

**FIRST HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT
OF YEAR 2014-15
CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION &
STUDIES (CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE
OF GOA
FOR THE PERIOD OF
1st April, 2014 to 30th September, 2014**



District Covered

1. North Goa

FOREWORD

Mid Day Meal support to elementary education is considered as a means to achieve the objective of providing free and compulsory universal primary education of satisfactory quality to all the children below the age of 14 years by giving a boost to Universalization of Elementary Education through increased enrollment, improved school attendance and retention and promoting nutritional status of elementary school children simultaneously. MDM is one of the flagship programmes taken up by Government of India with support from State Governments has addressed this fundamental problem by implementing school Mid day Meal program that provides children with at least one nutritionally adequate meal a day. School meal program also provides parents with a strong incentive to send children to school, thereby encouraging enrollment and reducing absenteeism and dropout rates. School meal program supports health, nutrition, and education goals and consequently, has a multi-pronged impact on an overall social and economic development of the country.

During the last 10 years, various kinds of activities have been conducted under this programme through out the country and every year the progress and problems relating to implementation of this programme have been analyzed and reviewed at National level allocated with some grants and manpower to conduct the programme related activities with more vigour and enthusiasm. But what have been achieved out of those elaborate, exhaustive programme activities? It is required to examine the progress of this programme. The Government of India, (its Ministry of Human Resource Development) has, therefore, intended to gather data on progress of the programme through a detailed monitoring of some sample districts during the period from 1.04.2014 to 30.09.2014 (six months). The monitoring team of our organization has been set up under the leadership of Dr. Upendra K. Singh who has prepared this report after collating the relevant data obtained through their monitoring visits to sample schools of North Goa district.

I hope the findings of the report would be helpful to the Government of India and the Nodal department for MDM (Department of Education), Government of Goa and District Project Office team to understand the grassroots level achievements and present system of operation of the programme and accordingly, take measures to improve the overall functioning of the programme to achieve the major goals. Our team also tried to have supportive role in the process, especially of the district officials so that they feel motivated and empowered towards the MDM in the district with the positive and critical inputs from the MI.

We feel that this Monitoring report should be of great use for the district & State to improve the programme at the school level.

Chairman,
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30th October, 2014

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The First Half Yearly Monitoring report of year 2014-15 has been prepared for the State of Goa revealing the progress of the Mid Day Meal (MDM) in Goa from 1.04.2014 to 30.09.2014. The facts giving details of implementation of the MDM have been examined and analyzed, especially pertaining to the progress made by the North Goa district. The empirical data have been obtained from the sample schools.

This report is an outcome of the kind cooperation of the following persons to whom we acknowledge our gratefulness.

1. Mr. D.P. Deweidi, IAS, Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Goa
2. Mr. G.P.Bhatt, Director, Department of Education, Government of Goa
3. Ms. Rose D'souza, Asst. Director, Department of Education, Government of Goa & Mr. Ishwar R. Patil, Vocational Education officer & In-charge of MDM, Directorate of Education and all our sample respondents, who have extended their cooperation to us without any hesitation during monitoring work.

Our Special thanks to Ms. R. Bhattacharya, IAS, Secretary, Department of Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD, GOI, and Mr. J. Alam, Joint Secretary (EE-I), for their deep concern for the task of MI and also their support in order to complete the monitoring in the district of the State of Goa.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Gaya Prashad, Director, MDM, for time to time guidance in undertaking the monitoring activities in Goa State. We owe our gratitude to officials of MDM Department who were kind enough to share various provisions and processes about the MDM time to time.

We express our thanks Dr. Mridula Sirkar, Consultant (Monitoring) MDM, Technical Support Group (NSG), EDCIL, New Delhi who have continuously supported us at every stage of this study.

Our thanks are also due to the whole team of CDECS for their patience and hard work which really helped in bringing out this report. We hope that the findings of this report will be useful to various people concerned with funding, planning, implementation and research on MDM in the State of Goa.

Dr. Upendra K. Singh

Nodal Officer,

Monitoring Institute: CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)

30th October, 2014
Jaipur, Rajasthan

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**FIRST HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS) OF MID
DAY MEAL (MDM) FOR THE STATE OF GOA FOR THE PERIOD OF
1st April, 2014 TO 30th September, 2014**

1. General Information		
S. No.	Information	Details
1.	Period of the report	1 st April, 2014 TO 30 th September, 2014
2.	Number of District(s) allotted	01
3.	District name	North Goa
1.	Month of visit to the Districts / Schools (Information is to be given district-wise)	District-1(North Goa)- 13 th -22 nd September, 2014
2.	Total number of elementary schools (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) in the Districts covered by MI	District-1 North Goa -903 PS – 647 UPS – 252 STCs-04
3.	Number of elementary schools monitored (primary and upper primary to be counted separately) Information is to be given district-wise i.e. District 1, District 2, District 3 etc)	District- North Goa - PS -25; UPS-13, STCs-02
4.	Types of schools visited	
a)	Special training centres (STCs)	District-1(North Goa)- 02

c)	Schools in Urban Areas	District-1(North Goa)- 08
d)	Schools sanctioned with Civil Works	District-1(North Goa)- 01
e)	Schools from NPEGEL Blocks	Not Applicable
f)	Schools having CWSN	District-1(North Goa)- 06
g)	Schools covered under CAL programme	District-1(North Goa)- 07
h)	KGBVs	Not Applicable
8.	Number of schools visited by Nodal Officer of the Monitoring Institute	District-1(North Goa)- 0
9.	Whether the draft report has been shared with the SPO : YES / NO	Yes
10.	After submission of the draft report to the SPO whether the MI has received any comments from the SPO: YES / NO	Yes
11.	Before sending the reports to the GOI whether the MI has shared the report with SPO: YES / NO	Yes
12.	Details regarding discussions held with state officials	Before taking up the field level study we had discussions with State Officials namely SPD, Deputy/ Asst. Director. The State team helped us by intimating the district about the monitoring and visit date. They also instructed the district for necessary support as per the GOI letter and requirement.

