

Section I: Identification and JP Status

UNICEF-WFP joint project on children food security and nutrition in Timor Leste

Semester: 2-10

Country	Timor-Leste
Thematic Window	Children, Food Security and Nutrition
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	UNICEF-WFP joint project on children food security and nutrition in Timor Leste

Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	

Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* FAO* UNICEF* WFP* WHO
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Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Ministry of Education (MOE)* Alola Foundation* Institute of Health Sciences (ICS) Ministry of Health* Ministry of Agriculture* Ministry of Health (MOH)* Ministry of Social Solidarity* Ministry of Tourism Commerce and Industry* Pastoral da Crianca* Timor Global
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Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNICEF	\$2,277,856.00
WFP	\$720,645.00
FAO	\$447,999.00
WHO	\$53,500.00
Total	\$3,500,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNICEF	\$1,057,160.00
WFP	\$466,520.00
FAO	\$164,780.00
WHO	\$53,000.00
Total	\$1,741,460.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNICEF	\$1,039,395.00
WFP	\$120,000.00
FAO	\$136,152.91
WHO	\$50,000.00
Total	\$1,345,547.91

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNICEF	\$967,123.07
WFP	\$62,292.25
FAO	\$87,029.92
WHO	\$50,000.00
Total	\$1,166,445.24

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 in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of US\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel			0	0	
Cost Share			0	0	
Counterpart			0	0	

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.

Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	20	500	20	450	200	200	15	50
Reached Number	20	320	20	310	120	180	12	24
Targeted - Reached	0	180	0	140	80	20	3	26
% difference	100.0	64.0	100.0	69.0	60.0	90.0	80.0	48.0

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number		1270		3030			5	15

Reached Number		1022		1230	550	560	3	6
Targeted - Reached	0	248	0	1800	-550	-560	2	9
% difference	0	80.47	0	41.0	0	0	60.0	40.0

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 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

Progress in outcomes

Outcome 1: Inpatient and integrated outpatient and supplementary feeding guidelines revised, finalized and socialized. 28 physicians and 26 nurses trained on revised inpatient guidelines; 353 Community Health staff, 1,100 Family Health Promoters, 967 Community leaders and 30 NGO staff trained on integrated outpatient guidelines as a result 1,410 acutely malnourished children treated through continuum of care.. 10 new Mother Support Groups (MSG) established and 200 members trained on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). 30 physicians and midwives from all 6 hospitals trained on IYCF counseling; 73 securities and 30 other hospital staff (cleaners and cooks) trained on IYCF in preparation for implementation of Baby-Friendly Hospital. Training of agricultural extension workers (on improved staple food production and storage, linked with basic concepts of nutrition) conducted to improve nutritional status of vulnerable households through enhanced staple and micronutrient-rich food production.

Outcome 2:

Eligible schools identified in all four districts, school garden design and variety of locally available micronutrient-rich specified. In addition garden-based learning activities prepared and further assessment planned for early 2011.

Outcome 3: Food Security information and early Warning System tools have been developed and shared to all partners. First quarterly Food Security Newsletter published

Progress in outputs

Community assessments conducted in 44 sucos provided information on seasonal calendars, crop pattern, food use and consumption patterns as well as provided opportunity to locally tailor agricultural and nutrition training and activity plans based on information obtained.

Food technology technical support provided to the fortified blended food factory through WFP – Ministry of Health and factory staff trained on quality control standards and monitored on daily basis to ensure quality.

Agreements with Civil Society Organizations drawn and education counseling cards have been drafted to facilitate promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding by MSG.

Salt iodization law drafted and trainings of facilitators on salt iodization conducted. A contract to conducted formative research on Micronutrient powders (MNP) contract signed with Helen Keller International.

The distribution of vegetable seeds, tools and training has started in Baucau district aimed at increasing production of staple and micronutrient-rich foods.

In close collaboration with FAO's Regional Fisheries and Livelihoods Programme (RFLP), FAO supported the National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (NDFA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) to plan, prepare and procure supplies for the implementation of small livestock and aquaculture components, aiming at increased protein consumption and income generation in beneficiary households.

