



Mid Day Meal in Schools (MDMS)

**Annual Work Plan & Budget
2018-19**

NAGALAND

Mid Day Meal Programme Annual Work Plan and Budget 2018-19

1. Introduction:

The Government of India introduced Mid Day Meal Programme under the Scheme entitled “National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education” (NPNSPE) popularly known as Mid Day Meal. This Programme was launched on 15th August 1995 in the whole country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in an attempt to enhance enrolment, retention and attendance while simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children in schools, mainly with the following objectives:

- Improve the nutritional status of the children in Government and Government Aided schools.
- To encourage children from disadvantaged background to attend school regularly and help them to concentrate in school activities.
- To provide nutritional to the students in drought ridden areas throughout summer vacation.

The MDM Scheme was introduced primarily to protect the nutritional as well as the educational rights of the children. This is due to the fact that children are not able to concentrate in their studies with empty stomach and there is a need to focus upon the MDMS to overcome child's short term hunger. Thus, initiating this kind of meal programme, Government of India aimed at helping the children especially belongs to the poor socio-economic background to attend school and to have at least MDM through which their education as well as food related issues could be tackled. Significantly, the scheme was intended for the tribal areas of various states in the country where, the level of food insecurity and starvation is much higher and children are sold due to acute poverty of the parents.

Therefore, MDMS is perceived as a major means to impart positive habits among the children and also in educating them on the importance of health, sanitation and socialization. The MDMS is an entitlement of students from classes I to VIII of Government and Government Aided schools in the country, the MDMS promises to provide each child one third of the daily nutrient requirement in the form of cooked meal to combat food and nutritional deficiencies.

1.1 Brief history:

Nagaland is one of the "seven sisters" of the North-East India. One of the smaller hill states of India, Nagaland is known for its myriad tribes with their rich culture and traditions. The State has a distinct character both in terms of its social composition as well as in its developmental history.

If India is a country that boasts of "unity in diversity", then the North-East is its most visible embodiment. Among the North-Eastern states, Nagaland stands out as a land of diverse tribes, systems of governance, cultures, sheer colour and variety. As its 16 major tribes hold their festivals each calendar month of the year, Nagaland is often referred to as the "land of festivals". Nagaland represents sociological and anthropological gold mines because it is still scientifically unexplored.

Nagaland emerged as a State, out of the Naga Hills district of Assam and NEFA province, in 1963. This late start meant that the State lost out on the benefits of the first three Five Year Plans. What is more, the State has had to confront insurgency on a continuous basis, committing much of its scarce resources to administrative and related expenditures. Though Nagaland has been confronted with special constraints and challenges in the areas of politics, economics, geographical terrain, and development, especially of infrastructure, the "social capital" and resilience of the Naga village communities are not only giving hope but also beginning to help overcome the other difficulties.

Indeed, in spite of its many constraints and challenges, Nagaland has continued to chart new developmental paths for itself and has shown a unique model for the country. The Village Councils, Other Village Development Boards, and the recently introduced Communitisation of Public Institutions and Services Act, 2002, in areas like education, health, power, etc., which have already been acknowledged as successful.

General information of Nagaland

Total Area : 16,579 Sq. kms.

State Capital : Kohima (1,444.12 Mtrs. Above Sea level)

Population : 19,80,602 Persons (Census 2011) Density of Population : 119 per sq. km.

Sex Ratio : 909F: 1000M

Literacy Rate : 80.11% (Census 2011)

i. Male : 82.75%

ii. Female : 70.01%

Biggest Village	: Kohima Village
Official Language	: English
Average rainfall	: 2500 mm
Highest peak	: Saramati (3840 mtrs)
Main river	: Dhansiri, Doyang, Dikhu
Railway Head & Airport	: Dimapur
Commercial centre	: Dimapur
Name of district:	i) Dimapur ii) Kiphire iii) Kohima iv) Longleng v) Mokokchung vi) Mon vii) Peren viii) Phek ix) Tuensang x) Wokha xi) Zunheboto xii) Noklak

Seasons:

a. Heavy Rain	- May to August
Occasional rainfall	- September to October
Dry Season	- November to April

State Boundaries:

East–	Myanmar & Arunachal Pradesh
West–	Assam
North	– Assam & Arunachal Pradesh
South–	Manipur

Tribes: : Angami, Ao, Chakhesang, Chang, Khamniungan, Kuki, Konyak, Kachari, Lotha, Phom, Pochury, Rengma, Sumi, Sangtam, Yimchungru, Zeliang.

1.2 Management structure:

The Department implemented MDM scheme since 1995. Since inception, many norms and guidelines have been revised in tandem with the changing times. For effective implementation of the Scheme, Implementation Manuals incorporating the guidelines issued by GOI, management structure for all levels, role and responsibilities of every stakeholder, records and reporting formats to be maintained at all levels have been devised.

The State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee is comprised of the following;

Chief Secretary	- Chairman
Development Commissioner	- Member
Finance Commissioner	- Member

Secretary (Health &FW)	- Member
Secretary (Food & Civil Supply)	- Member
Secretary (Rural Development)	- Member
Secretary (Social Welfare)	- Member
Secretary (PHE)	- Member
Regional Manager (FCI)	- Member
Secretary (School Education)	- Member Secretary

Members nominated by the Chairman;

- i. 2 (two) Experts in the field of nutrition
- ii. 4 (four) persons with significant achievements or contributions in the areas of nutrition/child welfare, community/women mobilization, education and child health.
- iii. Representatives from 3 districts
- iv. One teacher representative.

