HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: TOOL KIT & REPORT CARDS





MDG to the people....

The PAHELI experience

INDIA 2007

ASER approach for other sectors in human development?

Key features of ASER:

- Simplicity of tools and methods
- Activity based data collection
- Low cost (time and money) and replicable
- Common design across the country enabling comparisons
- Essential "new" piece of information generatede.g. basic learning
- "Report cards" simple to understand and to disseminate
- Gaps can be addressed in SSA annual work plans at district/block level for the coming year



ASER approach to measurement-planning-action be used in other sectors?

- Poverty/hunger/life/livelihoods
- Health
- Water and sanitation

Like ASER is linked to SSA, can the broader effort be linked to other larger social sector programs that are beginning to roll out?

Links to MDGs?

Nuts and bolts....1

SECTORS

- Life and Livelihoods
- Mother and Child Health
- Water and Sanitation
- Education (ASER)

SAMPLING

- PPS from 2001 census list
- 30 villages per district
 - 20 households per village

LOCATION

11 states, 1 district each

All districts on "backward" list



DATA COLLECTION: WHO & WHERE

- Household survey
- Facilities observation
- Village documentation

DATA COLLECTION: HOW

- Pictorial survey instrument
- Activities Reading, solving sums, weighing
- Testing Water kit, salt
- Observations facilities, village

Macro objectives to micro achievements? People centered framework..



	T		T	and Live
SESSECOM	INDICATORS	METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	DISSEMINATION OF KEY INDICATORS	RELATED GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND NORMS
	Identify 4-5 key elements in a sector.	Data collection: measures and methods - easy to use by local data gatherers, easy to understand by common people. Replicable.	Simple analysis that is easy to do, to understand and to aggregate to different levels	Key norms of related schemes outlined for dissemination and action
	In household : Current status, access to provision, quality	Methods - combinaiton of survey, activities and observations	Design and layout of report cards such that display, dissemination and discussion is facilitiated	Processes underlyting schemes for improving coverage and usage
	In facility/provision : Current functioning and participation	Data collection activities to be such that in the process of collecting data, people become engaged and understanding, awareness about the indicator is spread	Dissemination at di into the design Dissemination is to people who have col able to link gaps f actio	n of the effort. o be done by local lected data and are found to possible
CUICOMES	KEY INDICATORS LIST	TOOL KIT (METHODS AND MEASURES) THAT CAN BE WIDELY USED	REPORT CARD THAT CAN BE EASILY DISSEMINATED	SIMPLE GUIDELINES FOR LINKING TO GOVT PROVISIONS AND SCHEMES

Nuts and bolts...Indicators

Life and Livelihoods...for household

- Food, dwelling, clothes (roti, kapda, makaan")
- Assets land, other assets, including animals & transport
- Household objects
- Work type, frequency, remuneration
- Loans, migration etc

Water & sanitation..for household

- Access to drinking water type of source, distance to source, reliability of supply
- Testing of household drinking water
- Toilet type
- Frequency of bathing



- Mother & child health (under age 3)
- Place of child birth
- Immunization of children
- □ Feeding practices
- Incidence of common illness
- Use of iodized salt
- Infant & maternal mortality

Facility observation

Govt primary schools

ICDS centres

health centres

Village details

Road

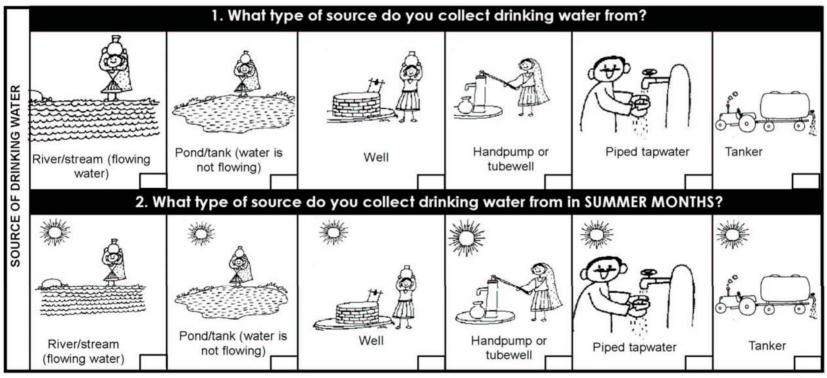
Bus stop, phone, mobile etc

Example: WATER

Questions on source...