Eligible schools identified in all four districts, school garden design and variety of locally available micronutrient-rich specified. In addition garden-based learning activities prepared and further assessment planned for early 2011.

At national level National Food Security Working Group serves as PMC where the 3 agencies and line counterparts are participants. Monitoring framework and indicator matrix integrating nutrition information have been discussed, agreed and finalized to be used in 2011 by district teams in 3 meetings were held in this reporting period.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

- Ensured participation at all levels: involved all district departments, civil societies, heads of Suco and aldeias in selecting areas, deciding responsible persons for coordination mechanisms and assessment of where activities will be implemented
- Inter-agency working group (WHO, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF) has had monthly meeting with nutrition issues on the agenda and inter-ministerial coordination for salt iodization (Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry)
- Revitalized and utilized existing coordination mechanisms at national and district level. The JP emphasized on capacity building of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) at national, district and sub-district level, addressing basic and advanced horticulture techniques, post-harvest storage as well as food processing and nutrition education, to ensure the sustainability of agricultural projects in the communities.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Coordination within the Government (s)
Administrative / Financial

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

The Joint Programme is a new concept within the UN as well as to the government and other partners (NGOs). The JP requires high levels of technical and managerial capacity to ensure that the programme is implemented jointly with better coordination and coherence.

A major difficulty facing the JP is recruitment of qualified individuals to fill both national and international positions. The process of job classification and the creation of a fixed-term position for the JP coordinator (Nutrition M &E specialist) despite being commenced early, has taken many months, therefore the recruitment process yet to be finalized. Since there is no JP Coordinator (M&E Specialist) it has been difficult for officers to participate in inception workshops due to other priorities.

Competing priorities within the government often affect our government partners' ability to participate in implementation. Government staff often receives last-minute orders to focus all of their attention on national level priorities of the relevant ministries.

Limited capacity, especially the district and sub-district levels, has affected the rate of implementation. Partners at these levels often receive very little training prior to their placement; therefore the JP agencies must spend significant time in training and practical support. In addition to that the decentralization process, which was to begin last year, has not yet initiated.

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

The two JPs, Gender and Nutrition, are well coordinated however; the approval of the new JP for Community Mobilization for Poverty & Social Inclusion in Service Delivery (COMPASIS) under the Human Security Trust Fund has created some coordination challenges which are being addressed by the agencies under the leadership of the RC.

Unusual heavy rains which have destroyed a lot of infrastructure have inhibited movement to the districts and sub-districts. Timelines for implementation have been delayed repeatedly due to the exceptional weather Timor-Leste is experiencing. The JP places an emphasis on local participation and ownership, therefore the activities planned at the district level will continue to be prioritized despite the ongoing rains.

On the other hand the government heavy planning process 2011-2030 strategic plan has contributed to slow implementation. Another difficulty which may impact on the implementation level is the on-going discussions of supplementary budget.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

The two JPs, Gender and Nutrition, are well coordinated however; the approval of the new JP for Community Mobilization for Poverty & Social Inclusion in Service Delivery (COMPASIS) under the Human Security Trust Fund has created some coordination challenges which are being addressed by the agencies under the leadership of the RC. Unusual heavy rains which have destroyed a lot of infrastructure have inhibited movement to the districts and sub-districts. Timelines for implementation have been delayed repeatedly due to the exceptional weather Timor-Leste is experiencing. The JP places an emphasis on local participation and ownership, therefore the activities planned at the district level will continue to be prioritized despite the ongoing rains.

On the other hand the government heavy planning process 2011-2030 strategic plan has contributed to slow implementation. Another difficulty which may impact on the implementation level is the on-going discussions of supplementary budget.

In addition unclear role in implementation of school feeding programme has caused some delays in onset of the school garden activities.

