

Envisioning a Transformed Odisha



**ODISHA
VIKASH**
CONCLAVE 2018
CHALLENGES | OPPORTUNITIES | WAY FORWARD

Preface

Odisha continues to struggle as one of the poorest states in the country despite owning vast natural resources. Notwithstanding the higher economic growth rate of more than 6% over last several years, about 33% of the State's total population still wallow under the poverty line. Against this backdrop, Odisha Development Initiative (ODI) emerged in 2016 as a broad-based coalition that organized the second edition of the Odisha Vikash Conclave (OVC) in 2018.

The OVC 2018 was a three-day long dialogical process organized in Bhubaneswar during 24-26 August 2018 involving participation of about 2600 delegates from different sectors including civil society organizations (CSOs), government, academia, corporate bodies and media with an aim to delineate a development roadmap for the State in harmony with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to build synergy amongst the different actors and stakeholders.

The Conclave witnessed a series of elaborate and interconnected workshops organized in 20 thematic areas under five broad clusters like: social sector programmes and services; livelihoods and food security; development of vulnerable social groups; disaster and climate action; and governance, fiscal management and partnership.

The consultations delved deep into a wide range of problems, issues and the possible responses and remedies, and came up with definite policy asks in different interconnected thematic areas.

The joint effort by several likeminded development organizations lent the Conclave a uniqueness of its kind. It helped in articulating a transformative development agenda for the State and a clear roadmap to move forward through an effective collaborative mode.

This document is expected to steer a focused development agenda for Odisha and beyond in sync with the SDG agenda 2030 - **"No one is left behind"**.

Jagadananda

Convener, Odisha Vikash Conclave and
Mentor & Co-founder, CYSD

Abbreviations

ABCD	Administration, Business, Civil society and Development	CWSN	Children With Special Needs
ACU	Australian Catholic University	CYSD	Centre for Youth and Social Development
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
ANEV	Abuse, Neglect, Exploitation and Violence	DDRC	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery	DEIC	District Early Intervention Centre
APC	Agriculture Production Cluster	DHH	District Headquarter Hospital
ARDWP	Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Programme	DHR	Department of Health Research
ARSH	Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual. Health	DIR	Domestic Incident Report
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist	DISE	District Information System for Education
ATM	Automated Teller Machine	DLC	District Level Committee
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency	DLPC	District Level Planning Committee
AWC	Anganwadi Centre	DM	Disaster Management
BHS	Basic Health Care Services	DMF	District Mineral Foundation
BKKY	Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana	DPC	District Planning Committee
BLC	Block Level Committee	DRI	Differential Rate of Interest
BLPC	Block Level Planning Committee	DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
BPL	Below Poverty Line	DRTC	Development Resource and Training Centre
BPS	Bhagat Phool Singh	DTH	Direct To Home
BSKY	Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana	EDII	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority	EOO	Equal Opportunity Office
CAS	Computer Application Software	ESIS	Employees' State Insurance Scheme
CAS	Common Application Software	EVM	Electronic Voting Machine
CBO	Community Based Organisation	FCI	Food Corporation of India
CCE	Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation	FES	Foundation for Ecological Security
CCI	Child Care Institution	FIDR	Forum for Integrated Development and Research
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Tele Vision	FLAG	Facilitated Learning and Action Groups
CD	Communicable Diseases	FPO	Farmers Producers Organization
CDDMASS	Center for Development and Disaster Management Support Services	FRA	Forest Rights Act
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer	FRC	Farmers' Resource Centre
CFA	Child Friendly Accountability	FSN	Farming System for Nutrition
CFC	Central Finance Commission	FSTP	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant
CFTRI	Central Food Technological Research Institute	FVTRS	Functional Vocational Training and Research Society
CGHS	Central Government Health Scheme	FYM	Farm Yard Manure
CHC	Community Health Centre	GB	General Body
CLART	Composite Land Assessment and Restoration Tool	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CMAM	Community -Based Management of Acute Malnutrition	GIS	Geographic Information System
CMPO	Child Marriage Prohibition Officer	GNM	General Nursing and Midwifery
CN	Community Nursing	GoI	Government of India
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas	GoO	Government of Odisha
CRIDA	Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture	GP	Gram Panchayat
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force	GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
CRPs	Community Resource Persons	GPRC	Gram Panchayat Resource Centre
CRSP	Central Rural Sanitation Program	GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
CRZ	Coastal Regulation Zone	GST	Goods and Services Tax
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	GUNI	Global University Network for Innovation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	H & FW	Health and Family Welfare
CSUIR	Centre for Society and University Interface and Research	HBCC	Home Based Child Care
CWC	Child Welfare Committee	HDI	Human Development Index




















HEIs	Higher Education Institutions	NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
HH	House Hold	NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
HQ	Head Quarters	NDP	No Detention Policy
HRD	Human Resource Development	NFCs	Non-Forest Commons
IAG	Inter Agency Group	NFHS	National Family Health Survey
IARI	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	NFI	National Foundation for India
IATE	Integrated Approach to Technical Education	NFSA	National Food Security Act
ICC	Internal Complaints Committee	NGO	Non-Government Organisation
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services	NHPS	National Health Protection Scheme
ICMR	Indian Council of Medical Research	NIN	National Institute of Nutrition
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme	NITI Aayog	National Institution for Transforming India Aayog
ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research	NOSs	National Occupational Standards
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
IDCOL	Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Limited	NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
IEC	Information Education and Communication	NSA	Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture
IEPs	Individualized Education Plans	NSS	National Service Scheme
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System	NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
IFR	Individual Forest Rights	NTRI	Nodal Tribal Research Institute
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University	OBAC	Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre
IIMC	Indian Institute of Mass Communication	ODF	Open Defecation Free
IIPH-B	Indian Institute of Public Health - Bhubaneswar	ODI	Odisha Development Initiative
IIT	Indian Institutes of Technology	OGP	Odisha Gram Panchayat
IMD	India Meteorological Department	OLM	Odisha Livelihoods Mission
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	OMDFC	Odisha Minority Development & Financial Corporation
INFORMAS	International Network for Food and Obesity/NCDs Research, Monitoring and Action Support	OMWWB	Odisha Migrant Workers Welfare Board
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency	OOPs	Out-of-pocket Payments
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board	OPCMR	Odisha Prohibition of Child Marriage Rules
KISS	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences	OSATIP	Odisha Scheduled Area Transfer of Immovable Property
LBW	Low Birth Weight	OSDA	Odisha Skill Development Authority
LWE	Left Wing Extremist	OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
MCP	Mother and Child Protection	OSFC	Odisha State Financial Corporation
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development	OSOU	Odisha State Open University
MIS	Management Information System	OTDS	Odisha Tribal Development Society
MIYCN	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition	OTFDs	Other Traditional Forest Dwellers
MKCG	Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapati	OUAT	Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly	OVC	Odisha Vikash Conclave
MLE	Multi Lingual Education	PAI	Public Affairs Index
MP	Member of Parliament	PCMA	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
MDGs	Millennium Developemnt Goals	PCPNDT	Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
MDM	Mid-Day Meal	PDS	Public Distribution System
MDWS	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	PESA	Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas
MFP	Minor Forest Produce	PHC	Primary Health Care
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	PHFI	Public Health Foundation of India
MHA	Mental Health Act	PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
MSACs	Maharashtra State Aids Control Society	PM	Prime Minister
MSP	Minimum Support Price	PNC	Post-Natal Care
MWPSCA	Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act	PO	Program Officer
NCAS	National Centre for Advocacy Studies	PoA	Plan of Action
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases	POCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
NCDRF	National Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
		PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution

PRIA	Participatory Research in Asia	TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group	TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
PwD	People with Disability	U-CL	University-Community Linkage
PWDV	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	UG	Under graduate
PWS	Pipe Water Supply	UGC	University Grants Commission
QA	Quality Assurance	ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
QC	Quality Control	UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
QP	Qualification Packs	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
RCDC	Regional Centre for Development Cooperation	VAS	Vajpayee Arogyashree Scheme
RCI	Rehabilitation Council of India	VHND	Village Health and Nutrition Day
RFPD	Rainfed Farming Development Programme	VHNSD	Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Day
RMNH	Regional Museum of Natural History	VLPCP	Village Level Child Protection Committee
RMRC	Regional Medical Research Centre	W & CD	Women and Child Development
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
RPWD	Rights of Persons With Disabilities	WHO	World health Organisation
RRA	Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture	WOMN	Western Odisha Migration Network
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	WwD	Women with Disability
RE	Right to Education	XIMB	Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition	YUVA	Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action
SAST	Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust		
SBCC	Social Behavioural Change Communication		
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission		
SCB	Sriram Chandra Bhanj		
SCD	Specific Carbohydrate Diet		
SCPCR	State Commissioner for Protection of Child Rights		
SCSTRTI	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research & Training Institute		
SDC	Special Development Council		
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals		
SDI	Skill Development Institute		
SDRC	Siddha Development Research and Consultancy		
SEGC	State Employment Guarantee Council		
SEMs	Self Employed Mechanics		
SFC	State Finance Commission		
SHG	Self Help Group		
SIEMAT	State Institute of Educational Management and Training		
SIPDA	Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act		
SIRD	State Institute for Rural Development		
SIRD & PR	State Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj		
SLC	State Level Committee		
SLSA	State Legal Services Authority		
SMC	School Management Committee		
SMI	System of Millet Intensification		
SNP	Supplementary Nutrition Programme		
SRCW	State Resource Centre for Women		
SRI	System of Rice Intensification		
SSEPD	Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities		
ST	Scheduled Tribe		
SVA	Sahabhai Vikash Abhyan		
TAC	Tribes Advisory Council		
TDCC	Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation		
THR	Take Home Ration		
TLM	Teaching Learning Material		

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Day One

Inaugural Session



Rail Auditorium, Bhubaneswar
24th August, 2018

The Odisha Vikash Conclave (OVC) 2018 was formally inaugurated at Rail Auditorium, Bhubaneswar, on 24 August 2018. Anchored by Ms. Sneha Mishra, Secretary, AAINA, the session started with joint ceremonial lighting of lamp by all the key dignitaries—Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Hon'ble Union Minister, Petroleum & Natural Gas and Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Government of India; Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, Government of India; Dr. Rajesh Tandon, UNESCO Co-chair on Community Based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education & President, PRIA; Shri Jagadananda, Convener, Odisha Development Initiative & Co-founder, CYSD; Padmashree Tulasi Munda, Social Reformer; and Dr. Sruti Mohapatra, Chief Executive, Swabhiman. The participants in the session included more than 2600 development professionals from the government as well as the non-government sectors.

The session began with Shri Jagadananda inviting the attendees to join as architects of Odisha's development. He drew attention to the state's rapid growth not heralding desired social sector outcomes.

- Factsheets on different thematic tracks of OVC, 2018
- Silhouette containing the background notes and session plans of all the thematic tracks
- Best Practice Solutions to Development Challenges in Odisha
- A Compendium of selected Case Studies; and Guideline document on Inclusive Meetings

In his keynote speech, Dr. Rajiv Kumar stressed on Prime Minister (PM) Narendra Modi's call for a people's movement for development, to turn it into a truly participatory process, involving coalition of stakeholders, as lack of trust among stakeholders, always undermined progress. Citing Odisha's case, he said, growth has always been skewed in resource rich areas by 'resource curse', the overall rapid prosperity that benefits few local elites and many outsiders, leaving the natives impoverished. The only way to overcome the 'resource curse' is



by developing human capital. Dr. Kumar remarked that SDGs provide the best opportunity to build human capital and improve social sector. So, NITI Aayog is working on *Strategy for New India @ 75* to identify potential solutions, within SDG framework, for 40 development challenges in India, including 3 key ones; malnourishment, lack of quality education, and absence of basic health for all. Similarly, the 269 SDG targets need to be sieved through to prioritize those relevant and to meet challenges generic to Odisha. He also commented on the works of NITI Aayog on development issues through 4 Ds— Discussion, Debate, Design, and Delivery.

Shri Dharmendra Pradhan reiterated PM Modi's request to all Indians to cooperate in achieving the development targets. He asked the Government of Odisha (GoO) colleagues to join those in GoI to pay heed to the proceedings of OVC as progress is only possible if rulers are open up to grassroots feedback. He assured that the outcomes of OVC will be considered at highest levels in Delhi and requested NITI Aayog to facilitate this process. The Union Minister went on to list some problems related to Odisha's development; no new B.Ed college being opened in the state despite the huge number of Odias being compelled to pay exorbitant fees to study outside the state; one in three Odias are forced to migrate in

search of work; high rates of stunting and wasting among Odia kids; and continuing social and economic marginalization of *Adivasis* and *Dalits*. He said that the GoI had a road map to improve the condition of young Odias through the development of Green Skills and Entrepreneurship. *Gobar Dhan Yojana* launched this year that

promised to buy any amount of CNG produced by *gobar* gas plants.

Shri Pradhan admitted the limitations of politicians and administrators to deliver significant development.

Instead, he pinned faith on innovation being socially driven as evident in Odisha's rapid adoption of mobile phones, ATMs, and DTH which have rapidly made digitization a reality. He believed that OVC will provide an ideal platform to use technological innovations and out of box solutions to achieve development targets by 2022, the 75th year of independence, and by 2036, the centennial year of Odisha's emergence as a linguistic state

Padmashree Tulasi Munda reminded 5 things listed by Mahatma Gandhi are critical for human survival :

- Enough food to sate one's hunger
- Adequate clothing to protect one's modesty
- A roof over the head to shelter from extreme weather
- Medical facilities to ensure good health
- Education to build one's personality to contribute to national development

Yet, these basic needs remain elusive, especially for *Adivasis*, who belong to Odisha's most impoverished social group. To address these critical development gaps, she called for a decentralized planning truly empowered by *Gram Sabhas*.



Dr. Rajesh Tandon paid homage to former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Recalling his gift of reaching out to opponents to achieve win-win outcomes, he pointed out that the same spirit underlay Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17. SDGs can only be realized with strong partnerships and cooperation.

Ms. Ranjana Pandey Panigrahi (Managing Director, SDRC) briefly presented the structure of the OVC 2018 factsheets designed by SDRC, the knowledge partner. She shared that each factsheet was divided into four sections—Policy framework; Data analysis and trend on key indicators; Programmes/Schemes/Budget allocation and spending; and Key concerns/Policy asks linked to the overall analysis. The factsheets not only earned appreciation from the eminent personalities present in the event but were also used as reference points during the thematic track discussions. Ms. Panigrahi shared that taking forward SDRC's commitment to enabling social change, SDRC would try to develop a repository for monitoring the SDGs in the State.

Dr. Sruti Mohapatra thanked ODI for including the voice of disabled in the mainstream development agenda. There is a need for factoring in 12 lakh Odia PwDs to ensure a truly inclusive governance in the state. Adding this number would increase the PwDs to 70–80 lakhs if one considers the World Disability Report. Pointing out that, unlike other development issues disability poses a peculiar challenge as PwDs are not homogenous. There can't be only one size that fits all approaches. She argued that most critical challenges to ensure PwD rights is to alter attitude at the level of community as dominant discourse and the perception that PwDs are dependent and passive recipients' needs to be changed. She concluded the session by thanking all partners from various stake holding communities for assembling and being a part of OVC.



Day One

Conversation with Leaders on Civil Society Building: Challenges, Opportunities and Way forward



Rail Auditorium, Bhubaneswar
24th August, 2018

Panellists: Shri Soumya Ranjan Pattnaik, Member of the Parliament (Rajya Sabha) and the founder and editor of Odia daily The Sambad; Dr. Rajesh Tandon, UNESCO Chair on Community Based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education & Founder, PRIA; and Srimati Shanti Devi, a renowned social reformer, associated with the 'Bhoodan' movement and recipient of the Jamanalal Bajaj Award in the year 1994

The dialogue on civil society building was facilitated by Shri Soumya Ranjan Pattnaik, with his questions to Dr. Rajesh Tandon and Srimati Shanti Devi. This question-answer session was most exciting with full of fun, inspirations and learning.

The interaction was focused on some of the thought-provoking questions like:

- Does Civil Society mean only NGOs? What does it contribute to society?
- What is the kind of relationship between the State and the Civil Society Organisations? If conflict, is it good; if partnership, is it participatory?
- What is the nature of civil society world-wide? How is Indian civil society compared with other countries?
- Is there any way out to build partnership between the government and CSOs? How does this partnership work?
- What is the uniqueness of civil society in making other sectors work, leveraging their capabilities and enabling solutions?
- What are the fundamental challenges in enhancing civil society's credibility and effectiveness as a progressive force for the society?
- How does the civil society ensure not getting co-opted in the process?
- In the present context, what strategic concerns are there for the Civil Society leaders?
- "Can civil society do anything to stop further disintegration of our democracy? If yes, what?"
- What are the critical driving forces for reshaping Civil Society for achieving Sustainable Development Agenda 2030?

While the questions to Smt. Shanti Devi were more of practical and experiential in nature, the questions to Dr. Rajesh Tandon were more conceptual. There was fun, mixed with increasing complexity of questions on NGO & civil society, state & civil society, government, their partnership and distrust. The questions were deep, fundamental, intriguing, and at the same time straight.

In response to the questions posed by Shri Pattnaik, Smt. Shanti Devi shared her memories of the first days as a social worker, and the challenges of initiating action in the inaccessible areas to rescue the underprivileged and ignorant from destitution, diseases and death.

Discussing the relationship between civil society and the government, Dr. Tandon shared, with the audience, that Late Shri J.P Narayan, referring to the government as "Raj Satta" and himself as a part of the "Lok Satta", had said that those who were a part of the 'Raj Satta' ought to respect people following 'Lok Satta'. He also quoted Late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee from a conference on Building Nation with Voluntary Organisations in 2002, where Atalji had said that in our nation, after independence, there has been a growth of a political culture where people elected from parties think that only they are responsible for building the nation alone as if others are not interested in nation building.

He discussed about the concept of NGOs or voluntary organisation and shared that civil society cannot remain apolitical in a liberal democracy as struggle for justice is a political act. Voicing concerns, disagreement or criticism does not put them against the government. Similarly, in helping the government reach the last mile, they are with the government, but their independence of thoughts and ideology needs to be maintained. They need not always be against each other or in agreement. Wherever there is injustice, the civil society needs to raise voice; and wherever they can help in social change, they should partner with the government. Both government and civil society need to be open to listening to different ideas, opinions and criticism.

In today's identity politics, where individuals wear multiple hats—professional, gender, religion, social group etc—acceptance of multiple identities makes an active civil society. The day one's identity becomes dominantly reflected over the others, one ceases to be a civil society. "Bahujan Hitay" (Good for all) should be the purpose of the civil society, said Dr. Tandon. He concluded saying

that with improvement in our own lives, we need to think how we can use our own expertise in contributing to the societal change. Citizenship is not towards any government but towards the village, the society we live in and we are bound by that citizenship. To Shri. Pattnaik's last question on what role can civil society play in preventing further disintegration of the democracy on name of caste, religion, gender etc, Dr. Tandon suggested starting the work of strengthening from the grassroots level. He suggested that initiating dialogues with participation of various stakeholders at the lowest level will help build the civil society and hence the democracy.

Towards closure, Shri Patnaik also put two hypothetical questions before Smt. Shanti Devi. He asked her if she was given a prize of rupees five crore, how would she use it? She shared that she would put that money in fixed deposit for her organisation so that the children there did not need to depend on the government for funding all the time. The second question he asked if she was made the Chief Minister of the State what one thing she would like to do? Her response filled the hall with applause as she went against her Gandhian ideology of non-violence to respond that she would give death sentence to all the people who rape. Referring to the 'Nirbhaya case' she added that she wasn't sure if Gandhiji or Vinobaji were alive, what their stand would have been looking at the horrific incidences like these. To her, such cases should only result in death sentence and that too within 7 to 15 days. People need to be punished immediately for such crimes and only fear of life will restrain such acts.

The audience not only enjoyed the session but learnt too. Those who had the patience and time to wait till the end gained the most from the Odisha Vikash Conclave -2018. This dialogue was followed by felicitation to some distinguished personalities including Shri Padma Charan Nayak, an eminent freedom fighter, Gandhian and former member of Odisha Legislative Assembly; Dr. Sita Kantha Dash, an active philanthropist and Smt. Pramila Swain, convener, NAWO-Odisha chapter for her untiring efforts to further the cause of social justice and gender equality.





Day One

Inclusive Governance, Fiscal Management & Social Accountability



Rail Auditorium, Bhubaneswar
24th August, 2018



Background

The framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) acknowledges the criticality of improving governance. The SDGs recognize some aspects of governance (such as participatory democracy, effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) as core elements of well-being and enablers of development. In the context of developing countries, it is acknowledged widely now that public resources will play the most central role in financing development.

The issues pertaining to governance and fiscal policy, in the context of sustainable development, are very pertinent for India. Despite impressive economic growth

rates over the last decade and a half, nearly 30 percent of India's population (close to 1.3 billion) live in extreme poverty. While India's commitment to development is visible, its performance has been ranked a low 110th globally on the Sustainable Development Index. Further, the issues and challenges in the policy and governance landscape in India are not uniform across States; State-specific diversities in terms of the contexts and priorities are important.

Odisha's concerted efforts and encouraging performance in several sectors stand out among the economically weaker States. While the pace of economic growth

in Odisha has been appreciable in recent years, it needs to address a few complex challenges – like rising income inequality (for the Scheduled Tribes vis-à-vis other sections of the population), relatively high dropout rates in school education, and deficiencies in maternal and child health and nutrition outcomes, among others. Recognizing and addressing the gaps in Odisha's governance, fiscal policy and public finance management system would contribute a lot towards taking the State to a much higher trajectory of inclusive, sustainable development.

In the domain of fiscal policy, recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission have led to a compositional shift in Centre-State resource sharing in the country. State Governments now have greater autonomy in setting their public spending priorities as well as increased responsibility for financing of the socio-economic development sectors. At the same time, the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) has adversely affected the autonomy of States on the resource mobilization side. Also, the terms of reference for the Fifteenth Finance Commission have been debated intensely because of the bias towards competitive federalism which is not quite compatible with the problem of regional disparity in India. It would be pertinent to examine these issues in the context of Odisha, considering the State's context and specificities.

In recent years, the State Government has enhanced its spending in the sectors of rural infrastructure, poverty eradication, education and health. Yet, Odisha needs to pay a lot of attention to effective implementation of pro-poor policies and delivery of public services. It requires transformative progress towards putting in place accountable and inclusive institutions and policies at all levels. As regards strengthening governance accountability, what is needed the most, is unrelenting commitment to social accountability so that people are at the centre of reforms in policy and governance.