1. State level:

Administration

Director (School Education)	: Ex-Officio Nodal Officer
One Joint Director	: Addl. Project Director One
Deputy Director	: Joint Project Director One
Assistant Director	: Deputy Project Director

Finance and Accounts

Finance Controller	: Senior Accounts Officer (DoSE)
Accounts Assistant	: 1 (one) on deployment

Planning, Implementation, Supervision, Monitoring &MIS

Coordinator	: 1 (one) Monitoring & Supervision
Coordinator	: 1 (one) Planning and Implementation
Coordinator	: 1 (one) IVRS
Coordinator	: 1 (one) MIS (on contractual basis)

Supporting Staff

Computer Operator	: 1 (one) on deployment Office
Assistant	: 1 (one) on contractual Office
Attendant	: 1 (one) on contractual

2. District level:

District Education Officer
Junior Education Officer
MIS Coordinator (assigned by the DEO)
Accounts Assistant (assigned by the DEO)

3. Block level:

Sub-Divisional Education Officer

Junior Education Officer
MIS Coordinator (assigned by the SDEO)
Accounts Assistant (assigned by the SDEO)
Block Level Monitoring Officer (Coordinator EBRC)

4. School Level :

SMC with one School

Chairman of the SMC : Chairman
One Member from amongst
the SMC on rotation basis : Member
Head of the school : Member Secretary

VEC with more than School

Chairman of the VEC : Chairman
One Member from amongst
the VEC on rotation basis : Member
Head of the Institutions : Member Secretary

1.3 Process of Plan Formulation at State and District level.

As per the guidelines of the scheme, the process of plan formulation has been done considering the following:

- Strive in achieving the goal of improving nutritional levels among the target group by ensuring quality cooked food served to the children of Primary and Upper- Primary school units.
- For preparation of the Annual Work Plan & Budget 2018-19, every implementing officer & staff was tasked to undertake all the pre-plan activities as per the guidelines issued for plan formulation.
- Analysis of existing problems and shortcomings was done for formulation of the plan.
- A 'Bottom-up' approach was adopted to formulate the plan.
- Data in the form of enrolment and details of all school units were collected from the blocks which were scrutinized by the district officers and compared with MDM-MIS.
- Data comparison is done with the UDISE information collected by the State Mission Authority of the SSA.
- District plans were prepared at the district offices along with the Block Level Officers, i.e., the Sub-Divisional Education Officers, Junior Education Officers and the Inspectors of schools.
- The State Level plan has been prepared by collecting data from all the District Level Plans.

2. Description and assessment of the programme implemented in the current year (2017-18) and proposal for next year (2018-19) with reference to:

- 2.1** Regularity and wholesomeness of mid - day meals served to children; interruptions if any and the reasons therefor problem areas for regular serving of meals and action taken to avoid Interruptions in future.

During 2017-18, the State encountered no interruptions for serving meals regularly to the children.

- 2.2** System for cooking, serving and supervising mid-day meals in the schools Cooked meals before being served is tasted by the teachers, members of the SMC/PTA to ensure that the food is nutritious and safe for consumption. The members are then made to record their activities in the register maintained for Meal Served & Tasting Register. Supervision is done by the same members for the day since this duty is done by the members of the community on rotation basis.

2.3 Details about weekly Menu.

2.3.1 Weekly Menu – Day wise

Monday - Galho (rice & vegetable porridge) with Pickle Tuesday -
Rice with Vegetables Wednesday - Rice with Dal Thursday - Rice
with Naga Dal (soyabeans) Friday - Rice with Vegetable

2.3.2 Additional Food items provided (fruits/milk/any other items), if any from State/UT resources. Frequency of their serving along with per unit cost per day.

Seasonal fruits as per the availability in the areas are given to the children along with their meals.

2.3.3 Usage of Double Fortified Salt

The state for the purpose of MDM has been using only fortified salt.

2.3.4 At what level menu is being decided / fixed,

Though the State has issued a general list for the menu to be served to the children, the actual decision for the menu is done at the school level taking the availability of food items in their areas.

2.3.5 Provision of local variation in the menu, Inclusion of locally available ingredients/items in the menu as per the liking/taste of the children

The school level committee (VEC/SMC) is left to decide for variation in the menu as the local/seasonal availability of food is to be considered

2.3.6 Time of serving meal.

12:00 noon (30 to 45 minutes) in both the Primary and Upper Primary levels.

2.4 Fund Flow Mechanism - System for release of funds (Central share and State share).

2.4.1 Existing mechanism for release of funds up to school/ implementing agency levels.

Though there are stray instances of fund being transferred through cash from the Sub-divisional offices to the schools owing to unavoidable reasons, release of Cooking Cost fund up to the school level is done through e-transfer in its entirety.

2.4.2 Mode of release of funds at different levels,

State to Districts/Blocks	– E-transfer
Blocks to SMCs/Schools	– E-transfer/Cheques & cash for those without bank accounts

2.4.3 Dates when the fund released to State Authority / Directorate / District / Block / Gram Panchayat and finally to the Cooking Agency / School.

