

Working Paper 46
December 2001
Online Version
November 2002

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Integration of Food Security in Programmes of IFSP Partners II

From Action to Change

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME
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Acknowledgement

I like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all persons of the IFSP partner institutions involved in the in-process consultancy of December 2001 for generously sharing their information and experience. Many thanks is given to the Community Mobilisers for their valuable ideas and comments about the concept of CM.

I am thankful to the IFSP Management and IFSP technical staff for their excellent advice and support during the consultancy.

Trincomalee, 18 December 2001

Claudia Trentmann

1. Background, objective and implementation of the in-process consultancy

Since 2001, **IFSP has been focussing on the consolidation of the Food Security Approach in the District of Trincomalee.** The integration of developed and tested methods, instruments and approaches concerning Food Security into the programmes of the IFSP partner institutions in the district is one important step towards sustainability. Therefore, a sequence of training workshops, in-process consultancies and coaching sessions have been scheduled to initialise the transition of conceptual and technical issues of Food Security into the relevant partner structures.

The **first one-week workshop** on the principles and concepts of Integrated Food Security was organised in **June 2001**. More than 20 representatives of 10 IFSP partner institutions were invited to provide a holistic understanding of the complex nature of Nutrition and Food Security in the specific context of Trincomalee. Several technical officers of the departments, MOH, agricultural instructors, engineers and coordinators of the health volunteers were trained in appropriate methods to identify nutrition related problems in the population for further district planning purposes (“From Analysis to Action”).

In **July 2001, a planning workshop at district level** was held to integrate the different ongoing nutrition related programmes of the departments in the district of Trincomalee into a common planning matrix. Methodologically, this planning matrix is based on the Logical Framework and considers additionally the goals and activities of the District Integrated Nutrition Improvement Plan developed by MPI in 1997. A common proposal of the District Plan is being developed with the relevant departments to ensure the inter-institutional coordination towards nutritional improvements of the population.

The **most recent in-process consultancy** was undertaken from **28 November to 17 December 2001** to make progress with the integration of Food Security into programmes of IFSP partner institutions as described above. Several working sessions took place to analyse the efficiency of the ongoing programmes in terms of an appropriate design, adequate targeting and degree of effectiveness of the activities implemented by each department towards Food Security (“From Action To Change”). On this basis, the different programmes, activities and possible indicators to measure the impact on the nutritional situation of the population were discussed and where necessary readjusted by each department.

The **outcome of these working sessions** was documented in working sheets for each sector and provided the necessary information to complete the proposal of the ***Trincomalee District Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Action Plan***, initiated and coordinated by DPS and IFSP in July 2001 with all relevant actors in the district. The final planning workshop to adopt this district plan with the committed institutions and their ongoing programmes in the district of Trincomalee is expected to be held in January/February 2002.

The **specific objectives of this in-process consultancy** were (see TOR Annex 1):

- ☛ Enhancing the process of integrating nutrition and food security in programmes of IFSP partners (programme design, targeting, monitoring and implementation).
- ☛ Support partner institutions of IFSP in completing the ‘Trincomalee District Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Action Plan’ through the development of adequate monitoring and process indicators.
- ☛ Support the DPS in the development of a communication strategy between the relevant institutions dealing with nutrition and food security.

The in-process consultancy presented here was conducted by Claudia Trentmann on behalf of GTZ. After conceptualising and programming the specific tasks in close coordination with the IFSP Management staff and representatives of the counterpart institution DPS, several one-day working sessions were held together with the DoA, DoAPH, DoF (8.12.2001), with DPDHS, EHED, DoE (10.12.2001), and with DoIn, DOAD, DoI (11.12.2001). Furthermore, two one-day working sessions were held internally with the community mobilisers of IFSP (4.12.2001, 7.12.2001). The list of participants and the time schedule of the described working process is given in Annex 2 and 3.

On Thursday 13 December 2001, the preliminary results of the working sessions and the updated proposal of the **Trincomalee District Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Action Plan** were presented to and discussed with the Government Agent and the director of the DPS in Trincomalee. Similarly, the draft of the mentioned District Action Plan was presented on Tuesday 18 December 2001 to the director of the Nutrition Division within the Ministry of Plan Implementation in Colombo.

This district plan is part of the national nutrition action plan initiated in 1997 by the Sri Lankan government to implement the country's commitments to reduce Hunger and Malnutrition ratified at the World Food Summit in 1996.

2. Conceptual aspects for the integration of Food Security into the programmatic of partner institutions

Since no single institution could achieve the nutritional and food security goals of the district alone, the **cross-sectional coordination of the departments and institutions** including the non-governmental sector is the essential precondition to contribute towards the common goal: "Sustainable Food Security for All within the District".

Another important prerequisite to achieve Food Security is that all relevant institutions and departments should plan their activities on the identified nutritional problems and that they are **targeting their own resources** in terms of finance, time and technical staff internally **towards those populations who are suffering deepest hunger** in areas with a high poverty index and prevalence of malnutrition in order to specifically impact on the nutritional status of the population.

So far, IFSP intends to introduce the conceptual issues of Integrated Food Security developed during the first project implementation phase into the policy of the partner institutions.

Generally, **two different levels of Integration of Food Security** have to be considered:

The Institutional Level How could the public departments and non-governmental institutions working as service provider in Trincomalee integrate Food Security aspects in their policies, concepts and district development or action plans to sustain the efforts of IFSP after project implementation?

Which kind of responsibilities and technical know-how is needed at institutional level to coordinate and follow up nutrition related activities of all relevant institutions and actors within the district towards a better nutritional status of the population?

The Community Level: How should local CBOs as partner organisations be sensitised to focus on Food Security Issues within the community?

How should the Community Mobilisation concept be interrelated to Food Security at village level and how can the progress of Community Mobilisation be measured?

These key questions have been addressed during the working sessions and are presented in Chapter 3 *Outcome of the working sessions*.

In fact, there is a long way to go from the analysis of the problems and the realistic planning of appropriate activities up to an effective implementation and monitoring on the basis of available resources. This process is accompanied and supported by IFSP through a permanent conceptual, technical, financial and personal input. The monitoring of these inputs and their effects on the targeted population implies an unified indicator system which measures – qualitatively and quantitatively – the progress and adequacy of the intended outcome.