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

- Utilize Government's fully owned and led National Priority forum which is the main planning forum for coordination between the Government and Development partners. The National Priorities for 2010 where Joint programme objectives are housed are in NPs number 2 (Food Security - focus on productivity) and 5 (Social Services and Localized Service delivery)
- Discussions are on-going between COMPASIS and the two MDG programmes on how to increase programme effectiveness and ensure efficiency through joint assessments, meetings, integration of activities and monitoring with district teams.
- Utilize existing National Food Security working group as the PMC since the composition includes the three ministries (agriculture, health-nutrition and social solidarity), UN agencies and civil society organization working the field of food security and nutrition.
- Finalization of the recruitment of the Joint Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will improve timely monitoring and reporting.
- Agencies to be more involved in government budgeting process.
- Pre-positioning of supplies at sub / district or project sites
- On-going discussions with the government on importance of school feeding and creating clear implementation roles

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

No

What types of coordination mechanisms

The coordination mechanisms and decisions taken jointly by the nutrition JP to ensure joint delivery include:

- Joint planning meetings with government and community stakeholders
 - Consensus on the mode and type of socialization, criteria for selection of Sucos and time for inception workshops.
 - Shared documentation activities of all meetings and events
 - Joint district inception workshops with clear guidelines and allocation of responsibilities
 - Cost sharing of district joint inception workshops
- UNDAF monitoring and evaluation working group

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

Indicators	Baseline Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	N/A 1	Financial reporting of District Inception Workshops, District Workshops, Community Assessment Preparation report	District Assessment Reports and Community Assessment Reports
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	N/A 4	Report of National inception workshop, Community Assessment reports	National inception workshop reports, Nutrition and Agricultural Data Analysis, District Inception workshop reports
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	N/A 8	Trip reports, Community Assessment reports	District Planning Meetings, community Assessments

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 false
 Fully involved true

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

Policy/decision making

At national level the citizens have been involved in policy/decision making for example in the development of National Salt Iodization law and production of local fortified blended food where Ministry of Health, Ministry of Tourism Commerce and Industry, Ministry of agriculture and Fisheries and Ministry of Social Solidarity were involved. In addition, the national level was also involved in procurement of supplies and managing the budget as well as provision of services.

Management: budget

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Management: procurement

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Management: service provision

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Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

The Head of Food Security Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries leads and chairs the PMC

Number of meetings with PMC chair

There were three (3) formal meetings with PMC chair with other participants. In addition there were other informal meetings every week

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?

Management: service provision

The government, civil society, private sector and citizens are key implementers of the joint programme components. At the sub-district and village levels the government organized the inception workshops under the leadership of District Administrator with all district departments and heads of Sucos and Aldeias participating to discuss coordination mechanisms, implementation and assessment plans to ensure ownership and mutual accountability. At the national level the government has taken full ownership of key JP elements through built in links with the National Priorities programme for 2010 in planning, setting objectives and monitoring progress. The National Priorities number 2 and 5 for the year 2010 addresses issue of Food and Nutrition Security. Each year the government participates in the review, monitoring and setting of targets for UNDAF which aligns with National Priorities.

(Timor Global, Alola Foundation, Care International)

Are the citizens 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 are the citizens involved?

Policy/decision making

At district level the citizens were involved in deciding the sub-district and villages where the programme should be implemented based on needs and considering the presence of other organizations and similar programmes in the areas. The district level were also involved in provision of services.

At community level the citizens decided the type of activities to be implemented and number of household requiring the services including the planning for the implementation of activities.

Management: procurement

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At community level the citizens decided the type of activities to be implemented and number of household requiring the services including the planning for the implementation of activities.

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

UN Agency

The joint programme management unit is seated in UNICEF

Current situation

The Joint Programme Management has been recruited due to start early March 2011

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

The JP has articulated an advocacy and communication strategy linked with MDG-F advocacy and M&E pilot project. The JP advocacy and communication objective aims to focus on the importance of developing a nutrition component within a human capacity development strategy for improving appropriate practices in utilization and diversification of local food. The issues have been articulated in 'Facts for Life' and aligned with the new established Government MDG Secretariat. Several advocacy and communication issues have been identified to increase uptake of services such as utilization of iodized salt, Management of Acute Malnutrition, importance of food diversification including consumption of vegetables and other sources of protein. The awareness raising campaign is scheduled for the second semester of 2011.

