

**1st HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF
(MIZORAM UNIVERSITY)
ON
MID DAY MEAL FOR THE STATE OF
MIZORAM**

**Period:
1st October 2010 to 31st March 2011**

Districts Covered

- 1. Aizawl**
- 2. Champhai**

**Nodal Officer:
Prof. R. P. Vadhera**

**Department of Education, Mizoram University,
Aizawl**

1st Half Yearly Monitoring Report

On MDM

By Mizoram University for the State of Mizoram

(Period of 1st October 2010 to 31st March 2011)

1. General Information

SI No	Information	Details
1.	Name of the Monitoring Institute	Mizoram University
2.	Period of the report	1 st October 2010 to 31 st March 2011
3.	Fund Released for the period	75% of the funds released for the period 1 st October 2010 to 31 st September 2011
4.	No. of Districts allotted	Two
5.	Name of Districts Covered	1. Aizawl 2. Champhai
6.	Dates of visit to the Districts / Schools	1. <u>Aizawl District:</u> a) <u>First Team</u> Consisting of 4 Members Visited the District/ Sample schools from 28 th and 29 th April ; and 2 nd , 3 rd and 5 th May, 2011 b) <u>Second Team</u> Consisting of 4 Members Visited the District/ Sample schools from 2 nd , 3 rd and 5 th May, 6 th May 2011 c) <u>Third Team</u> Consisting of 4 Members Visited the District/ Sample schools from 25 th , 26 th , 28 th , 29 th April and, 10 th , 11 th , 12 th and 13 th May, 2011. 2. <u>Champhai District:</u> a) <u>First Team</u> Consisting of 4 Members Visited the District/ Sample schools from 5 th to 16 th April 2011 b) <u>Second Team</u> Consisting of 3 Members Visited the District/schools from 10 th to 13 th May, 2011 c) <u>Third Team</u> Consisting of 3 Members Visited the District/schools from 10 th to 13 th May, 2011

		<p><u>Note:</u> The remaining man days were used for the development of: a) master tables for field work, b) data entry tables, c) data analysis etc</p>			
7.	Total number of elementary schools in the Districts Covered by MI	Total Number of Elementary Schools			
			Aizawl	Champhai	
		Primary	287	151	
		Upper Primary	244	125	
		Total	531	276	
8.	Number of elementary schools monitored	Number of Elementary Schools Monitored			
			Aizawl	Champhai	
		Primary	21	20	
		Upper Primary	19	20	
		Total	40	40	
9.	Types of school visited	Types of school visited			
a)	Special training centers (Residential)	Sr. No	Types of school visited	Aizawl	Champhai
		a	Special training centers (Residential)	1	2
b)	Special training centers (Non Residential)	b	Special training centers (Non Residential)	3	2
c)	Schools in Urban Areas	c	Schools in Urban Areas	31	27
d)	School sanctioned with Civil Works	d	School sanctioned with Civil Works	7	7
e)	School from NPEGEL Blocks	e	School from NPEGEL Blocks	No NPEGEL Blocks in the districts covered	
f)	Schools having CWSN	f	Schools having CWSN	4	9
g)	School covered under CAL programme	g	School covered under CAL	4	6

h)	KGBVs	h	KGBVs	No KGBV in the districts covered
10.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	20 schools (10 schools each in both districts)		
11.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	Yes		
12.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO: YES / No	Yes		
13.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO	Yes		

14. Details regarding discussion held with state official: A draft copy of the Monitoring Report was submitted to the State Nodal Officer (MDM), Govt. of Mizoram, for perusal and comments, and major filed observations were shared in a face to face meeting with the State Nodal Officer (MDM) on 19th July

15. Selection Criteria for Schools: As Per the TOR, 2010-2012, For details see Item No. 9

16. **Items to be attached with the report:**

- a) List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.: **Enclosed**
- b) Name, Designations & address of persons contacted.
- c) Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.

14. Any other relevant documents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(Mid Day Meal)

1. Aizawl District

District 1: (Aizawl)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. As per inputs given by teachers and students, and verification of records relating to MDM, 92.7% of the sample schools from the district under reference served hot cooked meal on daily basis.2. The supply of food grains to schools in the state is done on quarterly not monthly basis, which was by and large regular.3. In view of non release of the food grains for the quarter January to March, 80% to 90% of sample schools did not have buffer stock of one month's requirement.4. All sample schools (100%) reported that food grain was not delivered at the school, rather they had to make their own arrangement for its transportation to the school.5. None of the sample schools had ever received cooking cost for MDM in advance.7. None of the 40 sample schools had ever prepared any roster for parents and community members for day-to-day supervision of the MDM.8. In view the practice of non release of cooking cost in advance, schools had to either purchase the required ingredients on credit by paying higher cost or have to use funds from other resources.9. There was no case of discrimination on the basis of gender or caste in cooking and serving of MDM.10. The daily menu in 90% of sample schools include rice preparation with dal, nutrella, green leaves, potatoes, cabbage, brinjals, pumpkin, eggs(occasionally), tinned fish and chicken/ mutton (in some schools). Rice being the staple food of the people in Mizoram, wheat based preparation were rarely served in MDM.11. None of the sample schools in the district had displayed the weekly menu for
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MDM.

12. Almost all sample schools have been provided with at least two cooks. Schools with large enrolments have been provided with more cooks

13. Responses of the teachers and students revealed that 90% of the sample schools served a variety of food. The daily menu comprised of rice with dal/potatoes/pumpkin/nutrella/green vegetables available as per season. Eggs/tinned-fish were occasionally served to students in some of the schools.

14. All children from the sample schools expressed their happiness and satisfaction with the quantity and quality of MDM served to them in schools.

15. All the sample schools have cooks specifically appointed for MDM service.

16. None of the sample schools have engaged SHG or NGO or contractors for cooking or serving of MDM

17. All sample schools have at least two cooks/ to meet the MDM requirements and this number increased with students' enrolment.

