=Monthly 3=Irregular 4=Not known 5=This is first visit ____	1=Fortnight 2=Monthly 3=Irregular 4=Not known 5=This is first visit ____	1=Fortnight 2=Monthly 3=Irregular 4=Not known 5=This is first visit ____
5.7	CSB	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.9	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.9	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.9
5.8	If yes how frequently received it ஆம் எனில், இது எவ்வாறு கிடைத்தது?	1= Fortnight இரண்டு வாரம் 2= Monthly மாதாந்தம் 3= Irregular வழமையாக 4=Not known தெரியாது 5= This is first visit இது தான் முதல் விஜயம் ____	1=Fortnight 2=Monthly 3=Irregular 4=Not known 5=This is first visit ____	1= Fortnight 2= Monthly 3=Irregular 4=Not known 5= This is first visit ____
5.9	Thriposha 'திரிபோஷா'	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.11	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.11	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.11
5.10	If yes how frequently received it ஆம் எனில், இது எவ்வாறு கிடைத்தது?	1= Fortnight 2= Monthly 3= Irregular 4=Not known 5= This is first visit ____	1= Fortnight 2= Monthly 3= Irregular 4=Not known 5= This is first visit ____	1= Fortnight 2= Monthly 3= Irregular 4=Not known 5= This is first visit ____
5.11	High Energy Biscuits அதிக சக்தி நிறைந்த பிஸ்கெட்டு	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.13	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.13	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.13
5.12	If yes how frequently received it ஆம் எனில், இது எவ்வாறு கிடைத்தது?	1= Fortnight 2= Monthly 3= Irregular 4=Not Known 5= This is first visit ____	1=Fortnight 2=Monthly 3=Irregular 4=Not known 5=This is first visit ____	1=Fortnight 2=Monthly 3=Irregular 4=Not known 5=This is first visit ____
5.13	MMN (sprinkle) packets (தெளிகரைசல்) பக்கற்றுக்கள்	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.15	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.15	1= Yes, 2= No ____ If No, skip to 5.15
5.14	If yes how frequently received it ஆம் எனில், இது எவ்வாறு கிடைத்தது?	1= Fortnight 2= Monthly 3= Irregular 4=Not known 5= This is first visit ____	1=Fortnight 2=Monthly 3=Irregular 4=Not known 5=This is first visit ____	1=Fortnight 2=Monthly 3=Irregular 4=Not known 5=This is first visit ____
5.15	Iron Syrup இரும்புச் சத்துப் பானி	1= Yes, 2= No ____	1= Yes, 2= No ____	1= Yes, 2= No ____

Child's anthropometry குழந்தையின் உடல் அளவீடு				
		Child A (Name)	Child B (Name)	Child C (Name)
5.16	Date of birth of the child குழந்தையின் பிறந்த திகதி	_____ Date _____ Month _____ Year	_____ Date _____ Month _____ Year	_____ Date _____ Month _____ Year
6.17	Sex of child குழந்தையின் பால்நிலை	1 = Male 2 = Female ____	1 = Male 2 = Female ____	1 = Male 2 = Female ____
5.18	Date of measurements அளவிட்ட திகதி	_____ Date _____ Month _____ Year	_____ Date _____ Month _____ Year	_____ Date _____ Month _____ Year
5.19	Type of measure: அளவிட்டு வகை	1 = Length நீளம் 2 = Height உயரம் ____	1 = Length நீளம் 2 = Height உயரம் ____	1 = Length நீளம் 2 = Height உயரம் ____
5.20	Child's height: குழந்தையின் உயரம்	_____ . _____ cm	_____ . _____ cm	_____ . _____ cm
5.21	Child's weight:	_____ . _____ kg	_____ . _____ kg	_____ . _____ kg
5.22	Oedema:	1 = Yes 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/>	1 = Yes 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/>	1 = Yes 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/>
5.23	Child's birth weight குழந்தை பிறந்த நேரமிருந்த நிறை (in kg) (கிகி)(CHDR அட்டையிலிருந்து)	_____ . _____ kg	_____ . _____ kg	_____ . _____ kg

6. Toilet Facilities மலசலகூட வசதிகள்	
6.1	Where do your household members go to the toilet? உங்களது குடும்ப அங்கத்தவர்கள் எவ்வகையான மலசலகூடங்களை பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்?
6.2	How did you dispose your child's stool? உங்களது குழந்தையின் மலத்தை (கழிவுகளை) எவ்வாறு அகற்றுகின்றீர்கள்?

7. Water Sources நீர் கிடைக்கும் மூலங்கள்	
7.1	What is the main source of drinking water? பிரதான குடிநீர் மூலம் எது?
7.2	What is the main source of water for washing and other purposes? கழுவுவதற்கும், பிற நோக்கங்களுக்குமான பிரதான நீர் மூலம் எது?

