

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Protecting and Promoting Food Security and Nutrition for Families and Children in Bangladesh

Semester: 2-12

Country	Bangladesh
Thematic Window	Children, Food Security and Nutrition
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Protecting and Promoting Food Security and Nutrition for Families and Children in Bangladesh
Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-12
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2010-03-16
Participating UN Organizations	* FAO * UNICEF * WFP
Implementing Partners	* Economic Relations Division * Ministry Agriculture * Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock * Ministry of Food and Disaster Management * Ministry of Health and Family Welfare * Ministry of Primary and Mass Education * NGOs under selection

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNICEF	\$2,154,575.00
FAO	\$2,289,498.00
WFP	\$3,540,800.00
Total	\$7,984,873.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNICEF	
FAO	
WFP	
Total	\$0.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNICEF	\$1,156,754.54
FAO	\$1,421,001.00
WFP	\$2,629,858.50
Total	\$5,207,614.04

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNICEF	\$1,067,792.00
FAO	\$1,522,546.00
WFP	\$2,508,843.25
Total	\$5,099,181.25

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
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DEFINITIONS

- 1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through UN agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.
- 2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.
- 3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Undernourished Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women	12,000	12,998	Families	Access to High Quality Nutrients
Children 6-23 months	10,000	12,509	Families	Access to High Quality Nutrients
School Children	42,000	30,606	Schools	Access to High Quality Nutrients
Families for food security	12,000	10,927	Families	Homestead Food Production and Diversification

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)

The Joint Programme has outlined the specific activities to be carried out under Outcome 5 "Strengthened Food Security and Nutrition Information systems for planning, monitoring and evaluation".

The rapidly changing context has made the process of determining the expectations more complex than originally anticipated. The JP has identified key areas where contributions will result in enhanced clarity.

The mapping exercise planned under the JP has commenced. The preparations for the study on Nutrition Education in Schools are completed. Discussions on the study on MUAC versus Weight for height have resulted in clarity on analysis that needs to be undertaken.

The JP also completed the study on the role of food security and nutrition on women's empowerment.

Progress in outcomes

The JP monitoring system indicates that the prevalence of SAM and MAM among children and women has significantly reduced. The prevalence of SAM is estimated at less than 0.05%. Similarly the prevalence of MAM among children is below 2%. Change in the nutritional status of Pregnant and Lactating women is also evident. Differences in exit criteria for PLWS and children prevent from making comparisons.

The Recovery rates for SAM and MAM continue to be high, showing the effectiveness of the CMAM approach. More than 90% of MAM children and 80% of SAM children recover using the CMAM approach. This is higher than the international SPHERE standards of 75%. Only 2% of children are readmitted into the programme.

Attendance rates in schools continue to be high at 83.5%.

Progress in outputs

The Joint Programme uses the existing Government of Bangladesh's health facilities to provide Nutrition Services. The Joint Programme is operating through 117 Facilities to provide services to women and children. In addition of those, SAM corners are operational in six facilities.

The JP is continuing its efforts to provide training, material and equipment to selected families to enhance their food security. By the end of December 2012, 14,933 women were involved in homestead gardening. More than 5000 women had received training on goat and duck rearing.

School gardens have been established in 110 of the total 121 schools. Nutrition education sessions for school children are ongoing.

Children under the age of 2 regularly get Micro nutrient Packets to overcome micro nutrient deficiencies.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The programme has identified what needs to be sustained and at which levels of the programme.

At the JP beneficiary level: The programme is linking up beneficiaries with the GoB safety net programmes. This linkage will assist the beneficiaries after the programme phase out to access services and support from the GoB programmes.

Services level: Discussions are on with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to allow the facilities to provide the services and to report using the existing structures. Similar discussions are also on with Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Livestock to allow the extension workers to provide services after the programme.

Nutrition Education: The programme is linking with other similar initiatives to ensure nutrition education continues in the programme areas.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Coordination with Government
Administrative / Financial
Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Other. Please specify

The Government of Bangladesh has recently launched the National Nutrition Services. The authority for the implementation of this programme is shared among different GoB agencies. It takes time to identify the key players and establish relationships.

The target numbers identified in the proposal varied considerably from the actual. This has had major impact on planning figures. Due to this discrepancy, the funds outline for Outcome 2 are less than required. This requires fund transfer from WFP and UNICEF to FAO.

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

None other than those mentioned above

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Not applicable.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

Discussions with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW)

Discussions with agencies, RC's office and with the MDG F Secretariat particularly, for inter-agency fund transfer

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes true
No false

What types of coordination mechanisms

Coordination mechanisms are working well at all levels of the programme.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	0	5	In addition to the four that were conducted earlier, a visit by IPHN was carried out in the mission.	Photos available
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	5	The Women's empowerment study was carried out.	Report available
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	5	None carried out in the reporting period	

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not Involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making

Management: service provision

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

The Joint Secretary ERD Co-chairs the PMC.

