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IFSP Brief 2001 - 2002



INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME
TRINCOMALEE

Published by:

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Objective

The **core problems** in Trincomalee district (and in the other districts of the North- East Province) are **malnutrition** (chronic and acute), **poverty** and **disintegration** as effect of the **conflict**. The local public infrastructure, personal property, food stocks, livestock and other production assets such as irrigation systems and markets are severely affected. Farming is limited due to lack of access to lands, farming inputs and by the fear of attacks, terror or forced recruitment. The social infrastructure and health and education facilities in particular are either destroyed or not functioning. The local village communities are facing social disorganisation, displacement, migration and political isolation. The conflict effects livelihoods and food security even for households and individuals living far from the conflict regions. The national economy has been oriented towards a 'war footing'. Displacement, allocation of state budgets and development aid for protracted relief hardly serve the purpose of reintegrating conflict and war affected communities into the local and regional economy. Opportunities for investment and growth remain extremely limited.

The **objective** of the **Integrated Food Security Programme Trincomalee (IFSP)** is to support and encourage households and village communities who are war affected and face seasonal and structural food deficits. Emphasis is on the **diversification and intensification of local and regional food and income sources, improvement of nutrition and health care and promotion of nutrition and food security as programmatic priority of partner institutions**. IFSP aims at contributing to stability and conflict mitigation and is actively **promoting a peaceful co-existence of the regional communities**.

Target groups

Target groups of IFSP Trincomalee are **subsistence farmers, specialised farmers, small farmers, fishermen and landless wage labourers, internally displaced persons, women headed households, orphans and unemployed youth**.



The Tamil, Sinhala and Muslim communities are addressed adequately according to the **criteria of conflict affectedness, lack of social infrastructure and food deficit**. Implementation of projects and activities is done through government institutions and non-government organisations (service providers) and Community Based Organisations, CBOs (implementing partners). IFSP follows a **people centred approach**, to ensure ownership and sustainability, as far as this is achievable, considering the prevailing ground conditions.

IFSP is **cooperating with more than 100 CBOs** in 10 DS Divisions. Most of the CBOs are rural development societies (RDS), Farmer's Organisations (FO), mosque societies and School Development Societies (SDS) as well as Samurdhi Task Force (STF). The support for and the dialogue with CBOs should allow to promote the integration of local communities into the regional economy. The many small and

medium scale projects and community mobilisation in particular are tools for economic integration.

Sponsors

IFSP is sponsored by the **Federal Republic of Germany** through GTZ¹ and the **Government of Sri Lanka** through the **District Planning Secretariat** of the **Ministry of Plan Implementation** of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Close cooperation is established with the **North-Eastern Provincial Council**, where IFSP is addressed as '**special project**' under the overall development efforts for the north and east.

The programme started in August 1998 with a first phase until June 2001. A second phase until end 2003 has been agreed upon between the two governments. **IFSP is the largest bilateral support programme** for Trincomalee district.



¹ German Development Cooperation

The Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is supporting poverty alleviation and conflict transformation (PACT) as one of the focal areas of Sri Lankan – German development cooperation. PACT addresses projects for the north and east, implemented by Sri Lankan partner institutions and supported by GTZ, KfW (German Bank for Reconstruction), DWH (German Agro Action) and German foundations (FES, KAS). A fund for small scale projects from the Federal German Foreign Office is managed by the German Embassy. The overall focus of PACT is on poverty alleviation, development, rehabilitation and reconstruction including resettlement and reintegration of people, and on promoting peace. Projects include nutrition and food security (Trincomalee) reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure (Jaffna), water supply (Vavuniya, Mannar, Ampara), resettlement (Vavuniya), support to NECORD. All projects aim at contributing to local and regional stability and peace.

The German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) is a Federal German Government-owned corporation with international operations.

Concept

The **concept of food and nutrition security** is focussing on:

- higher **availability** of food
- better **access** to food, and
- better **use & utilisation** of food
- local and regional stability.

