Understanding Multidimensional Vulnerabilities: Impact on People of Sri Lanka

District Profiles

District-Specific Overviews of the Socio-economic Context and Multidimensional Vulnerability in Sri Lanka

*This analysis was developed by UNDP's Citra Innovation Lab,
a joint initiative with the Prime Minister's Office in Sri Lanka.*

An analysis of data based on UNDP's National Citizen Survey 2022-23 and
Multidimensional Vulnerability Index 2023 (developed together with OPHI),
and the National Multidimensional Poverty Index 2019.

The report on Multidimensional Vulnerabilities: Impact on People of Sri Lanka can be accessed at:
www.undp.org/srilanka/mvi

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Introduction

Multidimensional Vulnerability

What is the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI)?

The MVI is an indicator that attempts to capture the intersecting and overlapping vulnerabilities households face, going beyond measures of financial vulnerability to also consider educational, health-related, and other kinds of vulnerabilities in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of the challenges being faced on the ground.

How is it calculated?

The MVI was calculated for Sri Lanka in 2023, using the data collected from UNDP's National Citizen Survey (NCS) 2022-23. The NCS was designed to assess the vulnerabilities of Sri Lankans in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic crisis. A total of 25,000 households covering 25 districts were surveyed on range of topics, many using perceptual questions, to provide insights into households' living situations and coping strategies.

The MVI assesses vulnerability in three critical dimensions: (1) Education, (2) Health and Disasters, and (3) Living Standards. The three dimensions are measured by 12 indicators.[1] By combining the deprivations encountered by each household in each of these 12 indicators, the MVI presents a picture of vulnerability.

Multidimensional Poverty

It is possible to consider the above in complementarity to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which was derived from data collected by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) for the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) in 2019. The DCS, in consultation with various ministries, developed the national MPI as an official permanent statistic of multidimensional poverty that will be updated and reported regularly as SDG indicator 1.2.2.

Sri Lanka's national MPI comprises 10 indicators categorized into three dimensions: Education, Health, and Standard of Living. The 2019 national MPI for Sri Lanka is 0.067. The multidimensional poverty headcount ratio in 2019 was 16% nationally (indicating that 16% of the population is considered multidimensionally poor according to the MPI analysis), with urban, rural, and estate sectors exhibiting poverty rates of 4.4%, 16.6%, and 51.3%, respectively.

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1 Namely: School attendance; male years of schooling; female years of schooling; physical health condition; water source; food stock; experienced disasters; adaptive capacity to disasters; asset ownership; unemployment; precarious and informal employment; and household debt status.

National Citizen Survey 2022-23

What is the National Citizen Survey?

In April 2022, Sri Lanka was in the midst of a rapidly shifting socio-economic crisis compounded by global market dynamics, a build-up of debt sustainability, and balance of payment issues over the decades, along with the economic impacts of the Easter Sunday attacks in 2019, followed by the COVID-19 pandemic from 2020 onwards. In light of this and the resulting fuel, food, and medical shortages that ensued, designing targeted support interventions was made more difficult by rapidly shifting contexts, as well as a dearth of granular data since 2019. While surveys and assessments had been conducted over the last three years, most had a thematic focus, which meant that data on household income and expenditure, debt, and coping strategies adopted was limited.

Accordingly, it was proposed that UNDP Sri Lanka's Citra Innovation Lab carry out the administration and analysis of a national citizen survey, to better understand how the ongoing economic crisis has impacted households' socio-economic realities. The survey would collect the necessary data to help us better understand the current socio-economic context and the nature of multi-dimensional vulnerabilities affecting households, and to provide a robust evidence base to better address these vulnerabilities through focused and collaborative interventions.

The survey is comprised of the following modules:

- Demographic Information
- Employment Status
- Income and Expenditure
- Household Assets
- Debt Status
- Access to Basic Necessities and Social Services
- Coping Strategies
- Social Cohesion/ Governance

Sampling Methodology

The sample size was 25,042 households (HH) across all 25 districts. The unit of analysis for the National Citizen Survey was the HH, with the sample being distributed across districts as per the household distribution instead of the population distribution. The district-wide sample was then divided into clusters of 20 with the Grama Niladari (GN) division being taken as the Primary Sample Unit (PSU). Therefore, 20 interviews were conducted in each PSU. This sampling calculation allowed for an error margin of less than 5 percent for all districts except Mannar, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi. For these districts, the sample size was increased or adjusted to reduce the error margin. Additionally, efforts were made to ensure both urban and rural populations are proportionately represented in the sample.

Household selection was done using random walking following the right-hand rule. It was agreed that two households would be skipped in rural GNs, while four households would be skipped in urban GNs. In the event that a household declined to participate, then that household would be replaced at the end of the sequence.

The survey questionnaire was designed to collect information at both the household and individual level. Accordingly, the head of the household or a member of the household who was aware of household management was selected to respond to the household level questions. A Kish grid was employed to identify a respondent for the individual questions. If the selected respondent was unavailable on that day, the team would move to the next household for a new respondent in order to avoid bias.

Data Collection

Data collection for the National Citizen Survey began at the end November 2022. 149 enumerators were trained in the questionnaire and deployed with one supervisor in each of the 25 districts. Data collection was conducted simultaneously in all districts within two weeks of the first field briefing. Interviews were carried out in Tamil or Sinhala. Data collection from the first 6,500 households was completed in December 2023.

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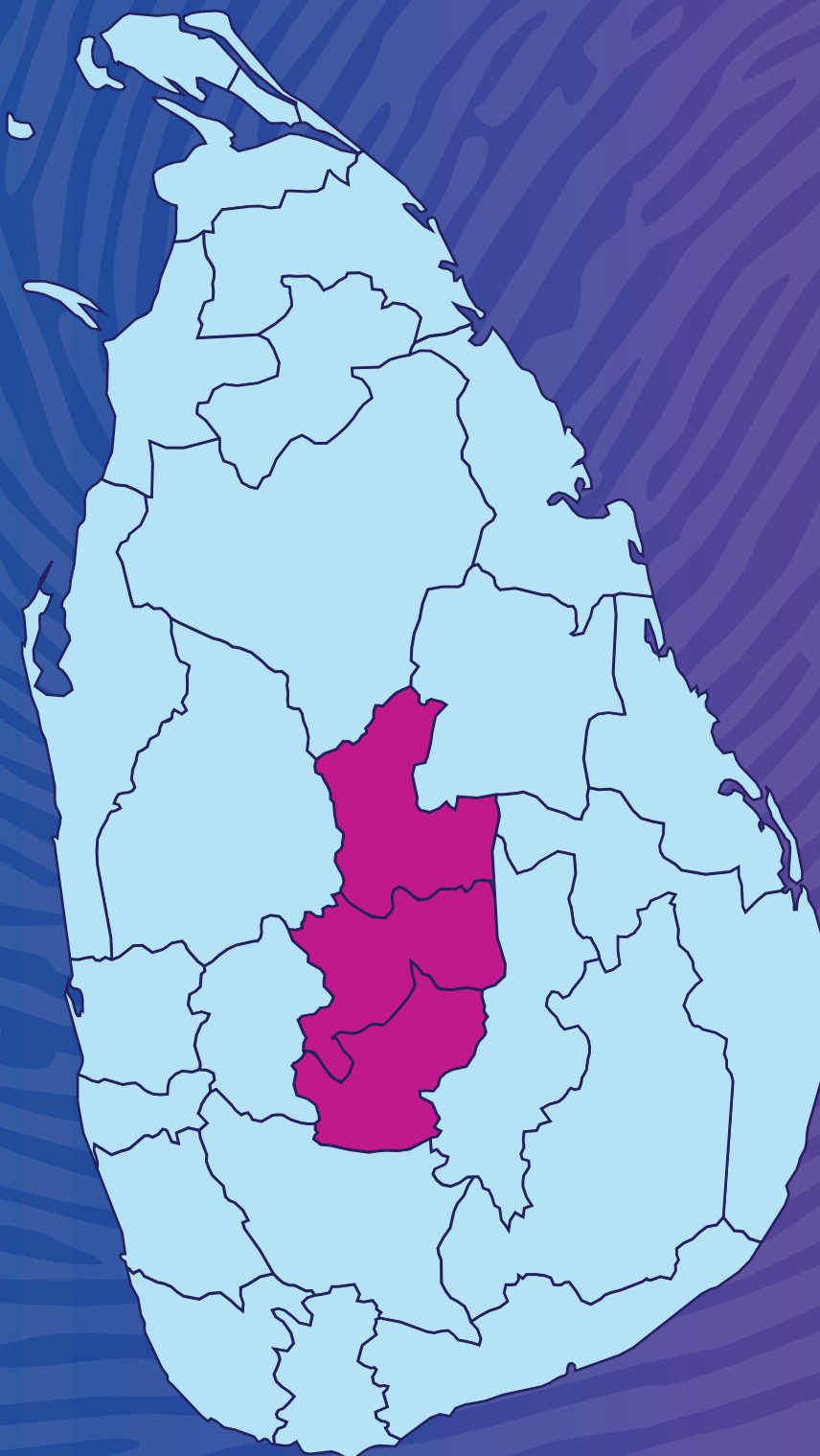
Kandy
Central
Province
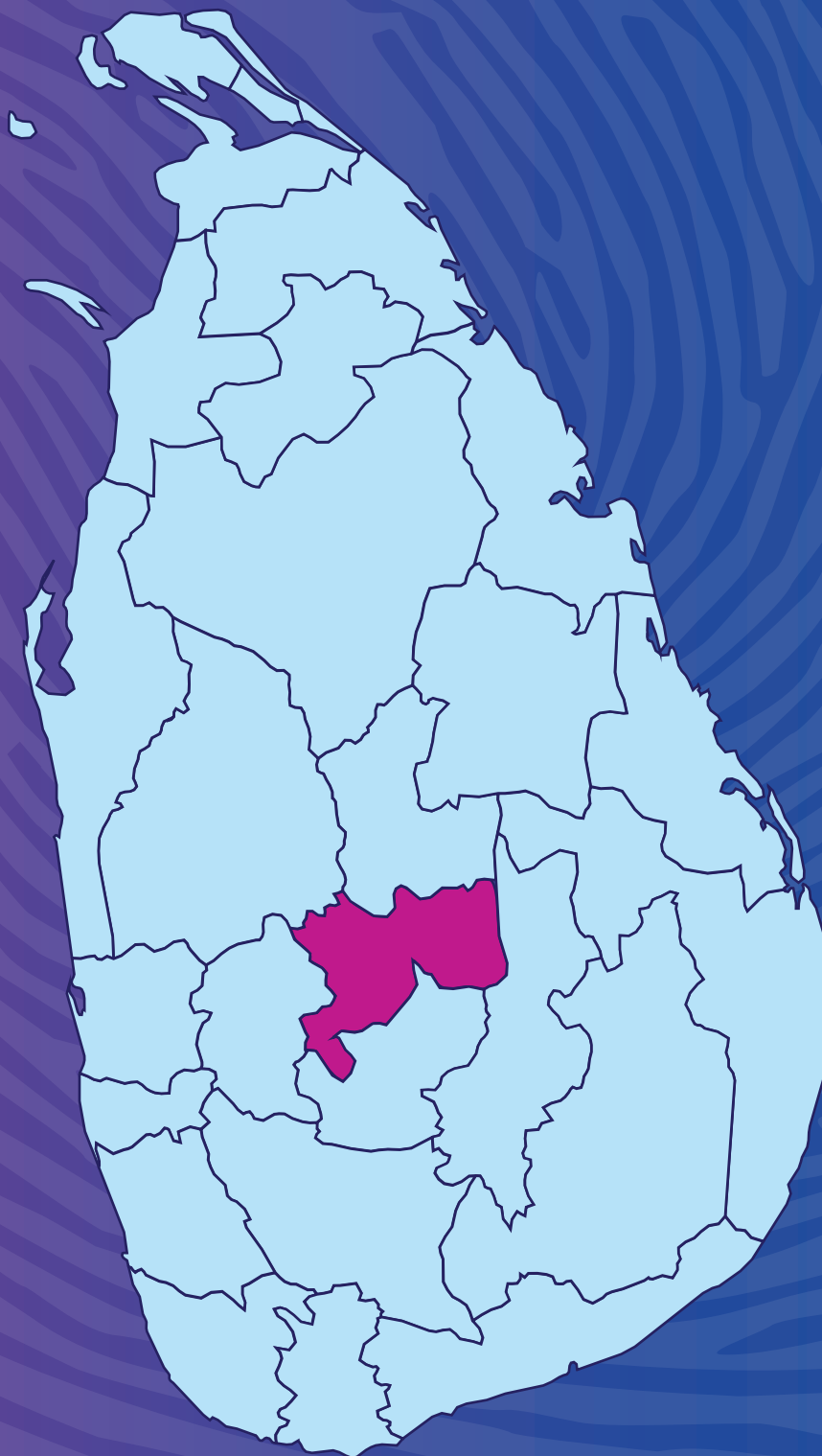
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Kandy?

- MVI: The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Kandy, the MVI value was **0.176**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206**.*

- Incidence of vulnerability: The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Kandy, the incidence was 48.1%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%**.*

- Censored headcount: The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Kandy, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.176	Kandy	5.0	21.8	21.1	25.7	21.1	17.1	2.9	41.4	18.6	12.0	17.0	33.5

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Kandy are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and debt status, with 41.4% and 33.5% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Kandy?

- MPI: The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Kandy, the MPI value was **0.096** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- Incidence of multidimensional poverty: The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Kandy, the incidence was 21.9% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Kandy	
Total number of households surveyed	1,620
Total number of household members surveyed	5,843
% of urban households	15% (239 Households)
% of rural households	85% (1,363 Households)
% of male household members	47% (2,731 HH members)
% of female household members	53% (3,112 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	36% HH (2,126 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 1,677 household members employed in some form of work in Kandy, the three main sectors across which household members were employed are: construction (14%), agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (13%), and the private sector (12%).

63% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

37% of households in the Kandy district reported that they received a daily wage, while 43% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 5,660 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 2,453 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 39,501 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 20,784 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 41.9% of households in Kandy reported using a smart phone, while 45.3% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (87.5%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phones, while only 7.8% use a post-paid connection. 47.5% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 81.1% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 10.9% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (72.4%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 26.9% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

27% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 16% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, 15.2% reported that this was because they had not passed their O/L exam.

Energy

92% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 60.5% use electricity and 41.1% use LP gas. 99.3% of households in Kandy reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

96% of households in the Kandy district reported that they rely on public transport.

89.5% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 40.3% indicating that they use private dispensaries.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Kandy is by way of a direct line (70.8%), while 14.4% of households use well water and 8.7% of households rely on community water projects.

75.8% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), and 22.8% stated that they do not. 92.9% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 20.2% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 47.3% of households reported that they have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish a few times a week for all household members, 30.6% had fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members, and 13.4% stated that they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

82.8% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Kandy, 98.1% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 52.4% indicated that utilities were among their top three, and 44.3% indicated health.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Kandy reported spending approximately 5.27 hours a day caring for

dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 5.5 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

36.7% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 41.7% reported indebtedness to banks, while 21.3% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi banks and 11.9% were indebted to finance companies. The main reasons for household debt included for building and/or repairing a house, for economic activity (work), and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items).

Coping Strategies

5.1% of households in Kandy reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 58.2% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 20.6% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 67.5% of households have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 42.9% said that they have passed down stationery and other necessary items to younger siblings.

News and Infomation

The main source of news and information for respondents in Kandy included TV (85.2%), word of mouth (30.4%) and Radio (23.9%).

Matale
Central
Province
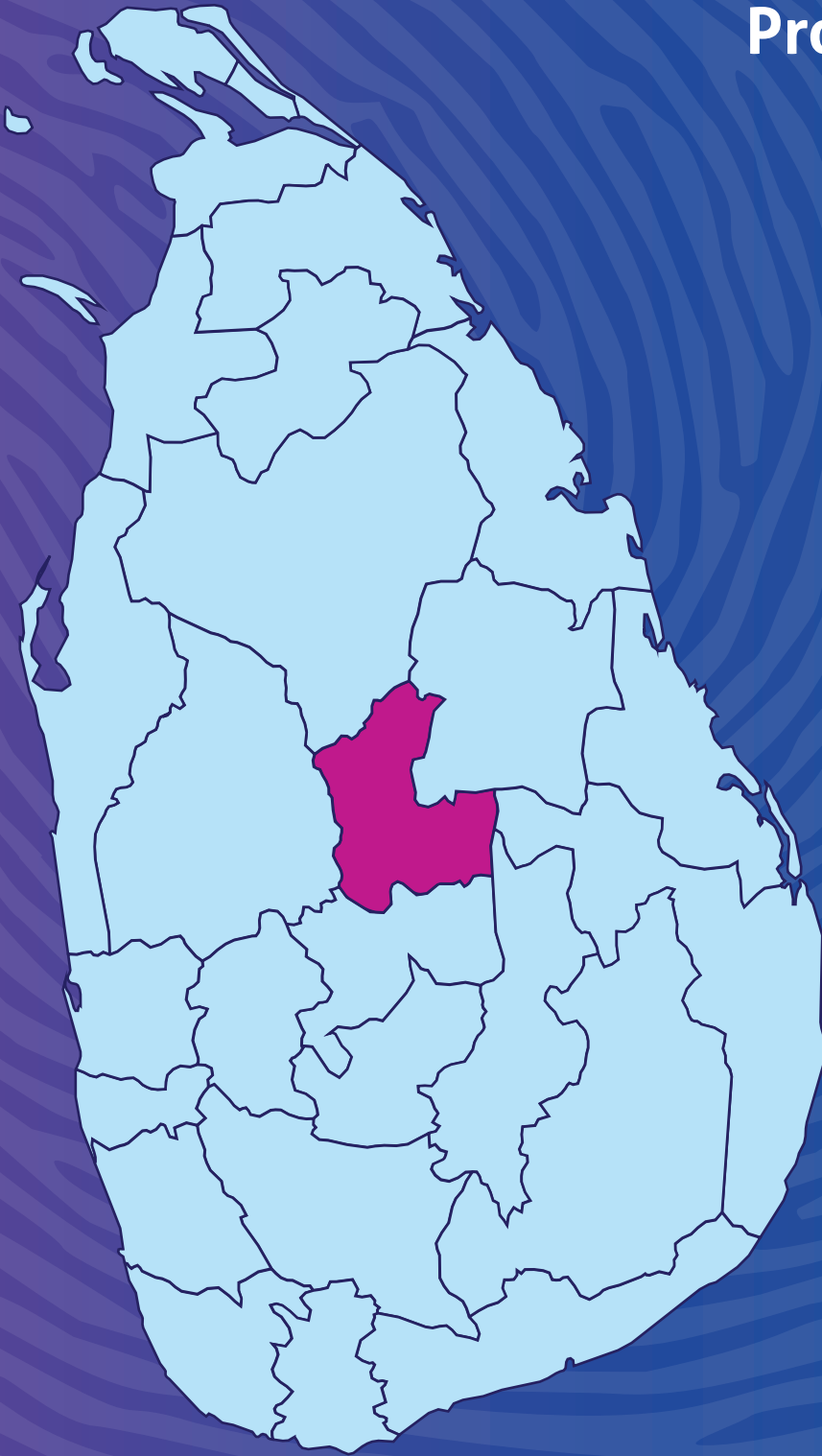
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Matale?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Matale, the MVI value was **0.142**. *In comparison, the national MVI was 0.206.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Matale, the incidence was 41.5%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was 55.7%.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Matale, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.142	Matale	5.2	20.0	12.3	24.2	33.3	5.2	2.0	39.9	14.8	4.0	11.1	25.9

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Matale are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and water source, with 39.9% and 33.3% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Matale?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Matale, the MPI value was **0.081** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was 0.067.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Matale, the incidence was 20.4% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was 16%.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Matale	
Total number of households surveyed	620
Total number of household members surveyed	2,209
% of urban households	13% (80 Households)
% of rural households	87% (540 Households)
% of male household members	45% (993 HH members)
% of female household members	55% (1,216 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	34% HH (760 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 633 household members employed in some form of work in Matale, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (35%), small retail (12%), and construction (11%).

65% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

30% of households in the Matale district reported that they received a daily wage, while 37% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3,145 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 2,574 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 44,331 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 20,060 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 37.3% of households in Matale reported using a smart phone, while 48.1% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (79.3%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phones, while only 15.1% use a post-paid connection. 49% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 87.6% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 11.9% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (73.2%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 26.8% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

30% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 16% reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree.

Energy

96.9% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 53.1% use electricity, 36.8% use dried coconut leaves/coconut shells. 98.4% of households in Matale reported that their main source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

93% of households in the Matale district reported that they rely on public transport.

87.1% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 15.8% indicating that they use private hospitals and 26.9% use private dispensaries.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Matale is by way of a direct line (38.7%), while 32.9% of households use well water and 23.5% of households use community water projects.

90.8% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.). 93.9% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 39.5% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves.

However, only 57.1% of households have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish a few times a week for all household members, 22.4% have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members, and 14.2% of households stated that they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

86.8% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Matale, 97.7% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 55% suggested that utilities were in their top three, and 42.3% indicated health.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Matale reported spending approximately 5.10 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 5.24 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

32.7% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 49.3% reported indebtedness to banks, while 24.1% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi banks. The main reasons for household debt included for building or repairing a house/building, for economic activity (work) and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items, etc.).

Coping Strategies

3.1% of households in Matale reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 40% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods.

To compensate for educational needs, 83% of households said they have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 48.1% reported that they were passing down stationery and other necessary items to younger siblings.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Matale included TV (89.4%), word of mouth (43.7%) and WhatsApp/Viber/Telegram/IMO (23.5%).

Nuwara Eliya
Central Province
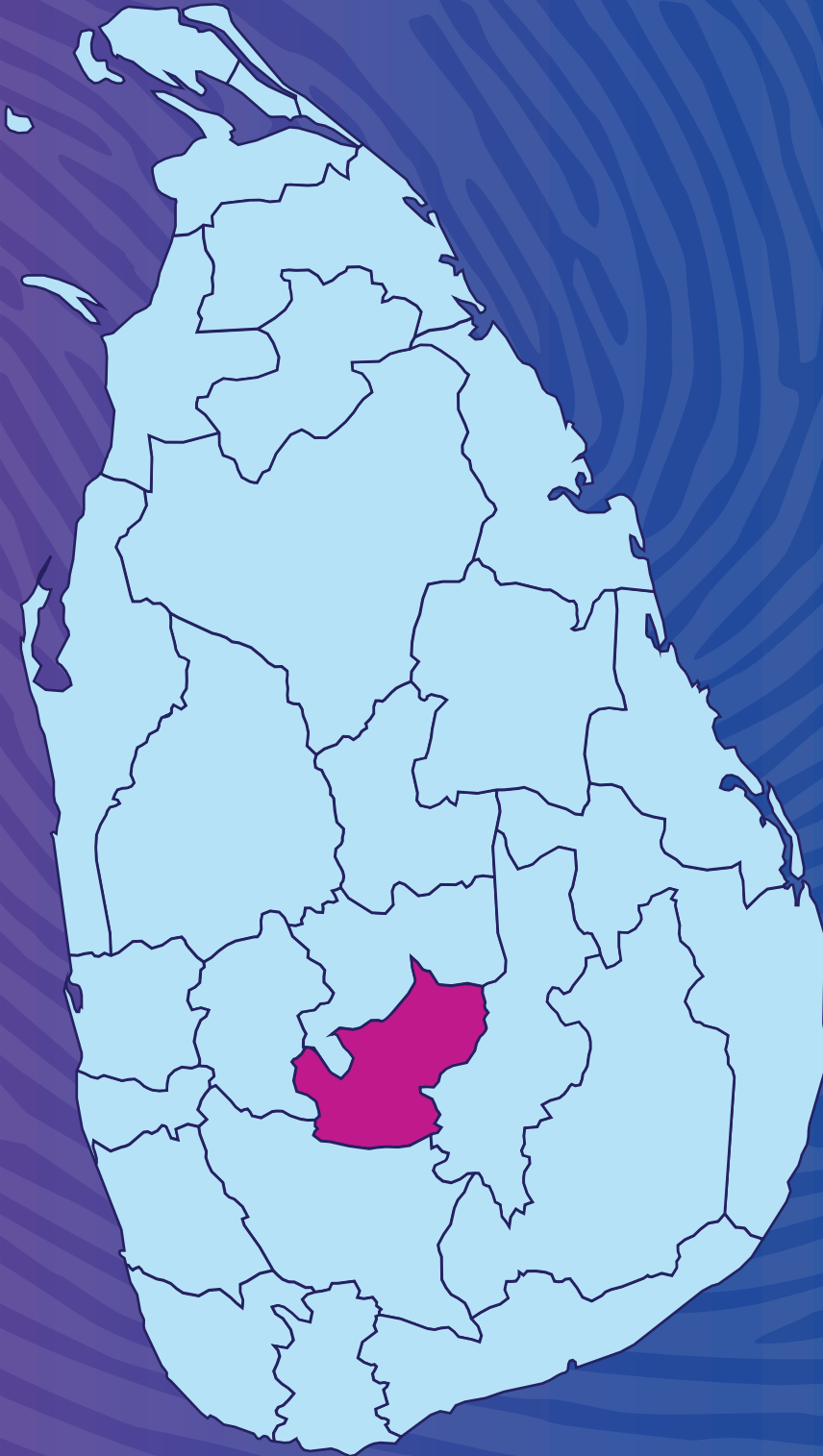
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Nuwara Eliya?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Nuwara Eliya, the MVI value was **0.246.** In comparison, the national MVI was ***0.206.***

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the headcount ratio) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Nuwara Eliya, the incidence was 66.7%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%.***

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Nuwara Eliya, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators.