Number of meetings with PMC chair

02 PMC meetings took places during the reporting periods i.e. from July - December 2012 and 11 meetings of the PMC have taken place till December 2012.

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: budget
Management: procurement
Management: service provision

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Management: service provision

As the programme works towards sustainability, the responsibility is being shifted to the beneficiary communities. Home based screenings are being replaced with community screenings.

Awareness on GoB safety net programmes is also being increased so that the community is aware on eligibility criteria for these programmes.

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

UN Agency

The JP Coordination team is based in WFP.

Current situation

As above

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true

No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

Already provided in the previous report

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

Others

The Joint programme is focussing upon the effectiveness of the Multi Sectoral Approach to Nutrition. It is collaborating with REACH to ensure that the approach is presented at different levels.

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations

Social networks/coalitions

Local citizen groups

Private sector

Academic institutions 2

Media groups and journalist

Other

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions

Household surveys

Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers

Open forum meetings



Capacity building/trainings

As before.

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Reduced Prevalence of acute malnutrition and underweight in children 6-59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women	26000	Prevalence of acute malnutrition (as measured by MUAC and Weight for Height in children 6-59 months of age.	21936.0
		Prevalence of acute malnutrition as measured by MUAC in Pregnant and Lactating Women.	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Food Security improved through agriculture, homestead food production and nutrition training	12000	Percentage of beneficiary households with acceptable food consumption scores as measured using dietary diversity indicators	10927.0

Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Improvde learning and nutrition awareness through school feeding and school gardening.	42000	Attendance rates: No of School days in which girls and boys attend classes as % of total number of school days.	30606.0
		Proportion of targetted children in primary schools achieved the nutrition awareness threshold.	

Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Prevention and control of iron deficiency anemia	10000	Prevalence of iron deficiency anemia among childrne 6-23 months of age	12509.0

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

The JP contributes to the achievement of MDG 1 and 4.

* Note: The above numbers are numbers reached and do not indicate the prevalence figures.

The JP is advocating for a multi-sectoral approach to Nutrition in the country.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

As before.

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 Integrated approaches for reducing child hunger and under-nutrition promoted

1.1 Number of individuals suffering from under-nutrition and/or food insecurity in the areas of intervention

Children under 2

Total No.	12509
No. Urban	
No. Rural	12509
No. Girls	6254
No. boys	6255

Children from 2 to 5

Total No.	9272
No. Urban	
No. Rural	9272
No. Girls	4636
No. Boys	4636

Children older than 5

Total	42000
No. Urban	
No. Rural	42000
No. Girls	21000
No. boys	21000

Women

Total	3726
No. Urban	
No. Rural	3726
No. Pregnant	3726

1.2 Number of individuals supported by the joint programme who receive treatment against under-nutrition and/or services supporting their food security in the areas of intervention

Children under 2

Total	12509
No. Urban	
No. Rural	12509
No. Girls	6255
No. Boys	6254

Children from 2 to 5

Total	9272
No. Urban	
No. Rural	9272
No. Girls	4636
No. Boys	4636

Children older than 5

Total	30606
No. Urban	
No. Rural	30606
No. Girls	15303
No. Boys	15303

Women

Total	3726
No. Urban	
No. Rural	3726
No. pregnant	1863

Men

Total	
No. Urban	
No. Rural	

1.3 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age

National % 37.4
Targeted Area % 40.8

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

% National 40
% Targeted Area 23.6

Stunting prevalence

% National 48
% Targeted Area 47

Anemia prevalence

% National 68
% Targeted Area 99.8

Comments

As in the previous reports. The number of girls and boys are estimates.

1.4 Type of interventions and/or strategies scaled up with the support the joint programme and number of citizens affected

Homestead food production and diversification

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

Food fortification

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls



Pregnant Women
Boys

School feeding programmes

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant women
Boys

Behavioural change communication

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant women
Boys

Gender specific approaches

National
Local
Urban
Local
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

Interventions targeting population living with HIV

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

Therapeutic feeding programmes

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

Vaccinations

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

Other, specify

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

2 Advocacy and mainstreaming of access to food and child nutrition into relevant policies

2.1 Number of laws, policies and plans related to food security and child nutrition developed or revised with the support of the programme

Policies

National	CMAM Guidelines
Local	

Laws

National	
Local	

Plans

National	
Local	

3 Assessment, monitoring and evaluation

3.1 Number of information systems supported by the joint programme that provide disaggregated data on food security and nutrition

National	
Local	1
Total	1

Joint Programme M&E Framework (update as of Dec'12)

Protecting and Promoting Food Security and Nutrition for the families and Children in Bangladesh

