



BUDGET BRIEFS

Vol 12/ Issue 5

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana & Janani Suraksha Yojana (PMMVY & JSY) GoI, 2020-21

This brief reports on two schemes:

a) The **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana** (PMMVY), Government of India's (GoI's) maternity benefit scheme aimed at providing partial compensation for wage-loss and improving health-seeking behaviour of pregnant women and lactating mothers, and b) the **Janani Suraksha Yojana** (JSY) aimed at incentivising institutional and safe delivery to reduce infant and maternal mortality.

Using government data, this brief reports on:

- Trends in allocations, releases, and utilisation;
- Coverage and payments; and
- Outputs and outcomes.

Cost share and implementation:

Nationally, PMMVY is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) and JSY by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). Funds are shared between GoI and states in a 60:40 ratio for both schemes. This ratio is 90:10 for the eight North Eastern Region (NER) states and three Himalayan states. GoI funds the entire share for all Union Territories (UTs) without a legislature.

HIGHLIGHTS

₹ 2,500 cr

GoI allocations for PMMVY in FY 2020-21

₹ 1,942 cr

GoI total approved budget for JSY in FY 2019-20 (latest year available)

SUMMARY & ANALYSIS

- At the start of Financial Year (FY) 2020-21, ₹2,500 crore has been allocated for PMMVY, 9 per cent higher than the Revised Estimates (REs) for FY 2019-20. However, the allocations remain the same as the FY 2019-20 Budget Estimates (BEs).
- Not all allocations are released. In FY 2017-18, 79 per cent of GoI allocations were released. This increased to 87 per cent in FY 2018-19. In FY 2019-20, till 14 November 2019, 51 per cent of revised GoI allocations had been released.
- Coverage of the scheme has been low. Only 46 per cent of the estimated eligible population was enrolled in FY 2018-19, and 42 per cent in FY 2019-20 by January 2020.
- Funds under PMMVY are released in three instalments, subsequent to beneficiaries meeting certain conditionalities. Across the country, only 49 per cent of those enrolled had received all three instalments by July 2019.
- Under JSY, the total approved budget including committed liabilities was ₹2,045 crore in FY 2018-19. This decreased by 5 per cent in FY 2019-20 to ₹1,942 crore, excluding committed liabilities.
- The percentage of institutional deliveries out of reported deliveries increased from 85 per cent in FY 2013-14 to 93 per cent in FY 2019-20. Fourteen states/UTs report that over 99 per cent of deliveries now happen in an institution.

PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA (PMMVY)

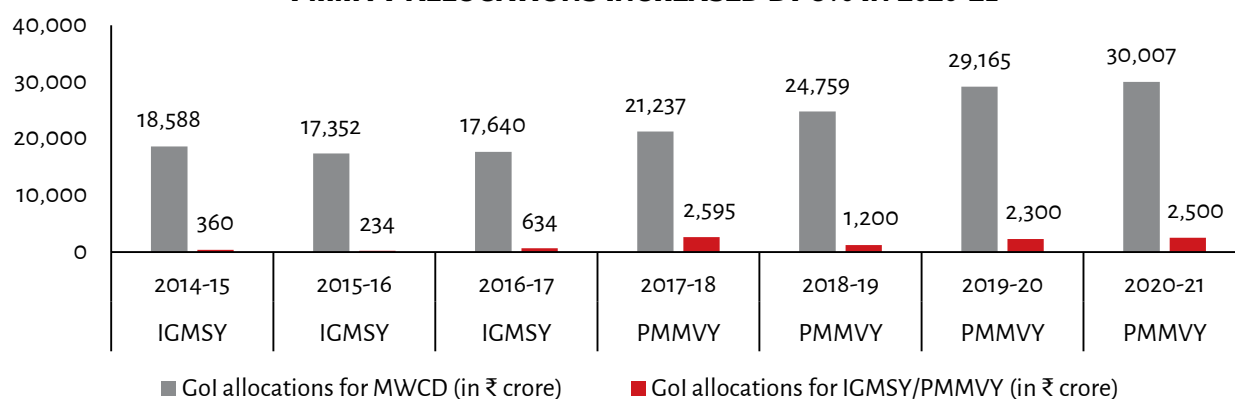
- The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a maternity benefit scheme providing conditional cash transfers to pregnant women and lactating mothers for the first live birth.
- The scheme has evolved over a period of time. In 2010, Government of India (GoI) had launched the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), on a pilot basis in 53 selected districts of the country. The passing of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, under Section 4(b) made the provision of maternity cash benefit of a minimum of ₹6,000 a justiciable right. Accordingly, from 5 July 2013, the maternity benefit amount was increased from ₹4,000 to ₹6,000 per beneficiary to be received in two instalments. Moreover, the conditionalities associated were simplified. On 31 December 2016, the Prime Minister announced the pan-India implementation of the programme with a provision of ₹6,000 to be disbursed in three instalments after meeting specific conditions for the first two live births. In May 2017, the Cabinet approved the implementation of the PMMVY with a revised payment of ₹5,000, and the remaining amount to be provided under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). The eligibility was restricted to the first live birth.
- The current scheme has two main objectives
- The Integrated Child Development Services is Government of India's (GoI's) flagship programme aimed at providing basic education, health, and nutrition services for early childhood development. These objectives are met through a package of six services:
 - To partially compensate pregnant women and lactating mothers for wage loss, thereby enabling them to receive adequate rest and better nutrition before and after the birth, and
 - To improve health-seeking behaviour among pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- At the national level, the scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD). At the state level, the scheme is to use the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) platform under the Women and Child Department or Social Justice Department. There are, however, at least six states/UTs where it is implemented by the Department of Health including Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.
- Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana implement state-specific maternity benefit programmes called 'MAMATA', Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme, and 'KCR Kit', respectively. Hence, these states have not been included in the PMMVY analysis.
- Maternity benefit beneficiaries are to register at the AWC or approved health facility and are verified by the respective authority based on their implementing department.

TRENDS IN GOI ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Allocations

- With the launch of PMMVY and the expansion of the scheme to the entire country, GoI allocations increased significantly from only ₹634 crore under IGMSY in FY 2016-17 to ₹2,595 crore in FY 2017-18.
- The initial cost of the programme from 1 January 2017 to 31 March 2020 was estimated at ₹12,661 crore, of which GoI's share was ₹7,348 crore. Till FY 2019-20 Revised Estimates (REs), a total of ₹6,095 crore or 48 per cent of GoI's total share for the period had been allocated.
- In FY 2020-21 Budget Estimates (BEs), ₹2,500 crore has been allocated for the scheme, a 9 per cent increase from the previous year's REs, but the same as BEs.