7.3	Do you treat your drinking water? உங்களது குடிநீரை சுத்தம் செய்து அருந்துகின்றீர்களா?	1= Yes, using chlorine ஆம், குளோரினைப் பயன்படுத்தி 2= Yes, by boiling ஆம், சூடாக்குவதன் மூலம் 3= Yes, by filtration ஆம், வடித்தெடுப்பதன் மூலம் 4= No இல்லை ____
7.4	How long (In minutes) does it take to collect water from the source? (Going and return, walking)? (Write "0" if within the house or dwelling) நீர் மூலத்திலிருந்து தண்ணீரை எடுத்து வருவதற்கு எவ்வளவு நேரம் நாகர்கிண்கா (நிமிடத்தில்) (சென்னை கிராமப் பி வாகவசம்/க. நட்சு செல்வதற்கு) (வீட்டினுள் அல்லது வதிவிடத்தினுள்ளிருந்து எடுத்து வருவதெனில் "0" எனக் குறிப்பிடுங்கள்	_____ Minutes
7.5	Do you wash hand after using toilet? நீங்கள் மலசலகூடம் சென்ற பின்னர் உங்களது கைகளை சவர்க்காரத்தினால் கழுவுகின்றீர்களா?	1= Always with soap எப்பொழுதும் சவர்க்காரத்தினால் 2= Some times with soap சில சமயம் சவர்க்காரத்தினால் 3= Without soap சவர்க்காரத்தைப் பாவிக்காமல் 4= Do not wash கழுவுவதில்லை 9= No answer பதிலில்லை ____
7.6	Do you wash your hand before eating? நீங்கள் சாப்பிடுவதற்கு முன்னர் உங்களது கைகளை சவர்க்காரத்தினால் கழுவுகின்றீர்களா?	1= Always with soap 2= Some times with soap 3= Without soap 4= Do not wash 9= No answer ____
7.7	Do you wash your hands before feeding the child? நீங்கள் குழந்தைக்குப் பாலூட்ட முன்னர் சவர்க்காரத்தினால் உங்களது கைகளைக் கழுவுகின்றீர்களா?	1= Always with soap 2= Some times with soap 3= Without soap 4= Do not wash 9= No answer ____

8. Household Assets குடும்பச் சொத்துக்கள்		
8.	What assets do you have now? (circle) தற்போது உங்களிடம் என்ன வகையான சொத்துக்கள் இருக்கின்றன / இடம்பெயர்வதற்கு முன்னர் எவ்வகையான சொத்துக்கள் இருந்தன? (வட்டமிடுங்கள்)	
	<b>Item பொருட்கள்</b>	<b>Now</b>
	A. Jewellery ஆபரணங்கள்	1= Yes 2= No ____
	B. Equipments/tools for livelihood activity (axe, hoe...) வாழ்வாதாரச் செயற்பாட்டிற்கான கருவிகள் / உபகரணங்கள் (கோடரி, மண்வெட்டி...)	1= Yes 2= No ____
	C. Water pump நீர் இறைக்கும் இயந்திரம்	1= Yes 2= No ____
	D. Electricity மின்சார வசதி	1= Yes 2= No ____
	E. Solar Power சூரிய சக்தி வசதி	1= Yes 2= No ____
	F. Mosquito net நுளம்பு வலை	1= Yes 2= No ____
	G. Fridge குளிர்சாதனப் பெட்டி	1= Yes 2= No ____
	H. Sewing machine தையல் இயந்திரம்	1= Yes 2= No ____
	I. Washing machine சலவை இயந்திரம்	1= Yes 2= No ____
	J. Television தொலைக்காட்சிப் பெட்டி	1= Yes 2= No ____
	K. Radio வானொலிப் பெட்டி	1= Yes 2= No ____
	L. Mobile phones கையடக்கத் தொலைபேசிகள்	1= Yes 2= No ____
	M. Land/CDMA Phone தரையாக்க / CDMA தொலைபேசி வசதி	1= Yes 2= No ____
	N. Pesticide sprayer பூச்சிநாசினித் தெளிகருவி	1= Yes 2= No ____
	O. Fishing boat, boat engine மீன்பிடிப் படகு	1= Yes 2= No ____
	P. Bicycle துவிச்சக்கரவண்டி	1= Yes 2= No ____

Q. Bullock cartsமாட்டு வண்டிகள்	1= Yes 2= No ___
R. Motorbikeமோட்டார் சைக்கில்	1= Yes 2= No ___
S. Wheelerமுற்சக்கரவண்டி	1= Yes 2= No ___
T. Tractor/land masterஉழவியந்திரம் / லான்ட்மாஸ்டர்	1= Yes 2= No ___
U. Other motor vehicle, specifyவாகனம், குறிப்பிடுங்கள் _____	1= Yes 2= No ___

Car (1), van (2), jeep (3), small lorries (4), large lorries (5), trailer (6), other (7)  
 (1) கார் (2) வேன் (3) ஜீப் வண்டி (4) சிறிய லொறிகள் (5) பெரிய லொறிகள் (6) இழுபட்டுச் செல்லும் வண்டிகள் (7) ஏனையவை