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection methods (with indicative timeframe & frequency)	Responsible agency	Risks & assumptions
From Results Framework (Table 1)	From Results Framework (Table 1)	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the joint programme	The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the reporting period	The actual level of performance reached at the end of the reporting period	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	Specific responsibilities of participating UN agencies (including in case of shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result
JP Outcome 1: Reduced prevalence of acute malnutrition and underweight in children 6-59 months and acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women (Project Area GAM 18.4%, SAM 4.6%)								
Indicators: - Prevalence of acute malnutrition (as measured by Weight for Height W/H & MUAC) in children 6-59 months of age in the project areas. - Percentage of underweight children (as measured by Weight for Age W/A) 6-59 months of age in the project areas. - Prevalence of acute malnutrition (as measured but MUAC) amongst pregnant and lactating women in the project areas.								
Output 1.1 Improved Access for SAM children aged 6-59 months of age facility and community based management of acute malnutrition	Indicators: - Proportion of SAM children, 6-59 months of age, enrolled in the CMAM programmes (> 60%), default rate (15%) and death rate (<10%) - Proportion of enrolled SAM children aged 6-59 months recovered in the CMAM programme (75%) - Proportion of SAM children (6-59 months) readmitted in the programme. Baseline: To be established when children are screened Timeframe: 2010-2012	There are no specific services available for children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition Baseline=0	Enrolment >60 % Default rate 15% Recovered 75%	687 (68.7% of total target) SAM children, 6-59 months of age, enrolled in the CMAM programmes Enrolment rate:100% Default Rate for SAM :9% Recovery rate for SAM:83% Relapse rate for SAM:2%	Regular Screening by the programme, Summary reports; implementing partners' registers and monthly reports; systematic formal evaluations/case studies, CMAM data base report	Collection methods Collected for regular programme management information system and to be used for scaling-up of programme design	UNICEF/MOHFW	
Output 1.2 Improved access for MAM children 6-59 to CMAM programmes through supplementary feeding programmes.	Indicators: - Proportion of MAM children, 6-59 months of age, enrolled in the CMAM programmes (>60%), default rate (<15%) and death rate (<10%) - Proportion of enrolled MAM children, 6-59 months of age, recovered in the CMAM programme (>75%). - Proportion of MAM children (6-59 months) readmitted in the programme.	There are no specific services available for children with acute malnutrition in the programme Baseline =0	Enrolment >60 % Default rate 15% Recovered 75%	8585 (123% of total target) children, 6-59 months of age, with MAM enrolled in the CMAM programme, Enrolment rate:100% Recovery rate for MAM:94% Default rate for MAM:3% Relapse rate for MAM:2%	Summary reports by the Implementing partners' registers and monthly reports; systematic formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular programme management information system and to be used for scaling-up of programme design	WFP with NGO, MoHFW, MoWCA, DWA	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ; Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Various relevant authorities will consider and support the strategy; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible; Assured supply & logistics chain
	Baseline: 0 Timeframe: 2010-2013					Timeframe/Frequency (Baseline, follow-up at the end of intervention, follow-up after 6 months		

Output 1.3 Improved access for PLWs to supplementary feeding programmes.	Indicators: - Proportion of acutely malnourished PLWs recovered in supplementary feeding programmes (75%). Proportion of PLWs and mothers trained on WSB and comprehensive nutrition education package. Baseline: To be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012	Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011	Enrolment >60 % Default rate 15% Recovered 75%	3726 (116.4% of total target) acutely malnourished PLWs enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes Enrolment rate:100% Default rate for PLW:9% Recovery rate for PLW:78% 3726 PLWs and 9272 Mothers trained (on going) on WSB and 21,936 Caregivers (beneficiaries & non beneficiaries) comprehensive nutrition education package. (ongoing)	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system. Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	UNICEF/MoHFW	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ; Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Various relevant authorities will consider and support the strategy; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible; Assured supply & logistics chain
Output 1.4 Improved knowledge and practice on optimum IYCF (incl. hygiene, care) and maternal nutrition practices in targeted groups	Indicators: - % of infants 0-5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk - % of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (in addition to breast milk) - % of health facility, NGO and community staff trained on optimum IYCF and maternal nutrition practices who score at least 80% in post-test evaluations Baseline: To be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012	Exclusive Breast feeding rate for children 0-5 months= 27.5% (baseline report) % of Children 6-23 months started complementary feeding on time= 36.2% % of Health Facility staff scoring at least 80% post test on CMAM=51% (Save the Children report)	To be established after baseline value is known	90 GoB Staff from health facility trained on CMAM , 209 NGO Community Staff trained on CMAM , 208 NGO Community Staff trained on BCC and 193 on IYCF & maternal nutrition practices .	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	UNICEF/MOHW	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible;
Output 1.5 National SAM and CMAM guidelines and protocols used to provide good quality management of acute malnutrition.	Indicators: -National CMAM guidelines developed and endorsed. Proportion of health facilities and CMAM programmes managing SAM in line with national guidelines, protocols & standard indicators. Baseline: To be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012		To be established after baseline value is known	Developed	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	UNICEF/MOHW	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible;
JP Outcome 2: Food security improved through agriculture, homestead food production and nutrition training								
Indicator: Percentage of beneficiary households with acceptable food consumption scores as measured using dietary diversity indicators								