This is to be reached through a number of **strategies aiming at actively involving village communities and promoting ownership**, viz. Participatory Needs Assessment (**PNA**) where priorities are defined and agreements on contributions are done, **community mobilisation** and confidence building, **cash-for-work** and **food-for-work**, small scale **business and employment** promotion through a **village development fund**, establishing of a **health and nutrition team** together with the Department of Health and EHED, a Trincomalee based NGO, **capacity building** for stakeholders (CBO, NGO, government institutions) and finally, intensive cooperation with CBOs and service providers.

availability
access
use &
utilisation
of food

2001 - four focal areas

To date more than **500 small and medium scale projects** have been implemented in all of the 11 DS Divisions. IFSP is directly addressing about 15,000 families or 20% of the population in Trincomalee district. All indirect support included, **up to 40,000 families or up to 60% of the population** of the district are reached. IFSP is neither providing relief or welfare but is actively engaged in supporting development. The challenge is to **reduce dependency and vulnerability** through a people centred approach.

In the year **2001 a total of 200 projects or activities in 98 villages** were implemented in 10 DS Divisions through CBOs and service providers. A total of **Rs. 30 million was directly spend for village development projects** in the year 2001, mainly for improving the local infrastructure. In addition, **Rs.15 million for support activities** were spent, totalling to an effective direct development support of **Rs. 45 million**.

Development of production infrastructure for better availability of and access to food

The **'75 minor tank development programme'** which is implemented in coop-



eration with the Department of Agrarian Development aims at a significant increase of the village and household food security. To date 50 minor tanks are in various

stages of development or were handed over to farmer's organisation. The '75 minor tank development programme' requires intensive dialogue and cooperation with village communities and other stakeholders. **Cash-for-work** and **food-for-**



work are applied.

IFSP promotes a predominantly **labour intensive approach**, which allows that village communities engage themselves in wage employment during the lean season between Maha and Yala. Only where necessary is machinery involved, e.g. to close breached dams or to excavate larger stretches of side drains at road construction sides. For the '75 minor tank development programme' a total of **Rs. 25 million was spend in 2001** from Sri Lankan and German funds.

The **construction of rural roads and stormwater drainage systems**, the repair of **irrigation channels** and the establishing of **structures** as well as **agro-wells** facilitate better access to markets and contribute to an increased short-and medium term food availability. More than 50 km of rural roads were either repaired or newly constructed. To date more than 100 cul

verts and more than 5 km of cemented drainages were constructed.

The IFSP engineers have developed a **low cost method** for road construction in sandy areas: clay is spread and compacted on a sand bed and then covered with gravel. After the monsoon rains organised maintenance is done. Local contribution ranges between 25 and 50% and is effected mainly as unskilled labour, but also in the form of material or by making transport available.

About 6 km of newly constructed storm-water drainage channels in the coastal areas of north of Trincomalee town prevent agricultural land and harvests from flooding. A total of **Rs. 4.5 million** was spend in 2001.

Six **utility buildings** (community centres and primary schools) were completed or are under construction in the DS Divisions of Kuchchaveli, Muthur, Seruvila and Eachchilampattai in cooperation with the DSs and the Department of Education at a total estimated cost of **Rs. 4.8 million**.

The pre-school and community centre **Kumpurupitty**, Kuchchaveli DS Division is functioning as Montessori school. The village community pays the salary of the

teacher. In late May 2001 a number of **internally displaced persons** who returned from the Wannu **occupied the school**.

Their houses are destroyed, their home steads are occupied by other families, they have no opportunity for work. IFSP is encouraging these families to vacate the school, however, send their children to the classes. IFSP is further lobbying for supporting these families. This could include material support for accessing their land, preparing for cultivation etc. Though food items are supplied through the government relief structures it would be essential to encourage these families to regain their lands and to cultivate. Apart from agriculture there is hardly any other alternative.

The case highlights **how fragile the overall situation is**: Where should the large number of returning families settle and how are they going to get their former assets re-established? Without full peace established and without intensive investment into the social and production infrastructure these families will remain marginalised and will depend on state welfare.