13.	Selection Criteria for Schools	<p>The selection of sample schools was done as per the TOR of Ministry of HRD. In total, 40 Schools of various categories have been selected.</p> <p>The purposive sampling technique and stratified random sampling technique have been used. Thus, through random sampling technique the sample schools have been selected. The district and Block officials were also involved.</p>
14.	Items to be attached with the report	
	A. List of Schools with DISE code visited by MI.	Yes
	B. Copy of Office order, notification etc. discussed in the report.	Yes
	C. District Summary of the school reports	Yes
	D. Any other relevant documents.	Yes

**Consolidated Report of Mid Day Meal for the district of
North Goa for the period
1st April, 2014 TO 30th September, 2014**

<i>District 1 :(North Goa)</i>	<p>(a) Regularity in serving MDM: MDM was served to all 38 sample schools (100%) visited by MI on the day of visit. However, MDM served to children was not hot as it was supplied by SHG whose kitchen was located at a distance of 5-15 kms and they cooked for 7-20 schools.</p> <p>(d) Social Equity: In all the 38 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.</p> <p>(c) Variety of Menu: Out of 38 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 26 sample schools (68%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 12 sample schools (32%) MDM menu was not displayed. 25 sample schools (96%) adhered to the menu displayed. All the 38 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu. Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 38 sample schools (100%). In the district MDM lack variety. Only two food items viz. Pao Bhaji, and Pulao were included in MDM. Some more food items based on pulses, rice and wheat must be included in MDM.</p> <p>(d) Quality and Quantity of MDM: Out of 38 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 23 sample schools (60.5%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 15 sample schools (39.5%) children were not satisfied with the quality of meal. Similarly, out of 38 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 10 sample schools (26%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 28 sample schools (74%) children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal. In 25 sample schools (66%) children took MDM happily, whereas in 13 sample schools (34%) children did not take MDM happily.</p> <p>(e) Status of Cook: In all the 38 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG. Regarding serving of MDM, it was served by helper appointed by school. It has been reported that schools with enrolment less than 20 were not given support of helper for serving MDM in the school. In these schools responsibility was undertaken by school teachers.</p> <p>(f) Display of Information under RTE Act 2009: Number of students availed MDM was displayed same was not displayed in any of 38 sample schools (100%). MDM daily menu was displayed in 26 sample schools (68%). Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 02 sample schools (5%) visited by MI, whereas in 36 sample schools (95%) the same was not reported.</p> <p>(g) Convergence with Other Schemes: In all the 38 sample schools (100%) MDM had convergence with SSA as they bring soap from the school grant of SSA and may be plates in some schools. The Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram was in the process of implementation in the district and the health cards for each children were issued. School Health Card for each School child was maintained in all the 38 sample schools (100%). In 26 sample schools (68%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department,</p>
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	<p>whereas in 12 sample schools (32%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department. Height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card in 37 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the same was not reported. Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 35 sample schools (92%), whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) the first aid medical kit was not reported. Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 34 schools (89.5%), whereas in 04 sample schools (10.5%) dental and eye check-up was not included in the screening. Potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme in all the 38 sample schools.</p> <p>(h) Infrastructure for MDM: In 12 sample schools (32%) eating plates for children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 26 sample schools (68%) eating plates for all children were not available. In 35 sample schools (92%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available. Drinking water supply was available in 37 sample schools (97%) visited by MI, whereas in 01 school (3%) drinking water facilities were not available. Regarding source of drinking water, in all the 37 schools (100%) where drinking water was available, it was tap water. Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in all the 38 sample schools (100%). Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 15 sample schools (39.5%) out of 38 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported, whereas in 23 sample schools (60.5%) fire extinguisher was not functional and was of expired date. Computers were available in 13 sample schools (34%), whereas in 25 schools (66%) computers were not available. Out of 13 sample schools where computers were available, internet connection was available in 05 sample schools (38.5%), whereas in 08 sample schools (61.5%) internet connection was not available. 03 sample schools (23%) were using IT enabled services.</p> <p>(i) Community Participation: In 35 sample schools (92%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM, whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) the same was not followed. The extent of monitoring MDM was weekly in 06 sample schools (17%), monthly in 22 sample schools (63%), monitoring MDM was after more than two month in 07 sample schools (20%). Social audit mechanism was not reported in any sample school. Out of 36 sample schools where SMC were constituted, in 06 sample schools (17%) no SMC meeting were held, in 29 sample schools (80%) less than 6 SMC meetings were held in last one year, whereas in 01 sample school (3%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held in last one year.</p> <p>(j) Inspection and Supervision: Inspection register was available in 35 sample schools (92%), whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) inspection register was not available. School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 38 sample schools (100%). Out of 38 sample schools where MDM was served to children, all the 38 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by block level officials namely ADEI. The frequency of MDM block level officials inspection was fortnightly in 01 sample school (3%), monthly in 07 sample schools (18%), quarterly in 28 sample schools (74%) and yearly in 02 sample schools (5%).</p> <p>(k) Impact: In 05 sample schools (13%) teachers /headmasters</p>
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	<p><i>reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 23 sample schools (60.5%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 32 sample schools (84%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutrition al status) of children.</i></p>
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**FIRST HALF YEARLY MONITORING REPORT OF YEAR 2014-15 OF
CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES
(CDECS) ON MDM FOR THE STATE OF NORTH GOA FOR THE
PERIOD OF**