9. Livelihoods/Income வாழ்வாதாரமும் / வருமானமும்		
9.1	How many households members are currently earning an income? குடும்பத்தில் தற்பொழுது வருமானம் ஈட்டும் அங்கத்தவர்கள் எத்தனை பேர்?	___ members
9.2	How many household members are un-employed and looking for jobs? குடும்பத்தில் தொழிலற்று தொழிலுக்காகக் காத்திருப்பவர்கள் எத்தனை பேர்?	___ members
What are your household's income sources? உங்களது குடும்ப வருமான மூலங்கள் யாவை?		
	a) Income source now (use codes)	b) Total income in the last 30 day (rupees)
9.3	First income source (முதலாவது வருமான மூலம்)	___ rupees
9.4	Second income source (இரண்டாவது வருமான மூலம்)	___ rupees
9.5	Third income source (மூன்றாவது வருமான மூலம்)	___ rupees
9.6	Any other income	___ rupees

<p><b>Income source codes</b></p> <p>(Please write "0" if there are/were no second, third and fourth livelihoods) (தயவுசெய்து இரண்டாவது, மூன்றாவது மற்றும் நான்காவது வாழ்வாதாரங்கள் இருந்தால் / இருந்திருந்தால் "0" எனக் குறிப்பிடுங்கள்)</p>	<p><b>4 = Forestry and hunting</b> (such as tree planting (ipil-ipil), firewood gathering, small-scale logging excluding concessionaires), charcoal making, gathering forestry products (cogon, nipa, rattan, bamboo, resin, gum, etc.) or hunting wild animals/birds) (காடுவளர்த்தலும் வேட்டையாடுதலும் (மரம் நடுகை (இப்பிலிப்பில்), விறகுசேகரித்தல், துணைப்பாகங்கள் நீங்கலாக சிறிய அளவில் விறகு வெட்டுதல்), கரி உற்பத்தி, வனப் பொருட்கள் சேகரித்தல் (ககொன், நிப்பா, ரட்டன், மூங்கில், ஒட்டுபசை, பசை முதலியன) அல்லது வன விலங்குகள் / பறவைகள் வேட்டை)</p>
<p><b>1 = Farming</b> விவசாயம்</p> <p><b>2 = Livestock and poultry raising</b> (such as raising of carabaos, cattle, hogs, chicken, ducks, etc. and the production of fresh milk, eggs, etc.) (கால்நடைகள் மற்றும் கோழிகள் வளர்ப்பு (கரபோசுகள், கால்நடை, பன்றிகள், கோழிகள், வாத்துக்கள் என்பன வளர்த்தலும் பசும் பால், முட்டைகள் உற்பத்தியும்)</p> <p><b>3 = Fishing (such as capture fishing)</b> gathering fry, shells,</p>	<p><b>5 = Wholesale and retail trade</b> (including market vending, sidewalk vending and peddling, small shop) (மொத்தச் சில்லறை வியாபாரம் (சந்தையில் விற்பனை, நடைபாதையில் விற்பனை, வீடுவீடாகச் சென்று விற்பனை சிறியகடையில் விற்பனை))</p> <p><b>6 = Manufacturing/handicraft</b> (such as mat weaving, tailoring, dressmaking) (உற்பத்திசெய்தல் / கைப்பணிப் பொருட்கள் (பாய் பின்னலுதல், ஆடை தைத்தல், ஆடை உற்பத்தி போன்ற தொழில்))</p> <p><b>7 = Salaried employment</b> (such as medical, teaching, bank, government) (சம்பளம் வழங்கப்படும் தொழில் (மருத்துவம், கற்பித்தல், வங்கி, போன்ற</p>

<p>seaweeds, etc. ; and culturing fish, oyster, mussel, etc.) =  <b>மீன்பிடி</b> (மீன், நத்தைகள் பிடித்துக் காயவைத்தல்,கடல் தாவரங்கள் சேகரித்தல், மற்றும் மீன், சிப்பி,அட்டை வளர்த்தல்) போன்ற தொழில்</p>	<p>அரசாங்கத் தொழில்கள்)  <b>8 = Skilled Labourer</b>தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற தொழிலாளர்  <b>9 = Daily/common labourer</b>நாளாந்த/சாதாரண கூலியாளர்  <b>10 = Foreign Employment</b> (such as working overseas outside of Sri Lanka)  <b>11 = Other</b> (specify) ஏனையவை (குறிப்பிடுங்கள்) _____</p>
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A. Paddy, highland crops and home gardening			
9.7	Do you have any lands (paddy fields and highland)? உங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது காணிகள் இருக்கின்றனவா? (நெல் வயல்கள் மற்றும் ஏனைய நிலங்கள்)	A. Habitat வாழ்விடம் B. Yes, in use ஆம், பயன்பாட்டில் C. Yes, not in use பயன்பாட்டில்லை	A. 1 yes 2 No ___ B. 1 yes 2 No ___ C. 1 yes 2 No ___
9.8	If yes, what is the size of the land in acres?ஆம் எனில், காணியின் பரப்பளவு என்ன? (1 Acre ஏக்கர் = 160 Perches பேர்ச்சங்கள்)	A. Agriculture own சொந்த விவசாய நிலம் B. Agriculture Government அரச விவ. நிலம் C. Agriculture Leased குத்தகை விவ.நிலம் D. Agriculture Totalமொத்த விவ.நிலம்	A. .... B. .... C. .... D. ....
9.9	<b>Do you cultivate paddy? நீங்கள் வேளாண்மை செய்கின்றீர்களா?</b> 1 = No, has no interest in farming இல்லை, வேளாண்மையில் ஆர்வம் காட்டுவதில்லை 2 = Would like to cultivate, but cannot வேளாண்மை செய்ய விருப்பம், என்றாலும் முடியாது 3 = Yes, does cultivate ஆம்,வேளாண்மை செய்கின்றோம்		—
9.10	<b>Do you cultivate high land (chena) crops? நீங்கள் மேட்டுநிலப் பயிர்களைப் பயிரிடுகின்றீர்களா?</b> 1 = No, has no interest in farming இல்லை, பயிரிடுவதில் ஆர்வம் காட்டுவதில்லை 2 = Would like to cultivate, but cannot பயிரிடுவதற்கு விருப்பம், என்றாலும் முடியாது 3 = Yes, does cultivate ஆம், பயிரிடுகின்றோம்		—
9.11	<b>Do you cultivate home garden? நீங்கள் தோட்டப் பயிர்களை நடுகின்றீர்களா?</b> 1 = No, has no interest in gardening இல்லை, தோட்டப் பயிர் நடுவதில் ஆர்வம் காட்டுவதில்லை 2 = Would like to cultivate, but cannot பயிரிடுவதற்கு விருப்பம், என்றாலும் முடியாது 3 = Yes, does cultivate ஆம், பயிரிடுகின்றோம்		—