Improving health care and nutrition for better use and utilisation of food

The **IFSP health team**, which is a joint undertaking of the Department of Health, EHED and IFSP, in cooperation with the Department of Education, organises a **regular deworming and provision of vitamin A for school children** in Trincomalee district. Health and nutrition **awareness and health education** are provided on a regular base for teachers and mothers. National immunisation campaigns and the 'participatory nutrition improvement programme' (MPI/UNICEF) are supported.

In cooperation with EHED and the Department of Health IFSP continues to support the training and supervision of **45 village health volunteers** who are bridging the gap between the state health services and the requirements of local communities. For the activities of the health team and for the village health volunteers programme a total of **Rs. 3 million** was effected from GTZ-IFSP funds in 2001.

A draft final for an **'integrated nutrition and food security action plan'** for Trincomalee district as a contribution to the national nutrition action plan under the umbrella of MPI, was presented in late 2001.



The **school feeding programme** provides a **mid-day meal for about 5,000 children in 45 schools** in 9 DS Divisions. The regular mid-day meal has increased the attendance to an average of about 80%. More teachers and better facilities are now required. The **cost of only Rs. 4 to 5 for one mid-day meal** per child should allow that parents fully take over. In the year 2001 IFSP-GTZ spent **Rs. 2 million** on this programme



Improved **water supply and sanitation** has significant impacts on better use and utilisation of food. In 2001 more than 260 toilets and drinking water wells for 400 families were established in close cooperation with CBOs. A total of **Rs. 2.5 million** was spent from Sri Lankan and German funds.

Facilitating services for higher availability of and better access to food

The **school garden programme** continues: In 2000/2001 out of 55 schools initially earmarked, **45 schools** throughout the district joined in the vegetable seedling programme to support home gardening and semi-commercial vegetable cultivation. Since the lack of quality vegetable seedlings is the major constraint for home gardening, this programme responds to a priority demand of the rural communities. In

the season 2000/2001 about **800 MT of vegetables** at an estimated **value of Rs. 30 million** were produced. The school garden programme will continue at school in all 22 Agricultural Ranges of the district. The programme aims at promoting home gardening and semi-commercial horticulture

Organisations will join in a 'Seed Paddy Growers Association' to become owner-operators of the centre.

The total cost for this project is estimated at **Rs. 5.5 million**. The seed paddy outgrowing programme will continue into Yala 2002 and Maha-Yala 2002/2003.

The support for **backyard poultry and**



Preparations for a **seed paddy outgrowing** project have resulted in the selection of farmers and the cultivation of seed paddy in the Muthur DS Division. 180 farmers were engaged during Maha 2001/2002 and a total of 45 acres of seed paddy was cultivated with very good results. The Department of Agriculture provides technical support to the farmers.

A **seed paddy cleaning and sorting unit** was procured at a **cost of Rs. 1.35 million** by IFSP-GTZ. The unit is to be managed by the MPCS Muthur which is renovating a building close to Kiliveddy at a cost of about Rs. 700,000. It is planned to establish 'Farmers Company' to operate the 'Muthur Seed Cleaning and Sorting Centre' as an agri-business. A number of Farmers

goat farming continues. 100 families received two goats and about 200 families were supported with poultry rearing. This programme aims at supporting **small scale agri-business** with emphasis on promoting rural women. IFSP-GTZ has spent about **Rs. 1 million** for this programme in 2001.

An **aquaculture project** has been initiated in cooperation with NAQDA at **Mahadiwulwewa** tank in the DS Division of Morawewa. Fingerlings of various species are reared in cages and then released into **Mahadiwulwewa and five minor tanks** in the DS Divisions of Gomarankadawela and Muthur. An intensive dialogue and training cum awareness with fisheries cooperative societies and farmer's organisations shall ensure regulated fishing. IFSP had pur

chased **70,000 fries from the Aquaculture Centre at Dambulla** and raised them to fingerling size. In total **Rs. 700,000** were spent in 2001 from IFSP-GTZ funds.

