



Dissertation Presentation

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***A study on Validation of Data Reported for Service
Delivery By Anganwadi Centers In Amreli District***

Introduction

- Integrated Child Development services represents one of the world's largest and most unique programme for early childhood development . It is a globally recognized community based early child care programme which addresses health, nutrition and education needs of children less than 6 years, expectant, nursing mothers and adolescent girls across the life cycle in a holistic manner.
- The range of services that are provided at ICDS to achieve the above mentioned objectives:
 - 1. Referral services,
 - 2. Immunization.
 - 3. Health checkups.
 - 4. Supplementary nutrition,
 - 5. Nutrition and health education.
 - 6. Non formal preschool education.
- Anganwadi worker plays a key role in the implementation of the scheme and she is supposed to carry out the survey and provide services to these beneficiaries efficiently. But there is a discrepancy in the services expected versus what is being delivered.

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- Amreli district has 0.9% severely malnourished children, which is mostly due to, early marriages, early and repeated pregnancies, lower literacy levels, migratory populations, poverty due to unemployment and poor socio-economic condition.
 - Online monthly progress reports shows impressive coverage of the services in Amreli District.
 - Nevertheless there were concerns that the services reported to be delivered were not as shown by the Anganwadi worker.
 - It is essential to undertake systematic validation of data and understand the reasons for differences.
 - Data Validation serves as a means to develop a verifiable methodology that can be mainstreamed into routine supervision.

Research Problem

- There is too little emphasis on M&E, in part due to a poor understanding of what it entails and its potential contribution to program effectiveness
- There is an issue of false reporting to meet the allotted targets or in terms of service delivery.
- The neediest beneficiaries are often not reached or not informed and it is difficult to know which elements of the program are most effective.
- Lack of supervisory activity from the supervisors and the CDPO has been cited as one of the main reasons for ineffective service delivery.

Review of Literature

- A study of utilization of ICDS scheme and beneficiaries – satisfaction in rural area of Gulbarga district by Madhavi H Singh, HK ,Bendigiri ND aims to obtain a feedback regarding beneficiaries-satisfaction and utilization of services by registered beneficiaries of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in Rural area.
- A validation study for services provided by anganwadi centers in Raipur city by Mini Sharma¹, G P Soni, Nitin Sharma. The study was conducted to validate the service provided to the eligible beneficiaries by the concerned Aanganwadi centre.
- An evaluation report on ICDS Scheme in 4 districts of Jammu and Kashmir by the *Planning Commission, Government of India* to assess the impact of the scheme. The study included interviews with beneficiaries of the services provided by ICDS as well as detailed interviews with officials from state, district and block

Rationale of the Study

- This study is an attempt to validate the services provided by the Anganwadi centre to its eligible beneficiaries. It is to find out the coverage deficit in service delivery and utilization of these services by the registered beneficiaries of Integrated Child Development services in three blocks of Amreli district.
- It would throw some light on the status of conducting Mamta divas regularly, the Anganwadi workers knowledge on the services to be provided and the awareness to be created regarding the services that the beneficiaries could avail.



Research Question

What is the status of service delivery to the beneficiaries reported by Anganwadi workers?

Objectives

- **General:**
- To validate the services provided to ICDS beneficiaries reported by the Anganwadi workers..
- **Specific:**
- To identify gaps in the implementation of the services.

Methodology

- METHODOLOGY
- Type of study: Cross- sectional which is quantitative
- Setting of the study/Study Area : Represents villages in 3 blocks of Amreli district, Babra, Lathi and Amreli and these 3 blocks were selected based on the percentage of malnutrition and ease of accessibility. 15 AWC in all were selected for the study. 5 Awc from each block.
- Medium of instruction: Gujarathi and Hindi
- Variables: IFA Supplementation, Immunization, supplementary nutrition, weight , Referral Services Nutrition and health education.
- Target Population: ICDS Beneficiaries mothers or family members of children 6months – 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers .

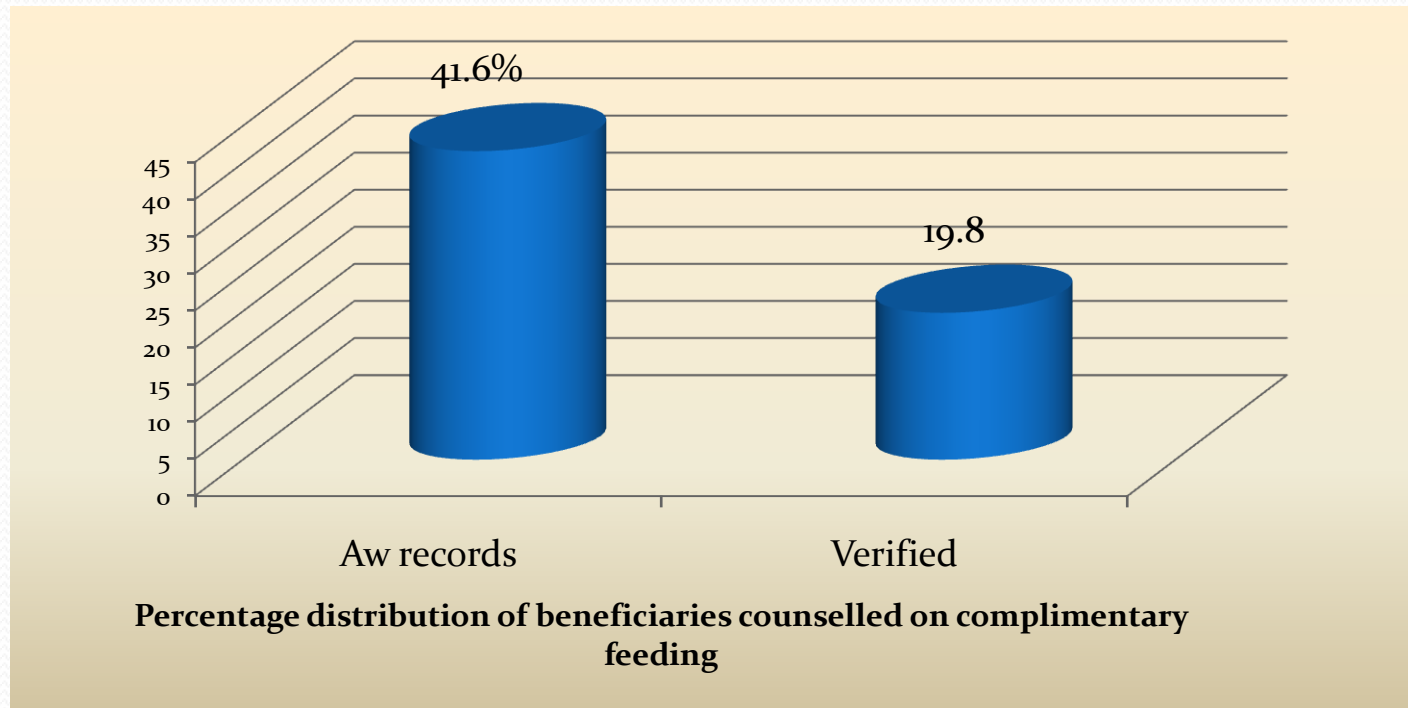
- Sample Size : 120. (Pregnant and Lactating – 60),(Mothers of children aged 6 months – 6 years – 60). Roughly around 8 -9 beneficiaries from each AWC.
- Sources of data : Primary.
- Primary data : Through visit to Anganwadis and personal interview (schedule) of mothers, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Secondary data : Register of the Anganwadi worker.
- **Tools Applied**
 - A face to face interview schedule was used as a tool for data collection with various questions on whether they have received the services as reported.

Data collection

- A Schedule was prepared. 60 respondents who were Pregnant and lactating women and 60 mothers/guardians of the beneficiaries were interviewed by visiting the AWC.