2.4.4 Reasons for delay in release of funds at different levels.

2.4.5 In case of delay in release of funds from State/ Districts, how the scheme has been implemented by schools/ implementing agencies.

Though there has been no major instances of such delay, the Church, in a particular district, came forward with a short term loan for the Implementing Agency for uninterrupted implementation of the scheme since fund could not be transferred immediately owing to connectivity problem.

2.4.6 Initiatives taken by the State for pre-positioning of funds with the implementing agencies in the beginning of the year.

As indicated above, the state has set aside a Corpus Fund amounting to Rs. 2000.00 Lakhs under the initiative of the State Level Steering & Monitoring Committee.

2.5 Food grains management,

2.5.1 Time lines for lifting of foodgrains from FCI Depot- District wise lifting calendar of foodgrains.

Food grain from the FCI to the SDEO office is lifted on quarterly basis, so that sufficient food grain would be stock at the SDEO/Block Office to enable timely distribution of food grain to the schools. Time Schedule for lifting of food grain from the FCI to the SDEOs office.

1 st Quarter	4 th Week of April
2 nd Quarter	2 nd Week of July
3 rd Quarter	2 nd Week of October
4 th Quarter	1 st Week of January

2.5.2 System for ensuring lifting of FAQ foodgrains (Joint inspections at the time of lifting etc.).

Joint Inspection is done before lifting of food with grain by officers from the Department along representatives from the FCI and the Carriage Contractor.

2.5.3 Is there any incident when FAQ food grain was not provided by FCI. If so, the action taken by the State/District to get such food grain replaced with FAQ food grain. How the food grain of FAQ was provided to implementing agencies till replacement of inferior quality of food grain from FCI was arranged.

There has been no incident where the FCI was unable to deliver food grains.

2.5.4 System for transportation and distribution of food grains

Owing to the unavailability of FCI Godowns or Depots in all the districts of the state, a Carriage Contractor was appointed to ensure that food grain was lifted from the FCI Depot at Dimapur to all the Blocks on a quarterly basis thereby eliminating the need for long term storage in the block/school level. The Block level is then given the responsibility of reaching the food grain to the schools on a monthly basis utilizing the pick-up vehicles that was purchased for the scheme.

The SMCs are given the responsibility of ensuring that the correct quantity of food grains have indeed been delivered to the schools by cross checking with the quantity that was initially lifted from the FCI to obliterate the possibility of pilferage between transit points. Registers are maintained for maintenance of records at all levels including the schools.

2.5.5 Whether unspent balance of foodgrains with the schools is adjusted from the allocation of the respective implementing agencies (Schools/SHGs/Centralised Kitchens) Number of implementing agencies receiving foodgrains at doorstep level.

When the SMCs place their requirement for a particular month, the services of the members from the PTA, who are also involved for overseeing storage facilities and for monitoring usage as well, are requisitioned to certify the usage of the food grains in the schools. It has been the norm to ensure that every school receives the food intended for the school at their doorstep.

2.5.6 Storage facility at different levels in the State/District/Blocks/Implementing agencies after lifting of food grains from FCI depot.,

As indicated above, beyond the FCI depot, there is an effort to see that huge quantity of food grain is not stored at a particular place at any point of time. Therefore, whatever facilities are utilized at the block and school levels are adequate for the time being. The quality of preservation is also ensured by the involvement of members from the PTA in addition to the SMCs & teachers.

2.5.7 Challenges faced and plan to overcome them.

The state faces problems in transporting food grains from the FCI facility to the schools at every level owing to difficult roads and the terrain of the state. It

becomes even more difficult to transport the same from the Block level to the schools as there are many areas in the state where there are no roads. Despite the impediments, the state, thus far, has been trying its best to have food grains delivered to all the schools for the successful implementation of the programme through proper monitoring at every level. Training of all stakeholders with proper orientation is seen as an option to make it function smoothly.

2.6 Payment of cost of food grains to FCI.

2.6.1 System for payment of cost of food grains to FCI; whether payments made at district level or State level

Payment of food grains costs is paid by the state office to the FCI through cheque. The FCI presents its bill to the Directorate along with delivery challan certified by the block offices as per the food grains supplied to the blocks.

2.6.2 Status of pending bills of FCI of the previous year(s) and the reasons for pendency.

The bill for 4th quarter 2017-18 was received from FCI on 30-04-18 and payment for the same is under process

2.6.3 Timelines for liquidating the pending bills of previous year(s).

Same as above

2.6.4 Whether meetings are held regularly in the last week of the month by the District Nodal Officers with FCI as per guidelines dated 10.02.2010 to resolve the issues relating to lifting, quality of food grains and payment of bills.

Since food grains are lifted from the main FCI Depot at Dimapur, the FCI is called for the meetings of the State Level Steering & Monitoring Committee where issues are discussed. These meetings are held every quarter under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.

2.6.5 Whether the District Nodal Officers are submitting the report of such meeting to State Head quarter by 7th of next month.

As stated above.

2.6.6 The process of reconciliation of payment with the concerned offices of FCI.

Payment to the FCI is done on quarterly basis or as per availability of fund. Quantity lifted from the FCI is cross-checked before payment is released to the FCI.

2.6.7 Relevant issues regarding payment to FCI.

There are no issues regarding payment to FCI.

- 2.6.8 Whether there is any delay in payment of cost of food grains to FCI and steps taken to rectify the same.

