

Data for children – diagnostic and action plan

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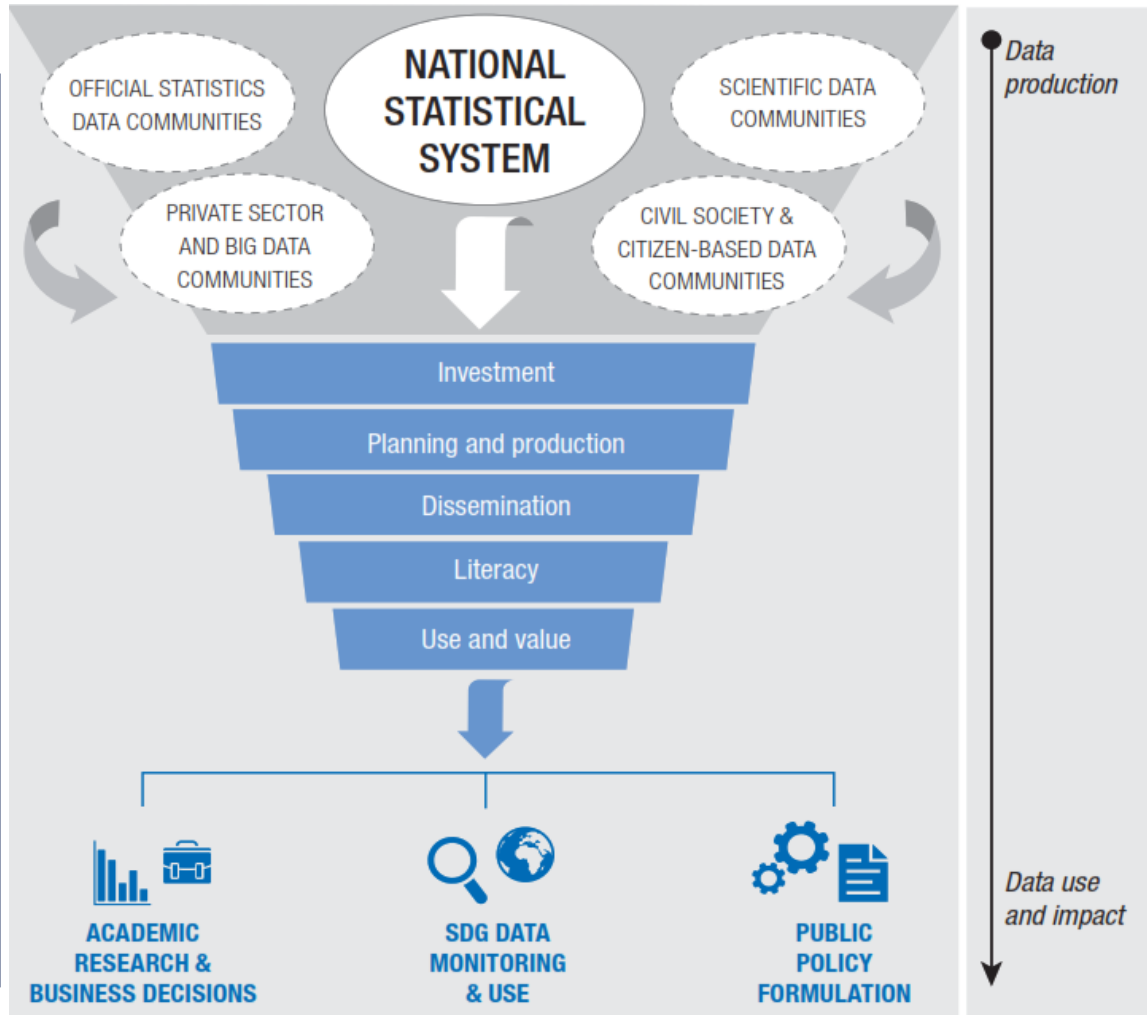
Introduction



Introduction

- A healthy data and statistics system is a key factor in improving the lives of children in India.
- OPM has conducted a diagnosis of the main challenges and bottlenecks to data demand, supply, analysis and use
- We will present solutions, and prioritised and detailed these in an action plan report
- Have looked into the national level and two states: Telangana and Uttar Pradesh

Approach



- A healthy system should engage different actors
- Diagnostic assesses system by:
 - Desk research & cataloguing data
 - Interviewing UNICEF staff to understand data demands
 - Interviewing key external stakeholders to understand challenges
 - Roundtable discussion



Data Landscape



Data demand

- Why do we need data for children?
 - Tracking 16 child related SDG indicators to understand the situation of children in India
 - For advocacy, planning, programming, M&E and delivery of UNICEF's investments in the sectors of Education, WASH, Nutrition, Health, Social protection, Child protection, Disaster & reduction...
 - Programme monitoring at input/output and **outcome** level;
 - Policy formulation and its monitoring

Data Supply

- Considerable number of regular surveys that capture data on children: Sample Registration System (SRS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS), India Human Development Survey, Young Lives India project, Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC), Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS), Coverage evaluation Survey, National Achievement Survey (NAS), National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS)
- Decennial census provides data on demographic composition of household, child marriage, working children, disability, migration and literacy.

