



A Protection Assessment of  
Sri Lankan Internally Displaced Persons  
who have Returned, Relocated or are Locally Integrating  
("Tool Three")

Data and Analysis

June 2013

# Durable Solutions?

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UNHCR Sri Lanka  
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Data and Analysis

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## Detailed Analysis by Themes

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# Reading Keys

## Definitions and Terms<sup>1</sup>

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**Durable Solutions** - A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement.

**Return** – Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin

**Local integration** – Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge

**Relocation** - Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country)

## Arrow indications

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- ↗ Generally Positive results
- Mixed results
- ↘ Generally Negative results

## List of Abbreviations

BC	Birth Certificate
DS	Divisional Secretary Division
GN	Grama Niladhari Division
HoH	Head of Household
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIC	National Identity Card
Pg	Page
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
Sq.ft.	Square feet
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

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<sup>1</sup> IASC Framework, April 2010

# About this Report

From November 2012 through March 2013, UNHCR Sri Lanka undertook a sampling exercise of Sri Lankan internally displaced persons (IDPs) who had returned to their places of origin, had relocated elsewhere, or appeared to be locally integrating.

The purpose of the exercise is to assess the current situation of these households according to the global standard, the *IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*.<sup>2</sup>

As stated within the IASC Framework,

*A durable solution is achieved when former IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement.*

*Mere physical movement, namely returning to one's home, moving to another part of the country or choosing to integrate locally often does not amount to a durable solution...(in particular after conflict).*

The assessment identifies, under the eight “themes” of the IASC Framework, where results have been achieved, and where gaps remain in the achievement of each of the three durable solutions. It is therefore designed to identify under which themes, if any, further action by Government and the international community is necessary in order to finally resolve the internal displacement situation for the overall majority of those previously displaced in Sri Lanka.

A total of 917 such households were individually visited as a representative sample of the over 138,651 households (of 463,924 individuals) in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar and Trincomalee Districts.

UNHCR field staff Interviewers used a standardized set of more than 100 questions for each household. Household respondents were more often female (70%) than male (30%) as the interviews were conducted during day time when the majority of male Heads of Households were away for earnings opportunities. (*Table A.3, Pg 52*)

Detailed results are presented below in a situation-wide format, which is often disaggregated by:

- District;
- By “post displacement status” i.e., IDP returnee, relocated, or is locally integrating; or
- Household respondent was female or male.

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<sup>2</sup>(UN A/HRC/13/21/Add.4 of 29 December 2009, since endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee as the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced.)

# Summary of Findings

In general terms, without prejudice to individual household situations and allowing later qualifications for distinctions amongst districts and post displacement status, **this assessment, according to each of the eight themes of the IASC Framework, concludes:**

Safety and Security	<p><b>Considerable progress has been achieved, but work remains to be done to achieve this theme.</b> Most respondents reported no restrictions on freedom of movement, no serious crimes, and a high confidence in the police. Some respondents (29%) expressed their concern with regard to the presence of military/police (<i>Figure 1.1, Pg 11</i>). Lack of trust towards military still exists among the returnee population particularly in the areas of return where registration by military is required. The assessment showed that only 41% of households interviewed in Jaffna district had to undergo military registration (<i>Figure 1.7, Pg 13</i>).</p>
Access to adequate standard of living	<p>A lack of food security dominates as a concern for more than a third of the population. In Trincomalee, more than half of the population expressed their concern about food security. Access to safe drinking water and quality education seems to have contributed in advancing towards the achievement of adequate standard of living. Works remains to be done to ensure a hygienic toilet for everybody.</p>
Access to livelihoods	<p><b>Few systemic obstacles by the Government</b> to accessing employment and livelihoods are reported. However <b>considerable effort remains necessary</b> to improve the low average income, reduce reliance on infrequent daily wages, and reduce high household debt for most respondents. Data also indicates that unemployment for respondents is substantially higher (4.3%) than the national average<sup>3</sup> which is 3.9%<sup>4</sup> as at December 2012.</p>
Restoration of housing, land and property	<p>Land occupied by the security forces, non-clearance, overgrown jungle, etc seems to be the major impediments for restoration of land, property and housing. More needs to be done to put an effective mechanism in place.</p>
Access to personal and other documentation without discrimination	<p><b>Generally Achieved.</b> There appear to be no discriminatory barriers to access civil documentation by IDPs and former IDPs. However, a significant minority remain currently without civil documentation, and the capacity of authorities to issue such documentation remains limited in some areas.</p>
Family reunification	<p><b>Generally achieved.</b> There does not seem to be any significant impediments towards family reunification.</p>
Participation in public affairs	<p><b>Considerable progress has been achieved, but work remains to be done to achieve this theme.</b> Most households (95%) have been able to register as local residents (<i>Figure 7.1, Pg 42</i>) and adults to register to vote, 10 % (<i>Figure 7.3, Pg 42</i>). However, almost half of respondents stated they were “Not at Ease” discussing their political views in public (<i>Figure 7.5, Pg 43</i>), (and an additional 29% refused to answer this question). There also appears to be a discriminatory bar against registration as local residents by IDPs who wish to locally integrate in Vavuniya District.</p>
Access to effective remedies and justice	<p><b>Generally Achieved.</b> Except land restoration issue there seems to be no impediment to accessing justice.</p>

<sup>3</sup>Source: UNDAF 2013-2017, October 2012

<sup>4</sup>Trading Economics - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/sri-lanka/unemployment-rate>

## Other significant data:

- More than one-third of the respondents (35%) reported having been displaced five or more times (*Table A.9, Pg 54*).
- A significant majority (93% total) were satisfied with their household's durable solution choice of return, relocation or local integration (*Table A.16, Pg 56*).
  - However, this satisfaction is sharply higher for returnees (99%), with fewer relocated (75%), and locally integrated (71%) similarly satisfied (*Table A.17, Pg 56*).
  - 41% of the respondents from Jaffna and 46% from Mannar district do not have access to their land (*Figure 4.5, Pg 33*).

## General Conclusions

Given the above, and applying the template of the IASC Framework:

- **Considerable achievements have been made** in certain thematic areas and specific issues such as access to documentation, access to education and freedom of movement and security
- **Gaps remain** in the areas of livelihoods, adequate shelter and access to properties

It therefore appears that most of the respondents whether they have voluntarily returned, relocated or are locally integrating, *have not yet achieved* a complete durable solution.

Considerable effort and energy remains necessary, foremost by the Government of Sri Lanka, and as facilitated by international actors, before Sri Lanka's internal displacement situation can be said to be resolved.

# Methodology

This protection assessment (“Tool Three”) was developed in direct consultation with UNHCR focal persons and key external experts in order to provide the most robust dataset possible regarding the IDP returnees and reintegration experience.

The sampling was carried out in all five Districts in the Northern Province and in Trincomalee District in the Eastern Province. Using structured questionnaires, face to face interviews were conducted with a sample of 917 respondents.

Sample preparation was based on UNHCR statistics on IDPs, IDP returnees and relocated IDPs as at September 2012. The statistical data was compiled by UNHCR during the shelter grants distribution process. According to September UNHCR shelter grant distribution statistics, there were 138,651 households comprised of 463,924 individuals in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar and Trincomalee Districts representing these categories. From this, a sample of households was interviewed representing each IDP group (*IDPs who have returned to place of origin, IDPs who have relocated, or those who may be locally integrating*) using a structured questionnaire.

## Sampling procedures

Considering the standard survey criteria (Margin of error<sup>5</sup> is 3.5%, Confidence level<sup>6</sup> is 95%), capacity and available resources, the sample size yielded, at minimum, a required size of 917, with 76% of IDPs who have returned to place of origin, 13% of IDPs who have relocated, and 12% those who may be locally integrating households.

Sample calculation done according to the following formula where  
n= Sample size, N=Population size and e= Margin of error.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2 / 100}$$

The sample size was divided among districts based on the percentage of IDP representation of the districts.

## Process of identify, which households to sample:

With the exception of Jaffna district all the DSs in Northern Province were selected for sampling. For Jaffna, 7 DSs were randomly selected from the total 15 DSs using a random number generator.

Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts:

- We sampled from all the DS's in each District
- We randomly selected a set of three GNs from each DS in the Districts.
- Within these selected GNs, sampling teams approached households on the basis of a skip pattern until the desired number of households was sampled for the GN, and the District as a whole.

Vavuniya District:

- We sampled all four DSs in the District
- We randomly selected two GNs from the top 10 GN returnee destination GNs in each of the four DSs in the District

<sup>5</sup>The margin of error is the amount of error that can be tolerated.

<sup>6</sup>The confidence level is the amount of uncertainty can be tolerated.



- Within these selected GNs, sampling teams approached households on the basis of a skip pattern until the desired number of households was sampled for the GN, and the District as a whole.

#### Jaffna District:

- We randomly selected seven DSs in the District from the total 15 DSs.
- We randomly selected three GNs in each of the seven DSs
- Within these selected GNs, sampling teams approached households on the basis of a skip pattern until the desired number of households was sampled for the GN, and the District as a whole.

#### Mannar District:

- We sampled from all five DSs in the District
- We randomly selected two GNs in each of the five DSs
- Within these selected GNs, sampling teams approached households on the basis of a skip pattern until the desired number of households was sampled for the GN, and the District as a whole.

#### Trincomalee District

- For the two primary DSs of return
- We randomly selected 2 GNs from the top 10 GN returnee destination GNs in each of these two primary DSs of return
- Within these selected GNs, sampling teams approached households on the basis of a skip pattern until the desired number of households was sampled for the GN, and the District as a whole.

#### For relocated IDPs:

Skip sampling was undertaken for the few known relocation sites.

#### For IDPs apparently who may be locally integrating:

The primary issue was how to identify whereabouts of IDPs in host communities apparently locally integrating, from which representative samples could be drawn. These populations were concentrated in Vavuniya and Jaffna Districts.

The UNHCR Colombo then provided UNHCR offices in each District with the list of sampling households specific to their District only. UNHCR field staff then visited the sample households, and interviewed the most senior member of the household present. Respondents were informed that participation is voluntary and participation or non-participation has no link to material assistance or other programs. No visited family refused to participate in the sampling.

#### Data collection process

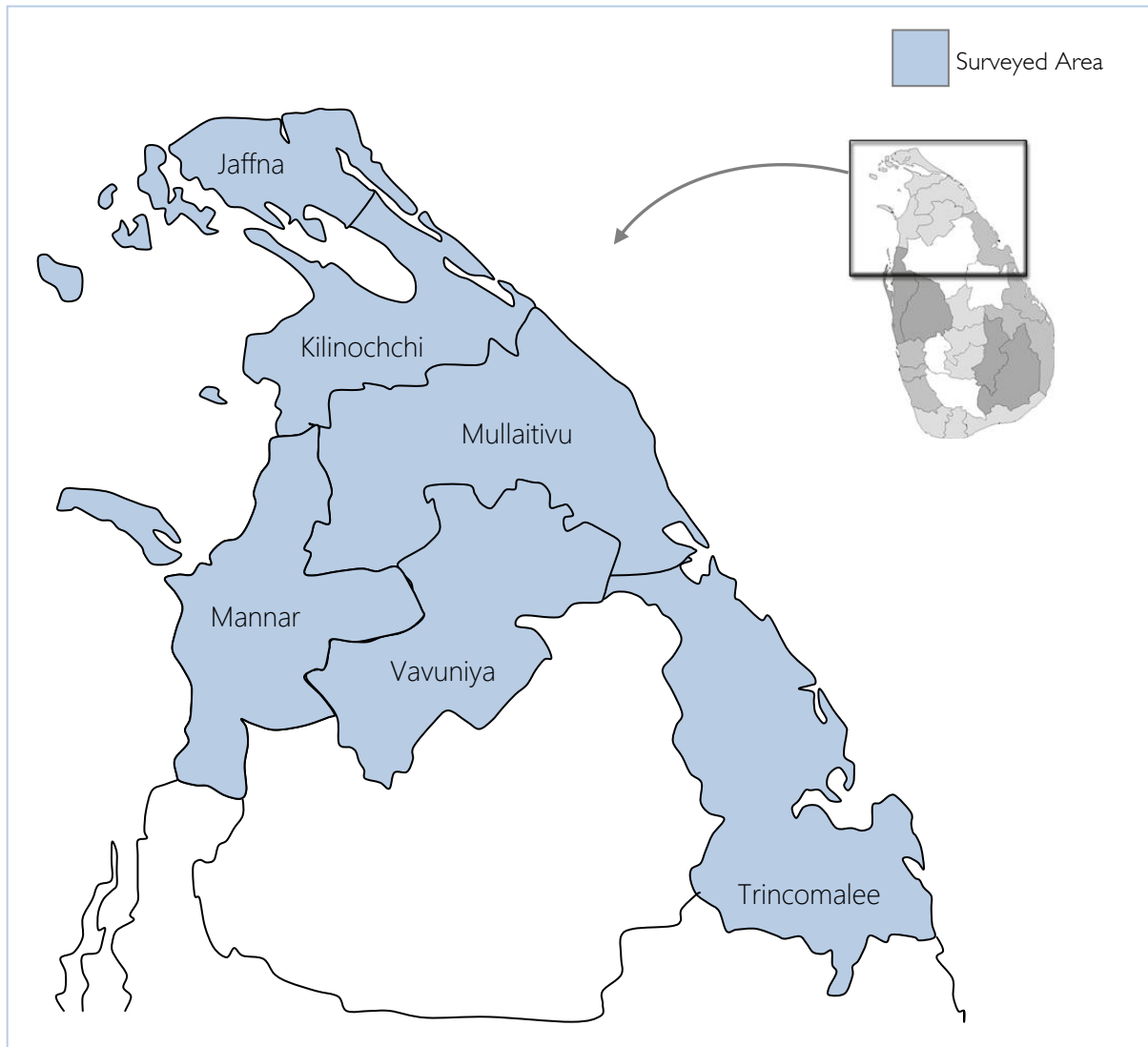
- Sample size was 917 households
- Based on a skip pattern
- 20 enumerators
- 6 weeks
- Household visits and interviews took place during the month of December 2012, as well as February 2013 (Two waves).

## Data Entry and analysis

Two data entry personnel entered data into the Access database after coding. Data analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS<sup>7</sup>) after cleaning the final data set.

Responses were recorded by UNHCR field staff by handwriting on paper questionnaires. At the end of every week all completed questionnaires were sent to UNHCR Colombo by pouch. Questionnaires were scrutinized and keyed by a single data coder into the Access database. Data analysis was then carried out using a combination of Excel and SPSS software.

## Surveyed Area



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<sup>7</sup>SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) is a computer application that provides statistical analysis of data. It allows for in-depth data access and preparation, analytical reporting, graphics and modeling.

# 1. Long-term Safety & Security

*IDPs who have achieved a durable solution enjoy physical safety and security on the basis of effective protection by national and local authorities. (IASC Framework, April 2010, Page 27)*

Without adequate physical safety and security, the return, relocation or local integration of an internally displaced person will be neither complete nor sustainable. The “solution” is thus unlikely to be durable.

Examples provided within the Framework of adequacy of physical safety and security includes an environment in which these former IDPs:

- Are not subject to attacks, harassment, intimidation, persecution upon return;
- Are protected from landmines, UXOs small arms and violence, including vulnerability to exploitation or sexual violence; and
- Enjoy freedom of movement.

Under this theme, UNHCR interviewers asked more than 28 questions seeking **factual** (*how far is it to the nearest police station from here?*) as well as **perception** responses (*how safe does your family feel since arriving here?*)

Specific to the Sri Lanka context, we asked a number of questions regarding military presence, including open, neutral questions soliciting respondent’s opinions regarding the military. While a great deal of effort has taken place to reduce, consolidate and canton the military a presence remains visible today even four years after the end of the armed conflict. Beyond the anecdotes - including within the humanitarian community - about the liabilities and risks of this high military presence, the results of Tool Three now provides much-needed empirical data regarding the impact of this military presence upon the achievement of durable solutions for IDPs, according to the perceptions of IDPs.

Although this theme is reported first according to the suggested order set forth in the IASC Framework, within Tool Three these questions were asked towards the end of each structured interview, to give interviewers and respondents time to build confidence towards accurate responses.

## Summary Results:

**Safety and Security: Considerable progress has been achieved, but some work remains to be done to achieve this theme.**

The results are a mixture of positive and negative information, including:

- Almost no respondents (1%) reported experiencing a serious security incident against a member of their family since arrival at the place of return, relocation or local integration (*Table 1.2, Pg 18*).
- Respondents also state a high level of confidence in local civilian law enforcement, with a significant majority of respondents (89%) saying that *if* a serious crime was committed against their family, they would report it to the police (65%) or local civilian government (24%), contrasting to the few (5%) who would report it to military (*Figure 1.21, Pg 18*). At the same time the level of security confidence varies from district to district. In Kilinochchi 51% of respondents indicated their negative feeling towards military presence (*Figure 1.2, Pg 12*).
- Furthermore, 22% of respondents reported having visited a police station in the past year (*Table A.19, Pg 56*) and 75% of these respondents were Satisfied or Highly Satisfied with the police response (*Table A.20, Pg 57*).
- Half of respondents (54%) report that they feel safer today than when they first arrived at their present location (*Figure 1.4, Pg 12*).
- The vast majority of respondents (96%) report no restrictions on their freedom of movement in and out of their village (*Figure 1.19, Pg 17*).
- A similar majority of respondents (97%) report their current community treats them no different because they were previously an IDP (*Figure 1.20, Pg 18*). There is some difference amongst returnees, relocated and locally integrating persons in these responses, with 9% of relocated and 8% of locally integrating IDPs stating that their communities do treat them differently, compared to only 1% of returnees.
- 86% of the respondents state that their area is free of landmines/UXOs (*Figure 1.9, Pg 14*).
- A positive note about military presence is that the military is involved in settling disputes, helping people to build houses and assisting with development activities in the villages (*Table 1.1, Pg 15*).
- ➔ Few respondents (5%) report their daily lives are impacted by the presence of landmines or UXOs (*Figure 1.9, Pg 14*), and a quarter (25%) report that members of their family have had no access to Mine Risk Education (*Figure 1.10, Pg 15*).
- 40% of women do not feel safe staying home alone (*Figure 1.16, Pg 16*)- This is a direct indication of serious safety concerns at the village level for females and is backed up by continuous reports on gender-based violence. 25% of women (*Figure 1.17, Pg 17*) and 17% men (*Figure 1.12, Pg 15*) felt it was unsafe to go away from their village.

- Negative that 15% in Mullaitivu and 18% in Kilinochchi respondents report safety has deteriorated after return (Figure 1.4, Pg 12)
- Respondents reported that military installations or posts are closer to their homes today than police presence. 57% of respondents said there is a military camp/post less than 1 mile while only 12% say there is a police station within 1 mile (Figure 1.6, Pg 13).
- To the open question: *How do you feel about the military presence in your area?* The free text responses were grouped by UNHCR analysts into four categories of generally positive, no problem, no opinion or generally negative. Amongst all respondents, 29% responded with generally negative comments (Figure 1.1, Pg 11).

  - It is also interesting to note that those that feel the most negative are IDP returnees and relocated IDPs while those locally integrated seem to feel less negative about military presence (Figure 1.3, Pg 12).
  - There is a major difference amongst Districts, with Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu with the highest negative opinions, with 51% and 37% respectively (Figure 1.2, Pg 12).
- A majority percentage (87%) of respondents reported that the military has “registered” their family at least once (Figure 1.7, Pg 13) this being additional to civilian government registration.

  - There is a major difference amongst Districts, with Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu recording the highest registration activity by military, with 100%, 99% and 95% respectively (Figure 1.7, Pg 13).
- More than a quarter, almost one third of respondents (29%) reported that the military has visited (sometimes repeatedly) their households for reasons other than registration (Figure 1.8, Pg 14).

  - Again, there is major difference amongst Districts, with Vavuniya, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu having the highest household visit activity by military, with 53%, 51% and 47% respectively (Figure 1.8, Pg 14).

## Detailed Results:

Figure 1.1: How do you feel about military presence in your village/area?