B. Yala and Maha சிறு மற்றும் பெரும்போகங்கள்		
9.12	<p><b>Are you a farmer? நீங்கள் ஒரு விவசாயியா?</b>                      (Have you cultivated in the past or do you plan to cultivate in the future?கடந்த காலங்களில் நீங்கள் பயிர்ச்செய்துள்ளீர்களா அல்லது எதிர்காலத்தில் பயிர்ச்செய்ய எண்ணுகின்றீர்களா?)</p> <p>1 = Yes ஆம்                      2 = No இல்லை(if no, skip to sectionC)</p>	—

9.13	<p><b>Did you cultivate crops in the 2011 Yala season?</b> 2011 ஆம் ஆண்டு சிறுபோகத்தில் நீங்கள் பயிர்களை நட்ச்சுகளா?</p> <p>1 = Yes ஆம் 2 = No இல்லை (Skip to 9.15இற்கு நகருங்கள்)</p>	—
9.14	<p><b>How was the Yala 2011 harvest compared with last year's Yala (2010)?</b> கடந்த சிறுபோகத்துடன் (2010) ஒப்பிடும் போது 2011 ஆம் ஆண்டு சிறுபோக அறுவடை எவ்வாறிருந்தது?</p> <p>1 = Better சிறந்ததாகவிருந்தது (2011 ஆம் ஆண்டு 2010 ஆம் ஆண்டை விடச் சிறந்ததாகவிருந்தது) 2 = Same ஒரேயளவாகவிருந்தது 3 = Worseமோசம் (2011 ஆம் ஆண்டு 2010ஆம் ஆண்டை விட மோசமாகவிருந்தது) 4 = Did not cultivate in 2010ஆம் ஆண்டில் பயிரிடவில்லை</p>	—
9.15	<p><b>Do you expect to cultivate in the 2011/12 Maha season?</b> 2011-2012 பெரும்போகத்தில் நீங்கள் பயிரிடுவதற்கு எதிர்பார்க்கின்றீர்களா?</p> <p>1 = Yes ஆம் 2 = No இல்லை</p>	—

### C. Livestockகால்நடை

9.16	<p><b>Does your household own any livestock?</b> உங்களது குடும்பத்திற்குச் சொந்தமான ஏதாவது கால்நடைகள் இருக்கின்றனவா?</p> <p>1 = Yes ஆம் 2 = No இல்லை (but used to own ஆனாலும் பிறரின்) 3 = No இல்லை (never owned ஒருபோதும் சொந்தமாகவில்லை)</p> <p><b>(If No, go to section D)</b></p>	—																
9.17	<p>If your family owns livestock, please fill in the table below with the number of livestock owned. உங்களது குடும்பத்திற்கு கால்நடைகள் சொந்தமாகவிருப்பின், தயவுசெய்து கீழ்க்காணும் அட்டவணையை சொந்தமான கால்நடைகளின் எண்ணிக்கையைக் கொண்டு நிரப்புகள்</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;">Livestock typeகால்நடை</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Number எண்ணிக்கை</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>இனம்</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.17.1. Cattleகால்நடை</td> <td>A. ____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.17.2. Buffaloஎருமை மாடு</td> <td>B. ____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.17.3. Poultryகோழிகள்</td> <td>C. ____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.17.4. Goatsஆடுகள்</td> <td>D. ____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.17.5. Pigபன்றி</td> <td>E. ____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.17.6. Otherஏனையவை</td> <td>F. ____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Livestock typeகால்நடை	Number எண்ணிக்கை	இனம்		9.17.1. Cattleகால்நடை	A. ____	9.17.2. Buffaloஎருமை மாடு	B. ____	9.17.3. Poultryகோழிகள்	C. ____	9.17.4. Goatsஆடுகள்	D. ____	9.17.5. Pigபன்றி	E. ____	9.17.6. Otherஏனையவை	F. ____	—
Livestock typeகால்நடை	Number எண்ணிக்கை																	
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### D. Fishing மீன்பிடி