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.246	Nuwara Eliya	6.4	25.4	30.3	29.6	58.5	9.0	8.3	58.9	23.2	17.2	16.3	47.2

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Nuwara Eliya are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and water source, with 58.9% and 58.5% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Nuwara Eliya?

- **MPI:** MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Nuwara Eliya, the MPI value was 0.193 in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067.***

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Nuwara Eliya, the incidence was 44.2% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%.***

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Nuwara Eliya	
Total number of households surveyed	860
Total number of household members surveyed	3,003
% of urban households	9% (80 Households)
% of rural households	91% (780 Households)
% of male household members	46% (1,388 HH members)
% of female household members	54% (1,615 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	30% HH (915 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 1,033 household members employed in some form of work in Nuwara Eliya, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (33%), plantations (17%), and construction (10%).

74% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

26% of households in the Nuwara Eliya district reported that they received a daily wage, while 48% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3,865 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,538 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 27,341 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 14,285 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 40.1% of households in Nuwara Eliya reported using a smart phone, while 49.4% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (97.4%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 1.7% use a post paid connection. 49% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 89.3% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 7.7% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (58.5%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 40.5% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

27% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 14% reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the A/L examination. Only 1% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, 26.7% reported that this was because they could not afford the transport, learning or other materials required, and 13.3% indicated that there was no means to get to school.

Energy

94.3% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 50.2% use electricity and 47.3% use LP gas. 98.1% of households in Nuwara Eliya reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

98% of households in Nuwara Eliya District reported that they rely on public transport.

92.4% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 33% indicating that they use private dispensaries and 7.9% reporting that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Nuwara Eliya is by way of a spring water pump (29.8%), while 25.6% of households use a community water project and 18.3% of households have access to a direct water line.

86.6% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), while 10.7% stated they do not. 92.6% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 43.1% indicating they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 50.8% of households have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish for a few times a week for all household members, and 14.4% have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members. 25.8% of households stated they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

85.9% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Nuwara Eliya, 98.4% indicated that food was in their top three.

Similarly, 49.7% suggested that health was among their top three, and 41.5% indicated utilities.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Nuwara Eliya reported spending approximately 4.26 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 4.54 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

43.1% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 51.2% reported indebtedness to banks, while 24.8% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi Banks. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activity (work), building or repair a building/ house and for purchasing equipment.

Coping Strategies

8.4% of households in Nuwara Eliya reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year. To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 59.7% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 41% indicated that they had purchased food on credit.

To compensate for educational needs, 59.6% of households resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 49.2% said that they had cut down on expenses for other household items including food.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Nuwara Eliya included TV (84.8%), radio (33%) and word of mouth (23.7%).

Eastern
Province
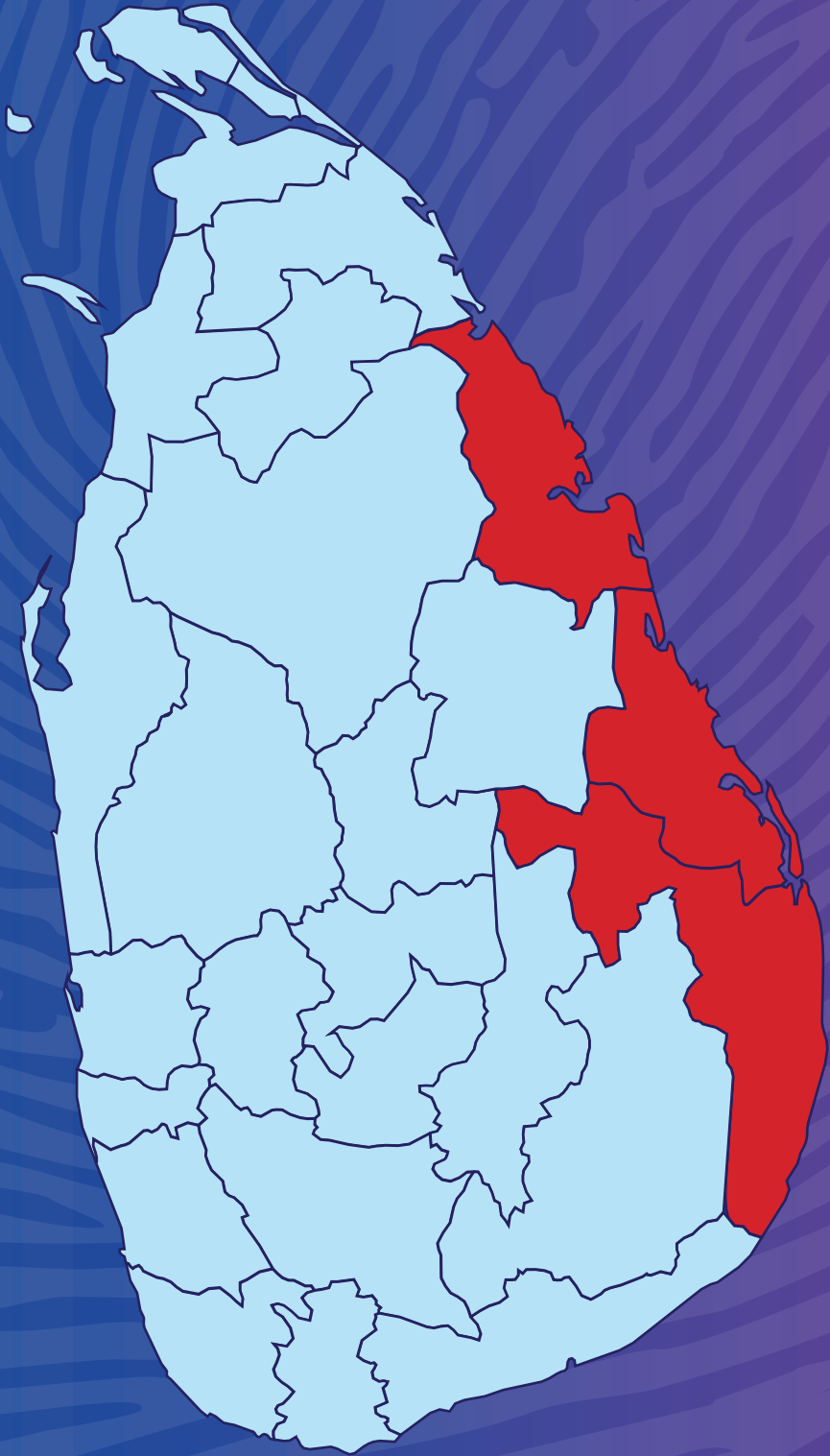
Ampara
Eastern
Province

Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Ampara?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Ampara, the MVI value was **0.263** *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206**.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as mult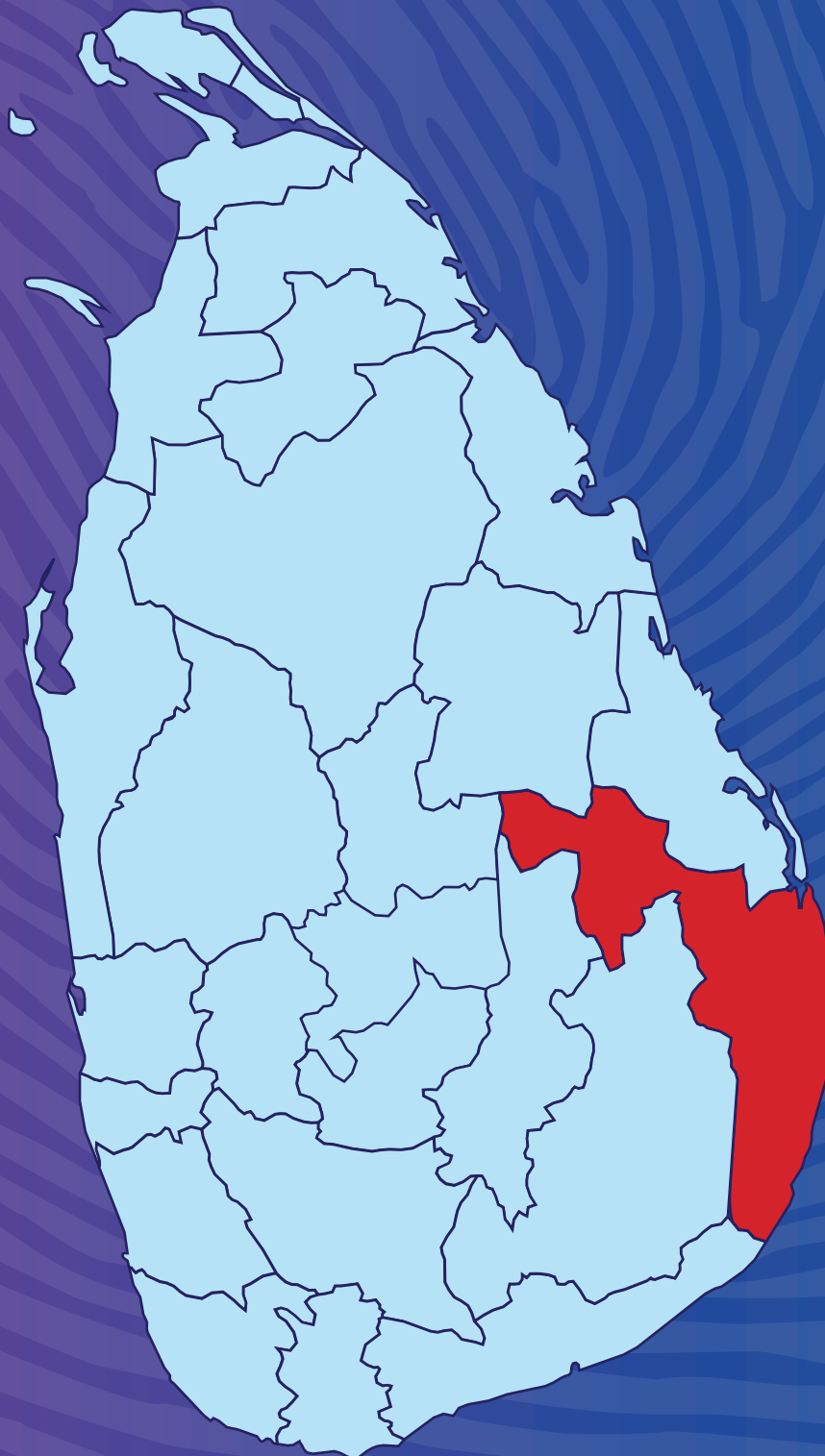idimensionally vulnerable. In Ampara, the incidence was 70.1%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%**.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Ampara, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.263	Ampara	6.4	38.0	43.5	39.2	15.7	20.0	17.5	54.9	21.4	9.9	16.8	54.8

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Ampara are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and debt status, with 54.9% and 54.8% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Ampara?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Ampara, the MPI value was **0.058** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Ampara, the incidence was 13.9% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Ampara	
Total number of households surveyed	780
Total number of household members surveyed	2,893
% of urban households	23% (180 Households)
% of rural households	77% (600 Households)
% of male household members	46% (1,327 HH members)
% of female household members	54% (1,566 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	34% HH (975 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 816 household members employed in some form of work in Ampara, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (26%), other (12%), and construction (12%).

62% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

33% of households in the Ampara district reported that they received a daily wage, while 29% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 2,109 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,793 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 29,210 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 17,697 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 38.1% of households in Ampara reported using a smart phone, while 51.5% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (96.6%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phones, while only 1.5% use a post-paid connection. 37.1% of households use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 66.5% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 6.2% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (67.9%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/cheque books), while 31.5% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

18% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 11% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 1% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school-going age that are no longer attending school, 32.1% reported that this was due to a lack of access or closure of schools, while 21.4% indicated that it was because they could not afford the transport, learning or other materials required.

Energy

90.1% of households reported that they use wood as a source of cooking fuel, while only 36.5% use LP gas at home. 97.9% of households in Ampara reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

82% of households in the Ampara district reported that they rely on public transport.

93.3% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 23.5% indicating that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Ampara is by way of a direct line (75.9%), while 33.6% of households use well water and 4.7% of households use tube wells.

84.6% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), with 15.1% stating that they do not. 93.6% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 24.6% indicating that they grow they own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 44.7% of households have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish a few times a week for a few household members, and 19.4% stated that they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

89.2% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Ampara, 91.8% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 41.8% suggested that health was among their top three, and 37.1% indicated utilities.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Ampara reported spending approximately 4.94 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 4.92 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

60.1% of respondents reported being in debt. 28.1% reported indebtedness to banks, while 27.3% indicated that they were indebted to money lenders. The main reasons for household debt included for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items), economic activities (work), and education.

Coping Strategies

23.6% of households in Ampara reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 62.6% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 48.7% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 55.8% of households have taken out loans, while 38% said they have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years and 30.3% said that they had cut down on tuition classes.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Ampara included TV (65.3%), word of mouth (45.9%) and Radio (19.7%).

Batticaloa
Eastern Province
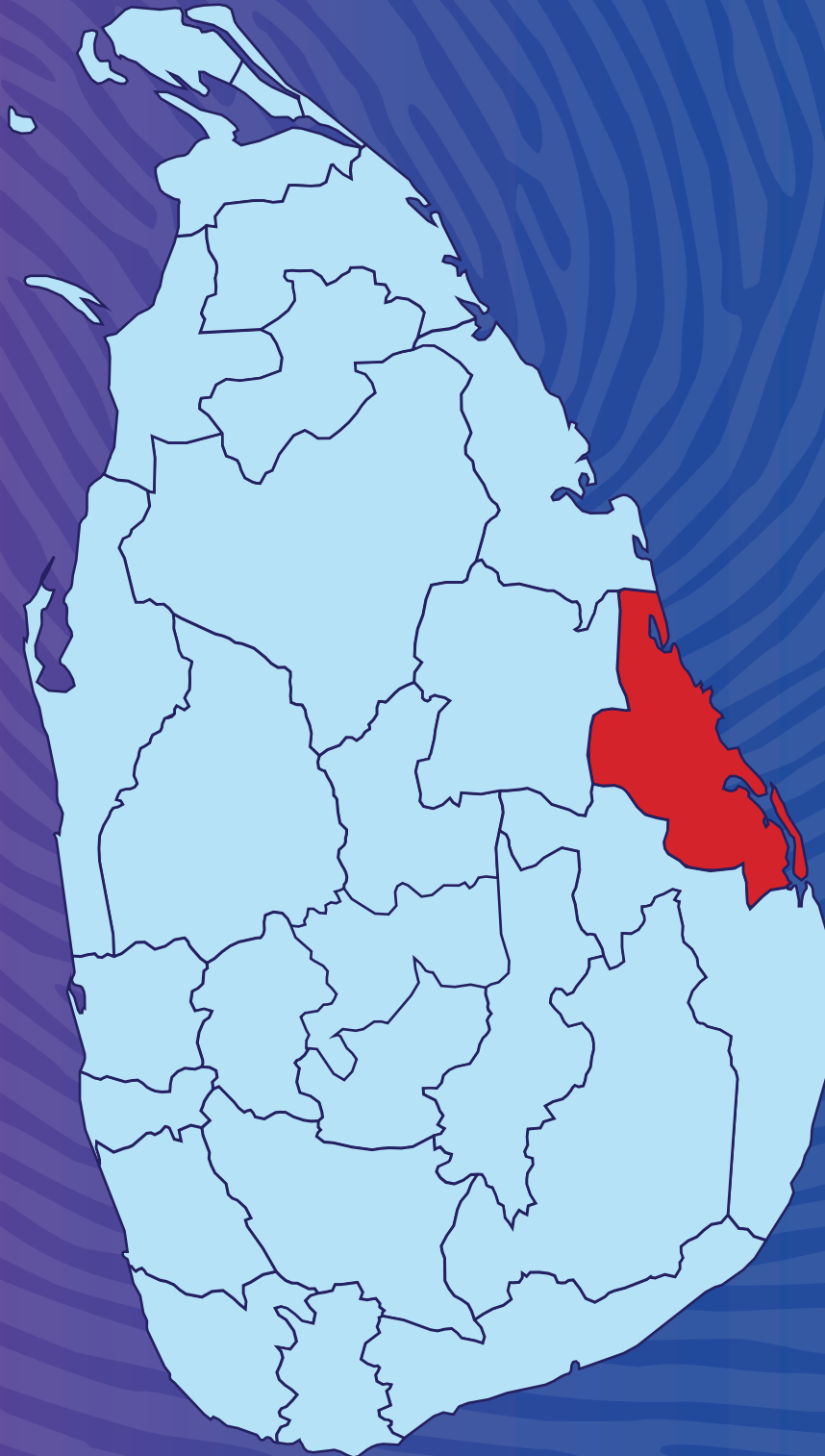
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Batticaloa?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Batticaloa, the MVI value was **0.279**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206.***

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Batticaloa, the incidence was 71.1%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%.***

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Batticaloa, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.279	Batticaloa	7.4	31.8	37.3	34.6	49.7	6.9	29.5	61.9	23.5	10.4	10.3	55.0

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Batticaloa are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and debt status, with 61.9% and 55% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Batticaloa?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Batticaloa, the MPI value was **0.085** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067.***

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Batticaloa, the incidence was 20.2% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%.***

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Batticaloa	
Total number of households surveyed	640
Total number of household members surveyed	2,137
% of urban households	28% (180 Households)
% of rural households	72% (460 Households)
% of male household members	47% (1,007 HH members)
% of female household members	53% (1,129 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	26% HH (552 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

650 households reported having a member that was employed in some form of work. Of these, the three main sectors across which household members were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (19%), construction (14%), and fisheries (9%).

44% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

39% of households in the Batticaloa district reported that they received a daily wage, while 32% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3237 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 2316 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 33,564 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 15,100 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

48.9% of households in Batticaloa reported using a smart phone while 34.7% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (97.3%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phones while only 0.97% use a post-paid connection. 56.1% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 68.1% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 4.5% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (63.3%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/cheque books), which would suggest that a majority rely on cash for daily transactions.

Education

23% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 12% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 1% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school-going age that are no longer attending school, 3.7% indicated that it was because they could not afford the transport, learning or other materials required.

Energy

89.5% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while only 44.1% use LP gas at home. 94.5% of households in Batticaloa reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

83% of households in the Batticaloa district reported that they rely on public transport.

93% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 48.9% indicating that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Batticaloa is well water (54.5%), while 37.2% of households have a direct water line and 22.8% use a tube well.

88.6% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.). 98.1% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 12.2% indicating that they grow they own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 58% of households have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for all household members to eat a few times a week.

Social Protection

87.3% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Batticaloa, 86.3% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 56.3% suggested that utilities were among their tope three and 35.6% indicated health.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Batticaloa reported spending approximately 5.02 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 4.68 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

57.3% of respondents reported being in debt. 57.8% reported indebtedness to pawnbrokers, while 28.6% indicated that they were indebted to friends/family. The main reasons for household debt included for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items), economic activities (work), and education.

Coping Strategies

30.5% of households in Batticaloa reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 43.6% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 29.7% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 39.3% of households have cut down expenses for food and other household needs to support their educational needs, and 29.4% of households have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Batticaloa included TV (66.6%), word of mouth (17.3%) and Facebook (16.4%).

Trincomalee
Eastern
Province
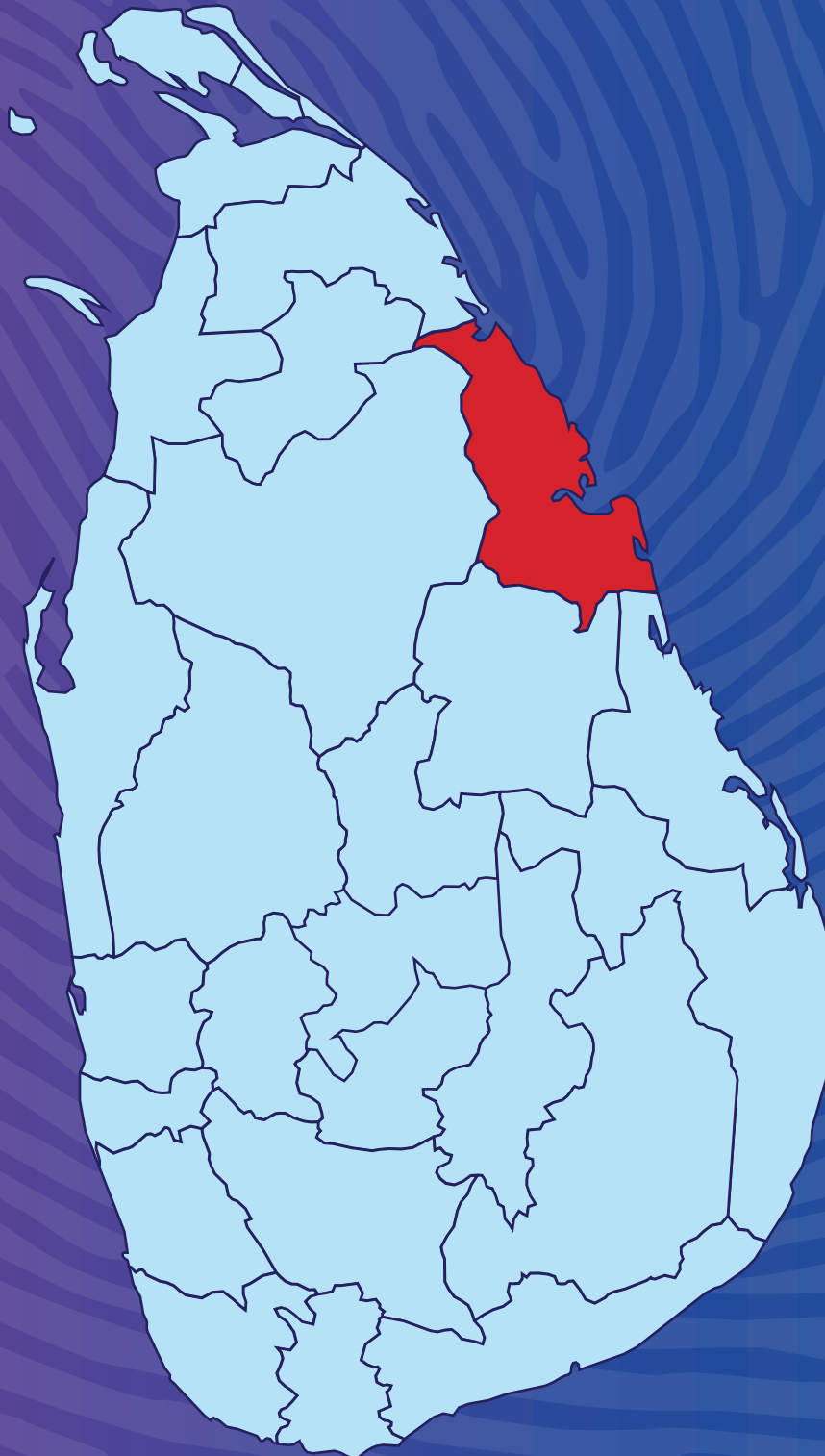
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Tricomalee?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Trincomalee, the MVI value was **0.198**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206**.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the headcount ratio) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Trincomalee, the incidence was 55.9%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%**.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Trincomalee, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.198	Trincomalee	4.3	20.9	31.4	27.2	9.8	11.0	9.8	52.2	30.8	6.3	18.8	41.4

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Trincomalee are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and debt status, with 52.2% and 41.4% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Trincomalee?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Trincomalee, the MPI value was **0.059** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Trincomalee, the incidence was 14.6% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Trincomalee	
Total number of households surveyed	461
Total number of household members surveyed	1,239
% of urban households	26% (120 Households)
% of rural households	74% (341 Households)
% of male household members	46% (565 HH members)
% of female household members	54% (674 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	34% HH (421 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 423 household members employed in some form of work in Trincomalee, the three main sectors across which there were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (21%), fisheries (13%), and construction (12%).

66% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

48% of households in the Trincomalee district reported that they received a daily wage, while 25% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 8.837 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 3,250 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 27,222 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 23,125 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 46.2% of households in Trincomalee reported using a smart phone, while 41.2% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (96.1%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 1.7% use a post-paid connection. 42.5% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 62.5% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 5.9% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (88.7%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/cheque books, while 10.4% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

25% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 12% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are not attending school, 11.1% reported they were unable to afford to pay for learning material, travel etc.

Energy

85.2% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 32.5% use LP gas. 96.7% of households in Trincomalee reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

83% of households in the Trincomalee district reported that they rely on public transport.

83.3% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 26.7% indicating that they use private dispensaries, and 2.8% indicating that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Trincomalee is by way of direct water lines (82.6%), while 20.2% of households use well water.

79.4% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), with 18.4% indicating that they do not. 82.6% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 13.9% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 28% of households stated that they do not eat fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish frequently. Only 26.9% stated that they have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members, while 25.6% stated that they have these sources of protein few times a week for all household members.

Social Protection

74.2% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Trincomalee, 92.6% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 40.8% suggested that health was among their top three, and 35.6% indicated utilities.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Trincomalee reported spending approximately 6.22 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 7.63 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

52.7% of respondents reported being in debt. 29.6% reported indebtedness to banks, while 28% indicated that they were indebted to friends and family (without interest). The main reasons for household debt included for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items, etc.), for economic activity (work), and to build or repair a house/building.

Coping Strategies

13% of households in Trincomalee reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 53.8% of households indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals, while 39% stated that they purchased food on credit.