Though there are no issues regarding payment to the FCI, there has been times when payment for food gains could not be made on time owing to delay in release of fund by the State Government, however, this is not a regular issue since pending payments are released immediately on receipt of fund.

2.7 Cook-cum-helpers

- 2.7.1 Whether the State follows the norms prescribed by MHRD for the engagement of cook-cum-helpers or it has its own norms.

Though there are no written down norms for engagement of CCHs, the conventional norm followed by the State is that, preference for CCHs are women belonging to the locality of the school and that, he/she is not engaged in any other work or activity. A medical fitness certificate is also insisted on to see that the CCH to be engaged does not suffer from any ailments or contagious sickness.

- 2.7.2 In case, the State follows different norms, the details of norms followed may be indicated.

Does not arise.

- 2.7.3 Is there any difference in the number of cook-cum-helpers eligible for engagement as per norms and the CCH actually engaged.

Cook-cum-helpers have been engaged as per the existing norms and there is no variation between the actual number engaged and the norms laid down.

- 2.7.4 System and mode of payment, of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers and implementing agencies viz. NGOs / SHGs / Trust / Centralized kitchens etc.

The State has been paying the honorarium for CCHs through the Implementing Agencies in 2 (two) districts which accounts for 14.61 % of the cooks. 46.41% of the remaining CCHs from the other 9 (nine) districts numbering about 2,180 cooks who have access to banks are now being paid through e-transfer.

- 2.7.5 Whether the CCH were paid on monthly basis.

CCHs are paid as per fund availability.

- 2.7.6 Whether there was any instance regarding irregular payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers and reason thereof. Measures taken to rectify the problem.

As indicated above in para 2.6.8, there are times when there are delays in release of fund, however, pending payments are released immediately on receipt of the same.

2.7.7 Rate of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers,

CCHs are given an amount of Rs.1000/- (Rupees One Thousand) per month for 10 (ten) months in a year.

2.7.8 Number of cook-cum-helpers having bank accounts.

2178 in 9 (nine) districts.

2.7.9 Number of cook-cum-helpers receiving honorarium through their bank accounts,

2178 in 9 (nine) districts

2.7.10 Provisions for health check-ups of Cook-cum-Helpers,

Health check-ups of Cook-cum-Helpers are done while the students have their health checked by the Primary Health Centers and Sub-Centers during their health camps.

2.7.11 Whether cook-cum-helpers are wearing head gears and gloves at the time of cooking of meals.

Personal hygiene of the CCHs is emphasized and overseen by the members of the PTAs and SMCs and though it would be ideal for head gears and gloves to be worn by the CCHs, the same could not be made available to them owing to paucity of fund.

2.7.12 Modalities for apportionment of cook-cum-helpers engaged at school level and working at centralized kitchens, in case of schools being served through centralized kitchens,

There are no centralized kitchens for MDM in the state.

2.7.13 Whether any steps have been taken to enroll cook-cum-helpers under any social security schemes i.e Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana etc. and number of cooks benefitted through the same.

The Department has recently taken the initiative of enrolling the Grade IV, casual and fixed employees of the department to one of the social security schemes.

2.8 Procurement and storage of cooking ingredients and condiments

2.8.1 System for procuring good quality (pulses, vegetables including leafy ones, salt, condiments, oil etc. and other commodities.

Purchase of food items for Mid-day-meal is done by the concerned VEC/SMC involving both the teachers and representatives from amongst the PTA, and this practice is considered the best option since availability of

vegetables as well as prices vary from one place to the other. However, a general guideline has been issued to be followed by all the VEC/SMCs for procurement.

2.8.2 Whether First In and First Out (FIFO) method has been adopted for using MDM ingredients such as pulses, oil/fats, condiments salt etc. or not.

First-In-First-Out procedure is being adopted under the supervision of the Headmaster/Head Teacher and Teacher-in-Charge.

2.8.3 Arrangements for safe storage of ingredients and condiments in kitchens.

Storage facilities are provided for storage of ingredients meant for MDM Scheme in schools besides the routine instructions that are circulated to all the DEOs/SDEOs and VECs/SMCs for safe storage.

2.8.4 Steps taken to ensure implementation of guidelines dated 13.02.2015 on food safety and hygiene in school level kitchens under Mid Day Meal Scheme.

The Department through a notification has issued guidelines for ensuring food safety and hygiene in the school level.

2.9 Fuel used for cooking of Mid Day Meals -LPG, smokeless chulha, firewood etc.

LPG and Fire wood

2.9.1 Number of schools using LPG for cooking MDM
1732

2.9.2 Steps taken by State to provide LPG as fuel in MDM in all schools

LPG's are provided to schools as per availability and distance of school from the distributing agency.

2.9.3 Expected date by which LPG would be provided in all schools.

2.10 Kitchen-cum-stores.

2.10.1 Procedure for construction of kitchen-cum-store,

There are no kitchen-cum-stores that are being constructed.

2.10.2 Whether any standardized model of kitchen cum stores is used for construction.

Does not arise.

2.10.3 Details of the construction agency and role of community in this work.

Does not arise.

2.10.4 Kitchen cum stores constructed through convergence, if any

There are some kitchen-cum-stores that were constructed with the donations and involvement of the community during the initial years of the scheme.