1st April, 2014 to 30th September, 2014

FOR NORTH GOA DISTRICT

Name of the Monitoring Institution	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STUDIES (CDECS)
Period of the report	1 st April, 2014 to 30 th September, 2014
Name of the District	North Goa
Date of visit to the Districts/EGS/Schools	13 th -22 nd September, 2014

1. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING FOOD GRAINS TO SCHOOL LEVEL

(i) Is school receiving food grain regularly? If there is delay in delivering food grains, what is the extent of delay and reasons for the same?

In all the 38 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM is supplied by SHG. Thus, food grains are not delivered in school. It has been given to SHG directly from FCI.



(ii) Is Buffer stock of one-month's requirement is maintained?

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

(iv) Quality of Food grains

Not Applicable

(V) Whether food grains are released to school after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous month?

Not Applicable

2. Timely release of funds

In all the 38 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, MDM was supplied by SHG. Hence, funds were directly released to SHG.

3. REGULARITY IN DELIVERING COOKING COST TO SCHOOL LEVEL

(i) Is school receiving cooking cost in advance regularly? If there is delay in delivering cooking cost what is the extent of delay and reasons for it?

In all the 38 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM is supplied by SHG. Thus, cooking conversion cost was given to SHGs. The conversion cost to SHGs was given after submission of bill after a month. The SHGs were receiving the conversion cost regularly.

(ii) In case of delay, how schools manage to ensure that there is no disruption in the feeding programme?

Not Applicable

4. STATUS OF COOKS

(i) Who cooks and serves the meal? (Cook/helper appointed by the Department or Self Help Group, or NGO or Contractor)

In all the 38 sample schools (100%) visited by MI, MDM was



supplied by SHG. Regarding serving of MDM, it was served by helper appointed by school. It has been reported that schools with enrolment less than 20 were not given support of helper for serving MDM in the

school. In these schools responsibility was undertaken by school teachers.

(ii) Is the number of cooks and helpers adequate to meet the requirement of the school?

Not Applicable

(iii) What is remuneration paid to cooks/helpers?

Not Applicable

(iv) Are the remuneration paid to cooks/helpers regularly?

Not Applicable

(v) Social Composition of cooks /helpers? (SC/ST/OBE/Minority)

Not Applicable

(v) Availability of training module for cook-cum-helpers and training to them?

Not Applicable

(vi) Cook-cum-helpers were engaged to serve the meal to the children in case the meal is prepared and transported by Centralized kitchen/NGO

The Helpers were appointed to serve the MDM in the schools where children enrolment is more than 20 by

the education department with support from SMC/ VEC.



(vii) Health check-up of cook-cum-helpers

It was not done.

5. 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?

Serving hot cooked meal in the schools is the key purpose of the whole MDM programme. MDM was served to all 38 sample schools (100%) visited by MI on the day of visit. However, MDM served to children was not hot as it was supplied by SHG/NGO whose kitchen was located at a distance of 5-15 kms and they cooked for 7-20 schools. Also, the MDM was supplied in normal container and not in hot case. In case of pao it was supplied in wrapped newspaper or in gunny bag.



Children taking MDM

6. QUALITY & QUANTITY OF MEAL

Feedback from children on

(i) Quality of meal

Out of 38 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 23 sample schools (60.5%) children were satisfied with the quality of meal, whereas in 15 sample schools (39.5%) children were not satisfied with the quality of meal.



MDM Quality



MDM Quality

Children's views about MDM

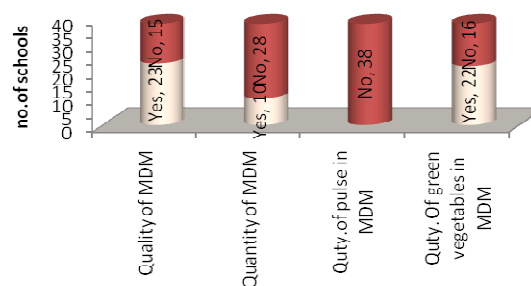


Table 9: Children Satisfied with the quality of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	23	60.5
No	15	39.5

(ii) Quantity of meal

Similarly, out of 38 sample schools where MDM was served to children, in 10 sample schools (26%) children were satisfied with the quantity of meal, whereas in 28 sample schools (74%) children were not satisfied with the quantity of meal.

Table 10: Children Satisfied with the quantity of meal

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	10	26
No	28	74

However, it would be privilege to provide required quantity of meal to the children to supplement required quantity of carbohydrates, protein and other nutrients.

(iii) Quantity of pulses and green leafy vegetables per child

Pulses were not used in MDM in the district. Regarding quantity of leafy vegetables in MDM, in 22 sample schools (58%) children were satisfied, whereas in 16 sample schools (42%) children were not satisfied. In the name of pulse the peas were mixed in the bhaji served with pao.

It has been suggested by the school children, school principal and teachers that the children don't like pulao because it has been served along without any curry and daal. It has been served twice a week. The interaction with stakeholders reported that the children are not interested in taking pulao. Therefore, the daal/bhaji along with pulao may be given to comply with the norms of providing vegetables and daal in required quantity every day.

