Building State Capacity:

Reimagining the role Planning Departments

Alok Kumar

Adviser NITI Aayog alokkumar.up@nic.in



Background

- State Capacity & Governance Bottlenecks are higher order challenges than availability of Finances in delivery of Basic services such as Education, Health, Nutrition
- Weaknesses in service delivery disproportionately hurt the poor
 - They depend on public services
 - They pay higher fraction of their income in seeking private solutions
- Problems cannot be solved by increasing the sector specific budget
 - Need to find a way to deliver services more effectively and cost effectively
- Building "state capacity" is rewarding
 - Improving governance would be 10-20 times more cost effective
 - Shifting public expenditure from less effective to more effective interventions could substantially improve outcomes within existing budgets
 - Yet not enough Focus on this

Background (2)

Planning set ups in States could be reoriented on this axis:

- Service delivery issues are mainly in the domain of states
- The locus of democratic accountability is shifting to states
- Small enough to be manageable; large enough to be meaningful
- Greater fiscal space through the 14th Finance Commission
- Could become valuable laboratories for experimentation

Fixing the Indian State

THEMES

SECTORS

MAKING IT HAPPEN

Political Economy

Education

Bureaucracy

Centre-State Issues

Outcome Measurement

Personnel Management

Beneficiary-Centred Design

Strategic Budget Management

Social Protection (NREGS, PDS, Pensions)

Agriculture and Rural Development

Technical Capacity

Health and Nutrition

Themes - I [Outcome Measurement]

- "You can only manage what you can measure"
 - Credible and actionable data on processes and outcomes
 - Reliable, representative, high-frequency, and disaggregated data
- Why does it matter?
 - While we have sources such as CSO, NSSO & sector specific surveys like NFHS
 - While this is useful to show long term trends, it is typically not feasible to use this data for management
 - Not frequent enough
 - Not disaggregated enough
 - The existing measurement infrastructure is poorly equipped to measure the key metrics of the quality of service delivery
 - Both concurrent & impact evaluations are required but are quite rare in practice

Themes - I [Outcome Measurement]

Reasons that this (systematic outcome measure) does not happen:

- 1. Surveys are perceived as expensive
- 2. Not timely enough (time-frame/horizon)
- 3. Lack of technical capacity within the government

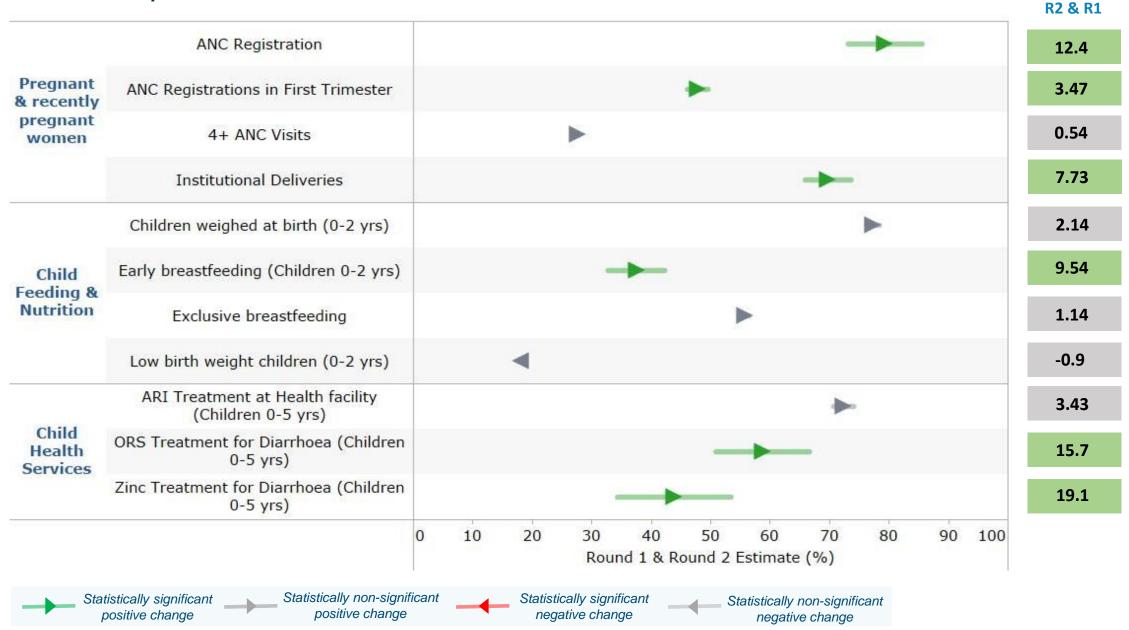
Can be solved and the returns are likely to be very high

- Outcome measurement infrastructure be hosted and jointly owned by the Finance and Planning Departments
- Multi-sector view to outcome measurement will allow for significant economies of scale
 - (1) Cost ~ 0.1% of Budget Allocations [Rs 1 crore/ district/annum]
 - (2) Separates the measurement from the line department whose performance is being measured
 - (3) Key input into Finance/Planning to implement outcome based budgeting