Issues and Challenges

1. Three main factors affect the governance in state—legacy of social disadvantages that impacts 40% population (including Adivasis, Dalits, and Other Backward Castes); extremely varied geography; and inordinately more natural calamities experienced by Odisha.
2. Persistence of social inequality, gender inequality, rural-urban inequality and inequality across districts (in some cases aggravated). Dalits and Adivasis are lurked at the bottom of development statistics and they suffer multiple economic, political, and social discriminations. Women and People with Disabilities (PwDs) remain doubly marginalised within these categories.
3. On overall Governance Index, Odisha stands at 14th rank below national average. Odisha's low governance ranking was due to its scoring among states at bottom on 7 out of 10 components of Public Affairs Index (PAI). Odisha's rank was better on Essential Infrastructure (2nd), Environment (4th) and Women and Children (7th).



Discussion points

1. Key reforms needed in the governance landscape in Odisha.
2. Moving towards accountable and inclusive institutions and policies at all levels.
3. Resource mobilization strategies and public spending priorities in the context of financing inclusive development in the State.

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Standalone data often gives distorted picture of reality. There is need to carefully parse data and research methodology.

- Dr. Amitabh Kundu

Distinguished Fellow, Research and Information System for Developing Countries.

4. Despite its rich natural resources and offering advantages of economic efficiency, Odisha has been overlooked as a centre of manufacturing and industry in the development planning of the country. While this resulted in low economic growth of the state compared to the national average from 1947 to 2004-05, Odisha has picked pace with the increasing resource based industries in the last 7 years.
5. Rather than just poverty, the main problem of the state lies in the inequality between districts, genders, rural-urban areas, and social groups.
6. Despite positive developments in Odisha's handling of public finances, there is no monitoring and follow up of outcome budgets. While for public procurement, GoO introduced e-tendering to solve the problem of criminal activity relating to tender submissions, the problem has merely shifted from submission stage to project execution stage, which now sees increased criminal activity.
7. Policies don't pay attention to the of women, always stereotypically treating them as only helpless victims, and thus ignoring their perspective in framing policy relevant to them. Pushing women's agenda, accommodating ideas that go beyond existing norms and order is very difficult within Government departments.
8. Malnutrition, quality of school education and people's access to healthcare continue to pose major challenges.
9. Public spending on social sectors falls way short of what the State requires for transforming its human capital.
5. Need to invert the very paradigm of governance by increasing focus on participatory democracy.
6. Policies and programmes need to be oriented towards addressing inter-district, rural-urban and social inequalities.
7. Strengthening the capacity of the government apparatus for recognising and addressing gender and social discrimination issues across sectors.



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In the past, resource crunch undermined development efforts. Now, Odisha has gone from facing severe food shortage to exporting rice; and from being crises stricken due to disasters to becoming a model of disaster resilience..... Moreover, the government is also keen to work with the civil society for human resource development.

- Shri. R. Balakrishnan
Development Commissioner &
Additional Chief Secretary
Government of Odisha

Way Forward and Recommendation

1. Emphasis on social sectors like health, education, and nutrition and use of PAI model at sub-state (or district) level to improve Odisha's Governance rankings.
2. Agriculture, ignored in policy making, offers most potential for poverty reduction in the state.
3. Opportunity for sustainable development in Odisha lies in tackling inequality by combining Odisha's high growth rate with demographic dividend.
4. With IFMS and an improved treasury management in the state, there is need for expenditure tracking exercise (to check diversion of funds from actual use) and expenditure incidence studies (to see who is getting benefits of expenditure) at regional level and by income groups.
1. Creating equal opportunity funds across all departments to meet the reasonable accommodation.
2. Sensitization of concerned officers on the needs of PwDs and ensuring and monitoring budget expenses.
3. Ensuring orientation of PwDs in social accounting systems to make them more responsive and accountable.
4. Participation of PwDs in all decision-making processes (program planning, budgeting of state programs and schemes).
5. Capacity building of PwD groups/leaders in budget planning, tracking and analyzing of all programs (SSEPD budget planning at state and district level).

“

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are ideal stakeholders in Odisha's inclusive governance as watch dogs and last mile implementers of development policy since their very existence depends on public accountability.

- Dr. Aurobindo Behera

President, Citizens for Good Governance and a retired IAS officer of Odisha cadre.



“

With IFMS and improved treasury management, expenditure tracking and expenditure incidence studies at regional level and of income groups should be undertaken.

- Prof. Tapas Sen

Formerly with National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Delhi





Day Two

Rural Employment & Migration



Hotel Suryansh, Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

Almost all the districts in Odisha are reporting both opportunity and distress labour migration. As per Economic Survey of India-2017, Ganjam and Balangir districts are amongst the largest labour sending districts in India. Though the number is increasing every year, Department of Labour & Employment, Government of Odisha reports only 1, 05, 000 migrant labourers registered under Inter-State Migrant Workers Act of 1979 till now. Odisha receives Rs. 2,000 crore as remittance from inter-state migrant workers. The migrant workers are known for their finest skills in number of sectors such as- plumbing, textile, domestic help, construction and brick making. Government of Odisha has come up with a special action plan for reducing the vulnerability of migrant workers in 11 districts and civil society organisations are also contributing significantly. But, these migrants are still excluded from accessing social security, government entitlements and non-implementation of labour laws both at source and destination places and the violation of human rights are on rise.

The rural employment challenge for Odisha essentially boils down to a mismatch between the quality of available labour and the minimal standards demanded for jobs on offer. Consequently, as per Odisha Economic Survey 2016-17 agriculture and allied activities employ 62 % workers but they contribute only 20% GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product).

This means virtually all available employment in rural areas is informal in nature. Census 2011 indicates the growth of workforce at 23% during 2001-11, in the same period, cultivators, farm labourer and women cultivator decline by 19% which is a concern. If this trend continues, soon Odisha is going to witness more people entering into labour force in informal economy and will trigger huge demand for rural employment.

Besides, in Odisha, close to 60 lakh people are registered as job seekers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005.

In the last three years, an average of 20 lakh people were provided with employment and less than 1% of the households have received 100 days' work. Average expenditure under MGNREGA for the state remains within Rs 2,000 crore with an exception of Rs 2,500 crore in 2017-18. Out of 30 districts, only Mayurbhanj and Ganjam were considered relatively better performing districts.

Participation of women workers in MGNREGA is much better than the national average, but the ST persons days have been on the declining trend and the average wage under MGNREGA has remained at Rs. 182. Irregular wage payment, non-availability of work, corruption and MGNREGA governance continue to remain huge challenges for the state.



Discussion points

1. What can create sustainable rural employment in Odisha? How to revitalize the MGNREGA?
2. How can women's workforce participation in Odisha's countryside be improved?
3. How to make cities in Odisha safe for the rural immigrants? What can the urban local bodies do to help?
4. What can be done to improve Odia rural migrants' prospects after moving to cities in terms of skill training? How can Skill India and like programmes be made more effective?
5. How can the coordination between Odisha and the destination states for its out-migrants be formalized and improved? Specifically, how can Odia out-migrants' access to IDs, PDS, education and health be ensured at destination?
6. How can the rights of the migrating Odia women and children be protected within and outside the state?



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Migration is a constitutional right but there should be a system of tracking migrants migrating to other states for livelihood or else they will be left out from development efforts of the state.

- Mr. Umi Daniel

*Director, Migration & Education,
Aide et Action, Odisha*



Issues and Challenges

1. Fastest growing informal workforce and rural unemployment in Odisha.
2. Worsening MGNREGA deliverables and governance.
3. Mounting vulnerability of migrant men, women and adolescents.
4. Migrant workers mostly are invisible, unskilled and unorganized. Due to lack of proper documentation and tracking systems these workers fall prey to bonded labour and trafficking.
5. The brick kiln migrant workers are vulnerable to physical and mental torture especially adolescents and

women who are victims of sexual abuse. At the end of the day, these people are only rewarded with long hours of work with less remuneration.

6. Given the financial situation of migrant workers, they are forced to take loan from money lenders and they are left with no other option other than to work under miserable conditions to repay the money.
7. Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas is forcing the rural youth to migrate to other states in distress.
8. The tussle between the state and central government in providing resources is a hindrance in the smooth functioning and payment under the MNREGS.

9. Though there is a need to run MNREGS in State to provide regular work to landless labourers, the needy labourers are losing interest in the Scheme due to lack of interest among government officials and huge delay in payment made to them.



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Administration shows callous attitude in rehabilitation of rescued bonded labourers from brick kiln sites.

- **Mr. Rukmana Dip**

*Migrant Brick Kiln Worker
and a legally released migrant
bonded labourer*

Way Forward and Recommendation

A. From programme perspective

A.1. Migration

1. Registration of migrant youth trained under skill India, under ISMWA 1979 at source and destination through industry coordination.
2. Special welfare and protection programme for left behind vulnerable migrant families like children, women, PwDs.
3. Effective grievance redressal and rehabilitation of men, women, children and other vulnerable migrant workers.

A.2. Rural Employment & MGNREGA

1. Implement non-digitalized payment system and delink Aadhar from MGNREGA.
2. Maintain all records in MGNREGA in Odia language.
3. Implement 15 days payment mode in MGNREGA and corpus fund to meet delay in payment.
4. Revive, restructure and streamline SEGC (State Employment Guarantee Council).
5. Double the budget under MGNREGA and reach out to at least 50% job card holders and ensure 100 days employment to 25% job card holders.

B. From Policy perspective

B.1. Migration

1. Proper registration of the workforce heading for other states and ensuring insurance coverage for wage loss in the event of exigencies.
2. Gender, age & ability wise segregated and digitalised registration of all migrant workers at the panchayat level.
3. State policy on portability of food, welfare, health, education entitlements for inter/intrastate migrant workers.
4. Formulation of Odisha Migrant Workers Welfare Board (OMWWB) and corpus fund for the welfare of vulnerable migrant workers in Odisha.
5. Establishment of Interstate coordination mechanism and migration facilitating center at sending and receiving.

B.2. Rural Employment & MGNREGA

1. Devolution of power to Panchayats for implementation and ownership of MGNREGA.
2. Odisha minimum wage Act should be implemented in MGNREGA.
3. Provision of 150 days of employment for PwD, people affected by natural calamities, distress migration and PVTG communities.

Best Practices

Tata Trusts has opened 61 Gram Panchayat Resource Centres (GPRC) or one stop shops for all vulnerable households, where they can get all kinds of information.



There are schools run by Aide et Action with the support of both Telengana and Tamil Nadu state governments where the migrant children are being taught in their mother tongue and books are sent to them from Odisha state government. As a unique initiative, Aide et Action has collaborated with Rachakonda Police Commissionerate and Telangana Brick Kiln Owners' Association to provide education to Odia migrant children in the brick kilns of Yadadri district. This initiative reached out to more than 800 children in last two years. These children were reintegrated into their parent schools after their return. The Odisha government is supporting the initiative in providing textbooks to these children at the destination.

Western Odisha Migration Network (WOMN) through its network NGOs has initiated issuing identity cards to migrants signed by the local peoples' representatives, placed village migration registers to track the movement of the workers, identify out of school children & enrol them into seasonal hostels, organise sensitisation meetings for the women workers and adolescent girls for their safety & security and organise health camps during the return time of the migrant workers .





Day Two

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene



Institute of Life Science
25th August, 2018



Background

Despite a lot of efforts starting from Central Rural Sanitation Program (CRSP) in the year 1986 to Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), the matter of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) is yet to be treated as a developmental issue in Odisha. The current interventions are confined to service delivery in terms of toilet construction. The solid and liquid waste management is yet to get into limelight. Same is the case with drinking water – starting from 'Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Programme' (ARDWP) to 'National Rural Drinking Water Programme' (NRDWP), whether services are being provided in a 'supply driven manner' or in a 'demand driven manner', drinking water is still a mirage for many. Government and civil society organization interventions are yet to bring fruitful changes in the age-old scenario of the country. Every year, people, especially the excluded and marginalized, die because of epidemics like diarrhea.

There is a gamut of problems to make people safe from bacteriological contaminations. Chemical and physical contamination of drinking water sources compounded with industrial pollution has its deadly stake in the whole scenario. When it comes to hygiene, drinking water and sanitation services always get low attention. There is little accountability in the service delivery mechanism in safeguarding hygiene.



Discussion points

1. How can the effectiveness of the ongoing sanitation drive in both rural and urban areas be enhanced to ensure last mile service delivery?
2. What can be done to look at sanitation holistically, by acting beyond toilet construction?
3. How can drinking water security be ensured in both rural and urban areas where water resources are increasingly depleting, coupled with an equal increase in demands for what is available?
4. What can PRIs do to play a more proactive role in creating water-secure rural communities?
5. Which actions, by different stakeholders, can help bring hygiene to the foreground?
6. What needs to be done to move beyond facility creation (hygiene) and fix accountability for hygiene related agenda?





Issues and Challenges

1. Absence of regulatory mechanism to ensure implementation of water and sanitation policies.
2. **CAG Audit report 2018 findings:** Non-preparation of State Specific Sector Policy Framework and Water Security Plan mandated by National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP); Inadmissible expenditure, diversion of funds, abandoned works, discrepancy in tendering process/contract management, lack of testing the mandatory parameters such as nitrate, arsenic, alkalinity (when 28 out of 30 districts have nitrate contamination), Slow progress of Solar Energy Based Water Supply Schemes.
3. With only 25.8% villages declared as ODF, Odisha is most likely to miss out on ODF target by 2019. Besides, in the absence of focus on behavioral change, meeting toilet construction targets will not help ensure sustainability of open defecation free (ODF) status.
4. Little accountability on hygiene while providing services in relation to water and sanitation.
5. Solid and liquid waste management is emerging as an area of concern –there is hardly any action on waste water treatment.
6. With the launch of Khushi programme, sanitary waste disposal is emerging as a major environment threat (considering those as biomedical hazardous waste).
6. Though the SBM guideline prioritised the PwDs as SBM beneficiaries, yet it is limited to have a toilet in one's house. However, it does not confirm the accessibility of the toilet. The MDWS MIS does not capture accessibility. So, while PwDs are prioritised, their accessibility to the toilets must be ensured by provisioning extra fund and suitable designs.
7. The State must invest resources in Research and Development to improve appropriate toilet technology for different geo-climatic regions and develop disaster resilient models in the urban and rural context.
8. The State must stop building toilets using contractors and make sure that individual households build their own toilets. At the same time the State must plan to repair and make all the damaged toilets functional (which are damaged due to poor quality of construction) constructed by Contractors.
9. More focus should be on fecal sludge management beyond the urban areas, as most of the state's present toilets are single leach pit toilets. The disposal of sludge is a great concern as the sludge is dumped in the open. So, each district, whether the district HQ has urban areas or not must have a FSTP, so that the sludge is treated.
10. The IEC content should go beyond toilet construction and inform the masses about other hygiene issues – especially child feces management, drinking water, menstrual hygiene, food hygiene, handwashing at critical times etc.



Way Forward and Recommendation

1. The State to set a standard service for WASH facilities and ensure that the standard is maintained by establishing a robust monitoring mechanism.
2. Ensure functionality of water testing laboratories both at state and district levels by provisioning adequate human and financial resources. Human resources must be built from collection of water from the source to transportation to laboratories to testing for the dissemination of test results to communities.
3. Establish a strict regulation on ground water extraction. Ban digging bore wells in quality affected areas.
4. Conservation of water must be the key focus: Rain water harvesting, wastewater treatment and reuse.
5. Encourage decentralised Pipe Water Supply system rather than multi-GP mega PWS – that may be expensive in the beginning, but operation and maintenance facility and its sustainability shall be guaranteed this way. Community must be involved from the planning phase rather than handing over the facility after creation to manage.
11. While there is a focus on solid waste management, proper disposal system for menstrual waste is unavailable (considered as bio-medical waste). With various schemes being launched we are expecting more use of sanitary pads. Therefore, a proper disposal system ought to be thought about – beyond school level incinerators, which remain defunct due to various reasons.





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CPHEEO norm of the de-commissioning tube wells after 18 years of existence is not being done. As a result the number of tube wells on paper is increasing without any functional accountability

- Mr. Tapan Kumar Padhi

*Executive Director, National
Institute of Development*

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. Flexible budget provision for accessible toilets for PwDs under SBM.
2. Ensuring Drinking water source to be made available (within 100 meters) for families having PwDs in villages and urban slums.
3. Participation of PwDs in Pani Panchayats, rural household water supply committees.
4. Skill development of PwDs on repairing/ maintenance and giving preference to them as Self Employed Mechanics (SEMs).
5. Capacity development of ICDS, ASHAS & frontline workers on ARSH of adolescent with disabilities.
6. Promoting accessible standard toilets so that it can be seen in every household.
7. There should be specific guidelines from where the extra fund will be met.
8. Pipe water connection to all household of PwDs free of cost.
9. Capacity building of field workers and officials on disable sensitive access to these services.





Day Two Women & Violence



Mahodadhi Hall, CYSD DRTC
25th August, 2018



Background

Sustainable Development Goal-5 seeks to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls as the greatest human rights challenge. Within Goal 5, 3 targets and 6 indicators specifically focus on violence against women and girls, showing its criticality for ensuring meaningful gender parity and empowerment. The Constitution goes beyond granting equality to women by empowering Government to adopt positive discrimination measures in favour of women. This is to negate accumulated socio-economic and political disadvantages faced by them.

There is a huge gap between legislations and their lived reality. This is most evident in alarming levels of overt violence against women. At the root of gender inequality in India are the formal and informal socio-economic

norms and practices, that make them even more marginalized, poor, and socially excluded. Over the past decade, women and girls in Odisha have become more visible in urban life. However, this is accompanied by women's steep decline in rural workforce. The 2011 census reveals a decrease in the number of women in agriculture and farming that went down to 19% and the sharp fall in sex ratio, with child sex ratio being worse. The National Crime Records Bureau data for 2016 displays Odisha with third highest rate of crimes against women. The National Family Health Survey 4 brings out an estimate of 1 in 3 women aged 15-49 experiences physical violence, 3% of women who encounter violence during pregnancy, while another 7% confront sexual violence.





Discussion points

1. What mechanisms by Government of Odisha are in place to ensure accountability for violation of laws, policies, and schemes to address violence against women?
2. Which best practices and models can Odisha adapt to address violence against women?
3. What mechanisms, including budgetary provisions, are necessary to improve access of women experiencing violence in Odisha, to the legal and medical system (especially filing FIRs and going for necessary medical care and tests)?
4. How can convergence amongst the relevant GoO Departments, including Home, Women and Child Development, Health and Labour & Industry, addressing violence against women, be improved?
5. What needs to be done to ensure that law enforcement agencies, especially the Police and Judiciary in Odisha, seriously and sensitively deals with gender violence cases, to secure higher conviction rates?
6. How can coordination amongst GoO, CSOs, Corporate Groups, Media, Academia, and Community Institutions in the state be enhanced to effectively check overt and structural violence against women and girls in Odisha?



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The complaint committees are not accessible to women at village level. Besides, lack of properly trained people to take forward this issue is another challenge in providing justice to the complainants.

- Ms. Nanditta Bhatt
Senior Programme officer,
PRIA (New Delhi)



Issues and Challenges

1. Economic development and empowerment are the two weapons to fight against gender-based violence and poverty with feminine gender in society. Regarding the deep-rooted patriarchal sub-culture, prevalent in the society, police, activists and other intellectuals must come forward to play a significant role to uproot them.
2. Women are ignorant of the rights and laws that the country provides for them.
3. To go forward there is a need of strong coordination, networking and research on these issues.
4. Women at village level are unable to access the already established complaint committees.
5. Social aspects ought to be considered while addressing these cases. Usually women are in a dilemma to raise voice against the wrongdoers.
6. Disproportionate sharing of care work, right to property, right to education, right to food and nutrition and right to equal wages are other discriminations encountered by women which need to be addressed.



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Even with the country having rights and laws for women, they are still unaware of different legislations for them.

- Dr. Lopamudra Baxipatra
Chairperson,
State Commission for Women, Odisha

7. Despite the laws, schemes and systemic mechanisms that exist, the in-society atrocities against women in public space increase day by day. There is an urgent need to make public places safer for women and girls.
8. Cybercrime, cyber bullying, cyber stalking etc. are the new forms of violence against women and young girls. 155 cases of cyber crimes have been reported so far.
9. In Bhubaneswar, only 13 police stations have separate washrooms and only 3 police stations have installed ICC to tackle complaints of workplace violence at police stations. Statutory bodies like the State Commission for Women have few women employees.
10. Issues of women with disability (WwD) should be brought into notice. During disaster, climate change, displacement and communal riots women with disabilities should not be denied of social justice.



Violence in domestic spaces

1. Adequate budget provision with clear guidelines for enactment of the Acts. Of late, the budget allocation is being done by the nodal department (W&CD) under the head of women welfare in which the actual amount of allocation for implementation of an Act is subsumed. This leads to confusion and lack of tracking of utilization.
2. A State level MIS with a clear quantitative and qualitative implementation status of the Act should be prepared, updated and uploaded in the website.
3. Periodic monitoring of the implementation and activating the committees under all the legislation should be ensured.
4. Comprehensive campaign to address decline child sex ratio.
5. Guaranteeing report to Appropriate Authorities in Form-A under PCPNDT Act and a comprehensive report at the state level.
6. Ensuring stringent punishment for violating the rules under the PCPNDT Act.
7. **Appointment of independent Protection Officer (PO) under PWDV Act:** Since the Program Officer under ICDS program has been given additional responsibilities of the Protection Officer and the registration of DIRs is very low in Odisha (1024 DIRs in 2016: SRCW), independent PO must be appointed.
8. A State Protocol defining the role of PO during pre-litigation, during litigation and post litigation needs to be developed and notified.
9. The nodal department should take steps to ensure coordination between PO and Judiciary. This is because once the POs file DIRs, no information on the status of the case is being provided to the PO. Further, the nodal department should take steps to activate the judiciary for implementation of the Act. The SLSA could be informed ensuring a liaison between POs and the Courts.
10. In Odisha, notification of medical facilities has not been done yet. This should be done with priority.
11. Mandatory quarterly reporting on the incidences of child marriage in the prescribed format and review of the issue by the District Nodal Officer.
12. Trainings to the CDPOs-cum-Child Marriage Prohibition Officers and other ICDS officials on key provisions of PCMA, 2006 and OPCMR, 2009.
13. Orientation to PRI members on their roles and responsibilities and important acts related to the rights of children including the PCMA.



