



## **2<sup>nd</sup> HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF MDM FOR THE STATE OF MIZORAM**

**Period:**

**1st April 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011**

**Districts Covered**

- 1. Kolasib**
- 2. Mamit**

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

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

## Quarterly Monitoring Report of Mizoram University on MDM for the State of Mizoram (Period of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011)

### 1. General Information

Sl No	Information	Details
1.	<b>Name of the Monitoring Institute</b>	Mizoram University
2.	<b>Period of the report</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2011 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2011
3.	<b>Fund Released for the period</b>	75% of the funds released for the period 1 <sup>st</sup> October, 2010 to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2011
4.	<b>No. of Districts allotted</b>	2 (Two) Districts
5.	<b>Name of Districts Covered</b>	1.Kolasib 2.Mamit
6.	<b>Dates of visit to the Districts / Schools</b>	<p><b><u>1.Kolasib District:</u></b></p> <p>(a) <u>First team</u> consisting of 5 members visited the District/Sample schools from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2011.</p> <p>(b) <u>Second team</u> consisting of 5 members visited the District/Sample schools from 19<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2011.</p> <p>(c) <u>Third team</u> consisting of 4 members visited the District/Sample schools from 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2011.</p> <p>(d) <u>Fourth team</u> consisting of 4 members visited the District/Sample schools from 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2011.</p> <p><b><u>2.Mamit District:</u></b></p> <p>(a) <u>First team</u> consisting of 4 members visited the District/Sample schools from 17<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2011.</p> <p>(b) <u>Second team</u> consisting of 4 members visited the District/Sample schools from 17<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2011.</p> <p>Note: The remaining mandays were used for the development of (i) Master tables, (ii) data entry tables, (iii) data analysis, (iv) visit to SPD's office etc.</p>

		of																																						
	elementary schools in the Districts Covered by MI		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Kolasib</th> <th>Mamit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>93</td> <td>134</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper Primary</td> <td>72</td> <td>103</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>165</td> <td>237</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Kolasib	Mamit	Primary	93	134	Upper Primary	72	103	Total	165	237																									
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10.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute		30 Schools (20 Schools in Mamit District and 10 Schools in Kolasib District)																																					
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																																					

**on held with state official:** A draft copy of the Monitoring  
State Project Director (SSA), Govt. of Mizoram, 22<sup>nd</sup>

December 2011 for perusal and comments, and major field observations were shared in a face to face meeting with the State Nodal Officer (MDM) and other officials on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2012. The officials of the MDM Cell were satisfied with the field observations and felt that no separate comments were required for the report of field observations.

**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.

## UTIVE SUMMARY (Mid Day Meal)

### A. KOLASIB DISTRICT

District 1 (Kolasib)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. As per inputs given by teachers and students, and verification of records relating to MDM, 97.5% of the sample schools from the district under reference served hot cooked meal on daily basis.</li><li>2. The supply of food grains to schools in the state is done on quarterly not monthly basis, which was by and large regular.</li><li>3. At the time of visit of members of MI, all the sample schools were having buffer stock of rice for one month.</li><li>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.</li><li>5. None of the sample schools had ever received cooking cost for MDM in advance.</li><li>6. None of the 40 sample schools had ever prepared any roster for parents and community members for day-to-day supervision of the MDM.</li><li>7. 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.</li><li>8. There was no case of discrimination on the basis of gender or caste in cooking and serving of MDM.</li></ol>
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majority of the sample schools include rice preparation with dal, nutrela, green leaves, potatoes, cabbage, brinjals, pumpkin, eggs(occasionally), tin fish and chicken(in some schools).

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

12. All the sample schools have been provided with the required number of cooks as per Govt. of India norms. Schools with larger enrollments have been provided with more cooks.

13. Responses of the teachers and students revealed that in all the sample schools variety of foods were served. The daily menu comprised of rice with dal/potatoes/pumpkin/nutrela/green vegetables available as per season. Eggs/tin-fish/chicken 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 the required number of cook/(s) 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.

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

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. 97.5% of the sample schools have constructed and used their Kitchen sheds for MDM service.

23. All the sample schools from the district (100%) had potable water for cooking and drinking purpose. It was pleasing to know that 87.5% of sample schools had PHE connection for water that is considered to be relatively safe for cooking and drinking. The remaining 12.5% 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 37.5% of sample schools have LPG connection. However, these schools were using both LPG and firewood for cooking MDM. The remaining 62.5% use only firewood.

26. The process of cooking and storage of fuel is safe in 92.5% of sample schools whereas it was not safe in rest of the schools.

27. Discipline and order is 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 12.5%, fair in 12.5% and poor in 75% of the sample schools.