Table 1: The Process from Action to Change

Input	-> Direct output	-> Use of output	-> Outcome	-> Impact
Resources	Awareness raised	Intention to change behaviour	Improved practices in nutrition and health	Improvements of nutritional status, if activities are focussed on nutrition and if they are monitored and readjusted consequently
Technical staff	Knowledge improved	Application of lessons learnt	Adoption of improved agricultural and non-agricultural production systems	
Methodology	Physical construction of infrastructure in the field finalised, e.g. irrigation channels, toilets etc.	Use and utilisation of infrastructure		
Training - advice				
Materials				
Incentives				

An example to highlight this approach is given as follows: The construction of sanitary infrastructure such as toilets and wells for safe drinking water to avoid infections and water-born diseases only impacts on the nutritional status positively if it is utilised adequately. It is also essential that other activities such as health education, adequate nutritional practices and a fair distribution of food among the affected people are integrated in a complementary manner.

The partner institutions of IFSP are mainly sectoral oriented institutions implementing their policies in a top-down approach due to the hierarchical structure within the ministries. Therefore, only a joint and integrated approach would allow that partner institutions of IFSP establish a system of indicators, a pool of experts and promote a stakeholder dialogue to properly address the knowledge and capacity requirements to promote nutrition and food security in the longer term.

3 . Outcome of the working sessions

3.1. Outcome of the working sessions with the IFSP partner institutions

One-day working sessions were realised in groups with the representatives of all IFSP partner institutions as follows:

8-12-01	9 a.m to 5 p.m.	DoA, DoAPH, DoF
10-12-01	9 a.m to 5 p.m.	DPDHS, EHED, DoE
11-12-01	9 a.m to 5 p.m.	DoIn, DOAD, DoI

* Working sessions were held in the conference room in the IFSP Town Office

The detailed list of participants as well as the time schedule and working programme of the described sessions is given in Annex 2 and 3.

The same technical officers, engineers and programme coordinators who participated already in the first Workshop in June 2001 have been invited to guarantee a continued discussion and advisory process concerning the integration of Food Security into the programmes of IFSP partners.

3.1.1. Methodology of the working sessions

The methodological frame and working procedures were:

- ☛ A guidance of questions and internal quality criteria to estimate an adequate programme design, targeting and effectiveness of programme activities within the concerned department to discuss the indicated questions systematically (see 3.1.2. and Annex 4) .
- ☛ A working table elaborated with the same criteria and questions to document the information by department. Each department was presenting, discussing and readjusting their ongoing activities in the field of nutrition and food security. This working tables are the basis of information for further district planning purposes (see Annex 5: Working Tables elaborated by department) and should be used for internal monitoring processes.
- ☛ The ongoing activities as mentioned above were presented by each department. The list of activities was completed by the activities documented in the MPI District Integrated Nutrition Improvement Plan. At the end of this process, the set of activities and ongoing programmes of the departments were synthesised and documented in the District Planning Matrix, based on the logical framework. In this Planning Matrix, goals, objectives, results and activities are considered vertically. On each planning level, specific indicators are formulated to monitor the overall progress on Food Security and Nutrition. The necessary means of verification for each indicator and the assumptions due to the specific context of Trincomalee are also presented in the same matrix (see 3.1.3.).

3.1.2. Guidelines of questions and quality criteria to focus on Food Security

In order to discuss the quality of the programme design, targeting and effectiveness of the ongoing Food Security activities within the IFSP partner institutions, guidelines of questions and the respective criteria have been prepared for the working sessions as shown in Table 2. These questions were discussed with the participants to evaluate the ongoing nutrition

relevant programmes within the department in terms of their contribution to the Food Security situation of the population. The most essential questions to be answered were: Are the relevant food security interventions of the department based on the identified problems of affected groups in Trincomalee? Are the identified problems caused by a lack of food, an insufficient access to food or an inadequate use or utilisation of food within the family? Are the most vulnerable groups properly addressed and benefiting? And finally, are the ongoing interventions contributing to a better nutritional status and how are these improvements monitored?

Table 2: Guidelines of questions towards the integration of Food Security into IFSP partner institutions

<p align="center">Guidelines of questions for internal use Quality criteria to focus on Food Security aspects within the departments, sectors or NGOs in Trincomalee</p>		
<p><u>Programme design:</u></p> <p>Are the relevant food security interventions of the department based on the identified problems of affected groups and are they designed in the frame of available resources such as finance, skilled persons and accessible materials?</p>	<p><u>Criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Identified problems concerning food security: availability, access and use/utilization are known ☛ Determinants of the problems are analysed ☛ Available resources in terms of finance, persons, materials, transportation, inputs etc. ☛ Make priority of problems and possible interventions ☛ Design adequate intervention on the basis of the problems and with regard to available resources ☛ Define needs and requirements in methods, instruments and materials 	<p><u>Coordination and Information systems:</u></p> <p>How to streamline activities of different institutions or sectors towards specifically affected people?</p> <p>How to communicate results for evaluation and readjustment purposes in the district?</p>
<p><u>Targeting:</u></p> <p>Are the most vulnerable and affected groups properly addressed and are they benefiting?</p>	<p><u>Criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Definition of the affected groups and the vulnerable or risk groups ☛ Location of the affected groups, risk groups ☛ Definition of the groups to be addressed ☛ Evaluation of the benefiting group 	
<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <p>Are the interventions contributing to a better nutritional status of the people? How to monitor improvements?</p>	<p><u>Criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Define (quantifiable and qualitative) process indicators from Action to Change ☛ Define the methodology and instruments which need to be applied to monitor and evaluate the outcome and impact of the interventions ☛ Evaluate each indicator toward nutritional achievements 	

The results of the working process are documented in working tables by each department (see Annex 5). The main points discussed with the participants during the working session are summarised as follows:

Concerning the programme design:

- ☛ Nutrition relevant activities are not always planned specifically on the basis of the identified problems, e.g. the extremely high degree of malnutrition in the female population requires an explicit strategy to attain the nutritional needs of women. This strategy is still insufficient and should be developed by IFSP and the partner institutions.
- ☛ Due to the ongoing conflict, the ground conditions in Trincomalee are limiting an appropriate programme design because the necessary services in terms of technical staff, materials etc. can not be provided in the affected areas as required.
- ☛ Even if appropriate programme activities have been designed by the departments, the coverage of the programme activities within the needy population is insufficient due to the limited financial and human resources of the departments.
- ☛ Departments are planning their activities without focussing explicitly on the improvement of the food security situation or nutritional status of the population.

Concerning the targeting:

- ☛ Vulnerable groups are not always targeted adequately, e.g. DOA mentioned that agricultural activities address the progressive farmers instead of the poor and landless farmers identified in the most affected areas due to their limited potentials of production.
- ☛ It was a general conclusion of the participants that malnourished women are not specifically enough addressed by the service provider within the Trincomalee district.
- ☛ CBOs and village groups should be responsible to mobilise and target resources and programme activities towards the most in need within the village. This is often difficult to achieve due to the lack of knowledge and practice on how to identify and integrate the most vulnerable groups into development processes.