18. In every sample schools cooks are paid remuneration of Rs. 1500/- per month. (This enhanced remuneration from Rs 1500/- has been paid from May, 2010 and all the helpers, who were previously paid Rs 800/- as remuneration have now been promoted as cooks).

19. Remuneration to all cooks in the sample schools was paid bi-monthly or quarterly, not monthly.

20. In terms of gender composition, almost all cooks, except a negligible percentage were female.

21. In terms of social composition, all the cooks in the sample schools belong to ST category.

22. All, primary and upper primary sample schools have constructed and used their Kitchen sheds for MDM service.

23. Around 95% of sample schools from the district had potable water for cooking and drinking purpose. It was pleasing to know that 65% of sample schools had PHE connection for water that is considered to be relatively safe for cooking and drinking. However, large percentage of such schools was from the

urban areas. The remaining 35% of sample schools were solely dependent on rain water harvesting.

24. 90% of the sample schools had adequate utensils for cooking and service of MDM.

25. Around 75% of sample schools have LPG connection. However the percentage of schools which exclusively use LPG for MDM was around 62% and the remaining 38% used firewood or both.

26. The process of cooking and storage of fuel was safe in 87.5% of sample schools whereas it was not safe in rest of the schools. However large majority of sample schools that have LPG connection were using it in a corner in teachers' common room which is not safe.

27. Discipline and order was maintained by 100% of the sample schools with children while taking MDM.

28. Participation of parents in supervision and management was reported to be good in 2.5%, fair in 5% and poor in 92.5%% of the sample schools.

29. Participation of members of VECs in the inspection and supervision of MDM was good in 2.5%, fair in 15% and poor in 82.5% of sample schools.

30. Only 15% of sample schools maintained health cards/reisters for each child, and the remaining 85% of sample schools did not maintain health record of children in any form.

31. Micronutrients such as Iron, folic acid, vitamin-A and de-worming medicines were given to children occasionally by 17%, 10%, 12% and 5% sample schools, respectively.

32. MDM program of 90% of the sample schools were never monitored by State Level Officers..

33. 77.5% of sample schools reported that they had never been inspected by District Level Officers in relation to MDM while 22.5% reported that the visit was very rare.

34. Block Level Officers, as reported by 70% headmasters of sample schools, had never visited them for inspection and monitoring of MDM. Out of the remaining

30%; 7.5% said that such visits were frequent and the rest 22.5% reported it to be rare.

35. Frequent inspection of MDM service was done by Circle Level Officer in 38% of the sample schools while 40% of sample schools were never monitored by Circle Level Officer.

36. Out of the total sample schools, 85% claimed that the introduction of MDM had improved the attendance, 100% reported an improvement in the general well being of children while improvement of enrollment was reported by 63%.

37. Other incidental benefits of MDM reported by few schools were:

- a) Relieves Parents from the burden of preparing/buying daily tiffins for their school going children.
- b) Improves energy level of children and keep them active though Other incidental benefit, reported by some sample schools due to serving of cooked meal were out the day (?)
- c) Poor parents feel happy as they do not have to pay for the Tiffin of their children

38. 52.5% of sample schools did not organize any program for the health check-up of children However, 45% sample schools claimed that they did organize health check-up of children on yearly basis.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MIDDAY MEAL

2. Champhai District

District 2: (Champhai)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. As per inputs given by teachers and students, and verification of records relating to MDM, 91.8% of the sample schools from the district under reference served hot cooked meal on daily basis.2. The supply of food grains to schools in the state is done on quarterly not monthly basis, which was by and large regular3. In view not releasing of the food grains for the quarter January to March 67.5% of sample schools did not have buffer stock of one month's requirement. Few schools did not serve the MDM even on the day of the visit of MI observers in view of non availability of food grains.4. Around 28% of the sample schools reported that food grain is delivered at their door steps and the remaining 72% reported that they have to transport their food grain from the retailer shop either by hiring of taxi. In certain schools children have to carry the same on their head from the retailer shop to school.5. None of the sample schools had ever received cooking cost for MDM in advance.6. In view of the practice of non release of cooking cost in advance, schools had to either purchase the required ingredients on credit by paying higher cost or have to use funds from other resources7. There was no case of discrimination on the basis of gender or caste in cooking and serving of MDM.8. The daily menu in all (100%) of sample schools include rice preparation with dal, nutrella, green leaves, potatoes, cabbage, brinjals, pumpkin, eggs(occasionally), tin fish and chicken/ mutton (in some schools). Rice being
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the staple food of the people in Mizoram wheat based preparations were rarely served in MDM.

9. None of the sample schools in the district had displayed the weekly menu for MDM.

10 All sample schools had been provided with at least two cooks. Schools with large enrolments had been provided with more cooks.

11. Responses of the teachers and students revealed that 97.5%% of the sample schools served a variety of food. The daily menu comprised of rice with dal/potatoes/pumpkin/nutrella/green vegetables available as per season. Eggs/tin-fish were occasionally served to students in some of the schools.

12. Almost all children in all, but one, sample schools expressed their happiness and satisfaction with the quality and quantity of food served in MDM. However, many of them suggested that they would be further pleased if items like green vegetables, eggs, chicken, pork, fried rice, potatoes etc are served more frequently; and green chilies are served every day in MDM.

13. None of the sample schools had ever engaged any NGO/SHG/ Contractor for the cooking of MDM.

14. All sample schools had at least two cooks/ to meet the MDM requirements and this number increased with students' enrolment.

15. Food for MDM in all of the 40 sample schools was cooked and served by the cooks appointed for this purpose.

16. Before May, 2010, cooks and helpers were paid a remuneration of Rs1200/- and Rs.800/-, respectively However, from May, 2010, all helpers throughout the state had been promoted as cooks, and the remuneration of a cook had been increased from Rs.1200/ to Rs.1500/-.

17. Remuneration to all cooks in the sample schools was paid bi-monthly or quarterly, not monthly.

18. In terms of gender composition, almost all cooks, except a negligible percentage were female.

19. In terms of social composition, all the cooks in the sample schools belong to

ST category as well as religious minority (Christians).