29. Participation of members of VECs in the inspection and supervision of MDM was fair in 25% and poor in 75% of sample schools.

le schools maintained health cards/registers for each child, and the remaining 97.5% of sample schools did not maintain health record of children in any form.

31. Micronutrients such as Iron and folic acid, were given to children occasionally by 5%, of the sample schools.

32. As per the information received from the teachers of the sample schools 82.5 % of the sample schools were never monitored by State Level Officers. At the same time 17.5% reported that they were rarely inspected by the State Level Officers.

33. 55% of sample schools reported that they had never been inspected by District Level Officers in relation to MDM while 37.5% reported that the visit was very rare. Only 7.5% of the schools reported frequent visit of the District Level Officers.

34. Block Level Officers, as reported by 45% headmasters of sample schools, had never visited them for inspection and monitoring of MDM. Out of the remaining 55%, 50% said that such visits were rare and the rest 5% reported it to frequent.

35. Frequent inspection of MDM service was done by Circle Level Officer in 97.5% of the sample schools while only 2.5% of sample schools were never monitored by Circle Level Officer.

36. As per the inputs received from the headmasters and teachers of the sample schools, the introduction of MDM has improved the enrollment, general well being and nutritional status of students in all the schools. 97.5% reported an improvement in the attendance of children while no improvement was reported by 2.5%.



fits of MDM reported by few schools were :

- a) Poor families are reported to be relieved by the introduction of MDM as they do not have to cook morning meal for their children which enable them to save food grains.
- b) Teachers of all sample schools reported that children become more active with the serving of nutritious meals on a regular basis.
- c) Poor parents feel happy as they do not have to pay for the Tiffin of their children.

38. 62.5% of sample schools did not organize any program for the health check-up of children. However, 27.5% sample schools claimed that they did organize health check-up of children on yearly basis while 7.5% reported half yearly check-up and 2.5% claimed to have quarterly health check-up for their students.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### MID DAY MEAL

#### A. MAMIT DISTRICT

District 2 : (Mamit)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. As per inputs given by teachers and students, and verification of records relating to MDM, 95% of the sample schools from the district under reference served hot cooked meal on daily basis.</li><li>2. The supply of food grains to schools in the state is done on quarterly not monthly basis, which was by and large regular.</li><li>3. According to the reports of the schools visited and spot verification 80% of the schools were maintaining buffers stock of one month's requirement for MDM.</li><li>4. All the schools reported that food grain was not delivered at school. They also reported that food grains had to be transported from the retailer shop or the supply godown by hiring of vehicles.</li><li>5. None of the sample schools had ever received cooking cost for MDM in advance.</li><li>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 resources.</li><li>7. There was no case of discrimination on the basis of gender or caste in cooking and serving of MDM.</li></ol>
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All (100%) of sample schools include rice preparation with dal, nutreala, green leaves, potatoes, cabbage, brinjals, pumpkin, eggs (occasionally) and tin fish (in some schools).

9. 20% of the sample schools in the district had displayed the weekly menu for MDM. However, out of these schools only 66.67% were able to adhere to the menu displayed.

10. All sample schools have been provided with at least two cooks. Schools with large enrollments have been provided with more cooks.

11. Responses of the teachers and students revealed that 100% of the sample schools served a variety of food. The daily menu comprised of rice with dal/potatoes/ pumpkin/nutreala/green vegetables available as per season. Eggs/tin-fish were occasionally served to students in some of the schools.

12. All children (100%) from the sample schools expressed their happiness and satisfaction with the quantity and quality of food served in MDM. However, many of them suggested that they would be further pleased if items like eggs, meat, 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 SHG or NGO or contractors for the cooking of MDM.

14. All sample schools have the required number of cooks as per the norms of GOI. The number of cooks increased with students' enrolment.

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

16. All the cooks were paid remuneration of Rs.1500/- per month.

cooks in the sample schools was paid on a quarterly

basis and 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 (Christian).

20. 97.2% of the sample schools had constructed and were using their Kitchen sheds for MDM service.

21. Around 95% 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 70% of sample schools were using only firewood, 5% were using only LPG and 25% were using both for cooking of MDM.

23. The spot verification by MI revealed that the process of cooking and storage of fuel is 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 school with.

25. Participation of parents in the day to day management, monitoring and supervision is fair in 10%, and poor in 90% of the sample schools.

26. Participation of members of VECs in the day to day management, monitoring and supervision is fair in 25% and poor in 75% of sample schools.

Sample schools has ever prepared any roster for parents and community members for day-to-day supervision of the MDM.

28. Only 10% of sample schools maintained health cards/registers for each child, and the remaining 90% 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 never given to children of the sample schools visited by MI.

30. All the sample schools reported that their MDM programme was never monitored by State Level Officers.

31. Around 32.5% of headmasters of sample schools reported that District Level Officers have never visited their school for monitoring of MDM, whereas 62.5% reported that the visit of district Level Officers was very rare while 5% reported that they were frequently visited for this purpose.