Concerning the effectiveness of the programme activities:

- ☛ Improvements of the nutritional status cannot be achieved by isolated activities or by one single institution. Therefore, effects on the nutritional status can only be measured if the process from action to change is being monitored continuously? Process indicators and qualitative indicators are not formulated and evaluated by the responsible technical units within the departments.
- ☛ The reporting system of the departments does not adequately measure the impact of the sectoral programmes on the nutritional situation of the attended population. Only indicators on the level of activities are established and documented in the recalling and reporting system of the departments.
- ☛ Experience in the field has shown that when the community or the CBO are involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of nutrition related programmes, these are likely to be more effective and sustainable. Such participatory efforts as promoted by IFSP should be continued to achieve results at community level which can be continued with minimal external inputs.

These results of the working session revealed the necessity to apply the guidelines of questions into the ongoing programmes of the IFSP partner institutions continuously in order to reflect the adequacy of the internal programmes related to nutrition and Food Security.

3.1.3. Proposal of the *Trincomalee District Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Action Plan*

The general outcome of the whole working session is a more completed proposal of the ***Trincomalee District Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Action Plan*** as shown in the following District Planning Matrix. This matrix has to be discussed and concluded in the beginning of the year 2002 in collaboration with all relevant institutions of Trincomalee.

3.1.4. Conclusions of the working session

- Two main difficulties came up repeatedly during the process of reflection. First, it seemed to be difficult responding to what extent the set of planned activity was contributing to what kind of identified problem. For example, the ongoing activity of distributing “Triposha” through health clinics intends to increase the availability of food within the household. But there is no documentation concerning the adequate intake of “Triposha” by those who are suffering most from malnutrition within the family, i.e. malnourished children and women. Furthermore, “Triposha” is distributed through health clinics but many people especially in the conflict areas have no access to this services. Consequently, the intended effects of the “Triposha”-Programme on the nutritional status of the affected groups are questionable.
- Another difficulty as voiced by the participants of the working session was the inability to measure the level of appropriate targeting by the health services. This is because they come from geographical areas where there is no doctor, nurse or health service from the government due to conflict.
- It was very difficult to define adequate indicators for the different vulnerable groups at the department level. Especially the identification of qualitative indicators was difficult and the departments and service provider are not used to formulating or monitoring these indicators.
- The working sessions have to be considered as the continuation of an ongoing process which should be monitored and adjusted continuously.
- The output of the working session (Working tables etc.) has to be considered as a practical working tool which could be applied internally in each institution and which has to be concluded in the course of time.

3.2. Outcome of working sessions with IFSP Community Mobilisers

Two one-day working sessions were held with the community mobilisers and the monitoring unit of IFSP in the conference room of the IFSP Town Office. These short workshops should be seen as part of a continuous process to develop the CM concept in view of the integration of Food Security at village level.

4-12-01	10 a.m. to 5 p.m	Community Mobilisers of IFSP Monitoring Unit of IFSP Engineers
7-12.01	10 a.m. to 5 p.m	Community Mobilisers Coordinator of Community Mobilisers Programme Coordinator IFSP

* Working sessions were held in the conference room in the IFSP Town Office

The list of participants as well as the time schedule and working programme of the described sessions is given in Annex 2 and 3.

3.2.1. Methodology of the working session

The conceptualisation of the Community Mobilisation Approach within IFSP has been documented systematically (Bigdon/Engel 2000, Korf 2000, Bigdon/Sivayoganathan 2001, Ssachithanandam 2001). However, different monitoring and coaching processes in the field have shown that there is still a need to clarify specific conceptual issues. Furthermore, it has been recommended (Korf 2000:19) that simple indicators for performance assessment be established which should be developed by IFSP management and CM according to the field experience in regard to the progress of Community Mobilisation in the villages. e.g. When is a CBO or action group sufficiently mobilised to initiate a self-sufficient local planning process? Which aspects of Community Mobilisation are crucial to improve Food Security at village level? What specific activities can be carried out to support women and their societies? Who are the appropriate local partners to achieve the intended impacts on the Food Security Situation of the population?.

Two **methodological steps** were applied to get a better understanding of the concept of CM on the one hand, and to develop indicators to estimate the progress of CM on the other hand.

Initially, the **local partners** (e.g. GO, NGO, CBO and action groups) were enlisted by the Community Mobilisers to get an overview of the organizational landscape and potential partners to be “mobilised” within the village. Then, the **main conceptual elements of Community Mobilisation** identified in previous coaching processes (Bigdon & Sivayoganathan 2001:7) were discussed and defined, e.g. mobilisation of potentials and resources, motivation for self-initiative, decision making at village level, leadership, participation and self-help.

3.2.2. Conceptual issues for measuring the effects of Community Mobilisation

Clarifying terms and defining key elements of different conceptual approaches as mentioned above was the general aim of these exercises in order to prepare a simple system of indicators to measure the elements of Community Mobilisation. The results are presented in the following tables and graphics.

Table 3: The partner organisations working on village level (Results of a brainstorming session):

What is:	Characteristics:	Examples:
Governmental organisation (GO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nominated and paid personnel from the government of Sri Lanka ✓ Representatives of the ministry departments to provide services to the population ✓ Representatives from the local government ✓ Providing services to the district population 	<p>SDO – Samurthi Development Officer GS - Grama Sevega PHI – Public Health Inspector AI – Agriculture Instructor RDO – Rural Development Officer Principles – Public schools LDI – Livestock Development Instructor VS – Veterinary Surgent DO – Devisional Officer FI – Fisheries Instructor IE/TO – Irrigation Engineer/Technical Officer SSO – Social Service Officer DS – Devisional Secretary PHM – Public Health Midwife MOH – Medical Officer of Health CDO – Community Development Officer</p> <p>NEIAP – North East Irrigated Agriculture Programme NECORD – North East Community Restauration and Development</p>
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Providing services to the needy people ✓ Financed by an international NGO or other sponsors ✓ Working in various villages or geographical area 	<p>EHED Sewa Lanka Oxfam ACF – Action contre la Faim Sri Lanka Red Cross ZOA</p>
Community based organisation (CBO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Needs to be registered on DS level or other relevant authority (with internal constitution and development goals) ✓ Needs to assure experience in the field ✓ Membership organisation with contributions and duties of the organised villagers ✓ Services are provided to own members and associated villagers 	<p>RDS – Rural Development Society SDS – School Development Society STF – Samurdhi Task Force FO – Farmers Organisation Women Society Temple Society Youth Club</p> <p><u>Note:</u> It was discussed whether STF is a CBO or not!!</p>
Key person	<p>Is a powerful person because: ... he/she is able to convince people ... he/she has knowledge on the villagers problems he/she has skills to solve the problems ... he/she is committed to the people's concerns ... he/she makes information available to everybody (Transparency)</p>	
Action Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ People having the same needs, workloads, benefits and duties concerning the maintenance of a specific common project ✓ People who have the same needs and organize their work themselves sharing experience and maintenance 	<p>Action Group of agro-wells (5 families)</p> <p>Action group of goat rearing (families who received female goats have to organize themselves for reproduction purposes between action groups)</p>
Contact Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Each action group nominates a person to coordinate activities 	

