

## Joint Programme Monitoring Report: Children, Food Security and Nutrition

### Monitoring Report Template

#### Section I: Identification and Joint Programme Status

a. Joint Programme Identification and basic data

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**Country and Thematic Window**  
Timor-Leste  
Children, Food Security and Nutrition

**MDTF Atlas Project No:** MDG-F-2040-TLS  
**Title:** Promoting Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security in Timor-Leste

**Report Number:** 1  
**Reporting Period:** Jan-June 2010  
**Programme Duration:** 3 years  
**Official starting date:** 1 January 2010

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

<b>Participating UN Organizations</b> UNICEF, WFP, FAO & WHO	<b>Implementing partners <sup>1</sup></b> Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Tourism Commerce and Industry, Alola Foundation, Pastoral da Crianca, Timor Global, Institute of Health Sciences (ICS) Ministry of Health
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The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

<b>Budget Summary</b>	
<b>Total Approved Joint Programme Budget</b>	UNICEF: US\$ 2,277,856 WFP: USD 720,645 FAO: USD 447,999 WHO: USD 53,500 <b>Total US\$ 3,500,000</b>
<b>Total Amount of Transferred to date</b>	UNICEF: USD 1,057,160 WFP: USD 466,520 FAO: USD 164,780 WHO: USD 53,000 <b>Total US\$ 1,741,960</b>
<b>Total Budget Committed to date</b>	UNICEF: USD 1,039,395 WFP: USD 329,681 FAO: USD 136,152.91 WHO: USD 44,000 <b>Total US\$ 809,902.54</b>
<b>Total Budget Disbursed to date</b>	UNICEF: USD 967,123.07 WFP: USD 329,681 FAO: USD 87,029.92 WHO: USD 6,000 <b>Total US\$ 1,166,445</b>

<sup>1</sup> Please list all the partners actually working in the joint's programme implementation, NGOs, Universities, etc

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### BENEFICIARIES

**Direct Beneficiaries:** “The individuals, groups, or organizations, targeted that benefit, directly, from the development intervention”.

Indicate Beneficiary Type	Expected number of institutions	Number of Institutions to date	Expected Number of Women	Number of Women to date	Expected Number of Men	Number of Men to date	Expected number of individuals from Ethnic Groups	Number of individuals from Ethnic groups to date
National Institutions	15	12	30	30	115	115		
Local Institutions	50	24	200	200	150	150		
Urban	30	20	20	20	20	20		
Rural	50	20	630	490	930	440		
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>			

**Indirect Beneficiaries:** “The individuals, groups, or organizations, not targeted, that benefit, indirectly, from the development intervention”

Indicate Beneficiary Type	Expected number of institutions	Number of Institutions to date	Expected Number of Women	Number of Women to date	Expected Number of Men	Number of Men to date	Expected number of individuals from Ethnic Groups	Number of individuals from Ethnic groups to date
National Institutions	5	1	20	20	105	105		
Local Institutions	15							
Urban	10							
Rural	20	3030	3030	1230	1270	1022		
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1250</b>	<b>1375</b>	<b>1127</b>		

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### b. 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
<b>Outcome 1. Improved health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and under-five children in 4 selected districts</b>	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
<b>Output 1. Strengthened health system's and local communities' capacity to increase availability of, and access to quality essential nutrition services</b>	1.1.1 # of CHC and HP providing outpatient services on CMAM and IYCF	N/A	74 (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 150 CHC and HP staff and 200 community leaders capacity to implement CMAM has been increased</li> <li>- 50 CHC and HP staff trained on IYCF</li> <li>- The guidelines has</li> </ul>	Progress reports MIS, FGD	Monthly, quarterly, yearly	UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commitment of MoH to improve the reporting system</li> <li>Appropriate and timely reporting</li> <li>Civil unrest</li> <li>Natural disasters</li> </ul>