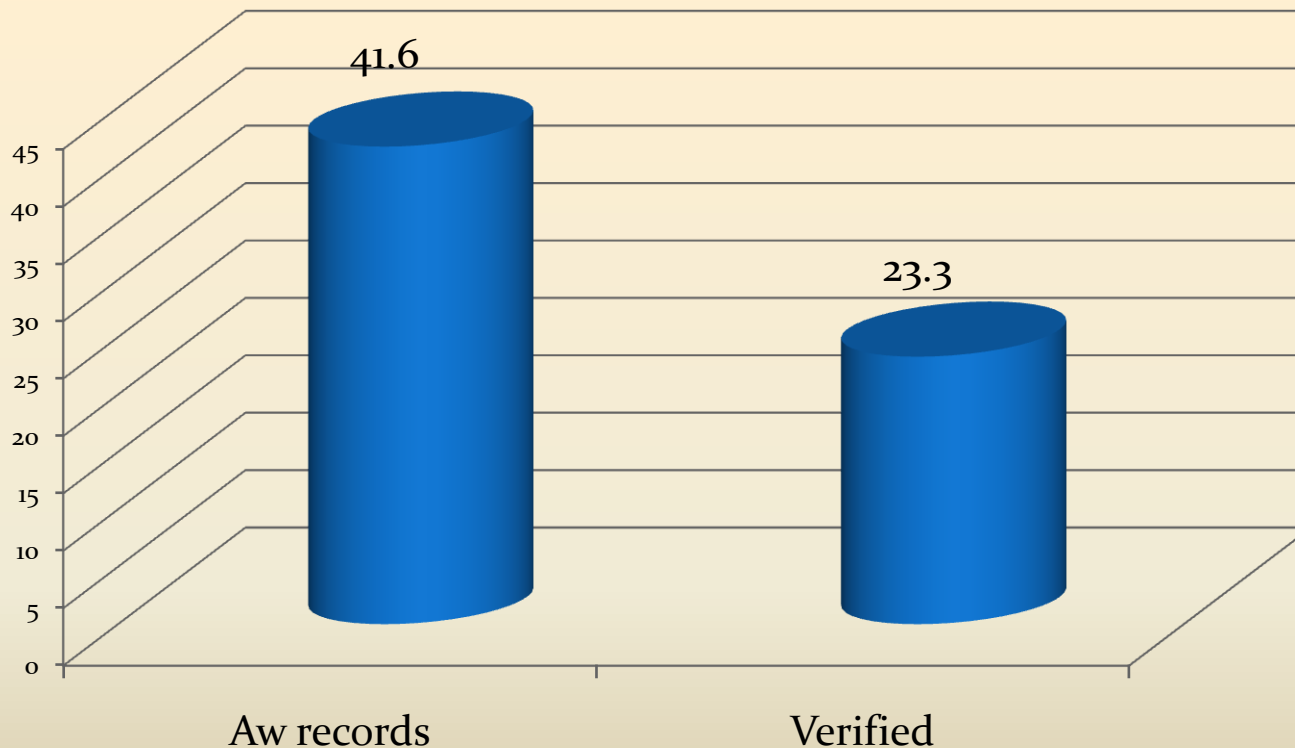
Results

Percentage of mothers counseled about breastfeeding



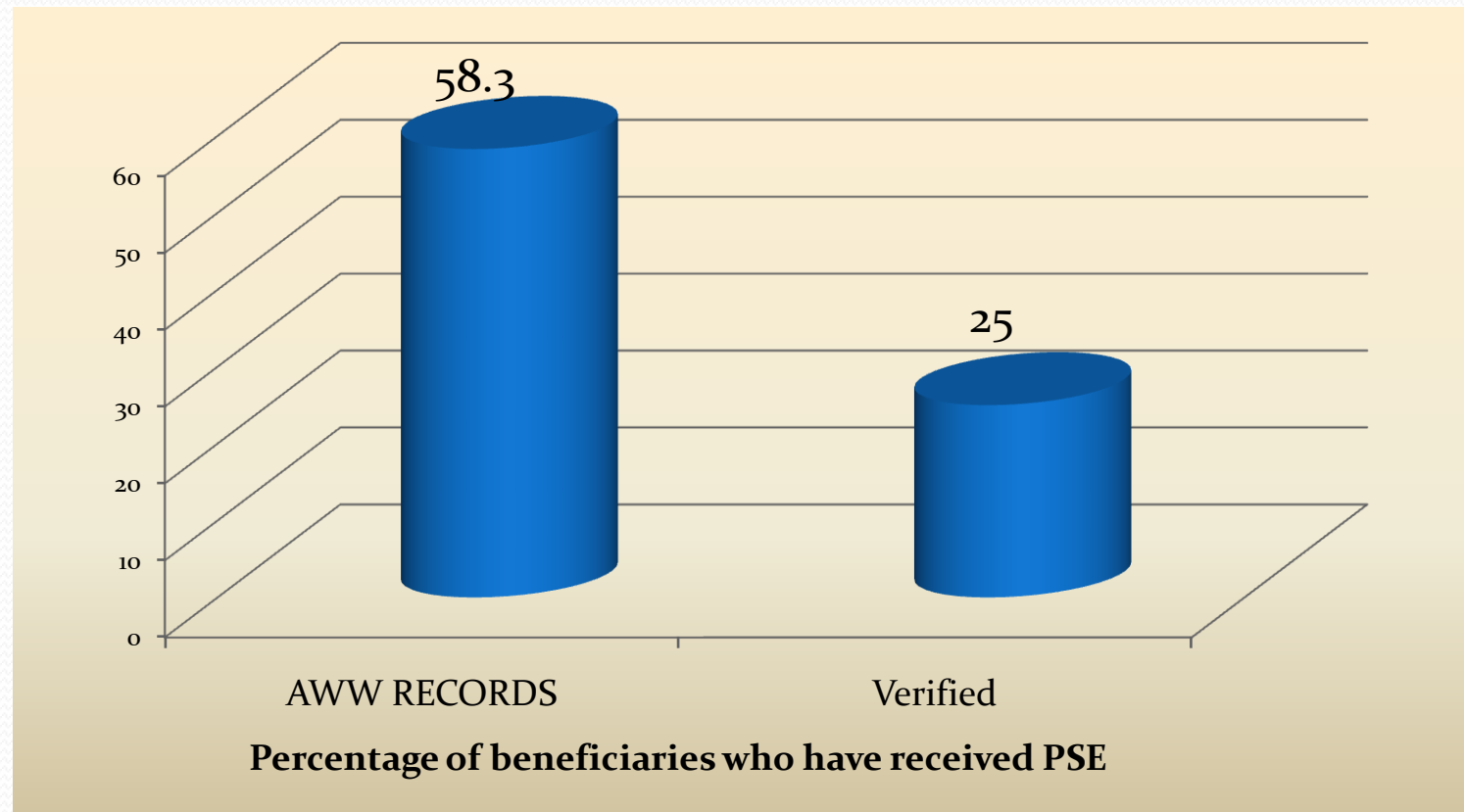
Majorly the counselling was done FHW/ANM during Mamta Divas.