2.10.5 Progress of construction of kitchen-cum-stores and target for the next year.

Not applicable

2.10.6 The reasons for slow pace of construction of kitchen cum stores, if applicable.

Not applicable

2.10.7 How much interest has been earned on the unutilized central assistance lying in the bank account of the State/implementing agencies.

Not applicable

2.10.8 Details of the Kitchen cum stores constructed in convergence. Details of the agency engaged for the construction of these kitchen cum stores.

2.11 Kitchen Devices

2.11.1 Procedure of procurement of kitchen devices from funds released under the Mid Day Meal Programme.

The Department follows a tendering procedure for purchase of such items.

2.11.2 Status of procurement of kitchen devices

Till date, there is no funding from any other source for purchase of kitchen devices apart from the releases made under the programme.

2.11.3 Procurement of kitchen devices through convergence or community/CSR

Kitchen devices are procured by the Head office as per the need indented by the schools through the concerned block offices. Bulk purchases are done to minimize costs.

2.11.4 Availability of eating plates in the schools. Source of procurement of eating plates.

All the schools have been provided with adequate numbers of eating plates. There are also instances where some schools have been provided with eating plates by the community as donation.

2.12 Measures taken to rectify

2.12.1 Inter-district low and uneven utilization of food grains and cooking cost

There is no mismatch in utilization of food grains and cooking cost.

2.12.2 Intra-district mismatch in utilization of food grains and cooking cost.

There is no mismatch in utilization of food grains and cooking cost.

2.12.3 Mismatch of data reported through various sources (QPR, AWP&B, MIS etc)

Rectification of mismatch in data is done after verification of all records.

2.13 Quality of food

2.13. System of Tasting of food by teachers/community. Maintenance of tasting register at school level.

Tasting of food by a teacher and members of the SMC/PTA has been made mandatory and is to be entered in the food tasting register.

2.13.2 Maintenance of roster of parents, community for the presence of at least two parents in the school on each day at the time of serving and tasting of mid day meal.

A roster system is being followed from amongst the teachers as well as members from the PTA and SMC who are involved in tasting as well as supervising meals that are to be served.

2.13.3 Testing of food sample by any recognized labs for prescribed nutrition and presence of contaminants such as microbes, e-coli .

The state has no recognized laboratory for testing food.

2.13.4 Engagement of / recognized labs for the testing of Meals.

As explained above.

2.13.5 Details of protocol for testing of Meals, frequency of lifting and testing of samples.

Does not arise.

2.13.6 Details of samples taken for testing and the results thereof.

Not applicable

2.13.7 Steps taken to ensure implementation of guidelines issued with regard to quality of food.

The food tasting register is checked by any official visiting the schools to ensure that quality of the meals is maintained.

2.14 Involvement of NGOs / Trusts.

2.14.1 Modalities for engagement of NGOs/ Trusts for serving of MDM through centralized kitchen.

The state has no centralized kitchens for serving MDM, as such, no modalities are in place.

2.14.2 Whether NGOs/ Trusts are serving meal in rural areas

The state has begun involving NGOs in 2 (two) districts, Tuensang&Longleng, for implementation of MDM in their areas of operation.

The NGOs, the Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS) for Tuensang district and the Phom Community Development Society (PCDS) for Longleng district have gained prominence and popularity in the state due to their initiative and involvement in building up the SHGs to be a formidable agency in working towards the upliftment of their community. Having noticed their credibility in their work for the community in the most far flung areas of the state, the SLSMC decided to hand over MDM operations to the two organizations since there was presence of SHGs and women voluntary organizations in all the villages which could be leveraged for better delivery of MDM services.

2.14.3 Maximum distance and time taken for delivery of food from centralized kitchen to schools

Does not arise

2.14.4 Measures taken to ensure delivery of hot cooked meals to schools

Does not arise

2.14.5 Responsibility of receiving cooked meals at the schools from the centralized kitchen.

Not applicable

2.14.6 Whether sealed containers are used for supply of meals to schools.

Not applicable

2.14.7 Tentative time of delivery of meals at schools from centralized kitchen.

Does not arise

2.14.8 Testing of food samples at centralized kitchens.

Does not arise

2.14.9 Whether NGO is receiving grant from other organizations for the mid day meal. If so, the details thereof.

No. However, the NGOs receives help from the community in the form of vegetables, food items etc.

2.15 Systems to ensure transparency and accountability in all aspects of programme implementation,

2.15.1 Display of logo, entitlement of children and other information at a prominent visible place in school

Display boards have been given to all schools for display of logo and other vital information with regard to the scheme to be put up in a prominent area of the school.

2.15.2 Dissemination of information through MDM website

The Department has no dedicated website of its own, therefore we are unable to disseminate information with regard to the program through the Internet. This, however, is being considered and the Department is developing a website of its own and information pertaining to MDM will also be made available.

2.15.3 Provisions for community monitoring at school level i.e. Mother Roaster, Inspection register,

Schools have been provided with registers for recording community monitoring.

2.15.4 Tasting of meals by community members,

Tasting of meals by the teachers as well as members from the community has been made mandatory.

2.15.5 Conducting Social Audit

Tuensang district & Tseminyu block under Kohima district have been selected for conduct Social audit and its under progress.