32. Around 35% of the headmasters of sample schools responded that they have never been inspected by Block Level Officer, whereas 60% reported that their visits were very rare. 5% of the schools reported frequent visit of their schools by the Block Level Officers.

33. It is pleasing to report that around 95% 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 reported by 2.5% of sample schools that the visit of cluster Level Officers was quite rare and another 2.5% of the sample schools were never inspected by their cluster level officers.

34. 85% of the headmasters reported positive effect of MDM on students' enrollment, and the remaining 15% were not sure about its impact on enrollment.

headmasters reported positive effect of MDM on students

attendance, and the remaining 7.5% were not sure about its impact on attendance.

36. 100% of the headmasters reported positive effect of MDM on students general well being while 50% could not give a definite opinion regarding the positive effect of MDM on the nutritional status of their students.

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

- a) Improves energy level of children and keep them active.
- b) Poor parents feel happy as they do not have to pay for the Tiffin of their children.

38. 70% of sample schools reported that they did not organized regular health check-up of their students, whereas 2.5% of sample schools did so on quarterly basis, 5% on half yearly basis and 22.5% on yearly basis.

## MONITORING REPORT (LASIB DISTRICT)

### A. At School Level

<p>1.</p>	<p><b>REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL :</b></p> <p><b>I) Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</b></p> <p>The MI observers after interacting with the headmasters, teachers, children, cook and, VEC/SMC members, and verification MDM registers relating to stock of food grains, beneficiaries and conversion cost found that as many as 97.5% 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 third quarter of 2011 (July to September) that was released to the schools in the second week of October this year. To maintain daily service of MDM, some schools had to purchase the food grain from the market or borrowed from the retailers/shopkeeper. However, the remaining 2.5% of sample schools were not that resourceful.</p>																					
<p>2.</p>	<p><b>TRENDS :</b></p> <p>Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1497 1357 1856"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Details</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i</td> <td>Enrollment</td> <td>2813</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii</td> <td>No.of children opted for Mid Day Meal</td> <td>2813</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii</td> <td>No.of children attending the school on the day of visit</td> <td>2162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv</td> <td>No.of children availing MDM as per MDM Register</td> <td>2813</td> </tr> <tr> <td>v</td> <td>No.of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit</td> <td>2162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vi</td> <td>No.of children availed MDM on the previous day</td> <td>2181</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Details		i	Enrollment	2813	ii	No.of children opted for Mid Day Meal	2813	iii	No.of children attending the school on the day of visit	2162	iv	No.of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	2813	v	No.of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2162	vi	No.of children availed MDM on the previous day	2181
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ents in Mizoram opt for MDM, therefore, many sample school don't maintain MDM attendance register on day to day basis. This figure has been worked on the basis of student attendance registers.

3	<p><b>REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL :</b></p> <p><b>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?</b></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.</p> <p><b>ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?</b></p> <p>At the time of visit of members of MI, all the sample schools were having buffer stock of rice for one month.</p> <p><b>iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?</b></p> <p>None of the sample schools reported about delivery of food grains at their door step, rather the schools have to transport their food grain from the retailer shop either by hiring of taxi or children have to carry the same on their heads. Spending of money from the conversion cost on the transportation of food grain further brings down the quality of MDM.</p> <p><b>iv) Is the quality of food grain good?</b></p> <p>The spot verification of MI revealed that the quality of food grain was at the time of visit was good. However, when the headmasters/teachers were asked about the quality of food grains (rice) received by school, 60% of them reported it to be good quality and the remaining 40% reported it to be of an average quality.</p>
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## DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL

### LEVEL :

**i) Is school/implementing agency received cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?**

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.

**ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?**

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. The non release of cooking cost to the schools in advance affects the regularity and quality of MDM as in some cases the schools have to spend higher amount of money when they buy ingredients on credit.

**iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?**

The cooking cost, as and when received by the VEC/SMC, is paid to the school, by the concerned VEC/SMC, in cash.

**i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?**

The MI observers did not observe any gender or caste (not relevant as there is no caste system in Mizo Society) or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements related to MDM.

**ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?**

In majority of the sample schools, food is served by the cooks supervised by the teacher in charge. In some schools where there are larger numbers of students, the teachers used to help in the distribution of food. Students make queues in front of the service window in kitchen and after taking their food either move to their respective classrooms(65%). 35% eat in school verandah or school compound. The order and discipline maintained by children in making queues in eating food in all sample schools was appreciable.

6

**VARIETY OF MENU :**

**i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed ?**

None of the 40 sample schools in the district has displayed its weekly menu anywhere in the school premises. Therefore, the question with regard to the ability to adhere to the displayed menu becomes irrelevant.