Table 4: Characteristics and definitions of community concepts (Results of a brainstorming session):

What means:	Characteristics	How to describe? How to measure?
Community Mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitation <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen relation between population and service provider <input type="checkbox"/> Enhancing better understanding with their own roles through dialogue <input type="checkbox"/> Skill Transfer <input type="checkbox"/> Advice – training – Discussions to transmit planning, organization and implementation tools <input type="checkbox"/> Attitude Change of the community <input type="checkbox"/> Mobilisation of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Community is able to analyse their own needs ✓ Contribution of the beneficiaries increased ✓ Community makes decisions to organize their work ✓ Village groups can acquire resources from other institutions to realizes their projects ✓ Implementation and maintenance of the common projects on their own
Decision making on community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Village projects have to be prioritized and decided only by villagers <input type="checkbox"/> Reality: the PNA Team community and CM participate to make decision (negotiation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Participation in community projects and successful individual projects is increased
Self Help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Defining their own needs <input type="checkbox"/> Initiative is coming from the population <input type="checkbox"/> Population is able to mobilise their own resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Realization of activities without help from outside ✓ Reaching to overcome identified problems by their own acquired resources
Participation	<p>Can be on different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis and planning, - decision making, - implementation, - organization, - monitoring and evaluation, maintenance, - integration - political 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increasing participation of villagers in community meetings ✓ Application of methods from IFSP by non-beneficiaries ✓ Replacement of incapable people by the community? ✓ Better contribution by the families Successful maintenance of IFSP projects <p>Ownership !!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased productivity ✓ Fulfilled time schedules, expectations
Leadership	<p>Should be a person who is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Committed - Accepted by the public - Initiative - Motivated - dedicated - anticipating the future - Guiding – Honest - of a Good character - Neutral – communicative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Community records and meetings with relevant actors
Community integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinating public service provider, community and other actors 	

To complete the conceptual setting of the CM concept, the following terminology used on a daily basis in IFSP i.e. **Objectives of CM – Approaches and strategies of CM - tools of Community Mobilisation** was re-structured and presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Objectives – Approaches – Tools of Community Mobilisation within IFSP

Objectives of CM: What has to be achieved? Where to go?	Approaches and strategies of CM How can these objectives be achieved?	Tools for an effective CM Which instruments are helpful and effective?
Capacity building of CBOs and actions groups through skill transfer Attitude Change of community Ownership creation Promotion of small scale business and employment Integration of CBOs into local economy activities	Integration of all partners within the community who are necessary to solve a specific problem Participation of actors (bottom – up); transparency of information Poverty oriented and focus on Food Security on village level Facilitation of processes instead of doing activities for the villagers Identification of small scale business opportunities	Self-reflection of mobilisers Building relationships and trust (creation of social capital) Mobilisation of the tripartite approach: Dept.+ CBOs + villagers Interactive dialogue with villagers Training, advising and supervision PNA Livelihood System Approach Know-how dissemination Negotiation Coordination

* Result of Working Session with CM IFSP-Trincomalee, 7.12.01

To get a better understanding of the applied Community Mobilisation in the field, the Graphic 1 intends to visualise the Community Mobilisation process at village level and gives a conceptual frame of the partners to be involved into community dialogue and development.

It has to be clarified that the presented results as summarised in the previous tables are methodological based on brainstorming sessions and they are therefore not finalised. Nevertheless, this discussion process was crucial to clarify again the specific issues and meanings of CM elements. The outcome was the necessary basis for the development of simple indicators to measure CM progress in the village. These indicators i.e. description of the situation (ranking from 1 = unsatisfactory situation to 5 = excellent situation) by defined CM elements are presented in the following Table 6 ***Matrix of Outcome of Community Mobilisation.***

Table 6: Matrix of outcome of Community Mobilisation

Outcome of CM could be estimated on the following levels:	Ranking				
	1 absent	2 deficient	3 partly achieved	4 good	5 excellent
Capability to identify problems and needs and the underlying causes related to poverty and Food Insecurity within the village	Villagers are not aware of their problems and the respective underlying causes regarding food insecurity and poverty.	Villagers are able to list their needs without any analysis of the causes and relationships.	Villagers are able to analyse their problems and underlying causes and are able to identify their needs with facilitation from outside.	Villagers are able to analyse their problems and the causes with other village groups, interactively. They rank the most important activities on the basis of the identified problems and not because of possible resources from international institutions.	Villagers are able to analyse their problems and needs. They discuss interactively the underlying causes and possible solutions without any facilitation from outside.. They are able to rank the most important activities with emphasis on food security within the family.
Capability to plan community activities with the participation of the villagers and with special regard to poverty and FS related projects.	Villagers are not able to systematically plan activities, they wait for assistance from abroad to help in planning	Villagers start to plan common activities within groups or in cooperation with institutions; but GOs and NGOs still apply different methods in one community	Villagers are convinced of the necessity of participatory planning in coordination with partners but they need still facilitation and financial support from institutions for the planning procedures (No. of participants in meetings)	Villagers organize their own planning sessions (Continuation of PNA similar village meetings) and develop their own planning procedures on the basis of their resources in terms of facilities and skills.	Villagers organize and apply adapted participatory planning methods annually and invite relevant institutions for co-financing the planned projects. (Annual village or CBO plan + budget + cooperating partners)
Capability to organize, implement and supervise community projects adequately	Villagers are able to organize work groups only with strong support of institutions from outside	Villagers are participating in the organization of work groups for community purposes within the village	Villagers are able to apply criteria (e.g. integration of women or poor households, etc.) to organize work groups for specific community subjects.	Villagers are able to organize specific work groups, they integrate the most appropriate people and supervise the adequate implementation of the activity without facilitation from outside.	Other villagers (non-beneficiaries of institutions) organize their own action groups and apply accepted methods in self help
Capability to mobilize resources within the community and from other institutions	Villagers have a strong attitude of reception. They wait until an institution support them and do not contribute to any activity (high degree of passivity)	Villagers start to contribute e.g. mid-day-meal, community projects) in terms of willingness and tools, but only with interventions from outside.	Villagers are convinced of the activity and contribute in terms of willingness and money without delay. They start to negotiate with institutions for financial contributions from outside	Villagers are able to maintain community activities (e.g. mid-day-meal) by their own resources. They negotiate resources from other institutions for the implementation of their community projects.	Villagers mobilize their own resources to contribute to community projects in respect of the socio-economic situation of the villagers involved.
Capability to target and supervise activities towards the most in need within the community (with emphasis on women)	There is no targeting, the most powerful villagers in the community benefit most without commitment for the community	Villagers are aware of the necessity to target activities towards specific groups because of the limited resources for each activity. They know that women and children are mostly affected by malnutrition.	Villagers integrate specific affected groups (women, unemployed, displaced people) into community activities such as FFW or IGA etc.	Villagers developed criteria to target community activities towards the most affected population. The better off villagers (landowner etc.) agree to integrate the landless people into projects such as FFW etc.	High commitment of the community to integrate most affected villagers in poverty into FS related activities, with special regard to women