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

New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

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	2
Social networks/coalitions	
Local citizen groups	15
Private sector	1
Academic institutions	1
Media groups and journalist	2
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

-Scale-up of Community –based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

-Training of Factory (local Food fortification)

-Training of Farmers

-Awareness-rising during World Food Day 2010, which resulted in signing of Comoro Declaration to end Hunger and Malnutrition by 7 ministries

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

-Scale-up of Community –based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

-Training of Factory (local Food fortification)

-Training of Farmers

-Awareness-rising during World Food Day 2010, which resulted in signing of Comoro Declaration to end Hunger and Malnutrition by 7 ministries

Open forum meetings

-Scale-up of Community –based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

-Training of Factory (local Food fortification)

-Training of Farmers



- Awareness-raising during World Food Day 2010, which resulted in signing of Comoro Declaration to end Hunger and Malnutrition by 7 ministries*
- Capacity building/trainings*
- Scale-up of Community –based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)*
- Training of Factory (local Food fortification)*
- Training of Farmers*
- Awareness-raising during World Food Day 2010, which resulted in signing of Comoro Declaration to end Hunger and Malnutrition by 7 ministries*

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

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

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Improved health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and under-five children in 4 selected districts	3042	# of farmers producing and consuming vegetables and livestock from their home production	

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
20 percent more children access, and 25 percent more children complete, free compulsory quality basic education in 4 selected districts	0	# of schools providing nutritional valuable school meals through the school feeding programme	

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
20 percent more children access, and 25 percent more children complete, free compulsory quality basic education in 4 selected districts	0	# of basic education schools adding vegetables in schools meals obtained from school gardens in 4 districts	

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
20 percent more children access, and 25 percent more children complete, free compulsory quality basic education in 4 selected districts	0	# of basic education schools adding vegetables in schools meals obtained from school gardens in 4 districts	

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value

Improved health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and under-five children in 4 selected districts 1410

% of U5 children with acute malnutrition received treatment with RUTF
% Weight for Age

AND
Food Security and Nutrition Information Systems established and functioning at all sub-districts in 4 districts

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Improved health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and under-five children in 4 selected districts	0	# of districts with detailed food in-security and natural disaster mitigation response plan	
		# of MAF staff at national, district and sub-district level, trained in organic and sustainable horticulture techniques	

Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Improved health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and under-five children in 4 selected districts	0	# of farmers being trained in advanced organic horticulture techniques for locally available agriculture products	

Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
20 percent more children access, and 25 percent more children complete, free compulsory quality basic education in 4 selected districts	0	# number of children receiving environmental education through school garden-based learning activities	

Additional Narrative Comments

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

The JP has contributed to MDG 1 - Eradicate Extreme Poverty by focusing on vulnerable communities in remote areas of rural Timor-Leste. Impacts on improved food security,

income generation and overall livelihoods promotion are expected.

The JP has contributed to MDG 3 – Promote The Equality of Women through attempting to raise the participation of women in each of its activities and by designing assessment and monitoring plans which focus on the contribution and perception of women participants.

The JP has contributed to MDG 5 – Improve Women’s Health by support to the Maternal and Child Health and the Community Managed Malnutrition programmes of the Ministry of Health. As mentioned earlier, the JP, working through three of the agencies, has contributed to an improved continuum of care from the MOH.

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

The JP utilized an existing coordination mechanism at national level to function as the PMC. The existing coordination mechanism i.e. Food Security Technical Working Group and the National Priority 2: Food Security provided forum for the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Solidarity and civil society to meet and discuss issues related to food security and nutrition and develop targets for attaining higher levels of each at district and national levels. At national level the national Food Security Technical Working Group has been meeting frequently the last meeting of 2010 aimed to discuss and finalize the June – December 2010, prepare and finalize 2011 Joint work plan and budget.