Crab fattening and prawn fishing in lagoons is a promising small scale business. IFSP is supporting a number of individual crab rearing units and CBOs.

Encouraging the **planting of coconuts in combination with banana and vegetable cultivation** is done for more than 500 families in the four DS Divisions of Kuchchaveli, Morawewa, Muthur and Eachchilampattai. This programme promotes village agri-business.

Small scale business and employment promotion under a newly established 'village development fund' aims at overcoming the traditional 'income generating activities', which by and large have failed. In 2001 about 50 test projects for agri-business, crafts and trade were supported. IFSP intends to actively promote the integration of small scale business as part of the village economy. This would include facilitating banking services. Budgets of almost **Rs. 2 million** are available from Sri Lankan and German funds.



Supporting capacity building for better planning and project implementation

Institutional support for partners of IFSP, viz. service providers and CBOs includes conducting participatory needs assessment (**PNA**) for project planning and implementation, **community mobilisation**, **human resources management** through training and workshops, and the provision of equipment and allocation of budget lines. In 2001 an additional 25 **motorcycles** were procured from GTZ funds and handed over to partner institutions. Altogether **59 motorcycles** were made available by GTZ from 1999 to date, to enhance the mobility of field staff.

10 additional computers with printers and UPS were made available. Moderation equipment and a large number of **smaller items** and furniture were supplied. Communication equipment and vehicles were provided for IFSP proper to better address field work and to comply with the security situation.



About **Rs. 20 million** were allocated and effected as **local grants**, predominantly supporting the agriculture based production infrastructure through village CBOs.

During the year 2001 **intensive short-term training in Sri Lanka and abroad** for all IFSP staff and selected personnel from partner institutions was provided in the field

of nutrition and food security, impact monitoring, project management, management information systems, small scale enterprise promotion and agricultural finance, conflict analysis, leadership and, community mobilisation.



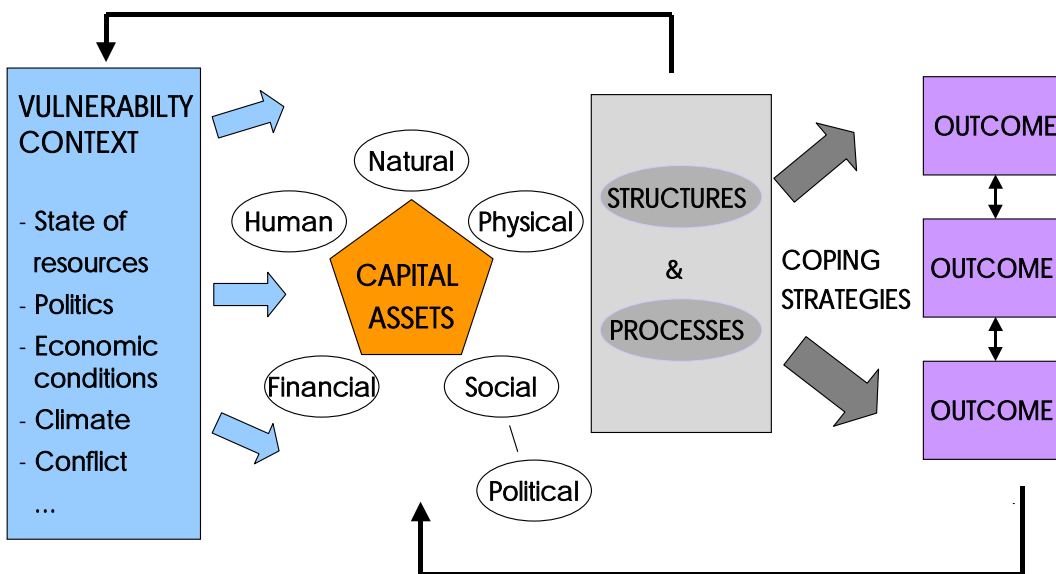
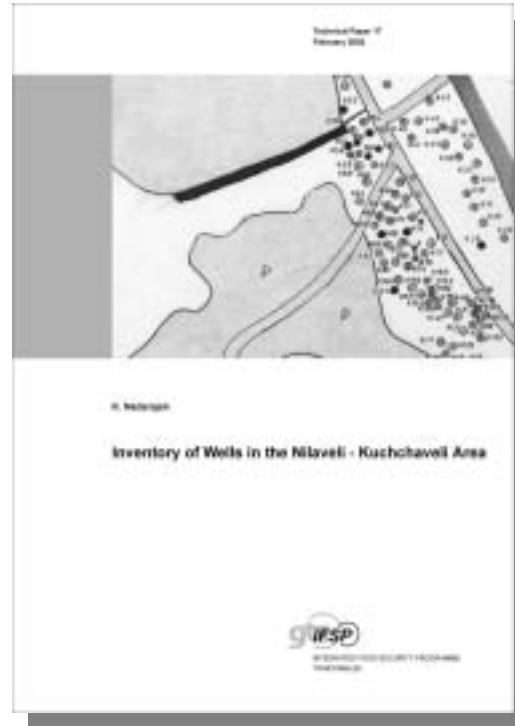
12 IFSP and partner staff participated in training courses abroad and about **60 officers and young professional** joined in various training courses in Sri Lanka. IFSP-GTZ effected about **Rs. 2.5 million** for **human resources management**.