2.16 Capacity building and training for different stakeholders

2.16.1 Details of the training programme conducted for cook-cum-helpers, State level officials, SMC members, school teachers and others stakeholders

Trainings of school teachers, cook-cum-helpers, officers and SMC members are done periodically.

2.16.2 Details about Modules used for training, Master Trainers, Venues etc.

For the purpose of training, the state's handbook developed for MDM is utilized as the training module since it contains all the required information and the relevant formats that are to be used at all levels.

2.16.3 Targets for the next year.

Besides regular activities, our targets for the next year are

- Social Audit in 2 (two) Districts.
- Strengthening Monitoring, Supervision and Inspection.
- Training to all Cook-cum-Helpers in the state.

2.17 Management Information System at School, Block, District and State level and its details.

2.17.1 Procedure followed for data entry into MDM-MIS Web portal

Data entry into MIS Web portal is done at the block level as per records given by the schools and records available with them in the block level. Subsequently, information from the state level is provided in the web-portal by the state MIS Programmer.

2.17.2 Level (State/ District/ Block/ School) at which data entry is made

Data entry to the web-portal is done at the block and state level.

2.17.3 Availability of manpower for web based MIS

At present the departmental staff engaged in MDM at the block and district levels are utilized for MIS. An MIS Coordinator at the state level has been engaged on contract basis for work related to MDM-MIS.

2.17.4 Mechanism for ensuring timely data entry and quality of data

The state level MIS Coordinator is given the responsibility of coordinating timely completion of District and Block level data entry.

2.17.5 Whether MIS data is being used for monitoring purpose and details thereof.

Yes, data made available are being used for monitoring purposes

2.18 Automated Monitoring System (AMS) at School, Block, District and State level and its details.

2.18.1 Status of implementation of AMS

The state has rolled out the AMS system, however, the implementation of the same has been far from satisfactory owing to the poor response from the teachers concerned. Though the Department has issued guidelines for the implementation of the AMS, due to paucity of fund proper training is yet to be imparted to the users for responding to it. The problem currently faced by the state is expected to continue unless the teachers are taught properly to use the system.

In addition to the above, the state also has very poor connectivity, including the state capital, with regard to mobile connectivity and this also adds to the poor response of the State vis-à-vis, AMS. The problem in connectivity is attributed to poor infrastructure by the mobile operators and therefore, seamless connectivity is still a far cry in the state.

2.19 Details of Evaluation studies conducted by State/UT and summary of it findings.

During the earlier years Third Party evaluation of the scheme was done by the Nagaland University. This however has not been done for the current year.

2.20 Write up on best/ innovative practices followed in the State along with some high resolution photographs of these best / innovative practices.

1. Implementation of MDM on PPP mode.

Another NGO inks MoU with DoSE for MDM implementation

Phom Community Development Society will implement MDM in Longleng district

DIMAPUR, NOVEMBER 29 (MEXN): Department of School Education (DoSE) signed an MoU with Phom Community Development Society (PCDS), represented by Nuklu Phom, Executive Secretary, Phom Baptist Church Association (PBCA) on November 28 for implementation of the Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme in Longleng district in the presence of Nagaland Chief Secretary Pankaj Kumar.

A press statement issued by Commissioner & Secretary, School Education & SCERT, FP Solo said this is the 2nd MoU the

Education Department has made with an NGO for implementation of MDM on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Earlier in October 2016, the Department had made an MoU with Rev. Dr. Chingmak Chang, Secretary of ECS for Tuensang district.

Chief Secretary Pankaj Kumar lauded the School Education Department for taking the commendable initiative in making use of the inherent asset of the Nagas in implementation of the MDM in Tuensang and Longleng districts. He pointed out that there are formidable challenges in the implementation of the MDM. He also stated there are limitations within the Government system in the delivery of services.

However, some people with missionary zeal like Dr. Rev. Chingmak Chang and Nuklu Phom, there can be a third way of communitisation of Government schemes with involvement of the people, Kumar said. He expressed confidence



(From left) Nuklu Phom, Executive Secretary, Phom Baptist Church Association, Chief Secretary Pankaj Kumar and Commissioner & Secretary, School Education & SCERT, FP Solo during the signing of the MoU for MDM implementation in Longleng district.

that the PPP mode can be a more successful model bringing in more efficiency in the delivery of MDM in Tuensang and Longleng districts. The Chief Secretary also requested Nuklu Phom to explore collaboration with other Departments for execution of different programmes and schemes in Longleng district.

Nuklu Phom, Chief Functionary, PCDS, which

is a church based NGO working under Phom Baptist Church Association (PBCA) in Longleng district, giving an overview of PCDS, said its approach are diagnostics, prescriptive, preventive and reference measures. The NGO works with 320 Self Help Groups (SHG) in areas like Horticulture, Piggery, Fishery, Community Conservation, Community Health Centre, Morung Education, Micro-

Financing and communitisation of land use.

Commissioner & Secretary, FP Solo, in his introductory remarks pointed out that MDM is a centrally sponsored scheme which is being implemented all over the country with a view to improve the nutrition of children and also to attract children to schools. Under the MDM programme, hot cooked meals are to be served to school children

up to elementary level in Government schools for 220 days in a year.

With numerous allegations and complaints pertaining to implementation or non-implementation of MDM in many schools in the State, Solo said, the department faces many challenges in the effective implementation of MDM.