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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
at SISCa, Health Posts and CHCs in 4 districts				<p>been finalized and ready to be printed in end of 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> </ul>				
	1.1.2. % of U5 children with acute malnutrition received treatment with RUTF	0% (2009)	70% (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 40% of U5 children with acute malnutrition received treatment with RUTF</li> <li>- 50% (30,000) of target children under-five, pregnant and lactating women received supplementary food</li> </ul>			UNICEF	
<b>Output 1.2.</b>	1.2.1. # of mother	20 (2009)	10 (2010)	10 new mother	Health-MIS	Monthly,	UNICEF	

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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
<b>Increased demands for essential nutrition services by the families and communities, especially by the poor and vulnerable women and children in 4 districts</b>	Support Groups established		50 (2011)	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	Nutrition surveillance, Progress report Household survey	Quarterly, yearly		
	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	
<b>Output Increased production, 1.3.</b>	1.3.1. # of children 6-23 months who received at least 2	0	3,000 (2011)	The contract has been signed with Helen Keller International in	Household survey, progress report	Monthly, quarterly, yearly	UNICEF	

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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
availability and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods among women and children in 4 selected districts	month's multiple micronutrient supplements			December to conduct exploratory study on how to introduce and scale-up micronutrient supplementation.				
	1.3.2. % of HH consuming iodized salt	63% (2009)	80% (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of health and Ministry of Tourism Commerce and Industry meet on weekly basis to discuss preparation for implementation process,</li> <li>- Train of trainers on salt iodization and quality control conducted 10 MTCI and MOH staff at national and district participated</li> <li>- National Salt Iodization law drafted, presented to line ministries awaiting council of ministers</li> </ul>	Household survey		UNICEF	

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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
				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 their home gardens	N/A	1,000 (2011)	Assessment and planning for 1000 beneficiaries completed, delivery of vegetable seeds, tools and training to 130 households	Activity reports, impact assessment	Monthly, yearly	FAO	Unfavorable climatic conditions, drought
	1.3.6. # of farmer applying Good Agricultural	0 (2008)	70 farmers (2011)	District/suco assessment and identification of	Activity reports, impact assessment	Monthly, quarterly, yearly	FAO	Unfavorable climatic conditions,

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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
	Practice (GAP)			training needs completed				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
<b>Outcome 2.0. percent more children access, and 25 percent more children complete, free compulsory quality basic education</b>								Continued cooperation between the Ministry of Educating and the Ministry of Health in supporting school feeding, political and civil unrest
<b>Output 2.1. Improved quality of ongoing school feeding in 4</b>	2.1.1. # of schools gardens established and providing	3 school gardens (2010)	50 (2011)	School assessment and identification of eligible schools. School garden	List of established School Gardens.	Monthly	FAO, MoE, MAF	Continued support by GoTL to school kitchen staff

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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
districts	vegetables			planning workshop.				
	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
<b>Output 2.2. Increased nutrition education in schools and communities through introduction of school gardens and consumption of nutritious food</b>	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	
<b>Outcome 3. Strengthened capacity of Central and District Team to utilize Food Security Information and Early Warning System (FSIEWS) at the national, district and</b>								Regular meetings and continued support from Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food Security and Vice Prime Minister

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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
<b>community levels</b>								
<b>Output 3.1. Food Security and Nutrition surveillance systems established and functioning at all sub-districts in 4 selected districts</b>	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
<b>Output 3.2. Improved capacity of district food security committees to plan, support mitigation and response initiatives</b>	3.2.1. # of Districts producing quarterly reports	0 (2008)	4 (2011)	District committees developed, food security indicators and formats introduced – WFP providing district level data analysis support. Yearly Food Balanced Sheets produced by FAO based on crop cutting survey	District Administrator Report, DFSC Reports, WFP Monitoring	Response team contingency plans approved by MAF	WFP, UNICEF, FAO,	Limited capacity of district level staff

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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
				(Maize and Rice)				
	3.2.2. # of District verification teams meetings conducted	0 (2008)	4 (2011)	This activity is scheduled for 2011			WFP, UNICEF	FAO,
	3.2.3. # of districts with detailed food insecurity 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,

### c. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

#### Definitions on financial categories

- **Total amount planned for the JP:** Complete allocated budget for the entire duration of the JP.
- **Estimated total amount committed:** This category includes all amount committed and disbursed to date.
- **Estimated total amount disbursed:** this category includes only funds disbursed, that have been spent to date.
- **Estimated % delivery rate:** Funds disbursed over funds transferred to date.

