

Reorientation to Child Deprivation Profiling

Bangkok
April 27th 2016

SDGs: Changing the Data Landscape

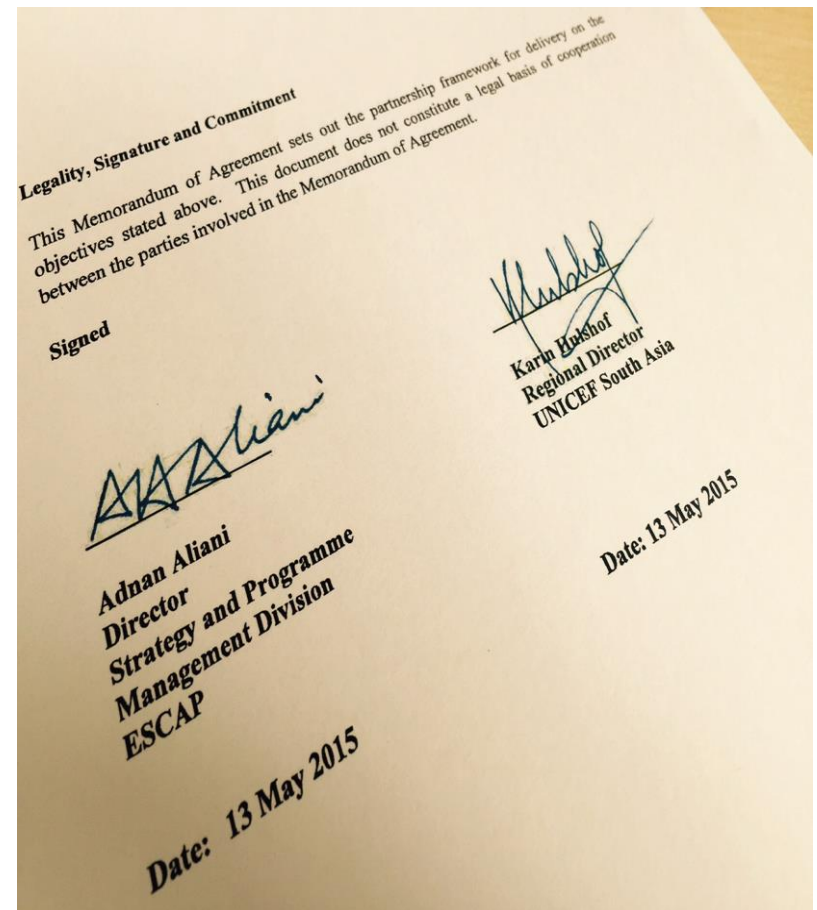
- Improving data disaggregation – by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location or other characteristics – is fundamental for the full implementation of the global indicator framework in order to **leave no one behind** as pledged in the 2030 Agenda.
- In the SDG era we must not only excel in collecting and analysing data but also in:
 - communicating data to champion equity;
 - promoting accountability and national/local ownership to report on child deprivations.

Responding to the changing landscape

In May 2015 ROSA signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

The MoA is a commitment to **Strengthening Evidence for Equity through Social Statistics and Information on Child Rights in South Asia**

During the first joint technical session in June 2015 the approach of child deprivation profiling was conceptualized.



Objectives of Child Deprivation Profiling

- At the core of child deprivation profiling is an attempt to shift from **data to information**.
- Profiles are focused on a particular **child deprivation or a deprivation that affects children's rights to safety, grow and thrive**.
- Profiles mine data to examine **whether progress is equal for all children**
- Profiles interrogate the **progress of key interventions** that underpin the deprivation.
- Profiles need to draw on **multiple data sources** (both survey and administrative) to regularly tell the most current story of the deprivation in & across the country.

Child Deprivation Profiling: a guiding framework so that sectors can answer the following:

Latest status

The simplest, and the most important

Who are the most deprived?

Where do they live within society?

Time Trend

Adds value to latest status.

Is situation getting better or worse?

Is inequality new, enduring, or improving?