The challenges, according to Solo, include inadequate quantity of food grains and amount provided for purchase of fuel, oil and other cooking materials, delay in the receipt of funds from both the GoI and the State Government, mis-match between receipt of food grains and cooking cost, difficulty in getting separate Cook-cum-Helper due to the meager honorarium compelling teachers to prepare MDM thereby leading to disruption of classes, and food habit of the Nagas is such that no children come to schools on empty stomachs making MDM not an attractive preposition.

Keeping in mind the mantra of the concept of Communitization, the state transferred the implementation of MDM into the able hand of the user community by signing of MOUs with 2 (two) credible NGOs for Tuensang and Longleng districts as a pilot project. It is envisaged that the involvement of the community especially the SHGs, whose presence is impressive in all the villages of the 2 districts, will bring manifold benefit towards the implementation of the scheme by overcoming the government limitations in delivery of services through this partnership. Some instances how the programme has benefitted through the PPP implementation of the scheme are;

- i. The churches in these districts have developed a sense of ownership and has been extending all forms of help possible to the extent of giving financial loans, when there are unforeseen delay in receipt of fund, food grain being loaned from the church granary, when there are delays in delivery of food grain owing to natural causes like land slides.
- ii. The women folk from the districts are also involved in donating seasonal food and vegetables through the churches.
- iii. There also has been an instance where hundreds of villagers have come forward to clear off a road block caused by mud slides to facilitate undisturbed implementation of the program. Incidentally, the road that was cleared by the villagers was the only lifeline that connected more than 10 villages.
- iv. In addition to the above, the church youth, the students' union, citizens forum, the Village Guards, the Village Development Boards etc, have all been

involved in one way or the other for implementation of the scheme since it is now the community that provides the meal to the students and therefore, the sense of ownership has increased to a level

v. that was not envisaged initially.

Contribution of Dining Tables by the Co



Road Clearing done by the Community



Seasonal fruits& Vegetables contribution:



During women church service,
whatever offerings we recieve,



During women church se
whatever offerings we rec

2. Appointment of Block Level Monitoring Officers (BLMO) & 134 Area Education Officers (AEO)

During 2016-17, the Department had appointed 46 BLMOs to strengthen monitoring of MDM scheme in the blocks, however since there was negligible improvement in monitoring & inspection, the Department has recently appointed 134 Area Education Officers with the responsibility of inspecting & monitoring around 12 schools at an average by each AEO. It is envisaged that there will be a marked improvement in the area of inspection and monitoring of the scheme by these officers.



3. . Hand-washing before meals

The state has made it mandatory for all children to have their hands washed before they are made to partake their meals. It is not only the children but also the CCHs and personnel serving the meals that are made to undergo this regime.

4. . Children given the initiative to fix menu

In schools where there are kitchen gardens, the children are given the responsibility of proposing their own menu for the meals. This encourages the children in maintaining their kitchen garden and is considered as a good extra-curricular activity in making them responsible citizens.

5. . Lactating mothers who cannot go to field take initiative for cooking

In most of the rural areas of the state, all men and women go to their fields for work. There are instances where lactating mothers who cannot go to their fields come forward to help the CCHs for providing meals to the children

2.21Untoward incidents

2.21.1 Instances of unhygienic food served, children falling ill
None

2.21.2 Sub-standard supplies.
Does not arise

2.22.3 Diversion/ misuse of resources.
No reports received thus far.

2.21.4 Social discrimination
There are no instances of social discrimination in the state.

2.21.5 Action taken and safety measures adopted to avoid recurrence of such incidents.
Whether Emergency Plan exists to tackle any untoward incident.

Though no untoward instances have taken place during the year, the Department of Health & family Welfare is in constant coordination and kept informed to tackle any medical emergency condition. Coordination with the H&WF is also done at the time of the State Level and District Level Steering & Monitoring Committee meetings as they are part of the committees in both levels.

2.22Status of Rastriya Bal SwasthyaKaryakram (School Health Programme)

2.22.1 Provision of micro-nutrients, de-worming medicine, Iron and Folic acid(WIFS).

The School Health Programme is being implemented in the state as a joint convergence programme with the Department of Health and Family Welfare, through the National Health Mission program. The Iron Folic Acid Supplementation and De-worming has been started in the state though the full report is awaited.

2.22.2 Distribution of spectacles to children with refractive error,
No such activity is carried out during the year.

2.22.3 Recording of height, weight etc.
Recording of height, weight is done by the medical team

2.22.4 Number of visits made by the RBSK team for the health check- up of the children.

The number of Health Camps conducted or the number of visits made by the Medical Team is not recorded by the School Education Department but by the Health & family Welfare Department.

2.23 Present monitoring structure at various levels. Strategy for establishment of monitoring cell at various levels viz. Block, District and State level for effective monitoring of the scheme.

Monitoring & supervision at the district and block levels are done by the District Education Officer & the Sub Division Education Officer and also Block Level Monitoring Officer respectively. It is required of these officers to visit schools and monitor the activities regularly.

- The District Officer is made to visit at least 20% to 30% of the schools within his jurisdiction in a year.
- The Sub Divisional Officers are asked to visit 10% of the schools within their jurisdiction so that all schools are visited in an academic year.

In addition to the above, monitoring has been further strengthened by the addition of the 46 Block Level Monitoring Officers who are assigned to inspect schools and monitor the implementation of the scheme. Though they are placed between the Sub Divisional Officers and the schools in terms of hierarchy, for facilitating real-time monitoring, they are given the responsibility of reporting directly to the head office of the state.