IFSP is supporting the Colombo based **Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies**, CHA with the '**data base on emergency preparedness** – communications manager'. CHA has been instrumental in making IFSP expertise available to member NGOs.

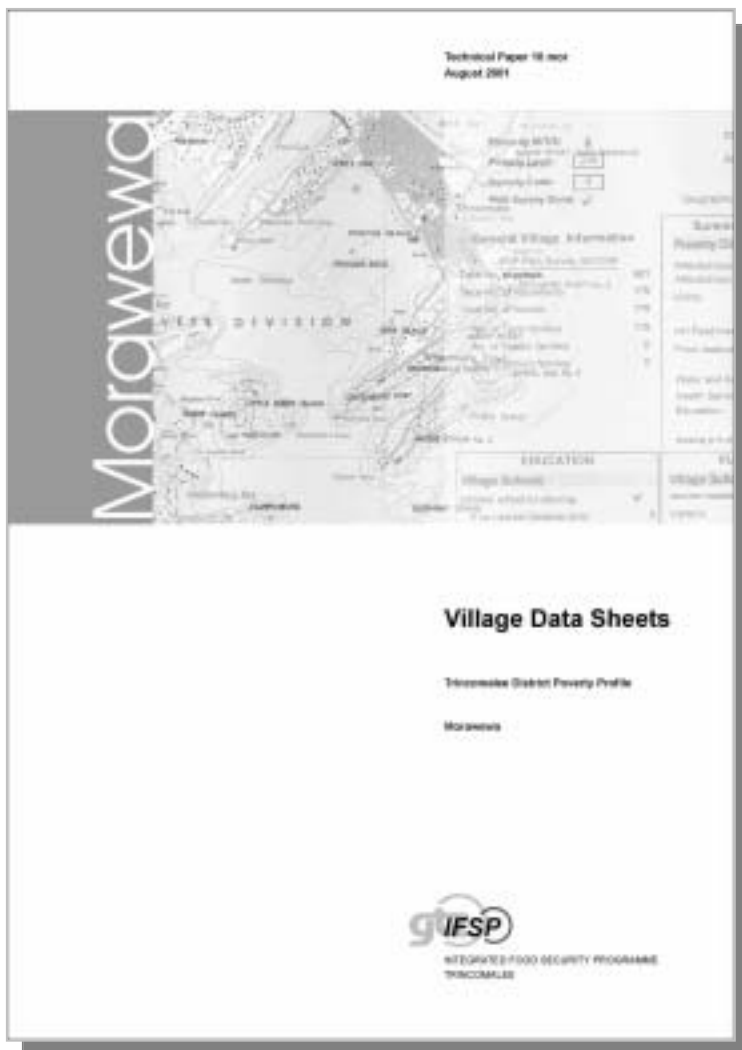
A **support package for the Trincomalee NGO Consortium** aims at re-defining and re-identifying roles and functions of local NGOs and facilitating effective services.