Output 2.1 Improved dietary intake and supplementary household income generation through the promotion and implementation of homestead gardens	Indicators: — % of participating HHs establish integrated homestead farm - % of HH report changes in dietary pattern at the end of the project. - % increase in the number of HH (women) involved in IGA i.e. homestead garden, livestock and field crop production. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012	% HHs involved in Homestead activity=32.3% % Women involved in Homestead activity =21.7%	8000	10,927 participating HHs establish integrated homestead garden 2208 has involved in the (women) in IGA i.e. homestead garden & livestock and 814 has field crop production, homestead gardens & livestock.	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	FAO/ MoAg /DAE/ MoFDM, NGOs: BRAC/HKI	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Partners' commitment remains high; Access to programme areas is possible.
Output 2.2 Improved skills and practices on food production, preservation and consumption in the targeted households	Indicators: - % of households with safe grain storage facility - % of HH who receive training produce year round homestead gardens. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012	Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011	8000	8000 households with safe grain storage facility 235 HH received training food production, preservation & year round homestead gardens. 5843 HH received training basic nutrition awareness training on cooking demonstrations. Baseline: to be determined Baseline: to be determined	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	FAO/ MoAg/ DAE/MoFDM	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible
Output 2.3 Improved access to support for optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and increased access and availability to relevant nutrition information for the homestead he members	Indicators: - # of mothers received training on infant and young child feeding practices. - % of mothers exclusively breastfeeding their infants till 6 months of age. - % of mothers have knowledge on appropriate complementary feeding. - % HH have standard dietary plan in place PLW Baseline: to be determined	% of women knowing about proper duration of Exclusive Breast feeding=58% % of women knowing about timely introduction of complementary feeding=48%	8000	Education session on IYCF has completed for 5814 Participants at field -Not applicable for this period	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	FAO/ MoAg/DAE/MoFDM	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible
JP Outcome 3: Improved learning and nutrition awareness through school feeding and school gardening								
Indicators: - Attendance rates: # of school days in which girls and boys attend classes, as % of total number of school days; - Proportion of the targeted children in primary schools achieved the nutrition awareness threshold.								

<p>Output 3.1 Fortified biscuits and essential learning support Provided to children in WFP-assisted pre-primary and primary schools.</p>	<p>Indicators : - Number of boys and girls receiving a school snack of 75 gm of biscuits by age group and gender -% of attendance of primary & pre-primary students increased at WFP assisted school -Enrolment increased at WFP assisted Pre-primary & Primary schools - Number of boys and girls using fresh drinking water at school level. -Number of schools have adequate safe drinking water facilities Number of community mobilization workshops and awareness sessions organized. - Number of SMC members trained. - Number of children in primary schools attended nutrition education class. Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. 69.4 % of the children in primary schools with access to nutrition education class</p>	<p>School age children 42000</p>	<p>30606 students (Bhola & Barguna) of which 47% are boys and 53% are girls, are receiving a school snack of 75 gm of biscuits by age group and gender. Attendance increased significantly. Increase of attendance of 10-15 % at school level observed in Bhola. Avg attendance rate for boys-78% and girls 79% were observed at MDGF areas (Bhola & Barguna) -Enrolment has increased up to 13% at WFP assisted school feeding programme in Bhola & more than 20% in Bamna. More than 90% of the schools have safe drinking facilities More than 80% of the students visibly use fresh drinking water at school level (either from school or from home) 110 SMC members trained/oriented about the programme. Not applicable in this period</p>	<p>Summary reports; implementing partners' registers and monthly reports; systematic formal evaluations/case studies</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation</p>	<p>WFP/NGO/MoPME/DPE</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible; Assured supply & logistics chain</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Establish demonstration gardens and food based nutrition education in targeted primary schools.</p>	<p>Indicators: - % of the targeted children attended food based nutrition education session. - Number of school demonstration garden established. % of the targeted school children participated in vegetable gardening activities. - 60% of the participated students gained knowledge and technical skill on vegetables gardening - % of trained school students that score at least 80% on post evaluation test on basic nutrition concept. Baseline: to be determined Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011</p>	<p>110 schools in the program area 42000 school children</p>	<p>ToT completed for 110 teachers on food based nutrition education, IEC developed; activities are ongoing. 122 school established Gardens . 110 of the targeted school children participated in vegetable gardening activities. 2297 students received nutrition education sessions of 110 schools Not applicable for this period</p>	<p>Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation</p>	<p>FAO/MOA/DAE/M OFDM</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable; Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership by partners and farmers. Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible.</p>
								<p>Assured supply & logistics chain.</p>