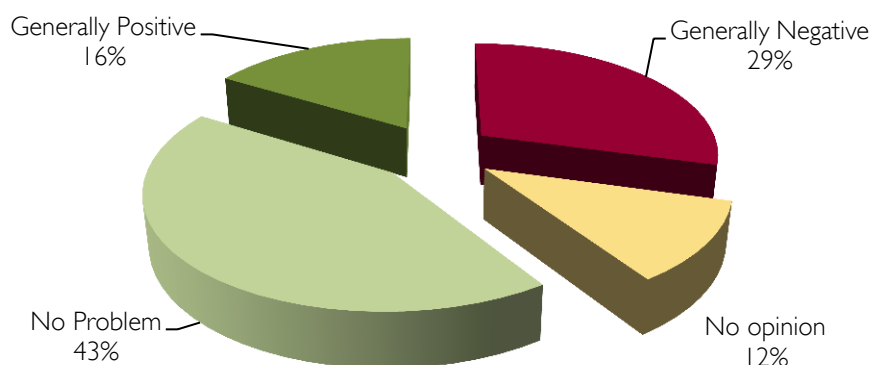


Figure 1.2: How do you feel about military presence in your village/area? By District

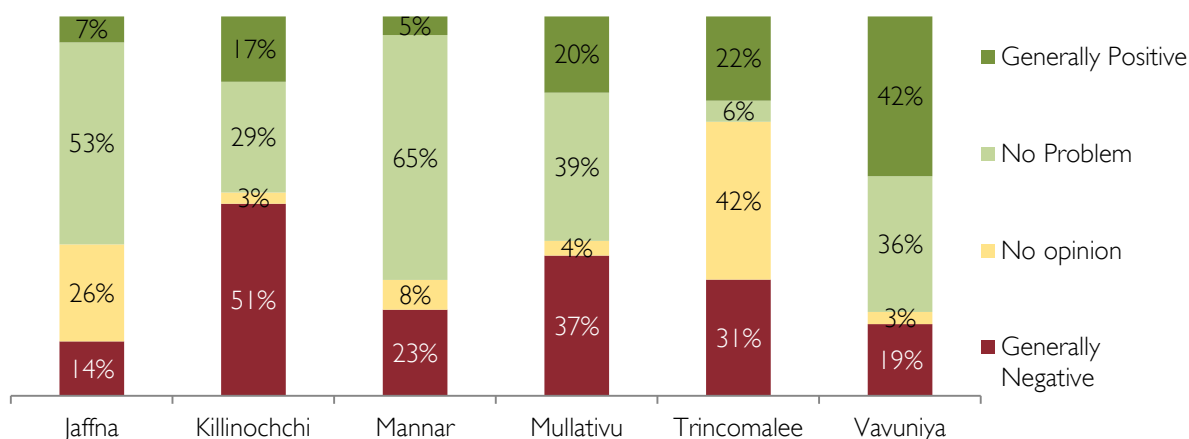


Figure 1.3: How do you feel about military presence in your village/area? By Post displacement state

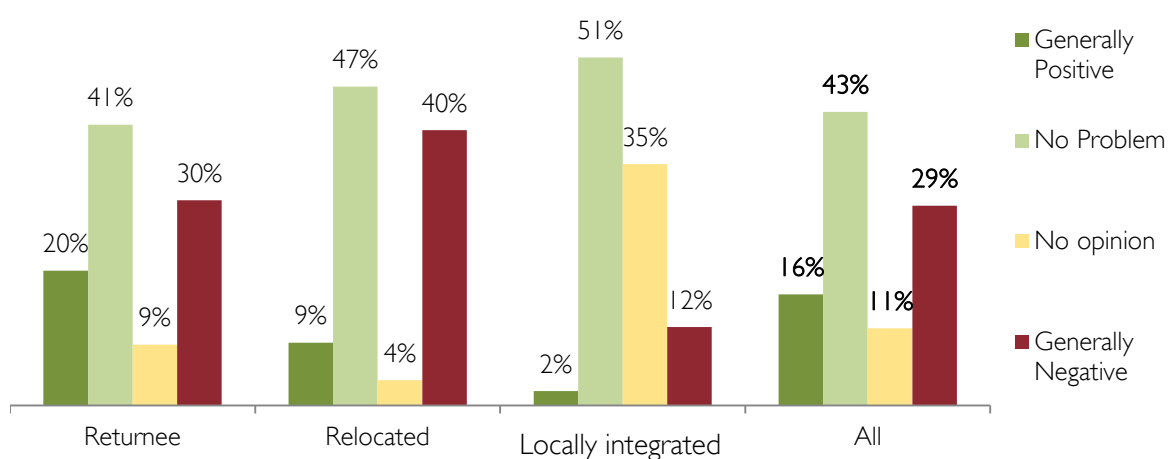


Figure 1.4: How safe does your family feel compare to when you first arrived here? By District

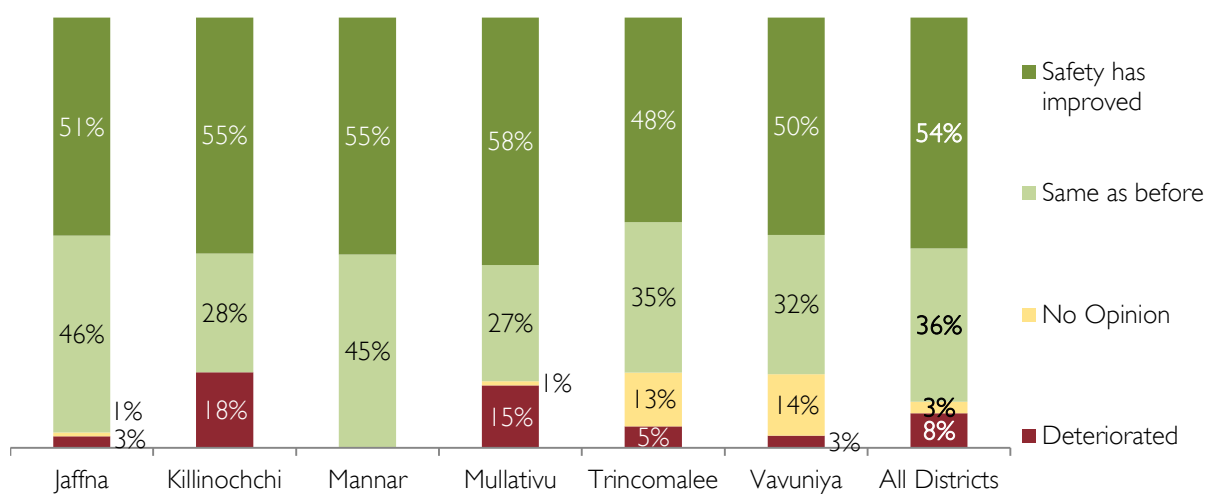


Figure 1.5: How far from your home is the nearest military (Army/Navy/Air force) camp or check point? By District

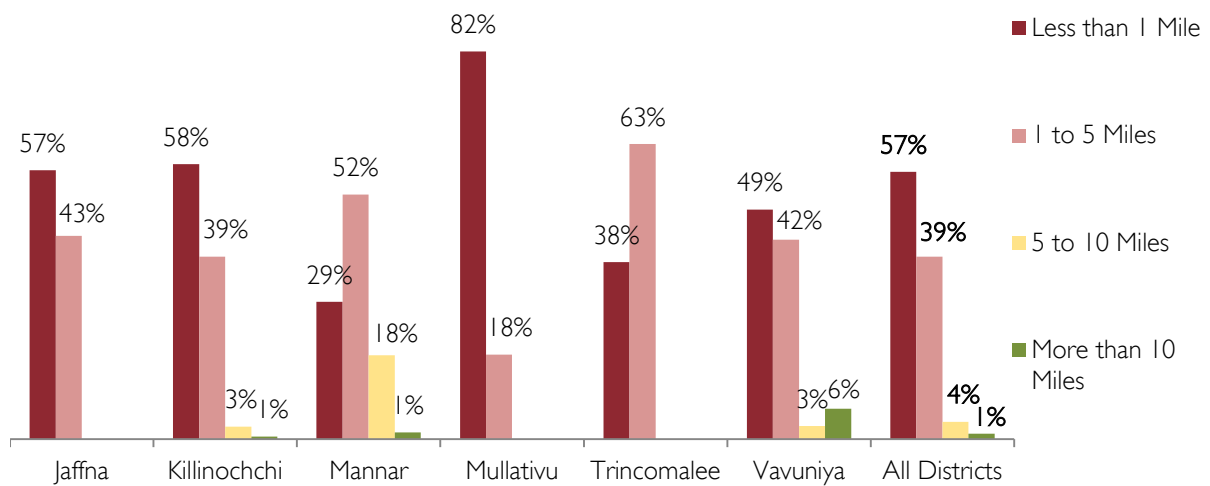


Figure 1.6: Location of nearest Military camp/check point and Police station

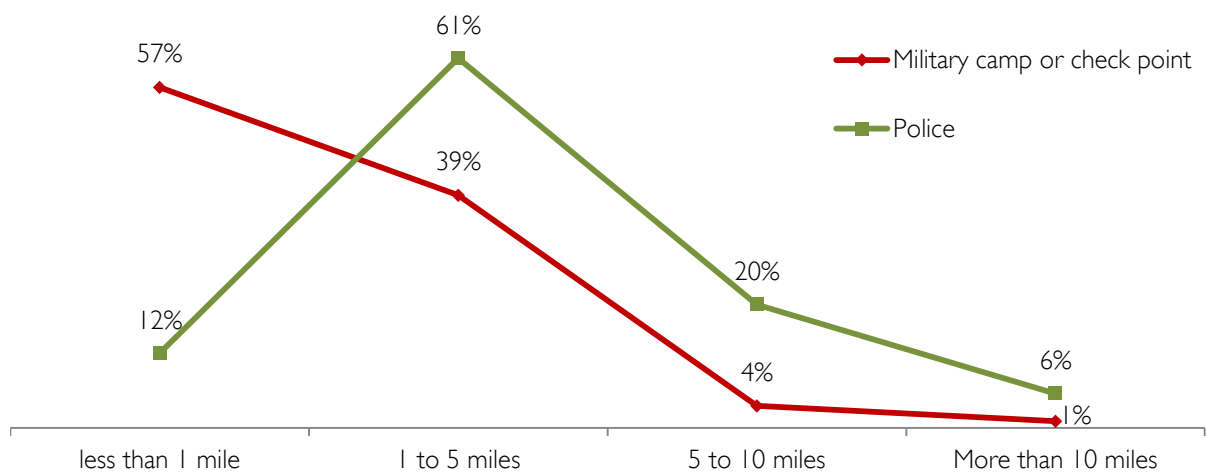


Figure 1.7: Has the military (Army/Navy/Air force) registered your family? By District

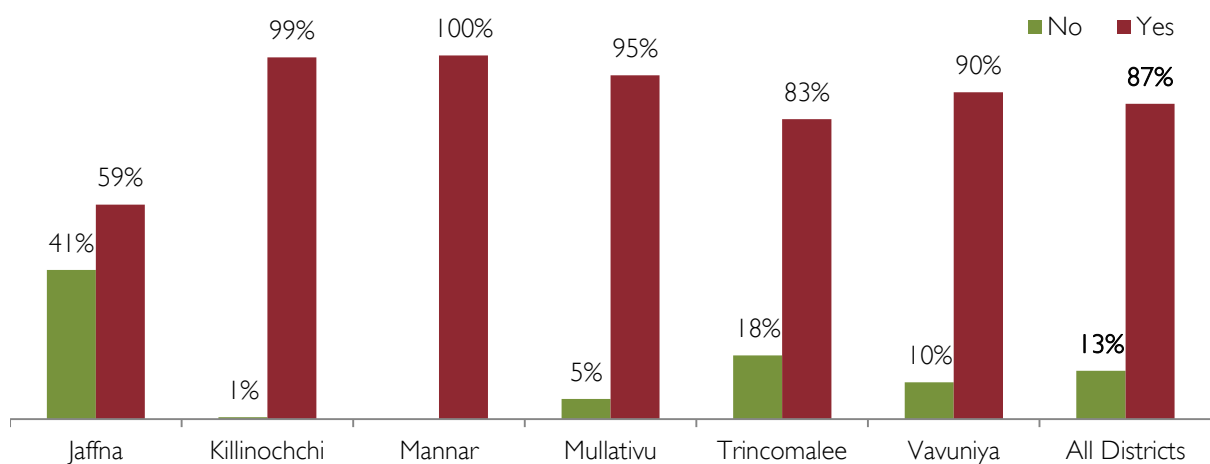


Figure 1.8: Other than registration, has your household been visited by military/CID for interviews?  
By District

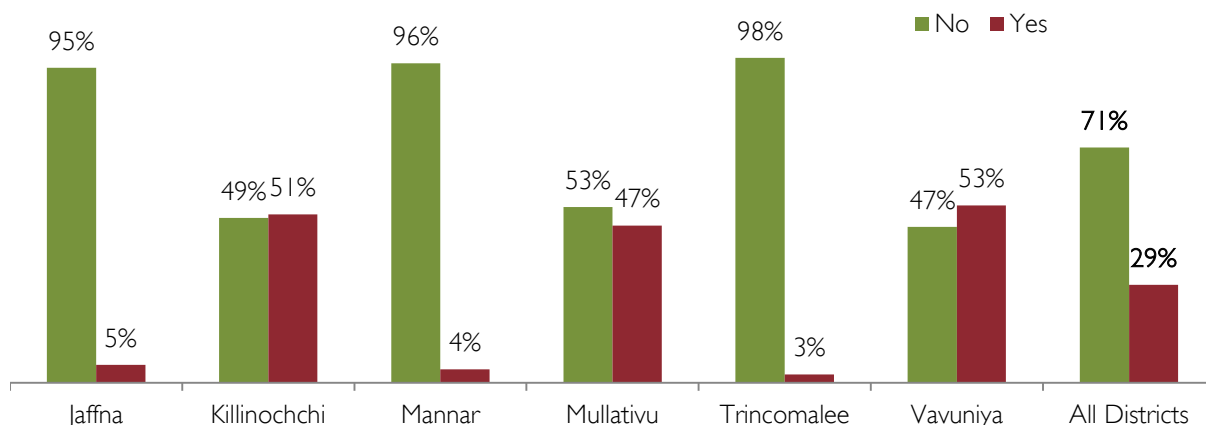


Table 1.1: In your village is the military involved in following activities? By District

	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Trincomalee	Vavuniya	All Districts
Settling disputes	13%	49%	11%	43%	No	6%	28%
Involved in commercial enterprises	No	10%	0%	14%	No	No	6%
Involved in farming or fishing	4%	21%	25%	26%	No	1%	18%
Helps people for some activities such as build house	36%	25%	30%	30%	5%	36%	29%
Development activities in the village	19%	24%	18%	21%	No	13%	19%

Figure 1.9: How does the presence of landmines/UXOs in your area (if any) affect your daily life today?  
By District

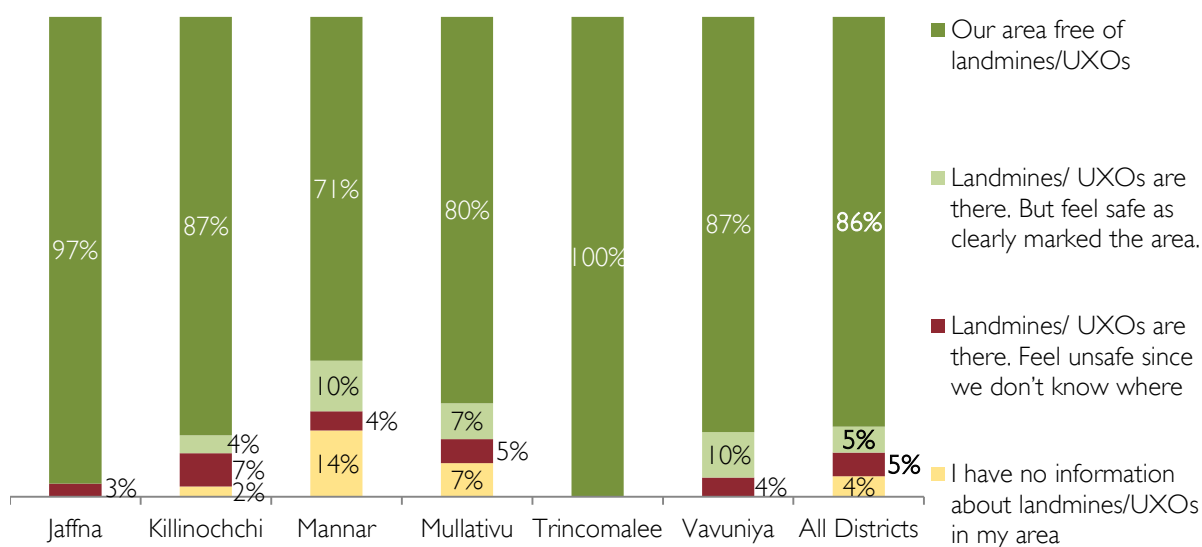




Figure 1.10: Have you or your family received any Mine Risk Education (MRE) information since you came back to this location? By District

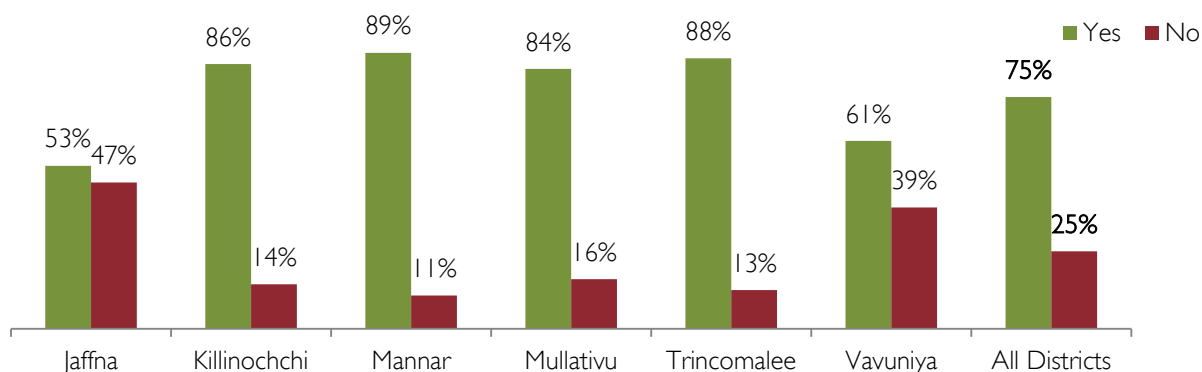


Figure 1.11: How did you or your family receive the Mine Risk Education (MRE) information?

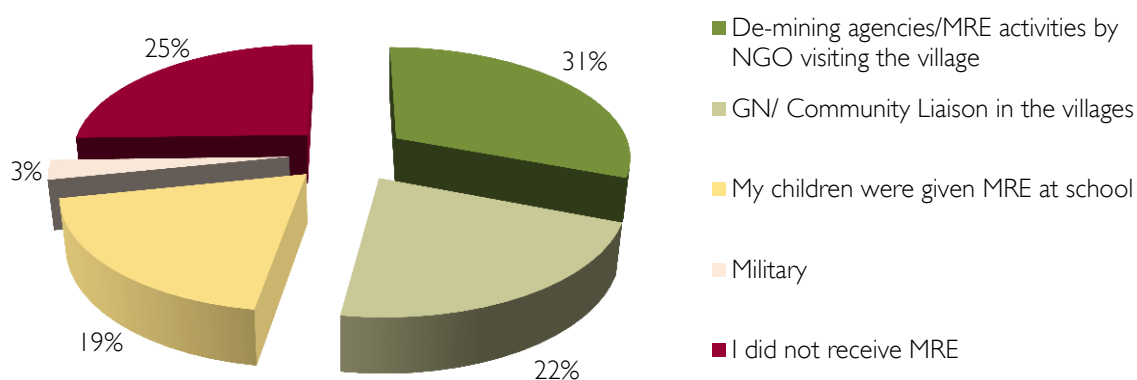


Figure 1.12: How safe is it for a male member of the family has to go away from the village for livelihood activity? By District

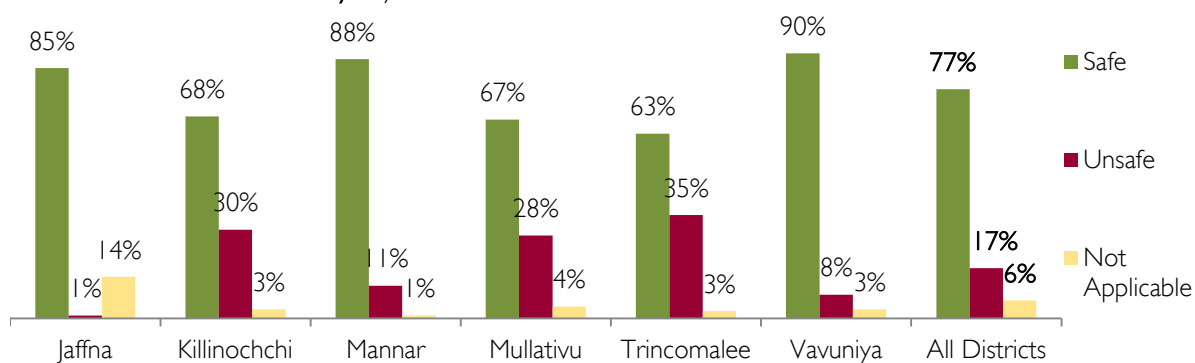


Figure 1.13: How safe is it for a male member of the family has to go away from the village for livelihood activity? By Post displacement state

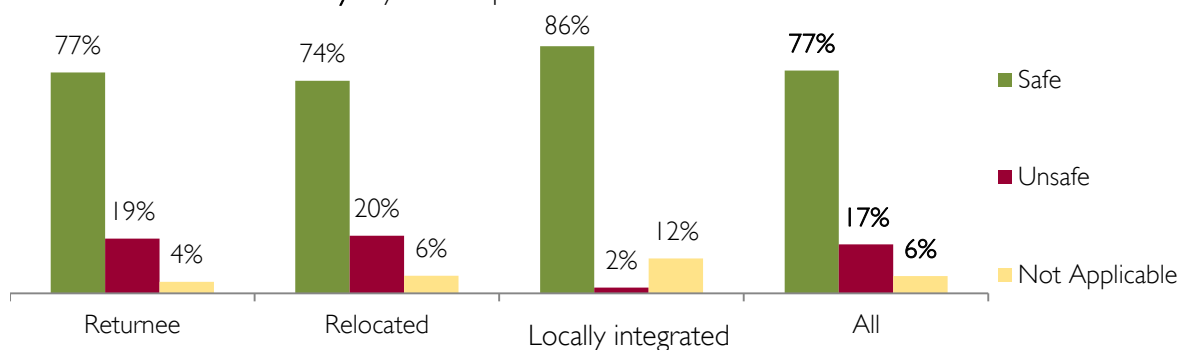


Figure I.14: How safe is it for female members to stay at home without male members?  
By Post displacement state

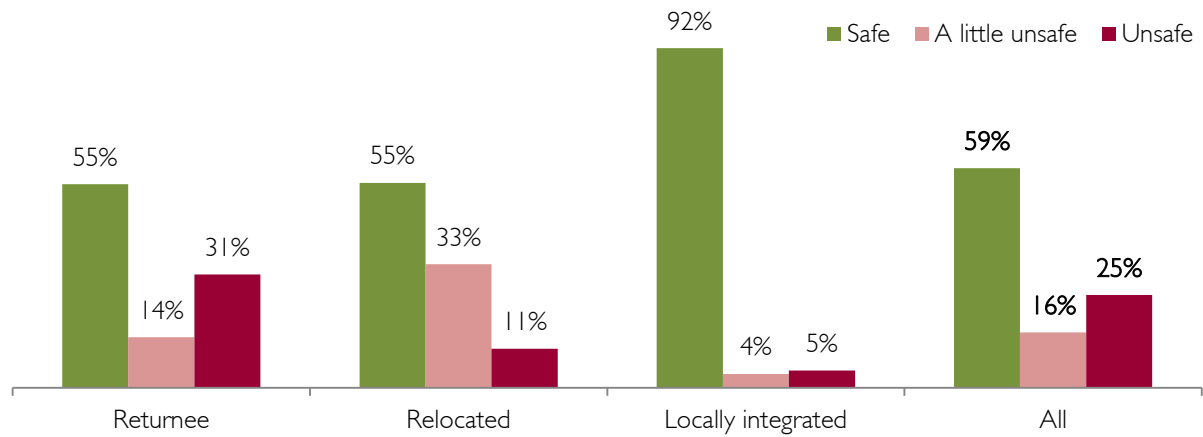


Figure I.15: How safe is it for female members to stay at home without male members? By District

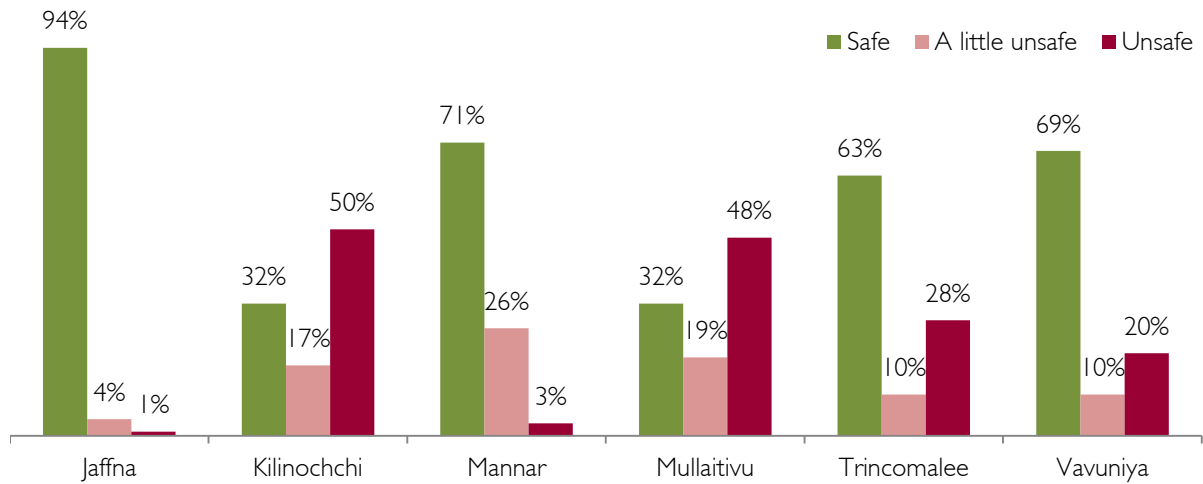


Figure I.16: How safe is it for female members to stay at home without male members? By Gender