2.24 Meetings of Steering cum Monitoring Committees at the Block, District and State level

2.24.1 Number of meetings held at various level and gist of the issues discussed in the meeting,

The Steering cum Monitoring Committee meets every quarter in a year and all aspects of the scheme is discussed under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the state.

2.24.2 Action taken on the decisions taken during these meetings.

The implementation of the MDM scheme depends largely on the decisions taken by the Steering cum Monitoring Committee.

2.25 Frequency of meeting of District Level Committee held under the chairmanship of senior most MP of the District to monitor the scheme. Gist of the issues discussed and action taken thereon.

The state has only 1 (one) Member each in both the houses of the Parliament, and therefore, it has not been possible for the MPs to be part of the District Level Committee due to time constraints. However, this committee is headed by the District Collectors of

the concerned districts and district heads of departments like the Medical Department, Social Welfare etc., are part of the committee.

2.26Arrangement for official inspections to MDM centers/schools and percentage of schools inspected and summary of findings and remedial measures taken.

Regular Inspection of schools are done on a monthly basis by a designated officer of the scheme whilst distribution of food grain is done. In addition to these visits and inspection, the Block Level Monitoring Officers as well as officers from the district and state level offices visit the schools. There are Reporting Formats for the inspecting officers to be filled in and remedial measures are taken as per the findings made in each individual school.

2.27 Details of the Contingency Plan to avoid any untoward incident. Printing of important phone numbers (eg. Primary health center, Hospital, Fire brigade etc) on the walls of school building.

As stated above in Para 2.22, the department is in constant coordination with the Medical Department to deal with any exigency. The State also has a 108 Toll Free Number that operates 24x7 and manned by medical personnel. This facility has a medical team with ambulance and other related medical facilities to deal with any emergency.

2.28 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

2.28.1 Details regarding Grievance Redressal at all levels,

Complaints regarding the MDM Scheme can be made in the district and block offices or can be made directly to the Nodal Officer of the Programme through the Address as given below:

Nodal Officer (MDM)
Directorate of School Education,
Nagaland: Kohima-797001
Phone No. 0370-2260036 (office)
Mobile – 9436070054 (through SMSs only)
Email: dsenagaland.mdm.yahoo.in

2.28.2 Details of complaints received i.e. Nature of complaints etc.

No complaint was received during the current year

2.28.3 Time schedule for disposal of complaints.

Does not arise

2.28.4 Details of action taken on the complaints.

Does not arise

2.29 Details regarding Awareness Generation & Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities and Media campaign, carried out at State/district/block/school level.

Awareness for the scheme is being created every now and then through the local newspapers by issuing press statements with pictures of children having their meals in schools. The radio is also being used as a medium for public awareness. Flexi banner promoting MDM scheme have been set up in prominent public places, up to the village level for public awareness as well as to improve the attendance and enrollment in the schools. The State has also initiated an IEC Plan which will be implemented at an early date within the year.

2.30 Overall assessment of the manner in which implementation of the programme is contributing to the programme objectives and an analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the programme implementation.

There are some issues that have been seen as an impediment in the functioning of the scheme as given below;

a. The present cooking cost that is made available under the scheme does not suffice to provide daily nutritious cooked meals to the children since the same yardstick has been applied for the entire country despite the fact that, owing to the geographical location of the state, food items are much costlier when compared with the mainland.

b. Fully knowing the importance of employing capable hands for the smooth functioning of the scheme, this important aspect is being deliberately overlooked owing to the meagre fund allocation under MME. Therefore, an increase in this sector would enable the state to carry out the activities to a level as expected of us.

2.31 Action plan for ensuring enrolment of all school children under Aadhaar before the stipulated date.

Information regarding Aadhaar enrollment of all School children were disseminated to all the respective Deputy Commissioners, Additional DC's and Sub-Divisional Officers as they are the enrollment agencies. Till date 63286 students have Aadhaar numbers.

2.32 Contribution by community in the form of TithiBhojan or any other similar practices in the State/ UT etc.

The State has its own Communitization Program similar to TithiBhojan through which community participation and contribution is being done.

2.33 Availability of kitchen gardens in the schools. Details of the mechanisms adopted for setting up and maintaining of kitchen gardens.

358 schools have kitchen garden.

2.34 Details of action taken to operationalize the MDM Rules, 2015

2.35 Details of payment of Food Security Allowances and its mechanism.

2.36 Details of safe drinking water facilities, availability of facilities for water filtration i.e RO, UV, Candle filter, activated carbon filter e.t.c and source of their funding.

1118 school candle filter for safe drinking water, some of which were procured using Govt. funding in the form of Office maintenance and some through public donations.

2.37 Any other issues and Suggestions.

Most of the storage facilities in schools are built with locally available resources since the amount that was sanctioned by the GOI was only Rs. 60,000/- per store during the initial years and therefore, storing food grain or any other food items in such storage facilities is bound to be unfit for consumption even if it were to be temporarily stored only for some days. 1777 of such facilities were constructed through this grant, though over the years some of them have been replaced with RCC built facilities. If the GOI were to consider fund for construction of proper kitchens-cum-store, even if in phases, it would be of immense help to the state.