Percentage of beneficiaries counselled about complimentary feeding

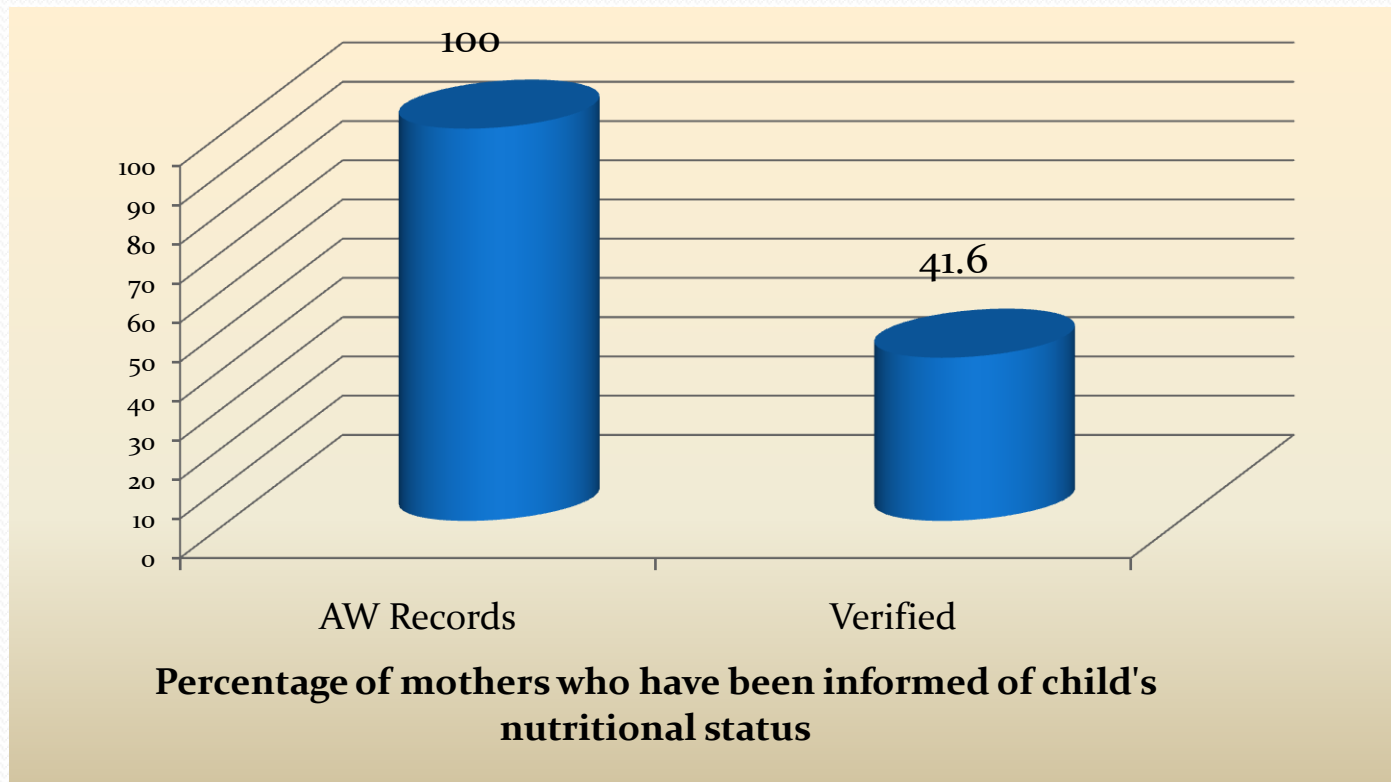


Percentage distribution of mothers counselled on complimentary feeding

Percentage of children who have received pre school education