PMMVY ALLOCATIONS INCREASED BY 9% IN 2020-21



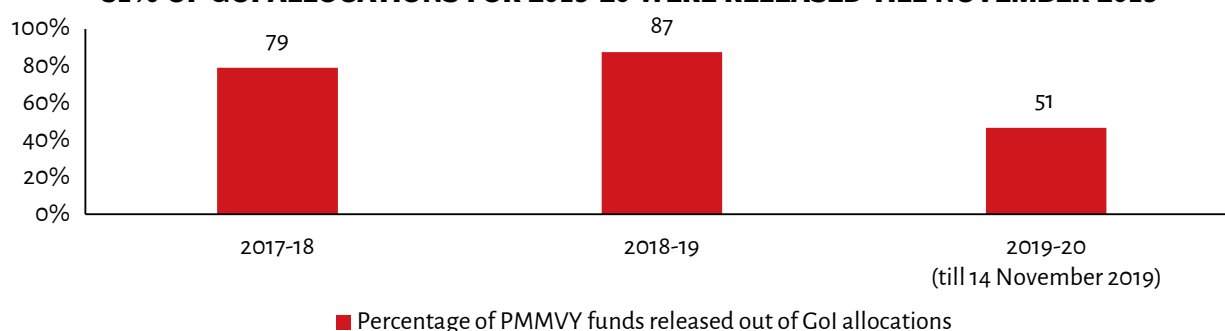
Source: Union Expenditure Budget, Volume 2, Ministry of Women and Child Development FY 2014-15 to FY 2020-21. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 1 February 2020.

Note: Figures are in Rupees crore and are Revised Estimates (REs), except for FY 2020-21 which are Budget Estimates (BEs).

Releases

- According to the guidelines, in order to ensure dedicated and timely availability of funds to beneficiaries, states are to maintain a separate escrow account for the scheme. Funds are transferred by both Gol and states directly into this account. Subsequently, funds are transferred to the bank or post office account of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs).
- For the remaining components such as setting up of administrative expenses, training and capacity building, flexi funds, and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) material, funds are routed through state treasuries via the Public Finance Management System (PFMS).
- Not all allocated funds were released. In FY 2017-18, Gol released 79 per cent of the allocated funds for PMMVY. This increased to 87 per cent in FY 2018-19. Release of funds was slow in FY 2019-20. Till 14 November 2019, only 51 per cent of allocated funds had been released.

51% OF GOI ALLOCATIONS FOR 2019-20 WERE RELEASED TILL NOVEMBER 2019



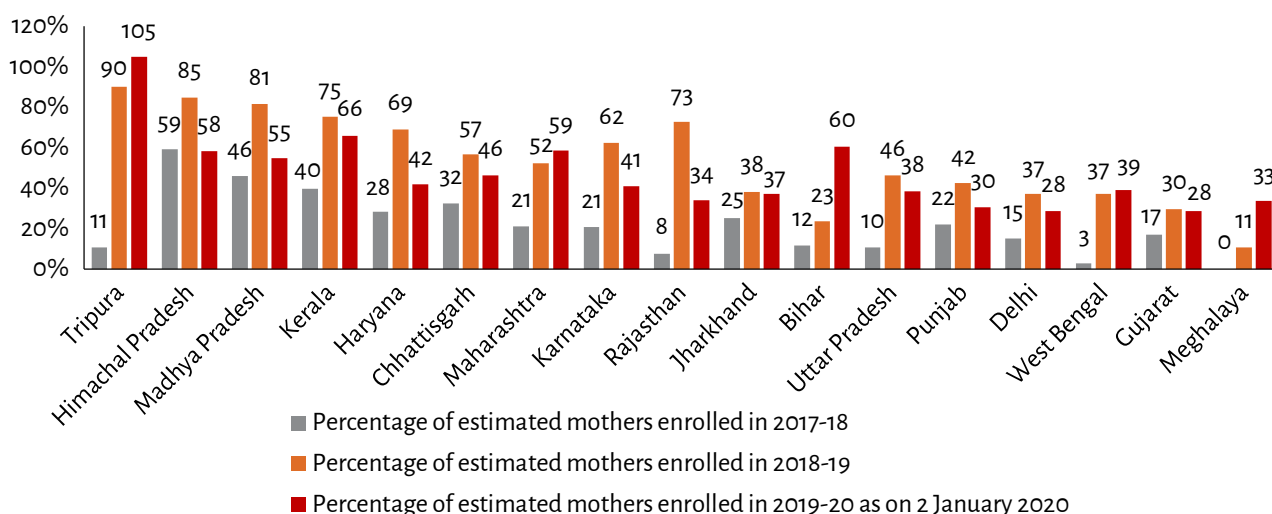
Source: (1) Gol allocations from Union Expenditure Budget, Ministry of Women and Child Development. Available online at: www.indiabudget.nic.in. Last accessed on 1 February 2020. (2) Gol releases from RTI response from MWCD dated 2 January 2020.

Coverage

- Under PMMVY, all pregnant women and lactating mothers [excluding those employed in government, public sector units (PSUs) or receiving similar benefits under any law] are eligible to receive benefits up to the first live birth. At the start of PMMVY, Gol estimated the scheme to target 51.70 lakh beneficiaries annually.