3.2.3. Conclusions of the working session:

- It has been recognised by the CM that there are several difficulties in measuring the effectiveness of Community Mobilisation. In spite of an obviously good conceptualisation and performance of CM in the field, there was no clear understanding on how IFSP could estimate this process.
- The initialised working session on how to monitor the progress of CM towards Food Security at village level was only the first step of a broader conceptualisation process. The developed matrix should be used as a starting point to carry out in detail the ranked characteristics of a certain level of CM and should furthermore be tested on the job. It is highly recommended to continue this process in order to establish an appropriate system of simple indicators for CM.
- One possible use of the matrix - after testing it's appropriateness in the field – could be that every year this matrix would be applied to each CBO, action group or village in order to rank the local partners on each level of CM. The estimation should only be carried out by those community mobilisers who know the situation of the people and region very well. In order to have more than one point of view, the matrix has to be completed by several CM for each CBO or action group to calculate an average ranking. (e.g. 6 CM apply the matrix to one CBO, 4 of them ranked the organisation on the level *Capability to identify problems* with the mark number 3, the other two CM ranked it on mark number 4. The average is then 3.3. The same procedure should be applied the next year to see the difference or progress).
- The matrix can be used to estimate other Community Mobilisation Criteria and ranking items on the basis of the field experience. A short handbook on how to handle the matrix and how to measure progress of Community Mobilisation is recommended to be developed jointly with IFSP management and the Community Mobilisers.

4. Recommendations for IFSP partner institutions and IFSP management

General recommendations

IFSP has initiated an important process to integrate and institutionalise innovative concepts and methods into partner structures within the Trincomalee district. The principle areas of integration are summarised as follows:

- **Integrative planning procedures at district level:** It is crucial that a systematic planning process is initiated, organised, implemented and followed up by the local government and administration. Since the Ministry of Plan Implementation encouraged the respective institutions to establish District Integrated Nutrition Improvement Plans on the basis of their National Nutrition Improvement Plan (1997), the District Planning Secretary in Trincomalee invited the departments (DPDHS, DOA, DOI, DOAD, DOIIn etc.), local representatives (i.e. DS/GS) and NGOs to prepare their contributions to this district plan for the time period 2002-2004. A frame of the main goals, strategies and activities has been proposed by the National Plan as a reference. To promote sustainability, IFSP should integrate their activities into this planning matrix as well as any other institution in the district. It is essential that the DPS takes responsibility for this process (ownership!) and not IFSP.
- **Common sense on indicators of process and impact monitoring in view of Food Security and nutritional improvements:** One constraint within the ongoing planning activities was the presentation and formulation of indicators. Local statistics and the documentation of activities within the departments of the Trincomalee district present the direct outcome of the provided services (e.g. number of trained peasants, number of distributed plants etc.), but very few indicators have been formulated to measure the utilisation of these services and their effects on the situation of the people. The national nutrition plan gives no information about how to measure the intended objectives and improvements on the nutritional situation of the affected population. Therefore, IFSP has encouraged the discussion and establishment of quantitative (and qualitative) indicators and their respective means of verification. This means that a realistic methodology with specific criteria of each subject matter has to be developed as well to get the necessary information for an indicator.
- **Inter-institutional coordination:** Various governmental institutions (Departments), NGO (ACF, OXFAM etc.), regional programmes (NIAP; NECORD) and international organisations (UNHCR; ICRC, UNICEF) are working in the district of Trincomalee. In general terms, they are all broadly dealing with the improvement of the living conditions in the local population, especially those who are suffering most from the negative consequences of living within the conflict area. The challenge for the local planning institutions is to coordinate the variety of programmes and activities in view of an optimisation of resources for improvements of the affected population. This implies an establishment of coordinating committees and a concrete agenda to point out and follow up agreements and commitments of the participating organisations.
- **The Community Mobilisation Approach:** Achieving Food Security within the population is not only a challenge for the service provider at the district level, but also for the Community Based Organisations (CBO) as a self-help strategy to better optimise local knowledge and practice on nutrition, health and environment, including socio-cultural constraints within the families. Community Mobilisation promotes dialogue and interaction within the affected population at village level and mobilises potentials and resources for improvements in nutritional status. The awareness and contribution of the villagers towards Food Security and nutritional improvements is an

essential prerequisite for the impact of the provided services in agriculture, tank rehabilitation, irrigation, construction of rural infrastructure and sanitation.

Technical recommendations

For IFSP partners institutions:

- Integration of all relevant actors working in Trincomalee into the present District Planning Process by DPS to sensitise and advice them concerning what extent they could contribute to Food Security within the district. The common planning process has to be constantly developed and should be gradually gathering more experience and exchange between IFSP and partner institutions.
- Reflection on the proposed district planning matrix. There are several activities undertaken from the National Nutrition Improvement Plan which have to be adjusted to the local situation of Trincomalee. It is recommended to define during the final planning workshop the most relevant activities for nutritional improvements. As shown in result 4 – Awareness about the particular nutrition and reproductive health situation of adolescent girls – there are activities planned for a specific target group in spite of a very limited budget, insufficient technical personnel for training and a lack of an implementation strategy. It is suggested that the participating institutions themselves decide during the planning workshop whether such results should be included in the action plan. The internal application of the developed guidelines of questions as presented in chapter 3.1.2. could be a useful tool for internal discussion and quality management within the partner institutions.
- The DPS should propose a guideline of issues for the next planning workshop which includes the following: discussion of the proposed indicators and formulation of other realistic qualitative and quantitative indicators to measure the progress of the District Plan, so that the participating institutions of the workshop agree upon the distribution of responsibilities to follow up the application of the defined indicators.
- Proposition of a communication strategy established between the departments and the DPS to guarantee transparency, monitoring and follow up procedures of the District Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Action Plan (e.g. quarterly committee meetings with a representative selection of institutions, definition of roles and responsibilities of each committee member). It is recommended to document this communication process in Minutes of Meeting which can be followed up in the future.
- Development and agreement upon a general agenda for the quarterly nutritional committee meetings which describes the necessary working process including the indicators to be monitored regularly by each responsible institution. It is suggested to determine a moderator for each coordination meeting of the District Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Action Plan to apply this agenda systematically.