Key Messages

Turning the data into information

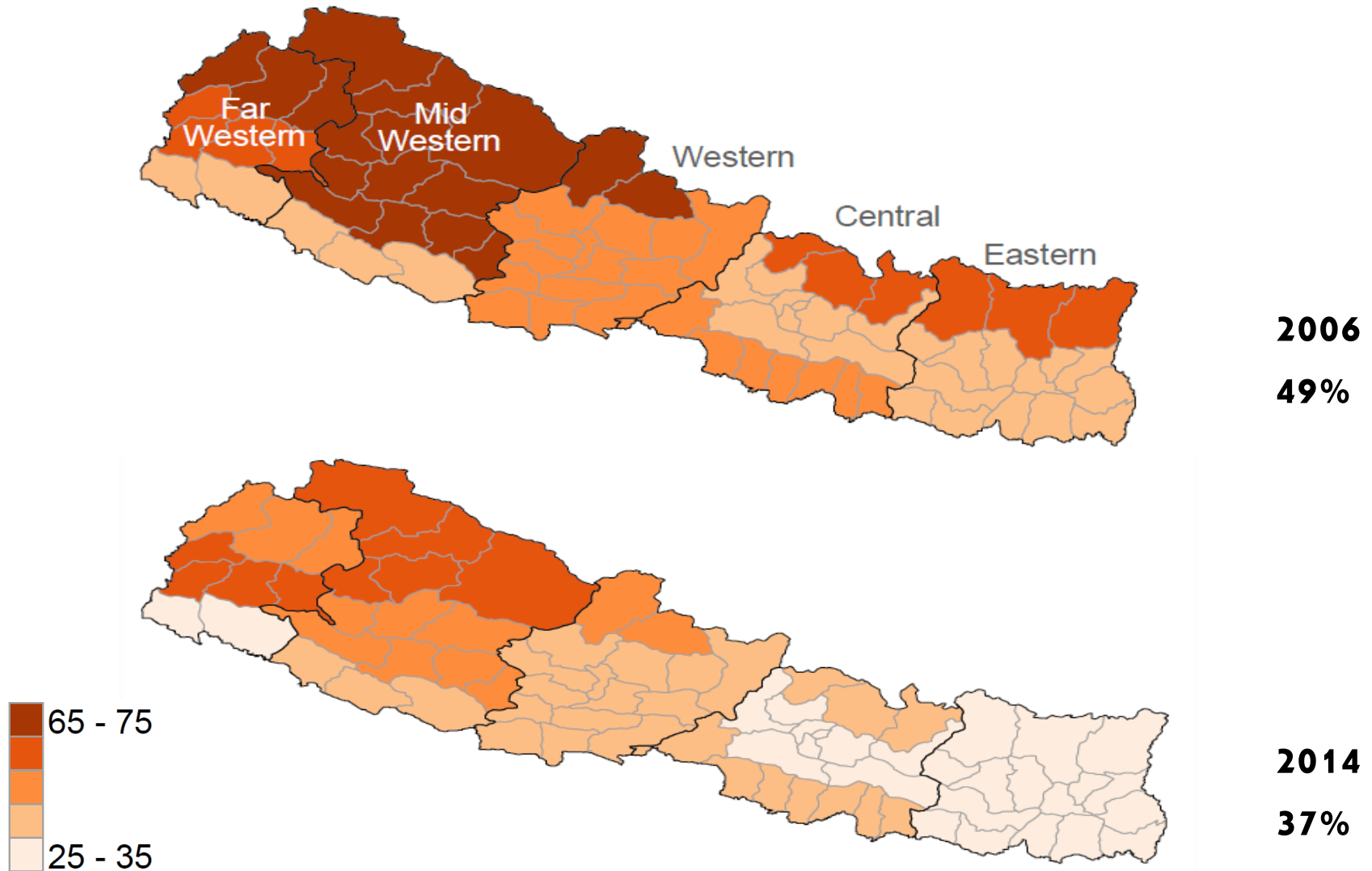
Why are deprivations prevailing and what are the messages that should inform policy debate?

What are current priority areas for action?

Intended audience – people who have the power to make decisions to change outcomes for children