9.18	<p><b>Is your household involved in any fishing activities?</b> உங்களது குடும்பம் ஏதாவது மீன்பிடித்தல் செயற்பாடுகளில் ஈடுபடுகின்றதா?</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No (if No, go to section 10)</p>	—
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<p>9.19</p>	<p><b>If yes, what fishing activities are you involved with?</b></p> <p>ஆம் எனில், நீங்கள் ஈடுபடும் மீன்பிடித்தல் செயற்பாடுகள் யாவை? (மிக முக்கியமானதை வட்டமிடுங்கள்)</p> <p>1= Boat owner படகூச் சொந்தக்காரர் 2= Crew member, open sea குழு உறுப்பினர், திறந்த கடல் 3= Crew member, lagoon fishing குழு உறுப்பினர், களப்பு மீன்பிடித்தல்</p> <p>4= Fish vendor மீன் வியாபாரி 5= Net mending வலை திருத்துநர் 6= Boat repair படகு பழுதுபார்ப்பவர் 7= Engine repair என்ஜின் பழுதுபார்ப்பவர் 8= Fish processing மீன் பதனிடல் 9= Sale of fishing gear/accessories மீன்பிடி உபகரணங்கள் /உதிரிப்பாகங்கள் விற்பனை 10= Other ஏனையவை</p>	<p>_____</p>
<p>9.20</p>	<p><b>How is the fishing this year, compared to last year (2010)?</b> கடந்த ஆண்டுடன் (2010) ஒப்பிடும் போது இந்த ஆண்டு மீன்பிடி எவ்வாறு இருக்கின்றது?</p> <p>1 = Better, சிறந்தது (2011 ஆம் ஆண்டு 2010 ஆம் ஆண்டை விடச் சிறந்தது) 2 = Same ஒரேயளவானது 3 = Worse, மோசமானது (2011 ஆம் ஆண்டு 2010 ஆம் ஆண்டை விட மோசமானது)</p>	<p>_____</p>

<b>10. Household Expenditure குடும்பச் செலவினம்</b>		
	<b>How much money did your household spend on the following food items in the last one week?</b> கடந்த ஒரு வாரத்தில் பின்வரும் உணவு வகைகளுக்கு உங்களது குடும்பம் எவ்வளவு பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்தது?	<b>Rupees spent in the last 7 days</b> கடந்த 7 நாட்களில் செலவு செய்த பணம் - ரூபாய்
10.1	Rice சோறு	_____
10.2	Wheat flour கோதுமை	_____
10.3	Bread பாண் / Chapati சப்பத்தி / Roti உரோட்டி / Hoppers / String hoppers	_____
10.4	Pulses சதைப்பருப்பு / Dhal / Gram	_____
10.5	Fish மீன்	_____
10.6	Meat (beef, pork, chicken, mutton) இறைச்சி (மாட்டிறைச்சி, பன்றியிறைச்சி, கோழியிறைச்சி)	_____
10.7	Eggs முட்டைகள்	_____
10.8	Curd தயிர்	_____
10.9	Palm oil, vegetable oil, coconut oil, fats தேங்காய் எண்ணெய், பாம்பு ஓயில், மரக்கறி எண்ணெய்	_____
10.10	Milk (liquid and powder) பால் மாவு (திரவம் அல்லது தூள்)	_____
10.11	Vegetables (including leaves) மரக்கறி வகை (கீரைகள் அடங்கலாக)	_____
10.12	Fruits பழங்கள்	_____
10.13	Coconut and coconut products (except oil) தேங்காயும் தேங்காய்ப் பொருட்களும்	_____
10.14	Sugar சீனி / Jaggary சக்கரை	_____
10.15	Prepared food தயாரித்த உணவு (food and drinks from restaurants and stalls உணவு விடுதிகளிலிருந்தும் கடைகளிலிருந்தும் கிடைக்கும் உணவு, பானங்கள்)	_____
10.16	Special nutritional food விசேஷ போஷாக்கு உணவு (Thripasha திரிபோஷா, FBF, CSB etc முதலியன)	_____
10.17	All other food items ஏனைய உணவு பான வகைகள் (Tea, தேனீர் coffee கோப்பி etc முதலியன)	_____