**ii) Who decides the menu?**

The day-to-day menu in 92.5% of sample schools was decided solely by the teacher in-charge of MDM, and in the remaining 7.5% it was decided by the school headmaster.

**...e food served or is the same food served daily ?**

After spot verification of records related to MDM, discussions with the teacher in-charge MDM, Headmaster and interaction with children of the sample schools, it was found that all the sample schools (100%) serve a variety of food such as nutrella, green leaves, dal, potatoes, cabbage, brinjals, pumpkin, eggs(occasionally), tin fish (in some schools) and meat (in some schools).

**iv) Does the daily menu includes rice/wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?**

Yes, the daily menu in all sample schools (100%) included rice preparation with dal, potatoes, cabbage, brinjals, pumpkin, eggs(occasionally), tin fish (in some schools).

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.)**

After interacting with the students in all sample schools and asking them about the quality and quantity of food served to them in MDM, the MI observers found that all children expressed their happiness and satisfaction with the quality and quantity of food served. However, many of them suggested that they would like it more if items like eggs, chicken, meat, fried rice, potatoes etc. are served more frequently.

8.

**SUPPLEMENTARY :**

**i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child ?**

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.

**ii) What is the frequency of health check-up?**

a) **Monthly Health Check-up:** None of the 40 sample schools reported to have conducted monthly health check-up of children.

b) **Quarterly Health Check-up:** Out of the 40 sample schools, only 2.5% reported to have conducted health check-up of children on a quarterly basis.

c) **Half Yearly Health Check-up:** Only 3 (7.5%), out of the 40 sample schools reported to have conducted the health check-up of children on half yearly basis.

d) **Annual Health Check-up:** 27.5% of sample schools, as reported by their headmasters have conducted the health check-up of children on yearly basis.

e) **No health Check-up:** It was disappointing to learn that as many as 62.5% 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.

en to children only by 5% of sample schools.

**c) Vitamin A dosage and De-worming medicines:** None of the schools had given Vitamin dosage or De-worming medicines to their students.

**iv) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**

As reported by the headmaster and teachers, the aforesaid micronutrients in the 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)**

Food for MDM in all of the 40 samples schools was cooked and served by the cooks appointed for this purpose. None of the sample schools has ever engaged any NGO/SHG/Contractor for this purpose.

**ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers engaged in the school as per GOI norms?**

The number of cooks engaged in the schools visited by MI was as per the norms of GOI. Schools having 25 or less than that were given 1 cook while those with more than 25 but less than 100 were given 2 cooks. Schools having more than 100 students but less than 200 were given 3 cooks. The number of cooks was increased accordingly.

**iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?**

There were no helpers in any of the sample schools as all of them have been promoted as cooks from My 2010. All cooks in sample schools were paid a remuneration of Rs.1500/-pm in cash.

**iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks cum helper regularly?**

No, the remuneration paid to the cooks was not regular. All of the cooks in sample schools reported that they do not get their remuneration on monthly basis as it was always released quarterly along with the conversion cost. The last remuneration received by the cooks was up to the month of July 2011.

**v) Social Composition of cooks cum helpers?(SC/ST/OBC/Minority)**

All of the cooks in all sample schools were Scheduled Tribe. None of these cooks belonged to SC or OBC.

TO INFRASTRUCTURE.

**i) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store constructed and in use?**

97.5% of 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 and service utensils.

**ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed MDM/SSA/Others.**

Kitchen shed in the sample schools have been constructed under the MDM scheme.

**iii) Kitchen shed constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)**

Since all sample schools which had been sanctioned Kitchen Shed had constructed their kitchen shed and were using the same for MDM service, this question also becomes irrelevant.

**iv) Kitchen shed under construction**

Since all sample schools which had been sanctioned Kitchen Shed had constructed their kitchen shed and were using the same for MDM service, this question also becomes irrelevant.

**v) Kitchen shed Sanctioned, but construction not started**

Since all sample schools which had been sanctioned Kitchen Shed had constructed their kitchen shed and were using the same for MDM service, this question also becomes irrelevant.

There is 1 school in the sample (2.5%) which claimed that they had not received grants for construction of Kitchen Shed.

**vii) 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 the entire 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?**

All the sample schools from the district (100%) had potable water for cooking and drinking purpose. It was pleasing to know that 87.5% of sample schools had PHE connection for water that is considered to be relatively safe for cooking and drinking. The remaining 12.5% of sample schools 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 all the sample schools (100%) have adequate utensils for cooking and service of MDM.

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

Out of the 40 schools visited by MI, as many as 62.5% were using solely firewood for cooking purpose. The rest 37.5% were using both LPG and firewood.