Tools in languages used in district





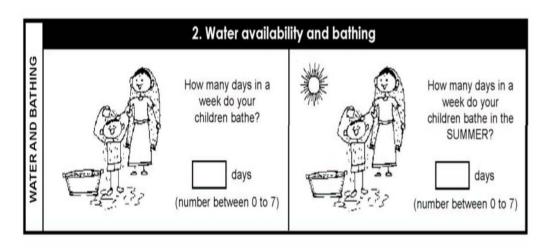
Adult woman respondent in household & surveyor looked at pictures together and decided which one was the right one

Example : from SANITATION Toilet & bathing question



Most popular pictures with children!!!! in the village

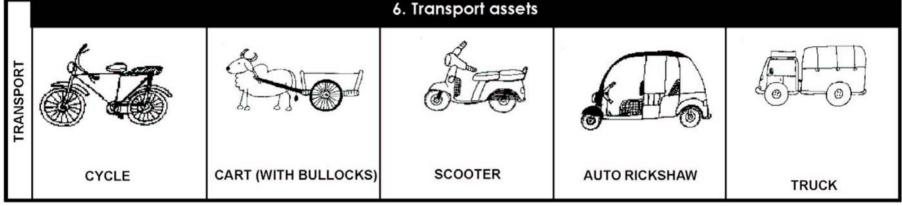




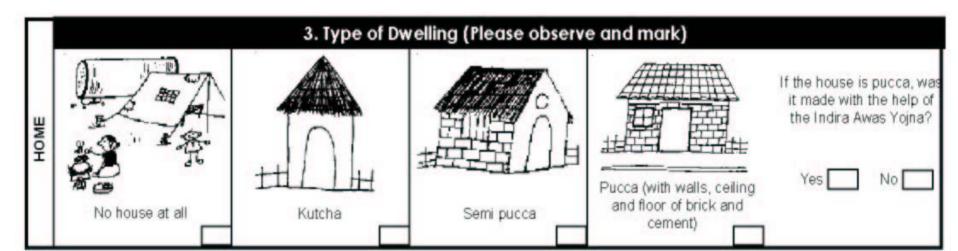
Pictures generated lot of discussion... around the issue and comparisons with other places

Example: LIFE & LIVELIHOODS Some questions Tools in local language in district



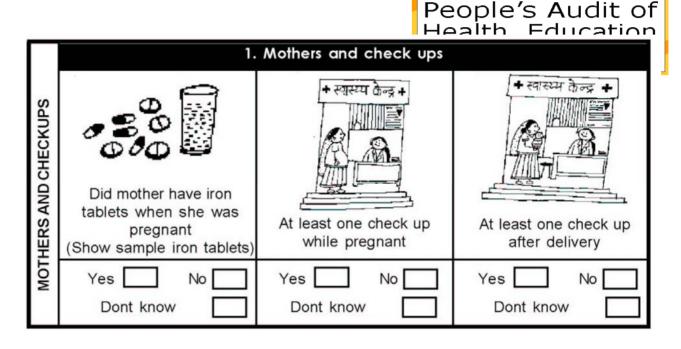


Dwelling type was observed



Example: CHILD HEALTH Some questions....

Tried to also show the mother the actual iron tablets sample available in the locality or from the health centre



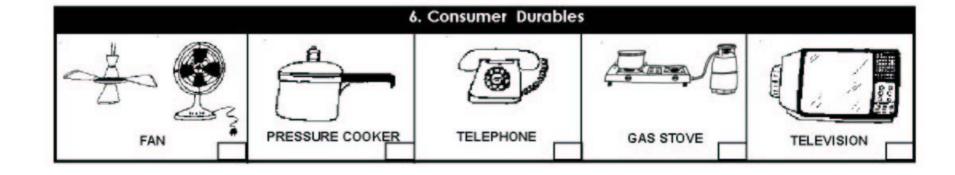
	6. Diarrohea			
ILLNESS	Did your child have diarrahea in the last one month?	ORS If yes, did you give the child ORS?		
	Yes No Dont know	Yes No Dont know		

- Tried to show the mother a sample of ORS packets available in that district.....
- Procuring these samples from local public health facility was often very revealing too

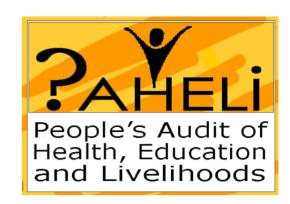
RISKS & VULNERABIL







How to improve human development? How to build and strengthen democracy for development?



As citizens, we have the right to know, to monitor **AND** the duty to understand, engage and participate.

How can these "rights" and "duties" come "alive"?

- Enabling engagement through "demystified" tools, methods, analysis.
- Enabling debate and discussion on basis of real, relevant data.
- Increasing opportunities for citizens to participate in decisionmaking and solution-finding.
- Activating accountability of government to citizens.

Impacting policy and initiating change, simultaneously working on the ground, in the middle and on the top....

Things to think about



- Is elementary education a simple sector in terms of assessment & action?
- Single sector vs multi sector in terms of action?
- Annual planning process & allocation in different sectors?
- Micro solutions aggregated to macro outcomes?
- Citizen participation vs government provision in different sectors?
- Who will push whom and how?

STATES AND DISTRICTS



- ARUNACHAL PRADESH
- ASSAM
- HIMACHAL PRADESH
- KARNATAKA
- MADHYA PRADESH
- MAHARASHTRA
- NAGALAND
- ORISSA
- RAJASTHAN
- WEST BENGAL
- HARYANA

- UPPER SUBANSIRI
- DHEMAJI
- CHAMBA
- BIDAR
- MANDLA
- AHMEDNAGAR
- MON
- GAJAPATI
- JALORE

SOUTH DINAJPUR

MEWAT