- Since the start of the scheme till 2 January 2020, 137.3 lakh beneficiaries had been enrolled. The year-wise break up of enrolment was as follows: in FY 2017-18, 21.2 lakh beneficiaries or less than half the annual target were enrolled under PMMVY. Enrolment increased in FY 2018-19, with 60.6 lakh beneficiaries enrolled. In FY 2019-20, till 2 January 2020, an additional 55.5 lakh beneficiaries had been enrolled under the scheme.
- Enrolment, however, is significantly lower than the estimated eligible population. The total number of estimated mothers was calculated by multiplying crude birth rates (birth rate per 1,000 people) with the projected population in India for a given year. Next, since PMMVY is restricted to only the first live birth, birth order data from the Sample Registration System (SRS) was used for the year 2017 (latest year available). The percentage of women with birth order 1 (or 1st birth) was then multiplied with the estimated number of mothers to arrive at the estimated eligible population of PMMVY beneficiaries for FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19, and FY 2019-20.
- Cumulatively, from the start of the scheme till 2 January 2020, 35 per cent of the estimated beneficiaries had been covered under the scheme. In FY 2017-18, the first full year of the scheme, only 16 per cent of the 129 lakh estimated eligible mothers had been enrolled under the scheme. Coverage increased in subsequent years. In FY 2018-19, 46 per cent of estimated 130.9 lakh beneficiaries were enrolled. In FY 2019-20, till 2 January 2020, 42 per cent of an estimated 132.7 lakh beneficiaries had been enrolled.
- There are state and year-wise differences. Enrolment has been high in Tripura. After a slow start with only 11 per cent of estimated eligible mothers being enrolled in FY 2017-18, the proportion increased to 90 per cent in FY 2018-19, and to over 100 per cent in FY 2019-20 (till 2 January 2020).
- Coverage was also relatively high in Kerala with 75 per cent of estimated eligible mothers enrolled in FY 2018-19, and 66 per cent in FY 2019-20 till 2 January 2020.
- In contrast, enrolment as a proportion of estimated beneficiaries was less than 40 per cent across all three years in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Gujarat, and Meghalaya.

42% OF ESTIMATED BENEFICIARIES ENROLLED IN 2019-20 TILL 2 JANUARY 2020



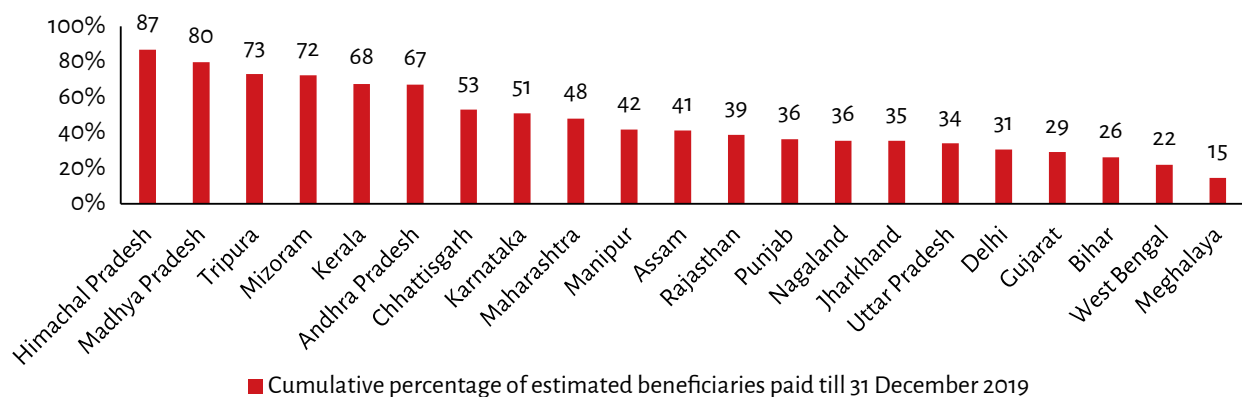
Source: (1) Number of beneficiaries enrolled for FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 from RTI response from MWCD, dated 2 January 2020. (2) Population Projections from Census 2011. Available online at: <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/>. Last accessed on 18 January 2020. (3) Crude birth rates, natural growth rates, and birth order from the SRS Bulletin 2019. Available online at: http://censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Bulletins/Bulletins.html. Last accessed on 18 January 2020.

- An officer/functionary of the Health Department, not below the rank of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), is responsible for verifying that beneficiaries have met the below criteria.

Instalment	Conditions	Amount (in ₹)
1 st	Early registration of pregnancy [within 150 days from the date of the last monthly period, specified in the Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card].	1,000
2 nd	Upon receipt of at least one antenatal check (can be claimed after 6 months of pregnancy), certified on the MCP card.	2,000
3 rd	a) Registration of childbirth; b) The child receives the first cycle of immunisation for BCG (targets TB), OPV (Polio), DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus) and Hepatitis B or its equivalent, certified on the MCP card.	2,000

- There are differences in the number of beneficiaries paid versus those enrolled under PMMVY with more beneficiaries reported receiving some payment than enrolled. For instance, while enrolment stood at 137.31 lakh beneficiaries, the number of enrolled women receiving some payment since the inception of the scheme was 151.63 lakh or 110 per cent of the enrolment numbers. States with the highest mismatch were Madhya Pradesh with 131 per cent of those enrolled paid, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka at 128 per cent and 124 per cent, respectively.
- Payment of PMMVY benefits has thus been compared with the estimated eligible beneficiaries. Moreover, since payment happens in instalments, analysis has been done cumulatively from the start of the programme till 31 December 2019.
- Of the estimated 3.92 crore eligible beneficiaries for PMMVY payments, only 1.51 crore or 39 per cent had received some payment across all states and UTs as on 31 December 2019, except Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Odisha which run their own schemes.
- Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh reported a higher percentage of payments made to beneficiaries out of the estimated eligible population from FY 2017-18 till 31 December 2019, at 87 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively. In contrast, states such as Gujarat, Bihar, West Bengal, and Meghalaya made payments to less than 30 per cent of the estimated eligible beneficiaries for PMMVY.

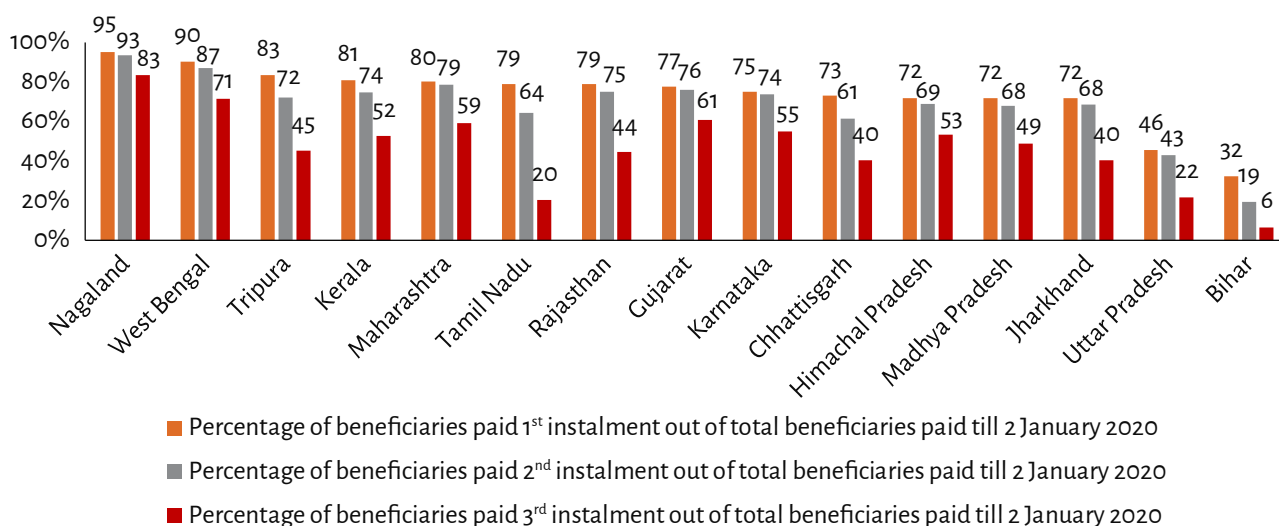
39% OF CUMULATIVE PMMVY ESTIMATED BENEFICIARIES HAD RECEIVED ANY PAYMENT TILL 31 DECEMBER 2019