For IFSP management:

- It is recommended to integrate IFSP activities continuously into the District Planning Matrix to promote ownership and sustainability of Food Security issues within the DPS. It is recommended to support partner institutions in terms of methodology and technical advice in order to follow up the district plan adequately. This includes the promotion of regular meetings and an ongoing in-process consultancy.

- The focus of IFSP during the last project phase should be on the quality and adequacy of project activities concerning their relevance for the nutritional status of the affected population in Trincomalee. Key messages should be formulated and documented for each set of activities supported by IFSP (e.g. key messages in nutrition, agriculture and health based on the experienced activities which have the most direct and measurable impact on Food Security and nutritional status). These key messages should be finalised in cooperation with the partner institutions to unify the content of the educational messages which are applied by various service providers during community training and dialogue. Similarly, the development of didactic material could be an appropriate tool to visualise the communication of nutritional key messages and to support the integration of nutrition and food security aspects into partner institutions.
- After finalisation of the nutritional key messages, a kind of “Nutrition Test” could be developed to assess and unify the nutritional knowledge for IFSP staff (e.g. management staff, Community Mobilisers, engineers, staff to be engaged by IFSP in the future) or for any technical staff of the partner institutions dealing with nutrition and food security.
- Integration of nutritional key messages into existing training programmes for extension workers, health volunteers community to sensitise the population in Food Security issues.
- Development of a specific strategy for the undernourished women within the family considering the local socio-cultural opportunities and constraints. It is recommended to establish a gender specific documentation of the improvement of the intra-household food distribution and the adequate utilisation of food by the malnourished women. Women and children are considered as the most vulnerable groups within the District Plan and should be actively integrated in the planning, implementing and monitoring process towards nutrition.
- The matrix to estimate the outcome of CM should be finalised by the IFSP Community Mobilisers and IFSP management. It is suggested to discuss whether other Community Mobilisation Criteria and ranking items should be integrated on the basis of the field experience. It is recommended to elaborate a short handbook on how to handle the matrix and how to measure progress of Community Mobilisation.

5. Outlook and future activities

- Planning Workshop on District Level with relevant institutions to finalise the Trincomalee District Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Action Plan in February 2002.
- Ongoing coaching of the CM and small internal workshops to finalise the CM monitoring and evaluation concept at village level in view of an appropriate indicator system (i.e. finalisation of the proposed matrix) to be followed up by IFSP management staff and Community Mobilisers.
- Ongoing in-process consultancy of partner institutions concerning the integration of IFSP methods and concepts into partner programmes and structures.
- Regular (quarterly) meetings of the nutrition committee at district level to monitor the progress of the Trincomalee District Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Action Plan.

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Summary of Objectives/Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification (Data Sources)	Assumptions
<p>Overall goal: The nutritional status and food security of the population in Trincomalee District has to be improved according to the National Nutrition Plan of Action of 1997 and the District Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Plan Trincomalee</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ... % of families in Trincomalee district are independent from government welfare by% decrease in stunting (indicator of poverty) by 2003 	<p>National nutrition plan of action of 1997 District nutrition and food security action plan (2002) Survey results</p>	
<p>Purposes/objectives of the Trincomalee District Plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People in Trincomalee District are enabled to diversify and intensify their food and income sources and improve their nutrition and health care 2. PROPOSITION: Institutions and departments are enabled to integrate food security and nutritional aspects in their ongoing programmes and focus their resources towards the malnourished children and women within the district of Trincomalee. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.% of decrease in wasting and stunting by 2003 2. ...of families have qualitatively improved their nutrition (i.e. diversification) as well as quantitatively (i.e. frequency of daily meals etc.) by 2003 3. <i>Established monitoring and information system with regular follow-up meetings concerning the improvement of the nutritional situation of the population in Trincomalee</i> 	<p>Minutes of meeting of Nutrition Coordination Committee, Reports concerning achievements related to nutrition prepared by the departments and institutions and documented in DPS IFSP baseline survey on health and nutrition (1999) and follow-up surveys Stunting and wasting as indicators for poverty (IFSP 2000) Village Data Sheets – Trincomalee District Poverty Profile (IFSP 2001)</p>	<p>Government and NGO staff have safe access to vulnerable/affected areas Displacement is not affecting the majority of the project area NGO and Government continue to support the integrated village approach based on participation, mobilisation and local contribution (IFSP approach)</p>
Results:			

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Summary of Objectives/Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification (Data Sources)	Assumptions
<p>1. Maternal nutrition strengthened and promoted</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>1.1 Improve pre-natal, natal and post-natal care for safe motherhood by providing relevant facilities (e.g. establishing additional health centres) and equipment including full staffing of MCH</p> <p>1.2 Expand coverage of health services with emphasis on mothers in uncleared areas (DPDHS-IFSP-EHED)</p> <p>1.3 Train health volunteers regarding to the nutritional situation of women (and on delivery techniques) with emphasis to uncleared areas (DPDHS-IFSP-EHED)</p> <p>1.4 Awareness creation on mother's nutritional needs, malnutrition in women and the utilization of nutritious food within the family (DPDHS-IFSP-EHED)</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>...% of pregnant women with satisfactory weight gain during pregnancy is increased in 2002, 2003, 2004</p> <p>...% of infants with adequate birth weight in 2002, 2003, 2004 is increased</p> <p>1.1. Coverage of health services in uncleared areas increased (No. of health volunteer per 3000 persons)</p> <p>1.2. Relation Health volunteers/population in uncleared</p> <p>1.3. No of awareness sessions</p> <p><i>Suggestion for the planning workshop 2002: Formulate an indicator to evaluate the nutritional knowledge –attitude and practice specifically for women</i></p>	<p>Reports/data from DPDHS, MOH, PHI, VHV</p>	
<p>2. Infant nutrition is improved</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>2.1 Promote mother and baby friendly hospitals by encouraging exclusive breast feeding and adequate weaning practices through awareness campaigns and the development of didactic materials (leaflets etc.) (DPDHS)</p> <p>2.2 Promote complementary feeding through the supply of Triposha for children < 5 years of age or through locally available complementary food items (DPDHS)</p> <p>2.3 Improve immunisation status of the population in Trinco (DPDHS-IFSP-EHED)</p> <p>2.4 Promote growth of children <5 years by nutritional education (feeding and caring practices of mothers, locally available cereals etc.) (DPDHS-IFSP-EHED)</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>Prevalence (%) of wasting in children under 3 years is analysed and documented by different age groups on the basis of existing data in the Health Centres of Trincomalee</p> <p>2.1 no. of mothers practice exclusive breast feeding</p> <p>2.2 Morbidity pattern among children 0.1-2 years reduced</p> <p>2.3 <i>ABW of ... kg achieved by 2003 or LBW reduced by ... % until 2003</i></p> <p>2.4 ... cases and/or campaigns successfully implemented</p>	<p>Health statistics of Clinics and HC</p> <p>Information collected through VHV, PHI and MOH</p> <p>Monitoring sheets (IFSP & Health Department)</p> <p>Review of health campaigns</p>	