(iv) Use of double fortified salt

In all the 38 sample schools MDM was supplied by SHG/NGO. Hence, use of double fortified salt was not observed.

(v) Acceptance of the meal amongst the children

In 25 sample schools (66%) children took MDM happily, whereas in 13 sample schools (34%) children did not take MDM happily.

(vi) Method/ Standard gadgets/equipment for measuring the quantity of food to be cooked and served.

In all the 38 sample schools MDM was supplied by SHG appointed by the State Office of Education Department.

7. VARIETY OF MENU

(i) Has the school displayed its weekly menu, and is it able to adhere to the menu displayed?

Out of 38 sample schools where MDM was monitored by MI, in 26 sample schools (68%) MDM menu was displayed, whereas in 12 sample schools (32%) MDM menu was not displayed. 25 sample schools (96%) adhered to the menu displayed. All the 38 sample schools (100%) adhered to the menu.

Table 8: School displayed its weekly Menu

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	26	68
No	12	32

(ii) Whether menu includes locally available ingredients?

Menu includes locally available ingredients in all the 38 sample schools (100%).

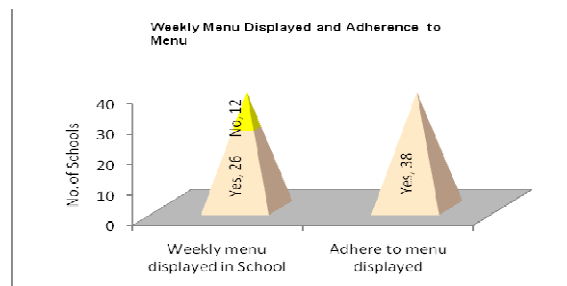


(iii) Whether menu provides required nutritional and calorific value per child?

Looking to the quantity / weight of cooked MDM one can say that it was to an extent in required amount. But the calorific value may be measured in some lab, may be facilitated by the State. The supplied MDM as per weight was reported in 23 schools (60.5%).

But in majority of schools the required quantity of pao were not given to children. The weights of the given pao were varying from 30-50 grams per children only for children of classes 1-8.

(iv) Is there variety in the food served or is the same food served daily?



In the district MDM lack variety. Only two food items viz. Pao Bhaji, and Pulao were included in MDM. Some more food items based on pulses, rice and wheat must be included in MDM.

(v) Does the daily menu include rice / wheat preparation, dal and vegetables?

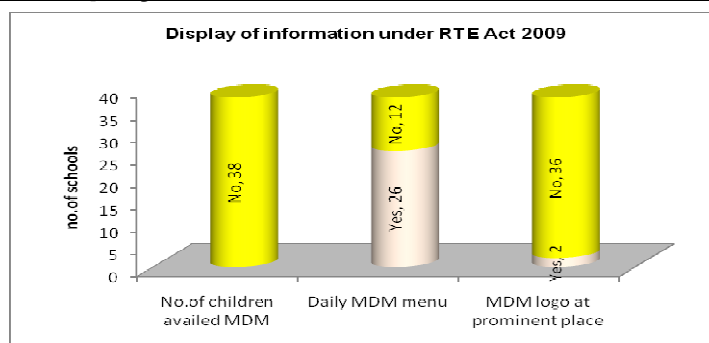
Daily menu included rice and vegetables. Dal and wheat was not included in MDM menu, although Peas were served with Pao contained dal.

(vi) If children were not happy, please give reasons and suggestions to improve.

Reasons for non-satisfaction of children regarding quality and quantity of MDM are as follows:

- Children did not like pulao as it became tasteless and cold due to supply of MDM.
- One piece of pao with bhaji /daal may is given to children which is not sufficient.
- Also, bhaji quality was poor.
- MDM menu lacks variety.

8. Display of Information under RTE Act 2009



(i) Whether information related to MDM displayed

a) Date of receipt of food grains and its quantity

Not Applicable

b) Balance quantity of food grains utilized during the month

Not Applicable

c) Other ingredients purchased and utilized

Not Applicable

d) Number of students availed MDM

Number of students availed MDM was displayed same was not displayed in any of 38 sample schools (100%).

e) MDM daily menu

MDM daily menu was displayed in 26 sample schools (68%).

(ii) Display of MDM logo at prominent place preferably outside wall of the school

Display of MDM logo at prominent place was reported in 02 sample schools (5%) visited by MI, whereas in 36 sample schools (95%) the same was not reported.

9. TRENDS

Extent of variation (As per school records vis-à-vis Actual on the day of visit)

No.	Details	On the day of visit
i.	Enrollment (2012)	5393
ii.	Enrollment (2013)	5155
iii.	Enrollment (2014)	4999
iv.	No. of children attending the school on the day of visit	4372
v.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (last day)	4316
vi.	No. of children availing MDM as per MDM Register (visit day)	4025
viii.	No. of children actually availing MDM on the visit day	3666

As per the above figures 87% of the children attended schools against 2014 enrolment. 98% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on the last day and 92% of children availed MDM as per MDM register on

the day of visit by MI. Regarding percentage of children actually availed MDM on the visit day was 84%.

In Government aided schools children less prefer to take MDM as they bring food in the tiffin from home.

Also, it has been observed in some schools specially in secondary schools where MDM was given to children upto class 8, there the children of class 7 and 8 won't take as most of them do not bring any plates /tiffin from home and the same was available in less number in the schools.

It has been observed in aided schools/ secondary school classes that the MDM were distributed in class or in open place rather than serving at proper place where all the children can sit and took the MDM in orderly manner.