**i) General Impression of MI about hygiene:**

- a) Good:** In terms of environment and hygiene 60% of sample schools were good.
- b) Fair:** In terms of environment and hygiene 40 % of sample schools were fair.
- c) Poor:** None of the sample schools were poor in terms of hygiene.

**ii) Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating**

97.5% of the sample schools claimed that they encourage children to wash hands before after eating of MDM. However, 2.5% of the schools admitted that they did not teach their students regarding washing of hands as they were provided with spoons for eating of MDM.

**iii) Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?**

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.

**iv) Conservation of water**

All the sample schools in the district visited by MI reported that due to scarcity of water by and large, the students were aware of the need to conserve water even before they were being taught by the teachers.

**v) Is the cooking process and storage of fuel safe, not posing any fire hazard?**

The cooking process and storage of fuel is by and large safe in 92.5% of sample schools, and it was not so in only 2.5% of sample schools.

**CIPATION :**

**i) Extent of participation by Parents in daily supervision, monitoring, participation:**

As per the information received from the schools, participation of parents in the day to day management, monitoring and supervision is poor in 75% of sample schools while it was fair in 12.5% and good in 12.5% of the schools visited.

**ii) Extent of participation by VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision and monitoring of MDM.**

Like parents the participation of members of VEC in the day to day management, monitoring and supervision is poor in 75% of the sample schools while 25% reported fair participation.

**iii) Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM?**

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

13

**INSPECTION & SUPERVISION :**

**i) Has the Mid day meal programme 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 Officer:**

While interacting with the MI observers 82.5% of headmasters/teachers

reported that state level officers have never visited

their schools for the purpose of inspection and supervision of MDM programme, and the remaining 17.5% reported that the visits were quite rare.

**b) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by District Level Officers :**

55% of headmasters of sample school informed the members of MI that they were never visited by District Level Officers in connection with MDM while 37.5% reported the visit as rare. However, 7.5% reported that they have been visited frequently by the District Level Officers for this purpose.

**c) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Block Level Officers :**

When asked about the inspection and supervision of their MDM programme by block level officers, 45% of the headmasters of sample schools responded that they have never been inspected by Block level officer; whereas 50% reported that their visits are very rarely. On the other hand 5% reported that their block level officers frequently inspect and monitor their MDM programme.

**d) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Cluster Level Officers :**

It is pleasing to report that as many as 97.5% of sample schools, as reported by their headmasters/teachers, were frequently inspected and monitored by the cluster level officers.

14	<p><b>IMPACT OF MDM :</b></p> <p><b>i) Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment of children in school?</b></p> <p>While responding to the question relating to the impact of MDM on improvement of enrollment of children in schools, 100% of the headmasters reported a positively.</p> <p><b>ii) Has the mid day meal improved the attendance of children in school?</b></p> <p>While responding to the question relating to the impact of MDM on improvement of attendance of children in schools, 97.5% of the headmasters reported positively, while 2.5% of the headmasters were not sure about its impact.</p> <p><b>iii) Has the mid day meal improved general well being (nutritional status) of children in school?</b></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><b>iv) Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving of cooked meal in schools?</b></p> <p>Other incidental benefits of MDM reported by few schools were :</p> <p>a) Poor families are reported to be relieved by the introduction of MDM as they do not have to cook morning meal for their children which enable them to save food grains.</p> <p>b) Teachers of all sample schools reported that children become more active with the serving of nutritious meals on a regular basis.</p>

py as they do not have to pay for the Tiffin of their

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### List of Sample Schools from Kolasib District

Sl.No	Name of School	DISE Code	Sl.No.	Name of School	DISE Code
1	Govt. RL Kamlala M/S, Bualpui	15020200402	21	Govt. P/S XIV, Kolasib	15020100203
2	Govt. Nepali P/S	15030400302	22	Govt. P/S V, Kolasib	15020100703
3	Dist. Sports Academy M/S, Bualpui	15020200405	23	Govt. P/S VII, Kolasib	15020100106
4	Govt. Vengthar M/S, Thingdawl	15020200306	24	Govt. Venglai M/S , Kolasib	15020100201
5	Govt. M/S, Thingdawl	15020200305	25	Govt. P/S X, Kolasib	15020100501
6	Govt. P/S, Meidum	15020100901	26	Govt. M/S I, Kawnpui	15020200104
7	Govt. M/S Meidum	15020100903	27	Govt. P/S , Serkhan	15020200601
8	Govt. P/S II, Bairabi	15020101002	28	Govt. M/S , Serkhan	15020200602
9	Govt. M/S I, Bairabi	15020101006	29	Govt. M/S , Lungdai	
10	Govt. P/S I, Bairabi	15020101001	30	Govt. P/S II , Kawnpui	15020200202
	Govt. P/S,	15020300601		Govt. P/S Zotlang ,	15020200209