Source: (1) Number of beneficiaries paid from FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 (as on 31 December 2019) from RTI response by MWCD dated 2 January 2020 (2) Population Projections from Census 2011. Available online at: <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/>. Last accessed on 18 January 2020. (3) Crude birth rates, natural growth rates, and birth order from the SRS Bulletin 2019. Available online at: http://censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Bulletins/Bulletins.html. Last accessed on 18 January 2020.

- Funds for PMMVY are released in three instalments based on meeting conditionalities. Women enrolled during the previous IGMSY are only entitled to the third instalment. Moreover, it is possible for women to receive only one of the instalments depending on the conditionalities fulfilled.
- An instalment-wise break-up of beneficiaries paid any funds shows that across all states and UTs, 69 per cent of the total beneficiaries paid received the first instalment of ₹1,000; 65 per cent received the second instalment of ₹2,000; and 44 per cent received the third instalment of ₹2,000 from inception till 2 January 2020.
- Of the states which reported any payment to beneficiaries, the percentage of beneficiaries who received the first instalment was highest in Nagaland (95 per cent) and West Bengal (90 per cent). The percentage of beneficiaries who received the second and third instalment was also highest in Nagaland at 93 per cent and 83 per cent, respectively.
- In contrast, only 32 per cent of beneficiaries paid had received the first instalment in Bihar, and only 6 per cent had received the third instalment.

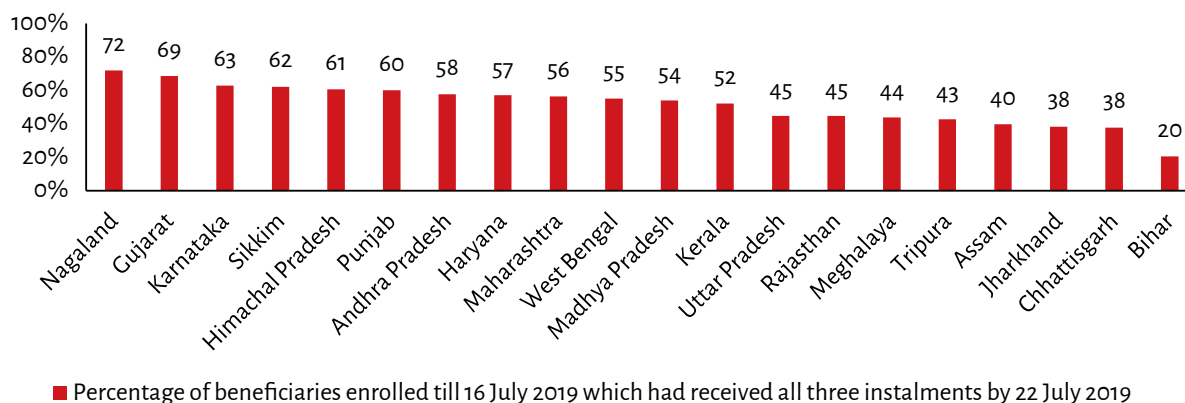
SINCE THE INCEPTION OF PMMVY, NAGALAND HAS RECORDED THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD INSTALMENTS PAID, WHILE BIHAR HAS RECORDED THE LOWEST



Source: Number of instalments paid from FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 (as on 2 January 2020) from RTI response by MWCD dated 2 January 2020.

- Not all beneficiaries have received all three instalments. From the start of the scheme till 22 July 2019, only 49 per cent of beneficiaries enrolled had received all three instalments.
- There are state-wise differences. States where at least 60 per cent of enrolled beneficiaries had received all three instalments till 22 July 2019 include Nagaland (72 per cent), Gujarat (69 per cent), Karnataka (63 per cent), Sikkim (62 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (61 per cent), and Punjab (60 per cent).
- In contrast, receipt of all three instalments was low in Jharkhand (38 per cent), Chhattisgarh (38 per cent), and Bihar (20 per cent).

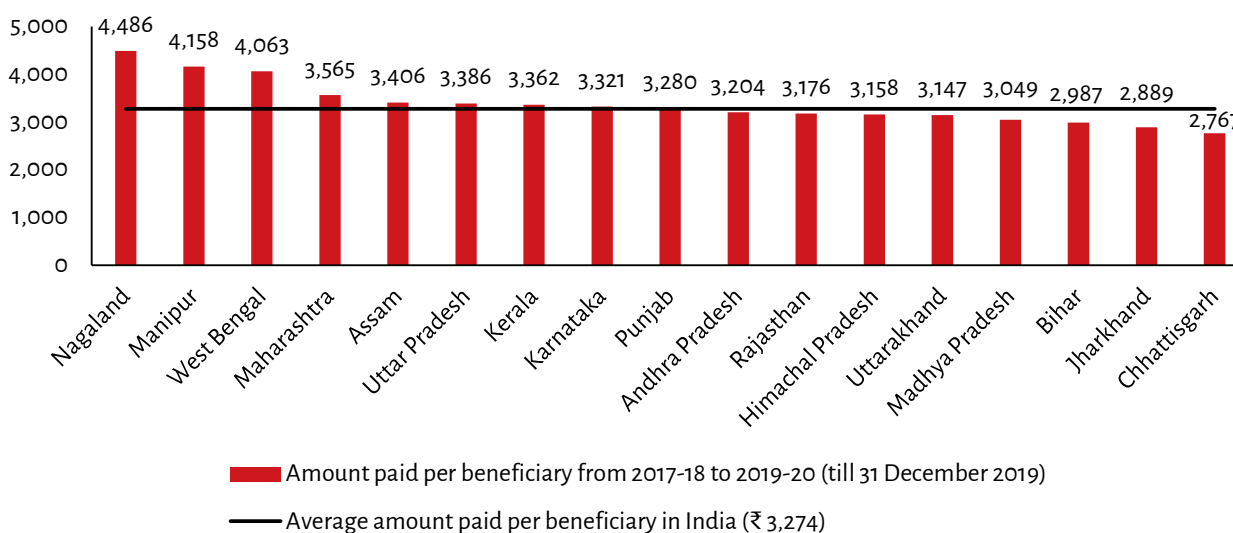
49% OF BENEFICIARIES ENROLLED AS ON 16 JULY 2019 HAD RECEIVED ALL 3 INSTALMENTS AS ON 22 JULY 2019