Data Supply Continued

- **Civil Registration System (CRS)** is the primary administrative data on birth and death in India
- **Health Information Management System (HMIS)** provides comprehensive facility-level information on key MCH services
- **Sick and New-born Care Unit (SNCU) online database** that is used by UNICEF and reports are shared with the government
- **Integrated Child Development Services-Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS)** represents the frontier for routine monitoring data on nutrition in India.
- Annual reports from **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** are the main sources of data on crimes against children in India
- UNICEF is supporting state governments to implement the **Integrated Child Protection Management Information System (CPMIS)**
- **Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE)** provides school-level data
- **Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)** on community-level water access
- **Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin MIS** on household toilet access



Main challenges



Challenges– explanation to presentation

- We will present findings using specific examples, but this presentation is not comprehensive
- Root causes of symptoms are being presented as this is how challenges should be addressed
- Examples will draw from the national level work as well as state work
- Some solutions will be suggested, but they will be further explored for the action plan report
- We would like to discuss the feasibility of solutions and UNICEF's potential role

Data is not user or demand driven

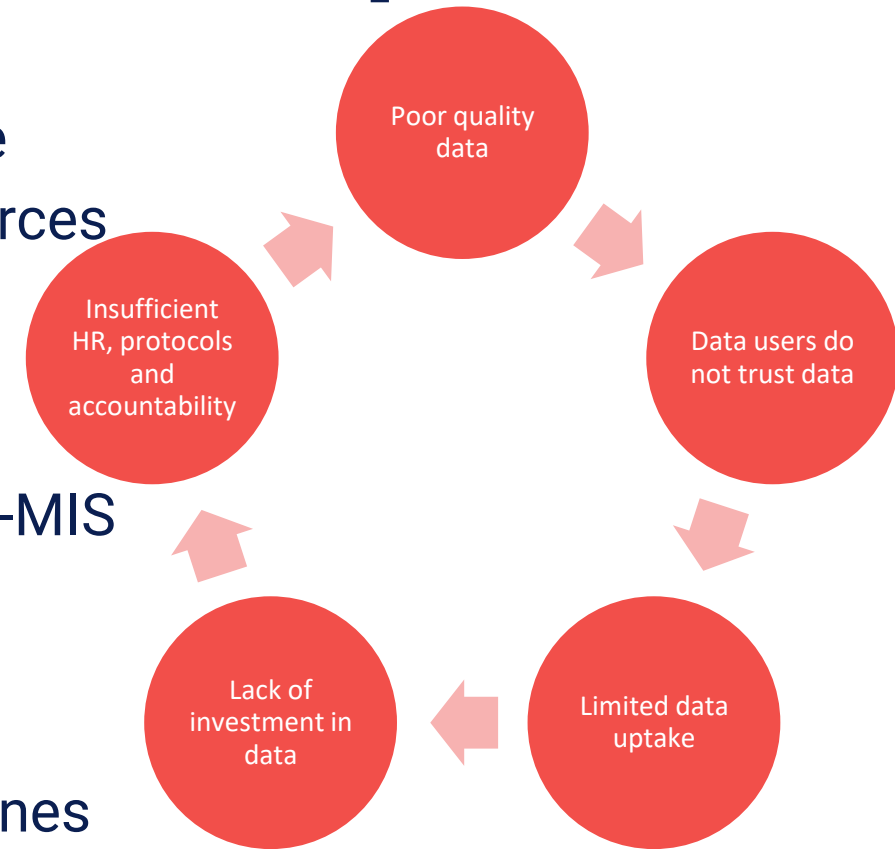
- Highly centralised process in terms of design of data instruments and systems – ex HMIS, U-DISE, SBM-MIS
- Feedback is not systematically collected using user satisfaction questionnaires
- If state government official are consulted, only considers “planners” vs decision makers at sub-district level
- Solution: start by collecting feedback using a survey amongst local data users