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. 300
No. Urban
No. Rural
No. Girls
No. boys

Children from 2 to 5

Total No. 100
No. Urban
No. Rural
No. Girls
No. Boys

Children older than 5

Total
No. Urban
No. Rural
No. Girls
No. boys

Women

Total 12000
No. Urban
No. Rural
No. Pregnant

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 300

No. Urban

No. Rural

No. Girls

No. Boys

Children from 2 to 5

Total 100

No. Urban

No. Rural

No. Girls

No. Boys

Children older than 5

Total

No. Urban

No. Rural

No. Girls

No. Boys

Women

Total

No. Urban

No. Rural

No. pregnant

Men

Total

No. Urban

No. Rural

1.3 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age

National % 44.8%
Targeted Area % A-41.2%, B-43%, M-34.3% & O-62.9%

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

% National
% Targeted Area

Stunting prevalence

% National 58%
% Targeted Area A-31.4%, B-58.1%, M-46.7% & O-69%

Anemia prevalence

% National 38.8%
% Targeted Area A-39.6%, B-51.1%, M-67.6% & O-44.3%

Comments

The data presented was obtained from DHS 2009 area specific data will be available after the Suco assessment. In most areas data is not available because the in-depth assessment has not happened hence categorical data is not available.

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
Local

Laws

National Salt Iodization
Local

Plans

National Locally produced salt iodization plan
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	1 National Food Security Information and Early Warning System (FSIEWS) AND Health Information System (HIS)
Local	
Total	1

Joint Programme M&E framework

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risk & assumptions
Outcome 1. Improved health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and under-five children in 4 selected districts	Weight for Age	44.8%	40%	N/A	DHS, Nutrition Surveillance – MIS	Anthropometric measurements (monthly), yearly, Monthly reports	UNICEF	Lack of long-term commitment to capacity development especially in the rural areas, and for service delivery
	Body Mass Index (BMI)	N/A	50%	N/A	DHS, Nutrition Surveillance – MIS	Anthropometric measurements (monthly), yearly, Monthly reports	UNICEF	Lack of long-term commitment to capacity development especially in the rural areas, and for service delivery
Output 1. Strengthened health system's and local communities' capacity to increase availability of, and access to	1.1.1 # of CHC and HP providing outpatient services on CMAM and IYCF	N/A	74 (2011)	- 150 CHC and HP staff and 200 community leaders capacity to implement CMAM has been increased - 50 CHC and HP staff trained on	Progress reports MIS, FGD	Monthly, quarterly, yearly	UNICEF	Commitment of MoH to improve the reporting system Appropriate and timely reporting Civil unrest