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Summary of Objectives/Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification (Data Sources)	Assumptions
<p>3. Nutrition <i>situation</i> of (pre-school and) school children is improved</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>3.1 Monitor growth of school children: survey in cooperation with DPDHS and DoE (?)</p> <p>3.2 Strengthening school health programmes together with SDS (deworming, Vit-A-distribution) (DPDHS-DOE-IFSP)</p> <p>3.3 Establish school health clubs (DPDHS-DOE)</p> <p>3.4 Enhance basic sanitary facilities in all schools including a basic educational concept on hygiene (DOE)</p> <p>3.5 Promote education about nutrition including theatre and street plays <i>by</i> school children (DOE)</p> <p>3.6 Providing mid-day meal to school children (DPDHS-DOE-IFSP)</p> <p>3.7 Training of health volunteers, school teacher and health staff (DPDHS-IFSP)</p> <p>3.8 Continue school garden/nursery programme (DOA-DOE-IFSP)</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>Prevalence (%) of wasting in school children is analysed and documented by age group in coordination with the health sector</p> <p>3.1 ... % of (<i>pre-school and</i>) school population monitored</p> <p>3.2 Supplement feeding introduced to ... schools</p> <p>3.3 Mid-day meal provided to ... children and independently continued by families & SDS</p> <p>3.4 ... sanitation facilities established and maintained</p>	<p>Evaluation of IFSP mid-day meal programme and other school feeding programmes (reference information)</p>	<p>A coherent nutritional education strategy with clear and unified messages must be developed.</p>

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Summary of Objectives/Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification (Data Sources)	Assumptions
<p>4. Awareness on the particular nutrition and reproductive health <i>situation</i> of youth and adolescent girls is created</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>4.1 Implement awareness programmes and knowledge for youth in the villages and welfare camps on nutritional deficiencies</p> <p>4.2 Facilitate delay of marriage among teenagers, first child and spacing of subsequent children (DPDHS, DoE)</p> <p>4.3 Create awareness on healthy food habits (DPDHS, DoE)</p> <p>4.4 Conduct awareness programmes on alcohol and drug abuse (DPDHS, DoE)</p> <p>4.5 Facilitate special care for adolescent pregnant girls including reproductive health awareness programmes (DPDHS)</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>Specific subjects such as consequences of early child birth, alcohol and drug abuse, reproductive health for adolescent girls etc. is integrated in school curricula in coordination with the health sector (???)</p> <p>4.1 ... awareness campaigns conducted in ... villages and factories</p> <p>4.2 Status of micro nutrient deficiencies available</p> <p>4.3 ... no. of "late" marriages and ... no. of spacing cases; crude birth rate reduced by ... %</p> <p>4.4 ... no. of campaigns implemented and ... cases followed by families</p>	<p><i>School curricula (?)</i></p> <p>Concept paper</p> <p>Workshop reports</p> <p>Sample surveys</p> <p>Data/reports from DPDHS on birth pattern</p> <p><i>Reduce nutrition problems among adolescent, especially micro nutrient deficiencies</i></p>	<p>Budget should be available in DPDHS, DOE!!</p> <p>Note for the planning workshop 2002: There is no coherent strategy developed to improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls.</p> <p>It has to be discussed whether these results should be part of the Action Plan or not.</p>
<p>5. Micro nutrient deficiencies reduced</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>5.1 Promote universal iodisation of salt for consumption including quality control and assistance to the salt industry for quality standards (DPDHS-PHI)</p> <p>5.2 Awareness programme to be continued for use of iodised salt</p> <p>5.3 Continue distribution of Vit-A (DPDHS-IFSP)</p> <p>5.4 Continue with iron supplementation including awareness programmes for better micro-nutrient absorption</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>Supplementation of micro-nutrients is systematically monitored and analysed by DPDHS</p> <p>5.1 All salt available in the market iodised</p> <p>5.2 horticulture/home gardening promoted for ... home gardens</p> <p>5.3 Reduction of anemia in women and children</p>	<p>National survey on micro-nutrients (prevalences and distribution within the population)</p> <p>Reports of PHM, MOH on clinical signs of micronutrients (i.g. Vit.A deficiencies)</p>	<p><i>Note for the planning workshop 2002: Assessment of the Micro-nutrient status of the population will be biased by Vit A Dosis and other micronutrients provided during the last years</i></p> <p><i>It should be discussed whether the distribution of micro-nutrients can be replaced by a food based approach such as Promotion of Vit A or iron rich food items.</i></p>

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Summary of Objectives/Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification (Data Sources)	Assumptions
<p>6. Health and environmental sanitation improved</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>6.1 Promote food safety activities such as food handling supervision through PHI (/DPDHS)</p> <p>6.2 Conduct awareness programme on personal and public hygiene (DPDHS)</p> <p>6.3 Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities (DPDHS-IFSP) (other partner institutions: ACF, etc.)</p> <p>6.4 Establish a "policy" for improved water supply and sanitation (DPDHS-IFSP)</p> <p>6.5 Facilitate waste disposal management (DPDHS-IFSP)</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>80% of the constructed sanitation infrastructure (e.g. toilets etc.) is regularly used and maintained by the beneficiaries</p> <p>6.1 % of households in adequate food safety conditions (criteria defined and monitored by PHI)</p> <p>6.2 ... families provided with safe drinking water: no. of house connections and bills paid by people</p> <p>6.3 ... no. of good waste disposal systems implemented</p>	<p>PHI Reports on food safety (DPDHS)</p> <p>Standard IFSP package for water supply and sanitation (implemented in > 30 villages)</p> <p>IFSP PNA review meetings on water supply and sanitation projects</p> <p>Solid waste management concept for Trincomalee (initiated by IFSP, 2nd assignment in 08/01)</p>	