<p>Output 3.3 Mechanism/tests developed for assessing students' learning of establishing school gardens and practical nutrition concepts through exposure/participation in the school gardening activities</p>	<p>Indicators: - % of students understand what is malnutrition and causes of malnutrition. - % of students understand terms food and nutrition % of students can describe the functions of food - % of students can explain importance of balanced diet and roles in good health - % of students can explain the appropriate methods for cooking leafy and other vegetables % of students communicated messages to their parents on appropriate cooking methods - % of students consuming at least 1 fruit and 2 vegetables (excluding potato) everyday - % of students who can describe at least 4 messages on hygienic handling foods including fruits, vegetables, meat and eggs. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011</p>	<p>110 schools in the program area 42000 school children</p>	<p>882 School BCC sessions conducted for school children on Food & Nutrition and Health & Hygiene. About 22000 school children attendance were observed during those sessions <i>Assessment to be completed next quarter</i></p>	<p>Workshops, questionnaires, individual consultations; Pilot projects summary reports; Formal evaluations/case studies.</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation</p>	<p>FAO/MOA/DAE/MOE</p>	<p>Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership. Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible; Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable.</p>
<p>JP Outcome 4: Prevention and control of iron deficiency anaemia in children aged 6-23 months.</p>								
<p>Indicators: Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among 6-23 month age group in project areas.</p>								
<p>Output 4.1 Improved access to anaemia prevention and control activities for children aged 6-23 months.</p>	<p>Indicators: - % of children aged 6-23 months, among total children in project area, who receive MNP in past 7 days. - % of children aged 6-23 months, among total children in project area, who consume 60 sachets MNP in past six months - % of caregivers who correctly practice at least three main key messages for prevention of anaemia. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Prevalence of Anaemia =6-23 months=99.8%</p>	<p>To be established after baseline value is known</p>	<p>475 children aged 6-23 months which is 8%, among total children in project area, received MNP in past 7 days. 4,500 children aged 6-23 months, among total 2814 children in project area, consume 60 sachets MNP in past six months About more than 15,000 Caregivers correctly practice at least three main key messages for prevention of anaemia.</p>	<p>Formal evaluation/assessment</p>	<p>Collection methods NGO reports. Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation</p>	<p>WFP/UNICEF/MoH FW</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible; Assured supply & logistics chain</p>
<p>JP Outcome 5: Strengthened food security and nutrition information systems for planning, monitoring and evaluations (Not yet reviewed)</p>								
<p>Indicators: # of partners with strengthened food security and nutrition information systems used for planning, targeting/resource allocation, monitoring and/or impact assessments; # of timely and good quality food security and nutrition monitoring reports generated and distributed widely</p>								

<p>Output 5.1 Existing or currently developed food security monitoring and nutrition surveillance systems supported and strengthened</p>	<p>Indicators # of implementing partners, GOB structures and stakeholders with strengthened food security and nutrition monitoring or surveillance systems. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011</p>	<p>To be established after baseline value is known</p>		<p>Means of Verification Food security/nutrition surveillance information bulletins prepared and disseminated to partners</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation</p>	<p>WFP and UNICEF</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Various relevant authorities will consider and support the strategy; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible;</p>
<p>Output 5.2 Common knowledge/information base of best practices for improved food security and nutrition programmes established</p>	<p>Indicators: targeting/resource allocation, monitoring and/or impact assessment; number of people received hardware/software training Report produced and widely disseminated. Database established and uploaded to web. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011</p>	<p>To be established after baseline value is known</p>		<p>Means of Verification Number of food security/nutrition surveillance information bulletins prepared and used by partners</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Systematic evaluations Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012</p>	<p>WFP,FAO NFPCSP</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Various relevant authorities will consider and support the strategy; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible;</p>
<p>Output 5.3: Shared knowledgebase of historical food security and nutrition survey data established</p>	<p>Indicators: Database created and potential users informed. User survey; two thirds or more of users evaluating database rated favourable. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011</p>	<p>To be established after baseline value is known</p>		<p>Means of Verification Number of food security/nutrition surveillance information bulletins prepared and used by partners</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Systematic evaluations Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012</p>	<p>WFP FAO NFPCSP</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Various relevant authorities will consider and support the strategy; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible;</p>

Joint Programme M&E Framework (update as of Dec'12)

Protecting and Promoting Food Security and Nutrition for the families and Children in Bangladesh