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risk & assumptions
quality essential nutrition services at SISCa, Health Posts and CHCs in 4 districts				<p>IYCF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The guidelines has been finalized and ready to be printed in end of 2010 - 28 medical doctors and 26 clinical nurses from Hospitals and CHC with beds trained on guidelines for the inpatient management of acute malnutrition in children with in Timor-Leste 				Natural disasters
	1.1.2. % of U5 children with acute malnutrition received treatment with RUTF	0% (2009)	70% (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40% of U5 children with acute malnutrition received treatment with RUTF - 50% (30,000) of target children under-five, pregnant and lactating women received 			UNICEF	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risk & assumptions
				supplementary food				
Output 1.2. Increased demands for essential nutrition services by the families and communities, especially by the poor and vulnerable women and children in 4 districts	1.2.1. # of mother Support Groups established	20 (2009)	10 (2010) 50 (2011)	10 new mother support groups established: 4 Oecusse, 4 in Manatuto and 2 in Aileu. Capacity of 200 members to promote Infant and young Child Feeding (IYCF) increased. Suco level profile developed and assessment conducted	Health-MIS Nutrition surveillance, Progress report Household survey	Monthly, Quarterly, yearly	UNICEF	
	1.2.2. % of mothers who received IYCF support from Mother Support Group (MSG)	0% (2009)	30% (2010) 50% (2011)	20% of mothers received IYCF support from MSG in selected districts	Progress report Household survey	Quarterly	UNICEF	
	1.2.3. % of caregivers who go to health Centers to seek nutrition advice and treatment	23% (2009)	60% (2011)	30% of caregivers went to health centers to seek nutrition advice and treatment	Household surveys	Yearly	UNICEF	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risk & assumptions
Output 1.3. Increased production, availability and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods among women and children in 4 selected districts	1.3.1. # of children 6-23 months who received at least 2 month's multiple micronutrient supplements	0	3,000 (2011)	The contract has been signed with Helen Keller International in December to conduct exploratory study on how to introduce and scale-up micronutrient supplementation.	Household survey, progress report	Monthly, quarterly, yearly	UNICEF	
	1.3.2. % of HH consuming iodized salt	63% (2009)	80% (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of health and Ministry of Tourism Commerce and Industry meet on weekly basis to discuss preparation for implementation process, - Train of trainers on salt iodization and quality control conducted 10 MTCI and MOH staff at national and district participated - National Salt Iodization law 	Household survey		UNICEF	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risk & assumptions
				drafted, presented to line ministries awaiting council of ministers approval, - Salt boilers facilitator recruited to support the salt boilers iodize salt locally -				
	1.3.3. % of children 6 – 59 months received Vit-A supplementation	24% (2009)	80% (2011)	43% (June-September)	Quarterly, mid-year report	Mid-year	UNICEF	
	1.3.4. Metric tonnes of food produced from pilot local blended food project	0 (2009)	1,500 (2011)	Current production as of December 2010 stands at 150 mt per month with anticipated increases in 2011 as facility design is improved	Project manager monthly reports, monthly report submitted to WFP	Monthly	WFP	
	1.3.5. # of households producing and consuming vegetables from	N/A	1,000 (2011)	Assessment and planning for 1000 beneficiaries completed, delivery of vegetable seeds,	Activity reports, impact assessment	Monthly, yearly	FAO	Unfavorable climatic conditions, drought

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risk & assumptions
	their home gardens			tools and training to 130 households				
	1.3.6. # of farmer applying Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)	0 (2008)	70 farmers (2011)	District/suco assessment and identification of training needs completed	Activity reports, impact assessment	Monthly, quarterly, yearly	FAO	Unfavorable climatic conditions, drought
	1.3.7. # of farmer groups raising and consuming small scale livestock	0 farmer groups (2010), only individual livestock raising.	15 farmer groups (5 farmers per group) (2011)	District/suco assessment completed and target farmers identified. Appropriate livestock model identified and planned.	Activity reports, impact assessment	Monthly, quarterly, yearly	FAO	Unfavorable climatic conditions, drought
	1.3.8. # Aquaculture activities undertaken by communities	26 fish ponds (2010)	7 communities (20 farmers per community) (2011)	District/suco assessment completed and target farmers identified.	Activity reports, impact assessment	Monthly, quarterly, yearly	FAO	Unfavorable climatic conditions, drought
Outcome 2.0. percent more children access, and 25 percent more children complete, free compulsory quality basic								Continued cooperation between the Ministry of Educating and the Ministry of Health in supporting

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risk & assumptions
education								school feeding, political and civil unrest
Output 2.1. Improved quality of ongoing school feeding in 4 districts	2.1.1. # of schools gardens established and providing vegetables	3 school gardens (2010)	50 (2011)	School assessment and identification of eligible schools. School garden planning workshop.	List of established School Gardens.	Monthly	FAO, MoE, MAF	Continued support by GoTL to school kitchen staff
	2.1.2. # of basic education schools adding vegetables in schools meals obtained from school gardens in 4 districts	0 (2008)	150 (2011)	Implementation has not started as the schools to be involved are currently being identified by WFP and FAO	Min of education and WFP monitoring report	Monthly	WFP	Continued support by GoTL to school kitchen staff
Output 2.2. Increased nutrition education in schools and communities through introduction of school gardens and consumption of nutritious food	2.2.1 # of schools organizing regular nutrition education session utilizing school gardens	0 (2008)	150 (2011)	Implementation has not started as the schools to be involved are currently being identified by WFP and FAO - education materials have been developed	Min of education and WFP monitoring report	Monthly	WFP	
Outcome 3. Strengthened capacity of Central and								Regular meetings and continued support from