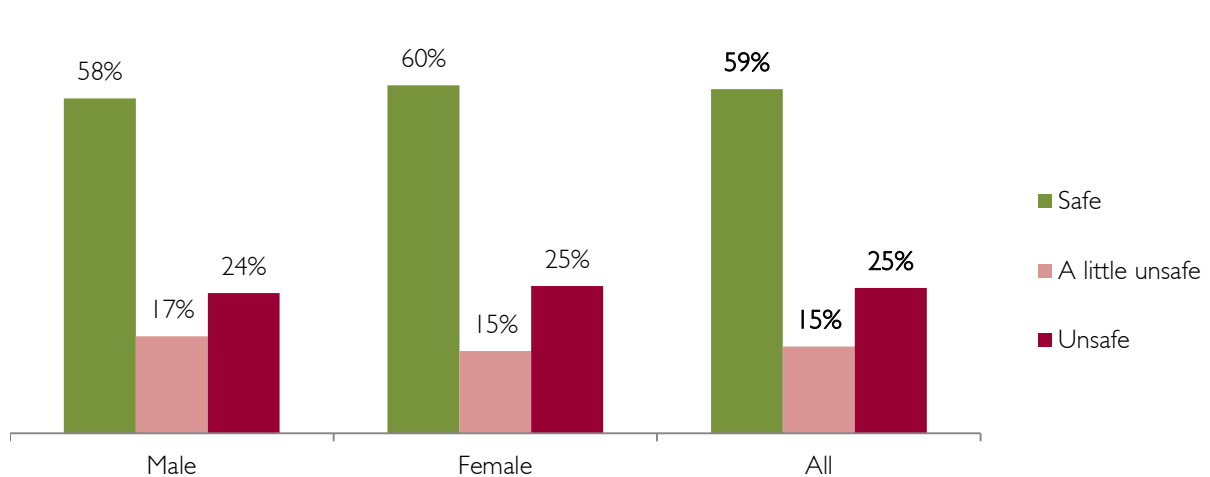


Figure I.17: How safe is it to female member of the family has to go away from home?  
By Post displacement state

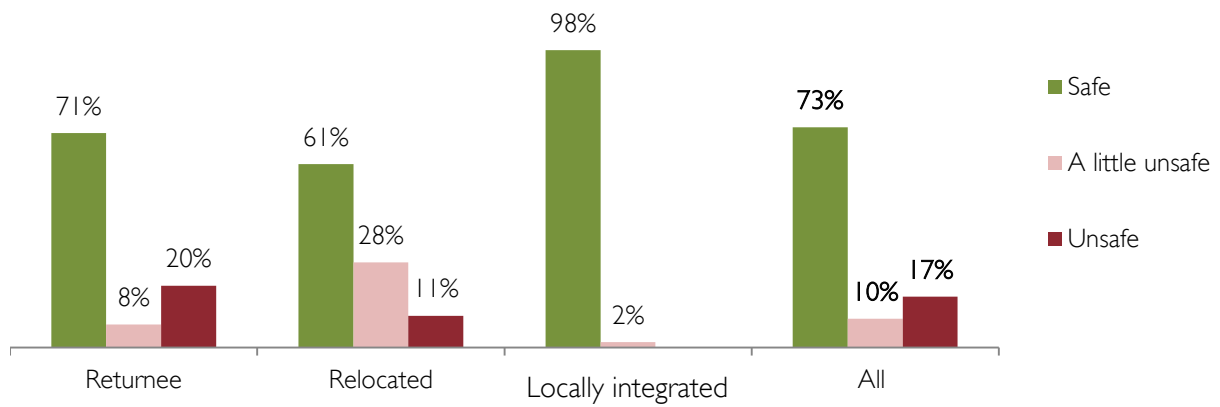


Figure I.18: How safe is it to female member of the family has to go away from home? By District

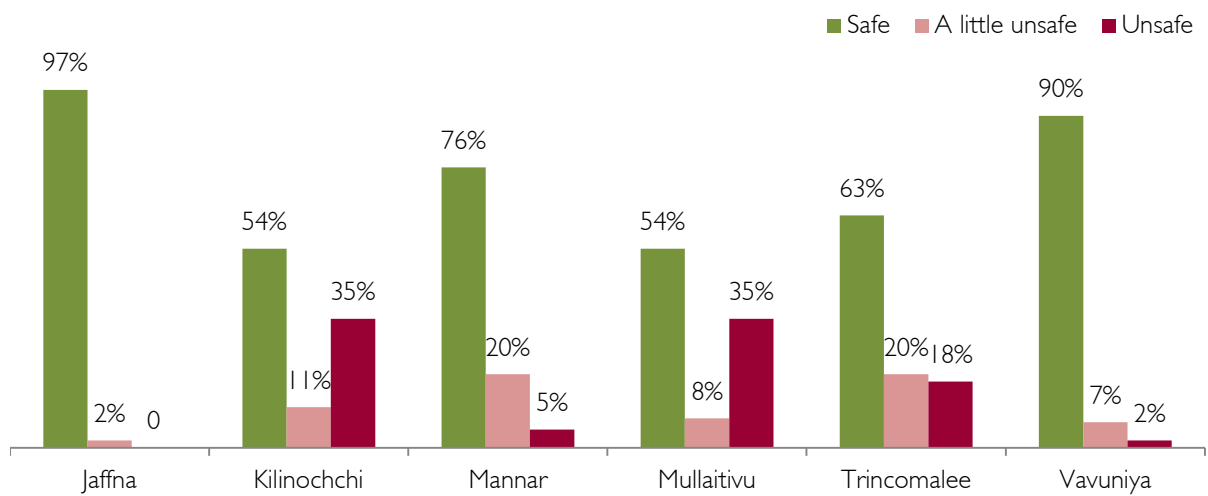


Figure I.19: Does anyone restrict or register your movement in and out of your village? By District

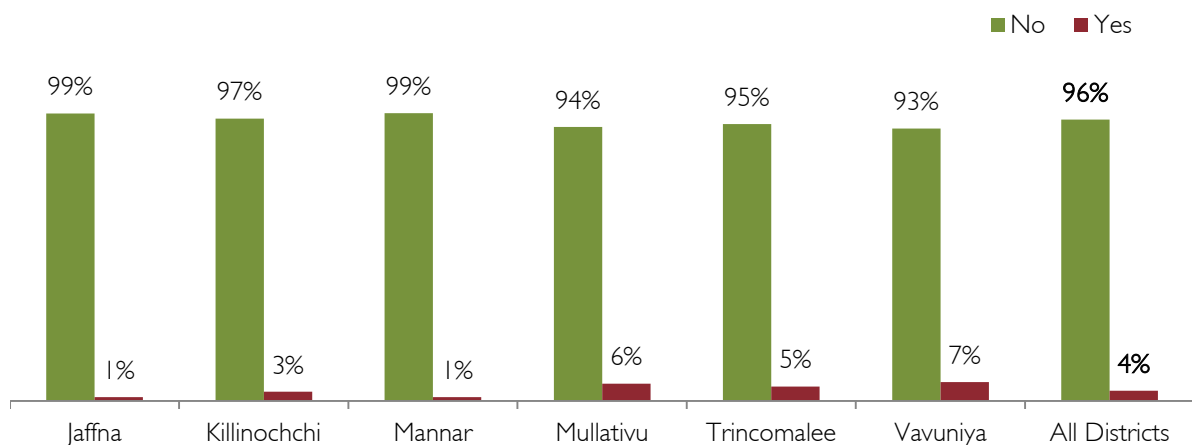


Figure 1.20: Do you feel that your family is treated differently by the community now because you were an IDP? By Post displacement state

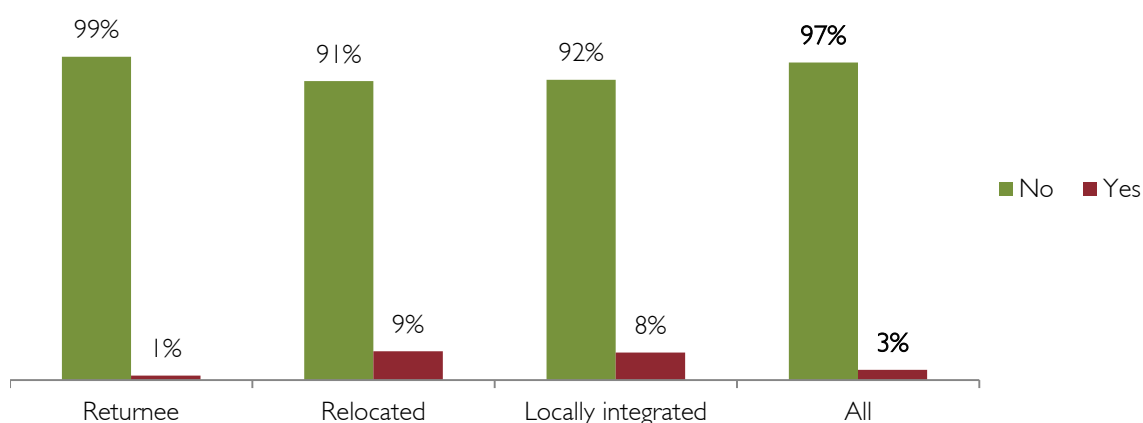


Table 1.2: Since you arrived here, did any member of your family face any of these safety concerns? (Number of individuals by District)

	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mullaitivu	Vavuniya	Percentage
Serious threats against life/security	5	6	6	4	0.6%
Arrested /Detention	-	-	1	2	0.1%
Internment into a Rehabilitation Centre	1	5	2	-	0.2%
Missing/ Disappeared/ Abduction	-	-	-	1	0.0%
Killed	-	1	2	-	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1%</b>

Figure 1.21: If a serious crime was committed against your family, who would you report this to first?

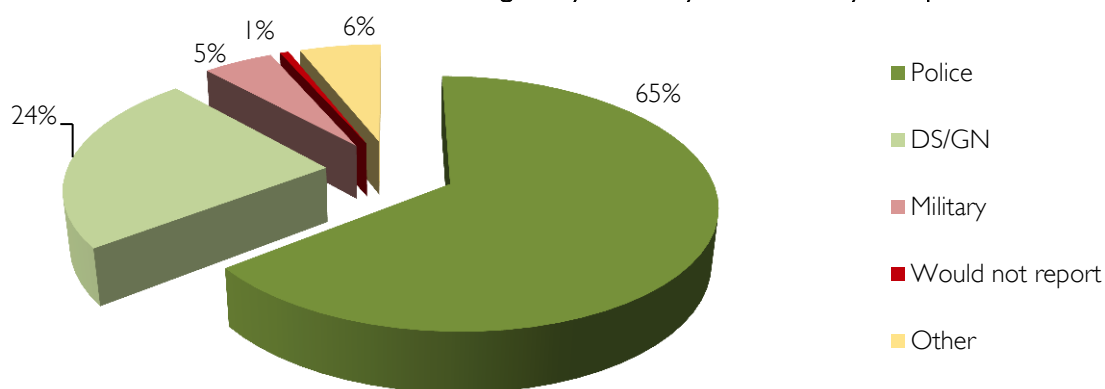


Table 1.3: If a serious crime was committed against your family, who would you report this to first? By District

	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Trincomalee	Vavuniya	All Districts
Police	86%	47%	53%	60%	75%	72%	65%
DS/GN	9%	31%	34%	29%	23%	19%	24%
Military	1%	12%	2%	5%	-	8%	5%
Would not report	1%	1%	-	1%	-	-	1%
Other	1%	9%	11%	6%	3%	-	6%

## 2. Enjoyment of an Adequate Standard of Living without Discrimination

*IDPs who have achieved a durable solution enjoy, without discrimination, an adequate standard of living, including at a minimum shelter, health care, food, water and other means of survival. (IASC Framework, April 2010, Page 31)*

### Summary Results:

- 83% of the respondents have access to safe drinking water (*Figure 2.5, Pg 21*).
- 87% of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of education (*Figure 2.10, Pg 22*).
- Food security seems to be a concern. Only 65% of the respondents feel that they have sufficient food (*Figure 2.2, Pg 20*), 14% of respondent did not receive WFP food ration (*Figure 2.3, Pg 20*).
- 37% of respondents do not have their own toilet (*Figure 2.7, Pg 21*).

Figure 2.1: In general, within last week, how many meals per day did household members have? By Post displacement state

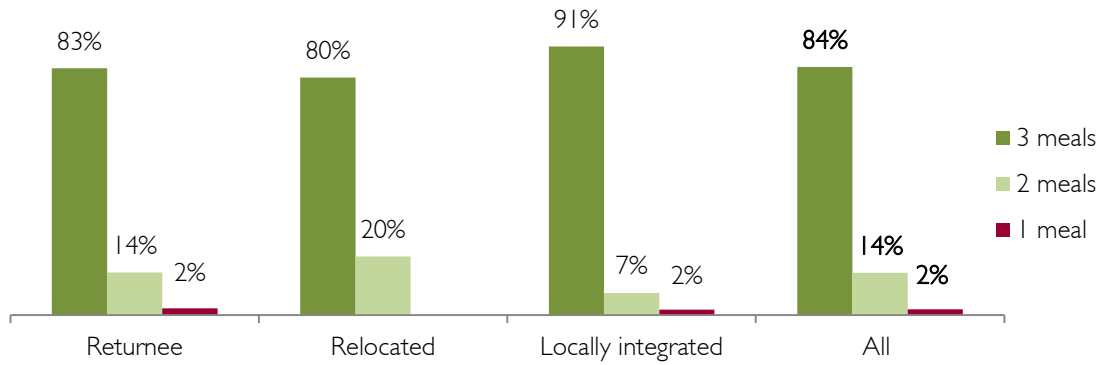


Figure 2.2: Do you feel your family have sufficient food? By District

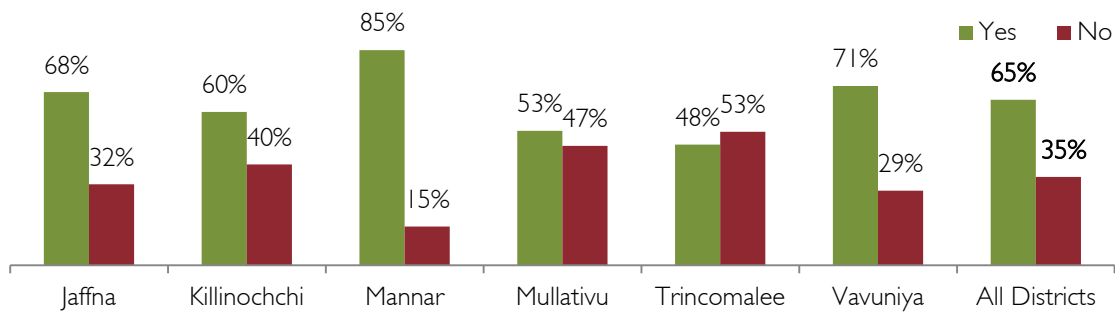


Figure 2.3: Upon your arrival to this place, did your family receive WFP Food Rations? By District

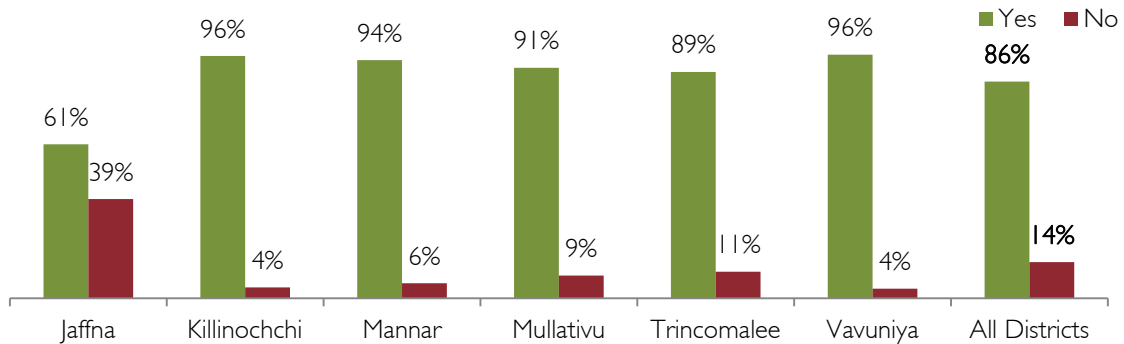


Figure 2.4: Upon your arrival to this place, did your family receive WFP Food Rations? By Post displacement state

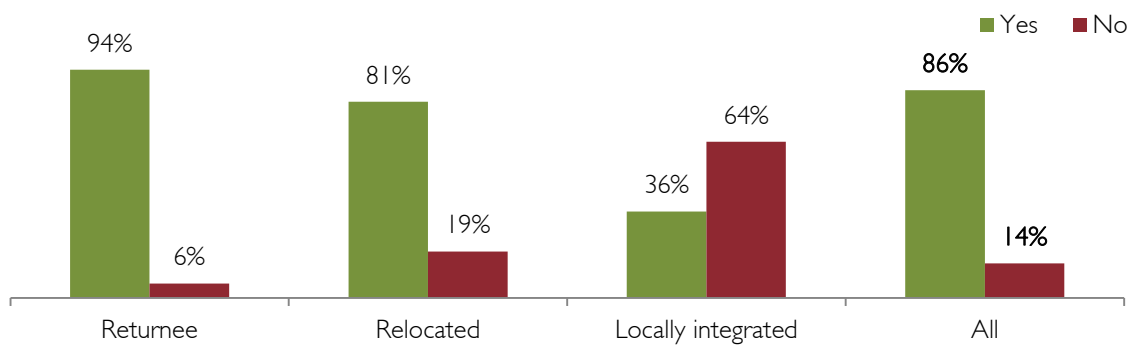


Figure 2.5: What is the main source of drinking-water of your household? By District

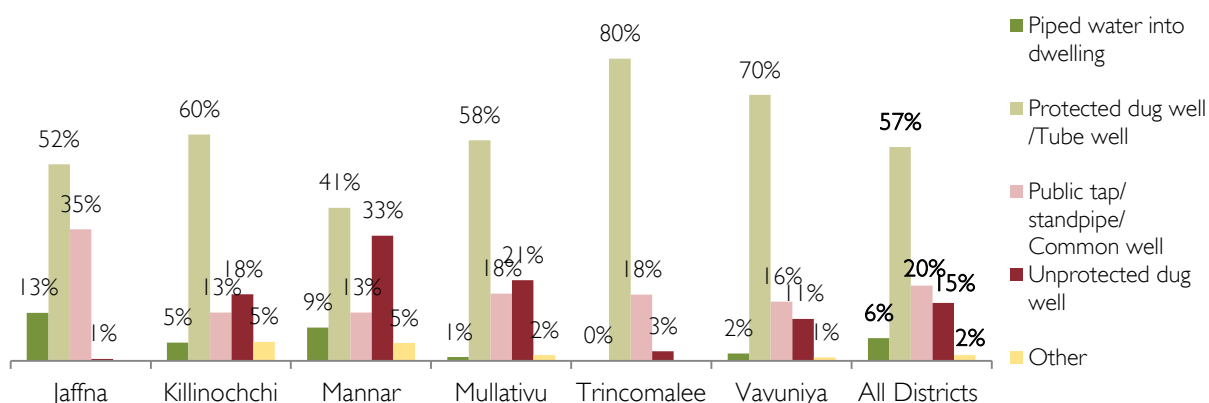


Figure 2.6: How far is it to your house? By District

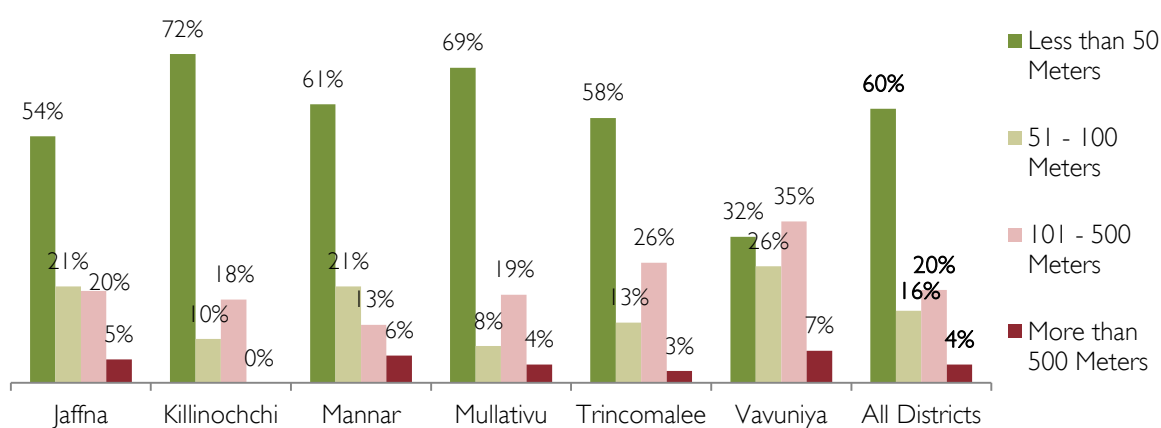


Figure 2.7: Does your household have its own toilet? By Post displacement state

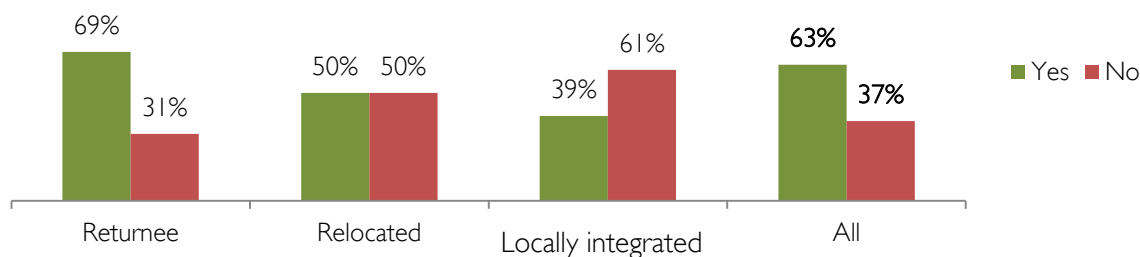


Figure 2.8: What toilet do you use? By Post displacement state

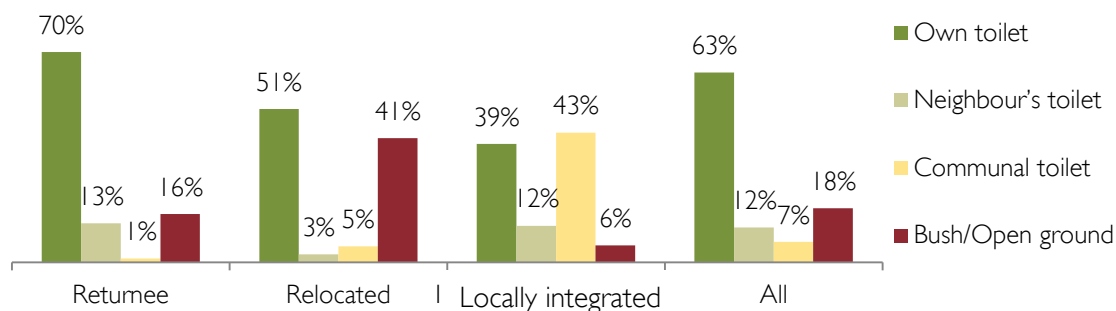


Figure 2.9: How many individuals share this neighbor's/communal toilet? By Post displacement state