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection methods (with indicative timeframe & frequency)	Responsible agency	Risks & assumptions
From Results Framework (Table 1)	From Results Framework (Table 1)	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the joint programme	The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the reporting period	The actual level of performance reached at the end of the reporting period	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	Specific responsibilities of participating UN agencies (including in case of shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result
JP Outcome 1: Reduced prevalence of acute malnutrition and underweight in children 6-59 months and acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women (Project Area GAM 18.4%, SAM 4.6%)								
Indicators: - Prevalence of acute malnutrition (as measured by Weight for Height W/H & MUAC) in children 6-59 months of age in the project areas. - Percentage of underweight children (as measured by Weight for Age W/A) 6-59 months of age in the project areas. - Prevalence of acute malnutrition (as measured but MUAC) amongst pregnant and lactating women in the project areas.								
Output 1.1 Improved Access for SAM children aged 6-59 months of age facility and community based management of acute malnutrition	Indicators: - Proportion of SAM children, 6-59 months of age, enrolled in the CMAM programmes (> 60%), default rate (15%) and death rate (<10%) - Proportion of enrolled SAM children aged 6-59 months recovered in the CMAM programme (75%) - Proportion of SAM children (6-59 months) readmitted in the programme. Baseline: To be established	There are no specific services available for children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition Baseline=0	Enrolment >60 % Default rate 15% Recovered 75%	687 (68.7% of total target) SAM children, 6-59 months of age, enrolled in the CMAM programmes Enrolment rate:100% Default Rate for SAM :9% Recovery Rate for SAM:83% Relapse rate for SAM:2%	Regular Screening by the programme, Summary reports; implementing partners' registers and monthly reports; systematic formal evaluations/case studies,CMAM data base report	Collection methods Collected for regular programme management information system and to be used for scaling-up of programme design	UNICEF/MOHFW	
Output 1.2 Improved access for MAM children 6-59 to CMAM programmes through supplementary feeding programmes.	Indicators: - Proportion of MAM children, 6-59 months of age, enrolled in the CMAM programmes (>60%), default rate (<15%) and death rate (<10%) - Proportion of enrolled MAM children, 6-59 months of age, recovered in the CMAM programme (>75%). - Proportion of MAM children (6-59 months) readmitted in the programme.	There are no specific services available for children with acute malnutrition in the programme Baseline =0	Enrolment >60 % Default rate 15% Recovered 75%	8585 (123% of total target) children, 6-59 months of age, with MAM enrolled in the CMAM programme, Enrolment rate:100% Recovery rate for MAM:94% Default rate for MAM:3% Relapse rate for MAM:2%	Summary reports by the Implementing partners' registers and monthly reports; systematic formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular programme management information system and to be used for scaling-up of programme design	WFP with NGO, MoHFW, MoWCA, DWA	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ; Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Various relevant authorities will consider and support the strategy; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible; Assured supply &
	Baseline: 0 Timeframe: 2010-2013					Timeframe/Frequency (Baseline, follow-up at the end of intervention, follow-up after 6 months		

Output 1.3 Improved access for PLWs to supplementary feeding programmes.	Indicators: - Proportion of acutely malnourished PLWs recovered in supplementary feeding programmes (75%). Proportion of PLWs and mothers trained on WSB and comprehensive nutrition education package. Baseline: To be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012	Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011	Enrolment >60 % Default rate 15% Recovered 75%	3726 (116.4% of total target) acutely malnourished PLWs enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes Enrolment rate:100% Default rate for PLW:9% Recovery rate for PLW:78% 3726 PLWs and 9272 Mothers trained (on going) on WSB and 21,936 Caregivers (beneficiaries & non beneficiaries) comprehensive nutrition education package. (ongoing)	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system. Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	UNICEF/MOHFW	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ; Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Various relevant authorities will consider and support the strategy; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible; Assured supply &
Output 1.4 Improved knowledge and practice on optimum IYCF (incl. hygiene, care) and maternal nutrition practices in targeted groups	Indicators: - % of infants 0-5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk - % of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (in addition to breast milk) - % of health facility, NGO and community staff trained on optimum IYCF and maternal nutrition practices who score at least 80% in post-test evaluations Baseline: To be determined	Exclusive Breast feeding rate for children 0-5 months= 27.5% (baseline report) % of Children 6-23 months started complementary feeding on time= 36.2% % of Health Facility staff scoring at least 80% post test on CMAM=51% (Save the Children report)	To be established after baseline value is known	90 GoB Staff from health facility trained on CMAM , 209 NGO Community Staff trained on CMAM , 208 NGO Community Staff trained on BCC and 193 on IYCF & maternal nutrition practices .	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	UNICEF/MOHFW	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible;
Output 1.5 National SAM and CMAM guidelines and protocols used to provide good quality management of acute malnutrition.	Indicators: -National CMAM guidelines developed and endorsed. Proportion of health facilities and CMAM programmes managing SAM in line with national guidelines, protocols & standard indicators. Baseline: To be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012		To be established after baseline value is known	Developed	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	UNICEF/MOHFW	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible;
JP Outcome 2: Food security improved through agriculture, homestead food production and nutrition training								
Indicator: Percentage of beneficiary households with acceptable food consumption scores as measured using dietary diversity indicators								