Themes - I [Outcome Measurement]

- Key Principles
 - 1. Processes and Outcomes
 - 2. Independence and Credibility
 - 3. Ownership by the government
 - 4. Representative HH-based sampling
 - Use of technology (cost, speed, quality)
 - 6. Transparency and Confidentiality
 - 7. Data Security
- An implementation Roadmap (discuss experiences of both)
 - 1. Field-based measurement → outcomes
 - 2. Phone-based measurement → processes

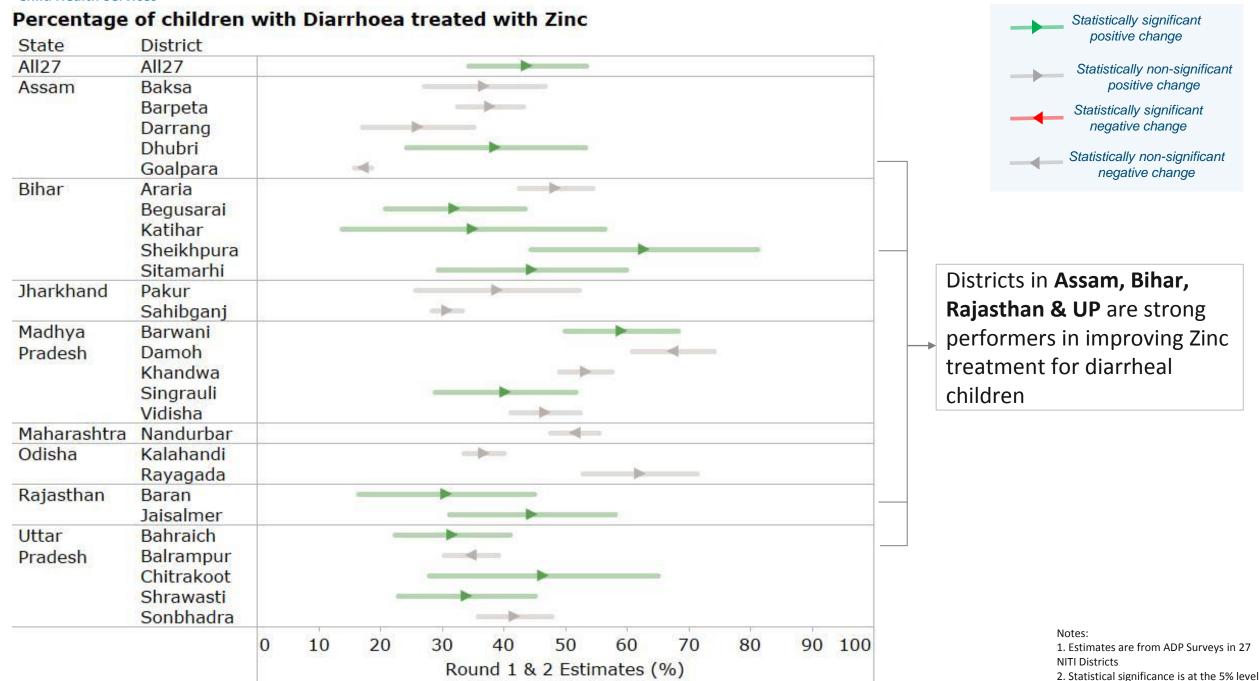
SIGNIFICANT ADVANCEMENTS IN HEALTH & NUTRITION IN ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS, SOME ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT Deltas between



Notes:

(1) Estimates are representative of 27 NITI-Focus Districts; (2) Data is from ADP Surveys in 27 NITI Districts; (3) Statistical significance is at the 5% level