Surveys finalised in 2001: **village data sheets** – profile of war affectedness and poverty for Trincomalee district; **solid waste management** for Trincomalee district; **water quality monitoring, well inventory and water balance** for the north-eastern aquifer; **integration of nutrition and food security** into the programmatic of partner institutions; **evaluation of mid-day meal**.

The IFSP-CATAD project 2001 'Livelihoods at Risk' was implemented as a joint venture of IFSP and the Centre for Advanced Training in Agricultural and Rural Development (CATAD) from Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany. The IFSP-CATAD project 2001 explored **socio-economic coping strategies and changes in land use pattern of conflict-affected communities in Trincomalee district**. The results of the IFSP-CATAD Project 2001 are documented in the IFSP Working Papers 37 to 45 and in the book 'Conflict - Threat or Opportunity?'.
 IFSP **documentation**: To date 48 working papers and 19 technical papers are available, covering the results of surveys and field work and specifically addressing topics covering micro to macro level subjects. IFSP has established a small library and a comprehensive photo documentation.



The Livelihood System. Source: IFSP-CATAD Project 2001, Working Paper 39



funds for food-for-work (equivalent to Rs. 60 million) from 1997/98 to 2000/2001. **Direct local expenditure** from the Federal Republic of Germany through GTZ is estimated up to Rs. 308 million and Rs. 103 million from Sri Lankan funds (CF) totalling to **Rs. 410 million** for the period 1998 to 2003.

Monitoring

Physical and financial performance and the **quality of cooperation** with partner institutions and CBOs in particular are monitored. **Impact monitoring** has been established. The 'village data sheets' are a tool for assessing change. The IFSP monitoring outline of September 2001 provides a comprehensive overview of activity and impact assessment. Regular review of project progress and addressing the process of communication with partners and CBOs allows to adjust procedures.

The 'village data sheets' allowed to establish a **comprehensive data base**: 40 parameters, seven sub-indicators, three main indicators and one aggregate poverty indicator cover all villages in the district. The data base is related to a **GIS** which allows to produce planning maps. IFSP is presently finalising a **vulnerability mapping** for all villages in the district, thereby showing all villages according to their poverty ranking. Additionally, all locations where IFSP and partner institutions support development are to be depicted on **specific maps** which clearly underline the focus on vulnerable groups and the need for integrating them into the local and regional development.

In cooperation with the Provincial Planning Unit IFSP has created an **Administrative Map for Trincomalee District** covering all GN Divisions. The IFSP data base is to be made available to the District Planning secretariat and the Provincial Planning Unit. The administrative map is a tool for regional planning and decisions on public and private investment.

Budgets

Locally available budgets (excluding GTZ experts, international consultants and equipment supplied directly by GTZ head office) from GTZ² and MPI (CF) sources are as follows:

1997/98: Rs. 58.5 million (expenditure), 1999: Rs. 41.2 million (expenditure), 2000: Rs. 44.1 million (expenditure), **2001: Rs. 82 million** (expenditure), 2002: Rs. 105 million (estimate), 2003: Rs. 80 million (estimate). Included are additional German

² In accordance with the project agreement and the general agreement for technical cooperation between the governments of Sri Lanka and Germany, the GTZ contributions are defined as 'goods and services' under a 100% grant, but not as 'funds' in the narrow sense. The budget outline for the GTZ contribution therefore indicative and subject to availability of funds and achievements of targets under an all efficient and effective input management and active efforts by IFSP partner institutions to contribute to the implementation of the activities and projects outlines in the 'work plan and budget 1999-2003'.

Outlook for 2002

IFSP has entered its second phase in August 2001. During the years 2002 and 2003 further concentration and consolidation shall take place. The basic concept of IFSP Trincomalee is to develop concepts based on state-of-the-art know-how, test and implement these concepts in a participatory manner and facilitate transfer. This would challenge IFSP and partner institutions in particular to focus on a smooth transition for a for a final integration into the regional and local structures.