Source: (1) Number of beneficiaries enrolled from FY2017-18 to FY 2019-20 as on 16 July 2019 from Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.4522, answered on 19 July 2019. Available online at: <http://164.100.24.220/loksabhaquestions/annex/171/AU4522.pdf>. Last accessed on 24 January 2020. (2) Number of beneficiaries who have received all three instalments from FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 as on 22 July 2019 from Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5559, answered on 26 July 2019. Available online at: <http://164.100.24.220/loksabhaquestions/annex/171/AU5559.pdf>. Last accessed on 24 January 2020.

- There are differences across states in the amount of money paid per beneficiary. Since beneficiaries are paid in three instalments based on specific conditionalities, we have used the cumulative figures of beneficiaries and total money disbursed. Since FY 2017-18, the average amount paid per beneficiary is ₹3,274. The highest has been in Nagaland (₹4,486) and lowest in Chhattisgarh (₹2,767). These differences could be due to delays in scheme inception, delays in payment, or delays by beneficiaries in meeting the conditionalities.

SINCE THE INCEPTION OF PMMVY, NAGALAND HAS RECORDED THE HIGHEST PAYMENT PER BENEFICIARY



Source: Number of beneficiaries paid and total amount paid from FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 (as on 31 December 2019) by RTI response from MWCD dated 2 January 2020.

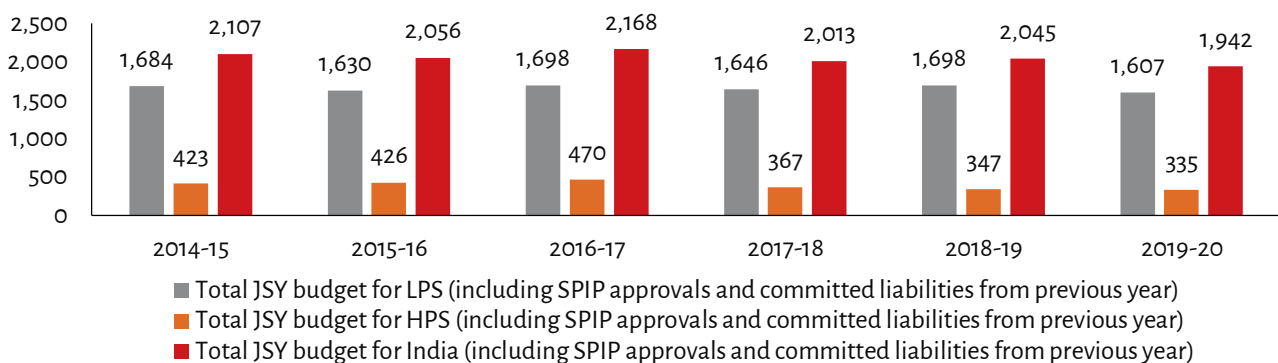
JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA (JSY)

- The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a conditional cash transfer scheme aimed at reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. The scheme is part of the National Health Mission (NHM) and is run by MoHFW.
- Unlike PMMVY which is for all pregnant women and lactating mothers, JSY focuses on poor and marginalised women. States are divided on the basis of their health indicators as low performing and high performing states. 'Low-Performing States' (LPS) include those with low institutional delivery rates such as Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, and the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir. All other states have been deemed 'High-Performing States' (HPS).
- In LPS, all pregnant women regardless of age and number of children delivering in government health centres or private accredited health facilities are eligible to receive an incentive amount of ₹1,400 in rural areas, and ₹1,000 in urban areas. In HPS, the scheme is restricted only to pregnant women who fall under the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category or belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST). An incentive amount of ₹700 in rural areas and ₹600 in urban areas is given for delivering in a government health centre or an accredited private institution. Incentives are also given to BPL women over the age of 19, if they deliver at home with the help of a Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA).
- The ASHA has been identified as the link between the government and beneficiaries. For every delivery under JSY, the ASHA is entitled to an incentive of ₹600 in rural areas and ₹400 in urban areas. While half of this amount is for Antenatal Care (ANC), the other half is for facilitating delivery.

Approvals and Expenditures

- Funds for JSY follow the same approval process as NHM. States submit proposals to MoHFW known as State Programme Implementation Plans (SPIPs). These SPIPs are then finalised after negotiation and the approved budgets are available in the Record of Proceedings (RoPs). The total available budget for a state includes fresh approvals as per the SPIP and committed liabilities pending from the previous year.
- Between FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19, the total available budget for JSY increased by 2 per cent from ₹2,013 crore to ₹2,045 crore. This increase was primarily driven by an increase in committed liabilities from ₹18 crore in FY 2017-18 to ₹68 crore in FY 2018-19. During the same period, the approved budget (SPIP) decreased by 1 per cent from ₹1,994 crore to ₹1,977 crore. While the available budget decreased for HPS by 5 per cent, it increased by 3 per cent for LPS.