Output 2.1 Improved dietary intake and supplementary household income generation through the promotion and implementation of homestead gardens	Indicators: — % of participating HHs establish integrated homestead farm - % of HH report changes in dietary pattern at the end of the project. % increase in the number of HH (women) involved in IGA i.e. homestead garden, livestock and field crop production. Baseline: to be determined	% HHs involved in Homestead activity=32.3% % Women involved in Homestead activity =21.7%	12000	10,927 participating HHs establish integrated homestead garden 2208 hhs involved in the (women) in IGA i.e. homestead garden & livestock and 814 hhs field crop production, homestead gardens & livestock.	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	FAO/ MoAg /DAE/ MoFDM, NGOs: BRAC/HKI	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Partners' commitment remains high; Access to programme areas is possible
Output 2.2 Improved skills and practices on food production, preservation and consumption in the targeted households	Indicators: - % of households with safe grain storage facility - % of HH who receive training produce year round homestead gardens. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012	Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011	12000	8000 households with safe grain storage facility 235 HH received training food production, preservation & year round homestead gardens. 5843 HH received training basic nutrition awareness training on cooking demonstrations. Baseline: to be determined Baseline: to be determined	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	FAO/ MoA/ DAE/MoFDM	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to
Output 2.3 Improved access to support for optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and increased access and availability to relevant nutrition information for the homestead he members	Indicators: - # of mothers received training on infant and young child feeding practices. - % of mothers exclusively breastfeeding their infants till 6 months of age. - % of mothers have knowledge on appropriate complementary feeding. - % HH have standard dietary plan in place PLW	% of women knowing about proper duration of Exclusive Breast feeding=58% % of women knowing about timely introduction of complementary feeding=48%	8000	Education session on IYCF has completed for 5814 Participants at field -Not applicable for this period	Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies	Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation	FAO/ MoAg/DAE/MoFDM	Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible
JP Outcome 3: Improved learning and nutrition awareness through school feeding and school gardening								
Indicators: - Attendance rates: # of school days in which girls and boys attend classes, as % of total number of school days; - Proportion of the targeted children in primary schools achieved the nutrition awareness threshold.								

<p>Output 3.1 Fortified biscuits and essential learning support Provided to children in WFP-assisted pre-primary and primary schools.</p>	<p>Indicators : - Number of boys and girls receiving a school snack of 75 gm of biscuits by age group and gender -% of attendance of primary & pre-primary students increased at WFP assisted school -Enrolment increased at WFP assisted Pre-primary & Primary schools - Number of boys and girls using fresh drinking water at school level. -Number of schools have adequate safe drinking water facilities Number of community mobilization workshops and awareness sessions organized. - Number of SMC members trained. - Number of children in primary schools attended nutrition education class. Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011</p>	<p>School age children 42000</p>	<p>30606 students (Bhola & Barguna) of which 47% are boys and 53% are girls, are receiving a school snack of 75 gm of biscuits by age group and gender. Attendance increased significantly. Increase of attendance of 10-15 % at school level observed in Bhola. Avg attendance rate for boys-78% and girls 79% were observed at MDGF areas (Bhola & Barguna) -Enrolment has increased up to 13% at WFP assisted school feeding programme in Bhola & more than 20% in Bamna. More than 90% of the schools have safe drinking facilities More than 80% of the students visibly use fresh drinking water at school level (either from school or from home) 110 SMC members trained/oriented about the programme. Not applicable in this period</p>	<p>Summary reports; implementing partners' registers and monthly reports; systematic formal evaluations/case studies</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation</p>	<p>WFP/NGO/MoPME/DPE</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible; Assured supply & logistics chain</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Establish demonstration gardens and food based nutrition education in targeted primary schools.</p>	<p>Indicators: - % of the targeted children attended food based nutrition education session. - Number of school demonstration garden established. % of the targeted school children participated in vegetable gardening activities. - 60% of the participated students gained knowledge and technical skill on vegetables gardening - % of trained school students that score at least 80% on post evaluation test on basic nutrition concept. Baseline: to be determined</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011</p>	<p>110 schools in the program area 42000 school children</p>	<p>ToT completed for 110 teachers on food based nutrition education,IEC developed;activities are ongoing. 110 school established Gardens . 110 of the targeted school children participated in vegetable gardening activities. 2297 students received nutrition education sessions of 110 schools Not applicable for this period</p>	<p>Pilot projects summary reports; Nutrition partners' registers and monthly reports; Formal evaluations/case studies</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation</p>	<p>FAO/MOA/DAE/MO FDM</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable; Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership by partners and farmers. Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible.</p>
								<p>Assured supply & logistics chain.</p>