Recommendations

Overall

1. Reactivating the State level gender task force, for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of laws and policies from a women's perspective.
2. Review of implementation progress of Odisha State Policy for Girls and Women 2014 with indicators.
3. Provisioning and strengthening of institutions (government /non-government / civil society / community level institutions (panchayats) in terms of quality through training, exposures, resource allocation, person power etc.
4. Bringing about changes in the social normative structures that are deep-seated in all areas of a woman's life, be it at home, public spaces, work space etc. Triggering the catalyst in oneself, influencing others, the need for engaging with young men and boys, caste panchayats emphasis on the role of civil society etc.
5. Establish Police Complaint Authority in each district and at State level as directed by the Supreme Court.
6. Total Ban of Liquor from Odisha.

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The visibility of women in public space is increasing and there is a need to make public places safer for women and girls.

- Dr. Amrita Patel

State Project Director, SRCW

14. The penal provisions of PCMA, 2006 and the CDPO as CMPO with contact number need to be displayed at Block and Gram Panchayat Offices for public information and increased reporting of the cases.
15. Quarterly/half yearly reviews should be done by the Chief Child Marriage Probation Officer on the functioning of CMPO. The monthly reports of ICDS should contain a section to report on child marriage.
16. Considering the specific needs of Women with Disability under domestic violence such as – assistive devices, social & cultural participation, adolescent & hygienic needs, Sexual violence etc.



Violence at workplaces

1. The information about the LCC and its members should be publicized in the newspaper and television especially at the district and block level to make it more accessible to women workers in the unorganized sector.
2. As domestic workers are invisible and still not recognized as workers, all labour laws should be made to address all their issues.
3. A Government notification must be sent to each establishment / factory, industry / educational institutions etc. for the formation of ICC with a mechanism to confirm reporting on an annual basis.
4. The DCPU must be made responsible for the guidelines set up for schools to curb sexual abuse of students.
5. A child protection policy should be made mandatory in all ashram schools and all child care institutions.
6. Incentives to employers of women with disabilities.



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There is a need to create a partnership or networking between police and organisations working on gender based violence to combat the situation.

- Dr. Satyajit Mohanty

Police Commissioner,
Bhubaneswar and Cuttack.



Violence in public places

1. The State Commission for Women needs to take gender violence cases suo-moto, especially when large number of women are involved.
2. Social audit and gender audit of all municipal corporations and urban bodies.
3. Gender sensitization as part of the curriculum of any orientation /training of the ULBs.
4. Infrastructure for the public such as parks, bus stops, pavements, public utility should be designed keeping in mind the needs of the elderly, women and differently abled especially during the night time.
5. Appoint more women police staff – fulfil at least 33% limit.
6. Construct separate holding cells and washrooms.
7. Have smart cyber police stations in each district.
8. Promote complaint filing in Police stations through email or online portal.
9. Special assistance to the survivors in need. Sensitization to service providing Institutions on specific needs of WwD & inclusion. No WwD will be denied services on the basis of disability.



Systemic Violence

1. The rules for arrest, treatment and holding of women in the police must be adhered strictly.
2. Legislate Communal violence prevention Act.
3. Cases of women affected by communal violence and displacements must be investigated sensitively.
4. Special provisions of alert, safety, security, rescue, relief, rehabilitation, evidence gathering etc. must be taken immediately with all gender sensitivity before and after violence.
5. Special livelihood attention to WwDs during displacement, communal violence – making the system accessible to WwD.
6. Social justice system to be made accessible and sensitive to the issue of WwD. (Police, Judiciaries).
7. Compensation to deserted women with disabilities under victim compensation Act.



Day Two Rainfed Agriculture



Nabakrishna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)
Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

Odisha is among the few Indian States that has always been farmer centric, be it at the policy level or at planning and implementation level. Initiatives of the State Government with respect to strengthening agriculture and farmers welfare includes steps like two separate Agricultural State Policies- in 2008 and 2013, separate Agricultural Budget since 2013, a change in the nomenclature of the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment, introduction of new schemes like BKKY, Basudha etc. Odisha has 60-70% of Rain-fed areas and the rainfall pattern is extremely erratic in the dry land areas which is less than 750mm. However, the post Green Revolution era has largely focused on paddy production by passing some of the indigenous seeds and methods of cultivation. Paddy remains a focus even in the procurement policy of the state. However, the geographic terrain supports a different farming system in the state where paddy is most suitable for low lands.

Therefore, there is a requirement to shift from the cropping patterns to rainfed crops including cotton, millets, pulses, oilseeds etc. and farmers must be entitled to timely supply of basic raw materials, inputs, seeds etc in these rainfed rich regions.

Also, the status of women farmers who largely depend on these rainfed production systems should be a policy concern for the state. Odisha Millet Mission is one of the brightest examples to link women farmers through SHGs in the procurement process, value addition and marketing. The focus of the Green Revolution has mostly been upon wheat and paddy and we are a paddy growing nation. However, it is high time to revolve the axis from the Green Revolution to bigger objectives that ensure biodiversity, nutrition diversity etc.

But very often, the policy changes made, have largely unaddressed the concerns of the landless farmers. Therefore, they are often out of the beneficiary set with respect to credit facilities, marketing services, loan facilities and all other entitlements that the land owning farmers get. Therefore, their livelihood options need to be ensured by focusing more on backyard poultry, livestock rearing, fisheries etc. Separate intervention is needed to reduce the risk faced by the rainfed farmers, by fixing up of the basic prices of major rainfed crops like pulses, *ragi*, coarse cereals, oilseeds, cotton etc. New initiatives like Odisha Millets Mission target rainfed areas, as millets, are predominantly rainfed crops.





Discussion points

1. How can the agriculture policy be made more responsive to the specific needs of Odisha's rainfed agriculture dependent areas? In particular, how can farm distress be addressed?
2. What best practices and models can be adapted for enhancing productivity, without compromising sustainability, in rainfed farming in Odisha?
3. How can communities be made into more active, informed, and empowered stakeholders, in the planning and management of rainfed areas?
4. Beyond food crops, what can be done to augment income and nutrition in rainfed areas of Odisha? Specifically, how can animal husbandry and non-crop farming be made viable?
5. What new opportunities have emerged as per Aspirational District status for nine rainfed agriculture dependent districts in Odisha? How can these be effectively tapped?
6. What other existing public policy frameworks can be leveraged to enhance the lives of people in Odisha's rainfed areas? How can MGNREGA and Tribal Sub Plan help?
7. How can the impact of climate change, especially the recurring droughts, for Odisha's rainfed districts be mitigated?



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There is no market linkage for most of the rainfed crops like oilseeds, pulses, ragi, coarse cereals whereas, the scope and opportunity in the rain-fed agriculture is extremely high.

- Shri Muthukumar
Director Agriculture,
Government of Odisha



Key Points

1. The technique of agriculture cannot be generalised in every patch of land that gets cultivated. It's crucial to integrate the geographical diversity of land, richness in diversity and location specific diversity in agriculture practices. This is because diverse agriculture has multiple options. Therefore, local social capital, local knowledge of farmers in cultivating crops must be the priority before combining it with scientific mechanisation.
2. Major poverty landscape of India overlaps with rainfed area with very high density of tribal population. Around 106 million hectares of gross cropped area in India is rainfall dependent.
3. Among the aspirational districts of Odisha, Koraput, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Rayagada and Balangir are among the most rainfed districts with more than 60% of net sown area rainfed.
4. Promoting, storing & preserving the indigenous variety of seeds is highly essential to fight out the growing concern of food insecurity in the state. The indigenous variety seeds once lost can never be retrieved by any other technique. Multiple cropping systems pave the way for less pests and disease incidence, encourage defenders/natural enemies, enrich soil fertility and increased income from multiple crops.
5. Mixed farming strategies developed from traditional practices using 'Indigenous Technical Knowledge' offer flexibility to enable opportunities to be realised within a dynamic environment - e.g. opportunistic cropping when wet; sale of cattle when dry. The technique is more labour intensive, and requires low external inputs.
6. Nutrition sensitive farming design needs to be focused as it mainstreams nutritional criteria in the selection of components of the farming system, integrates nutritious crops, trees, agroforestry, poultry, livestock and fisheries, tailor-made to address the nutrition needs of rural families in rainfed areas.
7. There is an importance of ICT and technology and IT systems for development programs in social sectors. Mobile application has been developed for Odisha Mission Millet for offline mode data collection which enables filling of budget at district level and track the expenditure at NGO level. Development of factsheets is an example of data collection, converting the data into knowledge and how this can be useful for planning actions in development sector.
8. Farmers' Resource Centres have a key role in ensuring convergence of schemes; fund flow from departments and to gram panchayats. FRCs also provide technical support and facilitate implementation of sanctioned proposals, and so, they need to be promoted.



Issues and Challenges

1. Rainfed agriculture in India is bagged by undulating topography and fragmentation, varied agro-climatic conditions, marginal soils, crop loss due to dry spells, issue of remote location and lack of accessibility due to distant markets, un-uniform products and squeezed public investments towards promoting rainfed crops.
2. Government investment and support is skewed in extreme in favour of irrigated farming. Around 40% of the total public investment is made towards rice and wheat procurement and around 35% is spent on fertiliser subsidy.
3. During the period, 2003-04 to 2012-13, the Government has spent INR 540,000 crores on the procurement of rice and wheat. In comparison, a paltry sum of INR 3,200 crores was spent on the procurement of coarse cereals such as millets.
4. Instances from 6 blocks in Koraput District, 1 block in Rayagada district and 1 block in Nabarangpur district indicate that 91% of lands in these areas are rain fed having undulating terrains that are vulnerable to soil erosion. 85% of population are small and marginal farmers (less than 1 ha landholding). The areas lack assured irrigation, Lack of employment opportunities leading to distress migration, Lack access to inputs, technology and markets and are subject to increased vulnerability of climate change effects.
5. With respect to Crop Insurance for rainfed crops, it is seen that there is deficit rainfall insurance for cotton, groundnut and millets. up-scaling and voluntary participation of farmers remain as an issue; insurance education is a prerequisite.
3. In-situ conservation of rain-water to be promoted. This shall give scope for more watershed management, silver pastoral, protective irrigation, Crop rotation, mixed cropping, homestead farming and nutritive farming.
4. Promotion of 'Charpalia' brinjal variety which is highly pest resistant, disease resistant with high yielding rate.
5. Use of Information Technology (CLART or anything with scientific rigor) for effective and efficient planning of conservation and restoration action to ensure effectiveness of such intervention.
6. To strengthen rain-fed agriculture, it is important to strengthen soil fertility. It is essential to track which land is suitable for paddy and which is not. Also, Ragi is one crop that can be cultivated in less water and needs more promotion in the drought hit areas. Creation of forests must be a most important concern of the government.



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Instead of transfer of technology, importance needs to be given towards enhancing the knowledge and skill development of farmers specially the rainfed farmers.

- Shri Saurabh Garg

*Principal Secretary,
Department of Agriculture &
Farmers' Welfare, Odisha*

Way Forward and Recommendation

1. To have an inclusive growth, differential policies for rain-fed agriculture including livestock and fisheries need to be brought up. Substantial scaling up of Public Investments for revitalizing rainfed agriculture is a necessity. There is also a need to develop an appropriate framework for public investments- rooted in a paradigm relevant for rain-fed farmers.
2. Holistic development of rainfed agriculture needs comprehensive investments to be made simultaneously in soil health management, protective irrigation, promoting community-based seed systems, more research on agro-economic innovations, promotion of millets and crop diversification, livestock extension programmes, inland fisheries etc. Also, the focus of the government should lay upon making more provisions for market access and more credit flow to the most rainfed regions of the nation.
7. Take composite view of interactions between nature, natural resources and people and give adequate support to strengthen their relationship. Bring in ecological priorities by developing programmatic action around farming, soil health improvement and rainfed agriculture.
8. Ensure better land use planning using crop water budgeting- with space for preservation, conservation and use.
9. Prepare a common land policy for the state.





Gender Concern

10. Meeting the financial requirements of small rain-fed farmers requires three lines of credit which are
 - 10.a. Generic non-agriculture credit.
 - 10.b. Investment credit for agriculture
 - 10.c. Working capital credit, mainly for high value crops.
 11. All farming to be made ecological.
 12. Training and supporting women groups for local poultry development, goat rearing, availing veterinary services, mushroom cultivation, and nutrition garden development both for household consumption and income generation in rainfed regions.
 13. There is a need for small irrigation (dug well) system for Pipla Bada. Financial Support for fencing preparation needs enhancement and support to farmers for FYM collection, preparation of farmer's cowshed and vermin-composting pit. Intervention of govt. in marketing of Pipla is required.
 14. Livestock rearing training should be done through MGNREGA Scheme.
 15. There is a need to promote "Ease of Doing agriculture in Rainfed areas" by channelizing services at local level and there is a need to attract more youth into agriculture.
 16. There should be a rainfed agriculture component in the existing schemes and a few new schemes sensitive to rain-fed agriculture must be launched.
 17. The budget should have a space for conservation of diversified crops.
 18. Subsidies should be given on biofertilizers and not on chemical fertilisers through DBT process.
1. Attention on women farmers issues by providing them with land rights.
 2. Involvement of women in training and technology adaptation program to allow them access to new means of production.
 3. Promotion of local seeds and agriculture practices to create scope of using age old knowledge of women on agriculture sector.
 4. Ensure access to credit and financial support to women.
 5. Representation of women farmers in decision making bodies, governing land, water, forest and agriculture.
 6. Diversification of crop to ensure nutritional requirement and food security of family.



Policy Concerns

1. There is a need to move from drought relief to drought proofing as Odisha is going to get frequent droughts in the next 50 years according to CRIDA.
2. There is need a to have decentralised seed systems that supports indigenous varieties and farmers varieties.
3. There is a need to focus on indigenous breeds of small ruminants and poultry which are also a support system for landless farmers.
4. There is a need to focus on small water bodies and indigenous varieties of fish for fishery.
5. There is a need to have focus on women farmers issues.



Key Policy Asks

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. Agro based skill training to PwDs – e.g. developing vermicompost, nursery raising etc.
 2. Skill development of PwDs as "ATMA" trainers on a priority basis.
 3. Orientation on seed bank to PwDs.
 4. Ensuring participation of PwDs in stakeholder planning and in producer's group/cooperatives.
1. A carefully designed state level programme to promote rainfed farming systems including livestock and fishery, at least in aspirational districts.
 2. Farmers' Resource centers to act as convergence cells for rainfed areas development in all districts.
 3. Formation of a working group on rainfed agriculture at the state level and national level to identify best practices and policy recommendations for rainfed areas development.

Stories of Change

The Ahimsa Club has been operating in Balangir, Nuapada, and Bargarh districts for the last 15-20 years, and are working towards preserving the indigenous varieties of seeds. They have preserved around 400 varieties of indigenous seeds of which: 160 paddy varieties, 80 vegetable varieties and around 23 millet variety.

During 2011-12, a total of 897 Paddy varieties of 2 – 3 Kg seeds each were collected from all over Odisha by the Directorate of Agriculture & Food production. Till date, 1130 nos. of paddy and 200 nos. of other crop varieties have been collected. A total of **750 farmer's varieties of paddy** are registered in the name of a farmer from whom the varieties were collected. **Odisha has the highest** number of registration of farmers' varieties under PPVFRA, 2001 in India. For preservation of seeds, the Directorate of Agriculture & Food production has established two modular Gene Banks (one for medium term storage with 40 centigrade with 33% RH & another for long term storage with -200 centigrade) have been established at the State Seed Testing Laboratory, Bhubaneswar during 2013 and 2017. Government has approved a project for **"Rejuvenation collection, Evaluation & selection for development of new variety from land races under RKVY"** during 2017.

Through a water management simulation game, use of water for irrigating paddy can handle effectively and efficiently water distribution in an equitable manner. An in-situ way of saving water in the reservoir can be used for next seasons. More area can be covered from same reservoir capacity. The yield can be improved by maintaining the conveyance system.

Pragati has extensively worked towards:

Forest Conservation and Forest Based Livelihoods enhancement: **1274 villages in 14 Blocks of Koraput District.**

Soil and Water Conservation: **235 Villages in 5 Blocks of Koraput District covering 6757 households.**

Promotion of Cropping Systems: **551 Villages in 14 blocks of Koraput, 1 Block of Raygada District, 1 Block of Nowrangpur District covering around 25000 farmers.**

Desi Livestock breeding promotion: **156 villages in 3 blocks of Koraput District covering 1070 families.**

They have worked through facilitation of community based organisations, community need assessment through micro-plans, ensuring CBOs participation in planning, implementation and monitoring, collaborating and consulting with Government line departments, research institutions, NGOs and PRIs.

PRAGATI facilitated district level federation of forest dependent people in Koraput for forest conservation, rights, value addition and marketing of NTFPs. Demonstration of soil and water conservation and convergence with MGNREGS for land development and creation of water body was done. Eco-friendly irrigation was created through pipe based irrigation, hydromel and solar pumps with drip irrigation. Climate smart agriculture i.e. SRI, SMI half acre model with organic farming was promoted. Livestock models for landless and women headed households were promoted. The ecological and economic impacts observed were: Community protecting and managing their village forests reduced soil erosion, tree felling & forest fire. 18791 ha of forest lands are utilized for agriculture and orchard plantations by 29041 FRA title holders. Value addition and marketing of NTFPs like siali leaf, tamarind, char seeds adds to supplement income. 1247 ha of uplands converted to productive use are leading to increased productivity and income. Half acre model farms with assured irrigation helped farmers to earn Rs 1 lakh per annum. Eco-friendly irrigation infrastructures have increased land use, water use efficiency as well as income of the small holders. System of Crop Intensification has reduced input cost, water, GHG emissions and also increased production and food security. Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides have been reduced through different organic practices. Stress tolerant rice has increased production and withstand extreme climatic conditions i.e. drought conditions and submergence.



Conservation of indigenous seeds of paddy, millets and vegetables reduce external dependency. SMI has increased production which has addressed consumption needs and additional income. Tuber crops in dry land such as orange flesh sweet potato, yam, cassava addressing nutritional needs and additional income. Enriched soil health and nutrition security through pulses in uplands and rice fallows. 1070 landless and women headed families rearing indigenous livestock have additional income of Rs 25,000 to 35,000 and reduced distress migration.

FES has been working with 28 Districts in the country and through the use of GIS and remote sensing they have promoted water management, livestock and sustainable agricultural practices in Angul district covering a Total area of 11447 ha, 5 Panchayats, 40 Villages and 3541 families

The process involved is intervention planning using CLART app, planning with ridge to valley approach, focus in-situ conservation of rain water and conservation of uplands, support regeneration of forest, crop planning following crop water budget for proper land use, following of improved agriculture practice, promotion of Farmer's Producers Group, supporting income generation activities for landless and marginal farmers.

As many as 154 water harvesting structures were either created or repaired. Seeding and plantation of forestry species and horticulture crop were taken up in all the 40 villages. Many villages adopted the improved practice of line sowing, natural farming and started using small agriculture implements like iron plough, weeder, thresher etc. 2 Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) have been registered with more than 200 shareholders at present, with the objective of getting better price for the farm products. Stone ring work with soil filling has been taken up around 9890 clumps of bamboo to support regeneration process. As an impact in each clump 5 to 7 new shoots of bamboo have come up in two years time. More than 200 farmers are now doing millet cultivation in about 100 acres of land and have adopted the new crop varieties. Backyard poultry units which were promoted for the marginalized and landless families gave them a return of Rs.3500 to Rs.4000 in 6 months time and reinvested the earning in either running the unit or in other livestock like goat, sheep etc.

The MS Swaminathan Research Foundation in Jeypore through diversity based farming, Nutrition Sensitive Farming and Value Chain led Farming System led to promotion of local vegetables, greens, tubers and fruit, increased food diversity, increased sharing of vegetables with the neighborhood from 0.9 kg/HH/month to 1.35 kg/HH/month, enhanced consumption of vegetables from 4.7 kg/HH/month to 11.25 kg/HH/month. Also, 22 women entrepreneurs were associated with an average per capita income of Rs.786, income generation by women farmers during non-agricultural season, increased consumption of millets by 18% at household level and higher preference to new recipes by children resulting in enhanced consumption.

DHAN Foundation initiated the Rainfed farming development programme in 2002 with a Vision to make rain-fed farming a viable livelihood. It currently works with 24000 farmers in 16 locations in 6 states. It has promoted 1575 farmer groups and 4 federations. It recommends location specific need based interventions needed to achieve food, income and ecological securities. There are two phases of intervention of RFDP, first is on farm research to address location specific constraints with structured involvement of farmers in first 2-3 years and second is scaling up interventions identified from 3rd or 4th year. Support systems need to be fine tuned for delivery, enhancing consumption of nutritive foods and there should be comprehensive support needed for promoting neglected and underutilised species.

All India Coordinated Research Programme on Utilisation of animal energy shared research and development on implements and machinery drawn by bullock for ploughing, sowing, transplanting to reduce labour cost were shared in the workshop e.g. Bullock drawn machineries for threshing, processing of rain-fed crops. The dimensions, costs and specifications of animal drawn implements are available at OUAT.

Aragamee is promoting cco-village development in 25 villages in 3 districts covering 700 families; Home Gardens in 37 villages in 1 district covering 1200 families; Millets in 60 villages in 2 districts covering 5000 families and Ecological Agriculture in 2 acres. They are doing it through three processes: Integrated landscape approach, Developing traditional crops, and through ecological farming (in which there is no soil disturbance)



DISHA's experience in Bisra, Nuagaon, and Kuarmunda blocks of Sundargarh in 50 villages covers approximately 2500 families in a time period of 6 years. The region suffered from high surface runoff and soil erosion, paddy was cultivated with low production, rapid degeneration of forest, soil fertility, ground water level, traditional paddy seeds, pulses, oilseeds and millets were taking place. 6 to 8 months of food security was there and chronic malnutrition was persistent. The major interventions comprised steps like training farmers in sustainable agriculture with focus on organic farming, revival of traditional seeds, encouraging traditional crops, training and supporting women groups for poultry, goat rearing, mushroom cultivation for income generation and household consumption. Production of paddy increased more than 4 times. Pulses (*biri, Kulthi, rahar*), millets (*Mandia*) and oil seed (*jatangi, til, sarson*) production restarted and production has been increasing. Vegetable production, 8-10 varieties, both for household consumption and marketing is done for average of 9 months in a year. Soil fertility revived, moisture conservation increased due to organic practices and in case of paddy proper use of chemical fertilisers. Water table has increased in villages where more water conservation work has been undertaken. Local seeds are preserved and reused. Mortality rate decreased and growth increased for poultry and goat rearing due to regular veterinary services and improved practices on local breed increasing income in the hand of women. Traditional forest species of plants were planted in forest areas and common land uprooting teak, *sal, karanja, neem, bamboo, kusum, jackfruit, bel, amla, jamun* etc. which has resulted in about 9 months of food and nutrition availability in the families with stock of paddy, distress migration stopped and girls trafficking controlled.



