ANNEXURE

Names of PAHELI 2011 Partners and Team Members

National partners

Government of India - United Nations Joint Progamme on Convergence (GoI-UNJPC)
Planning Commission
UNICEF
UNFPA
UNDP

Knowledge partners

Accountability Initiative
Arghyam

Local partners

Sahyog Sansthan
Shiv Arogya Sansthan
Gram Jan Prabandh Evam Vikas Sansthan
Pratham Rajasthan
Prerna Development Foundation

YAVARD(Youth Association for Voluntary Action and Rural Development)
MP Paryavaran Sudhar Sangathan Rajgarh
SROUT
Lohardagga Gram Swarajya Sansthan
Sarvjanik Gramin Vikas Sansthan

PAHELI 2011 implementation team

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Satyam Vyas
Saurabh Kumar
Smriti Pahwa
Snehalata Dash
Subrajeet
Sudhir Vaidya
Sunil Yadav
Sushmita Das
Swagata Sen Pillai
Vajinder Thakur
Vikash Kumar
Wilima Wadhwa

MDG Indicators

Official list of MDG indicators All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible.	
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at most four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO_2 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
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums[b]

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Official Development Assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

[a] For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national income Market access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity, debt sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.E: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants 8.15 Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants

[b] The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation; (c) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (d) dwellings made of non-durable material.

PAHELI 2011 Indicators v/s MDG Goals

PAHELI 2011 SECTION	PAHELI 2011 INDICATORS		MDG GOAL NO	RELATED TO MDG GOAL	PAHELI 2011 FINDINGS (7 districts)
	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	COMMUNITY AND FACILITY LEVEL			
	House type		Goal 1	Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	Majority live in Kutcha House, with Gumla and Sundargarh being the highest and Nalanda the least. Only 18.2% in the 7 PAHELI 2011 districts live in Pucca House
Life and Livelihood	Land ownership[1]		Goal 1	Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	Most reported owning some land barring Nalanda, where almost 41% reported owning no land
	Household possession		Goal 1	Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	Barring Gumla (53.2 %), almost all said they own cots, followed by clocks/watch. **Cell phone penetration is high; almost 58% own them, with Hardoi and Rajgarh reporting 70%.**[2] Almost 20% reported owning TVs
	Livestock possession		Goal 1	Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	Cows and Buffaloes most favoured livestock possession, almost 68% reported owning them

[1] Given the nature of the PAHELI 2011 effort, measurement of land ownership is a complex exercise. Very crude indicator was used for land ownership

[2] Also Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

PAHELI 2011 SECTION	PAHELI 2011 INDICATORS		MDG GOAL NO	RELATED TO MDG GOAL	PAHELI 2011 FINDINGS (7 districts)
	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	COMMUNITY AND FACILITY LEVEL			
	Transportation		Goal 1	Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	64% use bicycles and only 16.3% use motorcycle
	Cooking fuel		Goal 1	Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	All most all were seen using sticks and firewood; majority reported to be using one type of cooking fuel. **Usage by the population of solid fuels was reported to be negligible**[3]
Life and Livelihood	Food (Women)		Goal 1	Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	Majority consume energy giving food followed by protective food, but very little consumption of body building food was reported[4].
	Primary work activity		Goal 1	Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	39% of men engaged in cultivating own land and 63.3% of women perform household chores. **Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector was found to be non-existent**[5].

[3] Also Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
[4] Also Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health
[5] Also Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

PAHELI 2011 SECTION	PAHELI 2011 INDICATORS		MDG GOAL NO	RELATED TO MDG GOAL	PAHELI 2011 FINDINGS (7 districts)
	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	COMMUNITY AND FACILITY LEVEL			
Life and Livelihood	PDS (access to scheme by household)		Goal 1	Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	67% reported having ration card; 12.6% did not. Fairly high percentage of card holders reported getting entitled quantity of grains and sugar. But, there was a problem in Gumla, Hardoi and Nalanda in receiving entitled amount of rice.
	MGNREGS (access to scheme by household)		Goal 1	Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	Awareness of the scheme and its provisions was found to be low. 38% applied for work orally and 24.5% in writing. Majority of the applicants were STs (50.7%) followed by OBCs (22.2%) and the SCs (13.1%)

PAHELI 2011 SECTION	PAHELI 2011 INDICATORS		MDG GOAL NO	RELATED TO MDG GOAL	PAHELI 2011 FINDINGS (7 districts)
	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	COMMUNITY AND FACILITY LEVEL			
	Quality - Bacterial contamination in drinking water		Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	High incidence of bacterial contamination detected, with the 7 district average being 71.6%
	Satisfaction level		Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Majority fully satisfied with the quality of drinking water - 67.4%
Water and Sanitation	Purification of drinking water		Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	54.8% do not purify water
	Ease of Access / Location		Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Hand Pumps (56.7) most common source of water, followed by wells (22.8%) and Taps Inside Home (14.5%). Almost 82% of the sources inside or within 250 m. 40.7% villages visited had Government supply
	Reliability		Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	87.3% reported availability all the time. 41.3% faced no problem throughout the year. 17.6% said to face problem for more than a month