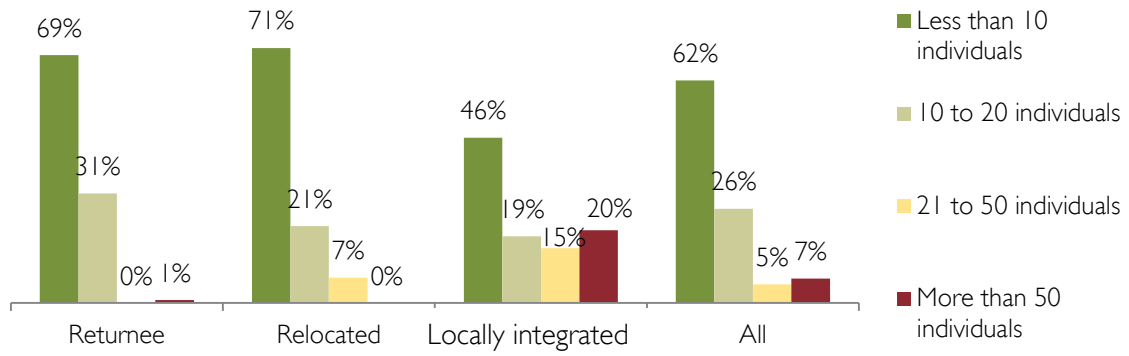
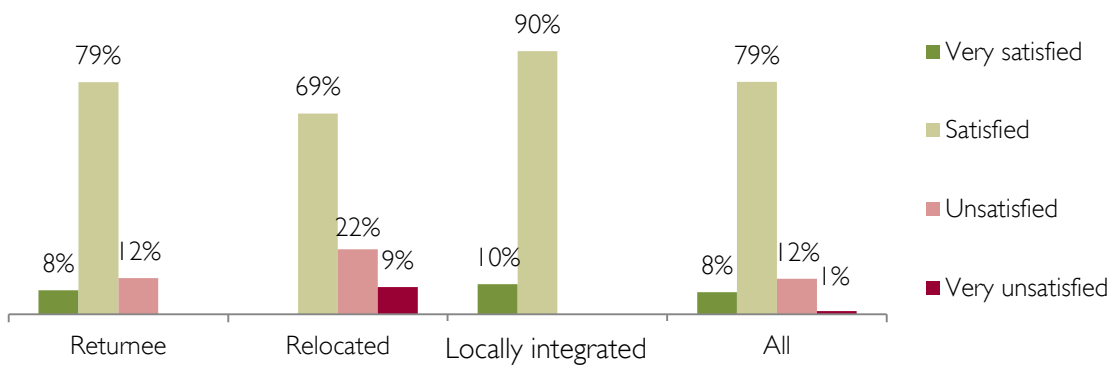


Figure 2.10: In general, how do you feel about the quality of education of the school? By Post displacement state





# 3. Access to Employment & Livelihoods

*IDPs who found a durable solution also have access to employment and livelihoods. Employment and livelihoods available to IDPs must allow them to fulfill their core socio-economic needs, in particular where these are not guaranteed by public welfare programs. (IASC Framework, April 2010, Page 34)*

The IASC Framework recognizes that access to livelihoods is a relative measure, with post-displacement economies often fragile and having high rates of unemployment that affect an entire population. The key factor within this theme is whether IDPs face obstacles preventing them from accessing employment and livelihoods on the same basis as others. Where possible, the livelihood opportunities that IDPs had prior to, as well as during displacement, should be preserved.

As with the other “Access to...” themes, the actual attainment of adequate employment and livelihoods is less important than a potential to achieve this with the absence of discriminatory obstacles. UNHCR nevertheless asked questions regarding actual current employment and trades.

(After data collection and analysis, we concluded that this theme may be more readily considered as one element of the comprehensive theme Adequate Standard of Living; we nevertheless retain this distinction as set forth in the IASC Framework.)

## Summary Results:

**Access to employment and livelihoods:** Few systemic obstacles by the Government to accessing employment and livelihoods are reported. However considerable work remains to improve low average income, reduce reliance on infrequent daily work, and reduce high household debt for most respondents. Data also may indicate that unemployment for respondents is higher than the national average.

The results are a mixture of negative information regarding current stability and extent of household income and employment, but balanced by the positive information of only very few

respondents reporting any Government obstacles to their access to livelihoods and employment, including:

- ➔ Only 3% reported obstacles by the State, e.g. military restrictions (especially re fishing) or the need for political influence to secure employment (*Figure 3.11, Pg 29*).
- ✚ More than half of respondents (55%) report their household income is based on infrequent, daily work. Only 9% have regular salaried employment (*Figure 3.4, Pg 26*).
- ✚ Although not entirely comparable, the data regarding heavy reliance on infrequent daily work compares unfavorably with the national unemployment rate of 4.3% (Source: UNDAF 2013-2017, October 2012)
- ✚ Household economies of respondents are generally precarious in comparison to national levels:
  - Over 43% of the respondents report a monthly household income of Rs. 5,000 (USD40) or less (*Figure 3.6, Pg 26*). Average household monthly income Rs. 9,010. (National average household income per month is Rs 36,451 in 2010<sup>8</sup>).
  - Average monthly income per person is Rs. 2,253. (Official Poverty line at national level<sup>9</sup> for April 2013 is Rs. 3641)
  - 52% of the respondents report a total household debt of Rs. 50,000 or less (USD400), and a total 47% of respondents reporting this total household debt at Rs100,000 or more (USD 800) (*Figure 3.9, Pg 28*).
- ✚ There are significant differences amongst respondents who are returnees, relocated and locally integrating, to an extent not generally seen in the other themes.
  - Locally integrating respondents are much more likely to be engaged in a livelihood different than that practiced before displacement (59% compared to 29% of returnees and 38% of relocated) (*Figure 3.3, Pg 25*).
  - Locally integrating respondents are much more likely to be engaged in casual, unskilled labor (52% compared to 31% of returnees and 26% of relocated) (*Figure 3.2, Pg 25*).
  - Locally integrating respondents are more likely to rely on infrequent, daily wages (78% compared to 49% of returnees and 75% of relocated) (*Figure 3.5, Pg 26*).

Cross-referencing this to data from other themes (Safety and Security, Access to Housing, Land and Property Compensation) does however provide additional reports of State obstacles affecting some respondents, including:

- ✚ 18% of respondents reporting that in their village the military is engaged in farming and fishing activities and are selling the products below market price, thereby making strong competition in the market (rising to 21-26% of respondents in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Mannar) and 6% report that the military is involved in commercial enterprises (*Table 1.1, Pg 14*). In post conflict local economies, this economic competition from a subsidized state presence would be difficult to overcome.

In response to the open question, "What are the major impediments or problems (if any) to restoring your desired livelihood?", there was a wide range of responses of which over half centered on lack of capital to purchase equipment or to start/expand a small business, rather than any official restrictions to livelihoods.

<sup>8</sup>Department of Census & Statistics - Sri Lanka

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.statistics.gov.lk/poverty/monthly\\_poverty/](http://www.statistics.gov.lk/poverty/monthly_poverty/)

Figure 3.1: Family's current livelihood/ source of income

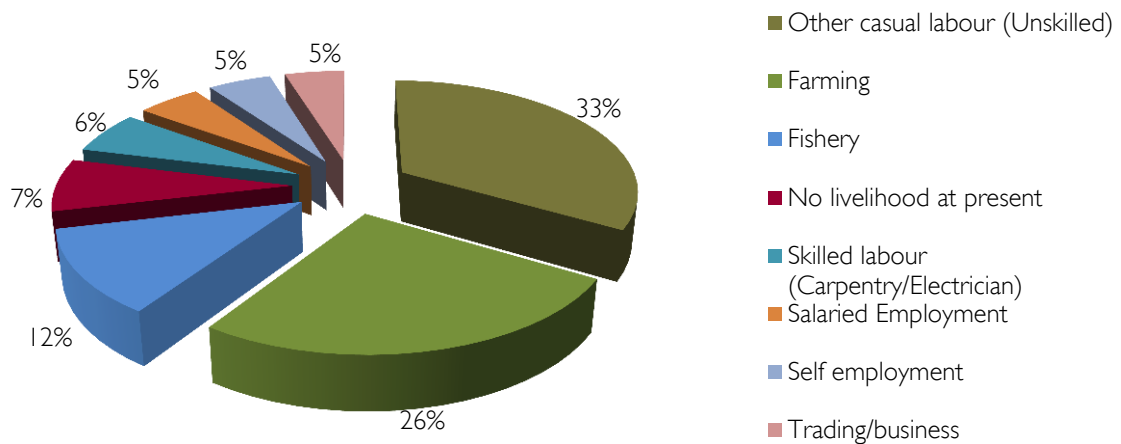


Figure 3.2: Family's current livelihood/ source of income - By Post displacement state

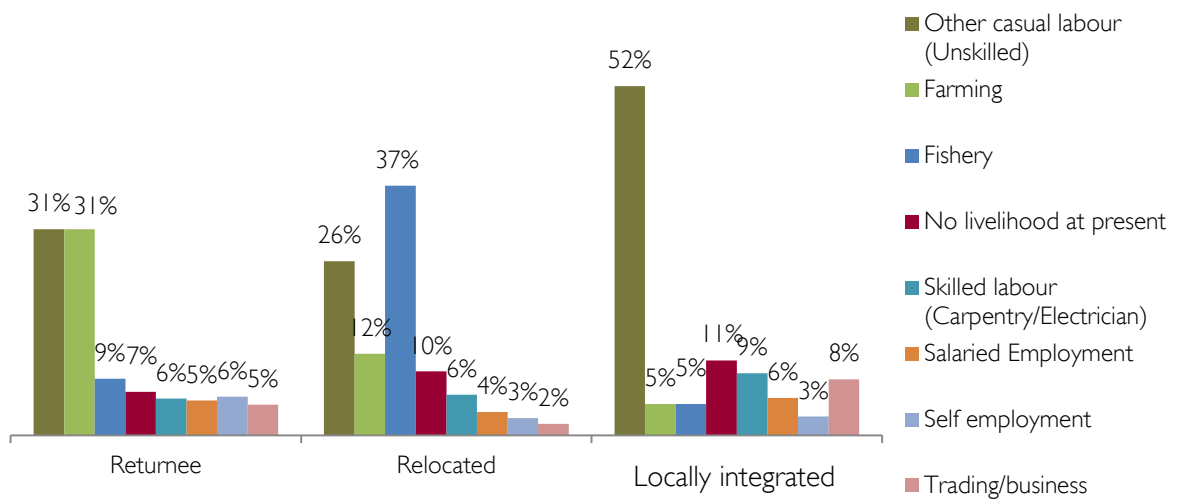


Figure 3.3: Is this the same livelihood before displacement? By Post displacement state

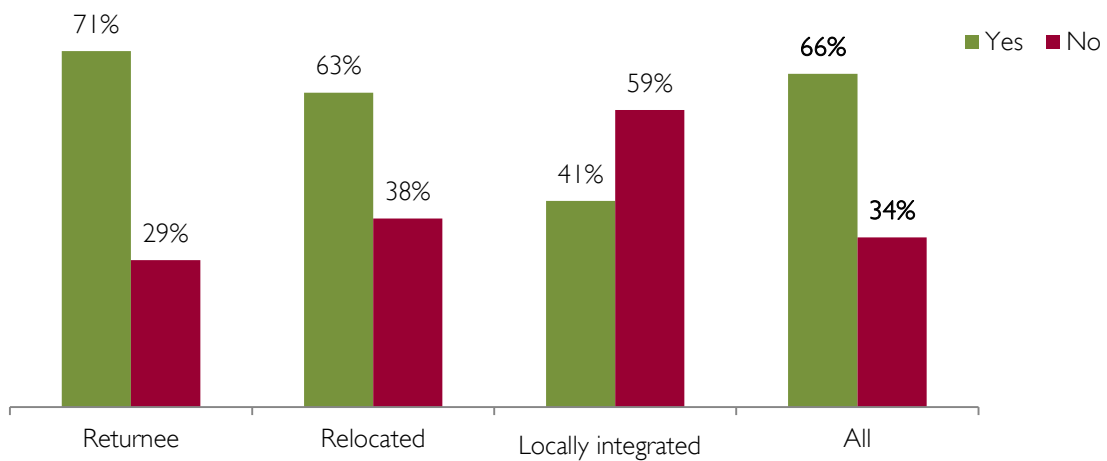


Figure 3.4: Consistency of Livelihood/ source of income

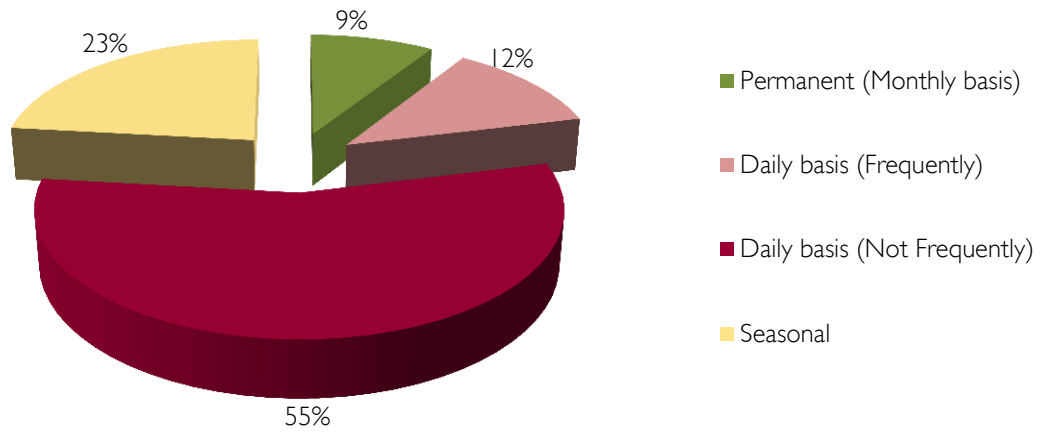


Figure 3.5: Consistency of Livelihood/source of income - By Post displacement state

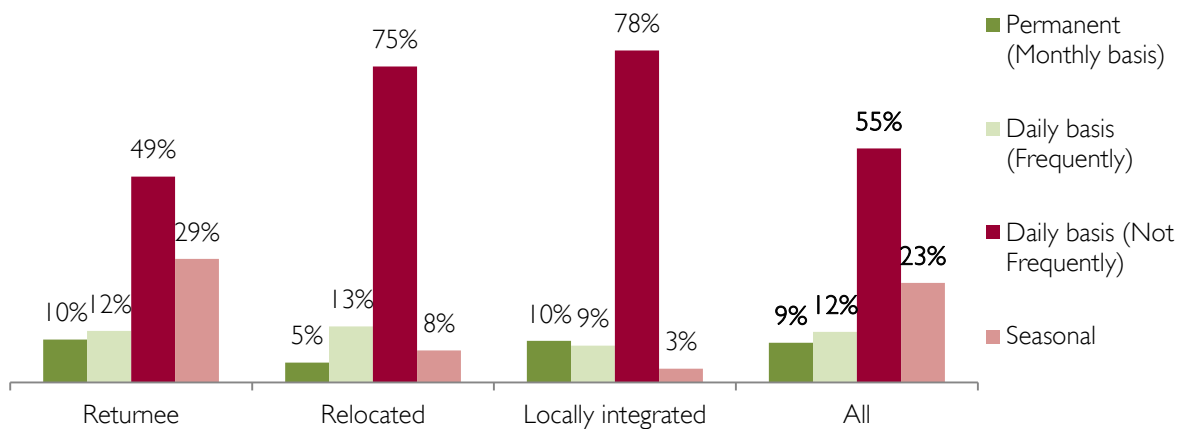


Figure 3.6: Family's income

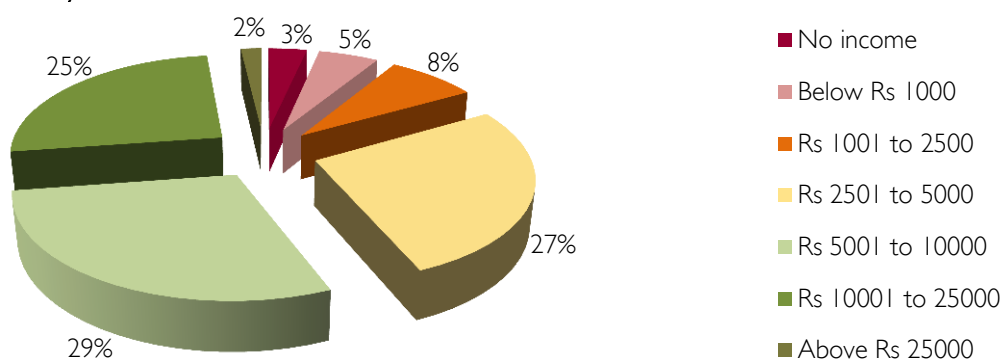


Table 3.1: Family's income - By Livelihood

	No income	Below Rs 1000	Rs 1001 to 2500	Rs 2501 to 5000	Rs 5001 to 10000	Rs 10001 to 25000	Above Rs 25000	Total
Farming	1.3%	4.8%	14.1%	39.2%	28.2%	11.5%	.9%	100.0%
Fishery	3.7%	.9%	5.6%	31.8%	36.4%	20.6%	.9%	100.0%
Trading/business	-	4.8%	7.1%	9.5%	23.8%	50.0%	4.8%	100.0%
Skilled labour (Carpentry/Electrician)	-	1.9%	3.7%	9.3%	25.9%	57.4%	1.9%	100.0%
Other casual labour (Unskilled)	.3%	3.1%	5.8%	28.0%	34.1%	28.0%	.7%	100.0%
Salaried Employment	-	-	-	8.7%	21.7%	58.7%	10.9%	100.0%
Self-employment	2.2%	2.2%	8.9%	31.1%	28.9%	24.4%	2.2%	100.0%
No livelihood at present	41.7%	45.8%	8.3%	4.2%	-	-	-	100.0%
Other	14.3%	-	28.6%	28.6%	-	28.6%	-	100.0%

Figure 3.7: Family's income - By Post displacement state

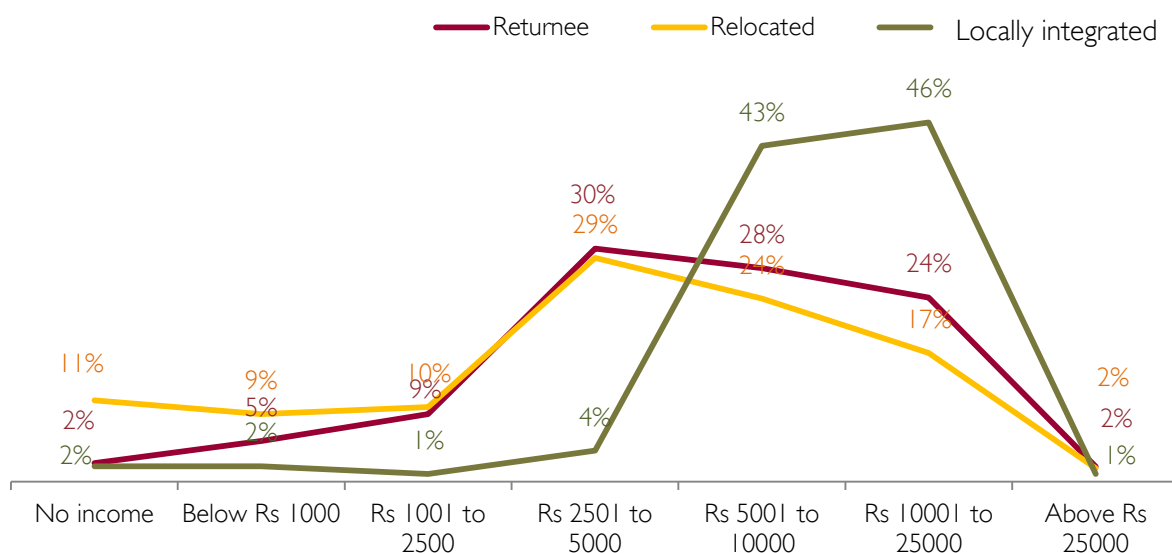


Table 3.2: Family's income -By Post displacement state

	No income	Below Rs 1000	Rs 1001 to 2500	Rs 2501 to 5000	Rs 5001 to 10000	Rs 10001 to 25000	Above Rs 25000	Total
Returnee	2.4%	5.3%	8.7%	30.2%	27.6%	23.8%	2.0%	100.0%
Relocated	10.5%	8.8%	9.6%	28.9%	23.7%	16.7%	1.8%	100.0%
Locally integrated	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	4.0%	43.4%	46.5%	1.0%	100.0%
<b>All</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure 3.8: Family's income - By District

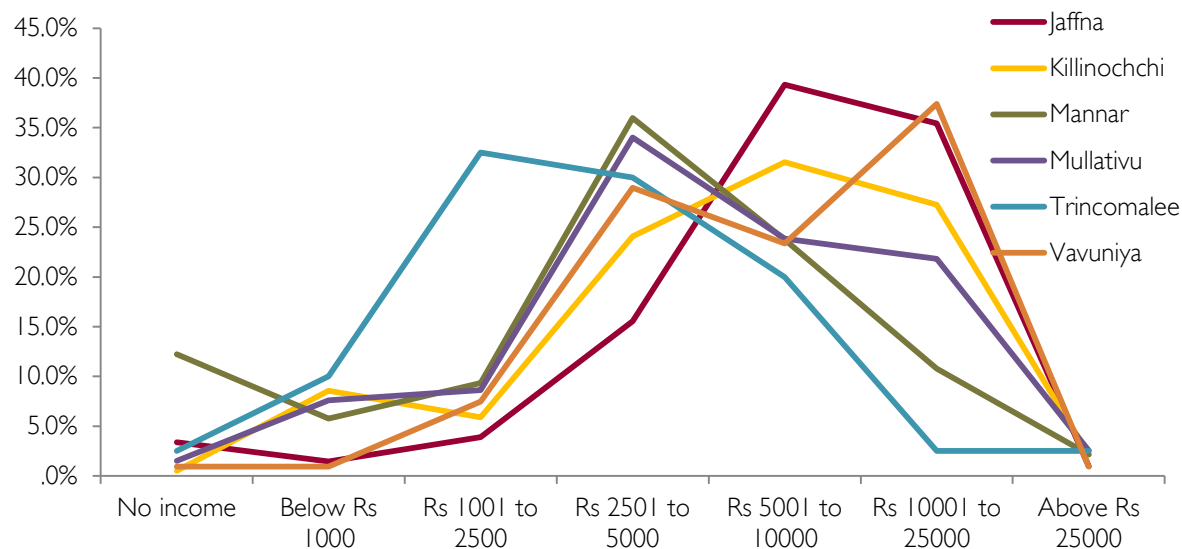


Table 3.3: Family's income - By District

	No income	Below Rs 1000	Rs 1001 to 2500	Rs 2501 to 5000	Rs 5001 to 10000	Rs 10001 to 25000	Above Rs 25000	Total
Jaffna	3.4%	1.5%	3.9%	15.5%	39.3%	35.4%	1.0%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	.5%	8.6%	5.9%	24.1%	31.6%	27.3%	2.1%	100.0%
Mannar	12.2%	5.8%	9.4%	36.0%	23.7%	10.8%	2.2%	100.0%
Mullaitivu	1.5%	7.6%	8.6%	34.0%	23.9%	21.8%	2.5%	100.0%
Trincomalee	2.5%	10.0%	32.5%	30.0%	20.0%	2.5%	2.5%	100.0%
Vavuniya	.9%	.9%	7.5%	29.0%	23.4%	37.4%	.9%	100.0%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure 3.9: Household debt today - By District