			31	Kawnpui	
		300602		Govt. M/S II, Kawnpui	15020200205
12	N.Chhimluang		32		
13	Govt. M/S III, N.Chhimluang		33	Govt. M/S II, Lungdai	15030901705
14	Govt. P/S IV, Bilkhawthlir	15020300104	34	Govt.P/S II, Lungdai	15020200702
15	Govt. P/S III Bilkhawthlir	15020301302	35	Govt. Chawngfianga M/S, Kolasib	15020100503
16	Govt. P/S, Tuithaveng	15020100504	36	Govt.P/S III, Lungdai	15020200703
17	Govt. U P/S, N.Chhimluang		37	Govt. DS Gurkha School, Kolasib	15020100103
18	Govt. P/S, Bawktlang	15050200301	38	Govt.P/S IV,Kawnpui	15020200117
19	Govt. TS Luaia M/S, Kolasib	15020101202	39	Govt. Khianga M/S, Kolasib	15020100101
20	Govt. P/S XIII, Kolasib	15020100104	40	Govt. M/S, Kolasib	15020100102

## MDM MONITORING REPORT (MAMIT DISTRICT)

### A. At School Level

1.	<p><b>REGULARITY IN SERVING MEAL :</b></p> <p><b>i) Whether the school is serving hot cooked meal daily? If there was interruption, what was the extent and reasons for the same?</b></p> <p>The MI observers after interacting with the headmasters, teachers, children, cook and, VEC/SMC members, and verification MDM registers relating to stock of food grains, beneficiaries and conversion cost found that as many as 95% of sample schools, despite delays in the supply of food grains, were serving hot cooked food on daily basis. Few schools to maintain the regular</p>
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purchase the food grain from the market or borrowed  
eper.

2	<p><b>TRENDS:</b></p> <p>Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 837 1359 1163"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Details</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i</td> <td>Enrollment</td> <td>2600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii</td> <td>No.of children opted for Mid Day Meal</td> <td>2600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii</td> <td>No.of children attending the school on the day of visit</td> <td>2068</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv</td> <td>No.of children availing MDM as per MDM Register</td> <td>2600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>v</td> <td>No.of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit</td> <td>2068</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vi</td> <td>No.of children availed MDM on the previous day</td> <td>2187</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>** Since all enrolled students in Mizoram opt for MDM, therefore, many sample school don't maintain MDM attendance register on day to day basis. This figure has been worked on the basis of student attendance registers.</i></p>	No.	Details		i	Enrollment	2600	ii	No.of children opted for Mid Day Meal	2600	iii	No.of children attending the school on the day of visit	2068	iv	No.of children availing MDM as per MDM Register	2600	v	No.of children actually availing MDM on the day of visit	2068	vi	No.of children availed MDM on the previous day	2187
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#### REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAIN TO SCHOOL LEVEL :

**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?**

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, all of sample schools (100%) reported that the supply of food was not regular.

**ii) Is buffer stock of one-month's requirement maintained?**

At the time of visit of MI to the sample schools, it was found that 80% of the schools were keeping buffer stock of one month's requirement in the school.

**iii) Is the food grains delivered at the school?**

All of the sample schools (100%) reported that food grains were never delivered at their door step and they have to hire taxi/vehicle to transport their food grain from the retailer shop to school.

**iv) Is the quality of food grain good?**

The quality of rice which was available in each of 40 sample schools was found to be by and large good. However, when the headmasters/teachers were asked about the quality of food grains (rice) received by school, 50% of them reported it to be good quality and the remaining 50% reported it to be of an average quality.



4

**REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL :**

**i) Is school/implementing agency received cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?**

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.

**ii) In case of delay, how school/implementing agency manages to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?**

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, non release of advance cooking cost the schools affects the regularity and quality of MDM in schools.

**iii) Is cooking cost paid by Cash or through banking channel?**

The cooking cost, is released to VEC/SMC through Bank which is paid to the school, by the concerned VEC/SMC, in cash.

**i) Did you observe any gender or caste or community discrimination in cooking or serving or seating arrangements?**

The MI observers did not find any discrimination on the basis of gender, caste or community in cooking or serving or seating arrangements in eating of MDM.

**ii) What is the system of serving and seating arrangements for eating?**

In all sample schools food is served by the cooks supervised by the teacher in charge. In schools where there are more students, teachers used to render help in the distribution of MDM. Students make queues in front of the service window in kitchen and after taking their food either move to their respective classrooms(55%) or eat in school verandah or school compound (42.5%). There is 1 school (2.5%) having a dining hall for MDM.

6

**VARIETY OF MENU:**

**i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu at a place noticeable to community, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?**

Only 20% of the sample schools in the district had displayed their weekly menu and out of these, only 66.67% reported that they were able to adhere to it. The remaining 80% did not display their MDM menu.