20. All primary and upper primary sample schools had constructed and used their Kitchen sheds for MDM service.

21. Around 90% of 40 sample schools from the district had potable water for cooking and drinking purpose. It was pleasing to know that a large majority of the sample schools had PHE connection for water that is considered to be relatively safe for cooking and drinking.

22. Around 87.5% of sample schools were using only firewood, 2.5% were using only LPG and 10% were using both for cooking of MDM.

23. The process of cooking and storage of fuel was safe in 87.5% of sample schools whereas it was not safe in rest of the schools.

24. Discipline and order was maintained by children while taking MDM in all sample schools within the district.

25. Participation of parents in the day to day management, monitoring and supervision was fair in 7.5% and poor in 92.5%% of sample schools.

26. Participation of members of VEC in the day to day management, monitoring and supervision was fair in 20% and poor in 80%% of sample schools.

27. None of the 40 sample schools had ever prepared any roster for parents and community members for day-to-day supervision of the MDM.

28. Only 15% of sample schools maintained health cards/registers for each child, and the remaining 85% of sample schools did not maintain health record of children in any form.

29. Micronutrients such as Iron, folic acid, vitamin-A and de-worming medicines were given to children occasionally by 5%, 2.5%, 2.5% and 2.5% sample schools, respectively.

30. MDM program of all sample schools was never monitored by State Level Officers.

31. Around 42.5% of headmasters of sample schools reported that District Level Officers have never visited their school for monitoring of MDM, whereas 57.5% reported that they rarely visited schools for this purpose.

32. Around 30% of the headmasters of sample schools responded that they have never been inspected by Block level Officer, whereas 70% reported that their visits were very rare.

33. It is pleasing to report that around 40% of sample schools, as reported by their headmasters/teachers, were frequently inspected and monitored by their cluster level officers. At the same time it was discouraging to report that 57.5% of sample schools were rarely and 2.5% were never inspected by their cluster level officers.

34. 50% of the headmasters reported positive effect of MDM on students' enrollment, and the remaining 50% were not sure about its impact on enrollment.

35. 95% of the headmasters reported positive effect of MDM on students' attendance, and the remaining 50% were not sure about its impact on attendance.

36. 100% of the headmasters reported positive effect of MDM on students general wellbeing and nutritional status.

37. Other incidental benefits of MDM reported by few schools were:

- a) Relieves Parents from the burden of MDM
- b) Improves energy level of children and keep them active through Other incidental benefit, reported by some sample schools due to serving of cooked meal were out the day
- c) Poor parents feel happy as they do not have to pay for the Tiffin of their children

38. Around 75% of sample schools did not do anything for the regular health check-up of children, Whereas 2.5% of sample schools did so on quarterly basis and 22.55% on yearly basis.

MDM MONITORING REPORT (Aizawl District)

A. At School Level

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:																						
	i) Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?																						
	<p>The MI observers after interacting with the headmasters, teachers, children, cooks and, VEC/SMC members, and verification of MDM registers relating to stock of food grains , beneficiaries and conversion cost found that as many as 92.7% of sample schools, despite delays in the supply of food grains, were serving hot cooked food on daily basis. It needs to be mentioned that most of these sample schools were managing their MDM with the food grains of last quarter of 2010 (October to December) that was released to the schools in the January/February this year. Few schools to maintain the regular service of MDM had to purchase the food grain from the market or borrowed from the retailers/shopkeeper. However, the remaining 12.5% of sample schools were not that resourceful)</p>																						
2.	TRENDS:																						
	Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)																						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No.</th> <th style="width: 60%; text-align: center;">Details</th> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">i.</td> <td>Enrollment</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2970</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ii.</td> <td>No. of children opted for Mid Day Meal</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2970</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">iii.</td> <td>No. of children attending the school on the day of visit</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2646</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">iv.</td> <td>No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2646</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">v.</td> <td>No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2646**</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">vi.</td> <td>No. of children availed MDM on the previous day.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2722</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No.	Details		i.	Enrollment	2970	ii.	No. of children opted for Mid Day Meal	2970	iii.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	2646	iv.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	2646	v.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2646**	vi.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day.	2722
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	<p>**Since all enrolled students in Mizoram opt for MDM, therefore, many sample schools did not maintain MDM attendance registers on day to day basis. This figure has been worked on the basis of students attendance registers</p>																						

3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	<p>i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?</p> <p>The supply of food grains to schools in the state was done on quarterly not monthly basis, which was by and large regular</p> <p>ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</p> <p>In view of non release of the food grains for the quarter January to March, 80% to 90% of sample schools did not have buffer stock of one month's requirement. Few schools did not serve the MDM even on the day of the visit of MI observers in view of non availability of food grains. One school had purchased one bag of rice (50Kg) from the open market to maintain the regularity of MDM service.</p> <p>iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p> <p>None of the sample schools reported about delivery of food grains at their door step, rather the schools had to transport their food grain from the retailer shop either by hiring of taxi or children have to carry the same on their heads.</p> <p>iv) Is the quality of food grain good?</p> <p>The MI observers personally checked the quality of rice in each of 40 sample schools and found that the quality of food grains supplied to schools under MDM scheme was by and large good. However, when the headmasters/teachers were asked about the quality of food grains (rice) received by school, 55% of them reported it to be good quality and the remaining 45% reported it to be of an average quality.</p>
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	<p>i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?</p> <p>None of the sample schools had ever received the cooking cost in advance. Like the food grains the cooking cost is released to the schools on quarterly basis not monthly and that too not in advance.</p>