10. SOCIAL EQUITY

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

In all the 38 schools (100%) where MDM was served to children, no discrimination (gender, caste and community) in cooking or serving or seating arrangements has been observed by MI.

Table 7: Gender/Caste/Community discrimination in Cooking/Serving/ Seating arrangements

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0
No	38	100

11. Convergence with Other Schemes

(i) SSA

In all the 38 sample schools (100%) MDM had convergence with SSA as they bring soap from the school grant of SSA and may be plates in some schools.

(ii) School Health Programme

The Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram was in the process of implementation in the district and the health cards for each children were issued.

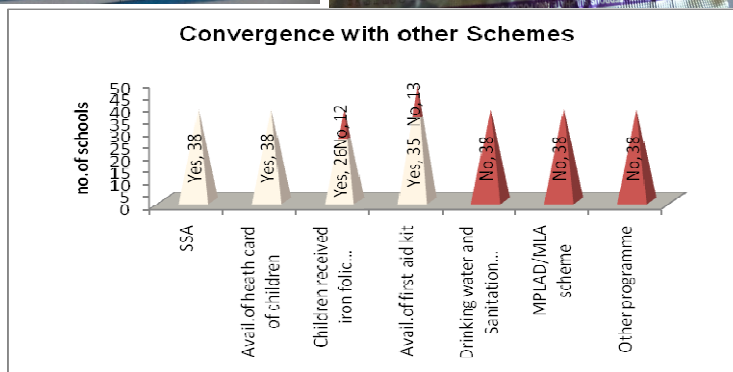
(a) Is there school Health Card maintained for each child?

School Health Card for each School child was maintained in all the 38 sample schools (100%).



(b) What is the frequency of health check-up?

In all the 38 sample schools (100%) where School Health Card for child was maintained, the frequency of health check-up was yearly.



(c) Whether children are given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine periodically?

In 26 sample schools (68%) children were given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department, whereas in 12 sample schools (32%) children were not given micronutrients (Iron, folic acid, vitamin – A dosage) and de-worming medicine in the schools through Medical and Health Department.

Table12: Children given micronutrients

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	26	68
No	12	32

(d) Who administers these medicines and at what frequency?

These medicines were administered by school teachers in the schools with support from health department. Out of 26 schools where children were given micronutrients, the frequency of these medicines was monthly in all the 26 sample schools (100%).

(e) Whether height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card?

Height and weight record of the children is being indicated in the school health card in 37 sample schools (97%), whereas in 01 sample school (3%) the same was not reported.

(f) Whether any referral during the period of monitoring?

Referral services had not been provided to children during the period of monitoring.

(g) Instances of medical emergency during the period of monitoring

Instances of medical emergency had not been provided during the period of monitoring.

(h) Availability of the first aid medical kit in the schools

Availability of the first aid medical kit was reported in 35 sample schools (92%), whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) the first aid medical kit was not reported.



(i) Dental and eye check-up included in the screening

Dental and eye check-up was included in the screening in 34 schools (89.5%), whereas in 04 sample schools (10.5%) dental and eye check-up was not included in the screening.

(j) Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error

Distribution of spectacles to children suffering from refractive error was not reported in any of 38 sample schools where eye check-up was reported.

(iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation programme

(a) Whether potable water is available for drinking purpose in convergence with Drinking Water and Sanitation programme?

Potable water for drinking purpose was available under other scheme in all the 38 sample schools.

(iv) MPLAD/ MLA Scheme

MDM scheme did not receive any support under MPLAD/MLA scheme in any of 38 sample schools (100%).

(v) Any other Department/Scheme

MDM scheme receives support from education department which is a nodal department for MDM execution at school level.

12. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Kitchen-cum-Store

Not Applicable as cooked food supplies in the schools. The food was cooked by SHGs appointed by the State Education Directorate.

b. 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?

Not Applicable

d) What is the kind of fuel used?

Not Applicable

e) Whether on any day there was interruption due to non availability of firewood or LPG?

Not Applicable

2. Kitchen devices

i) Whether utensils used for cooking food are adequate? Source of funding for cooking and serving utensils

Not Applicable

ii) Whether eating plates etc are available in the school? Source of



funding for eating plates?

In 12 sample schools (32%) eating plates for all children taking MDM were available in the school, whereas in 26 sample schools (68%) eating plates for all children were not available. The source of funding for eating plates was either contribution from community/SMC or School Facility grant.

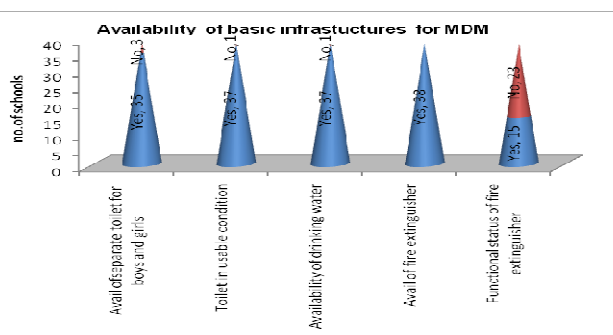
3. Availability of Storage bins

(i) Whether storage bins are available for food grains? Source of their procurement.

Not Applicable

4. Toilets in the school

(i) Availability of separate toilet for the boys and girls



In 35 sample schools (92%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were available, whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) separate toilets for the boys and girls were not available.

(ii) Are toilets usable?

In 37 sample schools (97%) toilets were usable, whereas in 01 sample school toilets were not usable.

5. Availability of potable water

(i) Source of potable water in the school.