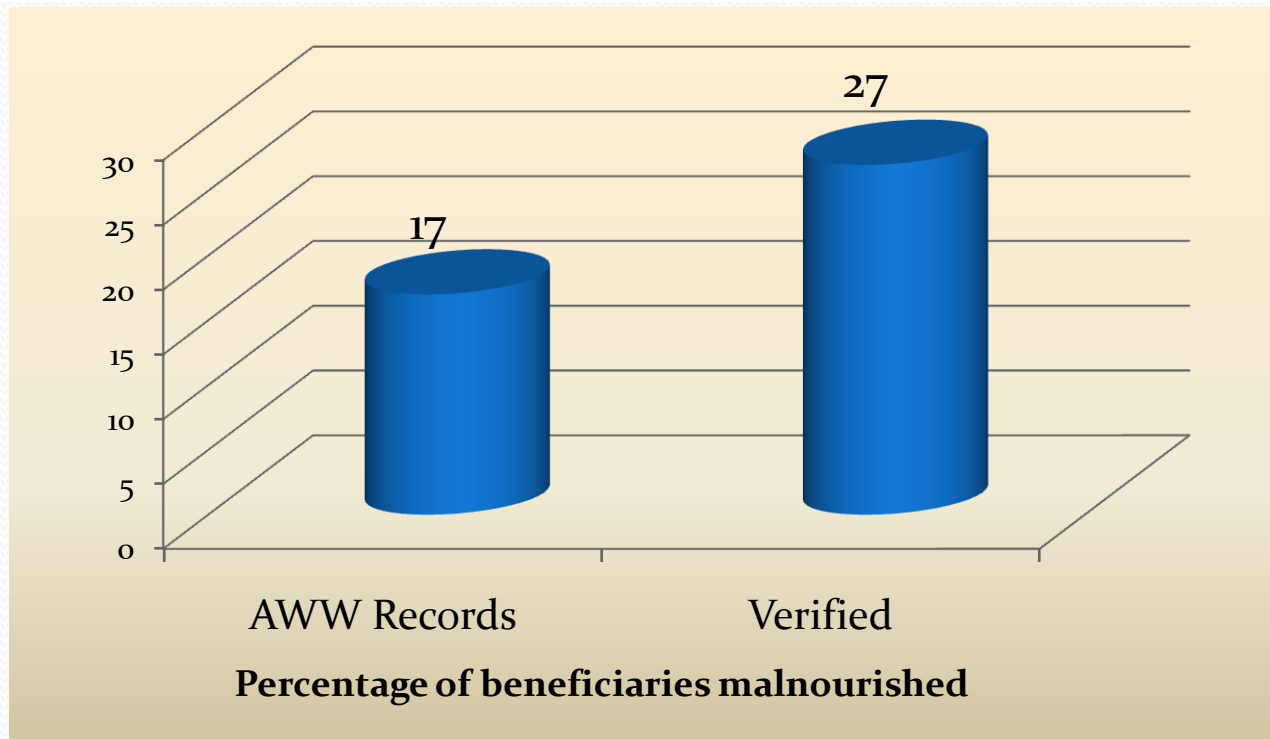


Percentage of mothers who have been informed of their child's nutritional status

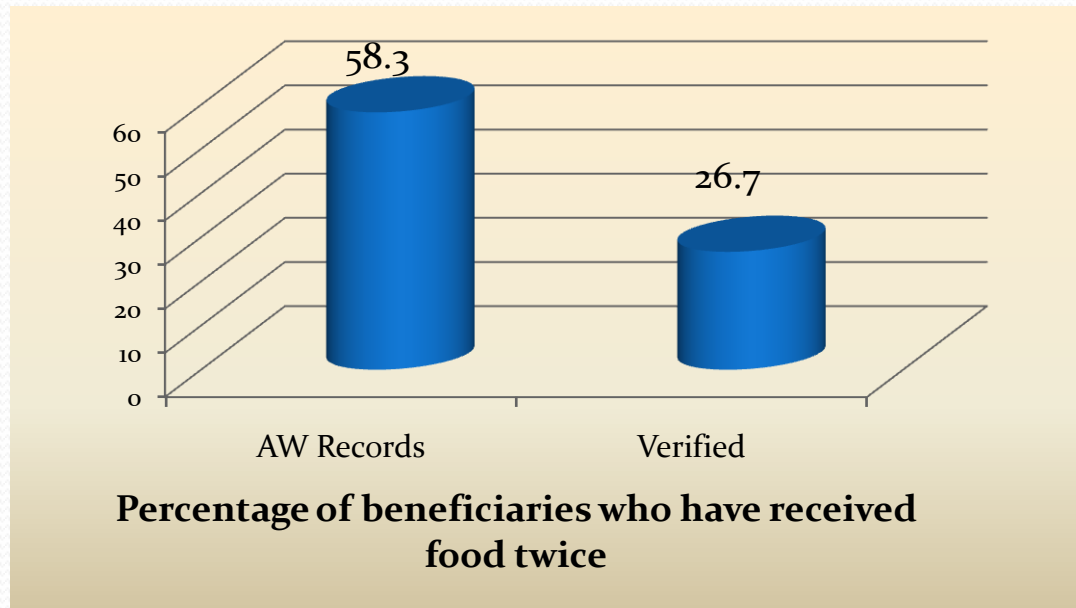


Out of which only 35 percent were shown the growth chart. .