	<p>ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?</p>
	<p>In view the practice of non release of cooking cost in advance, schools had to either purchase the required ingredients on credit by paying higher cost or had to use funds from other resources, Non release of advance cooking cost to the schools affected the regularity and quality of MDM in schools, and in a very few case the schools stopped the service of hot cooked food to children till they receive the cooking cost.</p>
	<p>iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p>
	<p>The cooking cost, as and when received by the VEC/SMC, was paid to the school, by the concerned VEC/SMC, in cash.</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>SOCIAL EQUITY:</p>
	<p>i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p>
	<p>The MI observers did not observe any gender or caste (not relevant as there is no caste system in Mizo Society) or community (as students in all, except one, sample schools were from Mizo Community) discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements.</p>
	<p>ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?</p>
	<p>In all sample schools food is served by the cooks supervised by the teacher in charge. Students make queues in front of the service window in kitchen and after taking their food, either move to their respective classrooms(78%) or eat in school verandah (20%) or school compound (28%).The order and discipline maintained by children in making queues in eating food in all most all sample schools was appreciable.</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p>VARIETY OF MENU:</p>
	<p>i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?</p>
	<p>None of the 40 sample schools in the district had displayed its weekly menu anywhere in the school premises. Therefore, the question with regard to the</p>

	ability to adhere to the displayed menu becomes irrelevant.
	ii) Who decides the menu?
	The decision with regard to the day to-day menu in 82.5% of sample schools was taken solely by the teacher in-charge of MDM., and in the remaining 17.5% it is taken jointly by the school headmaster and teacher in-charge
	(iii) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?
	After discussions with the teacher in-charge MDM, headmaster, members of VEC and interaction with children as well as verification of records relating to the utilization of cooking cost, the MI observers found that 90% of sample schools serve a variety of food such as nutrella, green leaves, dal, potatoes, cabbage, brinjals, pumpkin, eggs(occasionally), and tinned fish (in some schools).
	(iv) Dose the daily menu includes rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?
	Yes, the daily menu in 90% of sample schools included rice preparation with dal, nutrella, green leaves, potatoes, cabbage, brinjals, pumpkin, eggs(occasionally), tinned fish and chicken/ mutton (in some schools). Rice being the staple food of the people in Mizoram, wheat based preparations were rarely served in MDM.
7.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	Feedback from children on quality and quantity of meal {If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}
	The MI observers while interacting with the children in all sample schools asked about the quality and quantity of food served to them in MDM. Almost all children expressed their happiness and satisfaction with the quality and quantity of food served. However, many of them suggested that they would be further pleased if items like green vegetables, eggs, chicken, pork, fried rice, potatoes etc could be served more frequently; and green chilies could be served every day with MDM
8.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?

	<p>It was surprising to know that only 15% of sample schools maintained health cards/registers for each child, and the remaining 85% of sample schools did not maintain health record of children in any form</p>
	<p>ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?</p>
	<p>a) Monthly Health Check-up: None of the 40 sample schools reported to have conducted the monthly health check up of children.</p> <p>b) Quarterly Health Check-up: None of the 40 sample schools reported to have conducted the quarterly health check up of children</p> <p>c) Half Yearly Health Check-up: Only 1(2.5%) out of 40 sample schools reported to have conducted the health check-up of children on half yearly basis.</p> <p>d) Annually Health Check-up: It is relieving to report that 45% of sample schools, as reported by their headmasters, had conducted the health check-up of children on yearly basis.</p> <p>e) No Health Check-up: It was shocking to know that 52.5% of sample schools did not organize any programme for the health check-up of children</p>
	<p>iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?</p>
	<p>a) Iron: Only 17.5% of sample schools reported that they had given Iron tablets to their children</p> <p>b) Folic acid: It was given to children only by 10% of sample schools</p> <p>c) Vitamin–A: It was given to children only by 12.5% of sample schools</p> <p>d) De-worming medicine: Only 5% of sample schools reported to have given de-worming medicine to their children</p>
	<p>iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?</p>
	<p>As reported by the headmaster and/or teachers, the aforesaid micronutrients in almost all schools, that reported to have given such micronutrients, were administered by teachers themselves.</p>
<p>9.</p>	<p>STATUS OF COOKS:</p>
	<p>i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)</p>

	<p>Food for MDM in all of the 40 sample schools was cooked and served by the cooks appointed for this purpose. None of the sample schools had ever engaged any NGO/SHG/ Contractor for this purpose.</p>
	<p>ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?</p>
	<p>Almost all sample schools had been provided with at least two cooks. Schools with large enrolments had been provided with more cooks.</p>
	<p>iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?</p>
	<p>There was no helper in any of the sample schools as all of them had been promoted as cooks from May 2010. All cooks in sample schools were paid a remuneration of Rs1500/-pm in cash.</p>
	<p>iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?</p>
	<p>No, the remuneration paid to the cooks was not regular. All of the cooks in sample schools reported that they did not get their remuneration on monthly basis as it was always released quarterly with the conversion cost. The last remuneration received by majority of the cooks was in the month of January/February 2011.</p>
	<p>v) Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)</p>
	<p>All of the cooks in all sample schools were Scheduled Tribe. None of these cooks belonged to SC or OBC.</p>
10	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE:</p>
	<p>i) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store Constructed and in use?</p>
	<p>Yes, all of the 40 sample schools had constructed their kitchen shed and were using it for cooking and service of MDM as well as the storage of food grain and other materials relating to MDM, including cooking and service utensils.</p>
	<p>ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed MDM/ SSA / Others.</p>
	<p>Kitchen shed in all of the 40 sample schools had been constructed under the MDM scheme</p>
	<p>iii) Kitchen shed constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)</p>

Since all sample schools had constructed their kitchen shed and were using the same for MDM service, this question becomes irrelevant

iv)Kitchen shed Under construction

Since all sample schools had constructed their kitchen shed and were using the same for MDM service, this question also becomes irrelevant

vi)Kitchen shed Sanctioned, but construction not started

Since all sample schools had constructed their kitchen shed and were using the same for MDM service, this question also becomes irrelevant

vii)Kitchen shed not sanctioned

Since all sample schools had constructed their kitchen shed and were using the same for MDM service, this question also becomes irrelevant

viii)In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the food grains /other ingredients are being stored.

As all of the 40 sample schools had their pucca kitchen shed and were using it for cooking and storage of food grains and other materials relating to MDM including cooking and service utensils, therefore, this question is irrelevant.

ix)Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?