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JP output										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total Amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>359,500</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>165,000</b>			<b>705,500</b>	<b>359,500</b>	<b>313,015.53</b>	<b>87.07</b>
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,	60,000	41,437	40,000	UNICEF	MoH, DHS, Alola Foundation,	141,437	60,000	50,421.98	84.04

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	referral and treatment of malnutrition					Pastoral da Crianca				
	<b>1.2.3.</b> 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	<b>104,500</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>34,573.58</b>	<b>77.69</b>
	<b>1.2.4.</b> 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	<b>195,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>80,066.00</b>	<b>84.28</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>281,500</b>	<b>261,437</b>	<b>175,000</b>			<b>722,937</b>	<b>281,500.00</b>	<b>245,996.76</b>	<b>87.39</b>
<b>Output: 1.3.</b> Increased production, availability and utilization of micronutrient-rich foods among women and children in 4 selected districts	<b>1.3.1.</b> Establish a national IDD/USI committee	2,000	2,000	2,000	UNICEF	MoH, Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry (MTCI), DHS	<b>5,400</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,746.00</b>	<b>87.30</b>
	<b>1.3.2.</b> 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 main-stream interventions.	240,000	130,000	45,000	UNICEF	MoH, DHS	<b>415,000</b>	<b>240,000.00</b>	<b>207,798.76</b>	<b>86.58</b>
	<b>1.3.3.</b> 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	<b>275,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>71.43</b>
	<b>1.3.4.</b> 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
	<b>1.3.5.</b> 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

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	<b>1.3.6.</b> 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
	<b>1.3.7.</b> 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
	<b>1.3.8.</b> 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>728,450</b>	<b>492,191</b>	<b>192,400</b>			<b>1,443,041</b>	<b>577,337.28</b>	<b>408,110.78</b>	<b>70.69</b>
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Improved quality of ongoing school feeding in 4 districts	<b>2.1.1.</b> 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89,500</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>			<b>115,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Increased nutrition education in schools and communities through introduction of school gardens	<b>2.1.2.</b> 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>49,050</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>			<b>144,050</b>	<b>32,315.64</b>	<b>20,034.89</b>	<b>62.00</b>
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Strengthened capacity of Central and District Team to utilize Food Security	<b>3.1.1.</b> 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

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	<b>3.1.2.</b> 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>90,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Improved capacity of district food security committees to plan, support mitigation and response initiatives	<b>3.2.1.</b> 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

### SECTION II: Joint Programme Progress

#### a. Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency measures

##### **Progress in outcomes:**

**Outcome 1:** Inpatient and integrated outpatient and supplementary feeding guidelines 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:**

The government has taken full ownership of the schools feeding programme with technical support of WFP.

**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:**

###### ***Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3:***

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

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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.

**Output 2.1:** 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.

**Output 3:** 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? What are the causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option**

b.

- UN agency Coordination
- Coordination with Government
- Coordination within the Government (s)
- Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- Management: 1. Activity and output management 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC) 4. Accountability
- Joint Programme design

c.

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- External to the Joint Programme (elections, natural disaster, etc)  
 Other. Please specify:

- a. The current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing. Refer only to progress in relation to the planned in the Joint Program Document. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

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.

- b. The current external difficulties (not caused by the joint programme) 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.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

Actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties (internal and external referred B+C) described in the previous **text boxes b and c**.