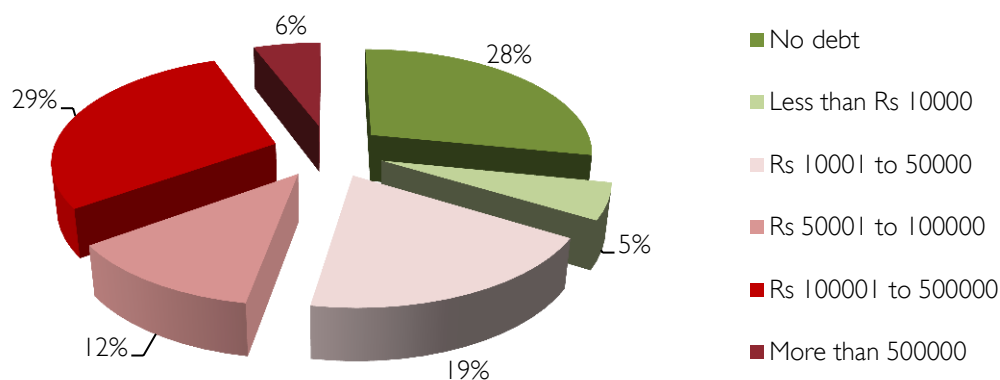


Table 3.4: Household debt today - By District

	No debt	Less than Rs 10000	Rs 10001 to 50000	Rs 50,001 to 100,000	Rs 100001 to 500000	More than 500000	Total
Jaffna	22.7%	3.2%	16.9%	13.6%	37.7%	5.8%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	16.5%	1.8%	17.1%	13.5%	43.5%	7.6%	100.0%
Mannar	63.3%	7.8%	9.4%	6.3%	12.5%	.8%	100.0%
Mullaitivu	21.2%	4.3%	25.5%	14.7%	25.5%	8.7%	100.0%
Trincomalee	19.4%	9.7%	22.6%	29.0%	16.1%	3.2%	100.0%
Vavuniya	26.8%	14.6%	26.8%	4.9%	23.2%	3.7%	100.0%

Figure 3.10: Household debt today - By income

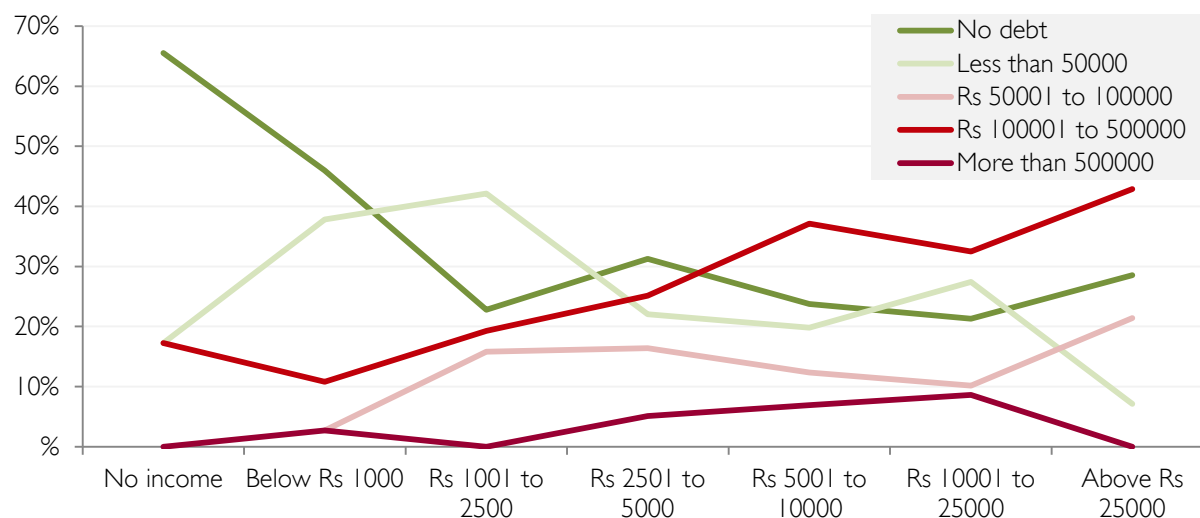
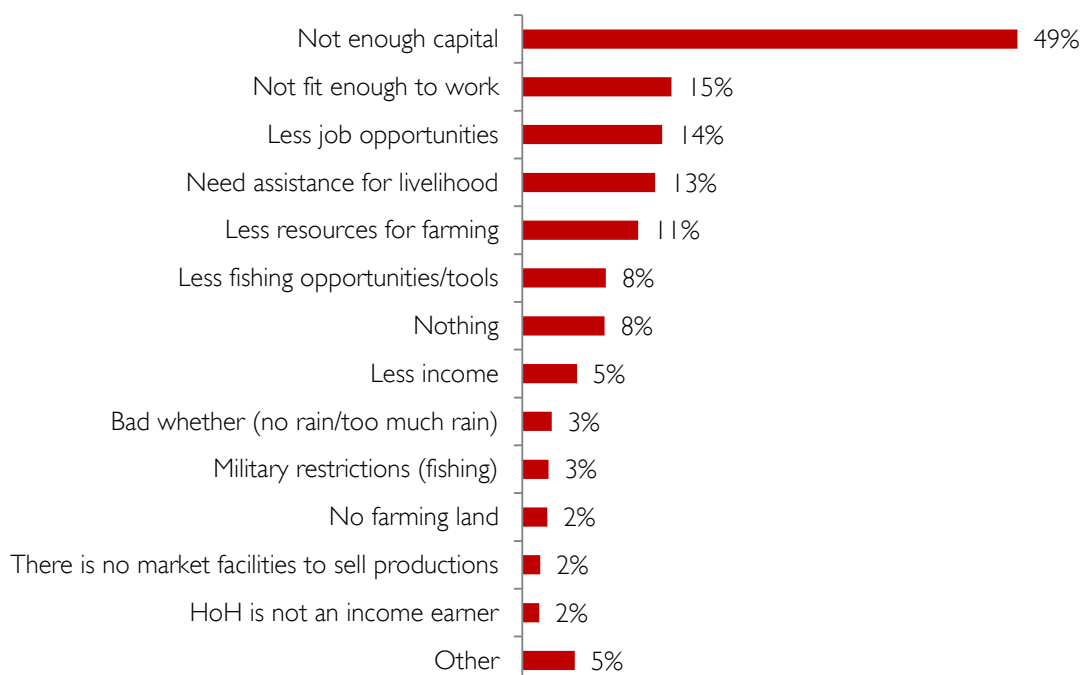


Table 3.5: Household debt today - By income

Income	No debt	Less than Rs 10000	Rs 10001 to 50000	Rs 50001 to 100000	Rs 100001 to 500000	More than 500000	Total
No income	65.5%	3.4%	13.8%	-	17.2%	-	100.0%
Below Rs 1000	45.9%	13.5%	24.3%	2.7%	10.8%	2.7%	100.0%
Rs 1001 to 2500	22.8%	7.0%	35.1%	15.8%	19.3%	-	100.0%
Rs 2501 to 5000	31.3%	7.2%	14.9%	16.4%	25.1%	5.1%	100.0%
Rs 5001 to 10000	23.8%	3.5%	16.3%	12.4%	37.1%	6.9%	100.0%
Rs 10001 to 25000	21.3%	4.6%	22.8%	10.2%	32.5%	8.6%	100.0%
Above Rs 25000	28.6%	-	7.1%	21.4%	42.9%	-	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure 3.11: What are the major impediments to restore your livelihood?



(Multiple answers. Total percentage is above 100%)

# 4. Restoration of Housing, Land & Property

*IDPs who have achieved a durable solution have access to effective mechanisms for timely restitution of their housing, land and property, regardless of whether they return or opt to integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country. (IASC Framework, April 2010, Page 35)*

## Summary Results:

- ➔ Negative that 20% do not live on their own land but positive that 80% of those who do have a deed, permit or grant or other document for their land (*figure 4.3, Pg 32*).
- ➔ While it is positive that 94% have applied for land documents, it is negative that so many are still waiting, indicating that the waiting /processing time is long. We do not, however, know how many of these applications eventually get approved so having made an application is not indicative of positive result (*Table 4.5, Pg 33*).
- ⚡ Of the 25% of respondents reporting that they cannot access land they own (*Figure 4.5, Pg 33*), more than three quarters of these (81%) state this is due to military occupation of the land/house or pending land clearance (*Figure 4.6, Pg 33*).
- ⚡ Only 32% of respondents have a permanent house, while the majority 57% live in transitional or emergency shelters and 6% live with relatives/friends. Here differences between districts could be compared (*Table 4.1, Pg 31*).
- ⚡ Only 10% of the locally integrated have their own house (*Table 4.2, Pg 31*).



Figure 4.1: What type of shelter or house are you currently residing in?

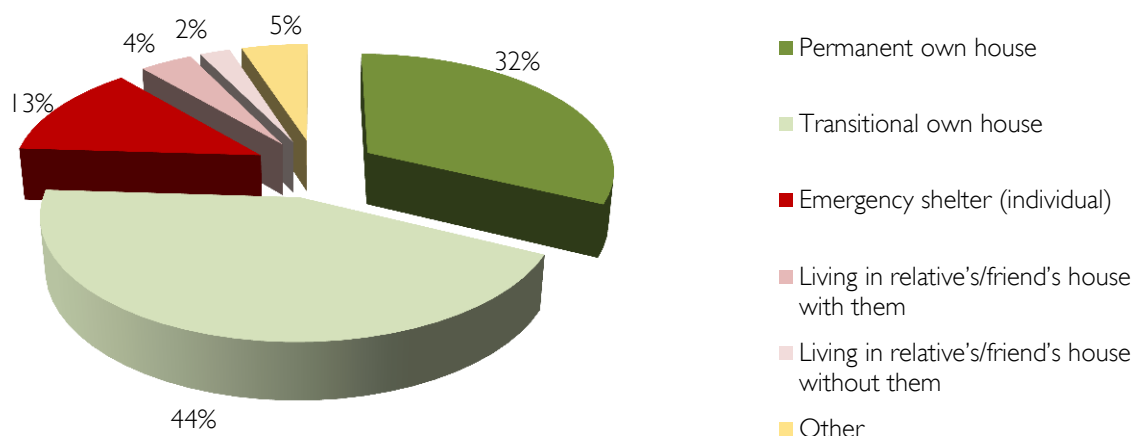


Table 4.1: What type of shelter or house are you currently residing in? By District

	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Trincomalee	Vavuniya	All Districts
Permanent own house	22%	41%	30%	39%	58%	17%	32%
Transitional own house	39%	36%	58%	45%	38%	49%	44%
Emergency shelter (individual)	8%	19%	7%	13%	5%	22%	13%
Living in relative's/friend's house with them	13%	3%	1%	1%	-	-	4%
Living in relative's/friend's house without them	7%	-	1%	1%	-	2%	2%
Other	10%	2%	3%	2%	-	10%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4.2: What type of shelter or house are you currently residing in? By Post displacement state

	Returnee	Relocated	Locally integrated
Permanent own house	37%	23%	10%
Transitional own house	42%	66%	35%
Emergency shelter (individual)	13%	9%	17%
Living in relative's/friend's house with them	3%	3%	10%
Living in relative's/friend's house without them	3%	-	1%
Temporary shelter, located in an unknown land	1%	-	23%

Figure 4.2: How many square feet does this house have?

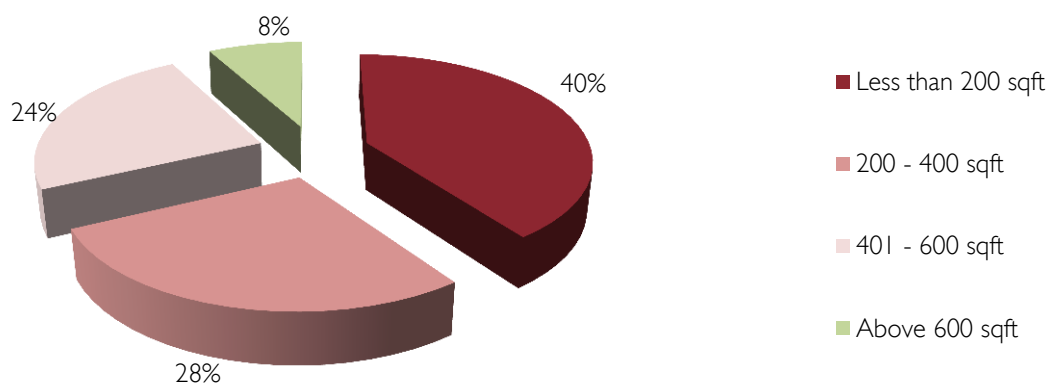


Table 4.3: How many square feet does this house have? By District

	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Trincomalee	Vavuniya	Total
Less than 200 sq.ft	24%	40%	60%	43%	42%	44%	40%
200 - 400 sq.ft	40%	20%	27%	24%	8%	31%	28%
401 - 600 sq.ft	25%	24%	11%	29%	37%	23%	24%
Above 600 sq.ft	10%	16%	2%	4%	13%	2%	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 4.4: Size of the house by number of members living in the house

Average size of a house is **70** sq.ft

Average sq.ft per person is **17**

	Less than 200 sq.ft	200 - 400 sq.ft	401 - 600 sq.ft	Above 600 sq.ft	Total
1 member	2.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	5.0%
2 members	6.8%	5.3%	2.2%	0.9%	15.2%
3 members	8.8%	5.1%	4.1%	1.5%	19.5%
4 members	8.9%	7.0%	6.3%	2.4%	24.7%
5 members	6.3%	5.3%	4.7%	1.7%	18.1%
6 members	4.4%	1.6%	2.6%	0.8%	9.4%
7 or above	2.6%	2.3%	2.8%	0.5%	8.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure 4.3: What type of ownership do you have regarding your land? By Post displacement state

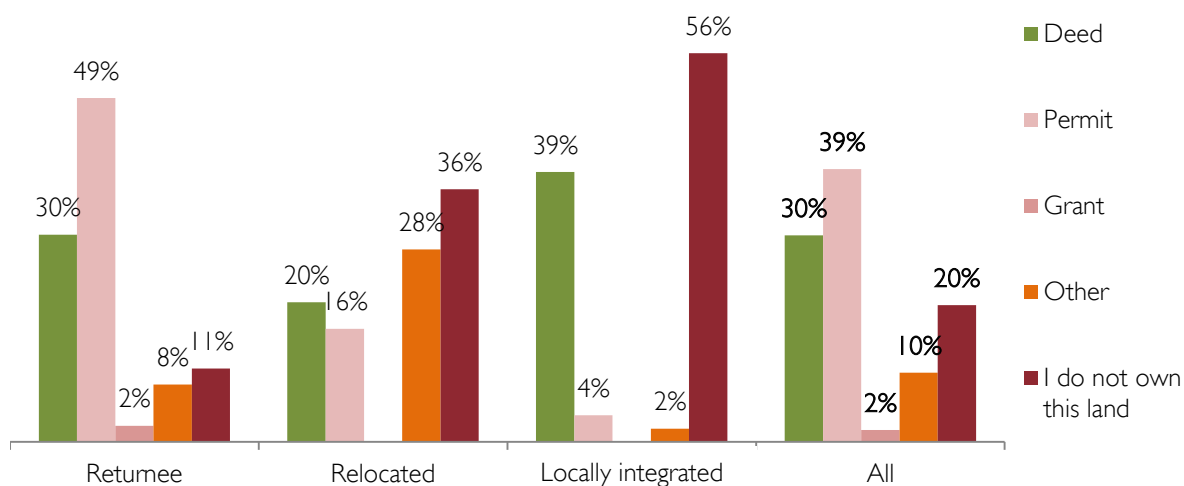


Figure 4.4: Land document state

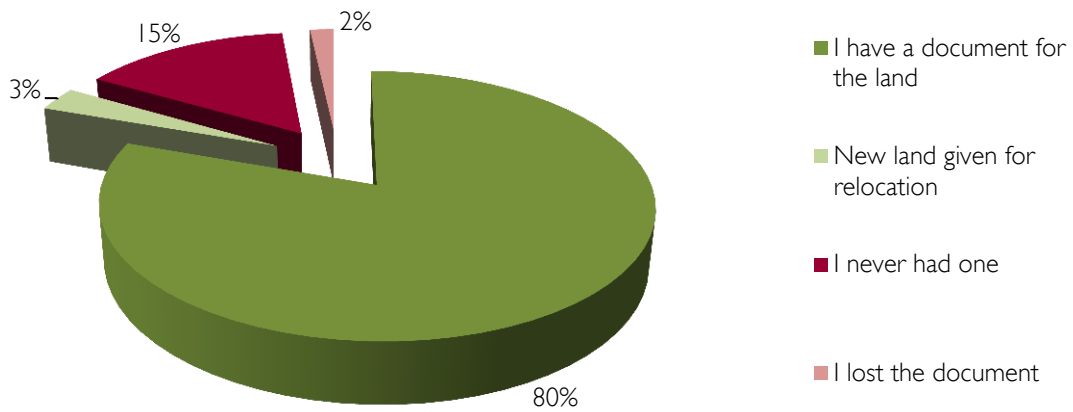


Table 4.5: What steps have you taken to establish your legal right to the land?

	Returnee	Relocated	Locally integrated	All
I have applied to authorities and am waiting for their answer	94%	100%	75%	94%
Other	6%	0	25%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 4.5: Does your household have access to the land? By District

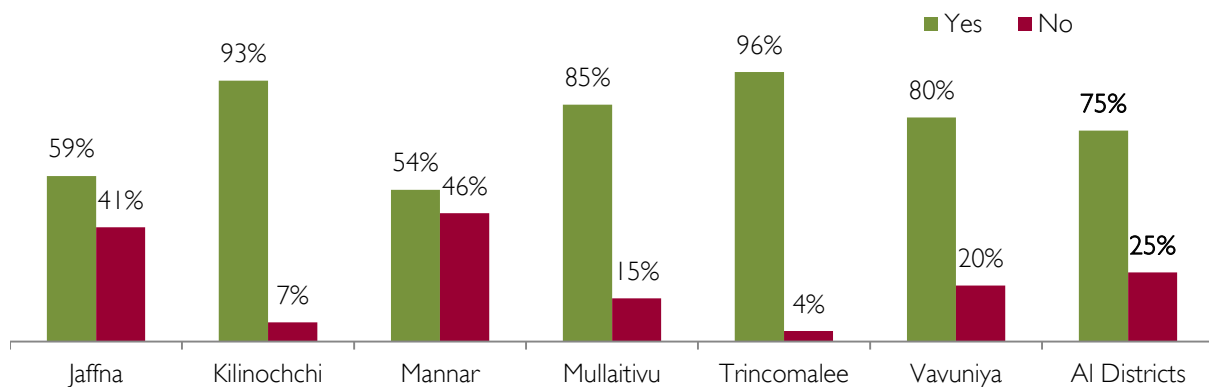
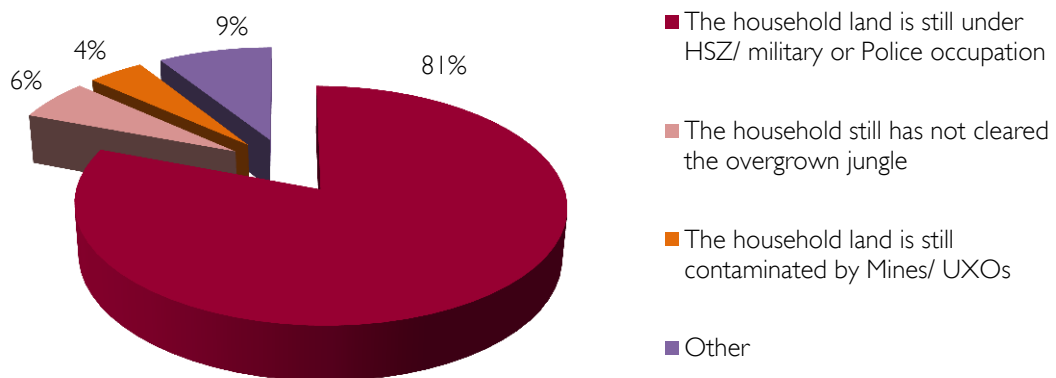


Figure 4.6: If No, why can't you access that land?



## 5. Access to Personal and Other Documentation without Discrimination

*IDPs who have achieved a durable solution have access to the personal and other documentation necessary to access public services, reclaim property and possessions, vote or pursue other purposes linked to durable solutions. (IASC Framework, April 2010, Page 38)*

In any displacement situation, individuals often lose or damage during flight their key personal identification documents such as birth, marriage and death certificates, national identity cards and school records. When seeking to re-establish themselves, such IDPs find their durable solution hampered by requirements to present such documents before engaging in formal employment, or accessing state services.

In the Sri Lankan context, essential civil documentation includes birth certification as well as (for adults) a National Identity Card ("NIC"). These documents are necessary to access state education, health care as well as many other state services. Additionally, where relevant, family members require a death certificate for family members deceased or long missing due to the former armed conflict in order to access certain legal rights in property or estate matters.

Within the assessment, UNHCR asked questions regarding the possession of these documents, as well as any constraints in accessing new or replacement documents, where relevant.

## Summary Results:

### Access to personal and other documentation without discrimination: Generally Achieved.

There appear to be no systemic discriminatory barriers on access to civil documentation by IDPs and former IDPs. However, a significant minority remain currently without civil documentation, and the capacity of authorities to issue such documentation remains limited in some areas.

- Respondents reported a generally high rate of possession of essential civil documentation with 94% of individuals in respondent households possess birth certificates (*Figure 5.1, Pg 36*).
- Of those persons without documents, no respondent reported that they were denied a Sri Lankan birth certificate, NIC or other essential civil documentation because they were a returnee, relocated or locally integrating IDP (*Table 5.2 & 5.3, Pg 37*).
- ➔ 10% of the respondents report that a family member died since April 2006, but of these only approximately 2/3rds have obtained a death certificate. Amongst the 1/3rd who have not, a variety of reasons are stated but no respondents reported that they had applied and had been refused due to discrimination (*Figure 5.5, Pg 38*).
- However, among persons not having a birth certificate, 21% of them are children. (*Table 5.1, Pg 36*) This figure indicates that still there is still work needed on this issue.
- However, 3.6% of individuals in respondent households have none of the following essential civil documents: Sri Lankan birth certificate, NIC (if adult), and Sri Lankan passport (*Figure 5.3, Pg 37*). Additional to obstacles in accessing state services, these persons are at risk of statelessness for lack of documents.
- Awareness of the essential nature of certain civil documents, and how to apply is weak amongst many of those persons not having Sri Lankan birth certificates. Many stated that they do not feel that the documents are important, or that they are planning to apply sometime in the future or simply do not know how to apply (*Table 5.2, Pg 37*).