5% DECREASE IN TOTAL AVAILABLE BUDGET BETWEEN 2018-19 AND 2019-20

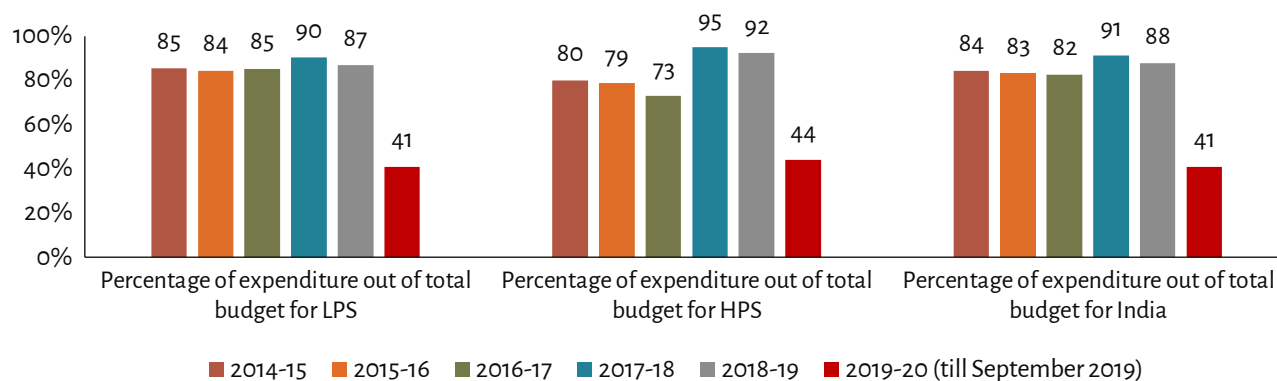


Source: (1) Total budgets for FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2017-18 is from NHM Financial Management Reports (FMRs) from RTI response by MWCD dated 21 January 2019. (2) Total budgets for FY 2016-17 from 2016-17 FMR. Available online at: <http://www.nhm.gov.in/nrhmcomponents/nhm-finance.html?layout=edit&id=544>. Last accessed on 23 January 2020. (3) Total budgets for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 from FMR. Available online at: <https://nhm.gov.in/index4.php?lang=1&level=0&linkid=79&lid=92>. Last accessed on 24 January 2020.

Note: Numbers for FY 2019-20 do not include committed liabilities as data was unavailable at the time of writing this brief.

- Between FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20, the total available budget for JSY fell by 5 per cent from ₹2,045 crore to ₹1,942 crore. During the same period, the approved budget (SPIPs) decreased by 2 per cent from ₹1,977 crore to ₹1,942 crore.
- Expenditure as a proportion of the total budget has been low. In FY 2018-19, 88 per cent of the total available budget had been spent. HPS had a higher rate of expenditure at 92 per cent compared to LPS (87 per cent).
- In FY 2019-20, till September 2019, 41 per cent of the total available budget had been spent. The proportion of available budget spent in HPS was 44 per cent compared to 41 per cent in LPS.
- These differences between HPS and LPS become clearer while looking at expenditure performance of specific states. In FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19, Himachal Pradesh spent more than twice its total available budget for both years. Other states that spent more than their total available budget in FY 2018-19 were Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Assam, and Odisha.
- In contrast, the percentage of expenditure out of total available budget was low in Manipur (4 per cent), Puducherry (16 per cent), and Goa (17 per cent) in FY 2019-20 (till September 2019)

PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE OUT OF TOTAL BUDGET HAS BEEN BETTER AMONG HPS THAN LPS FROM 2017-18 TO 2019-20 (TILL SEPTEMBER 2019)



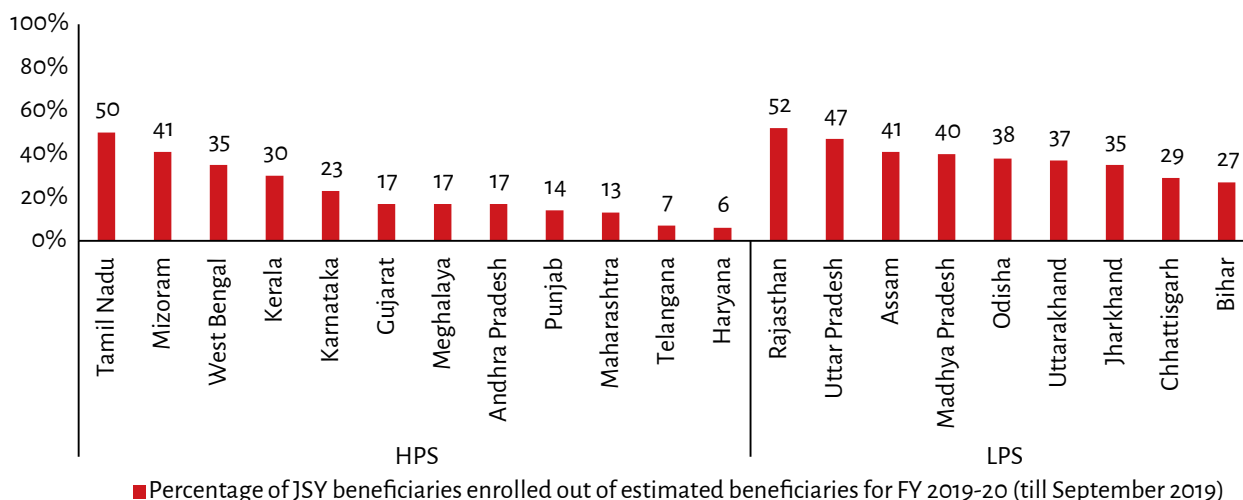
Source: (1) Total budgets and expenditure for FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, and FY 2017-18 is from NHM Financial Management Reports (FMRs) from RTI response by MWCD dated 21 January 2019. (2) Total budgets and expenditure for FY 2016-17 from 2016-17 FMR. Available online at: <http://www.nhm.gov.in/nrhmcomponents/nhm-finance.html?layout=edit&id=544>. Last accessed on 23 January 2020. (3) Total budgets and expenditure for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 from FMR. Available online at: <https://nhm.gov.in/index4.php?lang=1&level=0&linkid=79&lid=92>. Last accessed on 24 January 2020.

Note: Numbers for FY 2019-20 do not include committed liabilities as data was unavailable at the time of writing this brief.

Beneficiaries

- The size of the population in 2019 has been estimated by using the natural growth rate to update population figures year-on-year, state-wise. Birth rates have been used from Sample Registration System (SRS) 2019 to estimate the number of pregnant women.
- The total number of estimated eligible beneficiaries was calculated by multiplying estimated number of the of pregnant women with the proportion of pregnant women from BPL, SC, or ST families out of the total pregnant women as per calculations using the fourth round of the National Family Health Survey, 2015-16 (NFHS-4).
- The number of JSY beneficiaries stood at 48.2 lakh in FY 2019-20 (as of September 2019). Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan reported over 50 per cent enrolment of JSY beneficiaries out of the estimated eligible population. Among the LPS, Telangana (7 per cent) and Haryana (6 per cent) reported the lowest enrolment out of the estimated population eligible for JSY payments.