	<b>How much money did your household spend on the following non-food items in the last one month? கடந்த ஒரு மாதத்தில் பின்வரும் உணவு சாராத பொருட்களுக்கு உங்களது குடும்பம் எவ்வளவு பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்தது?</b>	<b>Rupees spent in the last 30 days கடந்த 30 நாட்களில் செலவு செய்த பணம் - ரூபாய்</b>
10.18	Payments on debts பற்றுக்கள் மீதான கொடுப்பனவுகள்	_____
10.19	Milling ஆலைத்தொழில்	_____
10.20	House rent வீட்டு வாடகை	_____
10.21	Education கல்வி	_____
10.22	Consumable households items (e.g. soap, candles, matches, detergent) உணவு சாராத பொருட்கள் (உ-ம்:- சவர்காரம், மெழுகுவர்த்திகள், தீப்பெட்டிகள், சலவைத் தூள்கள்)	_____
10.23	Cooking fuel சமையல் எரிபொருள் / firewood விறகு	_____
10.24	Transportation and communications (busses, phones etc.) போக்குவரத்து	_____
10.25	Livelihood inputs வாழ்வாதார உள்வீடுகள் (tools கருவிகள், seeds விதைகள் etc முதலியன)	_____
10.26	Veterinary services and animal feed மிருக வைத்திய சேவைகளும் விலங்குத் தீயியும்	_____
10.27	Hiring labor தொழிலாளரை வாடகைக்கு அமர்த்துதல்	_____
10.28	Alcohol சாராயம் / Beer பியர் / Toddi பனம் சாராயம் / Tobacco / Beetle Nut	_____
10.29	Gifts to others ஏனையவர்களுக்கான வெகுமானப் பொருட்கள் (sharing of resources வளங்கள் பகிர்வு)	_____
10.30	Water தண்ணீர் வசதி	_____
10.31	Electricity மின்சார வசதி	_____
10.32	House constructions and repairs வீட்டு நிர்மாணங்களும் திருத்தங்களும்	_____
10.33	Other household items ஏனைய வீட்டுப் பொருட்கள்(kitchenware சமையலறைப் பாத்திரங்கள், furniture தளபாடங்கள் etc முதலியன)	_____
10.34	Medicine and health care மருந்தும் சுகாதாரப் பராமரிப்பும்	_____
10.35	Clothing and shoes ஆடைகளும் அணிகளும்	_____
10.36	Celebrations and social events கொண்டாட்டங்களும் சமூக நிகழ்ச்சிகளும்	_____
10.37	Fines and taxes தண்டங்களும் வரிகளும்	_____
10.38	All other non-food items கொண்டாட்டங்கள்	_____

<b>II. Household Food Consumption குடும்ப உணவு நுகர்வு</b>		
11.1	How many meals do household members in the following age groups eat per day? பின்வரும் வயதுத் தொகுதியைச் சேர்ந்த குடும்ப அங்கத்தவர்கள் நாளொன்றுக்கு எத்தனை தடவைகள் உணவு உட்கொள்ளுகின்றார்கள்?	
<b>Age Group வயதுத் தொகுதி</b>	<b>No. of meals உணவு உட்கொள்ளும் தடவை</b>	
11.1.1	A, Children 0-1 year வயதுக்குக் குறைந்த குழந்தை	A, ____
11.1.2	B, Children >1-5 years குறைந்த-இடைப்பட்ட குழந்தை	B, ____
11.1.3	C, Children >5-18 years குறைந்த-இடைப்பட்ட பிள்ளைகள்	C, ____
11.1.4	D, Members older than 18 years வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட வயது வந்தவர்கள்	D, ____