To compensate for educational needs, 36.2% of households have resorted to taking loans or borrowing money to provide for educational needs, and 28.2% reused supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Trincomalee included TV (56.6%), radio (23.6%) and Facebook (13.2%).

North Central Province
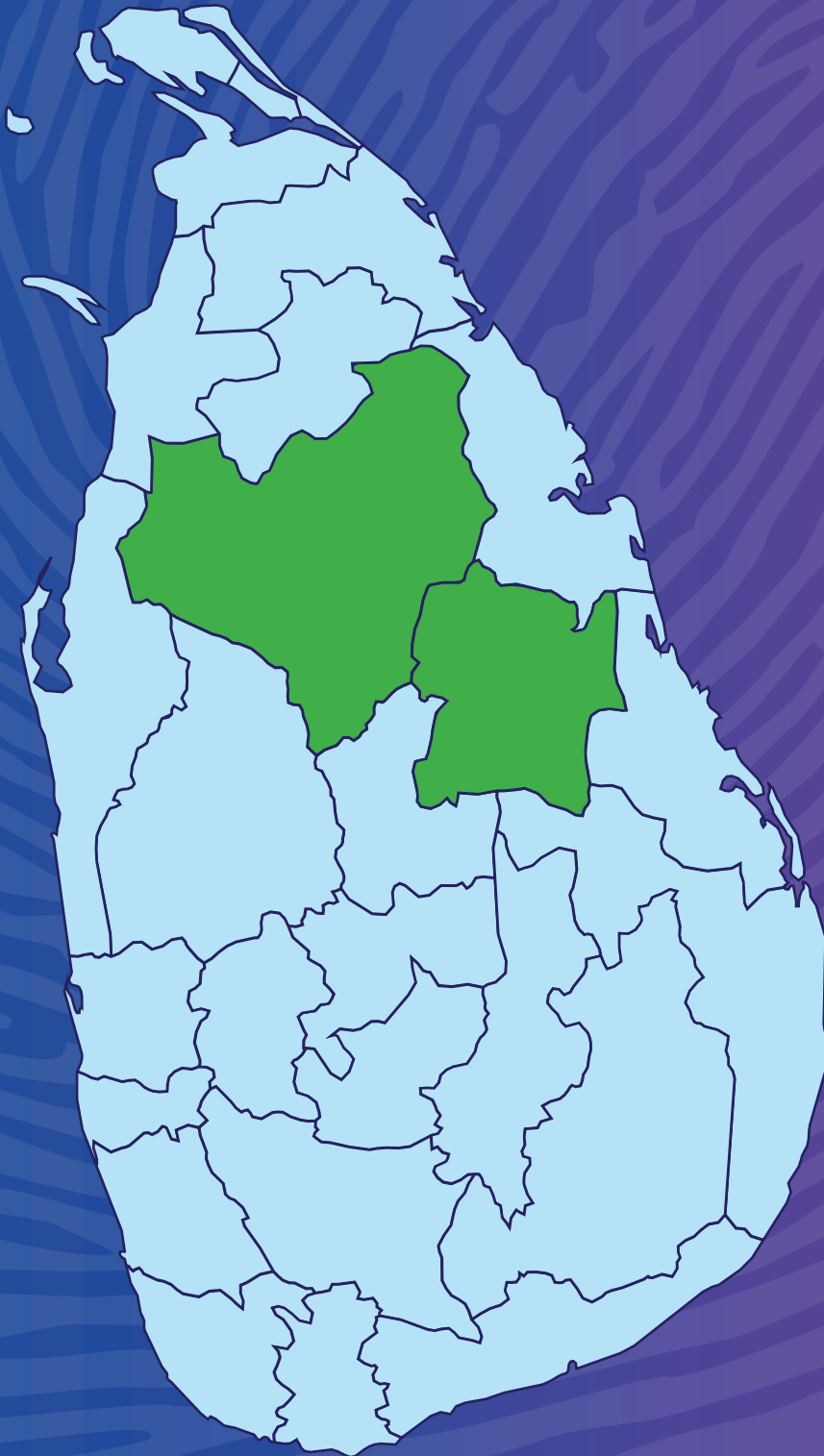
Anuradhapura

North Central Province
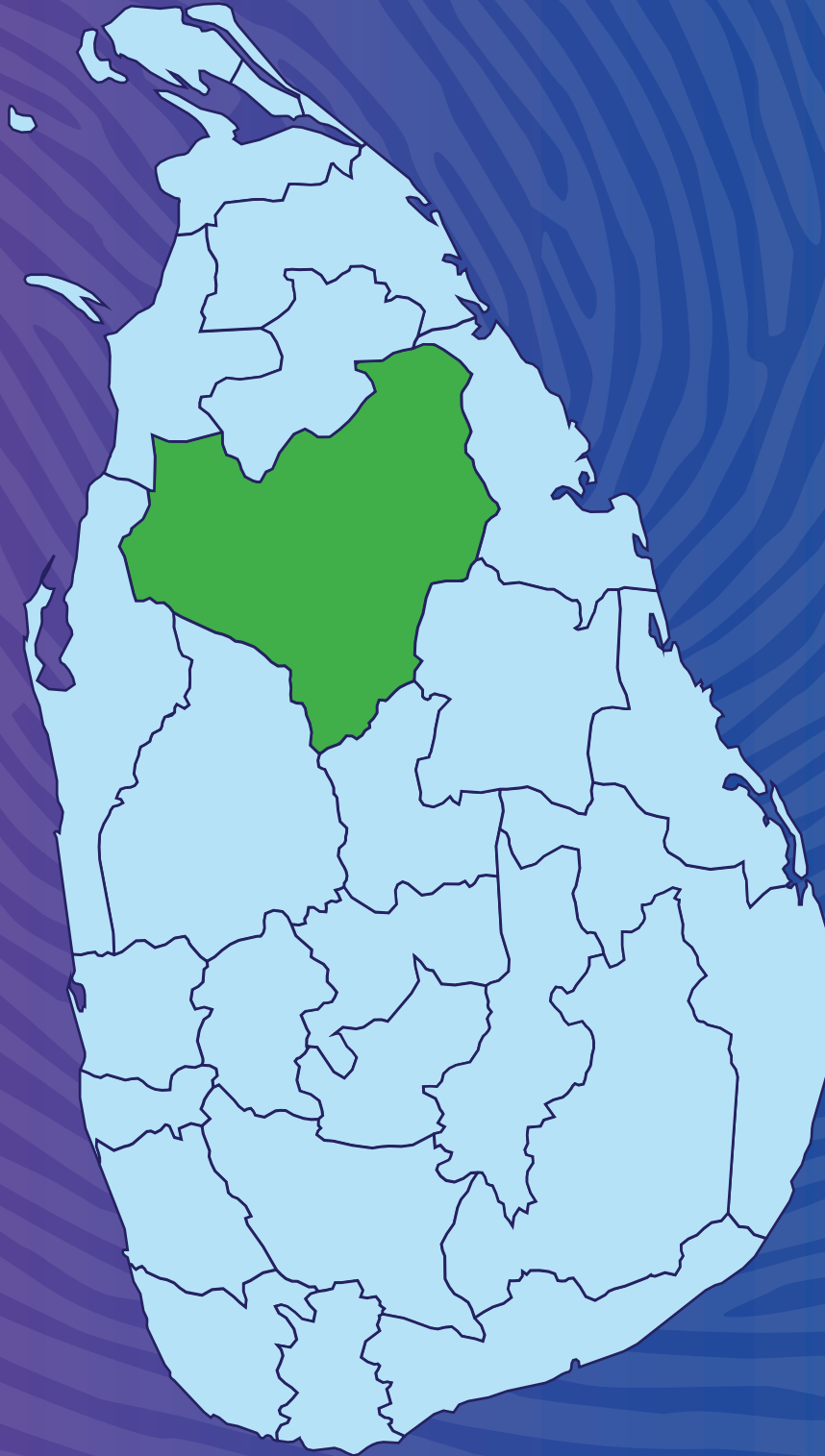
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Anuradhapura?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Anuradhapura, the MVI value was **0.226**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206**.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Anuradhapura, the incidence was 60.1%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%**.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Anuradhapura, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.226	Anuradhapura	5.7	36.0	39.0	30.9	47.0	30.2	3.2	57.4	12.3	7.3	24.3	27.1

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Anuradhapura are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and water source, with 57.4% and 47.0% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Anuradhapura?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Anuradhapura, the MPI value was **0.071** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Anuradhapura, the incidence was 18% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Anuradhapura	
Total number of households surveyed	1,114
Total number of household members surveyed	3,669
% of urban households	6% (63 Households)
% of rural households	94% (1,051 Households)
% of male household members	47% (1,726 HH members)
% of female household members	53% (1,941 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	32% HH (1,171 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 1,169 household members employed in some form of work in Anuradhapura, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (48%), other (11%), and construction (8%).

77.25% of household members reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

26% of household members in the Anuradhapura district reported that they received a daily wage, while 29% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3,384 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 3,538 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 29,397 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 17,115 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 36.4% of households in Anuradhapura reported using a smart phone while 56.9% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (85%) rely on a pre-paid connection for their phones while only 13% use a post-paid connection. 36.3% of households use a home broad band or 4G router as their main internet connection for their household.

While 86.2% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 3.9% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (86.9%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/cheque books), while 12.2% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

17% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 9% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 1% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school- going age that are no longer attending school, 16.7% reported that reported that this was because they could not afford to pay for the transport, learning or other materials required.

Energy

96.9% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 53% use dried coconut leaves/coconut shells and 21.7% use LP gas. 99.1% of households in Anuradhapura reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

85% of households in the Anuradhapura district reported that they rely on public transport.

91.6% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with only 5% indicating that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Anuradhapura is by way of well water (38%), while 35.5% of households rely on community water projects and only 31% rely on a direct water line.

59.3% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), with 38.3% stating that they do not. 78.4% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 39.5% indicating that they grow they own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 32.7% of households have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish a few times a week for a few household members.

Social Protection

81.1% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Anuradhapura, 96.7% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 44.4% suggested that health was among their top three, and 39.1% indicated utilities.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Anuradhapura reported spending approximately 10.95 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 7.45 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

38.6% of respondents reported being in debt. 35.6% reported indebtedness to banks, while 23.7% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi banks. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activities (work), building or repairing a house, and basic consumption (food, fuel, household items).

Coping Strategies

3.9% of households in Anuradhapura reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year. To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 69.8% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 46.7% indicated that they had reduced the number of meals per day and 40.5% reduced proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 64.2% of households resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 45.4% have cut down on food and other household expenses to meet educational needs.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Anuradhapura included TV (82.9%), word of mouth (20.8%) and Radio (18.4%).

Polonnaruwa
North Central Province
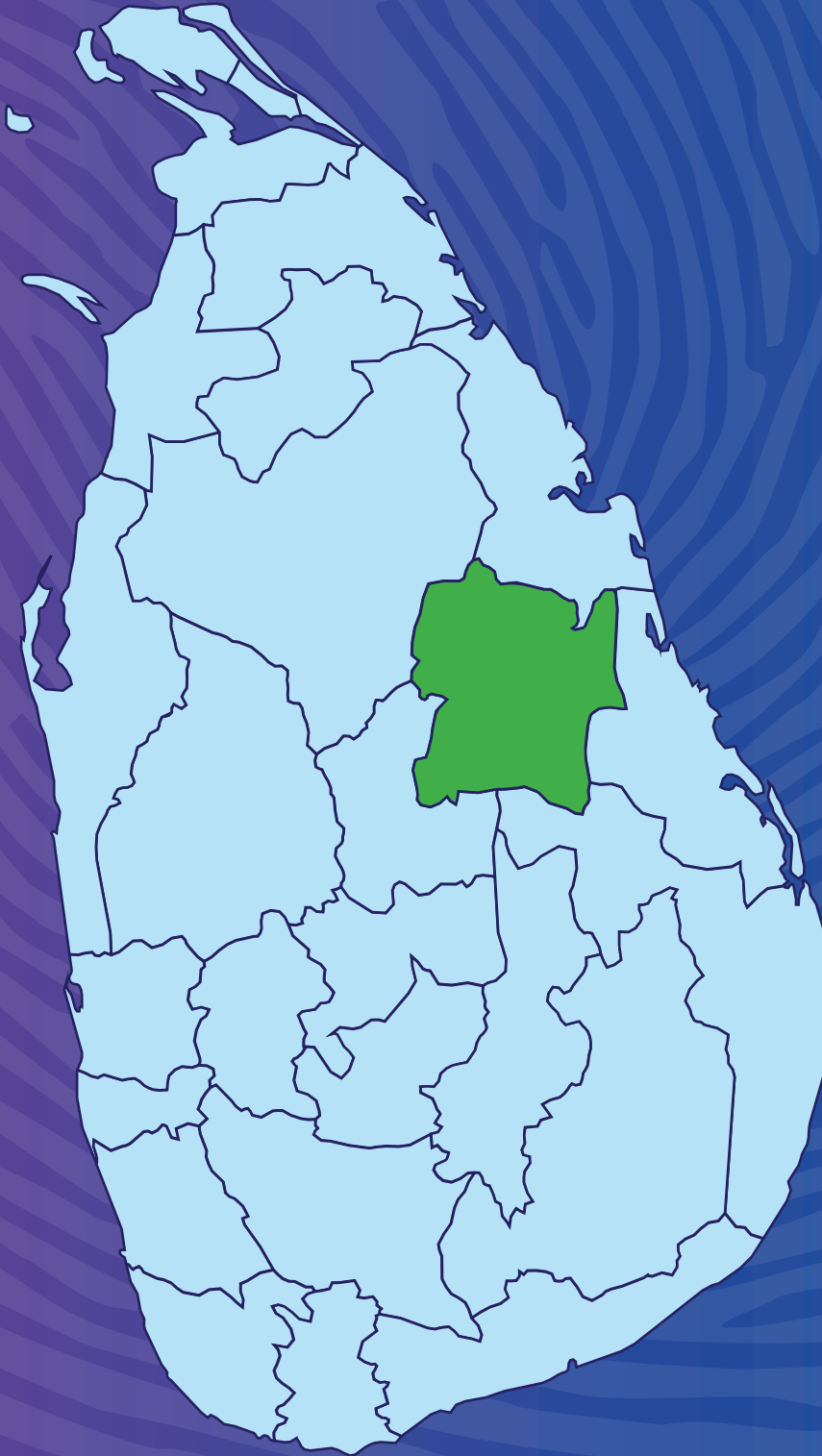
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Polonnaruwa?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Polonnaruwa, the MVI value was **0.23**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206.***

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Polonnaruwa, the incidence was 61.9%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%.***

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Polonnaruwa, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.23	Polonnaruwa	8.6	36.1	36.5	40.3	30.8	14.0	2.7	53.7	13.5	12.8	17.6	39.1

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Polonnaruwa are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and physical health conditions, with 53.7% and 40.3% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Polonnaruwa?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Polonnaruwa, the MPI value was **0.085** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Polonnaruwa, the incidence was 20.2% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Polonnaruwa	
Total number of households surveyed	543
Total number of household members surveyed	2,005
% of urban households	N/A
% of rural households	100% (543 Households)
% of male household members	49% (985 HH members)
% of female household members	51% (1,020 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	33% HH (658 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of 630 households that reported having a household member employed in some form of work in Polonnaruwa, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (33%), other (16%), and construction (9%).

73% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

34% of households in the Polonnaruwa district reported that they received a daily wage, while 33% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3.118 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 3,484 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 31,768 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 22,368 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 39.2% of households in Polonnaruwa reported using a smart phone, while 47.7% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (96.2%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 2.2% use a post-paid connection. 83.6% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 85.3% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 8.3% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (67.6%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 32% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

22% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination while only 9% reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the A/L examination. Only 1% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are not attending school, 23.1% stated that children refused to go/parents didn't care.

Energy

95.9% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 40.5% use electricity and 33.9% use LP gas. 98.5% of households in Polonnaruwa reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

82% of households in the Polonnaruwa district reported that they rely on public transport.

89% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 7.4% indicating that they use private hospitals and 26.9% use private dispensaries.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Polonnaruwa is by way of direct water lines (65.6%), while 28.5% of households use well water, and 19.9% rely on community water projects.

85.3% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), while 14.4% stated they do not. 84.3% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 39.2% indicating they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 46.4% of households have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish for a few times a week for all household members, and 29.7% have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members. 13.3% of household stated they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

81.8% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Polonnaruwa, 97.4% indicated that food was in their top three.

Similarly, 45.9% suggested that utilities were among their top three, and 40.3% indicated health.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Polonnaruwa reported spending approximately 6.27 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 5.96 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

A total of 43.1% or respondents from Polonnaruwa indicated that they were in debt. Of these respondents, 44% of respondents reported being indebted to banks, 16.7% reported indebtedness to money lenders, and 12.8% indicated that they were indebted to friends and family. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activity (work), building or repairing a house/building, and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items, etc.).

Coping Strategies

3.3% of households in Polonnaruwa reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year. To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 47.5% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 41.4% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 67.9% of households resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 34.1% said that they had cut down on a few tuition classes.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Polonnaruwa included TV (77%), word of mouth (32.2%) and radio (27.1%).

Northern Province
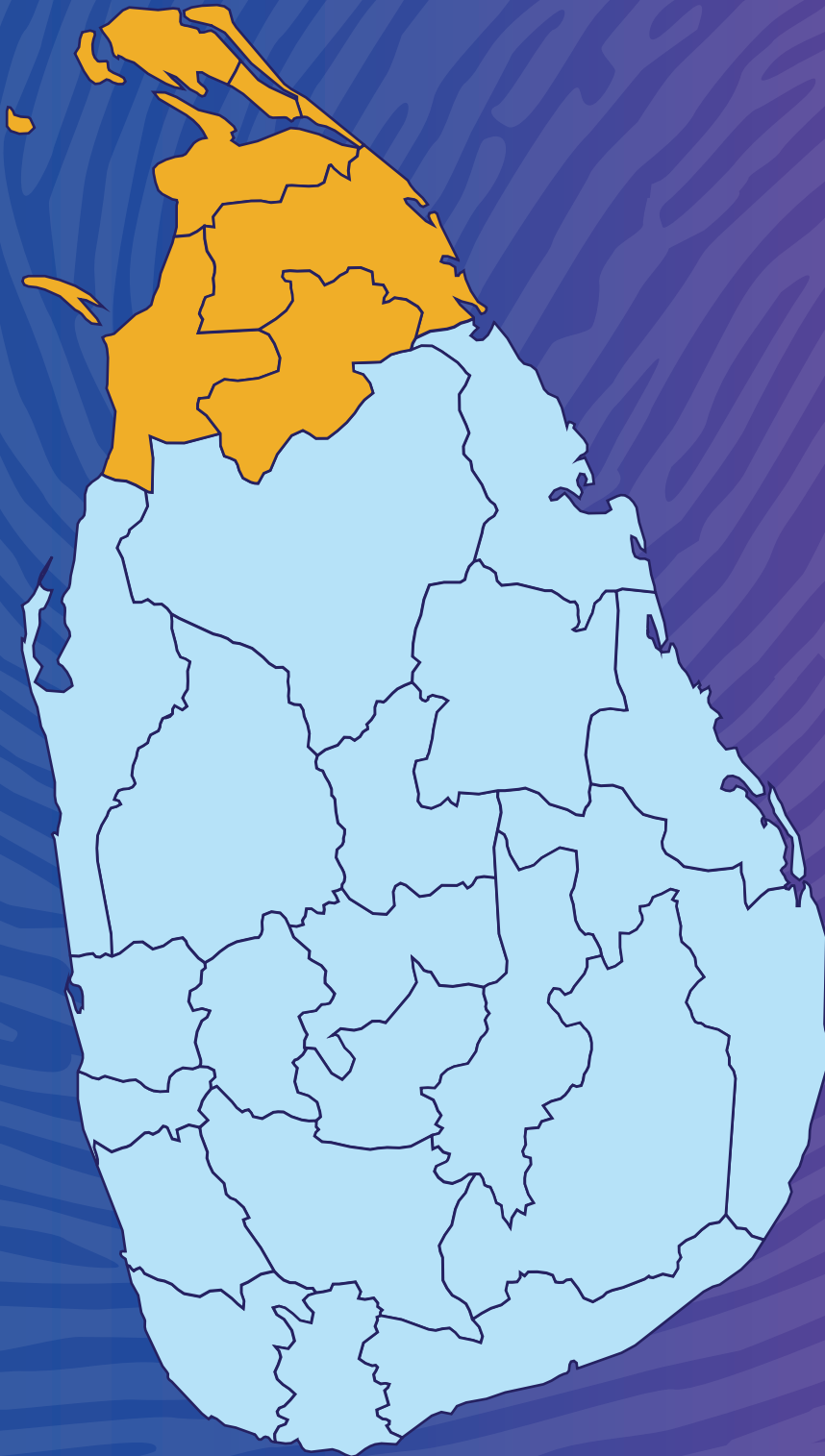
Jaffna
Northern Province

Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Jaffna?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Jaffna, the MVI value was **0.209**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206**.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally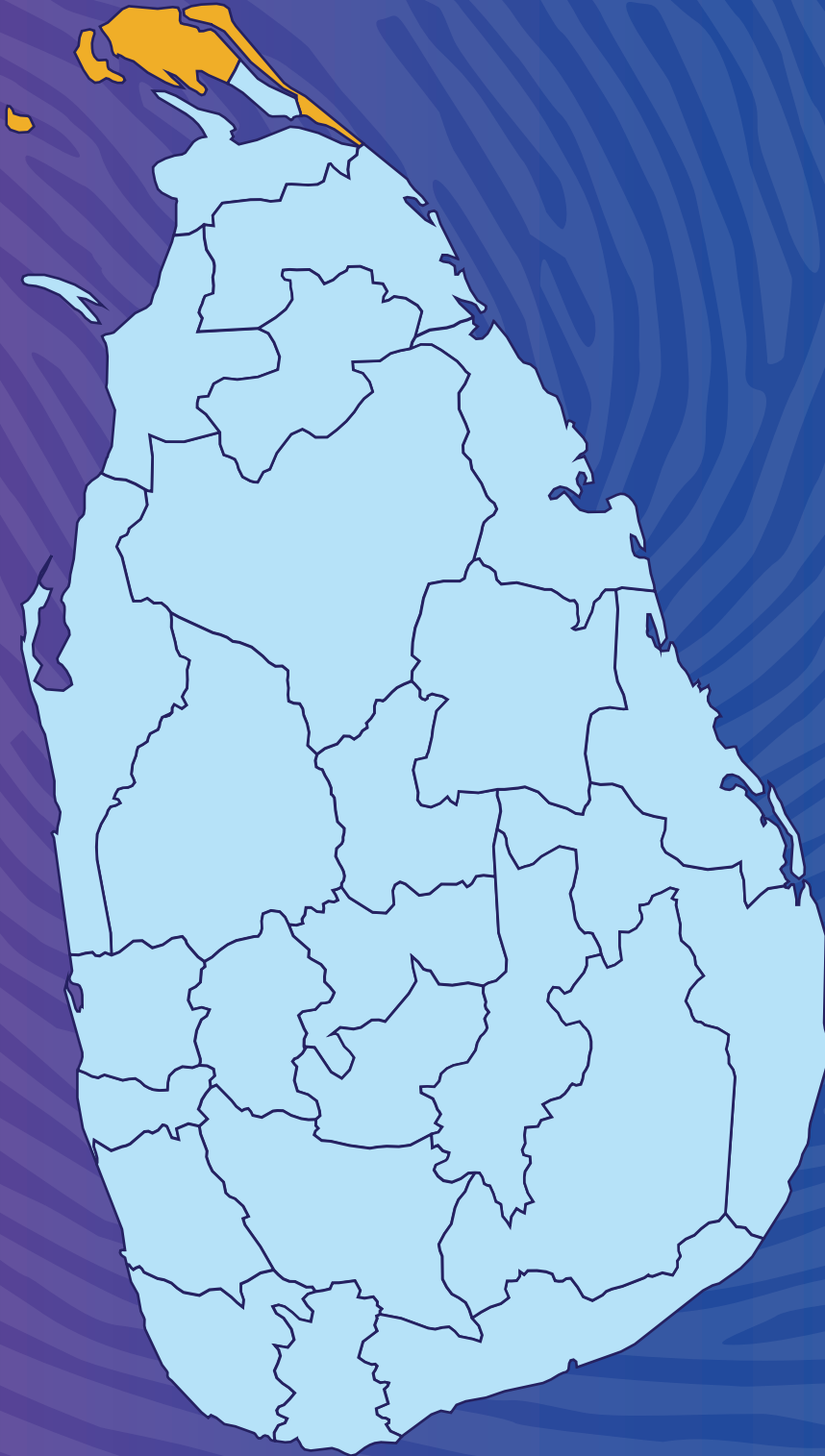 vulnerable. In Jaffna, the incidence was 58.2%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%**.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Jaffna, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal	Debt status
0.209	Jaffna	5.1	18.7	24.2	24.4	57.9	3.1	24.6	52.7	16.1	5.1	33.6	24.9

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Jaffna are experienced in terms of water source and in adaptive capacity to disasters, with 57.9% and 52.7% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Jaffna?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Jaffna, the MPI value was **0.039** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Jaffna, the incidence was 10% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Jaffna	
Total number of households surveyed	665
Total number of household members surveyed	2,045
% of urban households	18% (120 Households)
% of rural households	82% (544 Households)
% of male household members	48% (987 HH members)
% of female household members	52% (1,058 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	21% HH (427 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 717 household members employed in some form of work in Jaffna, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: construction (22%), agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (15%) and small retail (9%).

42% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

46% of households in the Jaffna district reported that they received a daily wage, while 29% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 2,784 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,340 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 33,896 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 12,142 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

63.5% of households in Jaffna reported using a smart phone, while 34.1% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (90.3%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 2.2% use a post-paid connection. 56.4% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 88% of respondents reported that they have a bank account, only 14.7% of households reported having a member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of households (87.2%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), which would suggest that a majority rely on cash for daily transactions.

Education

34% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 12% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 1% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, 15% reported that this was because the children refuse to go to school/parents don't care, while 10% indicated that there had no means to get to school.

Energy

95.2% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 58% use dried coconut leaves/coconut shells and 45.6% use LP gas. 97.7% of households in Gampaha reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

77% of households in the Jaffna district reported that they rely on public transport.

90.8% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with only 20.3% indicating that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Jaffna is by way of tube wells (61.4%), while 26.2% of households rely on well water and 20.3% on community water projects.

89.9% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.). 98.2% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week. However, only 49% of households have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members, while only 30.5% of households have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for a few times a week for all household members.

Social Protection

81.4% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Jaffna, 92.2% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 20.8% indicated that health was among their top three, and 12% indicated education.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Jaffna reported spending approximately 3.76 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 4.67 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

32% of respondents reported being in debt. 44.1% reported indebtedness to banks and 32.9% to Samurdhi Banks, while 14.6% indicated that they were indebted to friends/family (without interest). The main reasons for household debt included for economic activity (work), building/repairing their homes, and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items).

Coping Strategies

29% of households in Jaffna reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 59.2% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 35% indicated that they purchase food on credit.

To compensate for educational needs, 49.3% of households said they have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 34.7% said that they had cut down on tuition classes.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Jaffna included TV (72.5%), word of mouth (38%) and Facebook (37%).

Kilinochchi

Northern Province
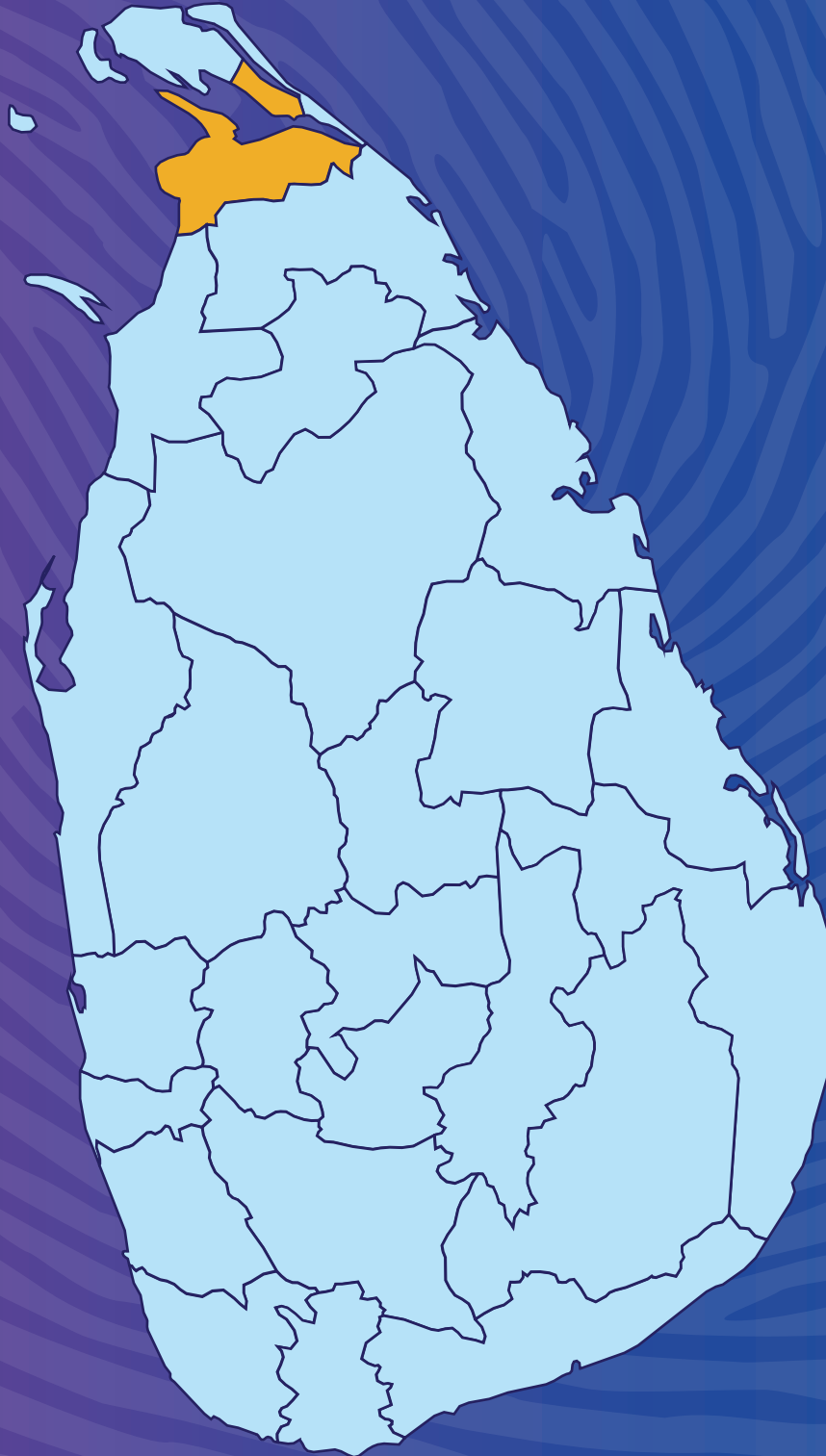
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Kilinochchi?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Kilinochchi, the MVI value was **0.27**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206**.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Kilinochchi, the incidence was 70.8%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%**.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Kilinochchi, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemploym ent	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.27	Kilinochchi	3.8	26.1	23.5	27.9	69.8	1.9	34.3	50.4	29.3	11.1	32.8	48.9

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Kilinochchi are experienced in terms of water source and adaptive capacity to disasters, with 69.8% and 50.4% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Kilinochchi?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Kilinochchi, the MPI value was **0.060** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Kilinochchi, the incidence was 15.2% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Kilinochchi	
Total number of households surveyed	380
Total number of household members surveyed	1,343
% of urban households	N/A
% of rural households	100% (380 Households)
% of male household members	49% (653 HH members)
% of female household members	51% (690 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	31% HH (413 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 403 household members employed in some form of work in Kilinochchi, the three main areas across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (25%), plantations (11%), and the private sector (11%).

47% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

43% of households in the Kilinochchi district reported that they received a daily wage, while 35% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 6,120 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,860 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 27,268 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 9,138 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 37.9% of households in Kilinochchi reported using a smart phone, while 56.8% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (98.4%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 1.3% use a post-paid connection. 53.9% of households also use on data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 86.3% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 9.2% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (53.2%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/cheque books), while 36.3% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

30% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 12% reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, 66.7% reported that this was due to not having passed their O/L exam.

Energy

96.1% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 67.9% use dried coconut leaves/coconut shells and 23.4% use LP gas. 93.7% of households in Kilinochchi reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

86% of households in the Kilinochchi district reported that they rely on public transport.

97.4% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 30.3% indicating that they use private dispensaries.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Kilinochchi is by way of well water (56.3%), while 22.4% of households use tube wells.

96.1% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.). 84.2% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 25.8% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 61.6% of households stated that they have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish a few times a week for all household members, and 26.6% indicated that they have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members. 4.5% of households stated that they provide these sources of protein to only the children (<18 years) at home.

Social Protection

88.4% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. In Kilinochchi, 95% of households indicated that food was in their top three.

Similarly, 39.2% of households suggested that health was among their top three, and 29.5% indicated paying off debt/interest.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Kilinochchi reported spending approximately 3.63 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 3.87 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

48.2% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 27.3% reported indebtedness due to pawning items, while 26.8% indicated that they were indebted to banks. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activity (work), purchase of assets (land, house, vehicles, etc), and building or repairing a house or building.

Coping Strategies

35.3% of households in Kilinochchi reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 82.9% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 48.4% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 66.8% of households said they have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 42.1% said that they had cut down expenses for food and other household expenses.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Kilinochchi included TV (65.8%), word of mouth (59.2%) and Viber/WhatsApp/Telegram/IMO (26.1%).

Mannar
Northern Province
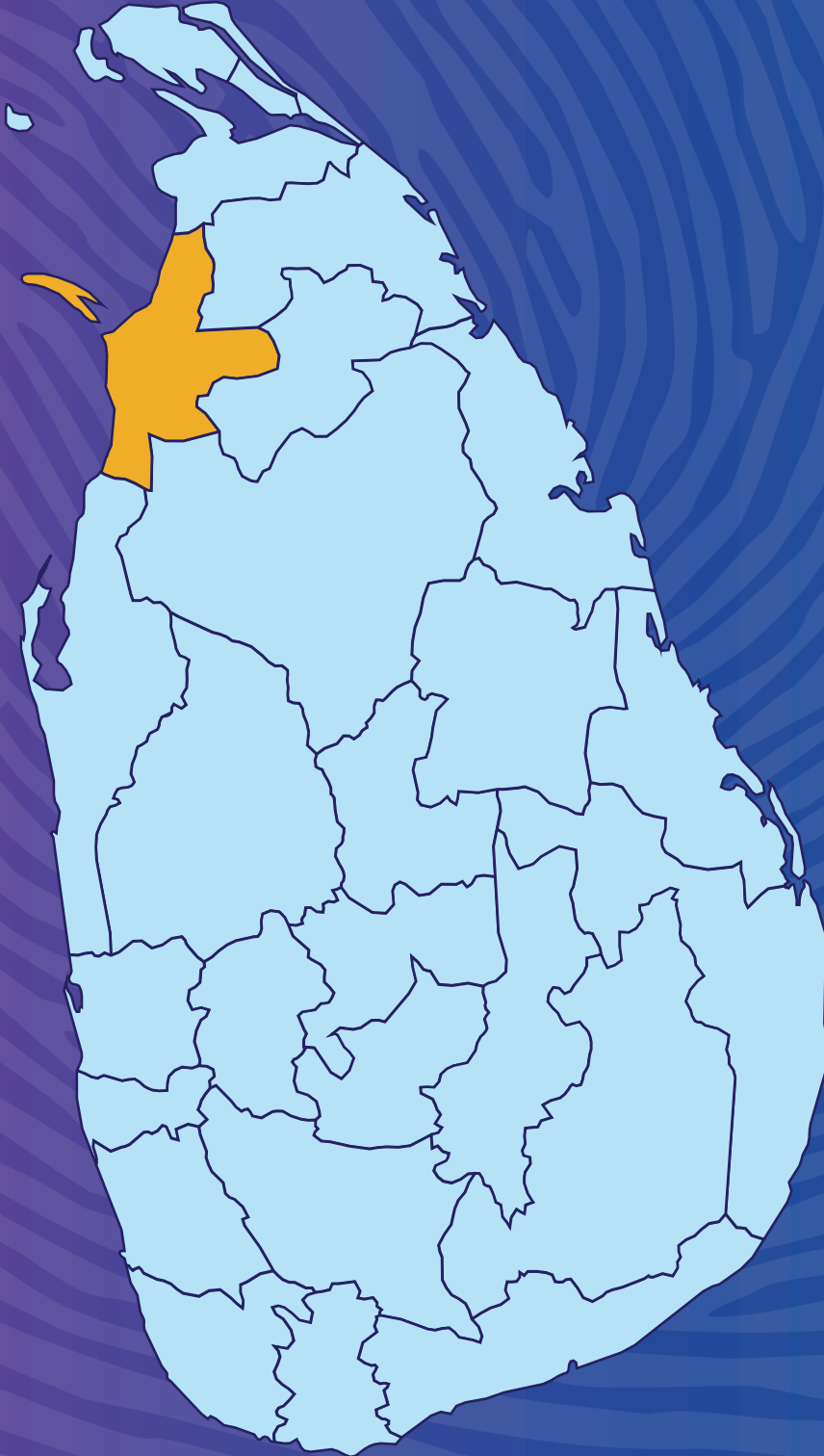
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Mannar?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Mannar, the MVI value was **0.221**. *In comparison, the national MVI was 0.206.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Mannar, the incidence was 61%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was 55.7%.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Mannar, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators.

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.221	Mannar	7.9	23.8	18.9	16.6	47.2	0.1	18.4	53.7	38.0	18.0	9.3	36.3

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Mannar are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and water source, with 53.7% and 47.2% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Mannar?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Mannar, the MPI value was **0.112** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was 0.067.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Mannar, the incidence was 27% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was 16%.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Mannar	
Total number of households surveyed	380
Total number of household members surveyed	1,373
% of urban households	21% (80 Households)
% of rural households	79% (300 Households)
% of male household members	49% (678 HH members)
% of female household members	51% (695 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	14% HH (199 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 407 household members employed in some form of work in Mannar, the three main sectors across which household members were employed are: fisheries (22%), agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (17%), and administrative jobs (12%).

54% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

34% of households in the Mannar district reported that they received a daily wage, while 32% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3,015 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,833 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 26,640 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 15,000 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 60.8% of households in Mannar reported using a smart phone, while 52.6% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (44.4%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 4.35% use a post-paid connection. 42.9% of respondents noted that they use both pre-paid and post-paid connections. 58.2% of households also use on data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 95.8% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 4.7% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (72.1%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/cheque books), while 18.4% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

29% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 15% reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the A/L examination.

Only 3% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, 5.9% reported that this was because they could not afford the transport, learning or other materials required.

Energy

94.7% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while only 30.5% use LP gas at home. 98.7% of households in Mannar reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

94% of households in the Mannar district reported that they rely on public transport.

97.9% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 15.3% indicating that they use private hospitals and 27.1% indicating that they use private dispensaries.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Mannar is by way of a community water project (36.8%), while 30.3% of households use well water and 19.5% of households use a direct water line.

98.7% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.). 71.1% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 13.2% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. Interestingly, 36.8% respondents stated that they do not eat vegetables much. However, only 49.5% of households have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members. 12.6% of households stated that they have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish for a few times a week for all household members, and 15.5% of households indicated that they provide fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish to only the males at home.

Social Protection

79.7% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Mannar, 99.5% indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 86.8% suggested that health was among their top three, and 33.9% indicated education.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Mannar reported spending approximately 4.69 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 6.47 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

38.2% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 55.2% reported indebtedness to banks, while 20.7% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi banks. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activity (work), building or repairing a house or building, and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items, etc.).

Coping Strategies

24.2% of households in Mannar reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 86.6% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 14.7% indicated that they had purchased food on credit.

To compensate for educational needs, 87.7% of households have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 39.5% said that they had cut down on expenses for food and other household items to compensate.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Mannar included word of mouth (90.8%), TV (55.3%) and Viber/WhatsApp/Telegram/IMO (45.8%).

Mullaitivu

Northern Province
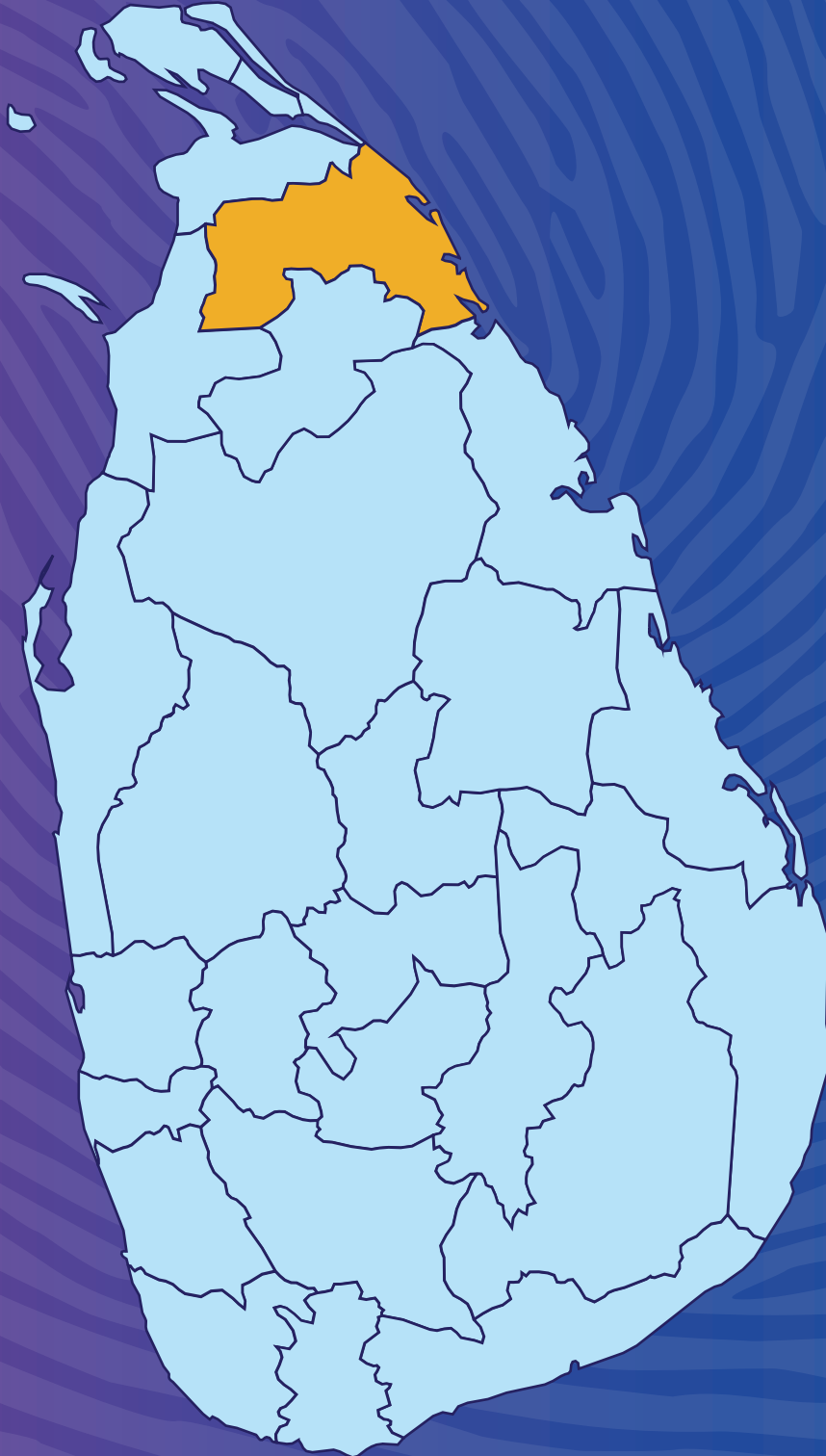
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Mullaitivu?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Mullaitivu, the MVI value was **0.279**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206.***

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Mullaitivu, the incidence was 72.4%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%.***

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Mullaitivu, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.279	Mullaitivu	4.4	29.8	32.0	29.2	71.7	5.9	34.9	36.2	25.1	17.4	29.3	47.4

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Mullaitivu are experienced in terms of water source and debt status, with 71.7% and 47.4% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Mullaitivu?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Mullaitivu, the MPI value was **0.054** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Mullaitivu, the incidence was 13.8% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%.***

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Mullaitivu	
Total number of households surveyed	380
Total number of household members surveyed	1,309
% of urban households	N/A
% of rural households	100% (380 Households)
% of male household members	47% (617 HH members)
% of female household members	53% (692 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	27% HH (359 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 462 household members employed in some form of work in Mullaitivu, the three main sectors across which household members were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (40%), construction (9%), and factory work (8%).

67% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

26% of households in the Mullaitivu district reported that they received a daily wage, while 34% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 6,327 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,200 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 26,263 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 11,595 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 36.6% of households in Mullaitivu reported using a smart phone, while 52.1% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (95.8%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 1.3% use a post-paid connection. 52.1% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 92.1% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 9.5% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (43.9%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/cheque books), while 27.9% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

29% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 10% reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the A/L examination. Only 1% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, 33.3% reported that is because they had not passed their O/L exam, and 11.1% indicated that children needed to work for the family, with an additional 11.1% stating that children refused to go/parents didn't care.

Energy

96.3% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 20% use dried coconut leaves/coconut shells and 16.1% use LP gas. 95.5% of households in Mullaitivu reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

84% of households in the Mullaitivu District reported that they rely on public transport. 96.8% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 17.9% indicating that they use private dispensaries and 12.4% use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Mullaitivu is by way of well water (69.7%), while 13.9% of households use tube wells and 8.7% use community water projects.

95.3% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.). 85.5% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 20.3% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 50.5% of households have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members. 38.7% of households stated that they have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for a few times a week for all household members, and 5.5% stated that they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

88.7% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Mullaitivu, 88.4% indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 37.9% suggested that health was among their top three, and 30.8% indicated education.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Mullaitivu reported spending approximately 3.84 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 4.45 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

56.1% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 30.5% reported indebtedness to banks, while 29.1% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi Banks. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activity (work), building or repairing a building/house and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items, etc.).

Coping Strategies

37.6% of households in Mullaitivu reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 70% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 28.7% indicated that they had purchased food on credit.

To compensate for educational needs, 61.5% of households have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years and 24.8% have passed down stationery and other necessary items to younger siblings.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Mullaitivu included TV (51.6%), word of mouth (45%) and WhatsApp/Viber/Telegram/IMO (22.9%).

Vavuniya
Northern Province
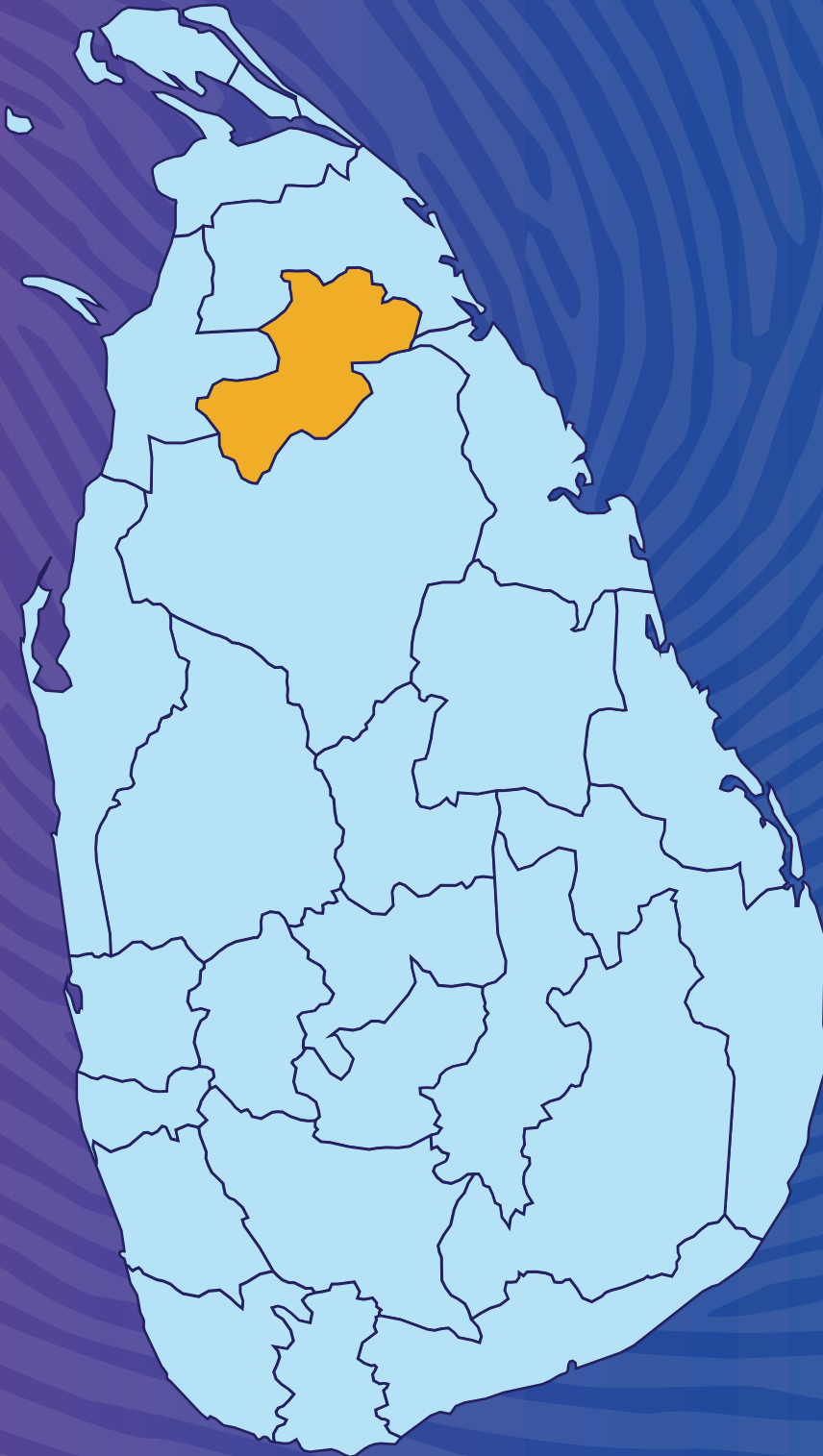
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Vavuniya?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Vavuniya, the MVI value was **0.248**. *In comparison, the national MVI was 0.206.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Vavuniya, the incidence was 66.9%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was 55.7%.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Vavuniya, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.248	Vavuniya	5.3	21.0	26.7	36.5	66.8	27.8	9.1	64.3	30.9	10.3	16.2	38.7

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Vavuniya are experienced in terms of water source and adaptive capacity, with 66.8% and 64.3% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Vavuniya?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Vavuniya, the MPI value was **0.110** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was 0.067.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Vavuniya, the incidence was 26.3% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was 16%.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Vavuniya	
Total number of households surveyed	382
Total number of household members surveyed	1,370
% of urban households	26% (100 Households)
% of rural households	74% (282 Households)
% of male household members	46% (628 HH members)
% of female household members	54% (742 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	26% HH (363 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 407 household members employed in some form of work in Vavuniya, the three main sectors across which they were employed are agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (35%), construction (13%), and transportation (8%).

68% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

42% of households in the Vavuniya district reported that they received a daily wage, while 31% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 5,025 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 2,313 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 32,039 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 27,222 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

56.3% of households in Vavuniya reported using a smart phone, while 40.6% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (97.9%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone. 51.6% of households also rely on data cards as their main internet connection.

While 82.5% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 7.3% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (70.4%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 22.5% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

30% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 15% reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the A/L examination, and none of the surveyed households reported having members that had a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, 30.8% reported that this was because of a lack of access to schools or schools being closed, and 9.6% reported that they had stopped schooling after having failed their O/L exam.

Energy

92.1% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 31.2% use LP gas and 25.1% use dried coconut leaves/coconut shells. 98.2% of households in Vavuniya reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

80% of households in the Vavuniya district reported that they rely on public transport.

95.5% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 18.1% indicating that they use private dispensaries and 8.1% reporting that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Vavuniya is by way of well water (56%), while 21.5% of households use tube wells and 18.1% rely on community water projects.

66% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), with 28.8% indicating that they do not. 88% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 15.2% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 42.9% of households have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish a few times a week for all household members, and 33.2% stated that they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

76.7% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Vavuniya, 84.8% indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 20.9% suggested that education was among their top three, and 19.6% indicated health.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Vavuniya reported spending approximately 4.57 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 5.98 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

42.4% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 36.4% reported indebtedness to banks, while 19.8% indicated that they were indebted to finance companies. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activity (work), building or repairing a house/building, and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items, etc.).

Coping Strategies

8.9% of households in Vavuniya reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 72% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 24.6% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 47.4% of households have cut down on tuition classes, while 35.2% said they have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Vavuniya included TV (56.5%), word of mouth (24.9%) and radio (19.9%).

North Western Province
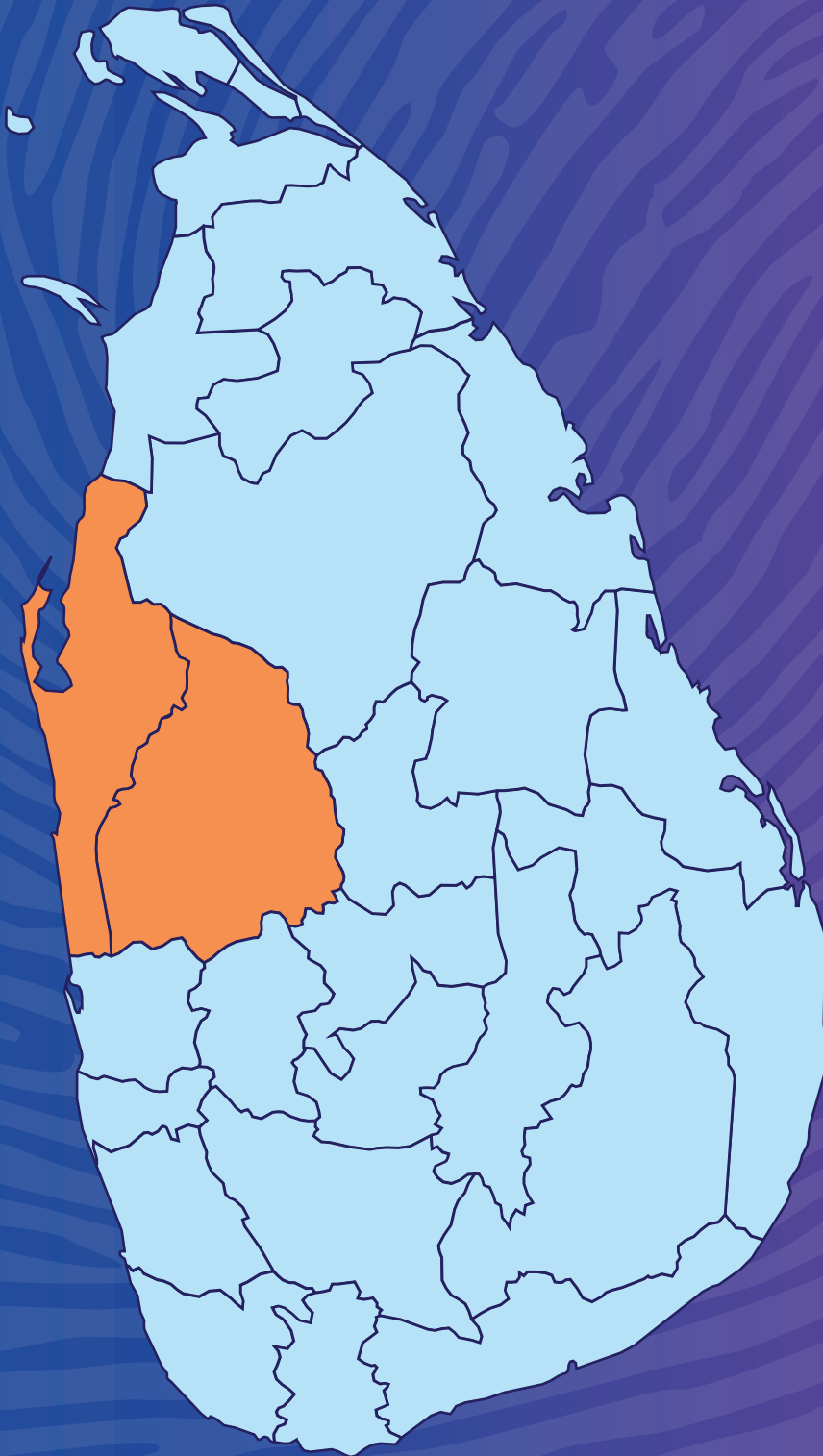
Kurunegala
North Western Province

Vulnerability Profile
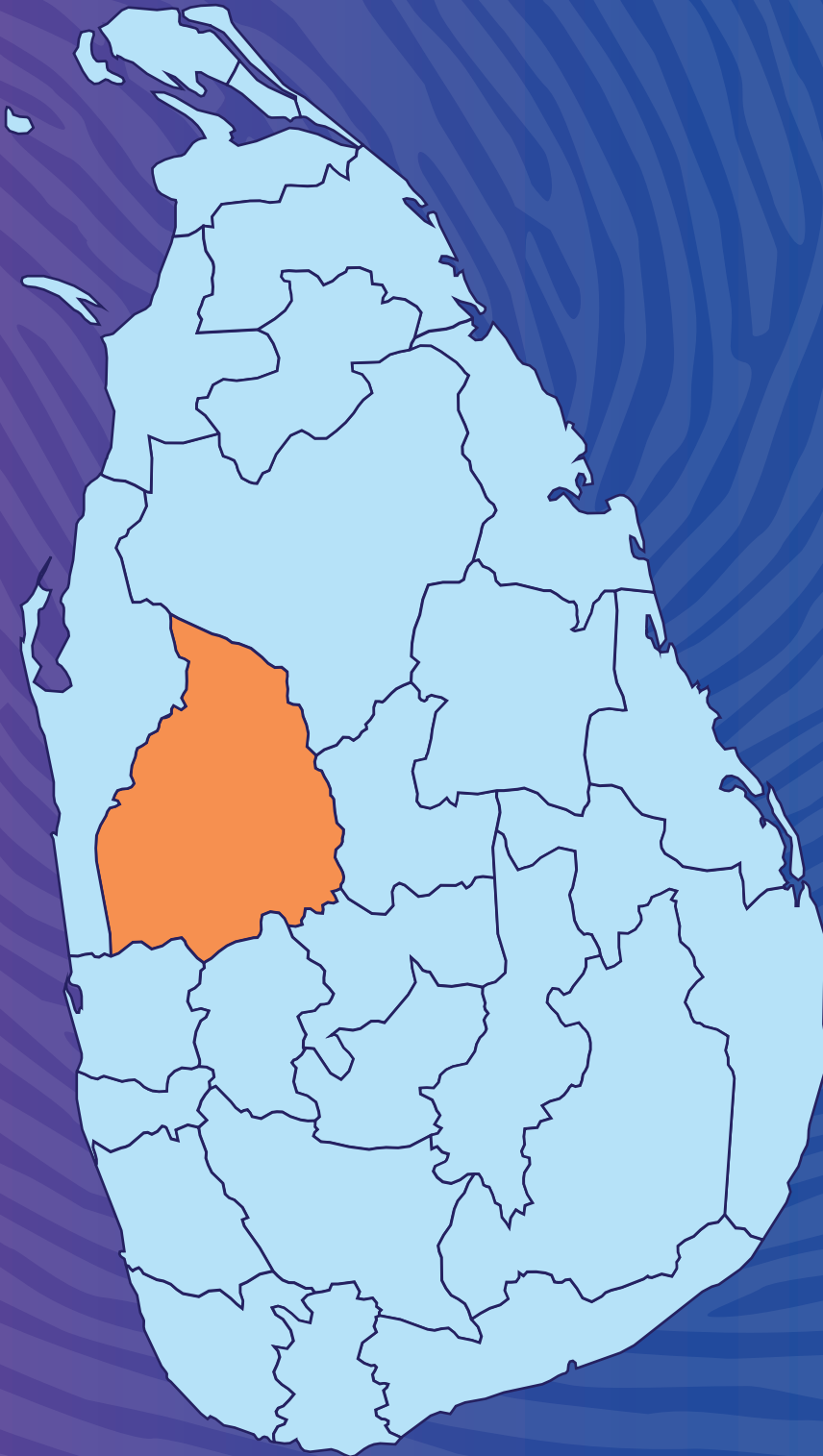
Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Kurunegala?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Kurunegala, the MVI value was **0.167**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206.***

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Kurunegala, the incidence was 46.9%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%.***

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Kurunegala, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.167	Kurunegala	6.6	22.8	20.0	22.9	43.4	11.5	3.0	40.9	10.3	8.9	14.2	24.8

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Kurunegala are experienced in terms of water source and adaptive capacity to disasters, with 43.4% and 40.9% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Kurunegala?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Kurunegala, the MPI value was **0.048** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Kurunegala, the incidence was 11.8% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Kurunegala	
Total number of households surveyed	2,042
Total number of household members surveyed	6,612
% of urban households	2% (40 Households)
% of rural households	98% (2,002 Households)
% of male household members	47% (3,090 HH members)
% of female household members	53% (3,522 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	31% HH (2,068 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 2,308 household members employed in some form of work in Kurunegala, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (22%), construction (14%), and factory work (13%).

62% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

28% of households in the Kurunegala district reported that they received a daily wage, while 37% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3,767 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 2,144 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 37,253 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 23,280 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 40.7% of households in Kurunegala reported using a smart phone, while 46% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (91.6%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 6.5% use a post-paid connection. 44.9% of households also use on data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 84.2% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 5.8% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (75.2%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/cheque books), while 23.5% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

26% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 14% reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, 14.3% reported that this was due to their having failed the O/L examination.

Energy

98% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 40.2% use dried coconut leaves/coconut shells and 33.1% use LP gas. 98.9% of households in Kurunegala reported that their main source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

86% of households in the Kurunegala district reported that they rely on public transport.

86.6% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 65.3% indicating that they use private dispensaries.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Kurunegala is by way of a spring water pump (44.2%), while 30.2% of households use well water and 14.7% of households use community water projects.

81.8% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), while 14.3% stated that they do not. 95.8% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 46.7% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 46% of households have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish a few times a week for all household members, 29.5% have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members, and 11.9% of households stated that they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

83.7% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Kurunegala, 96.6% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 41.4% suggested that health was among their top three, and 39.8% indicated education.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Kurunegala reported spending approximately 6.36 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 5.92 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

38.1% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 43.8% reported indebtedness to banks, while 25.4% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi banks. The main reasons for household debt included for building or repairing a house or building, for economic activity, and for the purchase of land and/or assets.

Coping Strategies

4% of households in Kurunegala reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 52.3% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 36.4% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 45.3% of households have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 31.9% of households stated that they are cutting down expenses for food and other household needs to support educational needs.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Kurunegala included TV (83.8%), word of mouth (39.3%) and radio (28.2%).

Puttalam
North Western Province
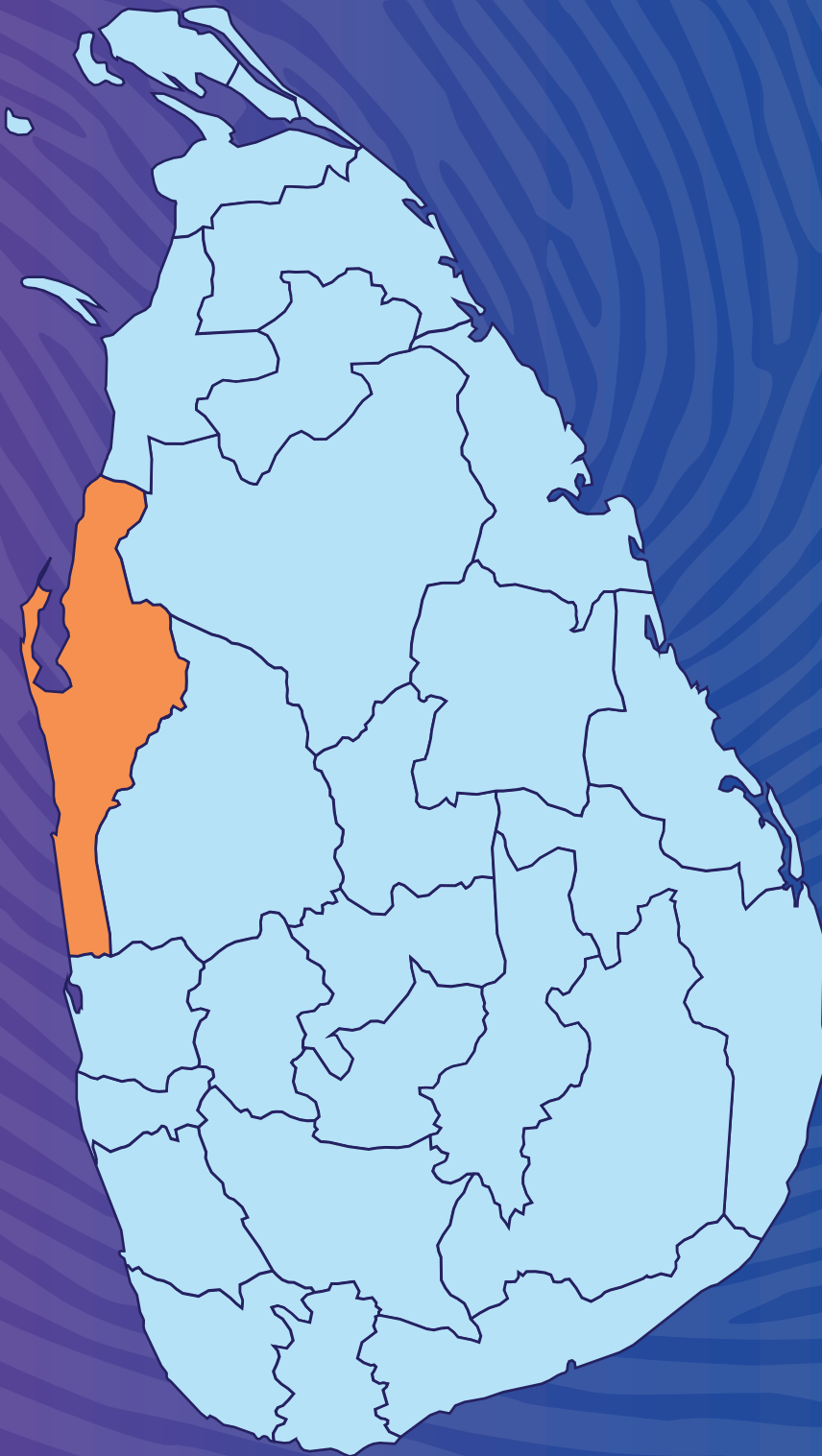
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Puttalam?

- **MVI:** MVI vvalues range from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Puttalam, the MVI value was **0.288**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206.***

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Puttalam, the incidence was 71.8%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%.***

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Puttalam, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.288	Puttalam	5.3	37.8	43.4	30.2	58.6	22.1	28.6	63.7	30.5	6.4	25.5	40.2

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Puttalam are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and water source, with 63.7% and 58.6% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Puttalam?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Puttalam, the MPI value was **0.044** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067.***

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Puttalam, the incidence was 10% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%.***

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Puttalam	
Total number of households surveyed	960
Total number of household members surveyed	3,528
% of urban households	8% (80 Households)
% of rural households	92% (880 Households)
% of male household members	47% (1,655 HH members)
% of female household members	53% (1,872 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	25% HH (897 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 1,161 household members employed in some form of work in Puttalam, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (25%), fisheries (11%), and construction (11%).

72% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

40% of households in the Puttalam district reported that they received a daily wage, while 23% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3,263 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,496 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 32,466 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 25,653 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 42.4% of households in Puttalam reported using a smart phone, while 38.6% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (90.3%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone while only 4.1% use a post-paid connection. 30.8% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 79.6% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 4.5% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (73.9%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/cheque books), while 25.6% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

24% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 9% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 1% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are not attending school, 27.8% reported that this because parents do not care or because children refused to go, and 13.9% reported that they have no means by which to go to school.

Energy

95.4% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 31.5% use LP gas and 24.2% use dried coconut leaves/coconut shells. 97.4% of households in Puttalam reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

87% of households in the Puttalam district reported that they rely on public transport.

88.2% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 55.4% reporting that they use private dispensaries and only 10.7% reporting that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Puttalam is by way of community water projects (26%), while 22.6% of households use spring water pumps and 21.9% of households use a direct water line.

75.9% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), while 20.8% stated that they do not. 88.3% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 24.3% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 44.1% of households have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish a few times a week for all household members, and 33.6% have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members. 6.9% stated that they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

75% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Puttalam, 96.3% indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 43.9% suggested that health was among their top three, and 35.1% indicated education.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Puttalam reported spending approximately 5.82 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 6.91 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

40.5% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 35.5% reported indebtedness to banks, while 26.5% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi Banks. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activity (work), building or repairing a house/building and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items, etc.).

Coping Strategies

28% of households in Puttalam reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 74.2% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 26.8% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 63.5% of households have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, while 20.5% stated that they passed down stationery and other necessary items to younger siblings.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Puttalam included TV (75.6%), word of mouth (30.9%) and radio (22.3%).

Sabaragamuwa Province
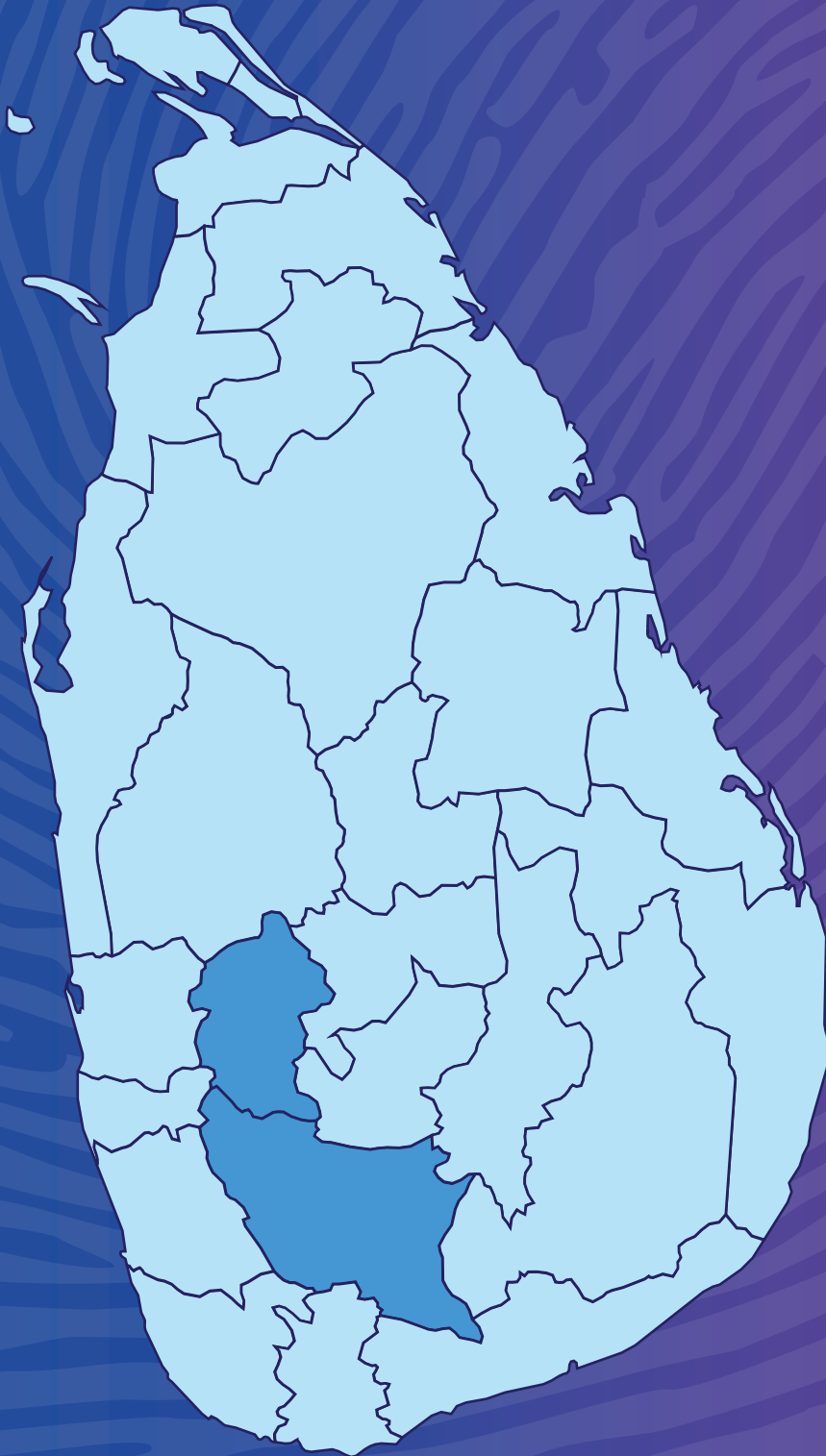
Kegalle
Sabaragamuwa Province

Vulnerability Profile

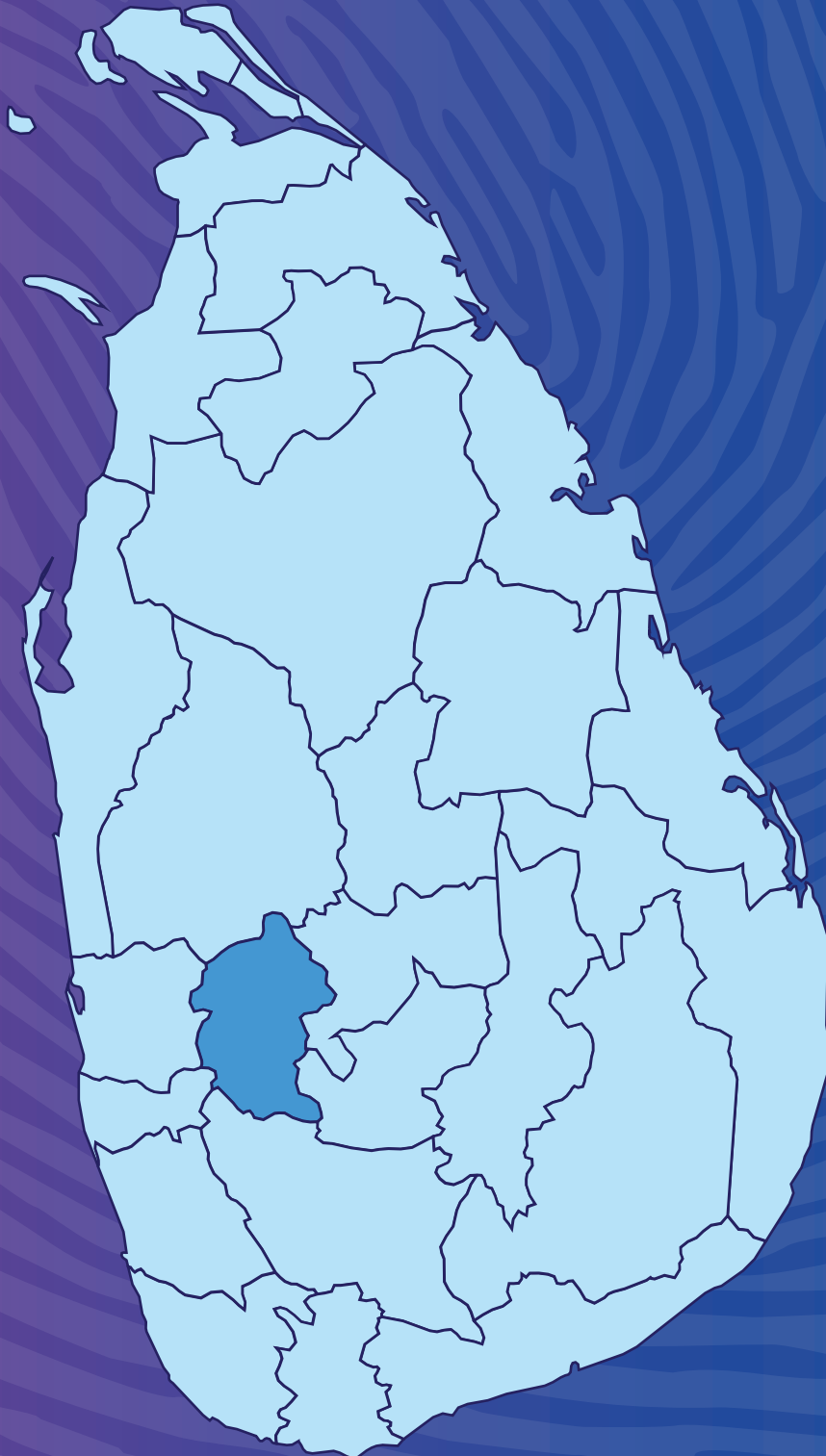***Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Kegalle?***

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Kegalle, the MVI value was **0.178**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206**.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Kegalle, the incidence was 48.8%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%**.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Kegalle, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.178	Kegalle	5.4	21.5	18.0	25.8	42.4	12.1	8.4	43.8	18.9	9.2	19.4	23.4

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Kegalle are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and water source, with 43.8% and 42.4% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Kegalle?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Kegalle, the MPI value was **0.075** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Kegalle, the incidence was 18.2% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Kegalle	
Total number of households surveyed	1,041
Total number of household members surveyed	3,863
% of urban households	2% (20 Households)
% of rural households	98% (1,021 Households)
% of male household members	46% (1,777 HH members)
% of female household members	54% (2,086 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	36% HH (1,387 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

1,272 household members employed in some form of work in Kegalle, the three main sectors across which household members were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (16%), factory work (15%), and construction (12%).

60% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

29% of households in the Kegalle district reported that they received a daily wage, while 54% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3,369 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,581 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 34,897 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 22,693 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 44.2% of households in Kegalle reported using a smart phone, while 47% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (92.4%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phones, while only 3.7% use a post-paid connection. 49.7% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 85.6% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 10.3% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (61.2%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 38.6% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

27% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 16% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age, that are no longer attending school, 57.1% reported that this was because they had not passed their O/L exam.

Energy

96.8% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 34.1% use LP gas and 20.7% use electricity. 98.8% of households in Kegalle reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

96% of households in the Kegalle district reported that they rely on public transport.

86.4% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 48.9% indicating that they use private dispensaries.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Kegalle is by way of a spring water pump (33.4%), while 31.4% of households use well water and only 23.9% of households use a direct water line.

78.9% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), while 15.1% stated that they do not. 86% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 33.8% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 42.1% of households have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish a few times a week for all household members, 22% of have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members, and 18.3% stated that they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

87.1% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Kegalle, 96.6% indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 49.2% suggested that utilities were in their top three, and 48.8% indicated health.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Kegalle reported spending approximately 3.09 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 5.39 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

40.7% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 49.1% reported indebtedness to banks, while 23.6% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi banks. The main reasons for household debt included for building or repairing a house, for economic activity (work), and purchase of assets (land, house, vehicle, etc.).

Coping Strategies

10.1% of households in Kegalle reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 74.7% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 23% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 66.2% of households said they have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 35.6% said that they had cut down on tuition classes.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Kegalle included TV (83.2%), Radio (26%), and word of mouth (25.8%).

Ratnapura
Sabaragamuwa
Province
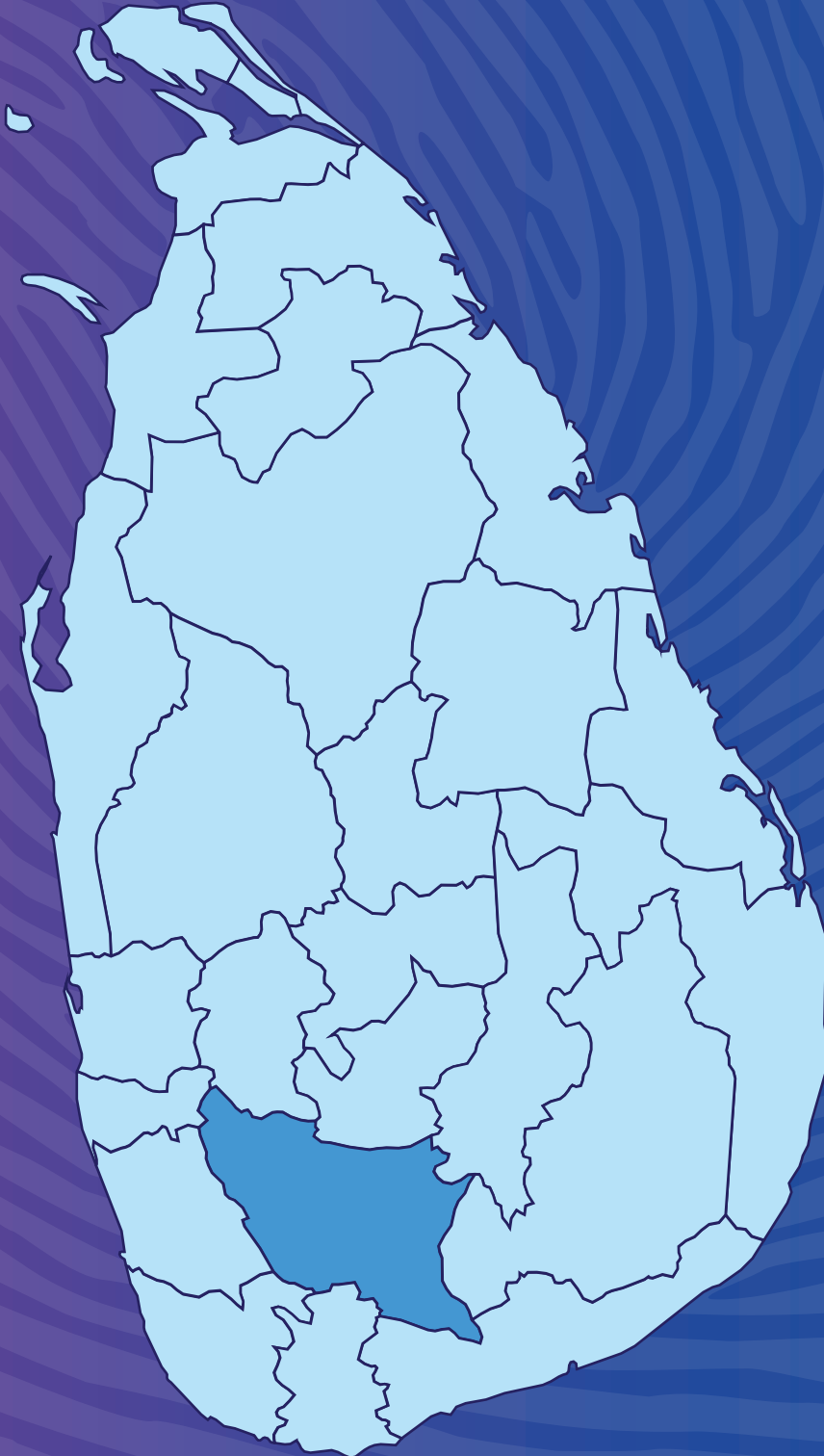
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Ratnapura?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Ratnapura, the MVI value was **0.237**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206.***

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Ratnapura, the incidence was 61.8%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%.***

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Ratnapura, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.237	Ratnapura	6.7	34.3	33.5	30.0	40.1	14.8	6.9	53.0	24.5	13.4	27.4	37.3

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Ratnapura are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and water source, with 53% and 40.1% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Ratnapura?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Ratnapura, the MPI value was **0.116** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067.***

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Ratnapura, the incidence was 28% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%.***

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Ratnapura	
Total number of households surveyed	1,303
Total number of household members surveyed	4,864
% of urban households	11% (140 Households)
% of rural households	89% (1,163 Households)
% of male household members	49% (2,362 HH members)
% of female household members	51% (2,501 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	33% HH (1,586 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 1,617 household members employed in some form of work in Ratnapura, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (24%), the private sector (13%), and construction (12%).

72% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

37% of households in the Ratnapura district reported that they received a daily wage, while 42% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3,120 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,750 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 33,436 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 20,125 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 36.4% of households in Ratnapura reported using a smart phone, while 47.2% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (94.8%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 1.8% use a post-paid connection. 79.4% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 83.3% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 7.7% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (80%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/cheque books), while 19% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

21% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 12% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are not attending school, 18.8% reported that this was due to them having failed their O/L exams, while 12.5% reported that they were unable to afford to pay for learning material, travel etc.

Energy

96.9% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 40.8% use dried coconut leaves/coconut shells and 25.9% use LP gas. 98.7% of households in Ratnapura reported that their main source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

87% of households in the Ratnapura district reported that they rely on public transport.

79.2% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 43.9% using private dispensaries while only 7.4% indicated that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Ratnapura is by way of a direct line (33.8%), while 25.7% of households rely on community water projects and 18.3% of households use spring water pumps.

80.7% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), with 15.1% stating that they do not. 76% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 37.4% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 44.6% of households have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish a few times a week for all household members, and 33.2% stated that they do not have these sources of protein frequently. 8.9% of households stated that they provide such sources of protein to only the children (<18 years) at home.

Social Protection

84.9% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Ratnapura, 99.3% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 44.9% suggested that education was among their top three, and 41.4% indicated health.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Ratnapura reported spending approximately 5.55 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 5.16 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

33.2% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 33.6% reported indebtedness to banks, while 35.2% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi Banks. The main reasons for household debt included for building or repairing a house/building, for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items, etc.), and economic activity (work).

Coping Strategies

10.1% of households in Ratnapura reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 58.6% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 36.9% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 48.6% of households have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years and 48% said that they had cut down on tuition classes.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Ratnapura included TV (83.9%), word of mouth (23.6%) and Viber/WhatsApp/Telegram/IMO (19.6%).

Southern
Province
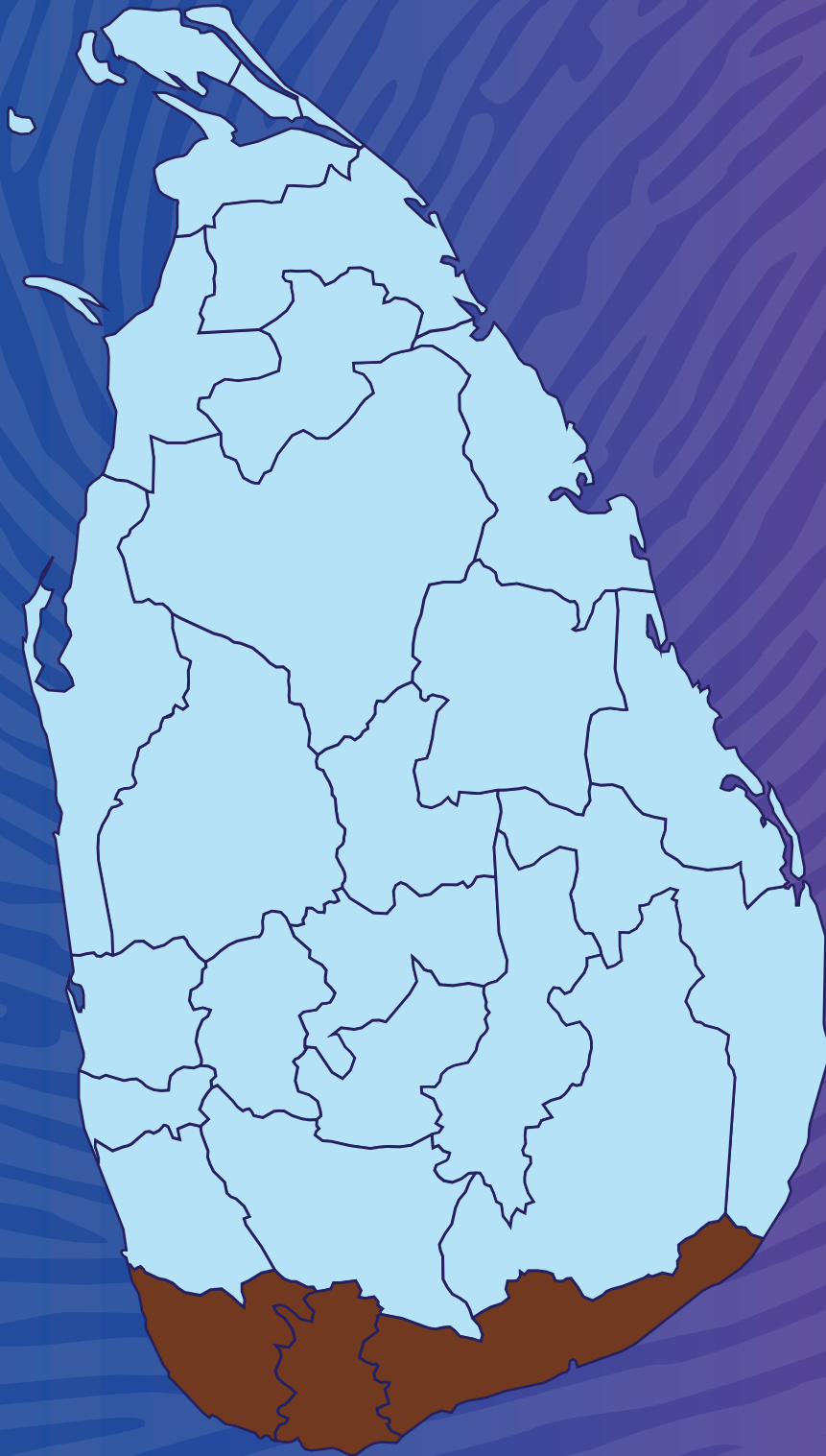
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Galle?

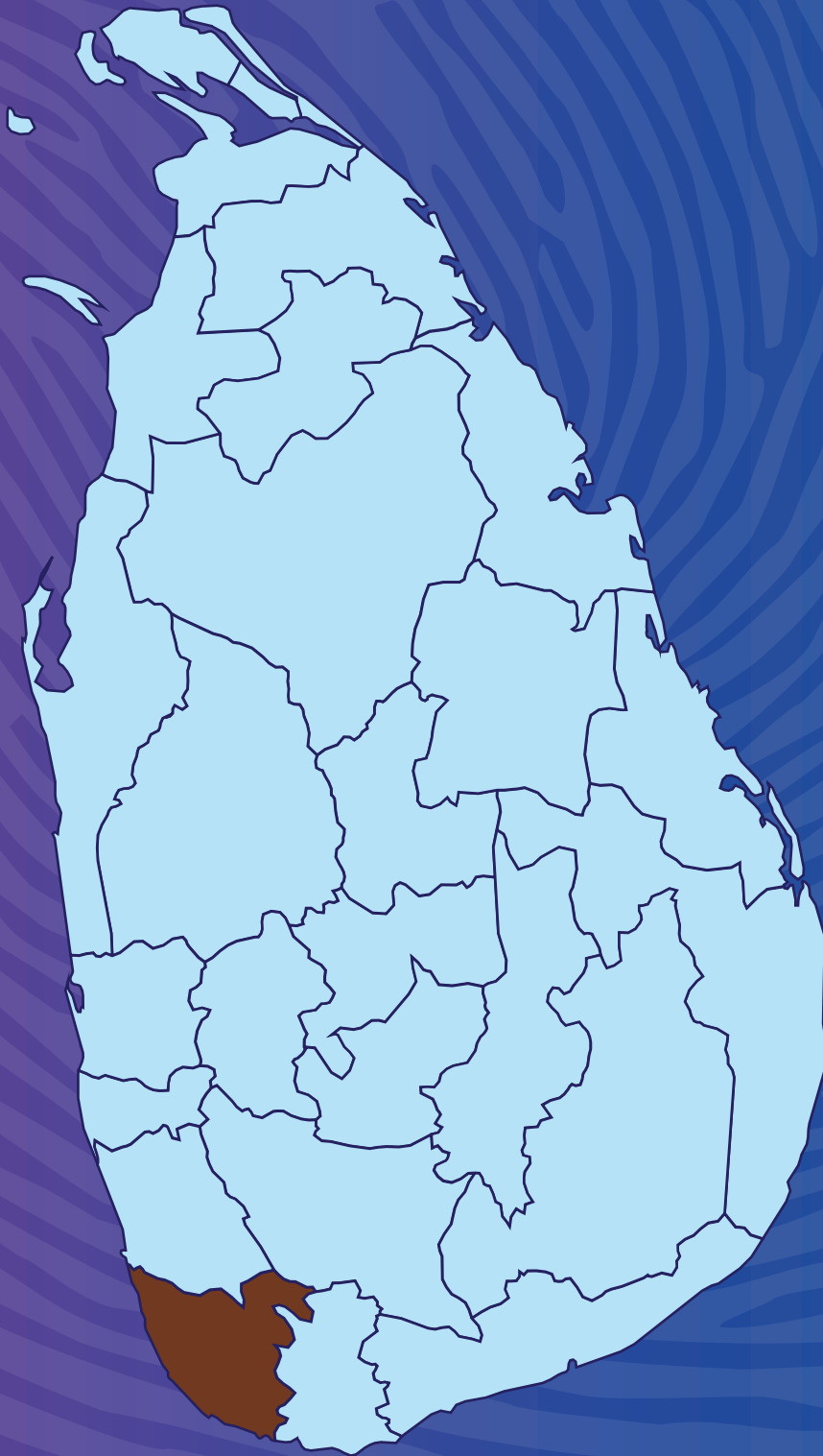- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Galle, the MVI value was **0.162**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206**.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Galle, the incidence was 46.3%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%**.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Galle, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.162	Galle	3.9	16.6	14.6	23.9	30.6	16.7	9.8	41.3	14.3	10.3	17.0	24.3

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Galle are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and water source, with 41.3% and 30.6% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Galle?

- **MPI:** The MPI MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Galle, the MPI value was **0.041** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Galle, the incidence was 10% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Galle	
Total number of households surveyed	1,241
Total number of household members surveyed	4,247
% of urban households	11% (140 Households)
% of rural households	89% (1,101 Households)
% of male household members	47% (1,975 HH members)
% of female household members	53% (2,272 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	35% HH (1,472 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

1,330 household members reported that they were employed in some form of work. Of these, the three main sectors across which household members were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (27%), construction (14%), and factory work (8%).

52% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

36% of households in the Galle district reported that they received a daily wage, while 45% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3,061 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 2,813 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 35,500 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 22,709 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 39.6% of households in Galle reported using a smart phone while 43.4% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (86.1%) rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone while only 10.1% use a post-paid connection. 36.4% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 77.8% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 9.8% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (79.5%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books, while 18% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

29% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 16% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, , 12.5% reported that this because they had not passed their O/L exam.

Energy

92.2% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while only 45.4% use LP gas at home. 99.5% of households in Galle reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

91% of households in the Galle district reported that they rely on public transport.

72.4% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 23% indicating that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Galle is by way of a direct line (43.8%), while 41% of households use a spring water pump and 12.5% of households use well water.

64.5% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), and 20.6% stated that they do not. 76.5% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 29.1% indicating that they grow they own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 40.6% of households have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members, 36.4% have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish a few times a week for all household members, and 7.3% do have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

83.2% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month . For Galle, 97.5% indicated that food was in their top three. 43.2% indicated that health was among their top three, and 42.1% indicated utilities.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Galle reported spending approximately 6.86 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 6.04 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

37% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 47.1% reported indebtedness to banks, while 20.9% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi banks. The main reasons for household debt included for building or renovating a home, for economic activity (work), and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items, etc.).

Coping Strategies

14.2% of households in Galle reported having been affected by natural disasters the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 35.1% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 27.8% indicated that they had reduced the number of meals per day.

To compensate for educational needs, 40.1% of households have said they have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 39.4% said that they had cut down expenses for food and other household needs to support educational needs.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Galle included TV (82.1%), Facebook (14.7%) and the papers (11.8%).

Hambantota
Southern Province
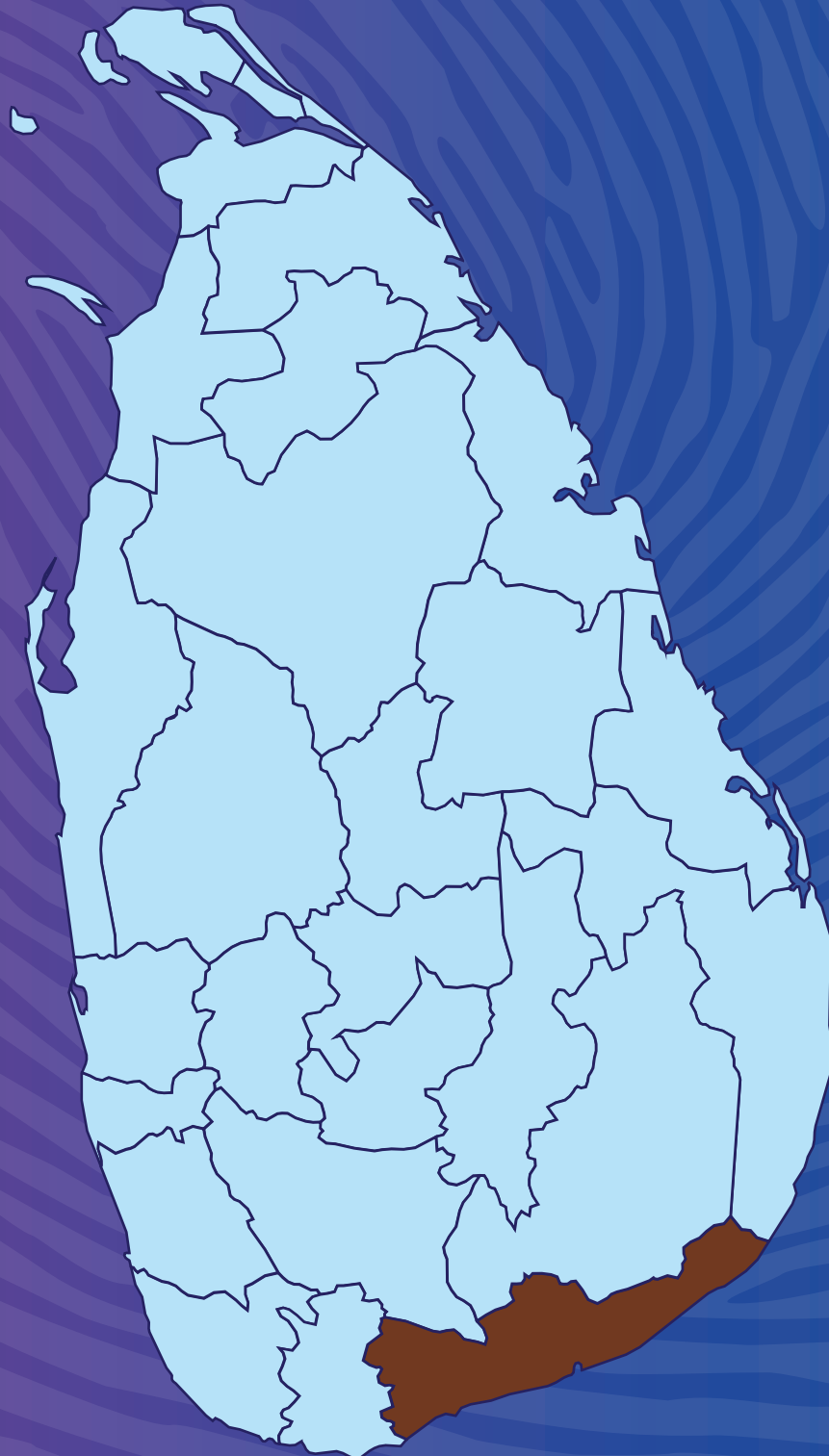
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Hambantota?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Hambantota, the MVI value was **0.212**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206.***

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Hambantota, the incidence was 57.5%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%.***

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Hambantota, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.212	Hambantota	8.1	35.8	30.5	29.1	25.0	28.3	3.5	51.7	14.3	12.3	22.2	28.3

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Hambantota are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and male years of schooling, with 51.7% and 35.8% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Hambantota?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Hambantota, the MPI value was **0.081** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Hambantota, the incidence was 20.4% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Hambantota	
Total number of households surveyed	761
Total number of household members surveyed	2,815
% of urban households	5% (40 Households)
% of rural households	95% (721 Households)
% of male household members	48% (1,338 HH members)
% of female household members	52% (1,477 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	38% HH (1,079 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 794 household members employed in some form of work in Hambantota, the three main sectors across which household members were employed are: agriculture/ sale of crops/ sale of livestock (26%), construction (14%), and transportation (7%).

74% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

40% of households in the Hambantota district reported that they received a daily wage, while 34% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 2,714 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,889 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 31,446 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 22,857 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 32.7% of households in Hambantota reported using a smart phone, while 53.9% report using a feature or basic phone. A majority (96%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 3.2% use a post-paid connection. 46.6% of households also use on data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 77.8% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 5.1% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of households (76.5%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 23.3% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

22% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 12% reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the A/L examination. Only 1% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, 16.7% reported that they this was because they could not afford to pay for learning material, transport etc.

Energy

94.1% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 28.4% use dried coconut leaves/coconut shells and 22.9% use LP gas. 98.8% of households in Hambantota reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

92% of households in Hambantota reported that they rely on public transport.

90% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 36.1% indicating that they use private dispensaries and 10.6% reporting that they go to a traditional medical doctor/hospital.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Hambantota is by way of a direct line (58.6%), while 24.4% of households rely on community water projects.