For the year 2002 three challenged are ahead: i) improve the quality of projects and of cooperation, ii) undertake intensive impact assessment and iii) ensure integration into partner institutions.

This would refer to the following:

- Facilitate the institutionalisation of IFSP
- Ensure early release of CF and partner institutions have to increase their contribution
- Concentration on 'PNA villages' and include surrounding villages/hamlets
- Expanding the 'cluster approach'
- Identifying and implementing complementary activities, which would allow that synergy effects are being approached
- Improve the quality of projects through specific messages to achieve a definite degree of sustainability
- Emphasising the core elements of nutrition and food security, viz. availability, access, use and utilisation for all projects and activities
- Integrate nutrition and food security related projects into the work plans and budgets of partner institutions
- Motivating communities and CBOs to increase their contributions through e.g. establishing road maintenance groups, maintenance groups for tank structures, women and parents groups to care for the mid-day meal, and establish an intensified dialogue
- Supporting CBOs through the village development fund to become more business minded
- Combining manual labour with a more capital intensive approach for a better quality of infrastructure projects
- Supporting an integrated planning for villages, DS Divisions and Trincomalee district
- Supporting DPS and the Provincial Planning Unit to introduce a comprehensive impact assessment
- Facilitating better cooperation with local and foreign NGOs and continue networking with relevant Sri Lankan institutions
- Further improving cooperation with other projects, e.g. NEIAP, NECORD, REAP
- Support for a common approach towards community mobilisation for the North-East Province
- Continue coaching of community mobilisers
- Providing training in the field of applying participatory methods and PNA in particular for other projects and partner institutions
- Incorporating the 'livelihoods approach' and 'action oriented research' into PNA
- Facilitate dialogue on peaceful cooperation among communities in cooperation with local and national partners



IFSP in post Conflict

The cease fire **Memorandum of Understanding** of 22 February 2002 has brought many changes. The guns are silent and peace is at the doorsteps. At the same time, a certain degree of uncertainty prevails. What interim government would be established in the north and east? What would be the priorities for development? How to ensure adequate funding for the ever increasing needs of the communities? How would the many internally displaced persons (IDP) be reintegrated? What would happen to the combatants - how would they be guided into normalcy?

The major impediment for reconstruction and development is the **lack of capacity**. Capacities in the north and east are extremely limited. This refers to manpower, funds and facilities. It appears that no adequate funding is at hand for what is proclaimed and intended. It also appears that the resources available are not being used efficiently. A lack of capability and willingness to cut through red tape prevails.

The **recipient mentality** among people prevents them from becoming active. It is observed that **NGOs contribute to dependency and vulnerability**. Most NGOs have no concept to promote independent village or CBO development. Their focus is on relief and welfare. Most NGOs lack an adequate exit/transfer strategy. Here again, capacity building with and among all partners in development would be an essential prerequisite for development. The **antagonism** between public sector institutions, NGOs and private sector establishments affects post conflict development. **Round table meetings** and joint and coordinated planning cum monitoring need to be established.

The immediate **conclusions and consequences of the present situation for IFSP Trincomalee** are obvious. Adequate **funds and manpower** as matching partner contribution for IFSP are required (GTZ is only in a position to effect its contribution if adequate partner funds and capacities are

being made available). Policy guidance to efficiently **integrate** the IFSP capacities into the structures and programmatic of partner institutions of the north and east are the key to sustainability. The **dialogue** among all stakeholders need to be revived.

The following **strategic issues** need to be addressed:

Irrigation – minor tank development

The '75 minor tank development programme' has been implemented through the Department of Agrarian Development and with substantial physical and financial support from GTZ and CF funds. To date Rs. >40 million were effected. The estimated budget line for the year 2002 is Rs. 20 million. A minimum budget of Rs. 1.0 million as matching partner contribution from the Department of Agrarian Development has to be ensured for the year 2002.