11.2	1. How many days (in past 7 days) did your household eat the following food items? <b>(Write number for e.g. 5)</b>			
	2. What were the <b>main</b> and <b>secondary</b> sources of this food item? <b>(Use codes below)</b> பின்வரும் உணவு வகைகளை கடந்த (7 நாட்களில்) உங்களது குடும்ப அங்கத்தவர்கள் எத்தனை தடவைகள் உட்கொண்டனர்? (தடவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கையைக் குறிப்பிடுங்கள், உதாரணமாக: 5) இந்த உணவுப் பொருட்களின் பிரதான மற்றும் இரண்டாம்நிலை மூலங்கள் யாவை? (கீழ்க்காணும் இரகவியக் குறியீட்டை எழுதுங்கள்)			
	<b>Food groups உணவு வகை</b>	<b>a) Number of days eaten in the last week கடந்த வாரத்தில் உணவு உட்கொண்ட நாட்கள் எண்ணிக்கை (0 - 7 days நாட்கள்)</b>	<b>b) Main food source பிரதான உணவு மூலம் (1 - 8, use codes குறியீட்டைப் பயன்படுத்துங்கள்)</b>	<b>c) Secondary food source இரண்டாம்நிலை மூலங்கள் (1 - 8, use codes குறியீட்டைப் பயன்படுத்துங்கள்)</b>
11.2A	Rice and other cereals அரிசியும் ஏனைய நவதானியங்களும் (finger millet விரல் தினை etc முதலியன)	___	___	___
11.2B	Tubers கிழங்கு வகைகள் (potato உருளைக்கிழங்கு, sweet potato வத்தாளைக் கிழங்கு, cassava கசாவா etc முதலியன)	___	___	___
11.2C	Bread பாண்/ Chapti சப்பத்தி/ Roti உரோட்டி	___	___	___
11.2D	Pulses பருப்பு வகை / Dhal பருப்பு	___	___	___
11.2D	Fish மீன்	___	___	___
11.2E	Meat இறைச்சி வகை (beef மாட்டிறைச்சி, pork, பன்றியிறைச்சி chicken கோழியிறைச்சி)	___	___	___
11.2F	Eggs முட்டைகள்	___	___	___
11.2G	Dairy பால் வகை (curd தயிறு, liquid milk திரவப் பால், powder milk பால் மாவு etc முதலியன)	___	___	___
11.2H	Coconut products தேங்காய் உற்பத்திகள், palm oil பாம்பாயில், vegetable oil மரக்கறி எண்ணெய், fats கொழுப்பு etc முதலியன.	___	___	___
11.2I	Vegetables மரக்கறி வகைகள் (including leaves கீரைகள் அடங்கலாக)	___	___	___
11.2J	Fruits பழங்கள்	___	___	___
11.2K	Sugar சீனி / Jaggary சக்கரை	___	___	___
11.2L	Alcohol சாராயம் / Beer பியர்/ Toddi பணம் சாராயம்	___	___	___
	<b>Food sources: உணவு மூலங்கள்</b> 1 = Own production சொந்த உற்பத்தி 2 = Purchase at the market சந்தைக் கொள்வனவு 3 = Purchase at the MPCS பநோகசக கொள்வனவு 4 = Exchange of goods or services பண்டங்கள் அல்லது சேவைகள் பரிமாற்றம் 5 = Borrowed கடனாக வாங்கிய 6 = Received as gift வெகுமனமாகக் கிடைத்த 7 = Food aid உணவு மானியம் 8 = Other, specify ஏனையவை, குறிப்பிடுங்கள்:			
11.3	How many days will your food stock or money to buy food last? இறுதியாக உங்களது உணவுக் களஞ்சியம் அல்லது உணவை வாங்குவதற்கான பணம் எத்தனை நாட்களுக்குப் போதுமானது?	1= Less than 1 week வாரத்திற்குக் குறைய 2= Two weeks to 1 month இரண்டு கிழமை முதல் 1 மாதம் வரை 3= 1 month to 3 months 1 மாதம் முதல் 3 மாதம் வரை 4= More than 3 months 3 மாதங்களுக்கு மேல் 5= No food உணவில்லை/ no cash பணமில்லை)		

12. Coping Strategy உயிர் வாழும் வழிமுறைகள்		
12.1	Does your household have enough food to feed all the family members at all times? எல்லா நேரங்களிலும் சகல குடும்ப அங்கத்தவர்களுக்கும் உணவளிக்க உங்களது குடும்பத்தில் போதிய உணவு இருந்ததா? 1 = Yes ஆம் 2 = No இல்லை	___
12.2	In the past 7 days, were there times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food? கடந்த 07 நாட்களில் போதிய உணவில்லாமல் அல்லது உணவை வாங்க பணமில்லாமல் இருந்தீர்களா? 1 = Yes ஆம் 2 = No இல்லை	___
	If yes, how many days in the past 7 days has your household had to: ஆம் எனில், கடந்த 07 நாட்களில் எத்தனை நாட்கள் உங்களது குடும்பத்திற்கு அவ்வாறிருக்க நேர்ந்தது?	<b>Number of days நாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை (0 - 7)</b>
12.3	Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods குறைந்த விருப்பமுடைய மற்றும் மலிவான உணவுகளில் தங்கியிருந்தமை	___ days
12.4	Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative கடனாக உணவுகளை வாங்கியமை அல்லது நண்பர்களிடமிருந்து அல்லது உறவினர்களிடமிருந்து கிடைத்த உதவியில் தங்கியிருந்தமை	___ days
12.5	Purchase food on credit கடன் அடிப்படையில் உணவுகளை வாங்கியமை	___ days
12.6	Consume seed stock held for next season அடுத்த பயிர்ச்செய்கை காலத்திற்காகச் சேமித்து வைத்திருந்த தானியங்களை நுகர நேரிட்டமை	___ days
12.7	Have household members eat elsewhere குடும்ப அங்கத்தவர்கள் வேறுஎங்காவது சென்று சாப்பிட்டமை	___ days
12.8	Limit portion size at mealtimes உணவு வேளைகளின் போது உணவின் அளவை வரையறுத்தமை	___ days
12.9	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat வயது வந்தவர்கள் நுகர்ந்த உணவை சிறு குழந்தைகள் உண்ணும் பொருட்டு வரையறுத்தமை	___ days
12.10	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day ஒரு நாளில் உண்ணும் உணவு வேளையின் எண்ணிக்கையைக் குறைத்தமை	___ days
12.11	Skip entire days without eating உண்ணாமல் முழு நாட்களையும் கழித்தமை	___ days
12.12	In the past 30 days, were there times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food? கடந்த 30 நாட்களில் போதிய உணவில்லாமல் அல்லது உணவை வாங்க பணமில்லாமல் இருந்தீர்களா?	1 = Yes ஆம் ___ 2 = No இல்லை ___
	If yes, have your household done any of the following? ஆம் எனில், உங்களது குடும்பம் பின்வருவனவற்றில் எதனை மேற்கொண்டுள்ளது? 1 = Yes ஆம் 2 = No இல்லை	
12.13	Did you sell any household articles வீட்டுப் பொருட்களை விற்பனை செய்தமை	1 = Yes 2 = No ___
12.14	Did you sell any other major assets? (Car, Motor cycle, Tractor)	1 = Yes 2 = No ___
12.15	Sold jewellery ஆபரணங்களை விற்பனை செய்தமை	If the answer is yes, பதில் ஆம் எனில் ___ How many pounds last in month? கடந்த மாதத்தில் எத்தனை பவுன்கள் ___
12.16	Pawning ஆபரணங்களை அடகு வைத்தமை	If the answer is yes, பதில் ஆம் எனில் ___ How many pounds last in month? கடந்த மாதத்தில் எத்தனை பவுன்கள் ___
12.17	Sold agricultural/ விவசாய/ livelihood tools, வாழ்வாதாரக் கருவி சாதனங்கள் seeds விதைகள் etc. முதலியவற்றை விற்பனை செய்தமை	1 = Yes 2 = No ___
12.18	Sold building materials கட்டிடப் பொருட்களை விற்பனை செய்தமை	1 = Yes 2 = No ___
12.19	Sold HH furniture வீட்டுத் தளபாடங்களை விற்பனை செய்தமை	1 = Yes 2 = No ___
12.20	Used savings சேமிப்புகளை உபயோகித்தமை	1 = Yes 2 = No ___
12.21	Borrowed money from relatives உறவினர்களிடமிருந்து/ neighbours அயலவர்களிடமிருந்து கடனாகப் பணம் வாங்கியமை	1 = Yes 2 = No ___ <b>If no skip to 12.23</b>
12.22	If yes did you have to pay interest	1 = Yes 2 = No ___
12.23	Reduced expenditures on health and education சுகாதார, கல்வி சார் செலவினங்களைக் குறைத்தமை	1 = Yes 2 = No ___