65.7% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), while 33.2% stated that they do not. 88.8% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 39% indicating that they grow they own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 41% of households have fish, meat, eggs for at least one meal a day for all household members, with 23.9% stating that they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

83.8% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Hambantota, 93% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 49% indicated that health was among their top three, and 38% indicated education.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Hambantota reported spending approximately 5.66 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 5.31 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

39.7% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 43% reported indebtedness to banks, while 23.5% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi banks. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activity (work), building or repairing a house, and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items).

Coping Strategies

4.9% of households in Hambantota reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 44.2% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods.

To compensate for educational needs, 43.9% of households have they have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 40.2% said that they had cut down on tuition classes.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Hambantota included TV (82.1%), radio (17.3%) and Facebook (13.7%).

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Southern Province
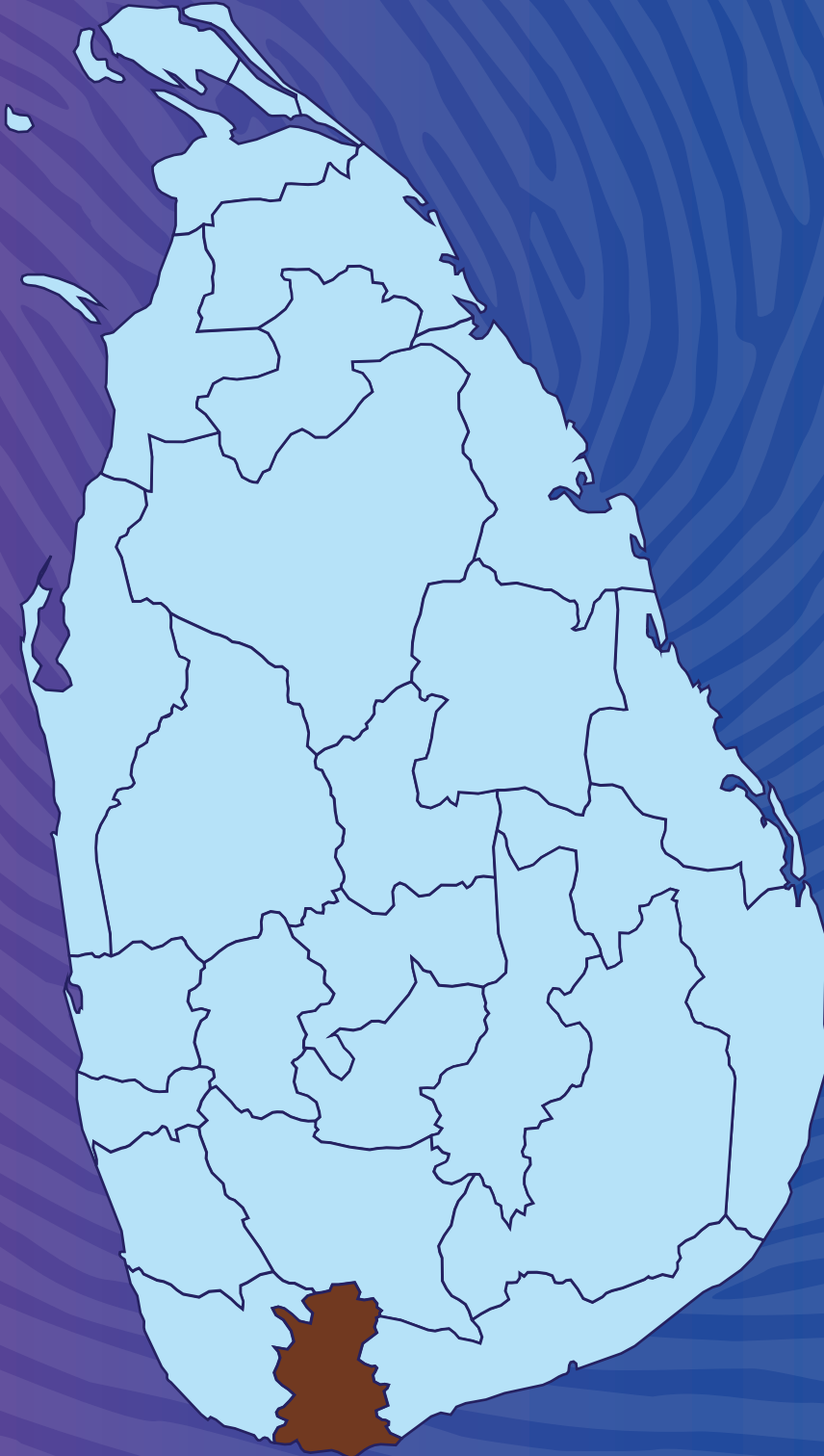
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Matara?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Matara, the MVI value was **0.189**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206**.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Matara, the incidence was 51.4%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%**.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Matara, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.189	Matara	6.8	25.1	23.5	26.2	40.5	13.6	8.1	47.9	16.5	6.1	22.8	25.6

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Matara are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and water source, with 47.9% and 40.5% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Matara?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Matara, the MPI value was **0.074** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Matara, the incidence was 17.4% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Matara	
Total number of households surveyed	980
Total number of household members surveyed	3,611
% of urban households	12% (120 Households)
% of rural households	88% (860 Households)
% of male household members	46% (1,673 HH members)
% of female household members	54% (1,938 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	33% HH (1,189 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 994 household members reported that they were employed in some form of work in Matara, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (28%), construction (14%), and transportation (7%).

66% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

43% of households in the Matara district reported that they received a daily wage, while 41% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 2,276 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,200 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 35,763 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 33,000 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 34.1% of households in Matara reported using a smart phone, while 47.6% report using a feature or basic phone. A majority (95.8%) also rely on a pre-paid mobile connection for their phone, while only 3% use a post-paid connection. 46.3% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 80.1% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 4.2% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (82.2%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 16.4% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

25% of household members reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 13% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, 41.7% reported that this was because they could not afford the transport, learning or other materials required.

Energy

93% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 31.1% use LP gas and 24.7% use electricity. 99.4% of households in Matara reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

97% of households in the Matara District reported that they rely on public transport.

86.7% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 54.7% indicating that they use private dispensaries.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Matara is by way of spring water pump (33.1%), while 31.2% of households use a direct water line and 21.2% of households use well water.

74.5% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), while 20.8% stated that they do not. 91.5% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 36.9% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, 56.9% of households have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members, 21.2% of households stated that they only had fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for a few times a week for all household members. 12.8% of households indicated that they do not have any of these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

81.9% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Matara, 90.4% indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 47.1% suggested that health was among their top three, and 34.5% indicated education.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Matara reported spending approximately 5.42 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 6.04 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

34.4% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 40.4% indicated that they were indebted to banks and 22.6% to Samurdhi Banks. The main reasons for household debt included for building or repairing a house/building, for economic activity (work), and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items, etc.).

Coping Strategies

8.8% of households in Matara reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 38.8% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 28.5% indicated that they had purchased food on credit.

To compensate for educational needs, 28.1% of households said they have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 26% have taken out loans.
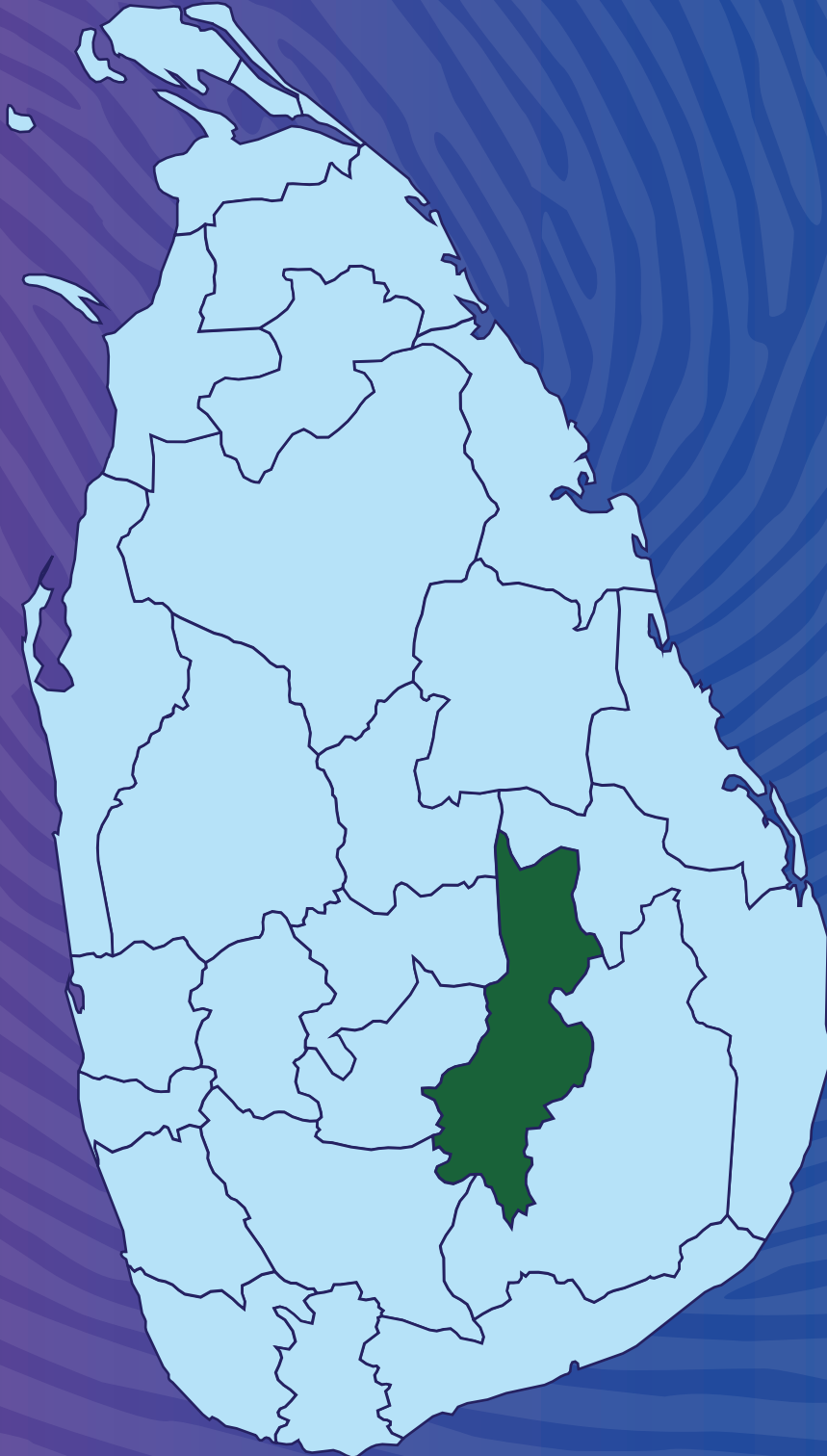
News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Matara included TV (81.4%), radio (24.0%) and WhatsApp/Viber/Telegram/IMO (19.1%).

Uva
Province
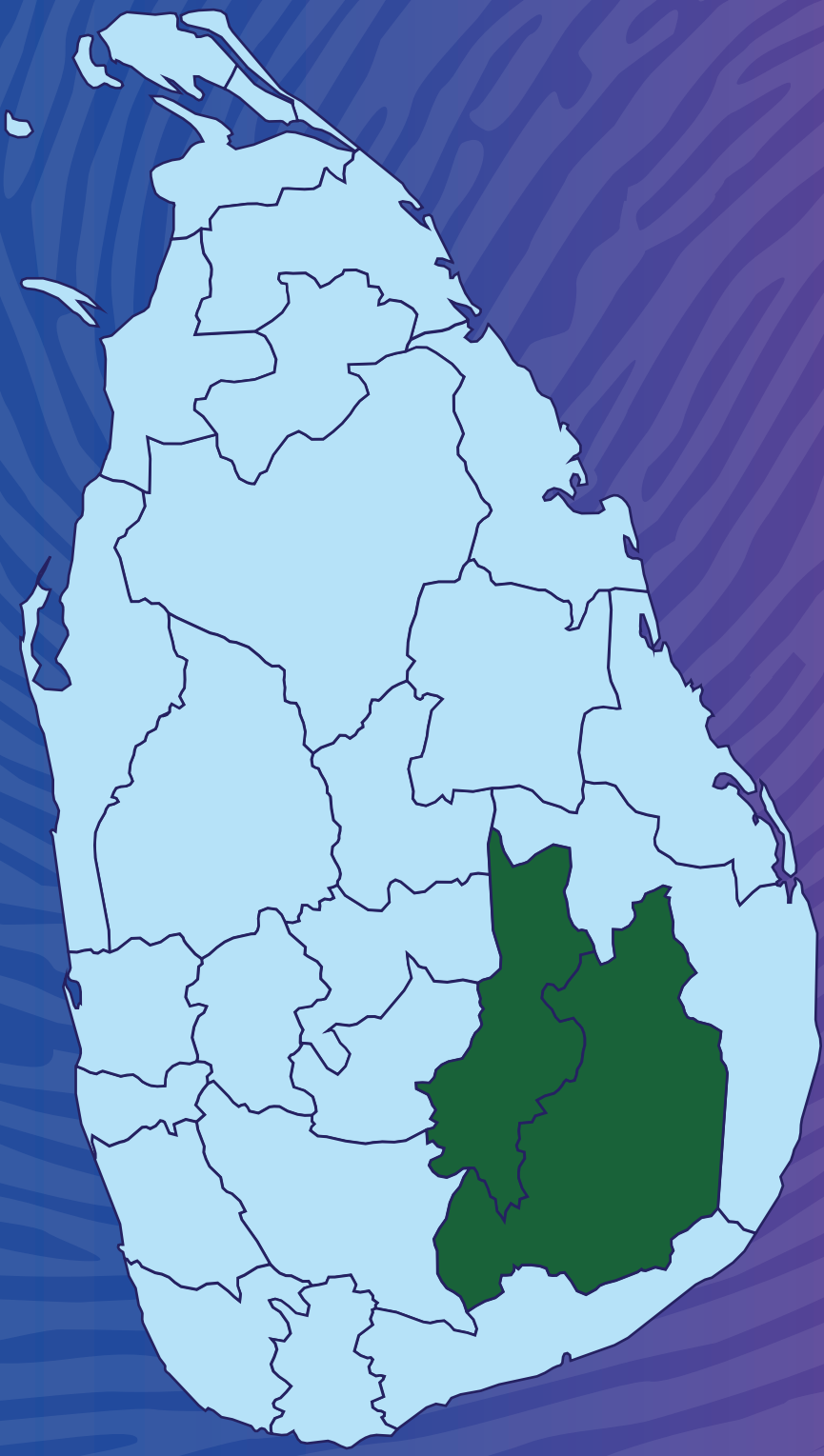
Badulla
Uva
Province

Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Badulla?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Badulla, the MVI value was **0.205**. *In comparison, the national MVI was 0.206.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Badulla, the incidence was 55.9%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was 55.7%.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Badulla, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.205	Badulla	6.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	46.1	14.3	10.0	52.4	19.3	14.1	11.1	20.5

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Badulla are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and water source, with 52.4% and 46.1% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Badulla?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Badulla, the MPI value was **0.153** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was 0.067.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Badulla, the incidence was 36.6% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was 16%.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Badulla	
Total number of households surveyed	1,022
Total number of household members surveyed	3,730
% of urban households	10% (100 Households)
% of rural households	90% (922 Households)
% of male household members	48% (1,803 HH members)
% of female household members	52% (1,927 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	39% HH (1,445 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 1,259 household members employed in some form of work in Badulla, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (40%), construction (7%) and transport (6%).

60% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

26% of households in the Badulla district reported that they received a daily wage, while 43% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 4,514 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 3,922. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 32,917 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 19,296.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 47% of households in Badulla reported using a smart phone, while 36.9% reported using a feature or basic phone. A majority (88.7%) rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 6.2% use a post-paid connection. 37.5% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their households.

While 85.6% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 8.9% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (74%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 25.4% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

22% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 15% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school- going age that are no longer attending school, 7.7% reported that this was because they could not afford the transport, learning or other materials required.

Energy

96.7% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while only 27.4% use LP gas at home. 95.6% of households in Badulla use the national grid to meet their electricity needs, while 3.8% use hydropower.

Health and Transport

96% of households in the Badulla district reported that they rely on public transport. 90.5% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 2.3% indicating that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

30.9% of households access their water through a direct water line, while 23.9% access water through a community water project and 23.6% access well water.

While 73% of households in Badulla reported that they have access to sufficient stocks of dry food for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onion, potatoes etc.), with 19.7% stating that they do not. 80.9% of households reported that they are able to buy vegetables every week, with 35.9% indicating that they grow they own vegetables and green leaves. Only 34.6% of households in Badulla reported that they are able to have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish for at least one of their meals, 31.2% stated that they have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish a few times a week for all family members, and 18.4% stated that they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

84.4% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Badulla, 99.1% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 61.6% suggested that utilities was among their top three, and 42.6% indicated education.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Badulla reported spending approximately 7.48 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 4.98 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

32.3% of respondents reported being in debt. 50.6% reported indebtedness to banks, while 19.1% indicated that they were indebted to Samurdhi banks. The main reasons for household debt included for building and repairing a house, for economic activity (work) and purchase of assets (vehicle, land, house etc.).

Coping Strategies

15.4% of households in Badulla reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

61.7% of households reported that they rely on less preferred, cheaper food items to cope with rising food prices and shortages, while 33% reported that they purchase food on credit, 26.4% reported that they have reduced proportions of meals and 26% indicated that they have reduced the number of meals consumed in a day.

74.8% of households reported that they have been reusing supplies such as exercise books from previous years, and 51% indicated that they have been passing down stationery to younger students to cope with education needs. 47.8% of households reported that they had cut down expenses for food and other household needs to support educational needs.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Badulla included TV (85.5%), radio (30.7%) and Facebook (12.2%)

Monaragala

Uva
Province
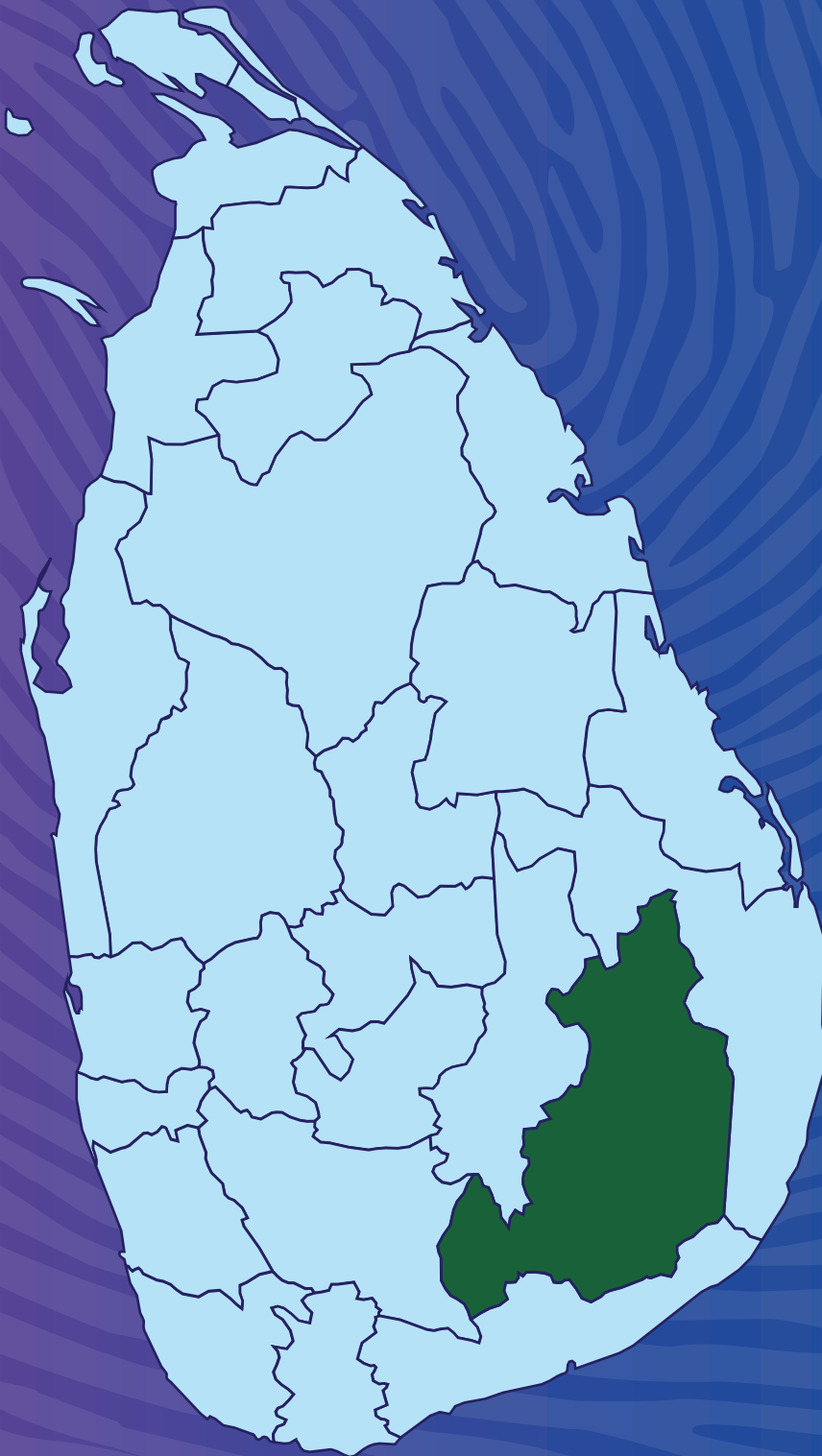
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Monaragala?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Monaragala, the MVI value was **0.207**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206.***

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Monaragala, the incidence was 57.4%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%.***

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Monaragala, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.207	Monaragala	3.9	30.7	32.5	33.2	35.8	15.9	4.1	50.6	15.7	11.8	15.3	33.4

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Monaragala are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and water source, with 50.6% and 35.8% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Monaragala?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Monaragala, the MPI value was **0.141** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067.***

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Monaragala, the incidence was 32.7% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%.***

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Monaragala	
Total number of households surveyed	580
Total number of household members surveyed	1,943
% of urban households	N/A
% of rural households	100% (1,943 Households)
% of male household members	47% (922 HH members)
% of female household members	53% (1,021 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	36% HH (695 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 595 households that reported having a member that was employed in some form of work in Monaragala, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: agriculture/sale of crops/sale of livestock (48%), construction (10%), and education (6%).

71% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

22% of households in the Monaragala district reported that they received a daily wage, while 40% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3,219 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,914 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 33,203 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 33,666 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 30.3% of households in Monaragala reported using a smart phone, while 55.5% report using a feature or basic phone. A majority (89.9%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone , while only 7% use a post-paid connection. 40.5% of households also use on data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 93.4% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 4.8% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (57.8%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 42.1% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

22% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 9% reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that were no longer attending school, 33.3% reported that this was because they could not afford the transport, learning or other materials required.

Energy

98.3% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 37.2% use electricity and 23.8% use dried coconut leaves/coconut shells. 98.6% of households in Monaragala reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

87% of households in Monaragala District reported that they rely on public transport.

98.6% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 29.3% indicating that they use private dispensaries.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Monaragala is by way of a direct line (40.2%), while 29.5% of households use community water projects and 23.6% of households use well water.

82.4% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), with 17.6% of households stating that they do not. 68.1% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 76.2% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 44.3% of households have fish, meat, eggs, or dry fish for a few times a week for household members, and 25.9% have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members. 27.1% of households stated that they do not have any of these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

85% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Moneragala, 96.9% indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 55.3% suggested that health was among their top three, and 42.4% indicated utilities.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Monaragala reported spending approximately 4.48 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 4.80 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

44.3% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 52.9% reported indebtedness to banks, while 38.1% indicated that they were indebted due to having pawned items. The main reasons for household debt included for building or repairing a house/building, for economic activity (work), and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items, etc.).

Coping Strategies

6.7% of households in Monaragala reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year. To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 59.3% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods.