Water – water supply and sanitation

IFSP has been supporting water supply (common wells and individual wells, pipe born water) and sanitation (toilets and hygiene awareness and education) in a large number of villages. The context is the promotion of health and nutrition at village level. The comprehensive hydro-geological survey along the north eastern coast and the ongoing water quality monitoring revealed that the coastal aquifer is under threat. The water quality is deteriorating fast. Insufficient water is available for irrigation and domestic use.

It would be essential to introduce a licensing and regulation system for wells to protect the aquifer. The Departments of Agriculture and Irrigation should be charged to facilitate water saving methods and diversified cropping. Planning for the implementation of a pipe born water supply to the coastal areas north of Trincomalee town should be initiated soon.

Environment – solid waste management

The comprehensive feasibility and action report on solid waste calls for the immediate implementation of a solid waste management system. Such a system is proposed for Trincomalee town and Pradesha Saba and for the Pradesha Sabas of Muthur and Kantale. A decision for a suitable land-fill site for Trincomalee town is overdue. Funding needs to be ensured. Coordination among local authorities, private sector establishments and NGOs needs to be initiated.



Livelihoods system approach

The recommendations of the IFSP-CATAD project 2001 'Conflict – Threat or Opportunity?' should be implemented on a larger scale. Combining local resources and family capital assets – and here, land in particular – with coping and adjustment strategies of vulnerable communities would allow to support their integration into the local and regional economy. The application of the **livelihoods systems approach combined with participatory methods** should be propagated as **basic planning tool** for service providers.

Integration of IDPs

Following the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding internally displaced persons are returning. Families find their villages and production base destroyed. Since people are the core resource for redeveloping the local economy every effort need to be undertaken for their integration. This would not only require **investment in the social and production infrastructure**, e.g. houses and roads, minor irrigation schemes, public utilities, health care and public services but also encouragement and empowerment through

community mobilisation. Investment for social integration is the key to a peaceful cooperation among the communities. Within its limits, IFSP is prepared to support returning IDPs.

Institutionalisation of IFSP

Food and **nutrition security is a cross-sectoral subject.** It addresses almost all spheres of the social and political economy. IFSP is in its final stage. The capacities established by **IFSP need to be absorbed by partner institutions.** This refers to incorporate the tested and applicable concepts and procedures IFSP Trincomalee has produced into their work programmes. It further calls for **institutionalising the established capacities** of IFSP. This could be achieved by planning for an **independent institute** to support the process of change and structures of the north eastern administration and the civil society. Relevant **fields to be addressed** for the preparatory stages of an 'Information resources Management Institute' could include **poverty monitoring, impact assessment and data base management, GIS for regional planning, support of regional framework planning.** Specific aspects of **nutrition and food security,** e.g. support for the implementation of an integrated **district nutrition plan** including the institutionalisation of a locally rooted **school feeding programme** and further improved **village health care** need to be addressed during the coming years.

Abbreviations

BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, (Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)
CATAD	Centre for Advanced Training in Agricultural and Rural Development
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CF	Consolidated funds
CHA	Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies
DPS	District Planning Secretariat
DS	Divisional Secretary
DWH	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, (German Agro Action)
EHED	Eastern Humanitarian Economic Development
FES	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, (Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation)
FO	Farmer's Organisation
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, (German Technical Cooperation)
IFSP	Integrated Food Security Programme
KAS	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, (Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation)
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, (German Bank for Reconstruction)
MPCS	Multi Purpose Cooperative Society
MPI	Ministry of Plan Implementation
NAQDA	National Aquaculture Development Authority
NECORD	North East Community Restoration and Development Project
NEIAP	North East Irrigated Agricultural Project
NGO	Non Government Organisation
PACT	Poverty Alleviation and Conflict Transformation
PNA	Participatory Needs Assessment
RDS	Rural Development Society
REAP	Regional Economic Advancement Programme
REAP	Regional Economic Advancement Programme
SDS	School Development Society
STF	Samurdhi Task Force
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPS	Uninterrupted power supply