The Pipla bada model adopted by Pradan is a local low cost model for Lamtaput block which is totally organic and natural. Previously there was only pipla cultivation, but mix cropping started in Pipla Bada in the year 2015. In this model there are three major crops and other side crops for nutritional purposes. Pipla is a medicinal plant. The root is cultivated rather than flower fruit, chilli and ginger are introduced as mix crop in the Bada. Beans, papaya, pumpkin, yam etc for nutritional purposes are used in the boundary of the bada. It is saturated in 52 Revenue villages of 9 G.ps of Lamtaput Block. Nearly 2200 HHs are practicing the pipla bada model. Through this model, Pradan has successfully started mixed cropping, intervention of quality seed preservation with farmer, introduction of organic and green manure, early kharif and late kharif crop planning, intervention of Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) concept and intervention of irrigation system in the Pipla Bada for keeping the soil healthy.

RRA Network: Experiences from Malkangiri in the context of block level planning and program design:

RRA has designed a convergent block level planning model for rainfed farming systems including livestock healthcare and fishery. Their entire intervention has laid special focus on block level components of program planning matrix for integrated farming in tribal areas of Malkangiri. Components of the IF included soil and water conservation, increasing biomass, farmer managed seed system. Landscape planning and possibility of interventions in different types of land for soil treatment, water conservation, seed system, protective irrigation, draft power, SRI, liquid manures, custom hiring centres are also core areas in which they are working. In block level planning of IF, more focus has been on establishing support system at the gram panchayat level like setting up seed systems at GP level, CHC, nurseries for chick and fish rearing, primary health care systems, aggregation and market services, climate information centres, trained CRPs, supply of agriculture inputs.





IGNOU Regional Centre
Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

Sustainable Development Goals have led the Government of India (GoI) to focus on universalising access to elementary education and on improving its quality. Flagship programmes on education, which include District Primary Education Programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan are meant to achieve these two objectives. Despite GoI and state governments' initiatives, many children still lag behind desired learning level in government schools. Annual Status of Education Report-Rural 2016 reports that in rural areas, 27% of children in Class 8th can't read Class 2nd level text and 57% are unable to perform simple divisions taught in Class 4th. These learning deficits are seen across grades and accumulate with each grade. Corresponding figures for Odisha's rural areas and for scheduled tribes are worse.

While data sources differ on the exact number of out-of-school children in Odisha, it is clear that universal access to elementary education is yet to be achieved. Lack of access is due to, among others, insufficient infrastructure, absence of child friendly environment, and high Pupil-Teacher Ratio. Yet, GoO has closed 828 primary and upper primary schools in 2016-17, citing low enrolment levels and need for 'rational' merger of such schools with others. However, as

pointed by National Human Rights Commission, while issuing notice to Governments in Odisha and at the Centre, the closed schools, which have increased distance to access nearest schools, were mostly those with Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, and Other Backward Caste students. Quality is an even greater challenge as only 3% of schools in Odisha are Right to Education (RTE) compliant. The RtE compliance of schools in tribal areas such as Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, and Nuapada districts is much worse as per DISE 2013-14. Odisha is home to many tribal communities with speakers of over 60 dialects, making language barrier a major challenge to ensure quality elementary education. To manage the issue of multilingualism at primary level, Odisha has pioneered an education policy for multilingualism. However, its implementation remains a grey area as it offers no clear guidelines for recruitment of teachers competent in tribal dialects. Uneven distribution of teachers across the state, due to much scope for political interference in transfers in the current system, also needs to be addressed.

Against this backdrop, Odisha Development Conclave-2018 focussed on the following key areas for discussion under the theme of School Education.





Discussion points

1. What strategies are working (and which are not) for improving quality learning processes and learning outcomes for children?
2. What are the challenges faced in ensuring equity and inclusion in elementary education and how can these be addressed?
3. What measures are being taken to improve multi-lingual education and how can these be strengthened?
4. How far can the recent policy initiatives go in addressing the needs of children in backward regions or difficult to access areas?
5. What roles do communities have in the management of school education? How can their roles be strengthened and made more effective?
6. How can the education system be made more accountable to realize the rights of children guaranteed under the RtE framework?

medium schools when Odisha was the first State formed based on language. If Government promotes English medium Schools what will be the fate of Odia language.

7. Convergence with civil society organizations in the field of education is negligible.



Issues and Challenges

1. Children are not performing well in Odisha in comparison to national average as per the National Achievement Survey. The RTE Act has been amended to scrap No Detention Policy, (NDP) and introduce traditional examination from Class-V and Class-VIII. Government of Odisha had NDP before implementation of the Act. Government may scrap NDP without any consultation.
2. Poor Implementation of RTE Act in the state. Only 6% of schools are complying with RTE Act.
3. Proper consultation with parents and other stakeholders is not done while closing schools. The closure of schools is being done in view of the DISE data which is unreliable. There is a decrease in the enrolment of students in Government schools and an increase of enrolment in private schools, which increases the financial burden of private school and there is no mechanism to monitor the issue.
4. No reliable data is available on children who are out of school. Different agencies have different figures. Special training for these children is not getting done properly.
5. There is no proper implementation of MLE policy and guidelines for migrant children.
6. No civil society consultations are done by the Government while planning any programme. English medium model schools are being set up by the Government itself. This shows how Odisha fails to have Odia



Way Forward and Recommendation

1. Teachers' Training Programme should be designed in such a way that it can accommodate a variety of learners with different backgrounds, needs and strengths. An effective teacher support system must be introduced to understand the learning gaps. To deal with this, a continuous and coherent programme of professional development is required for all educational personnel.
2. Publication of Textbooks by the State should not be a mere translation of NCERT books but rather the local contexts may be incorporated.
3. The skill-set and policy reforms required in the 21st century must be penetrated in the school system.
4. A monitoring system may be evolved to strengthen classroom interactions. Mechanisms must be developed for an overall management of the schools.
5. In Odisha, 35% of the students belong to the marginalized section. Hence, multi-lingual and contextual education should be introduced in every school to achieve the dream of inclusive education.
6. Every year, 1 lakh children migrate with their parents to their workplace. Therefore, the Government or civil society organisations must ensure these children are provided with seasonal hostels, school facilities, minimum standard of food and other educational facilities.
7. To ensure the quality of education, every school must comply with the provisions mentioned in the Right to Education Act 2009.

8. The interests and needs of all students should be taken into consideration by the government when a school closure/merger takes place.
9. Scrapping of the No-detention policy may cause some irreparable damages to the marginalized students of the society. Therefore, no detention policy needs to be accepted.

School Management Committees (SMCs) should be strengthened and made functional in every school.

11. They should have an active participation in the enrolment, assessment and management of the school.

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. Ensuring Individualised Education Plans (IEPs) for children with disabilities in schools.
2. Ensure supply of accessible TLM on time.
3. Examination adaptation as per the need of the child – time, writers, accessible question formats universal scribe policy should be mandatory and monitoring mechanism should be developed for proper implementation.
4. Establishment of more Braille press in Odisha.
5. Sign language & Braille training to be part of regular school curriculum.
6. Accessible toilets and water facilities in schools.
7. Availability of special educator in all general school with a status of other teachers in schools.
8. 25% free seats should be made mandatory in private schools in which CWSN must be admitted as a priority group.



Key Policy Asks

1. Teachers Training Programme should be redesigned in a way that can accommodate a variety of learners from different backgrounds and needs
2. An effective and efficient teacher support system to understand the learning gaps and extend onsite academic support to teachers in a constructive way.
3. No-Detention-Policy should not be scrapped and Continuous and Comprehensive Assessment process to be strengthened and followed.
4. Government should prepare a roadmap for full RtE implementation and all schools should comply with the RTE norms within a period of one year.

5. The Public Education System should be strengthened instead of merging the schools.
6. Government should form and enact a guideline on quality control and fee regulation for private schools.
7. MLE Policy should be implemented in letter and spirit.
8. There should be extended State Advisory Committee with proper guidelines. They should have power to organize consultations in different matters.
9. There should be proper mechanisms for ensuring GO-NGO collaboration for the improvement of education in the state.
10. Civil society organizations should be involved in identifying and conducting special training for out of school children.
11. To make grievance mechanism fully systematized rather than just systemic.



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There is heavy demand for infrastructure building, entitlements, salary hike, but there is less demand for quality education. In order to empower students, demand for quality education must come from everywhere.

- Shri Bhupendra Singh Punia

State Project Director, OPEPA,
Bhubaneswar

Best Practices

Aide et Action

In 2018, 400 children migrated from Odisha to Telengana and they have been enrolled in nearby schools after Aide et action intervened in the matter.

Tata Trusts

Integrated Approach to Technical Education (ITE) has been introduced in 20 schools in South Odisha to integrate technology into school curriculum. Elementary education programme is being carried out in 185 primary schools in south Odisha to ensure grade appropriate learning of the students. To provide a hands-on-science experience to the students in the remote area, a mobile science van is going to every school once in a month.

CARE India

UDAAN is a girls' education initiative by care India where 100 school drop-out adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years are identified every year and provided with 11-month residential bridge course training.

Lokadrusti

Approaches like Ghumura, Pala, Das-kathia, Street play, Puppet show etc. are adopted to sensitize the community and streamline the out-of-school students into school. Pressure is also created on the government to improve the school infrastructure and teacher placement in rural areas. Drop-out students are identified and assessed. They are engaged in learning enhancement programme on literacy and numeracy. Learning activity books and lessons have been designed on the basis of course curriculum of the I, II and III grade students.



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Teachers must be competent enough to assess students' learning in a way that acknowledges both their developmental strengths and challenges. Through assessment, a teacher can help a child to think critically and analyze information with greater depth.

- Prof. (Dr.) H.K. Senapaty

*Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT),
New Delhi*



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Civil society organizations should suggest the government on policy interventions to achieve improved access to quality education as well as addressing relevant obstacles which include gender inequalities, food insecurity, and poverty.

- Smt. Kasturi Mohapatra

Former Chairperson, OSCPCR



Day Two

Health & Wellness



Sandy's Tower
Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

After pursuing different health targets under Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) during 2000-2015, India is now on the track of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In tandem with the national efforts towards achieving SDG health goals, the state of Odisha, usually regarded as one of the poorest states in India—both economically and health-wise, continues to undertake several measures to bring about favourable health outcomes in its population. Though during the MDG era, it has shown promising improvement in some of the health indicators, especially in reproductive, maternal and child health, however the progress has rather been tardy and uneven with wider regional and gender differentials. The maternal and child health indicators in the state are poor as compared to Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. Even if the state has made impressive progress in reducing IMR, which currently stands at 42, less than the national average, the Neonatal and under five (U 5) mortality, continue to be a cause of concern. This situation is even grim in rural areas compared to the urban areas. Similarly, every year at least an estimated 180 precious lives of mothers cannot be saved from the preventable causes. The situation continues to be worse in tribal dominated regions of the state. Apart from this, the burden of disease due to malaria, dengue, Japanese Encephalitis is disproportionately affecting the poor and

the people residing in tribal regions. The state has also no respite from the brunt of non-communicable diseases spreading its tentacles across all age groups and regions.

The health system of the state faces several constraints to address the above-mentioned challenges. Despite government efforts, the public spending on health care is quite low, forcing many to spend from their pocket, while accessing health care services. The out of pocket expenditure constitutes 76% of the total health expenditure, which, is high for a poor state. In terms of health workforce, there are huge shortages, especially of specialists at the secondary level of care, more in hard to reach areas. This situation is further compounded by the debilitating primary health care system. In order to improve the situation, the state has introduced several measures in the recent past for free distribution of drugs, diagnostic services, and deploy and retain health workforce in the rural hinterlands. Now, it is time to consolidate these efforts, both at the government and at the NGO level, and adopt effective strategies to further improve impact of these initiatives. To address the overall development challenges of the state, a multi-stakeholder approach is the need of the hour.





Discussion points

1. What is the current status of primary health care in Odisha? What steps need to be taken to widen the reach of primary health care while ensuring quality?
2. What are the main barriers, in terms of population, geography, and services, in universalising primary health care (PHC)? How can these be addressed?
3. How can nutrition be built into the PHC model for optimal health outcomes?
4. How is health financed in Odisha? What are the merits or demerits of these existing methods?
5. What are the best practices and models for ensuring an 'effective healthcare risk financing' that Odisha can adapt or adopt?



Issues and Challenges

Strengthening primary healthcare in rural areas

Barriers to Primary Health care

1. Mismatch between epidemiological realities and what is delivered.
2. **Public-private fragmentation:** Lesser investments in public facilities, especially primary health facilities
3. **Primary-secondary-tertiary fragmentation:** Absence of gatekeeping by PHCs. Frequent shifts to higher levels of care need to be checked (11% in rural and 3% in urban areas seek care below CHC).

Financing health

1. Lack of a robust financing mechanism.
2. Public Health spending as share of GSDP at 1.40% (Rs.6181.96 Crore) in 2018-19 is not adequate to provide health services at the desired level.
3. **Rapidly increasing private insurance market:** This raises concerns as the private health insurance may not work successfully. It requires lifelong premium payments that increase with age and declining income.
4. The mode of private insurance does not solve the problem of the OOPs and on the contrary, increases household burden and debt. It favours the rich promoting inequity and elitism.
5. **Unregulated healthcare system:** The absence of ethics in medical practices pose a threat to the financing system.
6. Despite higher utilization of public health facilities (more than 70%), the OOP constitutes significant proportion (76%) of the total health expenditure, which is due to the expenditure on medicines (58%) and diagnostics (12%).



Despite the achievements, Odisha still faces challenges to provide better health care and nutrition in hard to reach areas and vulnerable tribal pockets. For example, there are still challenges of providing and retaining health staff in some of the difficult areas of Odisha with inadequate infrastructure.

- **Dr. Lingaraj Mishra**

DFW, Dept. of H & FW,
Govt. of Odisha



Health service delivery in difficult areas

1. Physical inaccessibility to different regions has been a great challenge for health service delivery. Poverty, lack of education, cultural taboos etc. supplement further difficulties.
2. Availability of comprehensive primary health services in rural areas is highly affected due to a shortage of human resources and infrastructure. The health workforce density in Odisha is 9.6 which is way below the WHO norm of 23 health workforce per 10,000 population.
3. Tribal people are unable to avail the health facilities due to poverty, superstitions and lack of access or other priorities. Local faith healers, witch doctors and quacks are the first line of consultants for these poor folks.
4. Health is not a perceived need. People have different priorities and the existing facilities are difficult to access. Thus, providing health care services becomes tougher.

Others

1. One-man, multiple health needs. When looking from the perspective of a person with multiple health needs, a vertical program cannot cover all the needs. For instance, a TB control program cannot treat malnutrition and malaria affecting the same individual at a later stage in life.
2. Coexistence of Communicable and non-communicable diseases: CDs and NCDs coexist within individuals, family and society where the health care needs cannot be addressed by fragmented vertical health system.

Way Forward and Recommendation

Strengthening primary healthcare

1. Increase public investments in primary health care: Out of the 2.5% of GDP to be spent on health, 70% should be on PHC.
2. PHC team for health and wellness :
 - 2.a. Physician/ mid-level providers/ ANMs/ ASHAs.
 - 2.b. Physicians to be trained in family medicine, nurses in community nursing.
 - 2.c. Legal provisions to allow mid-level providers to provide primary care.

3. PHC and NHPS :

- 3.a. PHCs to retain gatekeeping function.
- 3.b. NHPS to include Primary health care.

4. Creating and retaining health care professionals for primary care :

- 4.a. Mandate revision of UG curriculum to align with rural priorities.
- 4.b. Allocate PG seats to family medicine and to community nursing/ NP.
- 4.c. Make newly set up rural medical colleges responsible for district healthcare.
- 4.d. Identify and accredit rural training sites.
- 4.e. Set up an empowered group to identify improvements in living and working conditions of doctors and nurses in rural areas.

Financing health

1. Healthcare provision prices need to be regulated in the context of the growing insurance mechanisms and the increasing involvement of the private parties.
2. At the state level although the Govt. have introduced various insurance mechanisms, the role of public spending cannot be denied. Public spending needs to be upped to at least 3% of GDP or Rs 4000 per capita at today's prices.
3. Expand the feasible Social Health Insurance models like ESIS and CGHS.
4. There is a need to universalize ESIS to cover the entire organized and unorganized sector - remove salary wage ceilings for coverage and keep a minimum threshold for contributions - this could raise up to 2% of GDP additionally for health sector.
5. The health system needs to be organized and brought under a single umbrella through a legal and regulatory framework.
6. A national social health insurance legislation would be needed to create a single framework.
7. Though various trust models have been introduced, the State should learn from the health financing models undertaken in Karnataka.

Health Services Delivery in Difficult Areas

1. Innovating solutions to achieve SDGs is not/ should not be limited to products, digital apps, drugs and diagnostics. It should include approaches or applications of available knowledge, service or interventions to help the Health system rapidly move towards the State's reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health & nutrition targets.
2. Quality Nursing education is a great boon to the health care setup. Community Nursing to be given more focus in the syllabus with rural postings in established models.
3. Medical ethics with case scenarios should be included in curriculum of Nursing, Medical & Paramedical courses.
4. Decentralization of services - e.g. Screening of SCD, Blood Banks in Block level.
5. Administrative responsibilities overlap with clinical practice time for doctors. Thus, there is a need for a Hospital Administrator for a cluster of PHCs and one per CHC to investigate the administration part.
6. Sensitization of health staff including doctors on soft skills and contextual orientation by an experienced team should be planned.
7. Strategic planning is required for the identification of gaps in the health service delivery and designing steps to overcome them.
8. Scaling up of the CMAM and HBCC models to the rural and tribal districts of Odisha where malnutrition persists to be a major health issue.

Others

1. A robust disease monitoring and surveillance system is the need of the hour with nationally representative death registration and cause of death ascertainment system, nationally representative NCDRF surveys, Health facility and population surveys to monitor the health system response.
2. There is a need to develop an integrated framework such as International Network for Food and Obesity/NCDs Research, Monitoring and Action Support (INFORMAS) so that health interacts with other goals of human development.
3. There is a need to galvanize the health system and multi-sectoral coordination in a much more impactful manner.
4. Policy analysis, health financing and the national health

accounts need to be strengthened further and monitored regularly.

5. There is a need for a comprehensive approach to deal with the health care needs of the family instead of a fragmented vertical health system.
6. Legislators need to play a leadership role and take up the responsibility as well as the accountability of the health system. Their role needs to be multifarious-advocacy at national level, providing direction at the state level, guidance and monitoring at the district level, leadership for multi-stakeholder initiatives, tracking performance and outcome indicators at the constituency level.
7. Education and training of health workers need to be reviewed and revised, going beyond the conventional GNM nurses and ANMs and ASHAs.
8. Wide gaps in health service delivery, coverage, quality and equity need to be addressed.

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. Early identification of data and intervention is needed for disabled people in rural areas. The District Early intervention centre is yet to be made functional and there is a need to establish more such Early Intervention centres at all medical centres or at every PHC level. The intent should be to promote accessibility or wider reach for each PwD. Assistance by DEIC From - Identification to Referral point and complete treatment can make things easier and accessible for PwD's.
2. Coordination and cooperation between DDRC and DEIC should be established, so as to make services available to all Persons with Disability.
3. Considering that health professionals, ASHA and Anganwadi workers have low awareness or knowledge on PwDs and their challenges there is an inevitable need for them to be made aware and informed about PwDs and their issues, challenges, available schemes or treatment facilities.
4. Rehabilitation facilities are made available only at DDRC, which acts as a barrier to accessibility and most importantly DDRCs are not available in all districts or are mostly nonfunctional. Rehabilitation facilities can be taken over as a responsibility by the Health Department to make these facilities functional and improve accessibility. Thus, the DDRCs can be included under the Health Department.
5. Ambulances can be made disabled friendly.
6. **Availability and accessibility of medicines to all PwDs:** Ticket counters at medicine shops and consultation point at district hospitals, should include a different counter.

7. **Promote accessibility to medical facilities for all PwDs:** Proper sanitation facilities and safe drinking water for PwDs is essential. Making medical facilities accessible and easy to use by Persons with Disability; Availability of a “Disability Assistance Counter” at every DHH or Major Hospitals (SCB medical college, Capital Hospital, MKCG Hospital etc.) will be of great help.
8. Availability of health insurance schemes exclusively for PwDs, reason being discrimination with PwD's under the existing Govt. Schemes like Niramaya scheme or any other Government health schemes – Auto Inclusion of PwD in Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojan with Rs.7,00,000 as Insured amount.
9. Community rehabilitation centers to be established at Panchayat level to improve rehabilitation facilities and enhance participation of PwDs in every life scenario.
10. Free medicines to be made available at PHC level for children or people with disability who, are in continuous or lifelong need for medicines (For Ex- Seizure disorder, mental illness etc.)

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When looking from the perspective of a person with multiple health needs, a vertical program cannot cover all the needs. Such services that can respond to a variety of health needs of people and the epidemiology of diseases in a particular area, are really critical.

- Dr. Pavitra Mohan

*Founder, BHS and Director,
Health Services, Aajeevika Bureau*

Success Stories

Facilitated Learning and Action Groups (FLAG): Dr. Dhaanshri

FLAG is an innovative approach to universalize and “soft” target the unreached. This approach focuses on community mobilization to improve the health conditions of the most marginalized groups in the villages of Jharkhand. The FLAG approach works through participatory learning and action with four basic steps- identify problems, plan strategies, act together, and evaluate together. In PLA meetings an ASHA facilitator facilitates the meeting in 10 groups with 10 ASHAs. The ASHAs receive an on-job training while attending these meetings. After the on-job trainings they conduct the meeting in their respective groups. ASHA facilitators thus are able to reach all the villages responsible for and provide handholding support to all ASHAs. Every day about 10 lives are being saved through this approach. The intervention is cost effective and can be scaled up easily.