Around 95% of 40 sample schools from the district had potable water for cooking and drinking purpose. It was pleasing to know that 65% of sample schools had PHE connection for water that is considered to be relatively safe for cooking and drinking. However, large percentages of such schools were from the urban areas. The remaining 35% of sample schools were solely dependent on rain water harvesting

X)Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?

The MI observers after having discussion with the cooks and visit to the kitchen shed in each sample school found that 90% of the sample schools had adequate utensils for cooking and service of MDM.

xi)What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)

	It was pleasing to see that 29 (73%) of 40 sample schools had the LPG connection of which 5 (13%) were solely using LPG for cooking of MDM
11	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	i) General Impression of MI about hygiene:
	<p>a) Good: In terms of environment and hygiene 67.5% of sample schools were good</p> <p>b) Fair: In terms of environment and hygiene 30% of sample schools were fair</p> <p>c) Poor: In terms of environment and hygiene 2.5% of sample schools were poor</p>
	ii) Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating
	All of the sample schools claimed that they encourage children to wash hands before and after eating of MDM. However; MI observers did not find much truth in the said claim as many students were taking their MDM without washing their hands. However, it is relieving to report that in all sample schools children were eating their MDM with spoons.
	iii) Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?
	It is encouraging to report that children in all sample schools took meal in a very disciplined and orderly manner. Cooks and teachers did play an important role in maintenance of such discipline by children.
	iv) Conservation of water?
	Mizoram being a hilly area, there is always a scarcity of water, especially during dry season i.e. October to May. In view of non availability of underground water, people, especially in rural areas, are largely dependent on rain water harvesting. In such a situation children were aware of the general scarcity of water in the state, and therefore, use it carefully.
	v) Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?
	The cooking process and storage of fuel was by and large safe in 87.5% of sample

	schools, and it was not so in the rest of 12.5% of sample schools.
12	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:
	(i) Extent of participation by Parents in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.
	Participation of parents and members of VEC in the day to day management, monitoring and supervision was poor in 80% to 90% of sample schools.
	(i) Extent of participation by VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision and monitoring of MDM.
	Participation of VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision and monitoring of MDM was poor in all (100%) the sample schools.
	(ii) Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM?
	None of the 40 sample schools had ever prepared any roster for parents and community members for day-to-day supervision of the MDM.
13	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION:
	Has the mid day meal program been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials? What is the frequency of such inspections
	a) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by State Level Officers:
	While interacting with the MI observers 90% of headmasters/teachers of sample schools reported that state level officers had never visited their schools for the purpose of inspection and supervision of MDM program, and the remaining 10% were of the view that such officers rarely visited the school.
	b) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by District Level Officers:
	Around 78% of headmasters of sample schools, while responding to the question of inspection of their MDM program by District level officers, reported that they had never visited their school for this purpose.

	<p>c) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Block Level Officers:</p> <p>When asked about the inspection and supervision of their MDM program by block level officers, around 70% of the headmasters of sample schools responded that they had never been inspected by Block level officer; whereas 22.5% reported that their visits were very rare. .On the other hand 7.5% reported that their block level officers frequently inspected and monitored their MDM programme.</p> <p>d) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Cluster Level Officers:</p> <p>It is pleasing to report that around 38% of sample schools, as reported by their headmasters/teachers, were frequently inspected and monitored by the cluster level officers. At the same time it is displeasing to report that there were 40% of sample schools whose MDM program had never been inspected by even cluster level officers.</p>
14	IMPACT OF MDM
	<p>i) Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment of children in school?</p>
	<p>While responding to the question relating to the impact of MDM on improvement of enrollment of children in schools, 63% of the headmasters reported it positively, 27% reported no effect and the remaining 10% were not sure about its impact.</p>
	<p>ii) Has the mid day meal improved the attendance of children in school?</p>
	<p>While responding to the question relating to the impact of MDM on improvement of attendance of children in schools, 85% of the headmasters reported positively, 12% reported no effect and the remaining 13% were not sure about its impact</p>
	<p>iii) Has the mid day meal improved general well being (nutritional status) of children in school?</p>
	<p>While responding to the question relating to the impact of MDM on improvement of general well being (nutritional status) of children in schools, 100% of the headmasters reported positively.</p>
	<p>iv) Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of cooked meal in schools?</p>

Other incidental benefits of MDM reported by few schools were:

- 1) Relieves Parents from the burden MDM
- 2) Improves energy level (by 1) Poor parents feel happy as they do not have to pay for the Tiffin of their children
- 4) Children are more energetic and active

B. Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation

MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.

Appendix-1

List of Schools from Aizawl District, Visited by MI, with their with DISE Code

Sr. No.	Name of School	DISE Code	Sr. No.	Name of School	DISE Code
1	Dawrpui Vengthar Primary School	15030600402	21	3 rd Battalion MAP Primary School	15030201002
2	Govt Complex Primary School	15030800801	22	Dam Veng Primary School	15030201401
3	Chanmari Primary School	15030600102	23	Salem Primary School-II	15030201601
4	Dinthar Primary School	15030600304	24	Hlimen Primary School	15030601703
5	Bawngkawn Primary School	15030900102	25	Saikhamakawn Primary School	15030601502
6	Durtlang Primary School	15030900402	26	Melthum Primary School	15030601102
7	Chhinlung Academy Primary School	15030602106	27	Melriat Primary School	15030701201
8	Dawrpui Primary School	15030200202	28	Thiak Primary School-II	15030702104
9	Ailawng Primary School	15010400201	29	Kulikawn Primary School	15030600902
10	Reiek Primary School	15010400101	30	Falkawn Primary School	15030700401
11	Zonuam Middle School	15030802202	31	Sialsuk Primary School-II	15030701802
12	Durtlang Middle School	15030900404	32	Salem Middle School	15030201603
13	Chhinlung Academy Middle School	15030602106	33	Kulikawn Middle School	15030600901
14	Reiek Middle School	15010400103	34	Saikhamakawn Middle School	15030601501
15	Bawngkawn Middle School	15030900106	35	Hlimen Middle School	15030601701