<p>Output 3.3 Mechanism/tests developed for assessing students' learning of establishing school gardens and practical nutrition concepts through exposure/participation in the school gardening activities</p>	<p>Indicators: - % of students understand what is malnutrition and causes of malnutrition. - % of students understand terms food and nutrition % of students can describe the functions of food - % of students can explain importance of balanced diet and roles in good health - % of students can explain the appropriate methods for cooking leafy and other vegetables % of students communicated messages to their parents on appropriate cooking methods - % of students consuming at least 1 fruit and 2 vegetables (excluding potato) everyday - % of students who can describe at least 4 messages on hygienic handling foods including fruits, vegetables, meat and eggs. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011</p>	<p>117 schools in the program area 42000 school children</p>	<p>882 School BCC sessions conducted for school children on Food & Nutrition and Health & Hygiene. About 22000 school children attendance were observed during those sessions <i>Assessment to be completed next quarter</i></p>	<p>Workshops, questionnaires, individual consultations; Pilot projects summary reports; Formal evaluations/case studies.</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation</p>	<p>FAO/MOA/DAE/MOE</p>	<p>Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership. Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible; Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable.</p>
<p>JP Outcome 4: Prevention and control of iron deficiency anaemia in children aged 6-23 months.</p>								
<p>Indicators: Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among 6-23 month age group in project areas.</p>								
<p>Output 4.1 Improved access to anaemia prevention and control activities for children aged 6-23 months.</p>	<p>Indicators: - % of children aged 6-23 months, among total children in project area, who receive MNP in past 7 days. - % of children aged 6-23 months, among total children in project area, who consume 60 sachets MNP in past six months - % of caregivers who correctly practice at least three main key messages for prevention of anaemia. <i>Baseline: to be determined</i></p>	<p>Prevalence of Anaemia =6-23 months=99.8%</p>	<p>To be established after baseline value is known</p>	<p>475 children aged 6-23 months which is 8%, among total children in project area, received MNP in past 7 days. 4,500 children aged 6-23 months, among total 2814 children in project area, consume 60 sachets MNP in past six months About more than 15,000 Caregivers correctly practice at least three main key messages for prevention of anaemia.</p>	<p>Formal evaluation/assessment</p>	<p>Collection methods NGO reports. Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation</p>	<p>WFP/UNICEF/MoH FW</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible; Assured supply & logistics chain</p>
<p>JP Outcome 5: Strengthened food security and nutrition information systems for planning, monitoring and evaluations (Not yet reviewed)</p>								
<p>Indicators: # of partners with strengthened food security and nutrition information systems used for planning, targeting/resource allocation, monitoring and/or impact assessments; # of timely and good quality food security and nutrition monitoring reports generated and distributed widely</p>								

<p>Output 5.1 Existing or currently developed food security monitoring and nutrition surveillance systems supported and strengthened</p>	<p>Indicators # of implementing partners, GOB structures and stakeholders with strengthened food security and nutrition monitoring or surveillance systems. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011</p>	<p>To be established after baseline value is known</p>		<p>Means of Verification Food security/nutrition surveillance information bulletins prepared and disseminated to partners</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012, midterm evaluation</p>	<p>WFP and UNICEF</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Various relevant authorities will consider and support the strategy; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible;</p>
<p>Output 5.2 Common knowledge/information base of best practices for improved food security and nutrition programmes established</p>	<p>Indicators: targeting/resource allocation, monitoring and/or impact assessment; number of people received hardware/software training Report produced and widely disseminated. Database established and uploaded to web. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011</p>	<p>To be established after baseline value is known</p>		<p>Means of Verification Number of food security/nutrition surveillance information bulletins prepared and used by partners</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Systematic evaluations Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012</p>	<p>WFP,FAO NFPCSP</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Various relevant authorities will consider and support the strategy; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible;</p>
<p>Output 5.3: Shared knowledgebase of historical food security and nutrition survey data established</p>	<p>Indicators: Database created and potential users informed. User survey; two thirds or more of users evaluating database rated favourable. Baseline: to be determined Timeframe: 2010-2012</p>	<p>Not yet available as programme activities have not yet started. Baseline to be established in September 2011</p>	<p>To be established after baseline value is known</p>		<p>Means of Verification Number of food security/nutrition surveillance information bulletins prepared and used by partners</p>	<p>Collection methods Collected for regular project management reporting system Thematic task force meetings minutes Systematic evaluations Timeframe/Frequency 2010-2012</p>	<p>WFP FAO NFPCSP</p>	<p>Political & security climates remain stable; Macro-economic situation remains stable ;Sufficient importance attached to programme implementation and ownership; Various relevant authorities will consider and support the strategy; Sufficient number of partners in the field; Access to programme areas is possible;</p>