Child Health Services

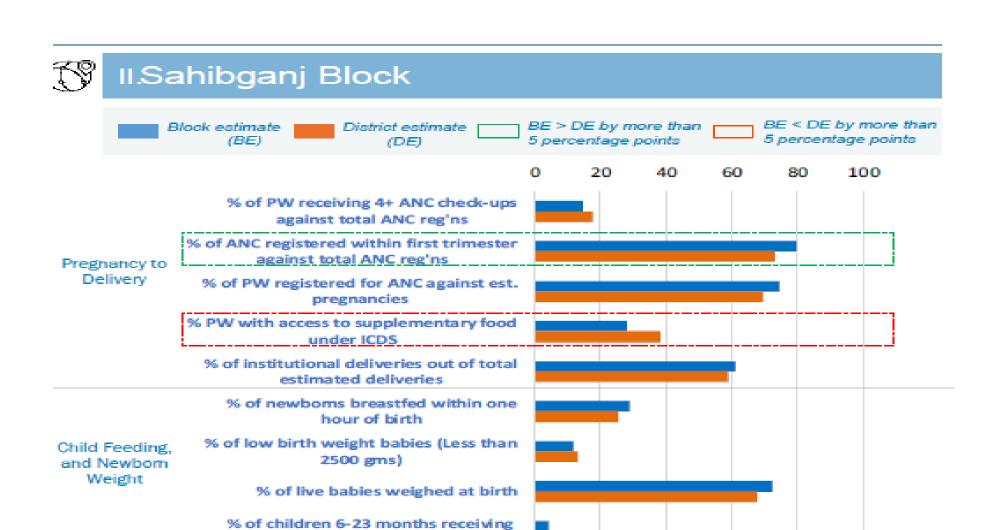


Percentage of children in Std VI-VIII who can do division (out of all children attending government schools) Sample Size State District All₂7 All27 2,342 28.9 Baksa 8.1-83 Assam 95 Barpeta 19.0 17.3 105 Darrang Dhubri 9.6 ---149 Goalpara 23.6 117 Bihar 38.8 80 Araria Begusarai 47.6 159 Katihar 23.3 82 Sheikhpura 56.2 134 Sitamarhi 37.9 161 Jharkhand Pakur 47.1 51 Sahibganj 38.7 61 Madhya 68 Barwani 29.2 Pradesh Damoh 23.8 85 31.5 83 Khandwa 82 Singrauli 14.8 Vidisha 36.1 79 Maharashtra Nandurbar 47 37.2 Odisha Kalahandi 24.2 72 Rayagada 43.4 31 Rajasthan 40.8 73 Baran Jaisalmer 30.4 131 Bahraich 57 Uttar 10.0 Pradesh Balrampur 15.4 51 95 Chitrakoot 35.8 Shrawasti 33.2 49 Sonbhadra 30.6 62 50 80 90 10 20 30 40 60 70 100 Round 2 Estimate (%)

Small Area Estimates



Number of indicators



% of children with diarrhoea treated
with ORS
% of children with diarrhoea treated

with Zinc

Child Health

Services:

Performance Based Fund Transfer

Present allocation based on equalization principle

Need to factor in Performance on Outcomes in budgetary allocation decisions

• A composite index based on 3rd party reported indicators. Indicators could be prioritized by States. [example Aspirational District indicators]

Illustration

| Proposed Allocation |
|----------------------------|
| Formula |

X% existing mechanism (say 95%) + Y% Performance Based

Performance based allocation (i.e. Formula for Y)

Index scores for base year & reference year

Y = A + B

A. Incremental performance (delta) over the scope for improvement (say, 3%)

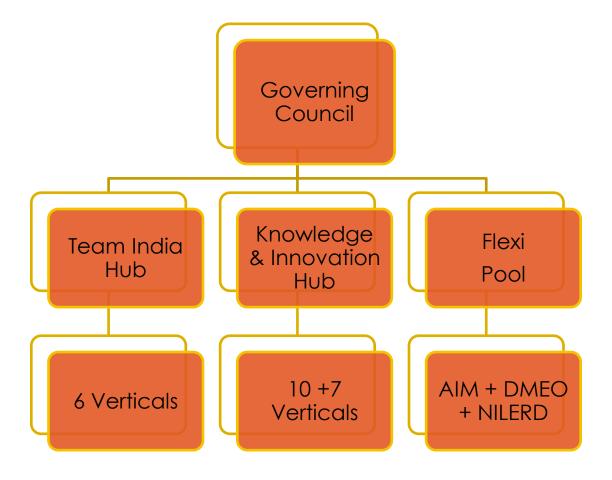
B. Historical performance (say, 2%) as measured by score in reference year

Note: Districts can also be grouped as aspirational & more developed

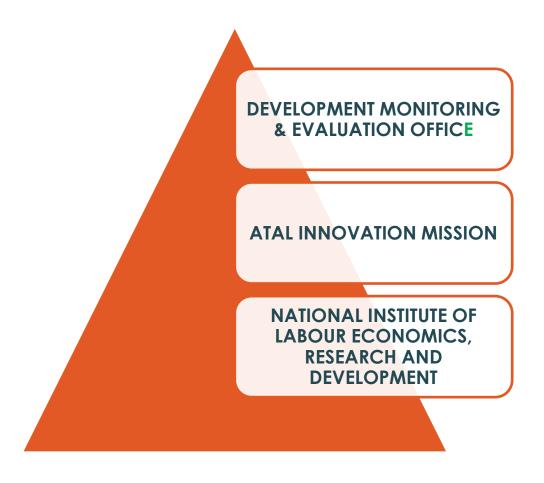
12-month roadmap

- Implement an outcome measurement framework to generate high-quality district-level indicators on key outcomes
 - Cost: Rs 1 crore per district
 - Sample of ~2,000 HH/district (expanding on Aspirational Districts template)
 - Frequency: twice a year
 - Augmented with phone-based rapid responses on key programmatic priorities
 - Add 10-20% samples to better understand key priority areas (employment etc)
- Detailed analysis of personnel and budgets to identify levers where the outcome data can be integrated into follow-up actions
- Demonstrate ideas in a few key verticals (like education, early-childhood health)

NITI Organization Structure



ATTACHED OFFICES/MISSION/ AUTONOMOUS BODIES OF NITI



Thank you

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