16	Dinthar Middle School	15030600302	36	Melriat Middle School	15030701202
17	Chanmari Middle School	15030600101	37	Dam Veng Middle School	15030201402
18	Dawrpui Vengthar Middle School	15030600401	38	Melthum Middle School	15030601101
19	Ailawng Middle School	15010400202	39	Falkawn Middle School	15030700402
20	Govt Complex Middle School	15030800802	40	Sialsuk Middle School	15030701805

MDM MONITORING REPORT

(Champhai District)

A. AT SCHOOL LEVEL:

1.	REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL:	
	Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?	
	<p>i) The MI observers after interacting with the headmasters, teachers, children, cooks and, VEC/SMC members, and verification MDM registers relating to stock of food grains , beneficiaries and conversion cost found that as many as 72.5% of sample schools, despite delays in the supply of food grains, were serving hot cooked food on daily basis. It needs to be mentioned that most of these sample schools were managing their MDM with the food grains of last quarter of 2010 (October to December) that was released to the schools in the January/February this year. Few schools to maintain the regular service of MDM had to purchase the food grain from the market or borrowed from the retailers/shopkeeper. However, the remaining 27.5% of sample schools were not that resourceful)</p>	
2.	TRENDS:	
	Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)	
	No.	Details
	vii.	Enrollment 3467
	viii.	No. of children opted for Mid Day Meal 3467
	ix.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit 3169
	x.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register Total number of children availing MDM cannot be given, as beneficiary register for MDM was not maintained by many sample schools
	xi.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit 3169**
	xii.	No. of children availed MDM on the previous day. Total number of children availing MDM on the day before the visit cannot be given, as 11 out of 40 sample schools did not serve MDM from the last 15 days to one month
	<p>**Since all enrolled students in Mizoram opt for MDM, therefore, many sample schools don't maintain MDM attendance registers on day to day basis. This figure has been worked on the basis of students attendance</p>	

	<i>registers</i>
3.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	<p>i) Is school/implementing agency receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?</p> <p>The supply of food grains to schools in the state is done on quarterly not monthly basis, which is by and large regular. When asked about the regularity of food grains, 27.5% of sample schools reported that the supply of food was regular, and the remaining 72.5% reported it otherwise</p>
	<p>ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?</p> <p>In view not releasing of the food grains for the quarter January to March 67.5% of sample schools did not have buffer stock of one month's requirement. Few schools did not serve the MDM even on the day of the visit of MI observers in view of non availability of food grains.</p>
	<p>iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?</p> <p>Around 28% of the sample schools reported that food grain is delivered at their door steps, whereas the remaining 72% reported that they have to hire taxi to transport their food grain from the retailer shop to school. Spending of money from the conversion cost on the transportation of food grain further brings down the quality of MDM. In certain schools children have to carry the same on their heads from the retailer shop to school.</p>
	<p>iv) Is the quality of food grain good?</p> <p>The MI observers personally checked the quality of rice in each of 40 sample schools and found that the quality of food grains supplied to schools under MDM scheme was by and large good. However, when the headmasters/teachers were asked about the quality of food grains (rice) received by school, 30% of them reported it to be good quality, 67.5% reported it to be of an average quality, and the remaining 2.5% reported it to be of poor quality</p>
4.	REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL:
	<p>i) Is school/implementing agency receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?</p>

	<p>None of the sample schools have ever received the cooking cost in advance. Like the food grains the cooking cost is released to the schools on quarterly basis not monthly and that too not in advance.</p>
	<p>ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding program?</p> <p>In view the practice of non release of cooking cost in advance, schools have to either purchase the required ingredients on credit by paying higher cost or have to use funds from other resources or have stop the service of MDM till the receipt of the cooking cost. Non release of advance cooking cost, affects the regularity and quality of MDM in schools.</p>
	<p>l) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?</p> <p>The cooking cost, as and when received by the VEC/SMC, is paid to the school, by the concerned VEC/SMC, in cash</p>
5.	SOCIAL EQUITY:
	<p>i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?</p> <p>The MI observers did not observe any gender or caste (not relevant as there is no cast system in Mizo Society) or community (as students in all, except one, sample schools were from Mizo Community) discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements in any of the sample schools.</p>
	<p>ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?</p> <p>In all sample schools food is served by the cooks supervised by the teacher in-charge. Students make queues in front of the service window in kitchen and after taking their food either move to their respective classrooms(27.5%) or/and eat in school verandah (60%%) or/and eat in school compound (37.5%).The order and discipline maintained by children in making queues in eating food in all most all sample schools was appreciable.</p>
6.	VARIETY OF MENU:
	<p>i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?</p> <p>Only 10% of the sample schools in the district had displayed their weekly menu and</p>

	<p>reported that they were able to adhere to it to a large extent. The remaining 90% did not display their MDM menu</p>
	<p>ii) Who decides the menu?</p>
	<p>The decision with regard to the day to-day menu in 87.5% of sample schools is taken solely by the teacher in-charge of MDM, and in the remaining 12.5% it is taken jointly by the school headmaster and teacher in-charge</p>
	<p>iii) Is there a variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?</p>
	<p>After discussions with the teacher in-charge MDM, headmaster, members of VEC and interaction with children as well as verification of records relating to the utilization of cooking cost found that 97.5% of sample schools served a variety of food such as rice with nutrella or, dal, or potatoes, or cabbage, brinjals, or pumpkin, or eggs(occasionally), tin fish/chicken/mutton (in some schools).</p>
	<p>iv) Dose the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?</p>
	<p>Yes, the daily menu in all sample schools(100%) include rice preparation with dal, nutrella, green leaves, potatoes, cabbage, brinjals, pumpkin, eggs(occasionally), tin fish and chicken/ mutton (in some schools). Rice being the staple food of the people in Mizoram wheat based preparation are rarely served in MDM.</p>
7.	QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL :
	<p>i) Feedback from children on quality and quantity of meal{If children were not happy Please give reasons and suggestions to improve.}</p>
	<p>The MI observers while interacting with the children in all sample schools asked about the quality and quantity of food served to them in MDM. Almost all children in all, but one, sample schools expressed their happiness and satisfaction with the quality and quantity of food served in MDM. However, many of them suggested that they would be further pleased if items like green vegetables, eggs, chicken, pork, fried rice, potatoes etc are served more frequently; and green chilies are served every day with MDM</p>
8.	SUPPLEMENTARY:
	<p>i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?</p>
	<p>It was surprising to know that only 15% of sample schools maintained health cards/registers for each child, and the remaining 85% of sample schools did not</p>