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	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	COMMUNITY AND FACILITY LEVEL			
Water and Sanitation	Quantity		Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Average per capita consumption per day 60 litres (LPCD). With washing and bathing taking 47.2 litres and 1.6 litres for drinking
		Quality – Fluoride	Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	All most all community sources were found to have permissible limits of fluoride 92.5%
		Primary school water quality - Bacterial contamination	Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	50% had bacterially contaminated drinking water
		Anganwadi water quality - Bacterial contamination	Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	45.6% of the drinking water was bacterially contaminated
		Primary school water availability	Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	79.7% of them had functional drinking water facility

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	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	COMMUNITY AND FACILITY LEVEL			
	Toilet - Usable or not		Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	18.1% had toilets but only about half of them are used.
	Place of defecation		Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	85.8% practice open defecation
	If a toilet exists whether it was built under government scheme		Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	About 49% built under government scheme
Water and Sanitation	Perceptions related to causes of Diarrhoea		Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Only 44.6% knew Diarrhoea was a water borne disease[6]
		Methods of waste water disposal	Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	27.8% drainage, 14.9% fields, 10.2% soak pits
		Usable toilets in primary schools	Goal 7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	38.8% reported usable

[6] Also Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

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	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	COMMUNITY AND FACILITY LEVEL			
Water and Sanitation		Usable toilets in Anganwadis	**Goal 7**	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	14.4% functional and clean
		Usable toilets for girls in primary Schools	**Goal 7**	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Only 30.4% of the primary schools had separate and functional toilets (**One of the causes of girl children not going to school or dropping out**)[7]
		Observation of children washing hands with soap before eating	**Goal 7**	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	In only 31.4% of the cases the children were seen to be washing hands with soap before eating

[6] Also Goal 3 : Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

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	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	COMMUNITY AND FACILITY LEVEL			
Mother and Child Heath	Antenatal and post-natal care		Goal 5	Improve Maternal Health	87.4% received at least one TT injection, 69% had at least one antenatal check up and 65.3% consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy
	Institutional delivery		Goal 5	Improve Maternal Health	57.9%, highest in Rajgarh, Sundargarh and Nalanda. Lowest Korba
	Visit of health workers post delivery - Institution		Goal 5	Improve Maternal Health	47.30%
	Visit of health workers post delivery - Home		Goal 5	Improve Maternal Health	18.10%
	Difficulties in receiving government incentives		Goal 5	Improve Maternal Health	82.4% received money under JSY out of which 75.9% had no problem receiving the benefits
	Iodine content in edible salt		Goal 5	Improve Maternal Health	Sub-optimally iodised salt detected in 32.25 % of the households. Most in Hardoi (58%), Nalanda (56.3%) and Rajgarh (39.4%)
	Initiation of breastfeeding		Goal 4	Reduce Child Mortality	All most all women breastfed. 60.2% started within half hour, and 29.9% within 24 hours

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	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	COMMUNITY AND FACILITY LEVEL			
	Immunisation		Goal 4	Reduce Child Mortality	Only 11.3% reported full immunisation of children.
	Practices in feeding young children		Goal 4	Reduce Child Mortality	In 75.4% of the cases semi-solid food was started after 6 months
Mother and Child Heath	Awareness of mothers about Anganwadi and services offered		Goals 5	Improve Maternal Health	96% of the mothers new about Anganwadis. Few amongst them knew about the services offered at the anganwadis, with **food for children** (60.5%) being the most followed by **food for pregnant mothers (37.4%)**, **immunisation (35.6%)**, **antenatal care (27.9%)**, **growth monitoring and referral (23%)**, **dietary advice to mothers (12%)** and **non-formal education (9.2%)**[8]

[a] Also Goal 4 and 2: Reduce Child Mortality and Achieve Universal Primary Education

| PAHELI 2011 SECTION | PAHELI 2011 INDICATORS | | MDG GOAL NO | RELATED TO MDG GOAL | PAHELI 2011 FINDINGS (7 districts) |
	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	COMMUNITY AND FACILITY LEVEL			
Education and Literacy	School enrollment (6-14)		Goal 2	Achieve Universal Primary Education	6.8% not enroled in school. Most enroled in Government - 69% and 15.9% in Private
	Out-of-school (6-10)		Goal 2	Achieve Universal Primary Education and Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	4.9% out of school. 4.8% Boys and 5.3% Girls
	Out-of-school (11-14)		Goal 2 and Goal 3	Achieve Universal Primary Education and Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	9.6% out of school. 8.7% boys and 10.6% girls
	Out-of-school children of vulnerable groups (6-14)		Goal 2	Achieve Universal Primary Education	ST, SC and OBC 7.4%
	Learning Level of Children Std III		Goal 2	Achieve Universal Primary Education	Only 31.9% could read a Level I paragraph and 18.9% could subtract
	Learning Level of Children Std V		Goal 2	Achieve Universal Primary Education	Only 53.5% could read a Level I paragraph and 37.2% could subtract

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	HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	COMMUNITY AND FACILITY LEVEL			
Education and Literacy	Schooling status of adult women		Goal 3	Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	Out of all adult women covered only 37.3% went to school. More younger adults went to school than the older. 25 years and below (48.2%), 26-40 (35.5%) and 41 and above (6.9%)
	Literacy level of adult women		Goal 3	Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	26.2% of adult women could read a Level I paragraph. 65.4% of adults who went to school and 2.6% adults who never went to school could read this paragraph

PAHELI REPORT

2010

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