38% OF BENEFICIARIES IN HPS AND 21% OF BENEFICIARIES IN LPS WERE ENROLLED OUT OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AS OF SEPTEMBER 2019



Source: (1) Beneficiaries in FY 2019-20 (till September 2019) from RTI response by MoHFW dated 3 January 2020. (2) Population estimates for pregnant women from 2011 Census, and updated year-on-year using annual natural growth rates and crude birth rates from Sample Registration System Bulletins (SRS). Available online at: <http://censusindia.gov.in/>. (3) Proportion of currently pregnant women from BPL families, SC families, and ST families calculated from National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 4th round (2015-16). Last accessed on 26 January 2020.

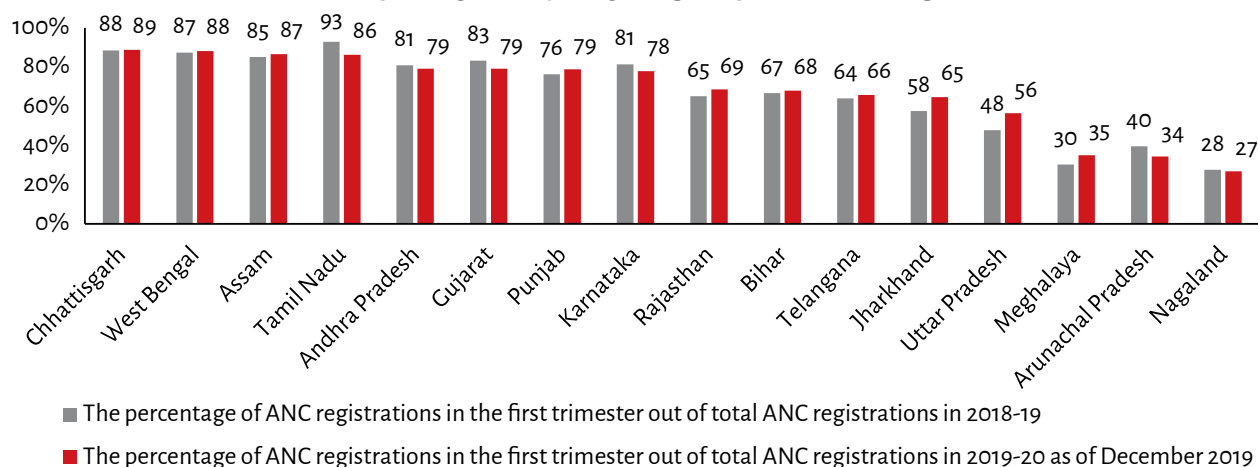
OUTCOMES

- This section focusses on some indicators specific to conditions for incentives laid out in PMMVY and JSY. These numbers provide a sense of the current status of behaviour that the government seeks to incentivise. These include the registration of pregnancy, an Antenatal Care (ANC) check-up, institutional delivery, birth registration, and immunisation.

Antenatal Care (ANC)

- ANC refers to regular check-ups for women during pregnancy to monitor the progress of foetal growth and to ascertain the well-being of the mother and the foetus. A regular and proper ANC check-up can help identify complications and allow for their timely management through referrals. GoI norms stipulate that all pregnant women should receive at least four ANC check-ups during their pregnancy.
- In order to incentivise ANC check-ups, PMMVY has linked the first instalment of release of funds to early registration of pregnancy, and the second instalment to pregnant women receiving at least one ANC check-up.
- Registration of pregnancies has been high. According to NFHS-4, prior to the start of the programme, 85 per cent of total pregnancies were registered, and 78 per cent of them were registered in the first trimester.
- The proportion of women registering for ANC check-ups in the first trimester, however, was low. On average, in India, less than two-thirds (68 per cent) of pregnant women who registered for ANC check-ups in FY 2018-19 did so in their first trimester. The proportion rose to 70 per cent in FY 2019-20 (till December 2019).
- There are state-wide differences. The proportion of women registering for ANC in the first trimester increased by 8 percentage points in Uttar Pradesh, and 7 percentage points in Jharkhand. Meanwhile, Arunachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu witnessed a decline of 6 percentage points and 7 percentage points, respectively.
- In FY 2019-20, till December 2019, states with high registration of ANC within the first trimester include Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, and Assam. In contrast, the proportion of women registering for ANC within the first trimester was less than 50 per cent in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Meghalaya.

THE PROPORTION OF WOMEN WHO REGISTERED FOR ANC WITHIN THE FIRST TRIMESTER ROSE BY 8 PERCENTAGE POINTS IN UTTAR PRADESH



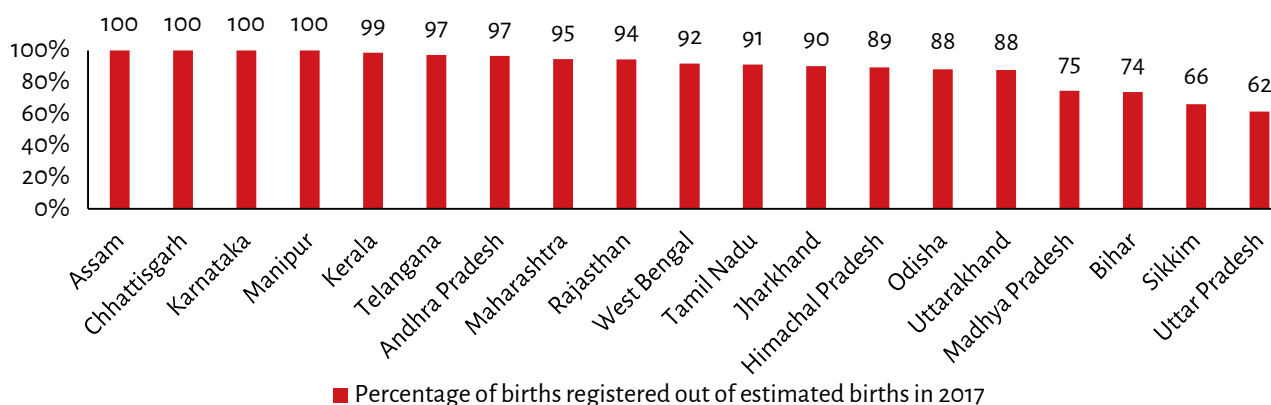
Source: Health Information Management System (HMIS) standard reports, March 2018 and December 2019. Available online at: https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/hmisreports/frmstandard_reports.aspx. Last accessed on 18 January 2020.