Vajpayee Arogyashree Scheme (VAS): Dr. Devadasan

VAS is not a health insurance scheme but a scheme where the state govt. uses tax-based money for purchasing care from the private sector which the government cannot provide. It is limited to the BPL patients who visit the health facilities with certain disease symptoms and are referred to hospitals empanelled under SAST. The empanelled hospitals seek permission from the panel of doctors under SAST who after looking at the reports of various diagnostic tests decide the line of treatment for each patient. In this way, patients are protected by the govt. from unnecessary treatment. Constant monitoring is carried out to keep a check on the treatment provided to the patients. Each procedure carried out at the empanelled hospitals have fixed package based on the services and cost. Hospitals agreeing to treat the patient's cost join the scheme. For special cases, there is a buffer amount of 50,000 INR. Currently, 663 procedures under 7 broad specialities (Cardiology, Neurology, Paediatric Neonatal Surgery, Oncology, Trauma & burns) are there. The Scheme has 187 empanelled hospitals selected after rigorous quality check independently by SAST instead of the govt. This Scheme sets a good example of how the government can regulate the private health sector using sound financial mechanism, good purchasing from the private sector and at the same time providing quality care to the people.



Day Two

Towards Resilient Odisha: Disaster & Climate Change Action



Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH)
Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

Climate change which invariably results in disasters is no longer a matter of conjecture. It is almost certain that there will be more droughts, floods, storms and cyclones. In any case, disasters, both natural and manmade, disproportionately affect certain geographical regions and have a greater impact on the marginalized demographic groups. On both counts, Odisha is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and various kinds of disasters.

One of the poorest states, Odisha's citizens largely lack the means to afford individual or household defenses against most calamities. The state's sub-tropical littoral location renders its coastal areas much more prone to tropical cyclones, storm surges, and tsunamis as well as to frequent floods from the heavily silt laden rivers. The interior regions face floods while also bearing the brunt of cloud bursts, droughts, freak whirl winds, heat waves, and lightning strikes. Odisha's topography and climate also makes it particularly susceptible to vector borne epidemics. Industrial disasters and human induced accidents, stampedes, fires etc. only add to people's suffering. Climate change's impacts, though difficult to perceive in the short term, are becoming undeniably

evident. As Odisha's coastline erodes and the sea pushes in, households living close to the coast have no option but to leave their land and become climate refugees.

As a signatory to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, India has declared its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, to reduce green house gas emissions, by adopting low carbon development strategies. The Government of India and Government of Odisha (GoO) have prepared national and state climate action plans to contribute to minimizing temperature rise and to address climate induced disasters. In fact, GoO created its disaster mitigation machinery in 1999 following a Super Cyclone, and its performance during the cyclones in 2012 and 2013, has been lauded. Yet, given the scale of disaster challenges Odisha faces, there is a need to keep alert and to constantly push for improving capability and capacity.

The Government of Odisha and also the civil society organizations, as key stakeholders in this process, need to come together and augment each other's ability to respond to disasters.





Discussion points

1. What can be done to make disaster preparedness and responsiveness more participatory? How can local community's skills and knowledge be better utilised in this process?
2. What can be done to bring convergence and alignment between the disaster management machinery and climate action machinery in the state?
3. How can the Disaster Management Act be fully implemented at the district level and the Disaster Management Committees be made more proactive?
4. What can be done to gear up the non-coastal regions to deal with disasters germane to them?
5. How can Odisha be better prepared for industrial and urban disasters?
6. How can corporate contribution to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through CSR intervention gets enhanced?
7. What specific steps, in the specific context of growing urbanization can help reduce Odisha's vulnerability to disasters?
8. How can CSOs be more effectively involved in GoO's disaster mitigation architecture?
9. How can Odisha's climate action plan be mainstreamed and effectively realized?
10. How can gender equality be ensured in both preparing for, and responding to, disasters and climate change?
11. How do we ensure that our collective action is responding to the goals under the SDG?



The learnings from Super Cyclone has led Odisha to become one of the first states to formulate a State Climate Change Action Plan

- Mr. Akshaya Biswal
Regional Manager, Odisha Office
OXFAM India



Issues and Challenges

1. Disaster risks are not considered seriously in the main-stream development programmes or actions. Huge flooding and inundation in a vast area even with insignificant rainfall in Bhubaneswar under a flyover is an example.
2. There is a lack of sustainability of disaster preparedness actions and activities. With closure of the projects, the systems or infrastructures created post Super Cyclone stopped functioning is a clear example.
3. We are not learning from the experiences of our disasters or the learning has been confined to those who have been directly affected. One such example of not learning from our disasters is evident in the multiple new hotels in CRZ along Puri-Konark coast. No state has learnt lessons from floods in Tamil Nadu or Kerala. Our State Government acts only when the disaster strikes. Awareness about various forms of disasters and acting based on the awareness is a joint responsibility of the Governments as well as the people.
4. Lack of effective and efficient communication channels: Two recent distinct disasters of Uttarakhand and Kerala floods are examples where while the casualty was very high in Uttarakhand, Kerala flood caused more damage to properties. Communications about meteorology not reaching the state governments in time; problem of reservoir operations and information sharing, lack of coherence in information etc are examples of such failures.
5. Climate change is redefining the vulnerabilities of the State and we are not considering even the threats that we know. Some examples of lack of integration of learning in our actions are:
 - 5.a. About two lakh people die every year of air pollution. We were talking of BS-6 criteria and currently following BS-4. But even now two stroke vehicles ply in India.
 - 5.b. While use of inverters has increased, we neither have the capacity to recycle the battery components nor are we giving any thought to it, even at individual level.
 - 5.c. Odisha has the largest deposit of chromite and Chromium 6 is carcinogenic. Handpumps are being installed in these areas by mining companies using CSR fund without realisation of the effect it will have on the overall well-being of people.
 - 5.d. Dhamra port area was once an olive-ridley nesting place and we continue to ignore the ecology on name of development.

- 5.e. Carbon emission from our thermal plants and other industries is also a matter of concern.
- 5.f. Many hotels have come up in CRZ area along Puri-Konark coast despite the huge cyclone that hit Odisha in 1999.
- 6. Disaster Management Act, 2005 has provisions to set up a 'Mitigation Fund'. While the Finance Commission's ToR has started using the term 'mitigation fund', this fund has not even been notified till now. Countries like Mexico, Canada etc' use their mitigation fund for meteorological survey, risk atlas, early warning system etc. The other type of expenditure includes support to make local initiatives risk-integrated.
- 7. Our management policies fail to take care of casualties like livestock, we only concentrate on human casualties.
- 8. All disasters include casualties and risks to livestock, which is 70-80 times more than human casualties. In our preparedness and action, our management initiatives mostly end up focussing on individuals and miss out the livestock casualties.

Way Forward and Recommendation

Risk informed development

- 1. Community led risk informed development planning to be initiated. Community based sectoral approach on Risk & Resilience, in managing the largest rural urban transitions.
- 2. Institutionalized community centric response mechanism at panchayat or ground zero. There is a need to emphasize on the concept of first responder (the community) and their preparedness.
- 3. Capacity building training modules need to be reviewed to make them need-based.
- 4. The modern & traditional knowledge and skills need to be mixed and improvised. Use innovative ideas to reach out to youths as most of them are tech savvy these days.
- 5. Convergence of Disaster Management and Climate Change Action Plans. Risk & Resilience aspects need to be and embedded in all departmental training calendars and a pool of resilience expertise needs to be identified/built in various sectors to support sustainable planning and development actions.

Financing for resilience building

- 1. Effective use of Mitigation Funds of state, central and other agencies in taking up diversified capacity building programmes. Skill development has focused more on search & rescue, communication. More investment is need for preparedness and response.
- 2. The government has earmarked very little money for resilience and even that amount is underutilized. There is a need to tap the existing government schemes and invest in making all the existing infrastructures compatible first. Existing policies and programmes need to be implemented properly.
- 3. Proactive steps like insurance of lives and properties, sensitisation at all levels, promotion of organic agriculture, afforestation, promoting biofuel and alternative energy, and development of knowledge hub and information exchange etc.
- 4. Funds from different sources (Government, CSR, Own fund of the Panchayat and generation by the communities (Kalahandi Gram Sabha has already shown the way), international scopes such as REDD+, Carbon market, Commitments from industrial economies etc) should flow through Panchayats and have a community led approach.
- 5. Community resilient funds should be initiated at the village levels, primarily through their own contribution. Green Climate Fund must be available at village, Panchayat, Block and district levels.
- 6. Plans of all departments must be integrated and informed and all their programmes must stick to the combined decided actions.



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Learning and understanding the 'How' and 'why' of disaster are very important. Unless we learn how and why disasters are happening, we will not be able to mitigate them properly.

- Prof. Vinod Sharma

Executive Vice Chairman of
Sikkim State Disaster Management
Authority

Sustainable Actions at Community Level

1. Disaster risk management programmes and policies requires to be inclusive of all participants and address all phases of disaster management cycle.
2. Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha must discuss issues intensively. Use of PRA and PLA techniques and community's understanding of decentralized plans must be given importance. Community resilience forum is a possibility under the PRA.
3. Integration of all DM plans with GP plans that is informed by traditional knowledge of the community and community practices need to be ensured through knowledge building.
4. Integration of disaster management plans by all government departments with focus on communication and coordination.
5. Improve connectivity – the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana fails to include most tribal habitations as they do not match with the population criteria.



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Odisha faced a huge cyclone in 1999. But even after that many hotels have come in CRZ area along Puri-Konark coast. This means, we have not learnt yet.

- Dr. A K Gupta

Joint Director, MoEF & Climate Change, Government of India

6. Identify and assess vulnerabilities through comprehensive community processes and participatory disaster risk audits independent of Environment Impact Assessment. All infrastructure development must integrate risk.
7. Lightning casualties are increasing in Odisha. There is a need to develop protocols and management practices.

8. Other recommendations include—discouraging brick construction, strengthening cyclone shelter management practices, Mangrove restoration, strategizing indigenous knowledge in protection, decentralised weather data collection and management system etc.
9. Like Andhra Pradesh, Odisha must have a state organic policy and provide subsidy for organic fertilizer. There is a lot of release of ammonia gas by fertiliser companies and increase in use of urea.
10. Strong regulation on carbon emission and promotion of indigenous plant centric afforestation.



Concluding Remarks

1. Communities should be given priority in all phases of disaster: Preparedness, Prevention, Risk reduction, Mitigation, Response, Rehabilitation and Recovery. There should be a community-led, community-owned and community-monitored processes.
2. Reduce carbon emission and tap alternative safer sources of energy.
3. Minimize the residual risk with inter-agency and inter-state coordination, risk informed programmes, and focus more on the vulnerable. We need to move from PPP to ABCD: Administration, Business, Civil society, Development partnerships.
4. Decentralised risk assessment, planning and action. Risk informed action will succeed only when the people at the grassroots participate therein and when their knowledge and experiences are integrated in the decision-making process. Panchayat and Gram Sabha should be risk-informed and such information should show in their action.
5. There is a need to improve documentation and dissemination. More attention needs to be paid to the collection of quality data and proper data dissemination.
6. Child wellbeing index should be linked to vulnerability and risks. Past disasters have brought scare, particularly to the children. Psycho-social support and trauma care is very important.
7. Risk financing has three major components: a) risk avoiding, b) risk sharing and c) risk transfer.
8. Creation of a pool of experts and resource persons to respond to the most difficult situation in the most effective manner. The state must come forward.
9. Every learning must reach out to the people.
10. Institution based engagement have limited impact. Creating and integrating values is more essential.

11. Every disaster has a differential pattern of impact and demonstrates differential pattern of recovery. A blanket approach for everything should not be entertained.



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Had there been a decent early warning system in Kerala, 12 lakh people would not have been in relief camps and so much casualties and destruction would not have happened.

- Prof. Vinod Menon

one of the founders of National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. Ensuring Inclusion of PwDs in community based DRR plan.
2. Inclusion of PwDs in district level disaster risk reduction committees.
3. Rescue & rehab team of DRR to be sensitized on disability.



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In the last 25 years, the rainy days have reduced to 49.5 days in a year leading to high chances of high intensity rainfall within short span, long periods of dry days and serious droughts.

- Dr. Kamal Lochan Mishra

Additional Secretary, Dept. of Water Resources, Govt. of Odisha





Day Two

Tribal Empowerment & Development



Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Research and Training Institute (SCSRTI)
25th August, 2018



Background

The UN General Assembly resolution that created 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development Goals refers to indigenous peoples 6 times in its political declaration, in targets, and in calling for indigenous people's participation in policy development and its periodic review. The Constitution of India also obliges the Government to improve the socio-economic condition of Scheduled Tribes (STs) through provisions under Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Schedules V and VI. Despite these international and national commitments, unrest is growing among tribal communities over alienation from lands, forests, and related resources and impoverishment. Among various demographic groups in India, STs have the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) while also suffering severe geographical and cultural exclusion, dimensions not captured in HDI.

Legislative safeguards such as Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) or PESA Act, 1996 and Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006 have not stopped appropriation of tribal land by Government itself for 'development' projects. Then there are land grabs by non-tribal individual contract farmers and by companies. Even collection and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP), a livelihood

for most tribal families that contributes around 40 % of their income, is still a monopoly of state forest bureaucracies. This is despite PESA and FRA provisions that recognize ownership, control, and management of all MFP by Gram Sabhas.

In Odisha too, where 62 STs constitute 23 % of the State's population, and scheduled areas comprise 44 % of area of the state, underdevelopment of tribal communities remain salient. Tribal areas have critical gaps in communication, roads, and other economic infrastructure while STs have higher incidence of income poverty and lower literacy, health, and nutrition levels than general population. Taking cognizance of ST's lagging behind in development indicators, in 2018, Government of Odisha (GoO) announced formation of Special Development Councils (SDCs) in nine ST majority districts. SDCs will have representation from every tribe, exercise decision making powers, and have financial resources to preserve the unique socio-cultural identity of STs while developing their economic capacities. It is still unclear how the SDCs will improve on pre-existing institutions for tribal development such as Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) and District Planning Committees (DPCs).





Discussion points

1. How can PESA be effectively implemented in Odisha's Scheduled areas to ensure participatory governance by tribal communities? Can the Governor's office play a positive role?
2. What can improve the FRA's potential to secure STs land and community forest rights in Odisha?
3. How can institutional mechanisms such as Gram Sabhas, Forest Rights Committees, DPCs, and TAC be strengthened?
4. Can the SDC be a game changer for tribal empowerment in Odisha?
5. What can accelerate the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)?
6. How can stringent planning, allocation, and monitoring of Tribal Sub Plan funds be ensured?
7. What can be done to revitalize the impact of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies?
8. How can MFP based livelihoods of forest dependent tribals be safeguarded and improved?
9. Which best practices can ensure sustainable rehabilitation of tribal victims of development?
10. What laws and mechanisms can ensure just restoration of alienated lands to tribals?
4. The tribal people are denied their rights by the administrative officials in the name of lack of certain certificates. Many tribal children are denied education due to the absence of tribal certificates.
5. The tribal communities are unaware of the schemes that are implemented for them mainly the TSP funds.
6. Malnutrition is a major issue that the tribal communities are facing. This is mainly due to the low income as well as unemployment situation that prevails in tribal areas.
7. Most of the tribal areas are inaccessible (hills, rivers, snowfall etc.) as they lack adequate transportation infrastructure deepening the depth of the connectivity issues.
8. The lack of implementation of PESA, lack of teachers in tribal government schools, high alcohol consumption, top-down approach of rules/acts, lack of implementation of FRA, lack of coordination between revenue and forest department and Gram Sabha not being recognized as an authority are some of the major challenges faced by tribal communities.



Issues and Challenges

1. As per the Odisha Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) amendment Rules of 1999, TAC meeting is to be held at least once a year. Last TAC meeting was held in 2015.
2. Though 40 lakhs were received by OTDS (2013-14) for project management and monitoring, the funds remained unutilised as of March 2016. The decision of the Governing Council 94 to chalk out a specific action plan for saturating housing needs of PVTGs in a convergence mode, was also not acted upon.
3. In three sampled Micro Projects, against the requirement of 72 General Body (GB) meetings during 2013-16, 16 meetings were held, registering a shortfall of 56 meetings. The GBs, however, did not discuss the performance of Micro Projects.

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Allocation of funds should be proportionate as per tribal population divided. The proportion of funds for tribal development should not be universal for all.

- Mr. Achyut Das

Director of Agramee, Odisha





Way Forward and Recommendation

1. There is a need to emphasize on the governance, as governance is the foundation for Tribal Development.
2. There is a need of structural change in the Governance system i.e. bottom to top approach along with the change in the perspective and world view of the people regarding the tribals.
3. Tribal governance to be incorporated with Single Line Administration System.
4. There is a necessity to adopt collective approach by the Civil Society Organisations, local leaders, social activists and the government.
5. A proactive approach by the Governor's Office with respect to the 5th Scheduled Areas, specifically in terms of implementation of PESA and FRA is crucial.
6. There is a need to restructure the Tribal Action Committee and make it more proactive.
7. Inter Departmental Convergence, at the block, district and state level, will only be possible only if the political and bureaucratic will align.
8. Outcome budgeting of the funds allocated for various schemes and initiatives of tribal development.
9. Implementation of the PESA and FRA, by keeping their spirit intact and empowering the Gram Sabha.
10. Replicating the Maharashtra model of Transferring 5% of the TSP fund to the Gram Sabha.
11. There is a need to adopt a specific approach, rather than a uniform approach for the 62 tribes and 13 PVTGs in respect to the micro projects.
12. There is a need to conduct regular orientations of the Government officials and village people regarding the tribal policies, laws and schemes.
13. There is a need to stress on the use of tribal language in the education and health system.
14. It is time to make adequate policies and to ensure proper implementation of the current policy with respect to the differently abled people of the tribal area.
15. There is a need to organize regular and frequent orientation of the government officials and the Gram Sabha members on the tribal laws, policies and schemes.
16. It is time to grant ST status to the Jhodia, Kanda and Dora tribes and to make efforts in terms of restoration of the tribal culture and language.
17. Reform the current functionaries of ITDA.
18. The TSP and other fund for the benefit of the STs should be administered and monitored by ITDA. The ITDA should spend the money as per the plan and decision of the Gram Sabha.
19. A tribal cell should be opened at the Governor's office for the administration of schedule areas.
20. Odisha should replace the three principal Panchayat laws (Odisha Gram Panchayat/ OGP Act 1964, Panchayat Samiti Act 1959 and Zilla Parishad Act 1991) by a single consolidated panchayat law like other states and in conformity with the letter and spirit of the part IX of the constitution and PESA Act, 1996.



“ There is a need of structural changes in the governance of Schedule areas with the participation of the people, Govt. and CSOs. There should be an active participation of the tribals in the development programmes meant for them. Can Odisha take the lead in Tribal Empowerment & Development?

- Mr. Nicholas Barla

*former Advisory member of MORD,
Govt. of India*

21. Include tribal and Panchayat representatives for planning of money allocated in the District Minerals Fund and TSP.
22. Enforce the Orissa Scheduled Area Transfer of Immoveable Property (OSATIP) Regulation Act of 1956 and restrict the transfer of patta land of tribal to non-tribal.
23. Bring a state policy on mother tongue-based preschool in tribal areas; appoint tribal anganwadi workers and develop culture appropriate curriculum.

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. Land rights of PwDs under FRA (land rights) as they are vulnerable.
2. Representation of tribal PwDs in district planning committee & other advisory committees.
3. Involving and promoting PwDs in tribal art & handicraft development. Giving preference to PwDs on kiosk allotment to sell minor forest produce.
4. Ear mark funds for PwDs under tribal development plan.

Success Stories

In Himachal Pradesh, 42% is scheduled area contributing 2.53 % of total population. It was inaccessible (constituting of hills, rivers, snowfall etc.) for people to go and officers denied to work there. For this reason, the Tribal Welfare Department found out an administrative strategy to keep the Tribal Department separate, which only deals with tribal matters. 9 % of the state budget is being utilized for tribal affairs creating a Budget Demand. To avoid administrative delays, the Department introduced Single Line Administration so that peoples' problems can be addressed at the earliest.



Dr. Rakesh Sharma, former Additional commissioner cum special secretary, Tribal welfare department, Himachal Pradesh.

In Maharashtra, the tribal development cell was constituted in the Governor's Office in 2012. It had a Research & Studies wing that did advocacy for minor forest produce, recognition of Gram Sabha etc. The Governor exercised his powers and issued various notifications and orders with respect to FRA, PESA and other issues faced by the Tribals and modified the rules in state level as per the requirement.



Mr. Parimal Singh, Project Director, Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society





Day Two

Food & Nutrition Security



Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT)
25th August, 2018



Background

Odisha as we know continues to be one of the poorest states in the country; in spite our country celebrating economic growth and development on one side, an unprecedented number of children do not seem to have made any significant growth and development. Odisha has one of the highest infant and maternal and Under 5 mortality rates in India. Stunting, anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies inhibit productivity, proper cognitive development and health outcomes. Zero hunger and good nutrition has the power to transform and empower the present and future generations. Proper Policy implementations, adequate Institutional setup, strong Monitoring mechanism are some of the biggest challenges which need to be strengthened first. Government programmes & policies must reach out to every such vulnerable.

Adequate food grain production and food availability do not guarantee food security. Fundamental food must be accessed, both physically and economically. For over a decade, both malnutrition and famishment has been an impediment in the development process of Odisha. Though the State has taken over various measures to address this issue, there still exists a wide gap between the National Food Security Policy and the need of the beneficiaries.

A one-day Technical session on “Food & Nutrition Security” was organised in OUAT, Bhubaneswar to address the need.





Discussion points

1. Articulation of a road map for addressing the food and nutrition security to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
2. What nutrition specific/sensitive interventions could be taken up to address the issue of malnutrition in the State?
3. What kind of measures could be taken up to build an enabling environment in the State to address the issue of malnutrition?
4. How to address equity issues in nutrition in the State?
5. What kind of innovations and what kind of technology be thought of to enhance nutrition security in the state?
6. How to take the nutrition debate and discourse to the community level; mainly through community institutions including the PRIs?
7. Arriving at an agreed agenda among the Government, CSOs, corporate houses, research institutions and donor communities on the food and nutrition challenges in the State.
8. Establishment of an independent institutional mechanism for ensuring cross-sectoral convergence, coordination, supervision and follow up.

9. Building multi-stakeholder platforms to fight malnutrition and food insecurity together.



“

Both the Central govt. and State govt. have taken lot of measures to address hunger & malnutrition. Still it's been a major concern. This consultation will be helpful to address the issues of food and nutrition security of the people in the state.