### Comparing the IDP Returnee and the Refugee Returnee Experiences:

#### Civil Documentation

Comparing this Tool Three data from the IDP returnee group with UNHCR Sri Lanka's Tool Two data for refugee returnees reveals some interesting distinctions in the "return experience" regarding civil documentation:

- ➔ 5.9% of IDP returnees have no Sri Lankan birth certificate compared to 19% of refugee returnees have no Sri Lanka birth certificate (and 11% of refugee returnees had no birth certificate of any country)
- ➔ 10.3% of adult IDP returnees lack a National Identity Card (NIC) compared to 10.8% of adult refugee returnees.
- ➔ Significantly, 3.6% of IDP returnees do not have at least *one* of the essential civil identity documents compared to 6.4% of refugee returnees who do not.

## Detailed Results:

Figure 5.1: How many individuals currently do not have birth Certificate and NIC? (As a percentage of total number of individuals)

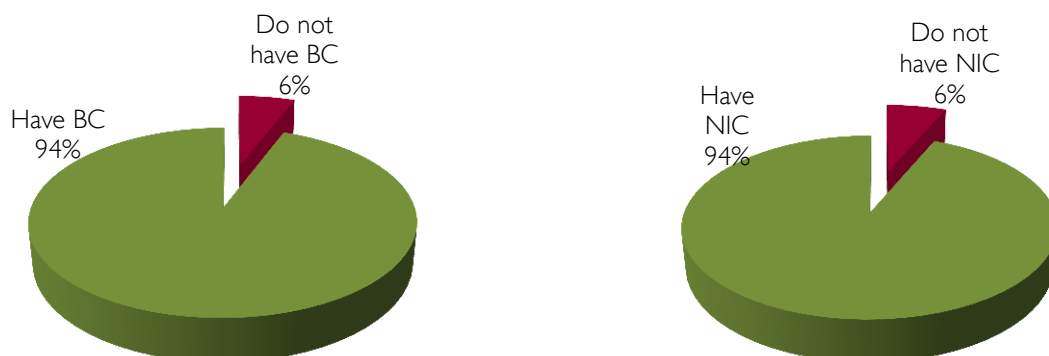


Figure 5.2: How many individuals currently do not have birth Certificate and NIC? By District

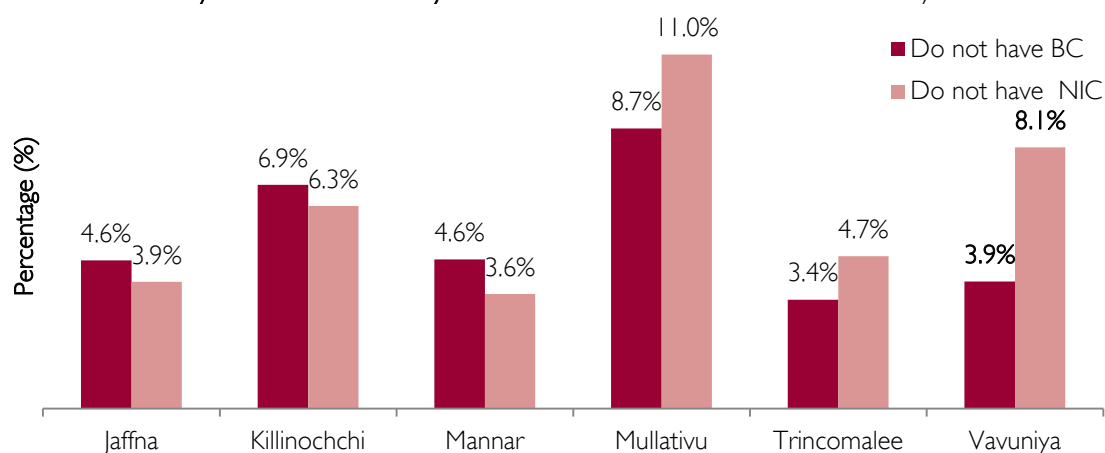


Table 5.1: Availability of BC and NIC

	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Trincomalee	Vavuniya	All Districts
Do not have NIC	3.9%	6.3%	3.6%	11.0%	4.7%	8.1%	6.4%
Do not have BC	4.6%	6.9%	4.6%	8.7%	3.4%	3.9%	5.8%
Among no BC, How many are under age 18?	8.6%	18.8%	17.4%	14.0%	-	56.8%	20.8%
How many had, but now do not? BC	1.9%	2.4%	2.6%	3.1%	-	1.5%	2.3%
How many had, but now do not? NIC	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	-	1.8%	1.2%
How many never had BC	2.2%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.7%	1.8%	1.7%
How many never had NIC	2.5%	1.4%	1.1%	3.8%	0.7%	2.0%	2.2%

Table 5.2: Reason for not having BC

	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Trincomalee	Vavuniya	All Districts
Have applied, not yet received	28%	27%	13%	39%	-	33%	30%
Haven't applied because I don't think I need it	11%	30%	-	18%	100%	25%	20%
No source to prove /supporting documents	17%	12%	-	16%	-	-	11%
Planning to apply	6%	9%	-	16%	-	-	9%
Lost and have to apply	-	-	67%	-	-	-	8%
Haven't applied because I don't know how	-	3%	-	9%	-	25%	6%
Never wanted	-	6%	7%	-	-	8%	3%
Need to go to Vanni	17%	-	-	-	-	-	2%
No records at office	-	9%	-	-	-	-	2%
Birth not registered	6%	-	7%	-	-	-	2%
Tried to apply. But was refused.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Other	17%	3%	7%	2%	-	8%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 5.3: Reason for not having NIC

	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Trincomalee	Vavuniya	All Districts
Have applied, not yet received	43%	43%	12%	46%	-	47%	41%
Have not applied for NIC as no BC	7%	23%	29%	25%	-	5%	20%
Haven't applied because I don't think I need it	7%	27%	6%	8%	100%	21%	14%
Planning to apply	14%	-	-	11%	-	5%	7%
Lost and have to apply	-	-	47%	-	-	-	5%
Haven't applied because I don't know how	-	-	6%	3%	-	11%	3%
No source to prove /supporting documents	21%	-	-	-	-	-	2%
Tried to apply. But was refused.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Other	7%	6%	-	8%	-	10%	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure 5.3: How many family members do not currently have at least one of these, Sri Lankan birth certificate, National identity Card or Sri Lankan passport?

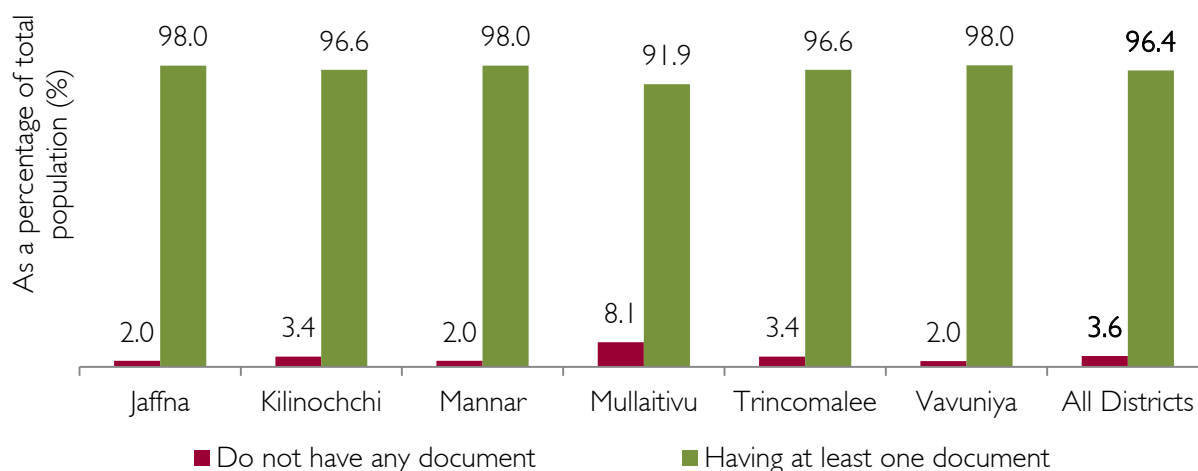


Figure 5.4: Any immediate family member/s died since August 2006? By District

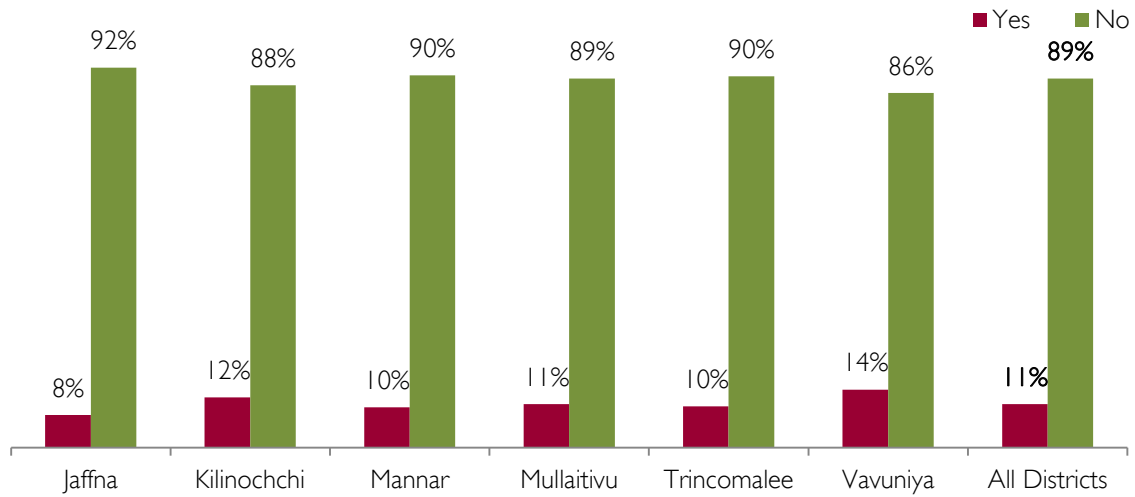
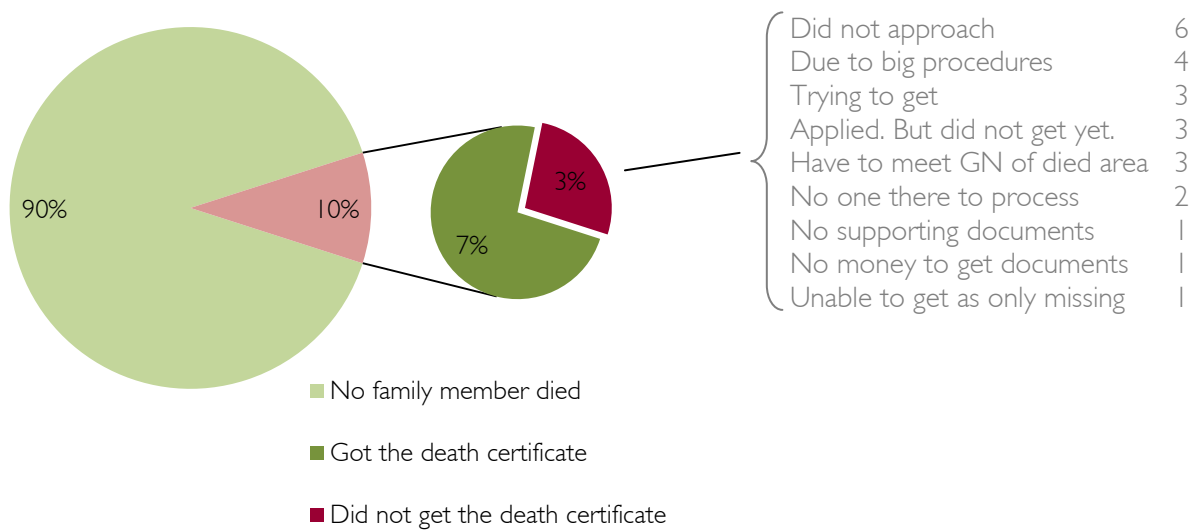


Figure 5.5: If yes, did you get death certificate? If not why?





# 6. Family Reunification

*IDPs who wish to reunite with family members from whom they were separated have been able to do so and can seek a durable solution together. Family separated by displacement should be reunited as quickly as possible, particularly when children, older persons or other vulnerable persons are involved. (IASC Framework, April 2010, Page 40)*

## Summary Results:

- 86% of the respondents stated that entire family accompanied them at current location (Figure 6.1, Pg 39).
- Out of 48% of the respondents whose all family members did not accompany gave different reasons. E.g.; Missing, in detention, lack of proper housing, for being to retain family unity (Figure 6.2, Pg 39).

Figure 6.1: Did your entire family in displacement accompany you here? By District

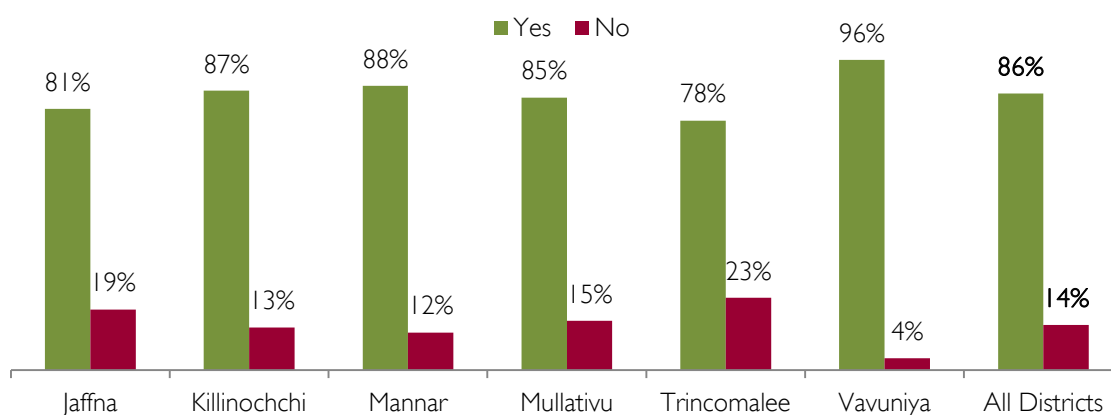
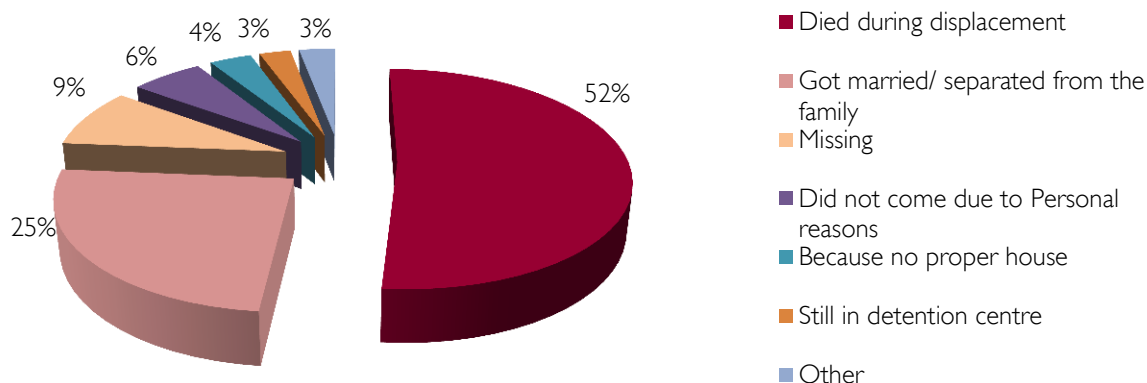


Figure 6.2: If not, why not?



# 7. Participation in Public Affairs without Discrimination

*IDPs who have achieved a durable solution are able to exercise the right to participate in public affairs at all levels on the same basis as the resident population. This includes:*

- *the right to associate freely/participate equally in community affairs,*
- *to vote and to stand for election, as well as*
- *the right to work in all sectors of public service. (IASC Framework, April 2010, Page 41)*

In addressing this theme, we posed questions specifically regarding participation in public affairs, but we also consider responses to relevant questions under other themes (e.g. registration as a local resident). We asked questions regarding voter registration principally to lead into follow up questions to identify if respondents had encountered any constraints to voter registration. Without also considering the results of such supplementary questions, we urge caution in implying any cause to low voter registration rates.

With difficulty, and through several drafts, we arrived at a question regarding the perception of freedom of participation in public affairs as well as to discuss one's political views. We considered, but in the end did not expressly or impliedly request responses regarding a respondent's specific political opinion or political party membership or attendance at political rallies. We also did not attempt to distinguish discussions of political views with neighbors versus in large groups. After design discussions and testing, we concluded with a simple and open question "How do you feel about discussing your political views in public?", with the choices "At Ease", "Not at Ease" or "No Answer". A subsequent open question regarding any "additional remarks about public affairs" seemed effective in eliciting a variety of views.

## Summary Results:

**Participation in Public Affairs without Discrimination: Considerable progress has been achieved, but some work remains to be done to achieve this theme.** Most households have been able to register as local residents (95%) (*Figure 7.1, Pg 42*). However, there appears a discriminatory bar against registration as local residents by IDPs who wish to locally integrate in Vavuniya District (*Table 7.1, Pg 42*). Most adults have registered to vote, with little statistical difference in non-registration rates of men (10.5%) to that of women (9.5%) (*Figure 7.3, Pg 42*). Of these non-registered, few state that they have been refused voter registration. However, half of respondents stated they were “Not at Ease” discussing their political views in public (*Figure 7.4, Pg 43*), (and an additional 27% refused to answer this question).

- The great majority (95%) of all respondents report that their household is registered as local residents at their current location (*Figure 7.1, Pg 42*).
- ➔ There appears no sex-bias in the rate of voter registration, with 89.5% of adult males in respondent households registered to vote, compared to 91.5% of adult females in these households (*Figure 7.3, Pg 42*).
- ➔ 62% has applied for registration to vote (indicating long process time) and 10% indicated that they were not aware of the vote (*Table 7.2, Pg 43*).
- The rate of registration declines to 75% in Vavuniya District. The non-registration of 25% is reported principally amongst those who are locally integrating, and for most of these, they report that they have attempted to register but were refused by local authorities (*Figure 7.1, Pg 42*). This therefore seems a systemic policy of discrimination but only within one District, and is not reflected situation-wide.
- Half of respondents state they are Not at Ease in discussing their political views in public. This rate of unease is higher in Kilinochchi (65%), Mullaitivu (61%) and Jaffna (59%), and lowest in Trincomalee (28%) (*Figure 7.4, Pg 43*). There is some difference in rates of unease amongst female (52%) and male (44%) respondents (*Figure 7.5, Pg 43*). To maintain objectivity, we have not interpreted the substantial number of “No answer” responses as a negative.
- 50% do not feel comfortable discussing political views in public and 27% did not answer. Indicative of environment not being such where opinions can be discussed (*Figure 7.4, Pg 43*).

## Detailed Results:

Figure 7.1: Is your family now permanently registered with this DS/GN? By District

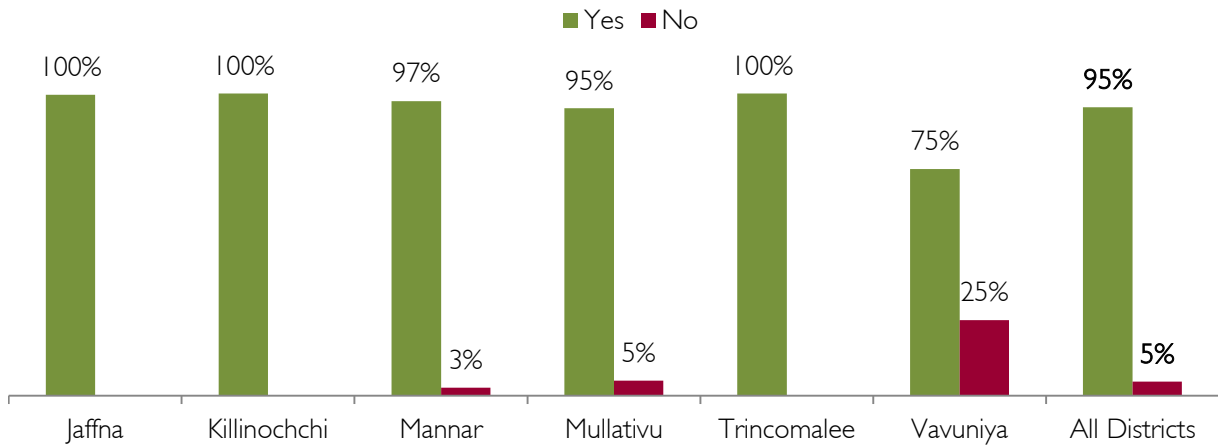


Figure 7.2: Is your family now permanently registered with this DS/GN? By Post displacement state

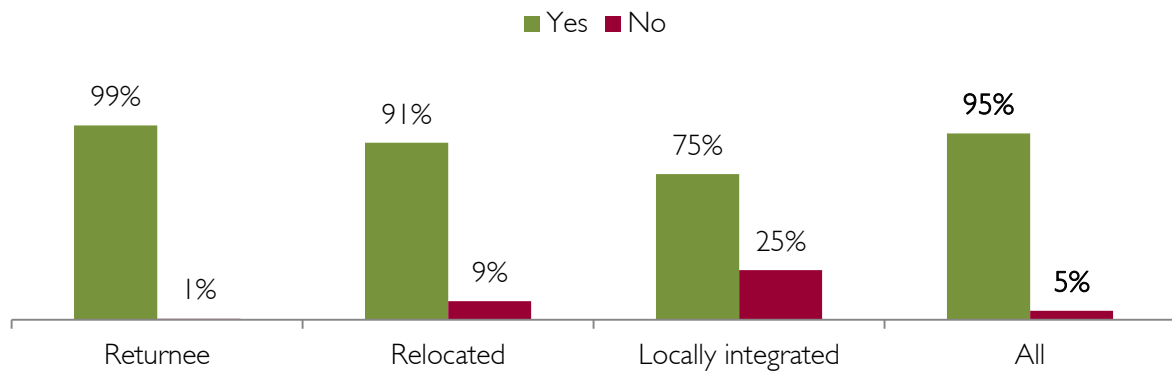


Table 7.1: If not, what is the reason?

	Mullativu	Vavuniya	All Districts
Attempted but authorities refused		85%	59%
Afraid to approach authorities		5%	3%
Temporary living in the area		10%	7%
Registered in place of origin	100%	-	31%
Frequency (Number of families)	9	20	29

Figure 7.3: How many adults have not registered for vote? By District

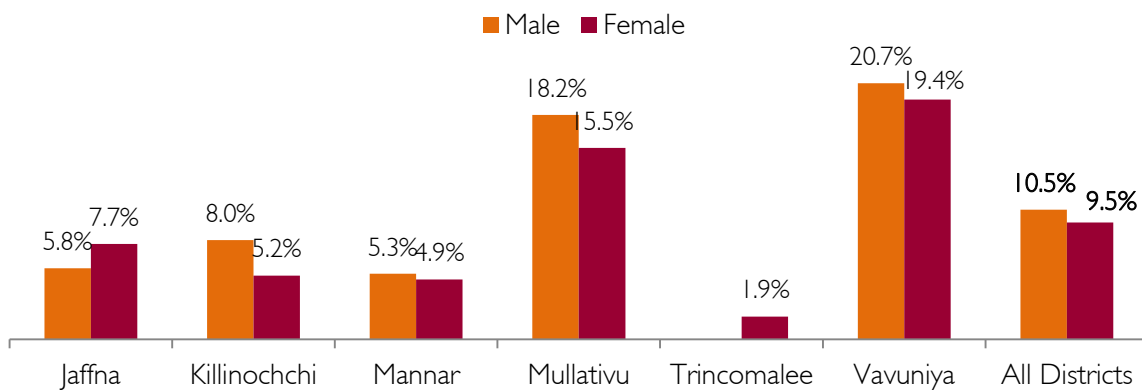


Table 7.2: If there are family members not registered for vote, what is the main reason?