Importance of data is not clear to all

- Administrative systems are not usually developed or maintained by statisticians and focus is on inputs and outputs rather than outcomes
- In some cases, data systems seen as a form of control rather than a governance tool, ex U-DISE or SBM-MIS
- In some cases, data is passed on from grand panchayat to national government without critical engagement – ex vital statistics
- Solution: Facilitate user-producer dialogue, induction training for UNICEF staff seconded with government, statistics campaign – celebration of Statistics day, training events, better tools for disseminating data

Quality of administrative data is poor

- Most stakeholders have expressed concern over the quality of administrative data, resorting to other sources or investing in new data collection
- No evidence of sufficient quality assurance
- Incentive is to over or under report ex UDISE or SBM-MIS
- Leads to a vicious cycle of underusing data, under investing and in turn lower quality data
- Solution: Data quality audits, development of guidelines and protocols, improving accountability



Vicious cycle of trust in data

Large data gaps

- Disaggregation is not sufficient – needs to include gender, age groups, caste, tribe, migratory status (particularly for below 18)
- Child poverty and intra-household consumption patterns are missing
- Administrative data does not provide prevalence of indicators
- Solutions: Ensuring government programme of surveys and censuses will be able to cover these indicators comprehensively, ensuring data collection is set up to allow disaggregation, small area estimation, metadata handbook

Large data gaps – continued

<u>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age</u>	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	<u>6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (in rural areas)</u>
<u>3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births</u>	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
<u>5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</u>	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	<u>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</u>

Full potential of admin systems has not been reached

- While there are a number of dashboards to allow for easy access to data, they still fall short
- Administrative data systems can be integrated to allow for multi-sectoral picture of situation of children
- Solution: refinement and tailoring of dashboards, assessment of preparedness of data sources for integration, development of policy on data integration

सुपोषण

बच्चों के विकास को समर्पित

HOME

स्वागत : director

लाल एवं पीली श्रेणी के बच्चों की मासिक वज़न की फीडिंग की स्थिति

लॉगिन की स्थिति

सर्किल माह / Survey Month

सर्किल वर्ष / Survey Year

नोट-2: "-" दर्शाता है कि यहाँ कोई डाटा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Show100▼entries

Find:

क्रम सं.	ज़िले का नाम	जनन अभिलेखन - 2017 के दौरान विहित किये गए कुल लाल व पीली श्रेणी के बच्चों की संख्या (0-3 वर्ष)			पुने गए मासिक लाल व पीली श्रेणी के बच्चों की संख्या	जनन दिवस दिनांक, 2017 के बाद पुने गए लाल व पीली श्रेणी के बच्चों की संख्या (विशेषी उम्र 0-3 वर्ष तक है)	इस मासिक लाल व पीली श्रेणी के बच्चों की संख्या (H)=(E-F)/G	लाल व पीली श्रेणी के बच्चों की संख्या	लाल व पीली श्रेणी के बच्चों की संख्या
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
कुल योग	State U.P.	875364	2416606	3291970	297	10719	3302392	1538885	46.6%
1	Azamgarh	13326	55176	68502	0	0	68502	14	0.02%
2	Bahraich	12000	23012	35012	3	383	35392	28056	79.27%
3	Balabhadra	27489	71643	99132	0	0	99132	0	0%
4	Balrampur	14257	32087	46344	0	0	46344	0	0%
5	Banda	8040	28623	36663	0	0	36663	24	0.07%
6	Bareilly	4961	13526	18487	0	0	18487	0	0%
7	Basti	6927	13616	20543	0	0	20543	0	0%
8	Bhadohi	25194	64562	89756	15	481	90222	70548	78.19%
9	Bijnor	2859	6931	9790	0	0	9790	0	0%
10	Bulandshahr	22580	84915	107495	19	236	107712	75831	70.4%
11	Deoria	16367	42432	58799	0	0	58799	0	0%
12	Etah	9809	18160	27969	34	449	28384	19246	67.81%
13	Etah	8572	24569	33141	4	69	34206	20573	60.14%

Screenshot of Uttar Pradesh State Nutrition Mission Database



Conclusions



Summary

- The diagnostic of the Indian statistical system has shown some overarching findings:
 - Data is not user or demand driven
 - Importance of data is not clear to all
 - Quality of administrative data is poor
 - Large data gaps
 - Full potential of admin systems has not been reached

Discussion points

- Should some challenges be prioritised?
- UNICEF has a unique position of being multi-sectoral and has experience/relationships with government and grassroots, where is UNICEF's comparative advantage?

Thank you



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