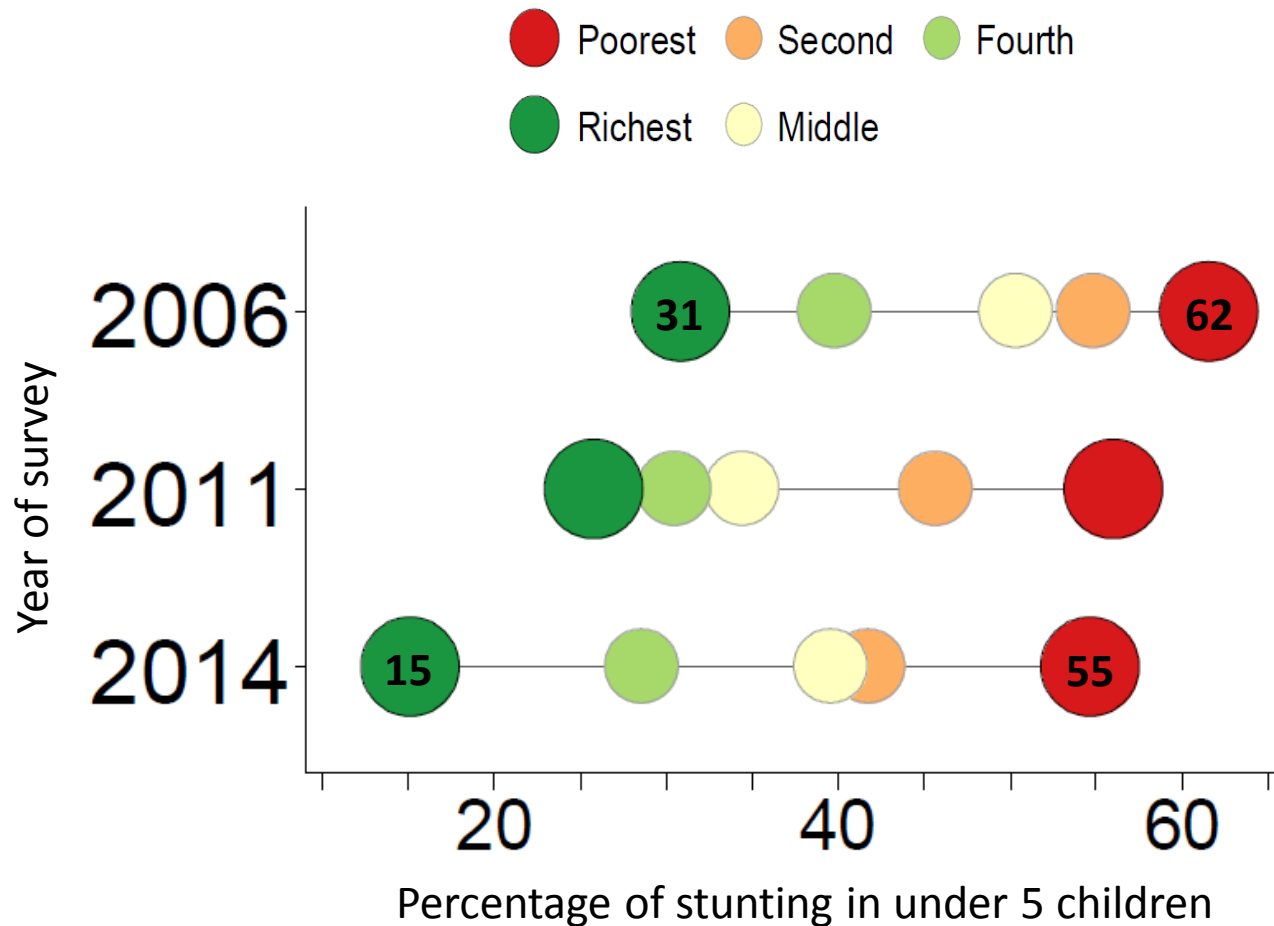
An Example: Stunting in Nepal

Who are the most deprived?



An Example: Stunting in Nepal

Is the inequality gap in stunting narrowing or widening among children living in households in different wealth quintiles?



What are the interventions known to reduce childhood stunting?

Breastfeeding:

- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- Exclusive breastfeeding

Improved Sanitation



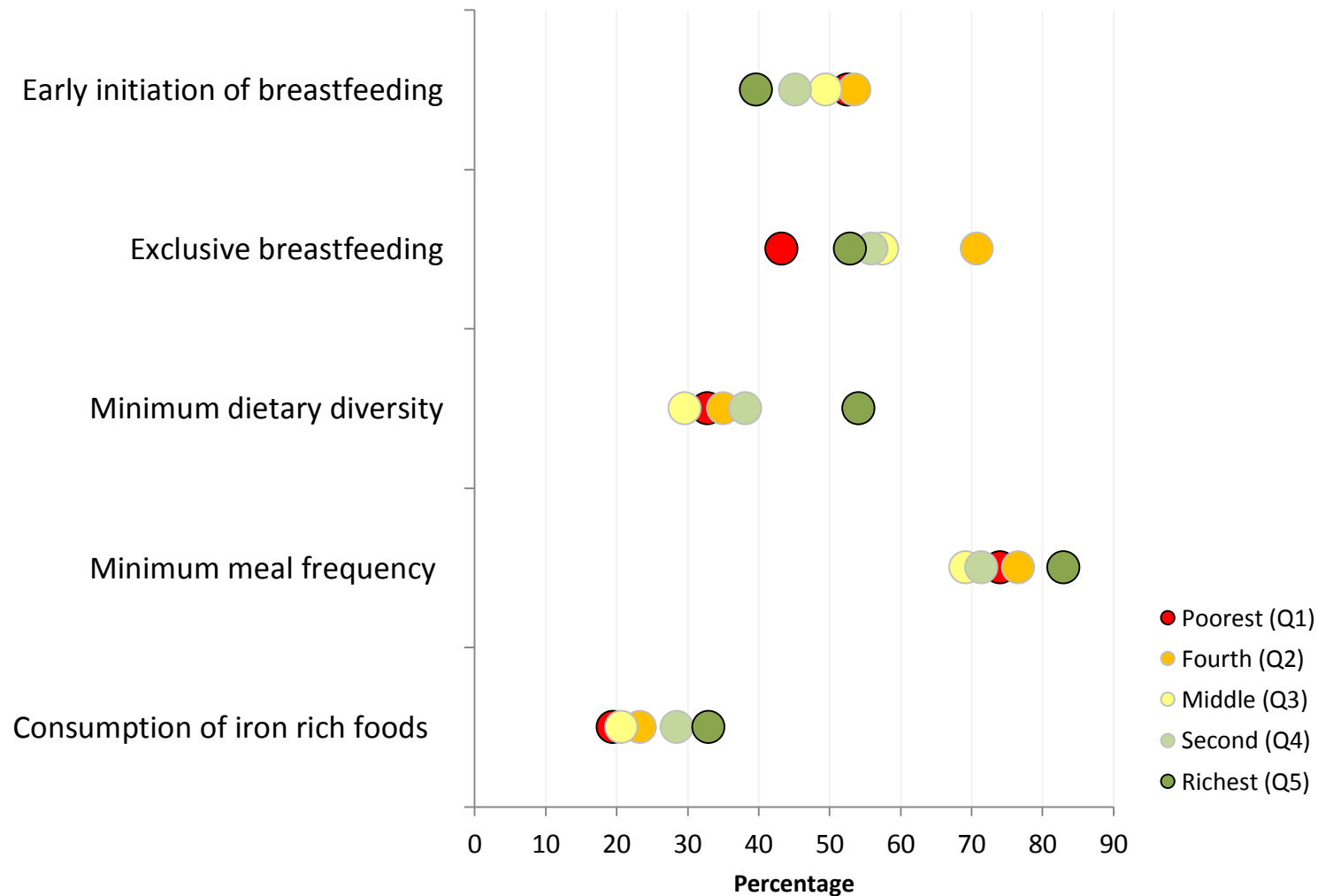
Household Food security

Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices:

- Minimum meal frequency
- Minimum dietary diversity
- Minimum acceptable diet
- Consumption of iron rich food

Stunting in Nepal: Which interventions are lagging?

Wealth inequalities in interventions associated with stunting



What are some of the key messages?

- Despite an almost 24% decrease in stunting over a 8 year period it is the richest households that have made the most progress in reducing stunting. *Children living in the poorest households are 40 percentage points (or 3.6 times) more likely to be stunted than those living in the richest households.*
- Exclusive breastfeeding is very low (less than 50%) for children living in the poorest *and* the richest households.
- Young children living in households in the middle wealth quintiles are the most disadvantaged when it comes to being fed with an appropriate diverse diet compared to those children living in poorer households.

But Child Deprivation Profiling is not just another analysis product....

- It is a tool that presents digestible evidence with convincing power because it is grounded in rich and current information;
- It is an approach to facilitate and stimulate conversation among policy makers on child deprivations and the barriers and bottlenecks to progress;
- It helps to connect **deficient programme interventions** in child deprivation to **annual budget** decisions;
- It is a method to promote stronger accountability among stakeholders in order to prompt action – **so that data drives the right decisions for children.**

Thank you