Drinking water supply was available in 37 sample schools (97%) visited by MI, whereas in 01 school (3%) drinking water facilities were not available. Regarding source of drinking water, in all the 37 schools (100%) where drinking water was available, it was tap water.

6. Availability of fire extinguisher

Availability of fire extinguisher was reported in all the 38 sample schools (100%). Regarding functional status of fire extinguisher, the same was reported in 15 sample schools (39.5%) out of 38 sample schools where the availability of fire extinguisher was reported, whereas in 23 sample schools (60.5%) fire extinguisher was not functional and was of expired date.

7. IT infrastructure available at school level.

(a) Number of computers available in the school

Computers were available in 13 sample schools (34%), whereas in 25 schools (66%) computers were not available.

(b) Availability of internet connection

Out of 13 sample schools where computers were available, internet connection was available in 05 sample schools (38.5%), whereas in 08 sample schools (61.5%) internet connection was not available.

(c) Using any IT enabled services (e learning).

03 sample schools (23%) were using IT enabled services.

13. SAFETY & HYGIENE

(i) General Impression of the environment, Safety and hygiene

Out of 38 sample schools where MDM was served to children, MDM impact on safety was reported very good in 08 sample



schools (21%), in 13 schools (34%) the same was reported good and MDM impact on safety was reported average in 17 sample schools (45%). MDM impact on cleanliness (hygiene) was reported very good in 07 sample schools (18%), in 13 sample schools (34%) the same was reported good and MDM impact on hygiene was reported average in 17 sample schools (45%). In 07 sample schools (18.4%) MDM impact in maintaining discipline amongst children was very good, in 13 sample schools (34.2%) the same was reported good and MDM impact in

maintaining discipline amongst children was reported average in 18 sample schools (47.4%).

ii. Are children encouraged to wash hands before and after eating?

In 15 sample schools (39.5%) children were encouraged to wash hands before and after taking MDM.

iii. Do the children take meals in an orderly manner?

In 30 sample schools (79%) children take meals in an orderly manner, whereas in 08 sample schools (21%) children did not take meals in an orderly manner.



iv. Conservation of water?

Out of 38 schools where MDM was served to children, in all the 38 sample schools (100%) children conserved water while washing food plates.

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

Not Applicable

14. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

(i) Extent of participation by Parents/ SMCs/ Panchayat /Urban bodies in daily supervision, monitoring, participation

The extent of participation by Parents/SMCs/Panchayat/ in daily supervision, monitoring was satisfactory. In 35 sample schools (92%) Gram Panchayat /SMC members participated in supervision and monitoring of MDM, whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) the same was not followed. The extent of monitoring MDM was weekly in 06 sample schools (17%), monthly in 22 sample schools (63%), monitoring MDM was after more than two month in 07 sample schools (20%).

(ii) Is any roster being maintained of the community members for supervision of the MDM?

No such roster is being maintained by the community members for supervision of the MDM.

(iii) Is any social audit mechanism in the school?

Social audit mechanism was not reported in any sample school.

(iv) Number of meetings of SMC held during the monitoring period

Out of 36 sample schools where SMC were constituted, in 06 sample schools (17%) no SMC meeting were held, in 29 sample schools (80%) less than 6 SMC meetings were held in last one year, whereas in 01 sample school (3%) 6 to 12 SMC meetings were held in last one year. The SMC meetings were mostly focused on planning expenditure for the available fund under various projects/ schemes/ grants.

(v) In how many of these meetings issues related to MDM were discussed?

Out of 30 sample schools where SMC meeting were held, in all the 30 sample schools (100%) issues related to MDM were discussed in one to five meetings.

15. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION

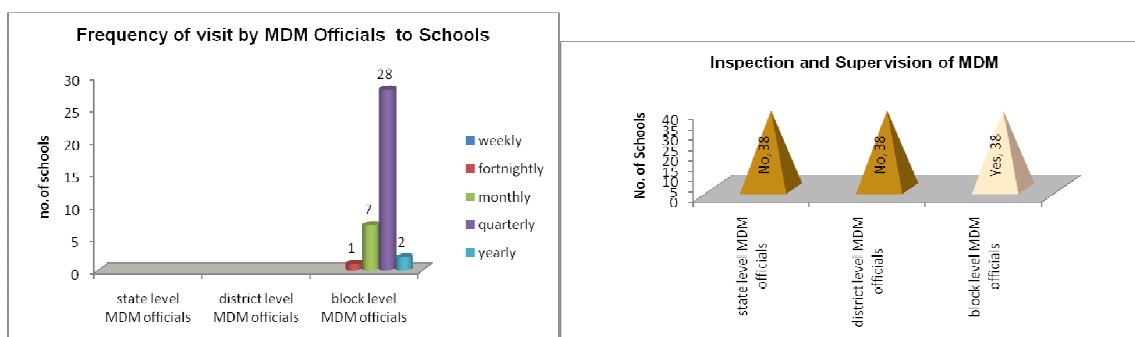
i) Is there any inspection register available at school level?

Inspection register was available in 35 sample schools (92%), whereas in 03 sample schools (8%) inspection register was not available. The school where MDM inspection register was not available was the Government aided schools.

(ii) Whether school has received any funds under MME component?

School has not received any funds under MME component in any of 38 sample schools (100%). No school in the district has received any grant under MDM.