- Shri Rangalal Jamuda

*Chairperson, State Food Commission,
Odisha*



Issues and Challenges

1. Chronic malnutrition during the formative age of growth and development in early life leads to under developed brain, diminished mental ability and learning capacity, increased risk of diabetes, hypertension and obesity in later life.
2. Malnutrition occurs due to several reasons like; early marriage, gender discrimination, anaemia, domestic violence and poor governance.
3. The rate of stunting and underweight is high in almost all districts of Odisha. Therefore, it is imperative to have a district level planning.
4. According to NFHS 4 data, nearly 40% of the population are suffering from severe anaemia. Statistically, out of the total World population of 7 billion, 2 billion suffer from micronutrient deficiencies. (Global Nutrition Report, 2016) and more than half of the population across any age group/sex consume less than 50% of the daily needs of Iron, Zinc, Vitamin A, Folate and Other B Vitamins, and 57% of preschool children have subclinical Vitamin A deficiency (WHO, 2009). As per the records of UNICEF, 57% of Adivasi children below 5 years of age suffer from chronic undernourishment.
5. Crop loss, lack of safe drinking water, low income and threats on sustainable livelihoods are the causes of starvation among children.
6. Enough food is produced to feed the global population, unfortunately one third of the produced yield is lost or wasted and millions of people are left undernourished.
7. The prevalence of stunting and wasting among the under-5 children is 34.1% and 20.4%, respectively (NFHS-2015-16).
8. Lack of proper policy implementation, adequate institutional setup, strong monitoring mechanisms are some of the biggest challenges.
9. Compulsion of Aadhaar linkage is a hurdle to accessing different welfare programmes (PDS, ICDS, MAMA, TA, & Pension Scheme) of the government.



Way Forward and Recommendation

Just and Equitable Governance, Increasing Access, Transparency and Accountability addressing Equity

- 1. Odisha State Food and Nutrition Security Rules (under NFSA 2013):** It must be notified forthwith in order to ensure better access to safe and nutritious foods by the eligible families under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal (MDM) and Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).
- 2. Nutrition Sensitive Policies:** The policies relating to agriculture, WASH, disaster and emergencies, food security, women empowerment and livelihoods need to be revisited to mainstream nutrition.
- 3. Streamline Supplies:** the existing micronutrient supplementation programmes in the State and other drugs need to begin with proper adequate indenting, timely procurement and supply till the level of frontline workers.
- 4. Introduce and universalize Computer Application Software (CAS)** to improve transparency, public accountability and access. MCP cards need to be updated at the beneficiary level to the level of State MIS Cell.
- 5. AWC in every village/hamlet:** Every hamlet of the village should have an ICDS centre (at least mini AWC centre) to cater to the needs of the excluded children. Prevalence of undernutrition is more in excluded far off hamlets away from the AWCs. Just tagging such hamlets with the main AWC is not the solution. There should be extensive follow up and advocacy for opening up AWCs even for hamlets with population less than 150. AWCs to be declared as Centers of Excellence and conversion of all Anganwadi centers into day-long crèches so that the 6 months -3 years cohort, could be incentivized to attend.
- 6. Introduce Nutrition Budgeting:** Odisha may introduce Nutrition Sector Budgeting from the financial year 2018-19 to emerge as a Nutrition Pioneer in the country.
- 7. Review current anaemia strategy on an emergent basis:** The State requires an anaemia policy, based on cutting edge research, including Sickle Cell Anemia.
- 8. Institutionalize ration card portability system:** Many vulnerable communities like PVTGs, migrating population are deprived of their food and nutrition entitlements due to the non-portability of ration cards they possess when they migrate or shift. Thus, ration card portability system may be institutionalized in the state. Similar portability should be explored in provision of ICDS THR for mothers and children.
- 9. Construction of AWC, separate toilets for boys/girls, hygienic kitchen sheds and drinking water facility in all AWCs and schools -** District specific plans should be prepared with appropriate tagging of the the funding sources (DMF, MPLAD, MLALAD, CSR, State Govt. funds etc) so that full coverage can be ensured in the next three years.
- 10. Strengthen Public Health Laboratories:** To take up quality test of MDM, SNP, THR, drinking water, iodised salt and double fortified salt, the State Public Health Laboratory needs to be strengthened with adequate manpower and logistics.
- 11. Introduce community based SAM Management:** For more effective result oriented Management of SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition), the State must address issues like poor Bed Occupancy Rate in NRCs, lack of follow up visits after discharge and the absence of any community based SAM management program at the AWC level.
- 12. Auto-inclusion of all senior citizens in the state in Food Security Scheme** needs to be done (Food for all)
- 13. There should be Nutrition Policy for the State** including Geriatric Nutrition and numbers of Research/study on nutrition status of elderly in Odisha must be done.
- 14. There should be availability of Cooked Food for the elderly** who can't afford to cook due to old age and have no support system.

Gender and Empowerment

- 1. Nutrition in livelihood interventions:** Integrating nutrition in women empowerment agenda through community-based platforms.
- 2. Nutrition for Out of school adolescent girls:** A separate programme/strategy is vital for their periodic health checkups, provision of nutritional supplementation and education.
- 3. Address Spousal Violence, juvenile marriage and birth spacing,** as these pose a serious health and nutrition risk for both the mother and child. Lactation management units are necessary in Odisha.
- 4. Follow the life cycle approach with a focus on first 1000 days and mainstream Nutrition in all development programs.** Family should be the unit of counselling on VHNDs and immunization days in these 1,000 days with regular institutional arrangements for all pregnant women to undergo periodic and complete antenatal check-up, tetanus toxoid immunization, IFA and calcium supplementation. Robust real time monitoring system (through ICT) to check services and distribution of supplies should also be in focus.

5. **Build a cadre of women change leaders in Nutrition:** Build 2,00,000-2,50,000 Change Leaders/Volunteers of women and girls at the hamlet level with proper reward and recognition mechanisms. These change leaders can address exclusion, increase home contact and lead the movement at the grassroots.

Social Behaviour Change Communication for nutrition

1. State Nutrition Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy: A state level SBCC strategy is required based on state specific evidence, aligned with the available resources.
2. Increased investments in improving the performance of frontline health & nutrition workers in delivering quality MIYCN services with focus on interpersonal counselling is fundamental. Such initiatives must be regular, incremental, universal and thoroughly monitored.
3. 60% of food should be consumed by the farmer's family members; remaining 40% may go to market for sale.
4. Regularization of National Creche Scheme in the state.
5. Adopting the idea of a family farm and the concept of an Eco-village can be an immediate solution for malnutrition at ground level.
6. Develop of Nutri-Smart village for combating malnutrition in tribal districts of Odisha, to promote IFS, nutritional garden and animal rearing for farm households to supplement the nutritional requirement of the family, to train the farm women on preparation, consumption, and storage of nutritious food to address hidden hunger and to intensify agro-based entrepreneurship among tribal women SHGs.
7. Adopt NSA (Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture) method in farming.
8. Application of Farming System for Nutrition (FSN), which is a food-based approach to agricultural development that puts nutritionally rich foods and dietary diversity at the heart of overcoming malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.
9. Sensitize rural people on Dietary diversity, ANC, taking more food, rest & care to Pregnant women, PNC & taking more food, underweight/SAM and LBW Baby, ensuring EBF to Lactating mothers, and special care for adolescent girls, use of Iron utensils etc. can address the issue of malnutrition.
10. Use of web-based CAS (Common Application Software) will work as a job aid to strong monitoring of the service delivery of Anganwadi centres in the country. This can help to improve the nutrition levels of children in the country.
11. Under MGNREGS, people can plan to grow fruits and vegetables and develop kitchen gardens. Nutrition clusters can be settled at the district level specially in the left wing extremist areas and through these steps we can ensure food and nutrition security of everyone in the community.
12. There is a need to strengthen the community's literacy and community based institutions.



Convergence and Coordination or Institutional Arrangements in Nutrition

- 1. Micronutrient Deficiency Control and Prevention policy:** A systematic and well-structured and scientific management of micronutrient malnutrition through dietary diversity, supplementation, large scale food fortification and biofortification can address the problem and prevent harmful effects of over dosages of vitamins and minerals.
- 2.** A comprehensive regulation and policy on food fortification with strong safety and regulatory measures needs to be brought out. A clear strategy from the Government to promote large-scale fortification of food and promoting new investment is needed to build, improve and sustain fortification programmes. Work out a strategy to initiate distribution of fortified THR and double fortified salt to ICDS beneficiaries.
- 3.** A state specific representative database on the deficiency of various micronutrients (age group, gender, residence, education and caste segregated wise) is needed to guide the development of nutrition interventions and public health programs such as dietary diversification, micronutrient fortification and supplementation. Therefore, the Government should commission comprehensive periodic studies (every 3 years) to ascertain the level of micro nutrient deficiencies through partnership with medical colleges, ICMR, IARI, CFTRI, NIN or multilateral agencies engaged in such researches.
- 4. Ranking of the districts and blocks based on nutrition indicators:** Such annual ranking should be based on Hunger Mapping and regular ICT based collection of Nutrition and health data. It will help to take evidence-based decisions instead of waiting for NFHS data which is available once in a decade.
- 5.** Mapping of availability of key micronutrients in the soil and plant species till block level may be taken up in convergence with research institutions.
- 6. Safe Food Law:** Accessing safe and nutritious food is an important driver for better nutrition. The state needs to revisit the current policies and legislations and bring out its own policy based on modern research and standards. Every producer/manufacturers should confirm to Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) systems and mechanisms.
- 7. Make Odisha Open Defecation Free state by 2019:** WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene) interventions have a significant impact on reduction of micro nutrient deficiencies. Integration of WASH components into nutrition policies and programmes should be promoted. Convergent programming, WASH promotion through Nutrition, Health and Education platforms, prioritizing monitoring of WASH facilities and practices in key institutions must be focused upon. Conduct research/study using premier institutes like IIT/ICMR on the impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan in preventing malnutrition, anemia, micronutrient deficiencies and neonatal mortality.

- 8. Emphasize on Climate-Smart Agriculture:** A policy breakthrough is required in revolutionizing dry land agriculture. Climate-smart agriculture needs to be pursued to address nutrition needs along with an outreach strategy through collectivization like Farmer Producers Organizations. Additional focus on nutritional aspects at the family level like Kitchen Gardening, efficient ways for water usage, mitigating risks keeping in mind drought, flood, cyclone etc. and cluster development programs. Organic farming and sustainable agricultural practices should be the priority areas in agricultural strategies of the state.



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India has not achieved a dramatic progress yet in the food and nutrition security. So Focus should be on Anganwadi Centres, which is a powerful stakeholder to ensure nutrition and even SHGs can play a major role by adding additional intervention to combat malnutrition in India.

- Mr. Shawn K. Baker

*Director, Nutrition,
Global Development, Bill and Melinda
Gates Foundation*

- 9. Promoting a diversified food system:** Such a system can improve the affordability of nutrition rich legumes, nutrition dense food and livestock products (backyard kitchen garden, dairy, poultry). Enhancing farmers' ability to diversify production systems and adoption of nutrition sensitive agriculture pathways would require high level of public and private sector investment in production, storage, transportation, preservation and distribution.
- 10.** Policy reforms to link MGNREGA to promote kitchen garden, and bio fortified crops at panchayat lands/wasteland.
- 11.** Introduce sugary taxes and stop trans-fats across the state.
- 12.** Nutrition literacy and monitoring should be linked to institutions of local governance and for participatory planning. Nutrition agenda must have the ownership of the Gram Sabha and for this, there has to be a persistent effort to raise nutrition as an issue at the Gram Sabha level. The involvement of local governance in the monitoring of nutrition interventions should be

prioritized. The PRI should be actively involved in monitoring of Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Day (VHNSD), organising of Special Gram Sabha on food and nutrition, supervision of regular weighing and provision of all nutrition specific interventions.

13. **Strengthen nutrition across value chain:** The FCI and state procurement agency must start silo storage and look at nutrition, prevent aflatoxin and practice recommended food safety measures from farm to finger.
14. Regular Convergence meeting should be held with various Departments for ensuring food and nutrition security and for effective implementation of various social welfare and nutrition sensitive schemes.



“ Odisha needs a Nutrition Resource Centre and Nutrition Champions to work on the issue. There is also need for collaboration of different stake holders to fight together against malnutrition, especially in the tribal regions of the state.

- **Shri Basanta Kumar Kar**
 Director- Project Concern International
 (PCI) India

Setting the institutional arrangement right in the medium term

1. Establish a State Department of Food and Nutrition and Directorate of Nutrition.
2. Give more power to the State Food & Nutrition Commission.
3. Transform the State Public Health Laboratory into a state of the art laboratory with adequate logistics and resources to conduct food safety quality tests.
4. Establish a Bio-Fortification Mission and Biosafety Authority: Odisha can be a pioneer.
5. Setup a Centre for Excellence on Sickle-Cell Anaemia and Anaemia Management in Odisha.
6. Establish a State Nutrition Resource Centre (like Chhattisgarh model of state health resource Centre).
7. Put in place a special convergence/coordination mechanism for Left Wing Extremist (LWE) infested regions (in line with Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Track Council).
8. Build and strengthen ICDS sector level convergence mechanisms backed by a strong MIS and empowerment of ICDS Sector Supervisors.

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. Provision for additional nutritious food for children and person with disability.
2. Each PwD to be provided with an “ANTODYAYA” Card. Strengthen existing Food security schemes for persons with disability to ensure wider reach and availability of the scheme for PWDs.
3. Rations to be made available to persons with high mobility restriction at their doorstep.





Day Two

Community Rights over Forest



Regional Institute of Education (RIE)
25th August, 2018



Background

In Odisha and India, those who have destroyed forests in and around their villages and towns have enforced the idea that the forests belong not to the villages that protected them but to the government. Such villagers have often been threatened with eviction and displacement. The Forest Rights Act of 2006 is an exceptional piece of legislation that acknowledged this historical injustice done to tribal and other forest dwellers over the colonial and post-colonial period and set out to address it. It sought to provide households titles on land that they have been occupying for habitation or self-cultivation, community rights over forest resources, rights over forest produce and habitat rights of particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

As a state with a large forest area, a large tribal population, and the largest community forest protection movement, Odisha was expected to excel in all aspects of implementation of the FRA. Yet, almost twelve years since the FRA was passed in the Parliament, Odisha has hardly excelled in implementation of the Act. Odisha's progress in the sphere of Community Rights over Forests has been poor in terms of both the number of titles as

well as total and average area of such claims.

The average area under such titles is 53 acres in Odisha and 155 acres for rest of India. The same for Maharashtra, Telengana and Gujarat are 772 acres, 630 acres and 330 acres respectively. However, a silver lining is that the average for Odisha has gone up from 36 acres at the end of 2015 to 53 acres as on 31st March 2018. We are on an upward trend and it's likely to improve further. But there's a long way to go. The estimated number of CFR claims requiring recognition is more than 32,000 – probably upwards of 40,000 if we add hamlets – and the actual number of titles so far could be much lower than the reported 6,000. Only a few of the over 12,000 Community Forest Management Groups have obtained titles for forests that they have been protecting for decades.

Odisha's progress in the field of Individual Forest Rights is among the best in terms of the number of titles as well as the percentage of claims already converted to titles. Odisha accounts for close to 25% of the total number of IFR titles in the country and titles have been provided for 68% of the reported claims (all India average is 44%).





Discussion points

1. Assessing the progress of the FRA towards addressing the historical injustice.
2. Discussing the way forward in terms of enhancing what's been done well.
3. Implementing what's good in terms of policy but remains unimplemented.
4. Making changes where the government policy negates the promises made by the FRA.



Issues and Challenges

1. The average size of the titles is among the smallest in the country (1.5 acres compared to 2.6 acres for the rest of India). Disturbingly the average area of IFR titles has gone down in the last year to less than 1 acre. The top two performing districts in terms of number of titles in the last 4 years have an average title size of less than 0.7 acres and 0.5 acres respectively.
2. While one third of the claimants are yet to receive titles, the non-Tribal "Other Traditional Forest Dwellers" (OTFDs) have been deprived of the opportunity to apply for titles under the FRA. The small size of titles and the denial of rights to OTFDs comprise the greatest failures in the implementation of the Rights over Forest Land under Habitation and Cultivation. The challenges faced by OTFDs are related to improper demarcation; laxity in record updating; delay in claim approval & title distribution; absence of guideline for Title Transfer/Partition of IFR lands; inadequate convergence; inadequate MIS; less awareness and orientation on the provisions in FRA; need of proof/evidence (75years); and an absence of OTFD-focused mission mode implementation.
3. The Rights of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) over their Habitat have mostly remained either unaddressed or deliberately violated. The Forest Department plays the role of an obstructionist.
4. Rights of People living in Protected Areas, Rights of Displaced Communities and Rights of Forest Villages have remained unaddressed.
5. The ownership and marketing Rights over Minor Forest Produce have been violated through neglect in terms of non-implementation of the MSP Scheme as well as explicit denial of rights to sell Kendu Leaves and Bamboo in the open market. The highhandedness of the TDCC over the community members in transporting and selling MFP also poses roadblocks for the community to enjoy their rights.
6. Continuous efforts on the part of the government to displace the inhabitants from forests negatively affect both the forest and the tribal lives and livelihood.
7. Gaps in the database of the state on FRA is a major obstacle so far as the implementation of Act is concerned. The gaps include unavailability of segregated information on community rights and community forest resources right; no mention of reason of rejection on the data sheet, no separate data-sheet on the status of conversion of forest/un-surveyed villages into revenue villages.
8. Diversion of forests by the government for developmental activities without consent of the communities only compounds the problem.
9. Human interference affects water bodies and thus negatively impact the climate leading to both floods and desertification.
10. In the mining area, there is no trace of FRA implementation.



Way Forward and Recommendation

1. The government instead of driving the communities out of the forests, should give those rights within the forests for the best interest of both – the forests and the communities.
2. Promotion of community protection of forests as the methods followed by the indigenous communities are far better than the so-called scientific methods adopted by the Forest Department.

3. Involvement of community members in the implementation of FRA.
 4. Community mobilisation to build pressure on the concerned authorities to deal with the bureaucratic hassles on the way of rights recognition process.
 5. Mechanisms should be developed to ensure proper representation of women in Gram Sabhas and women involvement in decision making when it comes to forests, their protection and management.
 6. Proper utilisation of Right to Information for monitoring the progress and demanding accountability.
 7. While the existing system of the government to procure *Kendu* leaves (it is applicable to other forest produce too) need to be improved, the interested and competent Gram Sabhas, which have Community Rights, should be given the power to operate the trade..
 8. There must be more intensified efforts on the part of the CSOs, NGOs and communities to convert the forest villages into revenue villages.
 9. The state government should frame guidelines to benefit the differently-abled people under the FRA. In Gram Sabhas, there should be proper representation of the differently-abled people.
 10. As the wild flora and fauna are more climate resilient than cultivated crops, community-driven measures should be initiated for their conservation and sustainable use.
 11. It is high time we prepared strategies to integrate the provisions of the Forest Rights Act in the wider spectrum of political and economic development.
 12. The struggle for FRA should be a part of the anti-capitalist movement to make it more effective.
 13. Inclusion of FRA studies in school and college syllabus.
3. Communities must be allowed and supported to manage their forests for food and Minor Forest Produce-based livelihoods. There should be full freedom to communities for collection, processing and sale of these items – especially *Kendu* leaves and Bamboo. There needs to be a thorough rehauling of laws and rules to ensure full compliance with the provisions of the Forest Rights Act. Mahua and excise rules can be flagged separately, and GST over *Kendu* Leaves should be either fully waived off or brought down to the level applicable to tobacco leaves.
 4. The best way to enhance forest cover is to allow communities to oversee their revival. Plantation if required, should be done by the community, and the locations and the species of trees to be planted should be decided by the Gram Sabha with proper representation of women. There should never be any forced plantation on land used by communities.
 5. FRA is first such law which provides legal space to women. But, in last 10 years of its implementation, gender disaggregated data is ignored and not given much emphasis. Disaggregated information on the extent of IFR titles provided to women with further disaggregation on marital status is essential to ensure greater focus on the forest rights of women. This needs to be taken up seriously by the government.
 6. The state government should come up with a robust online database portal on FRA, reflecting suggested information on community rights and community forest resources rights, individual forest rights with disaggregated information on women and differently-abled rights holder, conversion of forest/un-surveyed Villages to revenue villages, habitat rights of PVTGs and RoR correction on IFR and CFR. The tribal development department should immediately replace the present ambiguous database system with a robust online application.



Key Policy Asks

1. Handing over CFR titles to all eligible communities and IFR titles to all eligible tribal and OTFD households should be the immediate objective of the Government and the CSOs are willing to extend support for the same.
2. Forest villages are denied basic infrastructure because of not being revenue villages. As per 2011 census, Odisha has close to 600 such villages, while the actual number is more than 5,000. They must be converted into revenue villages under the FRA and provided with all government facilities.





Day Two

Community Governance of Commons



Regional Institute of Education (RIE)
25th August, 2018



Background

Commons, in the context of rural India, refer to a community's shared natural resources, such as pastures, forests, wastelands, common threshing and dumping grounds, watershed drainage, ponds, and rivers as well as their banks and beds, where every member has access and usage facility with specified obligations. Over 25 % of the country's total area can be classified as common pool resources. However, community held natural resources in India's villages have been declining, at an alarming 2% every year, according to a 1999 estimate by National Sample Survey Organization. The resulting loss of a third of the area constituting commons, over past fifty years, has adversely impacted the rural economy and ecology, given the dependence of people on the countryside on these resources for their growth and very survival.

Commons are critical to sustain livelihoods and economy of rural India, with this contribution ranging between 20-40 % of annual income of households in these areas, which translates into around US\$ 5 billion annually.

These shared resources are by their very nature indivisible and hence best managed undivided, a fact implicit in Supreme Court of India's January 2011 judgment, which directs all state and union territory governments to evict encroachments on commons and restore recovered resources to Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas.

In Odisha, extreme poverty and significantly high proportion of rural people in the population (over 83%) make common lands, especially non-forest common lands, indispensable for vast majority of its rural folk, who are non-forest dwelling. That is why there is an imperative need for the Government of Odisha (GoO) to consider bringing the non-forest commons into its livelihoods framework and start conceptualising a State Commons Policy to create a Commons Action Plan for the state. An integrated and holistic policy and programmatic intervention in non-forest commons promises to provide a new and less traversed road to rural prosperity.





Discussion points

1. Does Odisha have a specific plan and vision for managing commons?
2. After Supreme Court's January 2011 order, what has GoO done to vest relevant powers in Panchayats for making commons encroachment free? What more needs to be done?
3. Which institutional mechanisms can most effectively help demarcate, restore, and manage Odisha's commons?
4. Which best practices and models can Odisha adapt to ensure effective community access and control of commons?
5. How can growth and spread of urban areas in Odisha be made sustainable, by effectively using revenue commons, in a way that simultaneously generates rural livelihood options?
6. How should Odisha balance competing demands on commons related to subsistence, to conservation, and to commerce?
7. How can gender equity be ensured in policy on managing non-forest commons for Odisha?