**ii) Who decides the menu?**

The decision with regard to the day-to-day menu in 82.5% of sample schools is 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, it was found that all the sample schools (100%) serve a variety of food such as rice preparation with dal, potatoes, cabbage and other green vegetables, brinjals, pumpkin, eggs(occasionally), tin fish/chicken/ (in some schools).

**iv) Does the daily menu includes rice/wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?**

Yes, the daily menu in all the sample schools include rice preparation with dal, potatoes, cabbage and other green vegetables, brinjals, pumpkin, eggs(occasionally), tin fish/chicken/ (in some schools).

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. All children expressed their happiness and satisfaction with the quality and quantity of food served. At the same time, many of them suggested that they would like it very much if items like eggs, meat, fried rice, potatoes etc. are served more frequently.

i) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?

It was surprising to know that only 10% of sample schools maintained health cards/registers for each child, and the remaining 90% of sample schools did not 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 have conducted the monthly health check-up of children.

**b) Quarterly Health Check-up:** Out of the 40 sample schools, 2.5% reported that they have conducted quarterly health check-up of children.

**c) Half Yearly Health Check-up:** Only 2 (5%) out of 40 sample schools reported to have conducted the health check-up of children on half yearly basis.

**d) Annual Health Check-up:** According to the report of the sample schools, 22.5% have conducted the health check-up of children on yearly basis.

**e) No health Check-up:** It was shocking to know that as many as 70% 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?**

None of the schools in Mamit District had given any micronutrients and de-worming medicines to their students.

iv) **Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?**

This question is irrelevant for the district under reference as no medicine was given to the students.

**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?**

The number of cooks engaged in the schools was according to the norms of GOI. Schools having less than 25 students were given 1 cook, those with 25 to 100 students were given two cooks and those having more than 100 students but less than 200 were given 3 cooks. The number of cooks increased accordingly.

**iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks cum helpers and mode of payment?**

All cooks in sample schools were paid remuneration of Rs.1500/-per month. The mode of payment was Cash.

**iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks cum helper regularly?**

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 only upto July 2011.

**v) Social Composition of cooks cum helpers ?(SC/ST/OBC/Minority)**

All of the cooks in all sample schools were Scheduled Tribe. None of these cooks belonged to SC or OBC.

**i) Is a pucca kitchen shed-cum-store constructed and in use?**

Out of the 40 sample schools visited by MI, 39 (97.5%) 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 service utensils.

**ii) Scheme under which Kitchen sheds constructed MDM/SSA/Others.**

Kitchen shed in the sample schools have been constructed under the MDM scheme.

**iii) Kitchen shed constructed but not in use (Reason for not using)**

All the sample schools that received funds for construction of Kitchen Shed had constructed it thus this question becomes irrelevant

**iv) Kitchen shed under construction**

All the sample schools that received funds for construction of Kitchen Shed had constructed it thus this question becomes irrelevant

**v) Kitchen shed Sanctioned, but construction not started**

All the sample schools that received funds for construction of Kitchen Shed had constructed it thus this question becomes irrelevant

**vi) Kitchen shed not sanctioned**

As per the inputs received from the Headmasters of the sample schools, 2.5% of the schools had not received any sanction for the construction of kitchen shed.

**itchen shed is not available, where is the food being  
cooked and where the food grains/other ingredients are being stored?**

In the district under reference, there is 1 school which had not received any grant for construction of Kitchen Shed. However, the school had managed to arrange a temporary shed in the school premises for cooking. Foodgrains and other ingredients were stored safely in the office of the school.

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

Around 95% of sample schools from the district had potable water for cooking and drinking purpose. It was pleasing to know that 70% 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 were from the urban areas. The remaining 30% of sample schools 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 85% of the sample schools had adequate utensils for cooking and service of MDM. However, it was found that 15% of the schools did not have adequate utensils for preparation 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 70% of sample schools were using only firewood, 5% were using only LPG and 25% were using both for cooking of MDM.

**i) General Impression of MI about hygiene:**

- a) Good:** In terms of environment and hygiene 17.5% of sample schools were good.
- b) Fair:** In terms of environment and hygiene 75 % of sample schools were fair.
- c) Poor:** In terms of environment and hygiene 7.5% of sample schools were poor.

**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 after eating of MDM

**iii) Do the children partake meals in an orderly manner?**

The spot verification of MI revealed that children in all sample schools take meal in a very disciplined and orderly manner. Cooks and teachers play an important role in maintenance of such discipline by children.

**iv) Conservation of water**

In view of non availability of underground water, people, especially in rural areas, are largely dependent on rain water harvesting. As a result of this, children are 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 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.