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risk & assumptions
District Team to utilize Food Security Information and Early Warning System (FSIEWS) at the national, district and community levels								Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food Security and Vice Prime Minister
Output 3.1. Food Security and Nutrition surveillance systems established and functioning at all sub-districts in 4 selected districts	3.1.1. # of district produced monthly integrated FSIEW datasheets	0 (2008)	4 (2011)	Indicators identified, formats and tools developed, socialization of tools at national level conducted – training for district level staff held in December and first reports received. District level follow up assistance provided	District Administrator Reports, Project Progress Report, DFSC Reports, WFP Monitoring reports, Training reports submitted to Food Security Department MAF Monthly collection by project managers	Monthly, quarterly, yearly	WFP, UNICEF, FAO,	District Administrators appointments change ins support for District Food Security Committees
Output 3.2. Improved capacity of district food	3.2.1. # of Districts producing quarterly reports	0 (2008)	4 (2011)	District committees developed, food security indicators and formats	District Administrator Report, DFSC Reports, WFP	Response team contingency plans approved by MAF	WFP, UNICEF, FAO,	Limited capacity of district level staff

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risk & assumptions
security committees to plan, support mitigation and response initiatives				introduced – WFP providing district level data analysis support. Yearly Food Balanced Sheets produced by FAO based on crop cutting survey (Maize and Rice)	Monitoring			
	3.2.2. # of District verification teams meetings conducted	0 (2008)	4 (2011)	This activity is scheduled for 2011			WFP, UNICEF, FAO,	
	3.23. # of districts with detailed food in-security and natural disaster mitigation response plan	0 (2008)	4 (2011)	Scheduled for 2011	Project Progress Report, District Food Security Committee reports from the District Food Security Officers	Monthly, quarterly, yearly	WFP, UNICEF, FAO,	

Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

JP output										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total Amount Committed
Output 1.1: Strengthened health system's and local communities' capacity to increase availability of, and access to quality essential nutrition services at SISCa, Health Posts and CHCs in 4 districts	1.1.1. Develop operational guidelines for CMAM programme	30,000	20,000	10,000	UNICEF	MoH, DHS	60,000	30,000	23,452.03	78.17
	1.1.2. Training of CHC and hospital staff on IYCF and CMAM	19,500	11,000	5,000	UNICEF	MoH, DHS	35,500	19,500	18,759	96.20
	1.1.3. Training of CHC and hospital staff on IYCF and CMAM	50,000	0	0	WHO	MoH, DHS, Alola Foundation, Pastoral da Crianca	50,000	50,000	50,000	100.00
	1.1.4. Roll-out of management of acute malnutrition programme into 4 districts (including 1 international staff and 1 national staff support)	260,000	150,000	150,000	UNICEF	MoH, DHS, Alola Foundation, Pastoral da Crianca	560,000	260,000	220,804.50	84.92
	Total	359500	181,000	165,000			705,500	359,500	313,015.53	87.07