	maintain health record of children in any form
	ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?
	a) Monthly Health Check-up: None of the 40 sample schools reported to have conducted the monthly health check up of children
	b) Quarterly Health Check-up: Only 2.5% of the 40 sample schools reported to have conducted the quarterly monthly health check up of children
	c) Half Yearly Health Check-up: None of the 40 sample schools reported to have conducted the health check-up of children on half yearly basis.
	d) Annually Health Check-up: It is relieving to report that 22.5% of sample schools, as reported by their headmasters, had conducted the health check-up of children on yearly basis.
	e) No Health Check-up: It was shocking to know that 75% of sample schools did not organize any programme for the health check-up of children
	iii) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin - A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?
	a) Iron: Only 5% of sample schools reported that they have given Iron tablets to their children
	b) Folic acid: It was given to children only by 2.5% of sample schools
	c) Vitamin-A: It was given to children only by 2.5% of sample schools
	d) De-worming medicine: Only 2.5% of sample schools reported to have given de-worming medicine to their children
	iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?
	As reported by the headmaster and or teachers, the aforesaid micronutrients in almost all schools, that reported to have given such micronutrients, were administered by teachers themselves
9.	STATUS OF COOKS:
	i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook cum helper appointed by the Department/VEC/PRI/Self Help Group/ NGO/Contractor)
	None of the sample schools has ever engaged any NGO/SHG/ Contractor for this purpose. Food for MDM in all of the 40 sample schools is cooked and served by the cooks appointed for this purpose..
	ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?

	<p>Almost all sample schools have been provided with at least two cooks. Schools with large enrolments have been provided with more cooks.</p>
	<p>iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?</p>
	<p>There was no helper in any of the sample schools as all of them have been promoted as cooks from May 2010. All cooks in sample schools were paid a remuneration of Rs1500/-pm in cash.</p>
	<p>iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers regularly?</p>
	<p>No, the remuneration paid to the cooks is not regular. All of the cooks in sample schools reported that they do not get their remuneration on monthly basis as it is always released quarterly with the conversion cost. The last remuneration received by most cooks was in the month of January/February 2011</p>
	<p>v) Social Composition of cooks cum helpers? (SC/ST/OBC/Minority)</p>
	<p>All of the cooks in all sample schools were Scheduled Tribes as well as religious minority (Christians) . However, none of the cooks in all 40 sample schools belonged to SC or OBC category.</p>
10.	INFRASTRUCTURE:
	<p>i) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store constructed and in use</p>
	<p>Yes, all of the 40 sample schools have constructed their kitchen shed and were using it for cooking and service of MDM as well as the storage of food grain and other materials relating to MDM, including cooking and service utensils</p>
	<p>ii)Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed -MDM/SSA/Others</p>
	<p>Kitchen shed in all of the 40 sample schools have been constructed under the MDM scheme</p>
	<p>iii) Constructed but not in use (Reasons for not using)</p>
	<p>Since all sample schools had constructed their kitchen shed and were using the same for MDM service, this question becomes irrelevant</p>
	<p>iv)Under construction</p>
	<p>Since all sample schools had constructed their kitchen shed and were using the same for MDM service, this question becomes irrelevant</p>
	<p>v)Sanctioned, but construction not started</p>
	<p>Since all sample schools had constructed their kitchen shed and were using the same</p>

	for MDM service, this question becomes irrelevant
	vi) Not sanctioned
	Since all sample schools had constructed their kitchen shed and were using the same for MDM service, this question becomes irrelevant
	vii) In case the pucca kitchen shed is not available, where is the food being cooked and where the foodgrains /other ingredients are being stored.
	As all of the 40 sample schools had their pucca kitchen shed and were using it for cooking and storage of food grains and other materials relating to MDM including cooking and service utensils, therefore, this question is irrelevant.
	viii) Whether potable water is available for cooking and drinking purpose?
	Around 90% of 40 sample schools from the district had potable water for cooking and drinking purpose. It was pleasing to know that a large majority of the sample schools had PHE connection for water that is considered to be relatively safe for cooking and drinking. However, large percentage of such schools was from the urban areas. On the other hand a considerable percentage of sample schools especially in rural areas, in the absence of PHE water supply, were solely dependent on rain water harvesting.
	ix) Whether utensils are available for cooking food? If, available is it adequate?
	The MI observers after having discussion with the cooks and visit to the kitchen shed in each sample school found that 90% of the sample schools had adequate utensils for cooking and service of MDM.
	x) What is the kind of fuel used? (Gas based/firewood etc.)
	After discussion with the cooks, and headmaster; and visit to the kitchen shed, the MI observers found that 87.5% of sample schools were using only firewood, 2.5% were using only LPG and 10% were using both for cooking of MDM.
11.	SAFETY & HYGIENE:
	i) General Impression of the environment, safety and hygiene:
	d) Good: In terms of environment and hygiene 65% of sample schools were good
	e) Fair: In terms of environment and hygiene 35% of sample schools were fair.
	ii) Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating

	<p>All of the sample schools claimed that they encourage children to wash hands before after eating of MDM. However; MI observers did not find much truth in the said claim as many students were taking their MDM without washing their hands. However, it is relieving to report that in all sample schools children were eating their MDM with spoons</p>
	<p>iii) Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?</p> <p>It is encouraging to report that children in all sample schools take meal in a very disciplined and orderly manner. Cooks and teachers do play an important role in maintenance of such discipline by children</p>
	<p>iv) Conservation of water?</p> <p>Mizoram being a hilly area, there is always a scarcity of water, especially during dry season i.e. October to May. In view of non availability of underground water people largely depend on rain water harvesting. In such a situation children are aware of the general scarcity of water in the state, and therefore, use it carefully.</p>
	<p>v) Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?</p> <p>The cooking process and storage of fuel is by and large safe in 87.5% of sample schools, and it was not so in the rest of 12.5% of sample schools</p>
12.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:
	<p>i) Extent of participation by parents in daily supervision and monitoring of MDM.</p> <p>Participation of parents and members of VEC in the day to day management, monitoring and supervision is fair in 7.5% and poor in 92.5%% of sample schools</p>
	<p>ii) Extent of participation by VECs / Panchayats / Urban bodies in daily supervision and monitoring of MDM.</p> <p>Participation of parents and members of VEC in the day to day management, monitoring and supervision is fair in 20% and poor in 80%% of sample schools</p>
	<p>iii) Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM?</p> <p>None of the 40 sample schools has ever prepared any roster for day-to-day monitoring and supervision of the MDM for parents and community members.</p>

13.	INSPECTION & SUPERVISION
	<p>Has the mid day meal program been inspected by any state / district / block level officers/officials? What is the frequency of such inspections?</p> <p>e) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by State Level Officers: While interacting with the MI observers all (100%) of headmasters/teachers of sample schools reported that state level officers have never visited their schools for the purpose of inspection and supervision of MDM program.</p> <p>f) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by District Level Officers: Around 42.5% of headmasters of sample schools, while responding to the question of inspection of their MDM program by District level officers, reported that District Level Officers have never visited their school for this purpose. At the same time 57.5% reported that they rarely visit schools for the monitoring of MDM.</p> <p>g) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Block Level Officers: When asked about the inspection and supervision of their MDM program by block level officers, around 30% of the headmasters of sample schools responded that they have never been inspected by Block level officer, whereas 70% reported that their visits are very rarely.</p> <p>h) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Cluster Level Officers: It is pleasing to report that around 40% of sample schools, as reported by their headmasters/teachers, were frequently inspected and monitored by their cluster level officers. At the same time it was discouraging to report that 57.5% of sample schools were rarely and 2.5% were never inspected by their cluster level officers.</p>
14.	IMPACT
	<p>Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment of children in school?</p> <p>While responding to the question relating to the impact of MDM on improvement of enrollment of children in schools, 50% of the headmasters reported positively, and the remaining 50% were not sure about its impact.</p> <p>Has the mid day meal improved the attendance of children in school?</p>

While responding to the question relating to the impact of MDM on improvement of attendance of children in schools, 95% of the headmasters reported positively and the remaining 5% reported no affect.

Has the mid day meal improved the general well being (nutritional status) of children?

While responding to the question relating to the impact of MDM on improvement of general well being (nutritional status) of children in schools, 100% of the headmasters reported positively

Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of cooked meal in schools?

Other incidental benefits of MDM reported by few schools were:

- 1) Relieves parents from the cost of tiffin they had to prepare everyday for their school going children
3. Poor parents feel happy as they do not have to pay for the tiffin of their children
- 4) Keeps children active and energetic.
- 5) Improves students' attention as well as learning.

B. Any other issues relevant to MDM implementation

MI may give a maximum 2 page note, on any other issues, relevant to MDM implementation, not covered above.

Appendix-2

List of Schools from Champhai District, Visited by MI, with their With DISE Code

Sr. No.	Name of School	DISE Code	Sr. No.	Name of School	DISE Code
1	Govt Primary School-I, Sialhawk	15040202103	21	Genesaret Primary School	15040101303
2	Govt Middle School, Sialhawk	15040202101	22	Zokhawthar AIE	15040101704
3	Govt. Chhinlung Middle School, Sialhawk	15040202102	23	Govt. Primary School I, Champhai	15040100203
4	Govt. Middle School, New Chalrang	15040201801	24	Govt. Zotlang Primary School	15040101502
5	Govt. Primary School, Chalrang	15040201702	25	Govt. Primary School IV, Champhai	15040100403
6	Govt. Middle School, Chalrang	15040201701	26	Govt. Zote Primary School	15040101902
7	Govt. Middle School-II, Khawzawl	15040200201	27	Govt. Primary School V, Champhai	15040100204
8	Govt. Primary School-VII, Khawzawl	15040200203	28	Govt. English Medium School (Primary Section), Keifangtlang	15040100103
9	Govt. Primary School-II, Khawzawl	15040200404	29	Govt. Primary School VI, Champhai	15040100702
10	Govt. Little Flower Primary School, Khawzawl	15040200304	30	Govt. Primary School VII, Champhai	15040100102
11	Govt. Modern Middle School, Biate	15040202202	31	Genesaret Middle School	15040101306
12	Govt Primary School-II, Biate	15040202204	32	Govt. Mualkawi Middle School	15040101801
13	Govt Middle School, Biate	15040202201	33	Govt. Zokhawthar Middle School	15040101701
14	Govt. Primary School-I, Khawzawl	15040200501	34	Govt. Vengthlang	15040100301

				Middle School, Champhai	
15	Govt. Primary School-III, Khawzawl	15040200403	35	Govt. Zotlang Middle School	15040101501
16	Govt. Middle School, Khawzawl	15040200401	36	Govt. Ruantlang Middle School	15040101401
17	Govt. Modern Middle School, Khawzawl	15040200402	37	Govt. Zote Middle School	15040101901
18	Govt. Primary School-III, New Khawhai	15040201605	38	Govt. Ngur Middle School	15040102101
19	Govt. Middle School, New Khawhai	15040201602	39	Govt. Tlangsam Middle School	15040102001
20	Govt. Primary School-IV Khawhai	15040201606	40	Govt. Roseland School (Middle Section)	15040100314