Percentage of malnourished children

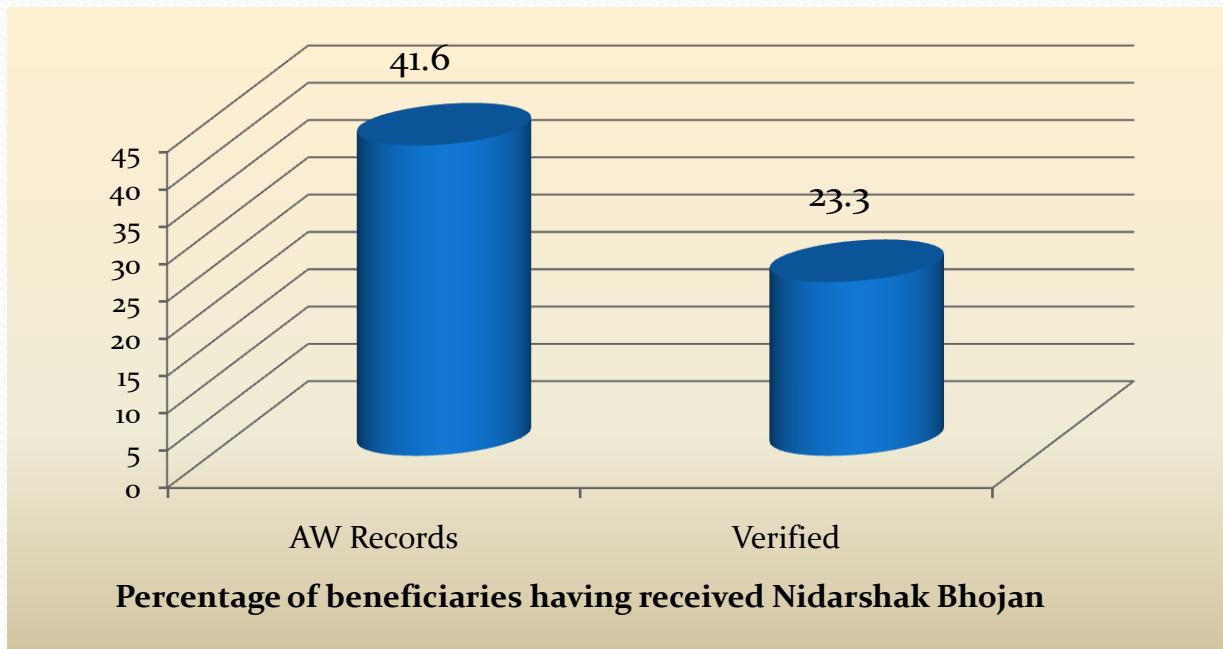


Percentage of children given food twice everyday at AWC



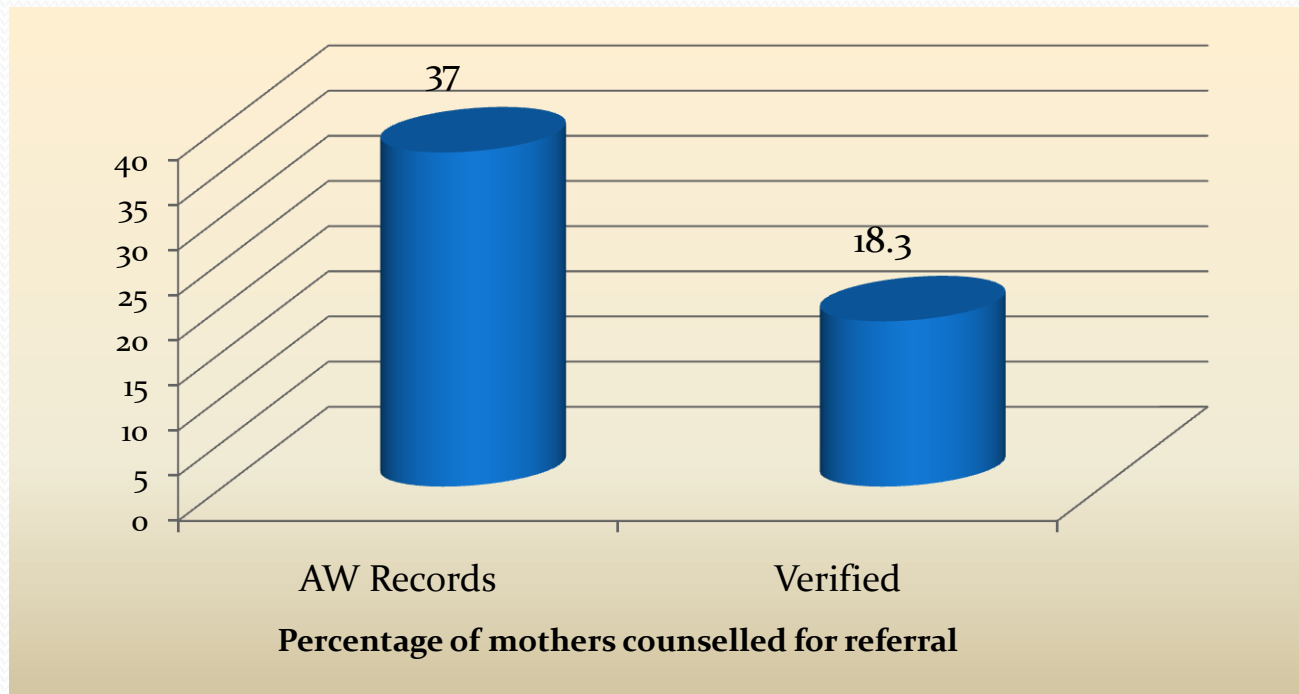
Twenty seven percent mothers stated that the food was being served twice at the AWC as against 58 percent reported by AWW. Anganwadi bhojan was prepared but Matru Mandal meals were not prepared everywhere.