To compensate for educational needs, 85.4% of households have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 50.7% reported that they were passing down stationery and other necessary items to younger siblings.
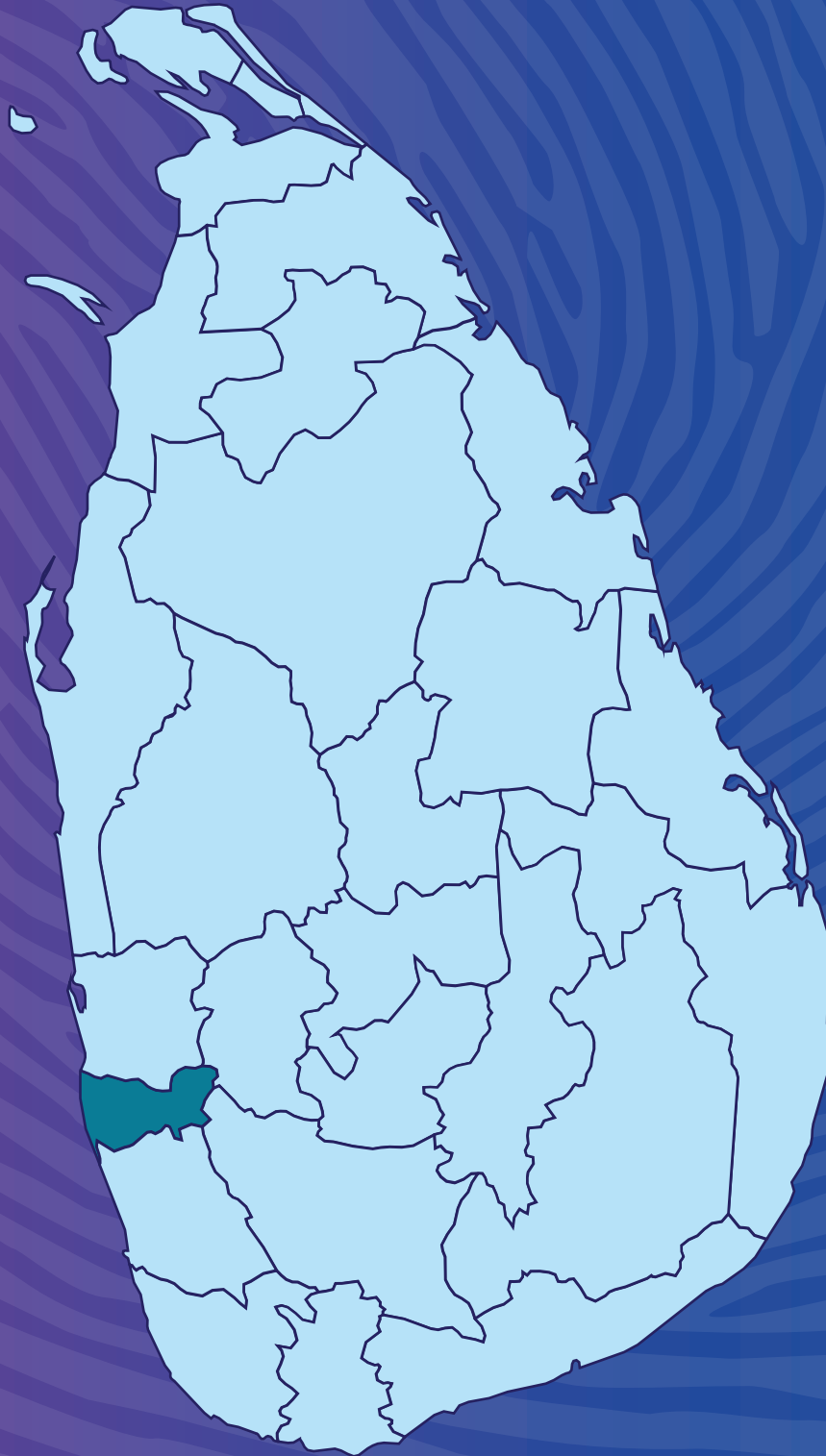
News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Monaragala included TV (90.5%), word of mouth (54.3%) and radio (48.4%).

Western Province
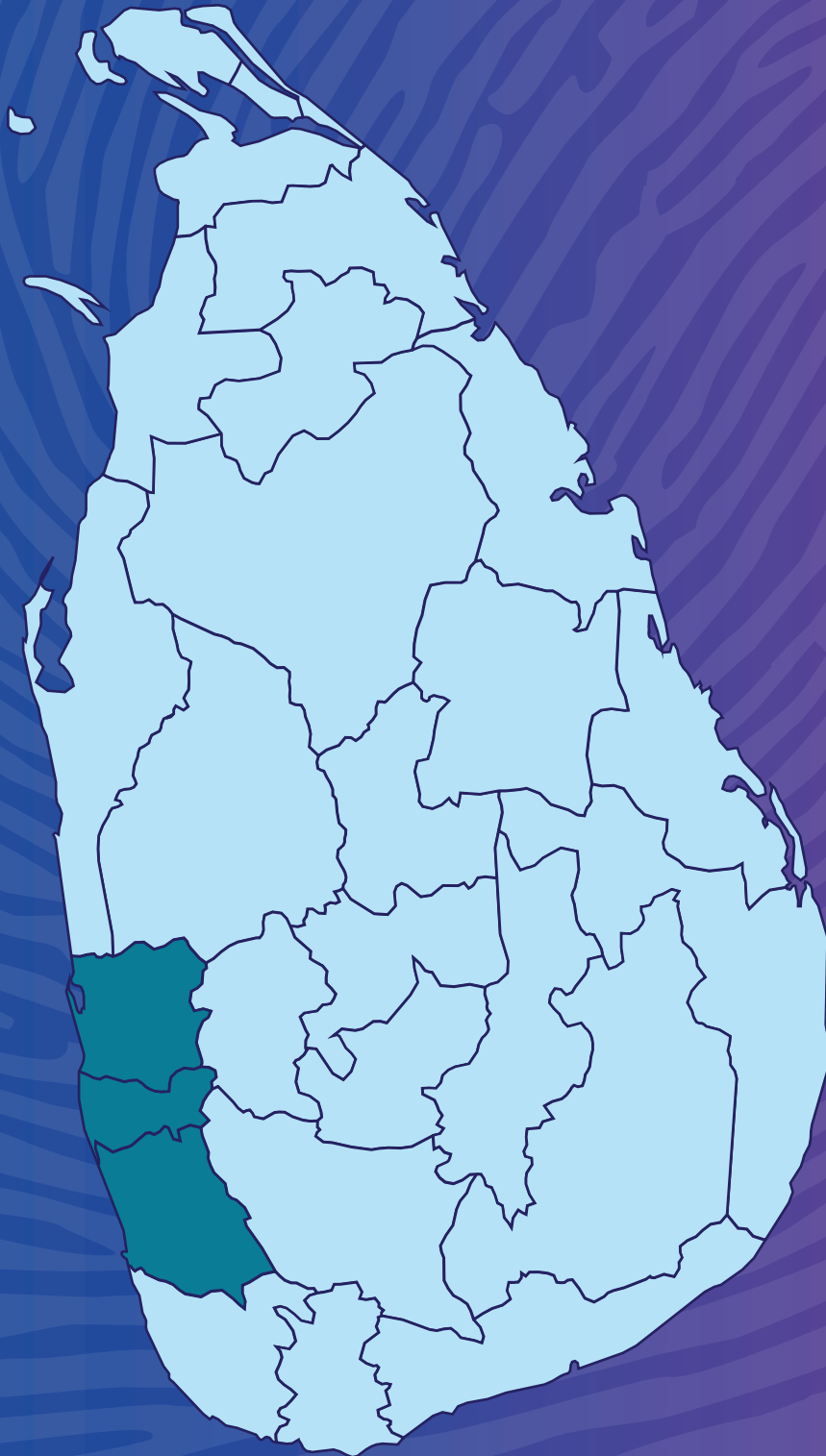
Colombo
Western Province

Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Colombo?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Colombo, the MVI value was **0.189**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206**.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Colombo, the incidence was 49.7%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%**.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Colombo, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.189	Colombo	4.9	22.0	22.1	30.4	5.3	30.0	10.3	42.8	18.4	10.9	21.5	33.7

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Colombo are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and debt status, with 42.8% and 33.7% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Colombo?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Colombo, the MPI value was **0.014** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Colombo, the incidence was 3.5% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Colombo	
Total number of households surveyed	2,382
Total number of household members surveyed	9,118
% of urban households	76% (1,822 Households)
% of rural households	24% (560 Households)
% of male household members	48% (4,409 HH members)
% of female household members	52% (4,708 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	41% HH (3,707 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

3,362 household members reported that they were employed in some form of work. Of these, the three main sectors across which household members were employed are: transportation (13%), construction (11%), and factory work (11%).

62% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

37% of households in the Colombo district reported that they received a daily wage, while 47% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 3,230 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 1,808 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 40,380 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 25,933 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 46.1% of households in Colombo reported using a smart phone, while 37.9% report using a feature or basic phone. A majority (85.9%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 9.7% use a post-paid connection. 36.1% of households also rely on data cards as their main internet connection for their household..

While 77.8% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 14.7% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of respondents (65.4%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 33.2% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

28% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the O/L examination, while only 14% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 1% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age that are no longer attending school, 14.3% reported that this was because they had not passed their O/L exam, while 10.7% stated that it was because they could not afford the transport, learning or other materials required.

Energy

75.8% of households reported that they use LP gas as their source of cooking fuel, with 59.2% households reporting that they use wood and 43.3% using electricity. 99.3% of households in Colombo reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

93% of households in the Colombo district reported that they rely on public transport.

78.5% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 19.2% indicating that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Colombo is by way of a direct line (87.1%), while 11.5% of households use well water and 4.6% of households use a water tank.

56.8% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), with 40.2% indicating that they do not. 82.6% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 10.7% indicating that they grow they own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 40.1% of households have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members, 33.6% have fish, meat, eggs or dry fish a few times a week for all household members, and 12.3% do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

78.6% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Colombo, 96.7% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 67.5% suggested that health was among their top three, and 35.6% indicated utilities.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Colombo reported spending approximately 3.98 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 4.78 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

32.7% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 31% reported indebtedness to banks, while 23.8% indicated that they were indebted to money lenders. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activities (work), basic consumption (food, fuel, household items), and building or repairing a home.

Coping Strategies

10.5% of households in Colombo reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 64.5% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 32.6% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 55.8% of households have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 40.5% reported handing down items like stationery to younger siblings.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Colombo included TV (84.4%), word of mouth (43.5%) and YouTube (29.1%).

Gampaha

Western Province
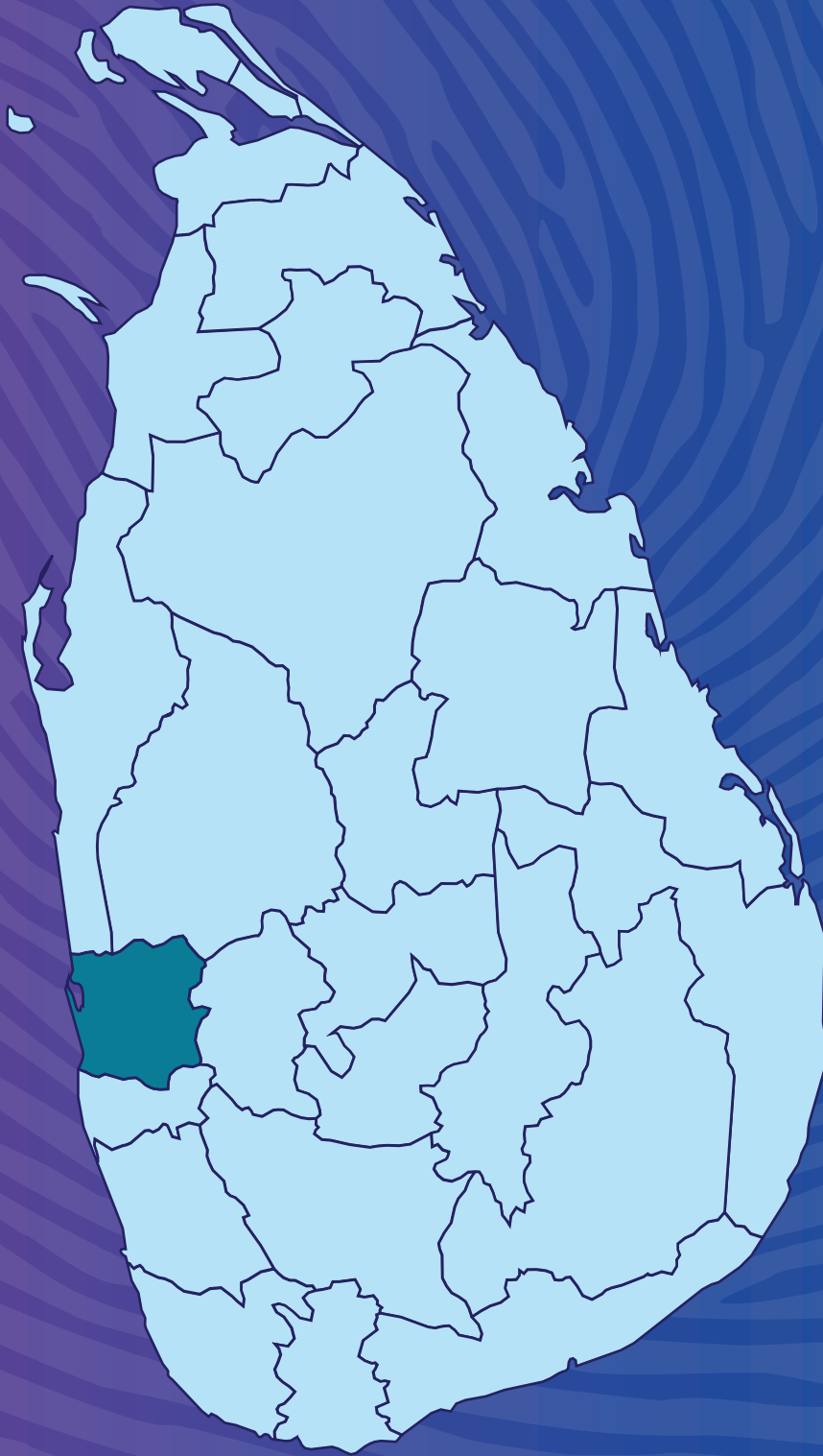
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Gampaha?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Gampaha, the MVI value was **0.205**. *In comparison, the national MVI was **0.206**.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Gampaha, the incidence was 56.1%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was **55.7%**.*

- **Censored headcount:** The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Gampaha, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.205	Gampaha	5.3	23.0	21.1	33.1	31.5	27.8	10.2	51.1	16.3	10.8	17.1	34.1

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Gampaha are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and debt status, with 51.1% and 34.1% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Gampaha?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Gampaha, the MPI value was **0.019** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was **0.067**.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Gampaha, the incidence was 5.1% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was **16%**.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Gampaha	
Total number of households surveyed	2,523
Total number of household members surveyed	9,760
% of urban households	17% (421 Households)
% of rural households	83% (2,102 Households)
% of male household members	47% (4,629 HH members)
% of female household members	53% (5,131 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	40% HH (3,864 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

3,426 household members reported that they were employed in some form of work. Of these, the three main sectors across which they were employed are: factory work (19%), construction (13%), and transport (11%).

68% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

31% of households in the Gampaha district reported that they received a daily wage, while 51% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 4,217 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 3,602 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 39,907 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 35,083 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 47.8% of households in Gampaha reported using a smart phone, while 35.8% report using a feature or basic phone. A majority (88.6%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 8.3% use a post-paid connection. 49.9% of households use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 80% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 11.5% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of households (68.6%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/cheque books), while 30.4% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

29% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 15% reported having members whose highest educational qualification was the A/L examination. Only 2% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school-going age that are no longer attending school, 3.7% indicated that this was because they had no means to get to school, while 3.7% also indicated that this was because they had failed the O/L examination..

Energy

84.5% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 61.1% use LP gas at home. 99.7% of households in Gampaha reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

89% of households within the Gampaha district reported that they rely on public transport. 75.1% of households also reported that they use on the public healthcare system, with 12% indicating that they use private hospitals.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Gampaha is by way of a direct line (42.2%), while 33.7% of households use a spring water pump.

60.2% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.), with 34.1% indicating that they do not. 83.8% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 12.6% indicating that they grow they own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 42.9% of households are able to have fish, meat, eggs a few times a week for all household members and 29.6% of households are to have these sources of protein for at least one meal a day for all household members.

Social Protection

81.1% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Gampaha, 98.1% indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 49.4% suggested that utilities were among their top three, and 45.4% indicated health care.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Gampaha reported spending approximately 2.89 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 5.32 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

34.1% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 34.3% reported indebtedness to banks, while 17.2% indicated that they were indebted to money lenders and 16.5% to Samurdhi banks. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activity (work), building or repairing a home and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items).

Coping Strategies

11.7% of households in Gampaha reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 75.3% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 46.7% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 65.6% of households have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years and 37.7% said that they had cut down on tuition classes.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Gampaha included TV (83.8%), Viber/WhatsApp/Telegram or IMO (23.3%) and Facebook (22%).

Kalutara
Western
Province
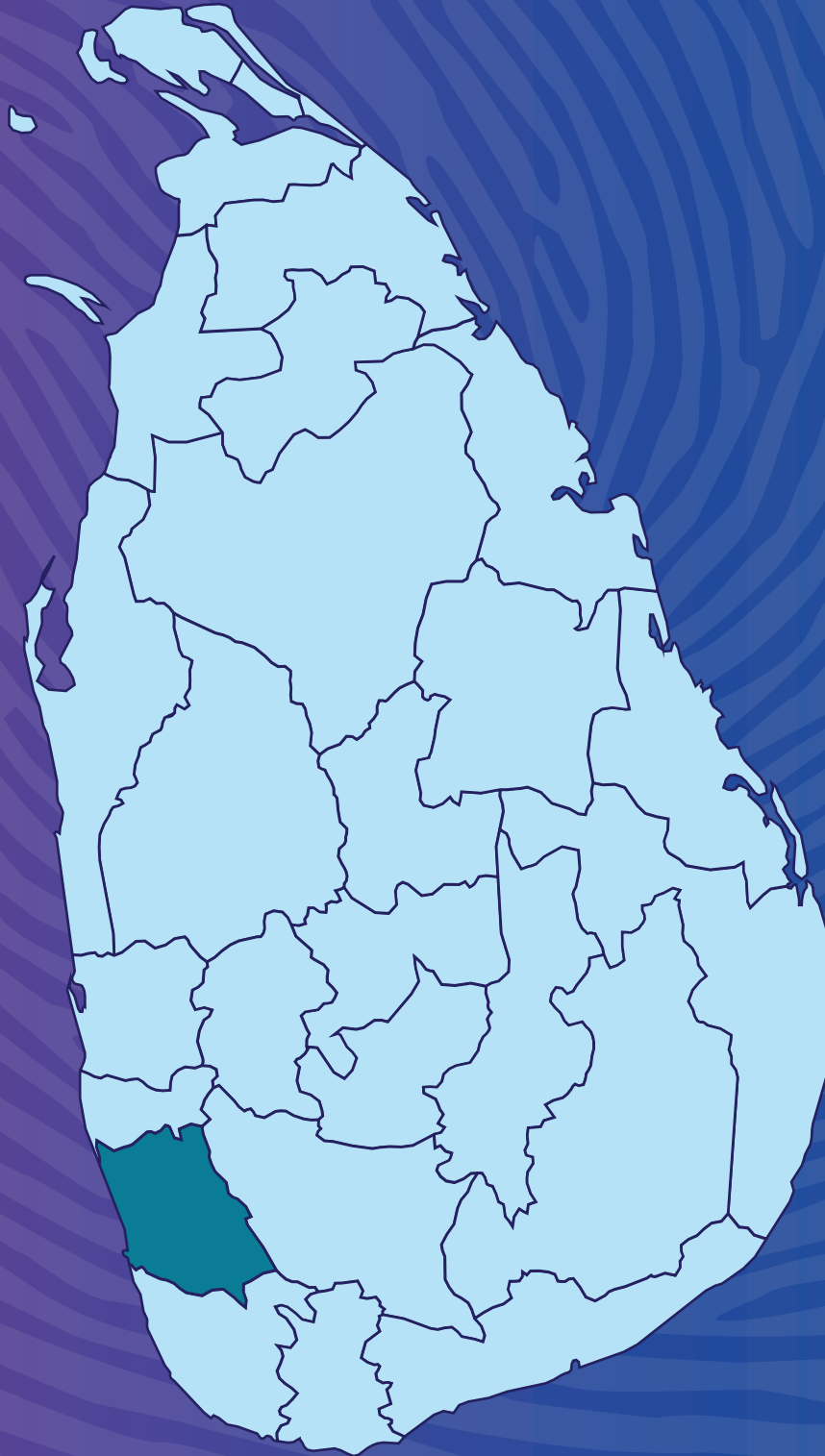
Vulnerability Profile

Based on the MVI analysis, what is the vulnerability profile for Kalutara?

- **MVI:** The MVI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is vulnerable and 1 suggesting that everyone is vulnerable and deprived in all indicators. In Kalutara, the MVI value was **0.171**. *In comparison, the national MVI was 0.206.*

- **Incidence of vulnerability:** The incidence of vulnerability (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally vulnerable. In Kalutara, the incidence was 47%. *In comparison, the national incidence of vulnerability was 55.7%.*

- **Censored headcount:** The The censored headcount ratio represents the proportion of the population that is estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable and is deprived in a specific indicator. It is therefore true that reducing any of the 12 censored headcount ratios (for each indicator) by addressing deprivations for vulnerable individuals will lead to a reduction in the overall MVI. For Kalutara, the censored headcount ratios are as follows for each of the 12 indicators:

MVI	District	School attendance	Male years of schooling	Female years of schooling	Physical health condition	Water source	Food stock	Experienced disaster	Adaptive capacity to disaster	Asset ownership	Unemployment	Precarious and informal employment	Debt status
0.171	Kalutara	4.8	18.3	16.3	28.5	27.1	17.6	5.1	41.0	12.2	12.2	13.3	33.8

This indicates that the highest deprivations in Kalutara are experienced in terms of adaptive capacity to disasters and debt status, with 41.0% and 33.8% of the population being estimated to be multidimensionally vulnerable *and* deprived in those specific indicators, respectively.

Poverty Profile

Based on the MPI analysis, what is the multidimensional poverty profile for Kalutara?

- **MPI:** The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating that no one is multidimensionally poor and 1 suggesting that everyone is multidimensionally poor and deprived in all indicators. In Kalutara, the MPI value was **0.046** in the 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national MPI was 0.067.*

- **Incidence of multidimensional poverty:** The incidence of multidimensional poverty (or the *headcount ratio*) refers to the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor. In Kalutara, the incidence was 11.5% in this 2019 analysis. *In comparison, the national incidence of multidimensional poverty was 16%.*

National Citizen Survey 2022-23 Results

Indicator	No. of HH/HH Members
Total number of households surveyed (national)	25,042
Kalutara	
Total number of households surveyed	1,400
Total number of household members surveyed	5,373
% of urban households	9% (120 Households)
% of rural households	91% (1,280 Households)
% of male household members	47% (2,499 HH members)
% of female household members	53% (2,874 HH members)
% of households with at least one member with a disability	40% HH (2,130 HH members)

Employment Status and Household Income

Of the 1,814 household members = employed in some form of work in Kalutara, the three main sectors across which household members were employed are: factory work (16%), the private sector (12%), and construction (9%).

46% of households reported a reduction in their income as of October 2022.

27% of households in the Kalutara district reported that they received a daily wage, while 58% reported that they were paid on a monthly basis.

On average, a daily wage earner would receive approximately 2,613 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays a daily wage, their additional earning is approximately 2,286 rupees. The average monthly earning for a working household member paid on a monthly basis would amount to approximately 36,812 rupees. If they work a second job that also pays them on a monthly basis, their additional earning is approximately 22, 358 rupees.

Mobile and Internet Banking

Only 44.8% of households in Kalutara reported using a smart phone, while 37.7% report using a feature or basic phone. A majority (88.9%) also rely on a pre-paid connection for their phone, while only 6% use a post-paid connection. 52.3% of households also use data cards as their main internet connection for their household.

While 77.1% of respondents indicated that they have a bank account, only 9.8% households reported having a family member that uses online banking facilities. A majority of households (66.6%) do not use any digital or remote form of banking (including credit/debit cards/ cheque books), while 32.6% reported using credit or debit cards.

Education

28% of households reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the O/L examination, while only 17% reported having members whose highest educational qualification is the A/L examination. Only 3% of households reported having a member that had completed a university degree. Of the households that reported having members of school going age no longer attending school, 20% reported that this was because they could not afford the transport, learning or other materials required.

Energy

88.6% of households reported that they use wood as their source of cooking fuel, while 56.9% use LP gas and 48.4% use electricity. 99.9% of households in Kalutara reported that their source of electricity was the national grid.

Health and Transport

93% of households in the Kalutara district reported that they rely on public transport.

80% of households also reported that they use the public healthcare system, with 56.5% indicating that they use private dispensaries.

Food and Water

The main water source for households in Kalutara is by way of a direct line (45.9%), while 28.3% of households use well water and 25.4% of households use spring water pumps.

71.1% of households reported that they have sufficient stocks of dry foods at home for at least a week (rice, dhal, sugar, coconut, onions etc.). 81.2% of households reported that they buy vegetables every week, with 27.1% indicating that they grow their own vegetables and green leaves. However, only 37.8% of households had fish, meat, eggs or dry fish a few times a week for a few household members, 30.8% reported that they had fish, meat, eggs or dry fish for at least one meal a day for all household members, and 16.9% stated that they do not have these sources of protein frequently.

Social Protection

86.6% of households reported that at least one member was receiving some form of social protection.

Expenditure

Households were asked to indicate what they spent the most money on in the previous month. For Kalutara, 96.7% of households indicated that food was in their top three. Similarly, 44.6% suggested that utilities were among their top three, and 42.9% indicated health.

Care Burden

On average, respondents from Kalutara reported spending approximately 5.25 hours a day caring for dependents. Respondents also indicated that they spent an average of 5.37 hours a day on housework.

Debt Status

34.3% of respondents reported being in debt. Of these, 38.3% reported indebtedness to banks, while 19.2% indicated that they were indebted due to pawning items. The main reasons for household debt included for economic activity (work), building or repairing a house and for basic consumption (food, fuel, household items).

Coping Strategies

6.5% of households in Kalutara reported having been affected by natural disasters in the previous year.

To compensate for shortages/rising food prices, 59.1% of households said they rely on less preferred, cheaper foods, while 19.1% indicated that they had reduced the proportions of their meals.

To compensate for educational needs, 44.8% of households said they have resorted to reusing supplies such as exercise books left over from previous years, and 30.4% said that they had cut down on expenses for food and other household needs to support educational needs.

News and Information

The main source of news and information for respondents in Kalutara included TV (81.9%), Facebook (23.4%) and YouTube (22.9%).