	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Trincomalee	Vavuniya	Total
Applied. Waiting for response	66.7%	47.8%	66.7%	50.0%	100.0%	86.7%	62.3%
I/we are not aware	20.0%	8.7%		14.8%	-	3.3%	10.7%
Just turned into adult	-	17.4%	9.5%	7.4%	-	6.7%	7.5%
Applied. But, rejected by authorities	6.7%	8.7%	4.8%	3.7%	-	-	4.4%
I/our family didn't want to register	-	4.3%	9.5%	1.9%	-	-	2.5%
Application process going on	-	8.7%	-	3.7%	-	-	2.5%
Do not have NIC	-	-	-	5.6%	-	3.3%	2.5%
My registration remain in previous place	-	-	4.8%	3.7%	-	-	1.9%
Family not registered yet	3.3%	-	-	1.9%	-	-	1.3%
Documents incomplete	-	-	4.8%	1.9%	-	-	1.3%
Did not apply	3.3%	-	-	1.9%	-	-	1.3%
Just returned	-	4.3%	-	1.9%	-	-	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure 7.4: How do you feel about discussing your political views in public? By District

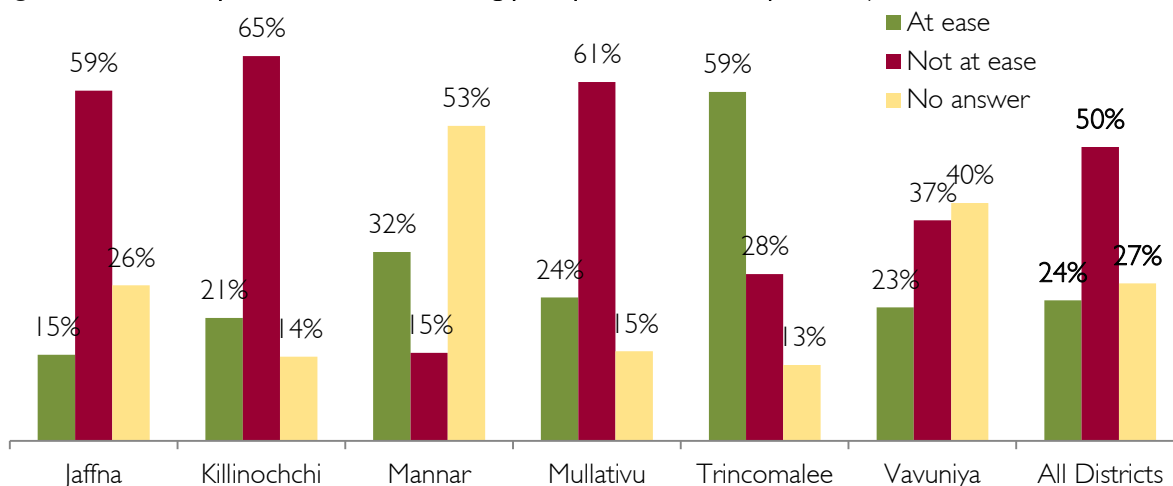
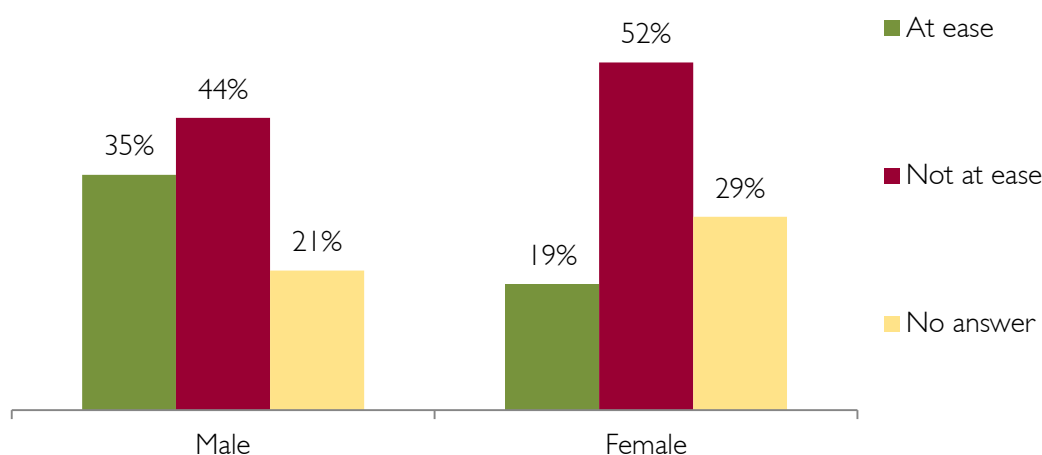


Figure 7.5: How do you feel about discussing your political views in public? By Gender



# 8. Access to Effective Remedies & Justice

*IDPs who have been victims of violations of international human rights or humanitarian law, including arbitrary displacement, must have full and non-discriminatory access to effective remedies and access to justice, including, where appropriate:*

- *access to existing transitional justice mechanisms,*
- *reparations and*
- *information on the causes of violations. (IASC Framework, April 2010, Page 42)*

## Summary Results:

- The majority of respondents (65%) indicated a high level of trust in the police when it comes to the response to crime (Figure 8.1, Pg 44). At that 50% of the respondents consider that relations between the police and communities are good.
- 78% of respondents visited police for various reasons recently (Figure 8.4, Pg 45) and vast majority of them (74%) were satisfied with provided services (Figure 8.5, Pg 45).

Figure 8.1: If a serious crime was committed against your family, who would you report this to first?  
By District

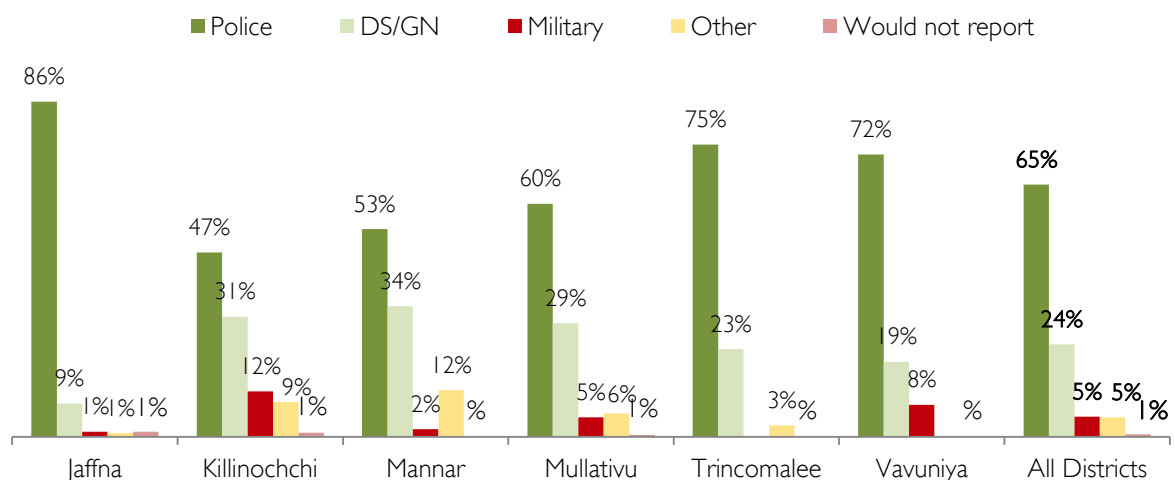


Figure 8.2: How do you think about the relationship between the police and the community? By District

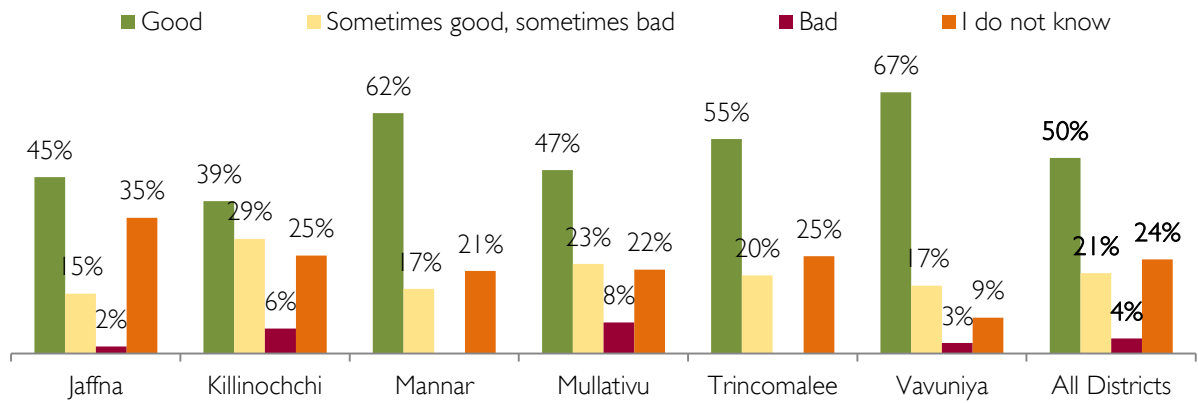


Figure 8.3: Did you visit police for any reason in past one year? By Gender

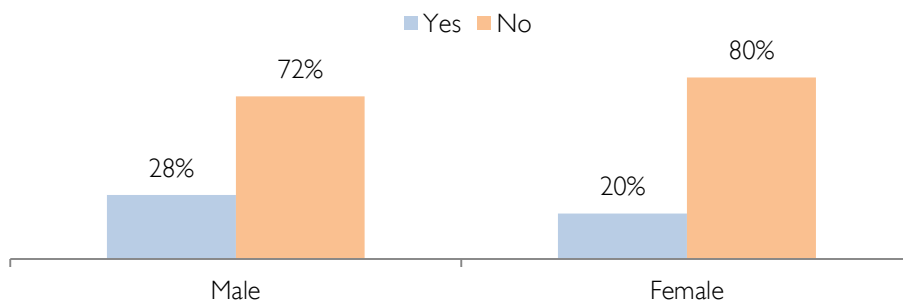


Figure 8.4: Did you visit police for any reason in past one year? By District

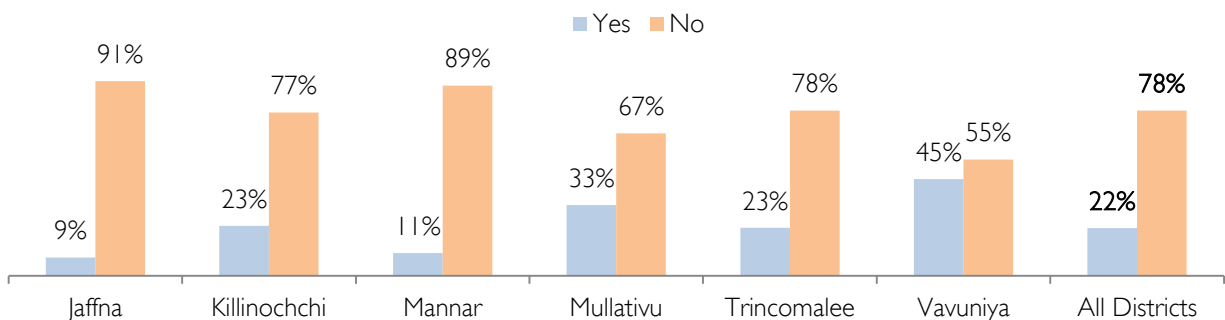
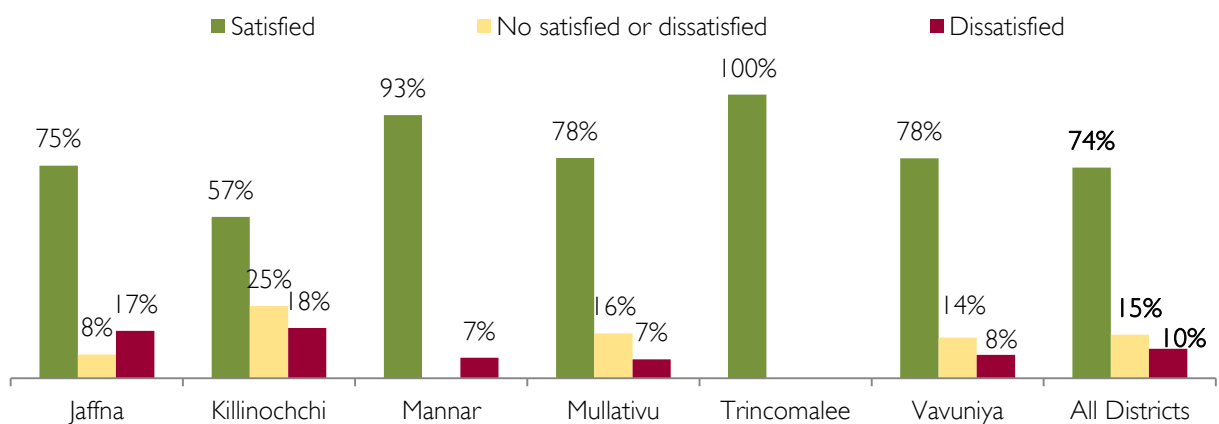


Figure 8.5: If yes, how do you feel about the service you received? By District



# 9. Access to Assistances and Reintegration

## Summary Results:

- The vast majority of respondents (93%) are satisfied with their decision to return to their place of origin (*Figure 9.7, Pg 49*). 89% of respondents are planning to stay in their current place including 83% of those who have been relocated (*Figure 9.8, Pg 49*).
- ➔ 84% of all categories of respondents received NFIs from UNHCR (*Figure 9.1, Pg 47*).
- ➔ 76% of respondents received shelter grants assistance (*Figure 9.4, Pg 48*) at that 42% of assessed beneficiaries used the grant to cover everyday expense and only 34% used the grant for house repair (*Figure 9.5, Pg 48*).
- Those respondents who are planning to move elsewhere indicated the main reason is the lack of livelihood opportunities at their current place of residence (*Table 9.2, Pg 50*).



Figure 9.1: Did you receive a NFI kit from UNHCR? By Post displacement state

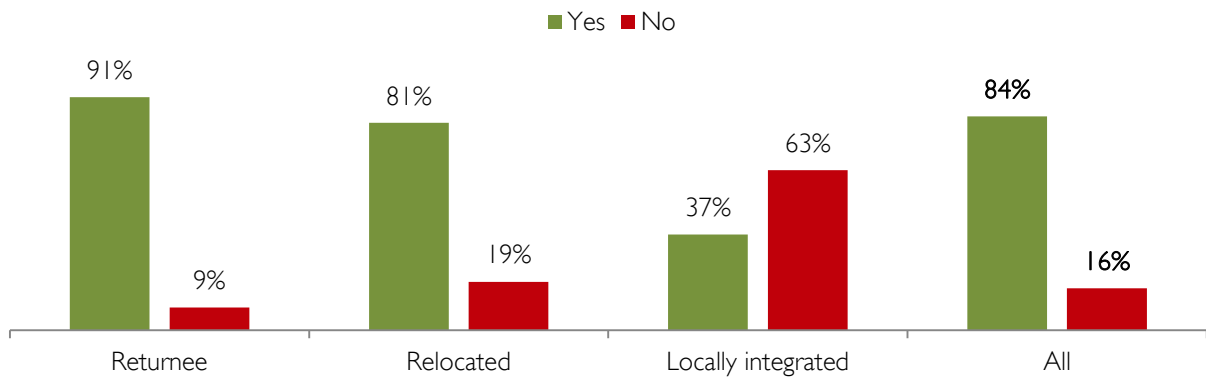


Figure 9.2: Did you receive a NFI kit from UNHCR? By District

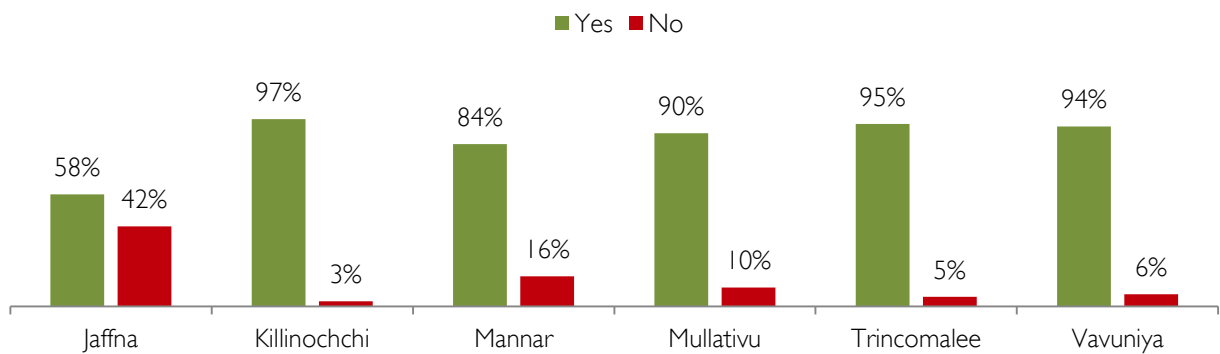


Figure 9.3: What were the most useful items in NFI kit?

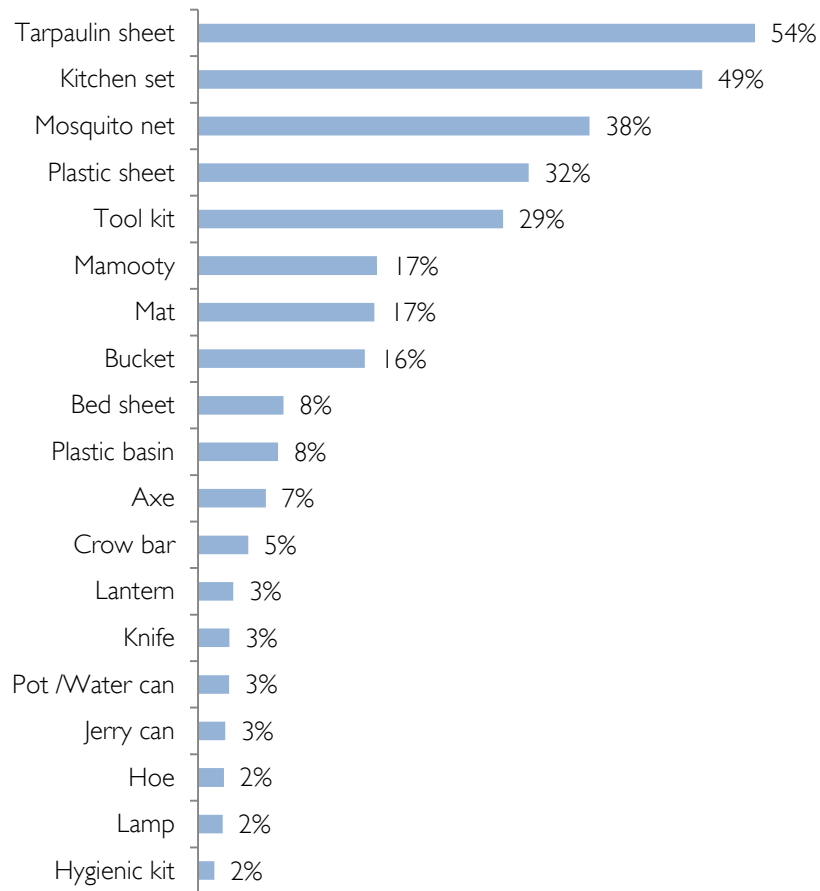


Figure 9.4: Did you receive the shelter grant from UNHCR in a Bank of Ceylon account? By District

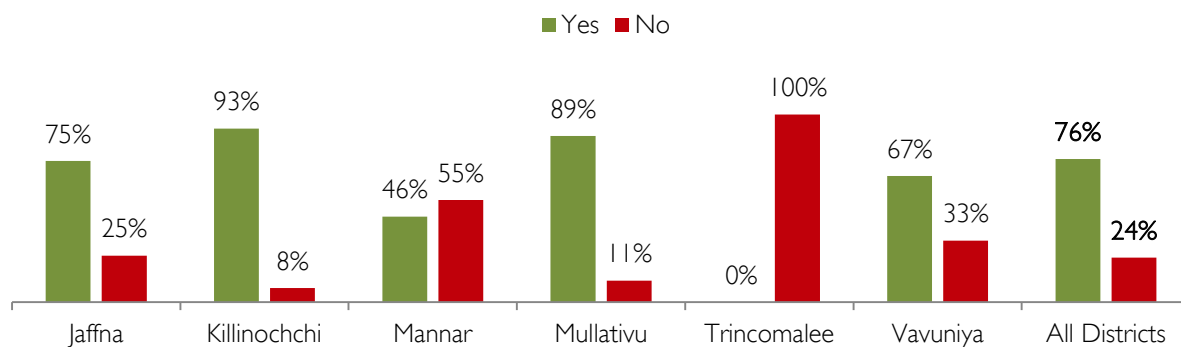


Figure 9.5: How did your family primarily use the shelter grant? By District

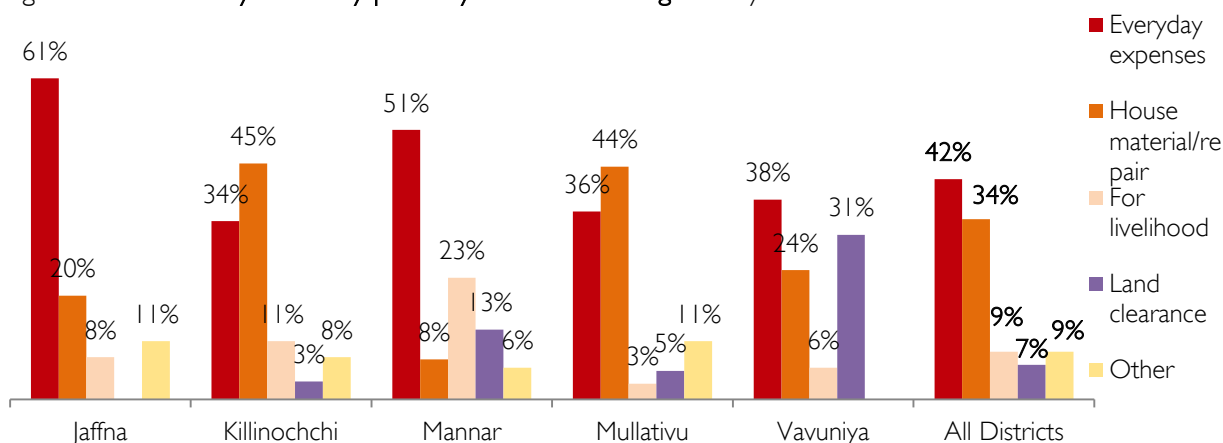


Figure 9.6: What type of shelter assistance have you received? By District

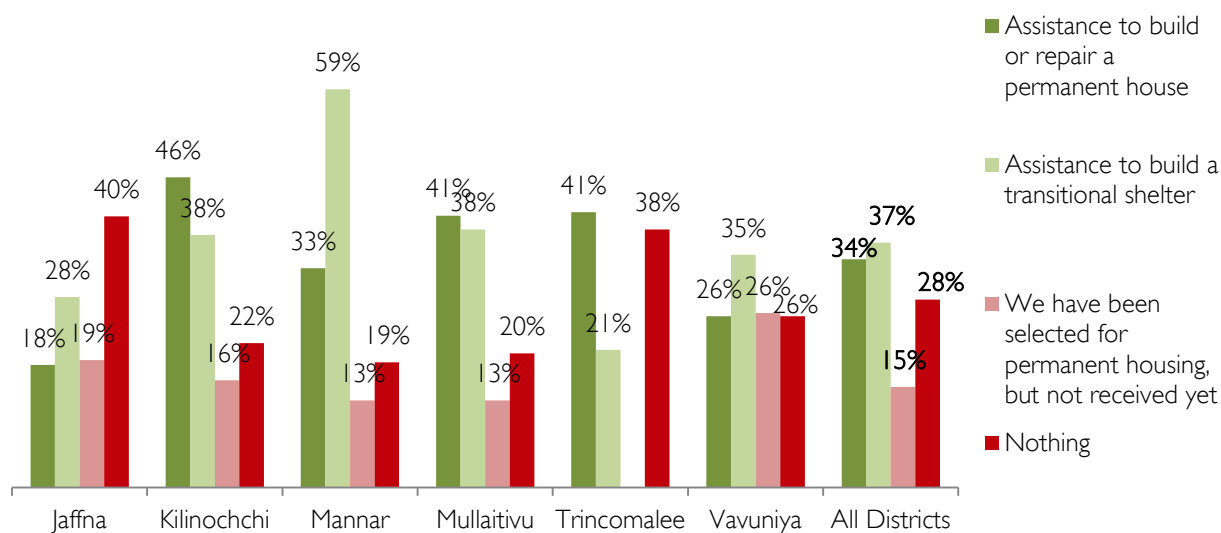


Figure 9.7: In general, is your household satisfied about the decision to return? By District

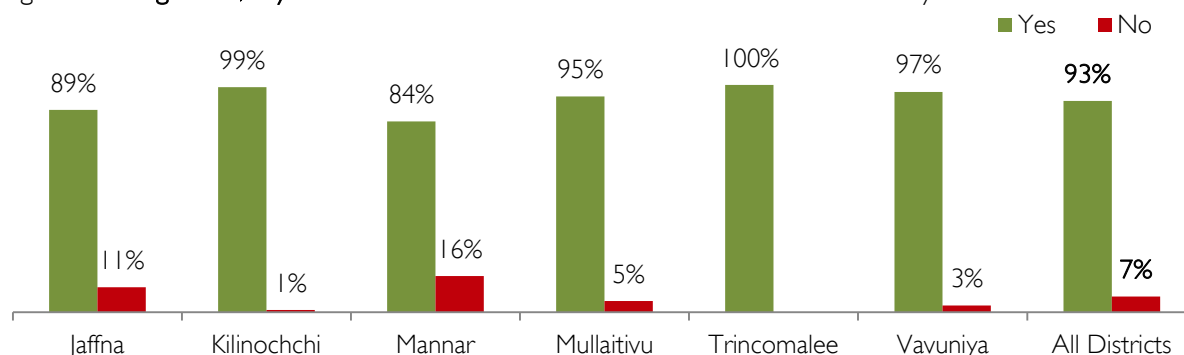


Table 9.1: Why or why not satisfied?