Percentage of children 6 months – 3 years who have received Nidarshak Bhoaj



- . Knowledge of Nidarshak Bhojan was inadequate among the workers.

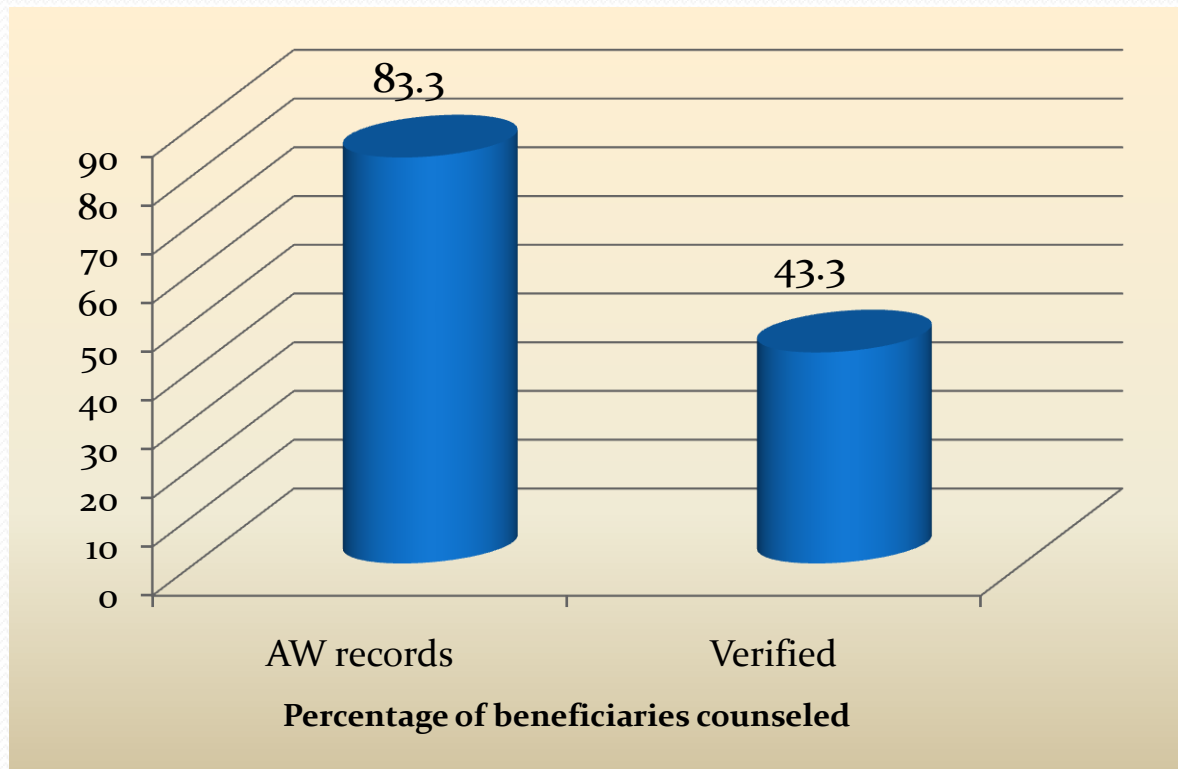
Percentage of mothers who have been counseled for referral



Knowledge of referral services for children was minimal. Only 18 percent mothers were counselled for referral.

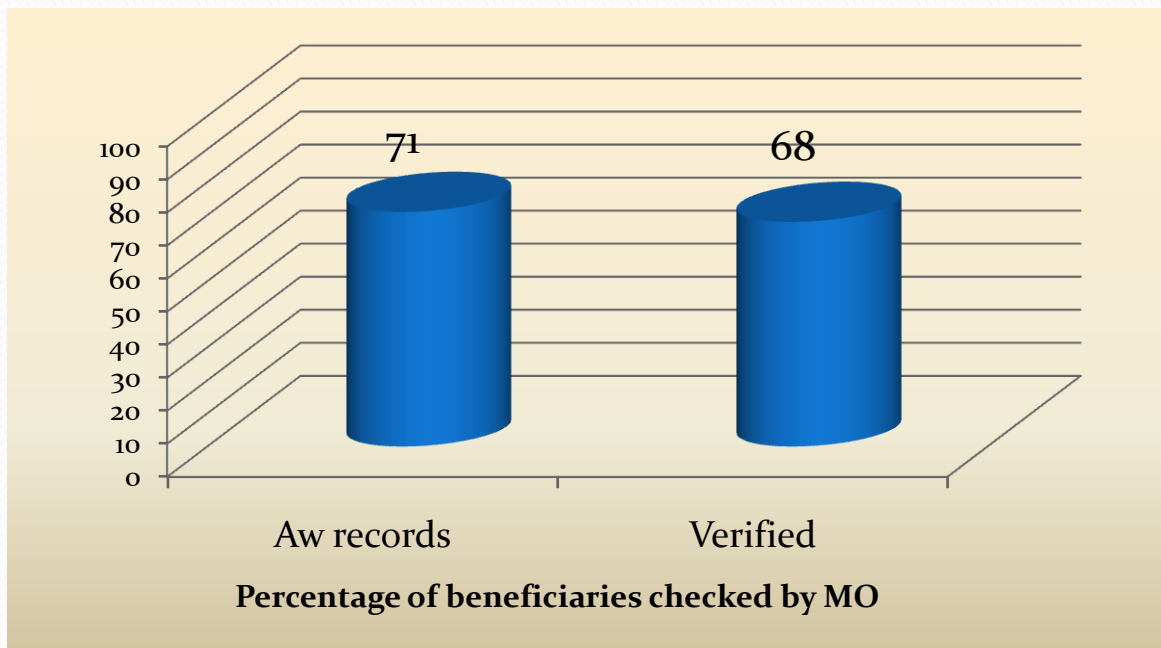
PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN

. Percentage of beneficiaries counseled



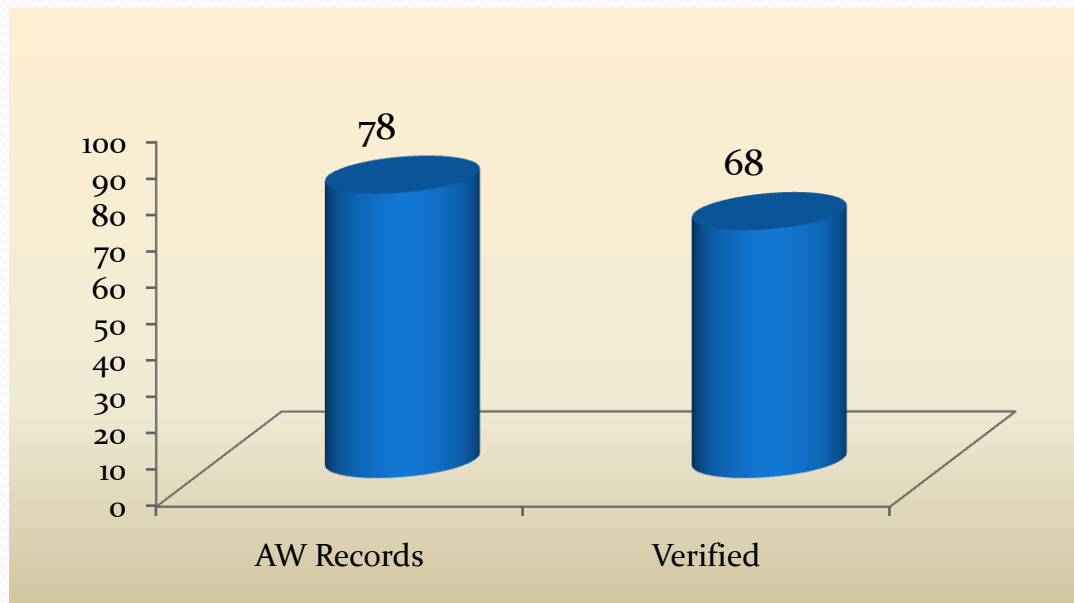
Counselling for pregnant and lactating women was mostly done by the FHW during Mamta Divas. The centers where the sessions were irregular counselling was done by Medical officers of PHC or specialist of district hospital

Percentage of beneficiaries checked by Medical officer



Most of the beneficiaries who were present during Mamta divas were also being checked by MO on each Monday. Seventy one percent was recorded by the AWW.

Percentage of beneficiaries who have received IFA Tablets



Due to irregular VHND sessions, patients receive IFA Supplementation from the medical officers at the district hospital or PHC.

Immunization

- All 30 pregnant women have received either one or two TT dose.
- All lactating women have received 2 TT doses when they were pregnant.



Limitations

- Due to mobility issues, only the nearest blocks could be considered for the study.

Observations

- Less than one third of the beneficiaries have received counselling on IYCF practices.
- Only 25 percent mothers agreed that their children received pre school education
- A little less than one third of the children weighed were found to be malnourished when cross checked.
- A little less than one third receive Anganwadi meals at the centre. There is irregular supply of SNP for pregnant lactating women.
- Less than one third of the Anganwadi workers referred children to CMTC/NRC

Suggestions

- The present study strongly felt the need of improving the quality of knowledge and awareness among Anganwadi workers about various ICDS schemes especially growth monitoring and supplementary nutrition and referral services.
- It is important for supervisors and CDPO to keep a check on the service delivery.
- Introducing MIS at the block level.

Conclusion

- The worker is burdened with a lot of registers and hence introducing MIS at the block level would reduce the burden of the worker to a great extent.
- Supervision at the block level through supervisors and block coordinators can help reduce the gaps and improve service delivery.