Output 1.2: Increased demands for essential services by the families and communities, especially by the poor and vulnerable women and children in 4 districts	1.2.1. Establish partnership, coordination and linkages with NGOs, Church-based organization, community based organization, local village councils and other community groups (adolescent, youth, women, students etc.) to implement community-based activities on promotion of feeding, home-care and care-seeking behaviours	82,000	100,000	100,000	UNICEF	MoH, DHS Alola Foundation, Pastoral da Crianca,	282,000	82,000	80,935.20	98.70
	1.2.2. Conduct community mobilization for early detection, referral and treatment of malnutrition	60,000	41,437	40,000	UNICEF	MoH, DHS, Alola Foundation, Pastoral da Crianca	141,437	60,000	50,421.98	84.04
	1.2.3. Development of counseling cards, tools and training of MSG on counseling skills and techniques	44,500	40,000	20,000	UNICEF	MoH, DHS, Alola Foundation, Pastoral da Crianca	104,500	44,500	34,573.58	77.69
	1.2.4. Development, production and printing of communication job aid and materials (IEC materials, TV and Radio spot etc.) for project communication, social mobilisation and advocacy activities	95,5000	80,000	15,000	UNICEF	MoH, DHS	195,000	95,000	80,066.00	84.28
	Total	281,500	261,437	175,000			722,937	281,500.00	245,996.76	87.39
Output: 1.3. Increased production, availability and utilization of micronutrient-rich foods among women and children in 4 selected districts	1.3.1. Establish a national IDD/USI committee	2,000	2,000	2,000	UNICEF	MoH, Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry (MTCI), DHS	5,400	2,000	1,746.00	87.30
	1.3.2. Develop scale-up plan and implement the Multiple Micronutrients (Sprinkles based on results from Operation Research including procurement of supplies and technical assistance to MoH on integrating the OR lessons into	240,000	130,000	45,000	UNICEF	MoH, DHS	415,000	240,000.00	207,798.76	86.58

	main-stream interventions.									
	1.3.3. Iodization of locally produced salt in target districts including consultancy fee, procurement of equipments and supplies for the establishment of salt iodization plants	135,000	100,000	40,000	UNICEF	MoH, Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry (MTCI), DHS	275,000	70,000	50,000	71.43
	1.3.4. Conduct community mobilization and campaign for vitamin A supplementation	20,000	20,000	20,000	UNICEF	MoH, DHS	90,000	20,000	19,278.74	96.39
	1.3.5. Establishment of fortified blended food facility	226,500	141,500	15,000	WFP	WFP Ministry of Agriculture, Timor Global Ltd.	383,000	141,500.00	62,292.25	44.02
	1.3.6. Training and promotion of production of local food products from small scale farmers for use in fortified blended foods	13,500	14,691	12,000	FAO	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture	40,191	26,175.50	13,894.75	53.08
	1.3.7. Promotion of home gardening for improved production and utilization of fruits and vegetables	46,450	39,000	29,000	FAO	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture	114,450	45,346.14	33,065.39	72.92
	1.3.8. Training and promotion of small scale livestock production and aquaculture for increased household consumption and income opportunity	45,000	45,000	30,000	FAO	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture	120,000	32,315.64	20,034.89	62.00
	Total	728,450	492,191	192,400			1,443,041	577,337.28	408,110.78	70.69
Output 2.1: Improved quality of ongoing school feeding in 4 districts	2.1.1. Training on school feeding programme and MCH staff in use of locally produced foods	89,500	25,000	1,000	WFP	WFP, Ministry of Education	115,500	0	0	0

	Total	89,500	25,000	1,000			115,500	0	0	0
Output 2.2: Increased nutrition education in schools and communities through introduction of school gardens	2.1.2. Training of school groups in school gardens and provisions of inputs	49,050	54,000	41,000	FAO	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture	144,050	32,315.64	20,034.89	62.00
	Total	49,050	54,000	41,000			144,050	32,315.64	20,034.89	62.00
Output 3.1: Strengthened capacity of Central and District Team to utilize Food Security Information and Early Warning System (FSIEWS) at the national, district and community levels	3.1.1. Establishment and training of Food Security Committee members on Food Security Information and Early Warning Systems (FSIEW)	25,000	20,000	0	WFP	WFP and Ministry of Health	45,000	0	0	0
	3.1.2. Development of tool and operational guidelines for FSIEW system	70,000	20,000	0	WFP	FAO, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, UNICEF	90,000	0	0	0
	Total	95,000	40,000	0			90,000	0	0	0
Output 3.2: Improved capacity of district food security committees to plan, support mitigation and response initiatives	3.2.1. District response team formation and contingency plan preparation	25,000	15,000	0	WFP	FAO, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, UNICEF	40,000	0	0	0
	Total	25,000	15,000	0			40,000	0	0	0