- There are differences in ANC coverage across social strata. According to NFHS-4, 16 per cent women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey did not receive any ANC. Of the poorest 20 per cent women, 35 per cent did not receive ANC, while this proportion was 5 per cent for the richest 20 per cent. Similar data for FY 2019-20 is not publicly available.

Birth Registration

- Of the estimated births, 85 per cent of births were registered in 2017. Twelve states and UTs had reported 100 per cent registration of estimated births. Among states, Uttar Pradesh (62) and Sikkim (66) had reported comparatively lower levels of birth registration.

85% OF THE ESTIMATED BIRTHS HAD BEEN REGISTERED IN 2017



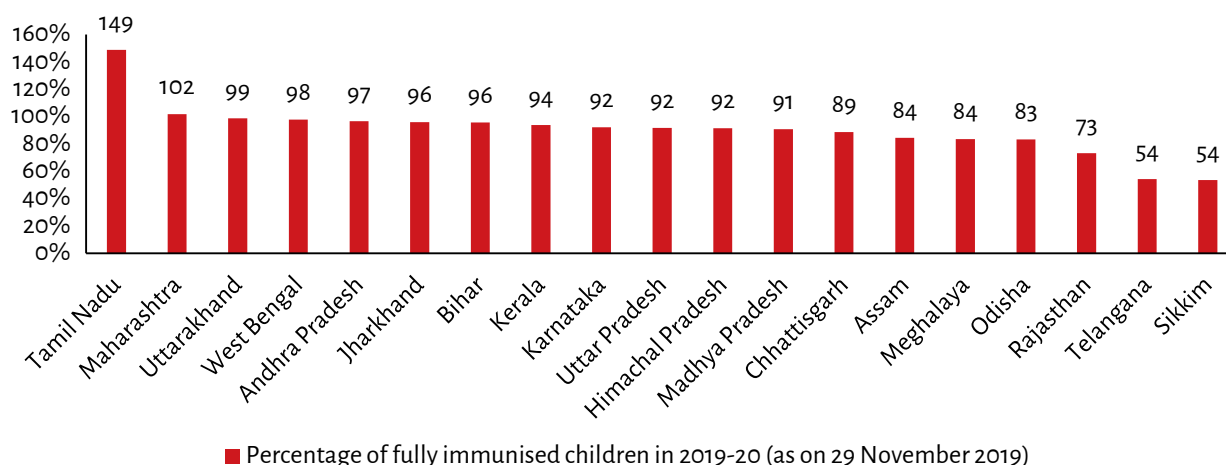
Source: Vital Statistics of India based on the Civil Registration System 2017, Office of the Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs. Available online at: <http://csorgi.gov.in/>. Last accessed on 23 January 2020.

Immunisation

- As per the guidelines, the first cycle of immunisation for children consists of a dose of BCG (which protects against tuberculosis), vaccinations against Hepatitis B and Polio at birth and three subsequent doses for each, and three doses of the DPT vaccine (Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus), or any equivalent vaccine.

- According to the Health Management Information System (HMIS), a child is considered fully immunised if they receive the aforementioned doses for Polio, DPT, BCG, and a vaccine to prevent Measles.
- According to NFHS-4 (2015-16), 92 per cent children received the BCG vaccine at birth, 66 per cent received the vaccine for Hepatitis B at birth, 79 per cent received the Polio vaccine at birth, and 78 per cent received the third dose of the DPT vaccine. The percentage of children fully immunised stood at 62 per cent.
- According to NHM quarterly reports which present HMIS figures, the number of children fully immunised remained similar between FY 2013-14 and FY 2017-18 at 226 lakh. In FY 2019-20, 92 per cent of the eligible population had received full immunisation coverage as on 29 November 2019.

92% OF CHILDREN WERE FULLY IMMUNISED IN 2019-20 TILL 29 NOVEMBER 2019

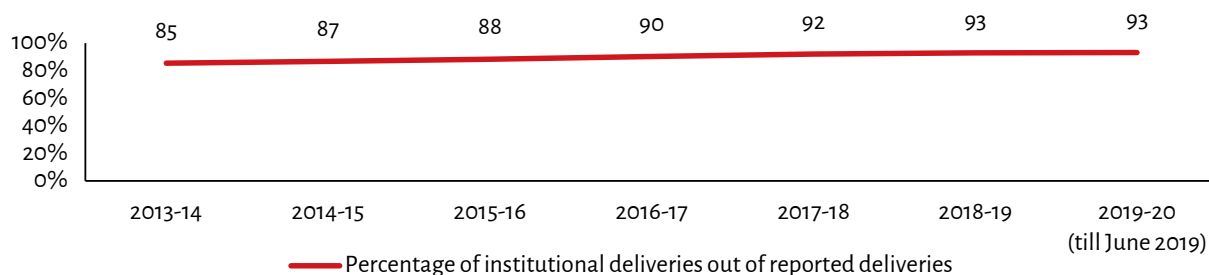


Source: State-wise full immunisation coverage from Health Management Information System via Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3035, answered on 6 December 2019. Available online at: <http://164.100.24.220/loksabhaquestions/annex/172/AU3035.pdf>. Last accessed on 23 January 2020.

Institutional Deliveries

- JSY incentivises institutional delivery, and the percentage of institutional deliveries out of total reported deliveries increased marginally from 85 per cent in FY 2013-14 to 93 per cent in FY 2019-20 till June 2019. There are differences across states. Fourteen states/UTs reported that over 99 per cent of deliveries now happen in an institution, as of June 2019
- States such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh have seen a significant increase in institutional deliveries. For instance, in FY 2014-15, in Chhattisgarh 74 per cent of deliveries were institutional deliveries. This increased to 98 per cent in FY 2019-20 (till June 2019). In contrast, the proportion of institutional deliveries continued to be low in Meghalaya at 55 per cent in FY 2019-20 (till June 2019), up marginally from 51 per cent in FY 2014-15.

THE PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERIES HAS RISEN OVER THE YEARS



Source: NHM quarterly progress reports, June 2019. Available online at: https://nhm.gov.in/New_Updates_2018/Quarterly_MIS/June-2019/National_Overview.pdf. Last accessed on 18 January 2020.