Reasons for satisfy	This is our own village	46.3%
	Livelihood activities/own livelihood mechanism	16.5%
	Happy to return	13.2%
	Live with relatives	7.2%
	Access to basic services	5.1%
	No more war. Feel safe	8.8%
	Freedom of movement	9.1%
	Our life is better now	4.9%
	Received a land and house	4.7%
	Having a own land	4.4%
	To protect the own land	1.4%
	This new place better than previous place	2.1%
	No tsunami threat or flooding threat	1.2%
	No land in place of origin (relocate)	1.1%
	We live in this place for long time and feel like own village	.8%
	We will get a land/house	.8%
	Education is better	.7%
	To develop our village	.7%
Government resettlement	.6%	
Reasons for dissatisfy	Need to move to place of origin	2.7%
	I didn't have any other choice	2.1%
	We were forced to relocate here and our lands are occupied by military	1.3%
	Cannot cultivate in this land	.6%
	Lack of assistance	.2%
	Lack of facilities	.2%

Figure 9.8: Does your family intend to remain here in the area or to move elsewhere?

By Post displacement state

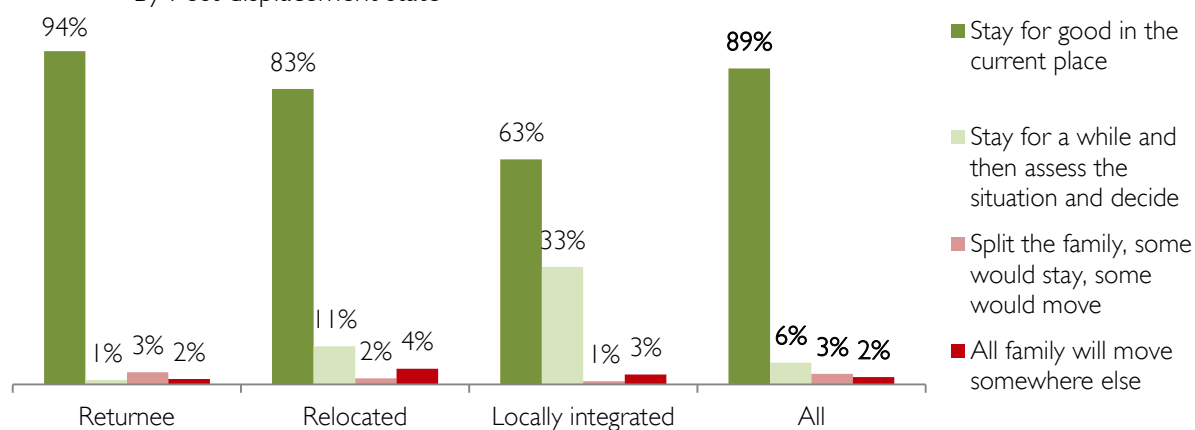


Figure 9.9: Does your family intend to remain here in the area or to move elsewhere? By District

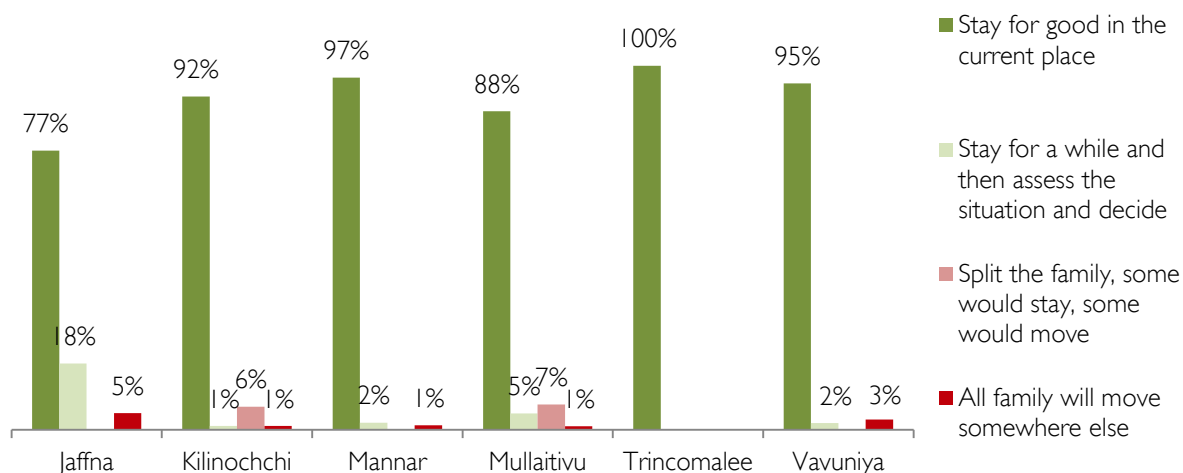


Table 9.2: If move, why? By Post displacement state

	Returnee	Relocated	Locally integrated	All
Cannot find work/ livelihood opportunities	28	4	0	32
To go to place of origin	3	7	16	26
Cannot have land and a house where to live	3	0	22	25
Security concerns/ fear	3	0	1	4
Want a better education for my children	3	0	0	3
Self-satisfaction	0	2	0	2
To get the land back	0	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>94</b>

\*Numbers are frequencies. Not percentages.

Figure 9.10: Would you advise other IDPs to return, relocate or locally integrate here as you did? By Post displacement state

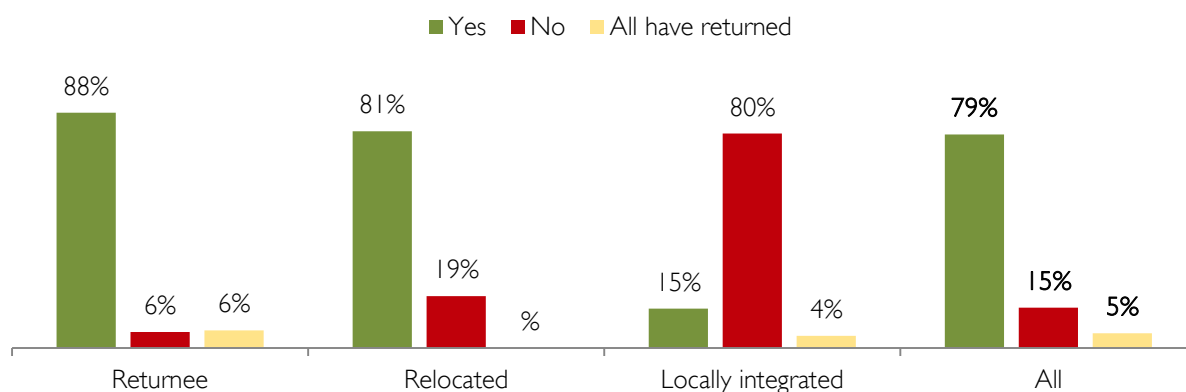


Figure 9.11: Would you advise other IDPs to return, relocate or locally integrate here as you did? By District

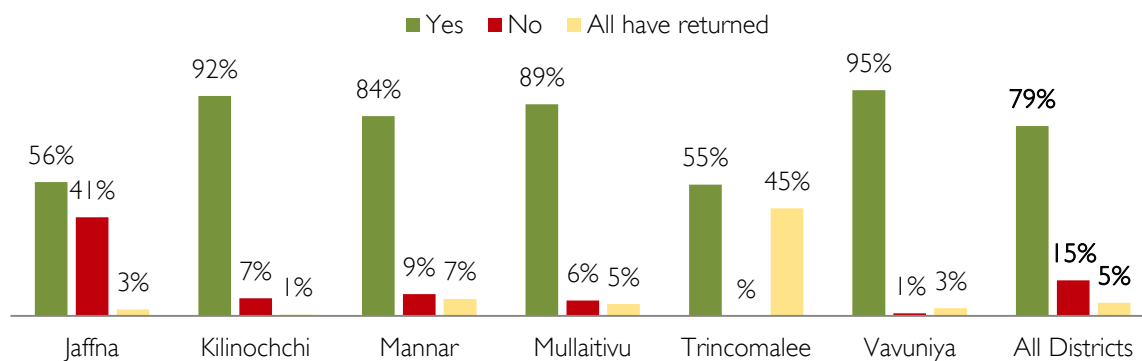


Table 9.3: Why or why not? By District

	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Trincomalee	Vavuniya	Total	
Why?	Safety improved.	28%	76%	13%	60%	22%	1%	33%
	Because this is place of origin	22%	8%	21%	11%	11%	8%	14%
	Our village will develop	1%	0%	21%	0%	3%	57%	14%
	Security/ safety will improve when populate the area	3%	8%	4%	5%	14%	27%	10%
	Facilities are improving	3%	8%	1%	10%	6%	7%	6%
	To live with relatives	8%	1%	5%	1%	3%	10%	4%
	There are livelihood opportunities	1%	5%	7%	5%	3%	2%	4%
	They can do farming in their lands	1%	4%	7%	5%	11%	8%	6%
	Can get land from government	11%	1%	3%	3%	0%	1%	3%
	Organizations help to people	1%	6%	1%	7%	3%	-	3%
	They can have a better life	-	1%	14%	1%	3%	-	3%
	No Tsunami threat here	-	-	-	5%	-	-	1%
	We can get support from them	-	-	-	-	-	5%	1%
Difficulties in camp	3%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	
Why not?	All have returned. None to return	1%	1%	7%	5%	44%	-	10%
	Family has to decide whether return or not	19%	2%	9%	1%	-	-	5%
	There are no land	13%	-	-	-	-	-	2%
	Lack of facilities	-	4%	5%	1%	-	-	2%
	No assistances to returnees	2%	1%	1%	1%	-	-	1%
	There are security threats/restrictions	1%	5%	-	6%	-	-	2%
	Because flooding in this area do not come	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-
	No job opportunities	1%	-	-	2%	-	-	-
	Not interested /no answer	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Additional Tables

Table A.1: Overview of the Sample

District	Total sample size (interviewed families)	Individuals
Jaffna	223	890
Kilinochchi	189	763
Mannar	154	647
Mullaitivu	202	782
Trincomalee	40	148
Vavuniya	109	456
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>3686</b>

Table A.2: Main Respondent

District	Head of Household (HoH)	Spouse	Adult son/ daughter of HoH	Mother of HoH	Other relative	Total
Jaffna	32.7%	56.1%	8.5%	.9%	1.8%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	41.8%	47.1%	6.3%	2.6%	2.2%	100.0%
Mannar	35.7%	59.7%	3.2%	1.3%		100.0%
Mullaitivu	33.7%	51.5%	10.4%	2.5%	2.0%	100.0%
Trincomalee	47.5%	37.5%	5.0%	10.0%		100.0%
Vavuniya	42.2%	50.5%	5.5%	1.8%		100.0%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.3: Sex of Respondent

District	Male	Female	Total
Jaffna	21.1%	78.9%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Mannar	29.9%	70.1%	100.0%
Mullaitivu	30.7%	69.3%	100.0%
Trincomalee	35.0%	65.0%	100.0%
Vavuniya	35.8%	64.2%	100.0%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>70.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.4: Marital Status

District	Single	Divorced	Married	Widowed	Deserted /Separated	Total
Jaffna	9.0%	2.2%	75.3%	11.2%	2.2%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	9.0%	1.1%	78.3%	10.1%	1.6%	100.0%
Mannar	1.3%	.6%	94.2%	3.9%	.0%	100.0%
Mullaitivu	9.9%	2.0%	77.7%	9.4%	1.0%	100.0%
Trincomalee	10.0%	2.5%	75.0%	12.5%	.0%	100.0%
Vavuniya	4.6%	4.6%	77.1%	11.9%	1.8%	100.0%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>79.8%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.5: Post displacement Status

District	Returnee	Relocated	Locally integrated	Total
Jaffna	53.8%	13.9%	32.3%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	99.5%	-	.5%	100.0%
Mannar	70.8%	28.6%	.6%	100.0%
Mullaitivu	80.7%	17.8%	1.5%	100.0%
Trincomalee	97.5%	2.5%	-	100.0%
Vavuniya	68.8%	3.7%	27.5%	100.0%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>75.7%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.6: Number of individuals in the family

District	Male	Female	Total	Children	Adults
Jaffna	428	462	890	333	557
Kilinochchi	381	382	763	307	456
Mannar	325	322	647	234	413
Mullaitivu	373	409	782	295	487
Trincomalee	66	82	148	57	91
Vavuniya	232	224	456	182	274
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>1805</b>	<b>1881</b>	<b>3686</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>2278</b>

Table A.7: Year of first displacement

District	1977 to 1983	1984 to 1987	1988 to 1989	1990	1991 to 1994	1995 to 1999	2000 to 2005	2006 to 2009	Total
Jaffna	1.3%	8.5%	2.2%	42.6%	13.5%	27.4%	1.3%	3.1%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	1.2%	7.0%	.6%	19.3%	7.6%	48.5%	-	15.8%	100.0%
Mannar	1.3%	1.9%	-	58.4%	2.6%	13.6%	1.3%	20.8%	100.0%
Mullaitivu	1.6%	11.1%	1.1%	16.3%	4.2%	28.4%	4.2%	33.2%	100.0%
Trincomalee	2.5%	42.5%	2.5%	2.5%	-	5.0%	2.5%	42.5%	100.0%
Vavuniya	-	11.3%	1.9%	28.3%	3.8%	46.2%	3.8%	4.7%	100.0%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.8: Year of last displacement

District	1987 to 1990	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2005	2006 to 2009	Total
Jaffna	2.3%	32.9%	5.4%	7.2%	52.3%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	2.2%	-	.5%	.5%	96.7%	100.0%
Mannar	22.7%	3.2%	5.2%	5.2%	63.6%	100.0%
Mullaitivu	7.1%	.5%	7.6%	.5%	84.3%	100.0%
Trincomalee	-	-	6.1%	3.0%	90.9%	100.0%
Vavuniya	2.0%	7.1%	23.5%	13.3%	54.1%	100.0%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>72.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.9: How many times you displaced? By District

District	Once	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 or more than 5 times	Total
Jaffna	3.2%	39.2%	23.5%	10.6%	23.5%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	19.5%	35.7%	8.6%	4.9%	31.4%	100.0%
Mannar	23.5%	39.2%	2.6%	2.0%	32.7%	100.0%
Mullaitivu	33.7%	27.7%	8.9%	1.5%	28.2%	100.0%
Trincomalee	5.1%	-	2.6%	-	92.3%	100.0%
Vavuniya	9.4%	17.9%	12.3%	4.7%	55.7%	100.0%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.10: How many times you displaced? By post displacement status

Post displacement state	Once	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 or more than 5 times	Total
Returnee	20.3%	24.2%	9.8%	5.2%	40.5%	100.0%
Relocated	14.9%	47.4%	15.8%	1.8%	20.2%	100.0%
Locally integrated	2.9%	64.7%	17.6%	4.9%	9.8%	100.0%
<b>All</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.11: Where were you living before you returned/arrived this location? By District

District	New IDP camp	Old welfare centre	Host families/Community	Own house/Place of origin	Other (including from India)	Total
Jaffna	39.0%	31.4%	26.9%	1.8%	.9%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	84.7%	4.2%	11.1%	-	-	100.0%
Mannar	27.9%	5.2%	58.4%	3.9%	4.5%	100.0%
Mullaitivu	82.6%	9.5%	5.5%	2.5%	-	100.0%
Trincomalee	10.0%	75.0%	12.5%	2.5%	-	100.0%
Vavuniya	39.3%	9.3%	25.2%	7.5%	18.7%	100.0%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.12: Where were you living before you returned/arrived this location?  
By post displacement status

	New IDP camp	Old welfare centre	Host families/Community	Own house/Place of origin	Other (including from India)	Total
Returnee	65.1%	9.8%	20.7%	2.5%	1.9%	100.0%
Relocated	32.8%	7.8%	53.4%	5.2%	.9%	100.0%
Locally integrated	13.1%	63.6%	8.4%	.9%	14.0%	100.0%
<b>All</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Table A.13: District of prior to return by current living district

Living District prior to return	Currently living District						Total
	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Trincomalee	Vavuniya	
Anuradhapura	-	.5%	-	8.0%	7.1%	22.0%	4.4%
Batticaloa	-	-	-	-	67.9%	-	3.0%
Gampaha	-	.5%	-	-	-	-	.2%
Jaffna	3.3%	8.2%	4.4%	3.5%	3.6%	9.8%	5.4%
Kandy	-	-	-	.5%	-	4.9%	.5%
Kilinochchi	3.3%	-	-	-	-	9.8%	1.1%
Kurunegala	-	-	3.3%	-	-	-	.5%
Madu	-	-	-	-	-	2.4%	.2%
Mannar	3.3%	-	-	.5%	-	17.1%	1.7%
Mullaitivu	-	-	1.1%	-	3.6%	-	.3%
Puttalam	-	4.4%	44.4%	6.5%	-	2.4%	9.8%
Trincomalee	6.6%	1.6%	-	1.5%	-	-	1.9%
Vavuniya	83.5%	84.6%	45.6%	79.5%	17.9%	22.0%	70.3%
India	-	-	1.1%	-	-	9.8%	.8%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.14: Did your entire family in displacement accompany you here?

District	Yes	No	Total
Jaffna	81.2%	18.8%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	86.8%	13.2%	100.0%
Mannar	88.3%	11.7%	100.0%
Mullaitivu	84.7%	15.3%	100.0%
Trincomalee	77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
Vavuniya	96.3%	3.7%	100.0%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>85.9%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.15: If not, why not? By District

	Returnee	Relocated	Locally integrated	All
Lost other family members due to war	47.1%	45.5%	86.7%	52.2%
One family member got married/ separated from the family	28.7%	9.1%	6.7%	23.9%
Missing	11.5%	-	-	8.8%
Did not come due to Personal reasons	6.9%	9.1%	-	6.2%
Because no proper house	1.1%	27.3%	-	3.5%
Other	1.1%	9.1%	6.7%	2.7%
Still in detaining centre	3.4%	-	-	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table A.16: In general, is your household satisfied about the decision to return? By District

	Yes	No	Total
Jaffna	89%	11%	100%
Kilinochchi	99%	1%	100%
Mannar	84%	16%	100%
Mullaitivu	95%	5%	100%
Trincomalee	100%	-	100%
Vavuniya	97%	3%	100%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table A.17: In general, is your household satisfied about the decision to return?  
By Post displacement status

	Yes	No	Total
Returnee	99%	1%	100%
Relocated	75%	25%	100%
Locally integrated	71%	29%	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table A.18: Does your family intend to remain here in the area or to move elsewhere?  
By Post displacement status

	Returnee	Relocated	Locally integrated	All
Stay for good in the current place	94%	83%	63%	89%
Stay for a while and then assess the situation and make a final decision	1%	11%	33%	6%
Split the family, some would stay, some would move (or have to) to other places	4%	2%	1%	3%
All family will move somewhere else	2%	5%	3%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table A.19: Did you visit police for any reason in past one year?

	Yes	No	Total
Jaffna	9%	91%	100%
Kilinochchi	23%	77%	100%
Mannar	11%	89%	100%
Mullaitivu	33%	67%	100%
Trincomalee	23%	78%	100%
Vavuniya	45%	55%	100%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table A.20: If yes, how do you feel about the service you received?

	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	No satisfied or dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Highly dissatisfied	Total
Jaffna	17%	58%	8%	13%	4%	100%
Kilinochchi	8%	49%	25%	18%	%	100%
Mannar	%	93%	%	7%	%	100%
Mullaitivu	5%	72%	16%	5%	1%	100%
Trincomalee	%	100%	%	%	%	100%
Vavuniya	6%	71%	14%	6%	2%	100%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table A.21: Do you feel that your family is treated differently by the community now because you were an IDP?

	No	Yes	Total
Jaffna	99%	1%	100.0%
Kilinochchi	99%	1%	100.0%
Mannar	95%	5%	100.0%
Mullaitivu	98%	2%	100.0%
Trincomalee	100%	%	100.0%
Vavuniya	89%	11%	100.0%
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