- 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

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

### b. Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

- Is the Joint Programme still in line with the UNDAF? Please check the relevant answer

Yes  No

- If not, does the Joint Programme fit into the national strategies?

Yes  No

If not, please explain:

Types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery and how different joint programmes in the country coordinating among themselves.

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 described 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 MDG-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

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

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,
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Please provide additional information to substantiate the indicators value (150 words). Try to describe qualitative and quantitative facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

Significant progress has been made in the area of coordination among the participating UN agencies, government institutions, sub-district administrations and heads of identified communities. A number of joint meetings and activities has been conducted. From January to June the UN participating agencies have had 8 meetings to plan and discuss progress and action plans. The UN participating agencies have conducted 8 joint district visits to socialize the programme, identify and agree on target areas, beneficiaries and dates for Suco level assessments.

c. 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
- Slightly involved
- Fairly involved
- Fully involved

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved? Please check the relevant answer**

- Policy/decision making
- Management:  budget  procurement  service provision  other, specify

**Who leads and/or chair the PMC and how many times have they met?**

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC: Ministry of Agriculture –Department of Food Security      Number of meetings. 2

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

- Not involved
- Slightly involved
- Fairly involved
- Fully involved

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved? Please check the relevant answer**

Policy/decision making

Management:  budget  procurement  service provision  other, specify: social / community mobilization

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

- Not involved
- Slightly involved
- Fairly involved
- Fully involved

**In what kind of decisions and activities are citizens involved? Please check the relevant answer**

Policy/decision making

Management:  budget  procurement  service provision  other, specify

**Where is the joint programme management unit seated?**

National Government  Local Government  UN Agency  By itself  other, specify

The situation of the government, civil society, private sector and citizens in relation to ownership, alignment and mutual accountability of the joint programmes:

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

d. Communication and Advocacy

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

Yes  No

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 and are scheduled for the second semester.

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
- New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals
- Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals
- Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues
- Media outreach and advocacy
- Others (use box below)

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? Please explain.

- Faith-based organizations      Number 2
- Social networks/coalitions      Number
- Local citizen groups      Number 15 groups in communities
- Private sector      Number 1
- Academic institutions      Number 1
- Media groups and journalist      Number 2 in inception workshop
- Others (use box below)      Number

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 as radio, theatre groups, newspapers, etc
- Open forum meetings
- Capacity building/trainings
- Others SISCa

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

- 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

## Section III: Millennium Development Goals

## a. Millennium Development Goals

MDG 1	Joint Programme Outcome 1	MDG Target 1 C	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators	JP Indicator
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger</b>		Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Not Available to date	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	# of farmers producing and consuming vegetables and livestock from their home production
	<b>Joint Programme Outcome 2</b>	<b>MDG Target 1 C</b>		<b>MDG Indicator</b>	<b>JP indicator</b>
		See above		See above	# of schools providing nutritional valuable school meals through the school feeding programme
MDG 2	Joint Programme Outcome 2	MDG Target 2	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators	JP Indicator
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>		Ensure that, by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Not Available to date	2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 reach grade 5	# of basic education schools adding vegetables in schools meals obtained from school gardens in 4 districts
MDG 3	Joint Programme Outcome 2	MDG Target 3	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators	JP Indicator
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>		Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Not Available to date	3.2 Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old	# of basic education schools adding vegetables in schools meals obtained from school gardens in 4 districts
MDG 4	Joint Programme Outcome 1&3	MDG Target 4	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators	JP Indicator
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child</b>		Reduce by two third,	Not Available to	4.1 Under-five mortality	% of U5 children with