Issues and Challenges

1. While the discussions on issues related to forest rights and individual land rights find place in the development agenda, non-forest commons (NFCs) are discussed very little and there isn't much clarity on the laws around it.
2. Linkages between water management and protection of NFCs are missed out and it is important to understand that commons include water bodies and their catchment area which needs protection.
3. Commons also have economic, social and cultural importance and the revenue provisions and the categories of land (NFCs like pasture extensive land, village forest etc) can be changed with the discretion of the District Collector.
4. Commons are 'Insurance in lean season' for the communities and people are struggling for protection of the NFC.
2. There is a need for a Comprehensive Policy for protection, restoration and governance of commons in Odisha in line with the Supreme Court Order of 28 January 2011 on Commons case (Civil Appeal No. 1132 of 2011@SLP(C) No. 3109 of 2011).
3. There is a need to define the tenure rights and ownership of local communities, clearly on various categories of land and water bodies to avoid inconsistency in policy and operational mechanisms (Gochar land is found in the Land Bank meant for Industries which is a testimony of the inconsistency).
4. The existing provisions of reserved area of 20% of Village Forest (Gramya Jungle), 10% of grazing land must be maintained. Steps must be taken to deal with encroachments of these lands and bring them under the jurisdiction of Gram Sabha.
5. Make fresh assessments of different the categories of revenue lands using modern survey techniques and recalculate the effective area that must be categorised as Commons to balance anthropogenic pressure and maintain the criticality of commons in a typical village revenue unit.



Way Forward and Recommendation

1. The common land governance mechanism should be placed within Panchayati Raj System and their sub committees (as per section 71 of Odisha Gram Panchayat Act and its subsequent amendment in 2016).
6. Rivers and waterbodies are to be seen in connection with forest and other common land in the catchment, focus should be on decentralised river basin management in the proposed commons policy that government of Odisha is working on from the context of River Basin Management.

7. There is a need for a long-term planning with programmatic action making fiscal provisions from programmes like Mahatma Gandhi NREGA so that Commons can be resorted, regenerated and protected well.
8. The criticality of commons and women's participation must be viewed as crosscutting at the time of formulation of sectoral policies or programme planning. Right from Block, District to State level planning, there is a need to look at the role of commons and how they can be effectively conserved and protected as communities especially rural communities are highly dependent on Commons and can champion for the cause.
9. Community assets must be made disability friendly.



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Commons is not just water, forest and land, it is more than that. Commons are the collective resources including all that links us as a community. Protection of Commons is the means to a balanced and inclusive development process

- Dr. Soma KP
Policy Analyst





Day Two

Panchayati Raj @ 25 Years



State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD),
Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

Despite a long historical and social legacy in India, the modern Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) created by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 have not been able to make a dent. The Act was further strengthened by providing centrality to Panchayats in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 and the Forest Rights Act, 2006. With nearly three million elected representatives, of whom about 1.4 million are women and a million scheduled castes and tribals, Panchayats have ensured visible participation of the hitherto marginalized social groups in grassroots governance.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj developed a National Capability Framework, 2014, to provide guidance for capacity building of PRIs. It also launched initiatives such as Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan and e-governance to strengthen the rural local bodies. The Central Finance Commission

and State Finance Commissions recommended increased transfer of resources to PRIs. Panchayats have also been accorded a greater role to play in the development of backward districts under the Aspirational District Programme 2018. As suggested by the 4th Odisha Finance Commission, the Government of Odisha (GoO) increased funds for GPs and devolved functions of 11 departments to the PRIs. The GoO also introduced schemes like Ama Gaon Ama Vikash while reorganizing GPs, to improve efficiency in service delivery, increasing their number from 6,336 to 6799.

However, Panchayats are yet to emerge as genuinely vibrant local governments in the State. They largely continue to be reliant on Central and State Governments to determine their functions, finance, and functionaries. That is why even after 25 years of Panchayati Raj in India, there are many issues, which need to be discussed and debated upon.





Discussion points

1. How to strengthen the Gram Sabha so that it can have more decisive powers regarding the development agenda at the local level?
2. What are the obstacles to a genuine devolution of the 3 Fs (*Functions, Funds and Functionaries*) to the Gram Panchayats? What are the mechanisms necessary to make the Union and State governments more accountable to the PRIs?
3. Why are the Panchayats not able to raise their own resources? What measures are necessary to enable them to do so?
4. How can the State Finance Commissions (SFCs) add value?
5. What steps are necessary to ensure more integrated decentralized planning in the Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP) so that it can become a more effective approach to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals?
6. What measures are necessary to ensure accountability from the Gram Panchayats also?

“

What was envisioned is not yet achieved, and there's a need to rebuild these PRIs with adequate funds, clear functions, and better skilled functionaries in order to realise the Gram Swaraj, which Mahatma Gandhi had dreamt of. This is the time to make it a people's programme rather than the Government's programme.

- Dr SS Meenakshi Sundaram

IAS (Retd.),

*Former member of the Drafting Committee of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment
Chairman, Myrada, Bangalore*



Issues and Challenges

1. Crores of rupees are now flowing to PRIs due to the recommendations of both the Central and State Finance Commissions, but the common people still do not get to plan for themselves.
2. While Gram Sabha is supposed to be the primary unit of governance, identification of issues and beneficiaries is messed up because of conflict of interests.
3. Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP), which originally should be prepared by people, are being prepared with direction from the higher up levels, and most often with political considerations.
4. The basic objective of ensuring the participation of people in development planning and making them self-reliant has not yet been achieved.
5. Lack of clarity on the powers devolved to the PRIs.
6. PRIs have evolved in an appreciable way ensuring elections and participation of 50 per cent women representatives. However, the situation is far from expectations as the real decision-makers are not these women elected representatives, but their relatives and more powerful/ educated influencers.



7. As per the Constitutional provision, Gram Sabha must play the key role in planning of the development programme of the Gram Panchayat. Its role also includes conducting social audit and ensuring transparency in the governance of the panchayats. However, the Gram Sabha meetings are not held in adequate numbers and participation of women, PWDs, elderly and migrant workers continue to be negligible.



Way Forward and Recommendation

1. Union and State government agencies should take steps to organize a large number of trainings for the villagers (voters) on PRI so that they actively participate in the Gram Sabha. Also, there should be more number of trainings organised for elected PRI members and particularly for the women, SCs and STs. Currently they attend not more than 3-4 days trainings during their tenure.
2. There is a need to organize separate sabha for women (Mahila Sabha) at hamlet level. In this regard the State Government needs to revisit the Odisha Gram Panchayat (OGP) Rules.
3. Training of Ward members needs to be done for proper functioning of the standing committees.
4. In Odisha, the Palli Sabha should be either renamed as Gram Sabha or each revenue village should be reorganized as a Gram Panchayat so that the participation of the voters in the Gram Sabha is better. In this regard, Odisha Gram Panchayat (OGP) Rules need to be revised.
5. In the scheduled areas as per the provisions of PESA each habitation should be recognized as a Gram Sabha or a Gram Panchayat.
6. As per the Central Finance Commission (C.F.C.) and State Finance Commission (S.F.C.) recommendations fund flow to PRIs have increased but the PRIs do not have enough competent functionaries. The state government should transfer most of the departments and their functionaries to the PRIs.
7. The PRIs should have authority over all NTFPs including *kendu* leaf, Bamboo and minor minerals including sand for raising their own fund.
8. Provisions like two-child norm and minimum educational qualification for the candidates need to be removed as that has been preventing many women and tribals from contesting the elections.

9. Funds for MGNREGS should be released directly to the PRIs for smooth implementation of the programme and timely payment of wages to the labourers.
10. Odisha can learn from best practices of PRIs that are followed by other States like Kerala

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. There is a need to make participation of PwDs in Gram Sabha & Palli Sabha mandatory.
2. Sensitization of the PRI members on needs of PwDs and their orientation on disability schemes.
3. Ensuring participation of PwDs in GPDP.
4. Availability of disability disaggregated data at GP level- Baseline survey for 21 categories of disability at GP level, population, entitlement, schemes, benefits accessed etc. For example, Database on PwD workers under MGNREGA at GP level.
5. Reservation on representation of PwDs in Panchayat governance system.
6. Priority to PwDs in kiosk allotment (vending zone & market complex).
7. Ensuring the voting rights of PwDs – accessibility of the booth, Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) etc.
8. Invitation to PwD representative to standing committees at GP, Block and District levels.
9. Provisioning access to school for children with disabilities



Success Stories

Chittaranjan Behera, Sarapanch of Bhagalpur GP in Kendrapada, has created “**Sarpanch Relief Fund**” mobilising local resources for the people in distress.



Nandini Panda, Sarapanch of Jagatsinghpur

Despite protests from different quarters, fought to ensure that the list of beneficiaries identified by the Palli Sabha was the final list for the ward in Gram Sabha's list of beneficiaries.

Soumya Ranjan Pradhan

Left his job as software professional to serve his village. He is now the **Sarapanch of Lakshmiprasad GP of Nayagarh**. He says, “*All we need is to change the system to do public good and stay committed to the development plan we are pursuing.*”





Day Two

Democratizing Urban Governance



IDCOL Auditorium, Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

Cities as aspirational places of prosperity are likely to turn 60 % people into urban dwellers by 2030. While cities can offer opportunities to advance economic and social well being, achieving this depends on an urban policy that provides decent employment and lifestyle to the citizens. At a time when rapid urbanisation is leading to congestion, lack of basic services, housing shortfalls, and deteriorating infrastructure, addressing these issues becomes critical for developing countries, where UN says 95 % urban expansion will take place in coming decades. Thus, urban governance needs to be in sync with UN's 2015 Sustainable Development Goal 11 (that calls for inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities) as well as with its 2016 New Urban Agenda (that centres on ending poverty in all forms and dimensions to ensure inclusive cities).

India is no exception to fast growing cities and related challenges. Population rise, rural poverty, and urban economic growth are promoting urbanization at a pace that overwhelms capacity. Recognizing the need for a strong and democratic urban governance to meet these challenges, the 74th amendment to Indian Constitution was enacted in 1992. Yet, provisions for devolving municipal functions to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

remain a work in progress.

In Odisha, where urbanization is relatively nascent, with 17 % people living in cities, there is still scope for timely intervention to ensure sustainable urban governance models. The Government of Odisha (GoO) can take advantage of central schemes like Smart Cities Mission, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana to improve urban infrastructure and achieve housing for all by 2022. There are also progressive legislations by GoO such as Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act 2017 (that safeguards slum dwellers in municipalities and Notified Area Councils against potential eviction or demolition by providing secure tenures, thereby also creating legal base to improve the living conditions in slum dwellings) and Odisha Municipal Corporation (amendment) Act 2017 (that gives property rights over dwellings to citizens from economically backward sections in Odisha's Municipal Corporations). These Acts and opportunities for pre-emptive urban planning can lead to sustainable lives for all city dwellers, especially the poor citizens of Odisha, only if GoO and various stakeholders pool their efforts and energy.





Discussion points

1. How can participatory governance of ULBs in Odisha be strengthened to ensure sustainable cities?
2. What best practices and successful models, of inclusive and sustainable urban governance, from other states and developing countries can be adapted for Odisha's cities?
3. Are the resources allocated to Odisha's ULBs adequate to ensure basic public services for all? What additional resources can be mobilized?
4. Specifically, with regards urban sprawls and slums in Odisha, what has been done to ensure the access of citizens to basic entitlements, rights, and services?
5. What has been done to ensure safer and responsive public spaces and services in Odisha's cities for women? How can this be enhanced?
6. How can Odisha's urban areas be made friendly for Persons with Disability, the aged, and Third Gender so that they feel like genuine stakeholders in their cities and towns?



In order to ensure participatory democracy in the urban sector, the ULBs should involve its citizens in the discourse on urban development and also in implementation of urban welfare schemes.

- Dr. Kaustuv Kanti Bandyopadhyay
Director, PRIA, New Delhi



Issues and Challenges

Urban Planning

1. As per the 74th Amendment, decentralized planning is an important aspect of urban governance. But the urban citizens of Odisha neither enjoy the said rights nor is their participation ensured. How to strengthen people's participation in city planning and Strengthen Urban local Governance as per the 74th Amendment and make it accountable to people and guarantee sustainable urban growth?
2. Post-liberalization India has witnessed increasing privatization of services and this also includes increasing centralization. This condition has led to exclusion of the marginalized from the mainstream planning.

Slum Dwellers

1. The slum dwellers face varieties of issues in their day to day life including the inflow of migration. Bhubaneswar slum dwellers were supposed to be allocated land but have not received any such confirmations yet.
2. How to ensure basic services (like education, health care, waste management, safe drinking water, sewer

street lights and open spaces) and make sure in-situ development in slums and support community demands for tenure rights including security of tenure, affordability, habitability, availability of services, accessibility, location and cultural adequacy?

3. There is a rising rate of drug abuse among Odisha's youth in slums, who are consequently becoming criminals by stealing money for drugs and causing different kinds of domestic abuse.

Safety

1. Lack of accessibility to basic services like sanitation facilities has huge impact on women. As per one of the studies of ActionAid, most of the women do not feel safe to use public toilets specifically during late evening and night. Rather they prefer to defecate in the open (nearby) and this is extremely un-hygiene and unsafe. Due to this, they develop urinary problems and face sexual harassment as well.
2. The lack of street lights acts as an enabling factor for molestation and rape. The unsafety of public transport systems as well as sexual harassment within the slum communities are other major concerns.

3. The mentality and approach of the people towards women and transgender specially is another major challenge. For example, the points of concern in landmark cases, such as the Nirbhaya rape case, was not the rape itself but what the woman was wearing, what time was she out alone, etc.
4. Eve-teasing has become common in society. This is mainly due to the attitude and approach of the people towards women. Despite varied measures initiated by the Govt. women are still unsafe. Women waged labourers are scared to speak out against sexual harassment at work place for fear of losing work.

Transgenders

1. While the Census 2011 estimated more than 20,000 transgender population in Odisha, a report done by a local university estimated only about 4000 transgender population in Odisha. This is denial of existence of the community. According to transgender community leader, Meghna Sahu, the actual transgender population is atleast double the reported Census figure. They are excluded and abandoned from the mainstream and find refuge in small transgender groups spread across the cities. This community has no basic rights and safety assistance as citizens of a civilized society.
2. Transgenders are constantly made fun of and harassed by people on roads, in markets, or other public places. There is no support for them even in police stations. Their safety feels dismissed when government interventions only focus on making cities safer for women. Even the police does not treat them with dignity.
3. Despite Supreme Court's direction for recognizing transgender community as a special category, Transgenders' vision is never considered in any public discourse.

Way Forward and Recommendation

Urban Planning

1. Effective implementation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act: The Municipal Government should be empowered. With the increase in the Urban Local Bodies since 1971 it is estimated that phased devolution of autonomy (i.e. fiscal, decision making, planning, functions etc.) to Urban Local Bodies is a key essential requirement for ensuring sustainable decentralization through participatory governance. Citizen's engagement in urban governance should start at the Ward Sabha level –for e.g. planning should be localized. Decentralized planning should be encouraged. Planning needs involve multiple stakeholders. Independent planning authorities should be set up at the local level and Ward Sabha members should participate in the urban planning process. The key to participation is access to information and space (both universalized space as well as particularized spaces).

2. The Ward Sabhas (under the Odisha Municipality Act) should be made more functional. Inclusive citizens' engagement in planning with exclusive planning to address specific concerns is crucial. Odisha's urban planning needs to address the rich ecological footprints of the urban Odisha.
3. **Inter departmental convergence should be initiated:** Inter-departmental Coordination and convergence is essential in creating sustainable urban space. This should be taken care of by the urban planners.
4. **Multi stakeholders' involvement through participation:** Multiple stakeholders should participate in conceptualising, implementation and monitoring of all government programmes and plans for development in Odisha. While aiming a decentralized planning, a multi stakeholder engagement is a need.
5. **Capping mechanism for Migration:** Migration from rural to urban is increasing day by day. Proper planning to accommodate the high flow of migration is an issue. In this regard, a capping mechanism should be developed to provide a regulatory framework for this.
6. **Role of Civil Societies:** The civil society organizations should work as both pressure and support groups on executing urban plans and programmes.
7. In order to ensure participatory democracy in the urban sector, the ULBs should include its citizens in urban development discourse also for the implementation of urban welfare schemes.
8. Varied city specific planning has been done globally. But there is a need of decentralized planning at the local level. Specifically, in the urban sector, the planning office should be shifted to the ward level.
9. Equitable distribution of resources and livelihood creation should be an integral part of any smart city programme.
10. Electricity should be replaced with solar panels across the Bhubaneswar city and the BMC officials can take the help of experts across the city.

Slum Dwellers

1. Constitution of Slum Improvement/Welfare Board: A Slum Improvement/Welfare Board should be constituted in every Municipal Corporation to address the basic services concern and accessibility issues of the urban poor.
2. In the year 2017, the state government has passed the historic Land Rights for Slum Dwellers Act. Land is people's basic need and the slum dwellers of Odisha must be given their land rights. Growing concerns of housing and their periodic threat of eviction of the slum dwellers can be managed by following the Land Rights for Slum Dwellers Act 2017 passed by the Govt. of Odisha.

1. Provisions should be made for basic services in informal settlements and must be delinked from the status of settlements: The ULBs should hold prime responsibilities of ensuring basic services to the urban poor. The ULBs should be capacitated in this direction. In addition, basic services would include a large variety of services –water & sanitation, food, health, education, housing, electricity etc. Also, the urban shelters in Odisha are not accessible especially to persons with disabilities, neither is it safe for women and children - they should be made more accessible.

Safety

1. Odisha must develop key action plans to adopt gender responsive public services: In urban Odisha most women belonging to low economic background engages in factory work, domestic labour or are part of the larger informal economy. The state should ensure –vocational training for innovative ideas, support to women and their SHGs for income generation activities, hostel for working women, crèche facilities for women workers with children, safe vending zones, one stop centres for women, and increasing awareness of better health and hygiene for women.
2. There should be a sexual harassment cell for women and girls working at malls and shops.
3. Adequate and safe toilets: Women attendants should be deployed in public toilets to make women feel comfortable to use them as well as seek help in cases of emergency. Water in public toilets must be regular and treated. Besides, regular electricity in toilets should also be made compulsory as many of them remain dark and disconnected.
4. Other safety measures include:
 - 4.a. Good lighting, CCTV cameras in public places.
 - 4.b. Increasing the number of women at police stations to make them more accessible to women in need.
 - 4.c. To make transportation systems more women-friendly through strict protocols.
 - 4.d. Adopt methods like Participatory Safety Audit (PSA) to map their cities and understand how the notion of safety changes in the city based on one's gender.
5. Disable friendly facility should be initiated: As on June 2018, total PwD persons of the state are 335801. Of them, 187665 are male and are 148136 females. In this regard, the state should be responsive enough to facilitate disable friendly public and community toilets. This should be initiated to fulfil the target of SBM.

Transgender

1. Inclusion of transgender data collection investigators/surveyors for transgender surveys.

2. Setting up of Transgender Cells at the police stations: The rights of the transgender should be taken into prior consideration, they are prone to severe exploitation, discrimination and abuse. To protect their rights and take their grievances, independent cells at the respective police stations need to be formed consisting of transgender representatives to address the concerns of the transgenders as well.
3. The transgender cell should run a toll-free helpline number to address the grievances of the transgender with a free legal aid and counselling.
4. ID cards to the transgender people to be issued by Police.
5. Establish a Transgender Board led by transgender members.
6. To raise sensitivity toward the transgender community, there should be government sponsored advertisements.

“

The space for people's participation has not been created in the 74th amendment when compared to the Panchayati Raj Act which is much more vibrant in that aspect. 'Moholla Sabha' is a potential tool that the government could use for programme implementation, which could be led by people's participation and completed with their support.

- Shri Rajendra Bhise

Urbanisation expert,
YUVA, Mumbai

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. Preferential allotment of land to PwDs as per Act.
2. Urban public services to be made disability friendly like Banks, ATMs hospitals, post office, railway station, Bus stand, public toilets, labor Addas etc within 3 yrs time-frame as per the RPD Act.
3. Participation of PwDs in urban planning. – ward Sabha, Reservation in kiosk distribution, list of vendors with disability–database and facilitating schemes.
4. Auditory traffic control systems will be of great help.
5. Urban bodies should facilitate the reach & accessibility of Children with Disabilities to services like schools, parks from the slums etc .
6. Promoting PwD forums in the cities is the need of the hour.

Success Stories

Bipin Rai - Member, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, New Delhi

To improve the lives of slum dwellers Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board mandated slum rehabilitation and shelter based on the Zero Eviction Policy that the government launched in 2015 that insists that no evictions can take place without proper rehabilitation plans in place. The board constructed houses only in those places where no loss of livelihoods was ensured. Bipin Rai highlighted that through this effort, 10 slums in Delhi have been rehabilitated where 95% people are accessing the scheme at subsidised prices, especially the ST community members who only need to pay Rs. 11,000 to avail the scheme.

Sanitation undertaken by Mr. Rai's department is also worth noticing where the departments has made toilets free for slum dwellers and that are accessible 24/7. They are considering a pilot project of 'Pink Toilets' where women's toilets will have vending machines of sanitary napkins as well as installed disposal mechanisms. The Delhi government, apart from building 22,000 toilets since 2015 has also focussed on the quality of maintenance of toilets by contracting them out to professional agencies instead of NGOs.

Rai also shared that the Delhi govt. has organised shelters (198) based on different categories of possible users. These shelters include recovery shelters, addiction centres and skill centres. The government has also created a Rain Basera App that enables the summoning of rescue teams.

Pinaki Mishra - MP, Lok Sabha & Chairperson, Standing Committee on Urban Affairs, Chief Guest

The standing Committee on Urban Affairs has introduced 'dust free construction techniques' to avoid the mess created while constructing buildings through the use of better technology.

To raise civic consciousness of people towards sustainable waste collection the standing committee also insisted on the need for citizens to pay for waste collection services in urban India as it cannot be done for free in a sustainable way.

Another related change brought by the standing committee is the safe waste disposal of dry, wet and hazardous waste.





Day Two

Social Exclusion & Inequality



Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension (IMAGE), Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

Social exclusion is the process in which certain social groups or individuals are denied full access to the various rights, opportunities, and resources that are available to the mainstream society. This is further exacerbated by growing economic inequality, which threatens social cohesion and inclusive growth. Hence, what is needed is a rights-based approach that focuses on basic equality and capabilities, to attain social justice and sustainable development.