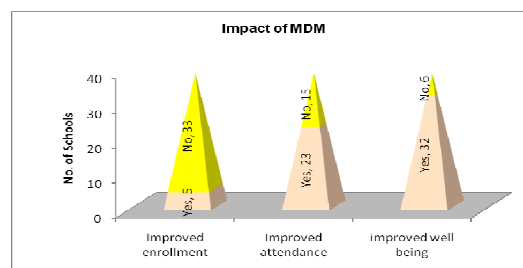
(iii) Has the mid day meal programme been inspected by any state/ district /block level officers/officials? Frequency of such inspections.



Out of 38 sample schools where MDM was served to children, all the 38 sample schools (100%) had been inspected by block level officials namely ADEI. The frequency of MDM block level officials inspection was fortnightly in 01 sample school (3%), monthly in 07 sample schools (18%), quarterly in 28 sample schools (74%) and yearly in 02 sample schools (5%).

(iv) Has the mid day meal improved the enrollment, attendance of children in school, general well being (nutritional status) of children? Is there any other incidental benefit due to serving cooked meal in schools?

In 05 sample schools (13%) teachers /headmasters reported (as per their perception) that MDM improved the enrollment, whereas in 23 sample schools (60.5%) teachers reported that MDM improved attendance of children in schools and in 32 sample schools (84%) teachers reported that MDM improved general well being (nutritional status) of children.



Enrollment (2012)	5393
Enrollment (2013)	5155
Enrollment (2014)	4999

Looking to last 3 years enrolment data in the sample schools shows the decreasing trend of enrolment from 2012 to 2013 and from 2013-2014.

(v) Whether mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony?

In 35 sample schools (92%) mid day meal has helped in improvement of the social harmony as the children of all castes sit together and take MDM.

17. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

(i) Is any grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS?

There is no grievance mechanism in the district for MDMS.

(ii) Whether district/block/school having any toll free number?

The district and blocks do not have any toll free number.

18. Conclusion & some Suggestions for Improvement

The MDM in the district has shown improvement in the MDM management and serving in the schools. Also, the stakeholders at the State, district and block were conversant and committed for providing quality MDM in the schools and largely at the plates of every child.

The State has increased the number of SHGs almost 50-60% in order to improve the coverage.

The State has also appointed 02 nutrition experts in order to work for providing quality MDM. Also, State is in process of piloting some recipe namely, Idly etc.,

But there are some issues which need to be taken care of in order to improve the MDM in the schools in the State.

- The State has issued order to each SHG to supply gross weight of cooked MDM and menu. The order talked about supply of 150 grams for class 1-5 children and 200 grams for class 6-8 children. Menu in the order talked about supply of 4 days pao/chappti/pri with bhaji and 2 days Pulao. The State may ensure that the SHGs

should adhere the orders of the State and may add puri/ chappati in addition to providing all the 4 days pao only. Also, the weight of pao and bhaji may be taken on 50-50% rather than supplying 70-80% weight of Bhaji and 20-30% weight was of Pao. In the whole process the State should intervene and ensure the proper weight of the supplied MDM in adequate proportion.

- As per observation of MI cooked meal was not hot, as MDM in all the 38 sample schools was prepared and supplied by SHG. The SHGs cook food at their place and supply to schools.
- There is also great need to review the menu and it should be nutritious and diverse (different meals on different days). Fruits may also be added at least once in a week.
- State may work for further strengthening the MDM in schools in three ways: first, the menu may be added with more liked food by the school children as well more nutritious and rich in protein and vitamin as per the MDM mandate, secondly, provide the serving plates in schools and thirdly, increase the quantity of food and hygiene of the food served.
- The hygiene in bringing cooked items needs to be maintained.
- More quantity of Bhaji, pulao and more number of pao should be given to elderly children of classes 4 to 7 as the dry weight of Pao is about 30-40 grams and it has been given one only to each child.
- Plates of uniform standards may be made available in the schools for children so that children really enjoy with the MDM rather than some bring small katori/ small Tiffin boxes, etc from home for taking MDM.
- State should undertake studies/evaluations regularly. Repeated highlights may improve the scenario through – RAPID ASSESSMENT FOR MDM ONLY/ STUDIES/ EVALUATIONS.
- Quality inputs – Monitoring, Supervision & Pursuance –AT LEAST DOUBLE EFFORTS THAN PLANNING.

- The helper engaged in the schools for serving MDM may be paid timely. Also they should be made responsible for serving meals to children rather than standing in a place and children come with plate/ tiffin to receive the MDM.
- The helper for serving MDM in the schools have enrollment less than 20 may also be given in order to support teachers maintain hygiene, cleanliness and properly serving the meals to every children.
- It needs to promote practices of regularly health check of helper serving the meal in the schools along with the SHG members / cooks engaged in cooking at kitchen level.
- State should also have better convergence with health department in order to have quality health checkup in the schools.