**CIPATION :**

**i) Extent of participation by Parents in daily supervision, monitoring, participation.**

Participation of parents in the day to day management, monitoring and supervision is poor in 90% of sample schools and fair in only 10% of the sample schools.

**ii) Extent of participation by VECs/Panchayats/Urban bodies in daily supervision and monitoring of MDM.**

As per the report from the sample schools, participation members of VEC in the day to day management, monitoring and supervision is fair in 25% and poor in 75% of sample schools.

**iii) Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM?**

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.

13

**INSPECTION & SUPERVISION :**

i) Has the Mid day meal programme 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 Officer:**

While interacting with the MI observers all the headmasters/teachers (100%) of sample schools reported that state level officers have never visited their schools for the purpose of inspection and supervision of MDM programme.

**b) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by District Level Officers :**

32.5% of headmasters of sample school, while responding to the question of inspection of their MDM programme by District Level Officers, reported that they have never visited their school for this purpose. At the same time 62.5% reported that these officials rarely visit schools for the monitoring of MDM. However, 5% of the schools reported that they were frequently visited by the District Level Officer in connection with MDM.

**c) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Block Level Officers :**

When asked about the inspection and supervision of their MDM programme by block level officers, around 35% of the headmasters of sample schools responded that they have never been inspected by Block Level Officer; whereas 60% reported that their visits are very rarely. It was disappointing to learn that only 5% of the schools were visited frequently by the Block Level Officers.

**d) Inspection and Supervision of MDM by Cluster Level Officers :**

The members of MI are pleased to learn that as many as 95% of sample schools, as reported by their headmasters/teachers, were frequently inspected and monitored by the cluster level officers. At the same time there were 2.5% of sample schools whose MDM programme has never been inspected by even cluster level officers.

**i) Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment of children in school ?**

While responding to the question relating to the impact of MDM on improvement of enrollment of children in schools, 85% of the headmasters reported a positively and the remaining 25% were not sure about its impact.

**ii) Has the mid day meal improved the attendance of children in school?**

On the question relating to the impact of MDM on improvement of attendance of children in schools, 92.5% of the headmasters reported positively, while 7.5% could not give a definite answer.

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

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.

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

Other incidental benefits of MDM reported by few schools were :

- a) Improves energy level of children and keep them active.
- b) Poor parents feel happy as they do not have to pay for the Tiffin of their children.

## Schools from MAMIT District

Sl.No	Name of School	DISE Code	Sl.No.	Name of School	DISE Code
1	Govt. M/S, Lengte	15010300602	21	Govt. P/S, Lengte	15010300601
2	Govt. M/S, Rawpuichhip	15010300101	22	Govt. P/S I, Rawpuichhip	15010300102
3	Govt. P/S IV, Mamit	15010100501	23	Govt. P/S VI, Mamit	15010100502
4	Govt. P/S II, Mamit	15010100401	24	Govt. M/S II, Mamit	15010100404
5	Govt. P/S , Bawrai	15010101601	25	Govt. P/S VII, Mamit	15010100301
6	Govt. Thuampui M/S, Zawlnuam	15010103102	26	Govt. Public M/S, Zawlnuam	15010103107
7	Govt. P/S II, Zawlnuam	15010103104	27	Govt. Dinthar P/S V, Mamit	15010100101
8	Govt. Dinthar M/S II, West Phaileng	15010200104	28	Govt. Dinthar P/S III, West Phaileng	15010200102
9	Govt. Bethlehem UPS, West Phaileng	15010200105	29	Govt. P/S V, West Phaileng	15010200103
10	Govt. P/S I, Kawrtethawveng	15010100901	30	Govt. M/S I, Kawrtethawveng	15010100906
11	Govt. M/S, Dampui	15010300802	31	Govt. P/S, Dampui	15010300801
12	Govt. M/S, Darlak	15010100702	32	Govt. P/S, Darlak	15010100701
13	Govt. M/S, Tuahzawl	15010300202	33	Govt. P/S, Tuahzawl	15010300201
14	Govt. P/S I, Mamit	15010100201	34	Govt. M/S I, Mamit	15010100203
15	Govt. P/S III, Mamit	15010100202	35	Govt. M/S III, Mamit	15010100104
16	Govt. M/S III, West Phaileng	15010200104	36	Govt. M/S I, West Phaileng	15010200203
17	Govt. P/S I, West Phaileng	15010200101	37	Govt. P/S II, West Phaileng	15010200205
18	Govt. Agape M/S, Mamit	15010100503	38	Govt. P/S IV, Kawrthah	15010101204
19	Govt. M/S II, Kawrthah	15010101206	39	Govt. M/S , Bawrai	15010101602
20	Govt. Hmunsam P/S, Mamit	15010100409	40	Govt. Hmunsam Public M/S V, Mamit	15010100405



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