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Summary of Objectives/Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification (Data Sources)	Assumptions
<p>7. House hold food insecurity (and poverty) alleviated</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>7.1 Continue promoting domestic agricultural production (competitively) including demonstration, training, extension and input supply and processing (DOA)</p> <p>7.1.1. Seed production paddy (DOA-IFSP)</p> <p>7.1.2. High yield variety by mini-kids (DOA-IFSP)</p> <p>7.1.3. Farm women agriculture extension (DOA-IFSP)</p> <p>7.1.4. Farmer Training (DOA-IFSP)</p> <p>7.1.5. Minor tank rehabilitation (DOA-IFSP)</p> <p>7.1.6. Maintenance of mayor tanks (DOA-IFSP)</p> <p>7.1.7. Renovation of agricultural roads (DOA-DOA-IFSP)</p> <p>7.1.8. Improvement of channel systems and water management (DOA – IFSP)</p> <p>7.2. Facilitate price stability for food crops and food items including marketing facilities (network, transport) and reduction of post-harvest losses as well as develop food distribution channels through formation and promotion of local FOs and processing cooperatives (DOA,)</p> <p>7.2.1. Develop food distribution channels (?)</p> <p>7.2.2. Stabilise food costs and household food security through post harvest technology (?)</p> <p>7.3. Develop substitutes for imported food commodities and processed foods with emphasis on the promotion of local food crops and vegetable in particular (study on indigenous food crops and vegetables)</p> <p>7.4. Promote nutritious food consumption through locally available crops/vegetables (e.g. drum stick, leafy vegetables etc.)</p> <p>7.4.1. Food plants supply (banana, mango, lime) (DOA-IFSP?)</p> <p>7.4.2. Processing and preservation (DOA-IFSP?)</p> <p>7.5. Promote home gardening as an economic activity (DOA – DOE – IFSP)</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>Food Insecurity reduced by....% fromto in 2004</p> <p>7.1. ... % of small farmers with increased production, productivity and diversified crops</p> <p>Access to quality seed paddy increased by%</p> <p>... % of landless farmer participating in FFW activities (?)</p> <p>No. of resettled farmers (?)</p> <p>No of tanks used and maintained by the beneficiaries</p> <p>ha of irrigated fields increased</p> <p>Km of renovated agricultural roads</p> <p>7.2. Relation of producer price vs. retail/whole sale price increased to%</p> <p>No of families applying one post harvest technology</p> <p>7.5 No of families with constant vegetable production from home garden</p> <p>Relation of self-consumption / commercialisation of home garden production</p>	<p>Monthly reports of departments / institutions</p> <p>Quarterly reports of departments /institutions</p> <p>Annual Reports of departments /institutions</p> <p>Special evaluations designed in cooperation with partner institutions.</p>	<p><i>Note for the planning workshop 2002: It should be decided which are the most relevant activities for Food Security</i></p> <p>All activities imply that DOA is in a position to actively / significantly influence local and regional markets.</p>

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Summary of Objectives/Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification (Data Sources)	Assumptions
<p>7.5. Promote crop – livestock integration (DoAPH-IFSP-others)</p> <p>7.5.1. Supply breeding material (cattle, goats, poultry) (DoAPH-IFSP-others)</p> <p>7.5.2. Artificial insemination (DOAPH)</p> <p>7.5.3. Farmers training (DOAPH-IFSP-others)</p> <p>7.5.4. Commercialisation of Milk (cow, buffalocattle) (DOSPH, Milkboard)</p> <p>7.5.5. Commercialisation of livestock, eggs, meat, poultry (DOAPH-IFSP)</p> <p>7.5.6. Improve hygiene methods of milk production (DOAPH-Milkboard)</p>	<p>7.6. Income of families is increased through commercialisation of livestock (in ...Rp. per month)</p>	<p>Village Data Sheets – Trincomalee District Poverty Profile (IFSP 2001)</p> <p>Evaluation of minor tank rehabilitation programme (IFSP-DoAD)</p> <p>School garden programme of DoA-DoE (IFSP)</p>	
<p>7.6. Develop aquaculture in village tanks (per-annual minor tanks, e.g. cooperation IFSP-Naqda-(DOF) and promote costal marine fishing</p> <p>7.6.1. Fish production (subsidize and technical advice) (DOF-IFSP)</p> <p>7.6.2. Well for drinking water for involved fishing community</p> <p>7.6.3. Fingerlings and fry (DPF-IFSP)</p> <p>7.6.4. Income generation through commercialisation of fish</p> <p>7.6.5. Training on storage and preservation</p> <p>7.6.6. Wells and toilets to improve hygiene situation of the people</p>	<p>7.7. No of families with additional income through commercialisation of fish (in....Rp. per month)</p>		
<p>7.7. Strengthening small scale producers - Income Generation Activities (IGA):</p> <p>7.7.1. Coordination of partner giving loans (DoIn-IFSP)</p> <p>7.7.2. Training of beneficiaries with loans (DoIn-IFSP)</p> <p>7.7.3. Promote craft and cottage industries (DoIn)</p> <p>7.7.4. Standardisation of food preservatives: jam etc. (DoIn)</p>	<p>7.8. No. of families starting a new small scale business</p> <p>No. of families with ongoing business after one, two, three years.</p> <p>No. of families with increased income (in Rp. per months)</p>		

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Summary of Objectives/Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification (Data Sources)	Assumptions
<p>8. Institutional capacities strengthened</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>8.1 Training and advice in project planning, M+E and documentation with emphasis on staff district and DS Divisional level (IFSP-others)</p> <p>8.2 Training in conducting surveys including gathering, interpretation and application of available data and information (IFSP-others)</p> <p>8.3 Establish information system for the IDNFSP at district and divisional level (DPS-DS-IFSP-others)</p> <p>8.4 Establish efficient coordination mechanism between institutions (Departments-institutions-NGO-etc.) (DPS-IFSP-others)</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <p><i>A Communication strategy for the regular monitoring of the key indicators between DPS, PC, departments and NGO is developed and practiced</i></p> <p>8.1. No. of training sessions for district staff in M+E, evaluation of achievements of nutrition and Food Security etc.</p> <p>8.2. No. of training sessions in applying surveys and interpreting data for technical staff of IFSP partner institutions</p> <p>8.3. Agenda for the meetings of the district nutrition committee is elaborated in order to monitor systematically the progress of the district plan</p> <p>8.4. Quarterly meetings of the nutrition committee with participations of all relevant organisations in Trincomalee.</p> <p>8.5. All ongoing programmes of the development and emergency institutions in Trincomalee including objectives, activities, location and budget are available and transparent in DPS.</p>	<p>Minutes of meeting, reports etc. of nutrition committee meetings in Trincomalee</p> <p>Developed agenda for the quarterly meetings</p>	<p>All institutions coordinate their activities</p> <p>Transparency of programmes and partner in Trincomalee is assured</p>