A N N E X U R E

List of Schools - District North Goa										
S. No.	School Name	DISE Code	Category of school	Sample Schools						
				urban areas	Special training centres	Civil works sanctioned	NPEGEL Schools	Minimum of 3 CWSN	CALP	KGBV
1	GPS Masaano de Amorim Panji Central	30010500304	PS	1						
2	Santa Cruz High School	30010501704	UPS					1		
3	GPS Cumarjua	30010502702	PS							
4	GPS Dhulapi Colim	30010502501	PS							
5	Asha Deep Day Care Centre		PS		1					
6	GPS Carambolim	30010500601	PS							
7	GHS Palem Siridao	30010501102	UPS							
8	Jaideep Primary School	30010500804	PS						1	
9	GPMS Mercedes	30010502002	UPS							
10	GPS Massordem	30010405601	PS	1						
11	GPMS Valpoi	30010405902	UPS	1						
12	GPS Dhangarwada	30010403302	PS							
13	GPS Honta Sattari	30010408504	PS							
14	GPMS Nanoda Bambar	30010401110	UPS						1	
15	GHS Ambedem Nagargao	30010402202	UPS						1	
16	GPS Ghoteli No.1	30010407802	PS							
17	GHS Keri	30010407805	UPS						1	
18	GPS Gaonkarwada Khandola	30010605003	PS							
19	GPS Apewal Priol	30010603104	PS							
20	GPS Kasalye	30010608201	PS					1		
21	GPS Deulwada Borim	30010605302	PS			1				
22	GPS Galwada Nirankal	30010606401	PS							
23	GPS Varkhande	30010604101	PS	1						
24	GPS Opawada Khandepar	30010602802	PS							
25	GHS Sadar	30010600508	UPS						1	
26	GPS Kudne	30010302404	PS							
27	GPMS Bicholim	30010302404	UPS	1						
28	Shantadurga Primary School	30010301505	PS					1		
29	GPS Poira Mayem	30010303314	PS					1		
30	GPS Haturlim Mayem	30010303309	PS					1		
31	GPS Kelbaiwada Mayem	30010303304	PS							
32	GPS Dodamarg	30010302501	PS							
33	GPS Dhangarwada Vadaval	30010302902	PS							
34	GPMS Mapusa	30010200218	UPS	1					1	
35	GPS Dhuler	30010200211	UPS	1						
36	GPS Kel Pirna	30010202502	PS	1						
37	GPMS Assonora	30010203502	UPS							
38	ST Franbcis Xavier High School, Siolim	30010200403	PS					1		
39	Lions Club of Arpora		STC		1					
40	GPMS Khorlim Mapusa	30010200217	UPS						1	
	Total			8	2	1	0	6	7	0

List of Schools

I. Non-satisfaction with quality of MDM

Sl.no.	Name of Schools	Block
1	GHS Palem Siridao	Tiswadi
2	Jaideep Primary School	Tiswadi
3	GPMS Valpoi	Sattari
4	GPS Dhangarwada	Sattari
5	GPS Honta Sattari	Sattari
6	GPS Kasalye	Ponda
7	GPS Opawada Khandepar	Ponda
8	GPS Kudne	Bicholim
9	GPMS Bicholim	Bicholim
10	Shantadurga Primary School	Bicholim
11	GPS Kelbaiwada Mayem	Bicholim
12	GPS Dodamarg	Bicholim
13	GPS Dhangarwada Vadaval	Bicholim
14	ST Franbcis Xavier High School, Siolim	Bardez
15	GPMS Khorlim Mapusa	Bicholim

II. Non-satisfaction with quantity of MDM

Sl.no.	Name of Schools	Block
1	GPS Cumbarjua	Tiswadi
2	GPS Dhulapi Colim	Tiswadi
3	Jaideep Primary School	Tiswadi
4	GPS Massordem	Sattari
5	GPMS Valpoi	Sattari
6	GPS Dhangarwada	Sattari
7	GPS Honta Sattari	Sattari
8	GPMS Nanoda Bambar	Sattari
9	GHS Ambedem Nagargao	Sattari
10	GHS Keri	Sattari
11	GPS Gaonkarwada Khandola	Ponda
12	GPS Apewal Priol	Ponda
13	GPS Kasalye	Ponda
14	GPS Deulwada Borim	Ponda
15	GPS Galwada Nirankal	Ponda
16	GPS Varkhande	Ponda
17	GPS Opawada Khandepar	Ponda
18	GHS Sadar	Ponda
19	GPS Kudne	Bicholim
20	GPMS Bicholim	Bicholim
21	Shantadurga Primary School	Bicholim
22	GPS Poir Mayem	Bicholim
23	GPS Haturlim Mayem	Bicholim
24	GPS Kelbaiwada Mayem	Bicholim
25	GPS Dhangarwada Vadaval	Bicholim
26	GPS Dhuler	Bardez
27	ST Franbcis Xavier High School, Siolim	Bardez
28	GPMS Khorlim Mapusa	Bardez

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIE	-	Alternative and Innovative Education
ACRs	-	Additional Classrooms
APC	-	Assistant Project Coordinator
APS	-	Aided Primary School
AMS	-	Aided Middle School
AHS	-	Aided High School
BRC	-	Block Resource Centre
BRP	-	Block Resource Person
BRCF	-	Block Resource Centre Facilitator
CRC	-	Cluster Resource Centre
CWSN	-	Children with Special Need
CDECS	-	Centre for Development Communication & Studies
DEO	-	District Education Officer
DIET	-	District Institute of Education and Training
DPO	-	District Project Office
EGS	-	Education Guarantee Scheme
ECCE	-	Early Childhood Care and Education
JE	-	Junior Engineer
KGBV	-	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyaya
MDMS	-	Mid Day Meal Scheme
MI	-	Monitoring Institute
NGOs	-	Non Government Organizations
NPEGEL		National Programme For Education of Girls at Elementary Level
OBCs	-	Other Backward Castes
PHED	-	Public Health Engineering Department
OoSC	-	Out of School Children
PRIs	-	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RTE	-	Right To Education
SCs	-	Scheduled Castes
SG	-	School Grants
SPO	-	State Project Office
SMC	-	School Management Committee
SSA	-	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
STs	-	Scheduled Tribes
STCs	-	Special Training Centres
SFG	-	School Facility Grant
SCERT	-	State Council For Educational Research and Training
TLM	-	Teaching Learning Material