mortality		between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate	date	ratio 4.2 Infant mortality ratio	acute malnutrition received treatment with RUTF % Weight for Age
MDG 5	Joint Programme Outcome 1&3	MDG Target 5	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators	JP Indicator
MDG 5: Improve maternal Health		Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality	Not Available to date	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	% Body Mass Index (BMI)
MDG 7	Joint Programme Outcome 1	MDG Target 7.A	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators	JP Indicator
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Not Available to date		# of districts with detailed food insecurity and natural disaster mitigation response plan  # of MAF staff at national, district and sub-district level, trained in organic and sustainable horticulture techniques
	Joint Programme Outcome 1	MDG Target 7 B	Not Available to date	MDG Indicator	# of farmers being trained in advanced organic horticulture techniques for locally available agriculture products
		Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	Not Available to date	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial	

				and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	
	<b>Joint Programme Outcome 2</b>	<b>MDG Target 7 B</b>		<b>MDG Indicator</b>	<b>JP indicator</b>
		See above	Not Available to date	7.8 See above	# 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 the 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 with six meetings held from January -June.

## Section 4: 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

<input type="checkbox"/> Children under 2	Total No.	No. Urban	No. Rural	No. Girls	No. Boys
<input type="checkbox"/> Children from 2 to 5	Total No.	No. Urban	No. Rural	No. Girls	No. Boys
<input type="checkbox"/> Children older than 5	Total No.	No. Urban	No. Rural	No. Girls	No. Boys
<input type="checkbox"/> Women	Total No.	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

<input type="checkbox"/> Children under 2	Total No. 300	No. Urban	No. Rural	No. Girls	No. Boys
<input type="checkbox"/> Children from 2 to 5	Total No. 100	No. Urban	No. Rural	No. Girls	No. Boys
<input type="checkbox"/> Children older than 5	Total No.	No. Urban	No. Rural	No. Girls	No. Boys
<input type="checkbox"/> Women	Total No. 12,000	No. Urban	No. Rural	No. Pregnant	
<input type="checkbox"/> Men	Total No.	No. Urban	No. Rural		

1.3. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age<sup>2</sup>:

National 44.8% Targeted area Aileu 41.2% Baucau 43.0 % Manatuto 34.3% Oe-cusse 62.9

## Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption:

National Not yet available% Targeted area Not yet available%

If available/applicable:

## Stunting prevalence:

National 58.0% Targeted area Aileu 31.4% Baucau 58.1% Manatuto 46.7% Oe-cusse 69.0%

## Anemia prevalence among under-five children:

National 38.8% Targeted area Aileu 39.6% Baucau 51.1% Manatuto 67.6% Oe-cusse 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.

<sup>2</sup> From MDGs official list of indicators

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Homestead food production and diversification	#National	#Local	#Urban	#Rural	# Girls	Pregnant Women	# Boys
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food fortification	#National	#Local	#Urban	#Rural	# Girls	Pregnant Women	# Boys
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> School feeding programmes	#National	#Local	# Urban	# Rural	# Girls	Pregnant Women	# Boys
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavioural change communication	#National	#Local	#Urban	#Rural	# Girls	Pregnant Women	# Boys
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender specific approaches	#National	#Local	# Urban	# Rural	# Girls	Pregnant Women	# Boys
<input type="checkbox"/> Interventions targeting population living with HIV	#National	#Local	#Urban	#Rural	# Girls	Pregnant Women	# Boys
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding	#National	#Local	#Urban	#Rural	# Girls	Pregnant Women	# Boys
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Therapeutic feeding programmes	#National	#Local	#Urban	#Rural	# Girls	Pregnant Women	# Boys
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vaccinations	#National	# Local	#Urban	# Rural	# Girls	Pregnant Women	# Boys
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify	#National	#Local	#Urban	#Rural	# Girls	Pregnant Women	# Boys

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[Pick the date]

[UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES]

## 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:

- |   |              |   |
|---|--------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Policies         | No. National | No. Local   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laws  | No. National | 1 National Salt Law No. Local                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans | No. National | 1 Locally produced salt iodization plan No. 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 :**

No. National	1 National Food Security Information and Early Warning System (FSIEWS) AND Health Information System (HIS)
No. Local	
Total.	2