13. Humanitarian Assistance மனிதாபிமான உதவி		
13.1	<p><b>Did your household or any member of your household receive food assistance during the past three month?</b> உங்களது குடும்பத்திற்கு அல்லது உங்களது குடும்பத்தின் எவரேனுமொரு அங்கத்தவருக்கு கடந்த மூன்று மாத காலப் பகுதியில் உணவு உதவி கிடைத்ததா?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No <b>If No, skip to 13.3</b></p>	___
13.2	<p><b>If yes, what kind of food assistance? (circle all that apply)</b> ஆம் எனின், என்ன வகையான உணவு உதவி கிடைத்தது? (ஏற்புடைய எல்லாவற்றையும் வட்டமிடுங்கள்)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Food Distribution பொதுவான உணவு விநியோகம் (MPCS, WFP)</li> <li>2. NGO அசாதி/Community basic food aid சமுதாய அடிப்படை உணவு மானியம்</li> <li>3. School meals பாலசாலை உணவு</li> <li>4. Therapeutic feeding சிகிச்சை சார் உணவளித்தல் (in health care center சுகாதாரப் பராமரிப்பு நிலையத்தில் or அல்லது hospital வைத்தியசாலையில்)</li> <li>5. Food for work வேலைக்கான /training பயிற்சிக்கான உணவு</li> <li>6. Samurdhi food ration சமுத்தி உணவு நிவாரணம்</li> <li>7. Complementary food குறைநிரப்பு உணவு (vegetables, மரக்கறி tea, தேனீர் spices, வாசனைத்திரவியம் soya meat சோயா இறைச்சி)</li> <li>8. Supplementary feeding குறைநிரப்பு உணவளித்தல்: High energy biscuits அதிகளவில் சக்தி நிறைந்த பிஸ்கெட்டுக்கள்</li> <li>9. Supplementary feeding குறைநிரப்பு உணவளித்தல்: CSB, Triposha திரிபோஷா ___</li> </ol>
<p><b>Which of the following have you received பின்வருவனவற்றில் உங்களுக்குக் கிடைத்தவை எவை (in the last 3 months கடந்த 03 மாதங்களில்)?</b> 0 = Did not receive கிடைக்கவில்லை 1 = Did receive கிடைத்தன</p>		
13.3	Cash for work வேலைக்கான பணம்	___
13.4	Government cash grants அரசாங்கப் பண மானியங்கள்	___
13.5	Other cash assistance ஏனைய பண உதவி	___
13.6	Samurdhi vouchers சமுத்தி நிவாரண முத்திரைகள்	___
13.7	Other vouchers ஏனைய நிவாரண முத்திரைகள்	___
13.8	Construction material, building கட்டிட, நிர்மாண மூலப்பொருட்கள்	___
13.9	Agricultural assistance விவசாய சார் உதவி (tools கருவி சாதனங்கள்/seeds விதைகள், re-stocking of cattle கால்நடைகள் மறுசேர்ப்பு etc முதலியன)	___
13.10	Other livelihood assistance ஏனைய வாழ்வாதார உதவி (sewing machines etc தையல் இயந்திரங்கள் முதலியன)	___