In Odisha, social exclusion prevents a big segment of the population from full economic, social, and political participation. This includes Scheduled Tribes or STs (23%), Scheduled Castes or SCs (17%), Minorities (3%), the aged (9.5%), People with Disabilities or PwDs (3%), and Transgender People (0.05%), who together, comprise over 54% of the state population. Inequality in

asset ownership, access to education, health, nutrition, employment, participation in decision making etc. has a direct bearing on their overall well being. Women face double marginalisation within the SC/ST/Minority/Elderly and PwDs. Besides, the most invisible category within the marginalised, the transgender population, due to their small numbers, stigma associated with their existence and social and policy oversight, is compelled to languish in poverty and depend on begging and sex work of survival.

The overall well being and all round development of the socially excluded categories would require greater participation of these segments in the decision-making processes and advocacy towards more inclusive formulation and implementation of specific policies for these groups in the state of Odisha.





Discussion points

1. What steps are necessary to address the systemic constraints (social, economic, and political) that currently undermine the social inclusion of identified marginalized groups in Odisha? What policy mechanisms and institutional resources can effectively address the impact of systemic constraints?
2. How can Odisha's civil society and other stakeholders, apart from the GoO, contribute to meaningfully addressing social exclusion? What kind of partnerships would be more effective?
3. Why are STs and SCs still being denied access to due public services with impunity? Beyond policy what can safeguard their getting due entitlements and services?
4. What steps are necessary to achieve better workforce participation of Odisha's Muslims and other religious minorities (beyond self-employment)?
5. What concrete actions can increase visibility of the third gender in society, economy, and politics in Odisha?
6. How can Odisha State Senior Citizens Policy, 2016, be effectively implemented and strengthened to safeguard the elderly from abuse?
7. What can be done to reverse CWSNs increasing dropout rate?



Issues and Challenges

General

1. **Poverty of freedom:** Appreciating the reports published by OXFAM and referring to them as reports presenting unbiased, research based perspective to understand the society, worldwide, Mr. Ambika Nanda talked about the concept of poverty of freedom. He mentioned one such report on Education that termed children being 'Pushed out of school' involuntarily rather than 'School Dropouts', voluntarily. He referred to violence against women and children, as undermined every day disasters in comparisons to the large disasters the state experiences and pointed towards the need to work against patriarchy in order to address such poverty of freedom.
2. **Increasing inequality:** Quoting some glaring examples of inequality, Mr. Amitabh Behr shared a famous French Economist, Thomas Piketty's observation that compared to 1935, economic inequalities in India had decreased between the post-independence phase from 1947 to mid 1980s; but rose up again in 1991 post liberalisation era.



Glaring examples of social inequalities in India

- Farmers' suicide due to Marathwada droughts in Pune vs. a hoarding on Pune-Mumbai Highway advertising an apartment with swimming pool in every flat.
- A huge skyscraper owned by one of the richest business tycoons for a family of three, Vs. the slum
- within a radius of 1 kilometre where hundreds of people live in deplorable living conditions.
- In Una in Gujarat, Dalits were hit with stones as they denied picking up animal carcasses.
- In Bihar, a woman was paraded naked publicly.
- Rohit Venmula in his suicide note wrote, that he had dreamt of going to space to study it, but India had reduced him to his identity as a Dalit, denying him the right to dream.
- Mob lynching of Muslims on charges of smuggling beef.
- Biologically, the probability is that per 1005 males, 1000 females should be born. But, in India, the 0-6 age sex ratio is 914 per 1000 males. 86 females seem to be less in number, are denied the right to life by gender selective abortion and other forms of systemic violence.
- In Telangana, in a WASH research study for PwDs, a Woman with Disability testified that people from her village were kind enough to lift her up in the morning to take her to the village outskirts for toilet; but in return, would rape her every night. This shows the intersectionality and levels of oppression.

3. Structural and systemic barriers: Structural causes of inequality include unequal distribution of resources and power over land. Systemic remedies include providing for education and health with scope for:

- 3.a. Putting a stop to default option for discrimination.
- 3.b. Stringent measures to stop overt discrimination (Ex:- Backlashes like Kathua, Unnao and Muzaffarpur cases)

For PwDs

1. PwDs' access to the mainstream resources and processes: In his presentation, Mr. Sanyasi Behera listed some key challenges faced by PwDs related to their access to resources and their representation in decision making processes with specific examples given below:

- 1.a. Constitution of India and Oxfam reports not printed in Braille script
- 1.b. Odia Text to Speech Recognition or OCR software not present.
- 1.c. No newsletter printed in accessible format.
- 1.d. No scope for representation in Panchayats.
- 1.e. Inaccessibility of Panchayat buildings leading to inability to attend Gram Sabha.

2. Gap in implementation of programmes: Examples of some gaps shared were:

- 2.a. Mission Khyamata that facilitates formation of SHGs, but quite challenging to find 30 PwD s in an area, to be a part of the specific group.
- 2.b. There is a need of group homes and schemes for the intellectually disabled.
- 2.c. The Biju Pakka Ghar Yojana (housing scheme) provides 5% reservation for PwDs. But, in Kalahandi, not a single PwD has benefitted under the schemes.

For SC/ST/Dalits

- 1. SC/ST students, whose parents are IAS officers get scholarships, whereas the general poor have no access to need based scholarships.
- 2. Pre and post matric scholarships for SC/ST are available only for schools registered under the National Scholarship Portal but no letter or notice is issued to schools to register for the same, due to which the students seeking scholarships, suffer. There is a need of publicity and facilitation of such scholarships in camp mode.

3. There is a lack of sensitivity of the wardens in Ashram Schools, especially in the case of SC/ST students the students who do not get equal and proper treatment from some wardens.

4. There is a lack of hostel facility for SC/ST students migrating from far off places to prepare for competitive exams.

5. There is a rise in violence against women, especially in cases of conversion of the Dalit women to religions like Christianity and Islam.



Way Forward and Recommendation

Persons with Disabilities

- 1. Universal accessibility under AIC, based on harmonised guidelines of GoI with focus at district level.
- 2. Inclusive education should be given top priority (focus should be on technology).
- 3. 5% reservation of PwDs in the 3 tier PRIs system.
- 4. PwD pension should be 50% of the minimum wage and should vary from time to time based on the current inflation rate in the state.
- 5. Separate health insurance cards for PwDs.
- 6. Transportation related concessions should be given by Govt. through bank accounts like other subsidies.
- 7. Equality among contradictory policies for socially excluded groups like marriage incentive, and allocation of food etc.
- 8. 5% of budgetary provision for PwDs under each department in state and district level allocation; regular monitoring of expenditure to ensure the implementation.
- 9. Disaggregated real-time data tracking of each flagship program implemented in both rural and urban areas under state and central Govt. support.
- 10. PwD representation should be mandatory in all community level planning and grievance redressal system.
- 11. Proper implementation of EOO in all colleges and universities.

Elderly

1. Effective implementation of Odisha State Policy for Senior Citizens – 2016 and Maintenance Act 2007.
2. Inclusion through social security:
 - 2.a. Food Security: Fresh cooked food for the most vulnerable at village level and Auto –inclusion of all senior citizens in Food Security Scheme of Govt. of Odisha
 - 2.b. Health Security: Specific guidelines for inclusion of elderly in the Health schemes over and above the prescribed limit. Set up of Geriatric Care Centres, Geriatric wards in hospitals, Caregiver training and placement institutions.
 - 2.c. Social wellbeing: Old Age Pension/Universal pension of at least Rs. 2000 per month or half of minimum wages per month, subject to revision as per inflation.
3. Economic Inclusion:
 - 3.a. Inclusion of elderly in the NRLM/ OLM framework and effective implementation of the same.
 - 3.b. Inclusion of elderly in Odisha Skill Development Authority priorities –Age specific second livelihood opportunity and skill development of senior citizens.

For SC/ST/Dalits

1. For proper implementation of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act:
 - 1.a. Appoint a high-level Committee to review the implementation of the SC/ST (PoA) Act, assess the realization of its objectives, and take appropriate and speedy action for strengthening the Act for effective implementation in future.
 - 1.b. Take immediate legal and departmental disciplinary action against police officials who neglect to discharge their duties under section 4 of the Act and for all cases filed under the SC/ST (PoA) Act. Ensure regular meetings of state and level vigilance and monitoring committees, as per Rules 16 & 17 SC/ST (PoA) Rules.
 - 1.c. Involve human rights organisations and individuals working for and with SCs/STs in the deliberations of these State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees as members or invitees. Ensure the implementation of precautionary and preventive measures in atrocity prone areas as prescribed under rule 3 SC/ST (PoA) Rules.

- 1.d. Complete the trial within 2 months of the date of submission of report .
- 1.e. The District Magistrate should review at least twice a year the performance of Special Public Prosecutors.
2. Awareness generation on SC/ST pre and post matriculation scholarships and facilitation of the process in camp mode will increase access to the benefit.
3. Sensitization and training of all wardens of Ashram Schools for fair and equal treatment to SC/ST students.
4. Hostel facility for SC/ST students migrating from far off places to prepare for competitive exams.

Minorities

1. Formation of State Minority Commission.
2. Creation of Minority Sub Plan like SC & ST Sub Plans Appointment of BLFs in MCBs & Town.
3. Revamping of Odisha Minority Development & Financial Corporation (OMDFC).
4. State Govt. Programme and Schemes Tailored for the needs of the Minorities.
5. Communal Harmony Guideline should be followed.
6. 5% Budget Allocation from each Dept. implemented in true spirit.
7. BLC, DLC & SLC Level Monitoring Committee Meetings should be held on a regular basis.
8. Implementation of Forests Rights Act—Land for traditional forest dwellers.
9. Sensitization of communities & concerned officials on issues related to the minorities.



Key Takeaways

1. Sensitization at government level is the first step to ensure participation of the PwDs, Dalits, Transgenders and other marginalised groups in all decisions related to them. Their participation in convergence meetings of all govt. departments at the Secretarial as well as Ministerial level would be important to address their various issues.

- Inclusion of PWDs in 5 goals of the Sustainable Development Goals means that by 2030, there will be sufficient data with the government to implement policies and schemes for PWDs. The civil society needs to use this opportunity and should become the voice of the voiceless.

Opportunities for SC/ST? Dalits, PwDs, Elderly, Minorities and Transgender:

Policies and programmes for Dalits/SC/STs

- Kalinga Jyoti Yojana provides education loan at 1% interest to all needy students.
- Hostel construction for students coming to Bhubaneswar to prepare for competitive exams has been done.
- Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Prevention of Atrocity (Amendment Act)-2015 is in place.
- SC & ST Prevention of Atrocity Rules-1995 and 2016.
- Odisha SC & ST Protection Cell.
- Establishment of exclusive Special Courts and appointment of Exclusive Special Public prosecutors.
- Completion of trial of the case within two months, from the date of filing of the charge sheet
- State Vigilance and Monitoring Committee
- Scheduled Caste Advisory Council
- Compensation package for Atrocity victims.
- Ashram Schools run by SC & ST Department
- Prerana Stipend
- Anmesha - Support for study in English medium schools.
- The Odisha Land Reforms Act 1960 under Sections 45 and 51 have provisions of settlement of 70 per cent of surplus land in a village for SCs and STs and other landless poor.

- Odisha Bhoodan Act.
- The Odisha Government Land Settlement Act 1962 is enacted with the prime objective of settlement of waste land in a planned manner uniformly throughout the State.
- Forest Rights for Other Traditional Forest Dwellers.
- Scheduled Caste Sub plan- Allocation in the budget proportionate to SC population.

Policies and programmes for PwDs

- Five strong laws/policies i.e. (RPWD Act-2016, NT Act, RCI Act, MH act, RTE)
- International convention CRPD-2006. Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA)
- New special schools (52) for children with disabilities have been recognized by the SSEPD Department and provided with the maintenance grant.
- The Department of SSEPD Published Braille Calendar notifying the Government Holidays and distributed among the visually impaired persons free of cost.
- Celebration of International Day for PWDs.
- Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign) launched by the govt. on 3rd December, 2015 to provide a life of ease and dignity to divyang persons (PWDs).
- Odisha has been chosen as a pilot state to undertake such campaign.
- Efforts have been made to make at least 50% of all govt. buildings in the state capital and all state capital fully accessible. Special Camps organized for distribution of aids and assistive devices to 8 lakh PWDs.
- A training cum production hub, a special library for the PWDs and a women's hostel for PWDs students were started during the year.
- A special ITI exclusively for PWDs has been made functional by giving renewed thrust to their skill development.
- Four job fairs were organized to promote the employment of the PWDs job seekers in the private sector. Mega camps were held for the rehabilitation of PWDs and distribution of aids and appliances to them.
- Enthusiastic bankers extended DRI loans to the eligible PWDs for their rehabilitation.

Policies and programmes for PwDs

1. 10 decimal of homestead land (Odisha Govt. land settlement rule 1983) for under Basundhar scheme in 2006.
2. A financial assistance of Rs. 1,000 per month to the parents of every transgender.
3. Monthly pre-matric scholarship (Class VII to X) of Rs.150 to day scholars and Rs.350 to hostellers for 10 months in a year.
4. Monthly post-matric scholarship (XI and above) of Rs.550 for day scholar & Rs.1,200 for hosteller for 10 months.
5. There is reimbursement of compulsory refundable fees during higher study.
6. For skill development, Rs 15,000 per transgender trainee for 200 hours with stipend amounting to Rs 1,000 per month.
7. Subsidy linked to a maximum of Rs.5 lakh entrepreneurship loan.
8. There are also pension schemes for transgenders at Rs 1,000 per month.

Entitlements for Transgender under different schemes

1. 10 decimal of homestead land (Odisha Govt. land settlement rule 1983) for under Basundhar scheme in 2006.
2. A financial assistance of Rs.1,000 per month to the parents of every transgender.
3. Monthly pre-matric scholarship (Class VII to X) of Rs.150 to day scholars and Rs.350 to hostellers for 10 months in a year.
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7. Subsidy linked to a maximum of Rs.5 lakh entrepreneurship loan.
8. There are also pension schemes for transgenders at Rs 1,000 per month.

Programmes for Minorities

1. Prime Minister's 15 Point Program:
 - 1.a. Enhancing opportunity for education (1-6)
 - 1.b. Equitable share in Economic Activities and Employment (7- 9)
 - 1.c. Improving the condition of Living of Minorities (10-11)
 - 1.d. Prevention and Control of Communal Riots (13-15)
2. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram - Special Budget for Gap Filling & Non Gap Filling Program in 19 MCBs & 1 MCT
3. Naya Savera / Nayi Udaan
4. National Minority Dev., Financial Corporation, State SC/ST and Minority Financial Corporation
5. Nai Roshni - Leadership Development Training for Minority Women
6. Sikho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)
7. Padho Pardesh - Foreign Higher Studies with 1% bank interest per annum
8. Nalanda Project (28.02.2014) IEC
9. Maulana Azad Edu. Foundation - Scholarships for Meritorious Girls
10. Nayi Manzil (Education & Skill Training) USD 100 Million (Rs. 650 CRORE)
11. Humari Dharohar

Policies and Programmes for Elderly

1. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007 and State Rules 2009
2. Odisha State Policy 2016: Age Care, Health, Livelihood, Transport, Awareness, Nutrition etc.
3. National Food Security Act, 2013
4. Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension (IGOAP)
5. Madhubabu Pension Yojana
6. Health Insurance schemes: RSBY, BKKY, BSKY
7. Governance/systemic scope
 - 7.a. District and State Level Committees of Senior Citizens as per MWPSCA 2007.
 - 7.b. State Council of Senior Citizens as per MWPSCA 2007 and Odisha State Policy 2016.
 - 7.c. Grievance at Sub-Collector's office as per MWPSCA 2007.



Day Two University Community Linkage



Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

Odisha faces the irony of economic growth with declining Human Development Index (HDI) ranking, raising doubts about its ability to achieve 'sustainable' development. The round table on University-Community Linkage (U-CL) thematic was a part of the agenda to create opportunities for meaningful collaboration and synergy building among the Government, Civil society organizations, corporate houses, Higher Education and research institutions etc to collectively agree upon a common agenda to strategically overcome those challenges. This backdrop makes the role of Higher Education Institutions (HEI) critical as they have twin responsibilities; (i) of identifying solutions to contemporary social challenges; and (ii) of nurturing engaged citizens who can respond to these challenges in future. This social responsibility of HEIs has been endorsed by UNESCO through its 2009 Paris Conference Communiqué and by Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD)'s Policy on Establishment of World Class Institutions and its Unnat Bharat Abhiyaan 2.0 programme.

However, this policy aspiration is far-removed from reality, as universities largely operate as siloed spaces for knowledge production and dissemination. This is largely on account of the absence of an enabling eco-system. Reorienting HEIs from their isolated

functioning to a more socially engaged mode requires; revising and adapting the curriculum and pedagogy to local reality; research based on cross-sectoral partnerships that acknowledges multiple knowledge forms; and using academic institutions' credibility, research, and training to empower community.

In Odisha, the tribal population that constitutes 23 % of state population, are excluded from the overall development process. This exclusion takes the form of under representation of their indigenous knowledge systems, in HEI curriculum, pedagogy, and research from the developmental planning of the state. In fact, addressing these alone can significantly boost the pace of achievement of most Sustainable Development Goals. Thus, exploring Odisha's HEIs can be utilized to deal with the state's contemporary development challenges, by bringing together various stakeholders in Central and Odisha Governments, CSOs, and interested public.

A total 150 delegates comprising eminent Panelists, Vice Chancellors & academicians from various universities, UGC functionaries, students, media personnel and representatives of CSOs discussed the issues and resolved to build a road map for bridging the gap between HEIs and communities.





Discussion points

1. How can the higher education sector contribute to Odisha's sustainable development?
2. What is the current status of social engagement by HEIs in Odisha? What are the promising initiatives and what are the major hindrances in the process?
3. Which cross-sectoral partnerships do HIEs need to build to move away from their siloed existence? What value addition does each of these proposed partnerships bring?
4. How have Odisha's HEIs dealt with SDGs to contribute to its localization? What more needs to be done?
5. Which are the promising new developments in national policies on community engagement of HIEs that can be utilized in Odisha? How?
6. What perspectives and models for socially engaged universities, from within India and from abroad, can Odisha learn from for adaptation in the state?
7. Specifically, how can Odisha's HIEs more meaningfully integrate lived experience and knowledge system of its tribes into teaching, syllabus and subjects, and research? What tangible results from this can then contribute for sustainable development of tribal communities?

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Real world requires more than just formal education degrees

- Dr. Rajesh Tandon

UNESCO Co-chair on
Community Based Research
and Social Responsibility
in Higher Education &
President, PRIA



Issues and Challenges

1. **Reciprocity in approach:** According to Prof. Ashok Kumar Das, while the U-CL agenda needs to be driven by Universities with a sense of philanthropy, the linkage should not be a one-way road. U-CL needs to go beyond just teaching or impacting certain values to students. It should be engineered in such a way that it becomes a part of everyday university life. It needs to inculcate values among students in a way that helps them understand how their work impacts the lives in communities. An evidence of bad linkage between technological advancements and community can be seen in technology becoming an integral part in our lives with unequal access to the benefits arising out the technological advancements.
2. **Continuity in engagement:** Universities working with philanthropic ideologies sometimes work for a brief period and then the interaction stops. Consistency in efforts in dealing with issues is lacking at present and for sustainability, consistency will be important.
3. Evaluation systems grant points of **accreditation based on activities and not the practicality and sustainability of the solutions.** There is a need to recognize the outcomes of the activities undertaken under UCL

during the accreditation process— and both for universities and for the students.

4. **Research studies do not inform the communities about the outcomes of the research:** People's time is valuable and their participation in research as respondents should not just be extraction of information. Rather, every research must inform the community of the outcome so that they can be translated into meaningful changes in the society. The U-CL should focus on strengthening **Translational Research** so that benefits of research reach communities.
5. **Recognizing change makers:** Professor Radhamohan shared examples of how Universities sometimes fail to recognize the change-makers who work on innovations in solving the problems studied in the community through their continuous engagement. Universities or Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) could recognize such outstanding engagements with farmers, weavers and other rural communities besides giving away the rewards to the toppers of academic courses.
6. Dr. Rajesh Tandon in his presentation pointed out that while knowledge produced in universities remains

detached from local realities; it hardly finds any applicability or use in day to day lives. Also, it has no place for locally generated knowledge, which is shaped by particular social, cultural, physical and temporal contexts and is an essential human capital for survival of communities. The hierarchy between these two knowledge systems must be broken down for U-CL to have any long-lasting impact.

7. Students face disconnect between their immediate environment and the curriculum in universities. Excellence in research and knowledge will be attained when the communities as well as the universities complement each other to give a more holistic knowledge base. Building partnerships with community for participatory research base would further amplify the knowledge products at both ends.
8. Many institutions undertake social work and community projects. But the students are never involved in designing the projects and hence they have no ownership of the work that they get to do.
9. Professor Pradyumna Rath pointed out the lack of disabled friendly infrastructure (even of the venue) and absence of people with disability in the forum. He highlighted that sensitivity to disability and its inclusion goes much beyond just making ramps for their access.

Way Forward and Recommendation

1. **Sensitization of University Leadership-** University Leadership should work towards maximizing the potential of U-CL and find ways to reward and qualitatively assess the various contributions that faculty and students make towards community engagement.
2. **Curriculum Changes-** Curriculum of academic programmes should integrate social responsibility and necessary pedagogical tools should be developed to make this integration sustainable.
3. **Translational Research-** Make research socially productive and application-based so that it benefits communities.
4. **Incentivize U-CL-** To systematize U-CL, it must be incentivized by UGC through credits, grades, promotions and salaries.
5. **Promote Interactions-** Universities can reward and recognize various social change agents during their important events. Artisans, farmers, artists should be invited to universities for open interactions, which will also help bridge the divide between formal knowledge and experiential knowledge
6. **'Knowledge without Degrees'-** Since real world requires more than just formal degrees, practitioners or everyday people, who do not possess big educational

degrees, can be educators, who will bring their everyday knowledge to classrooms and curriculums, to transform universities. Practices should be established to learn from such knowledge systems, to document and archive them.



7. **Learn from and Contextualize Global Practices -** Universities should actively reflect on and learn from global practices of U-CL like PASCAL Labs, Science Shops, GUNI, ACU, Tallories Network etc.
8. **Participation in National/State Missions -** HEIs should actively participate in Central and State Government Schemes like Unnat Bharat Abhiyan to contribute to the indigenous development of self-sufficient and sustainable village clusters.
9. **Instead of doing different things, universities can 'do their core work differently':**
 - 9.a. Catalyze Learning instead of teaching.
 - 9.b. Service as mutual empowerment instead of a mere charity function.
 - 9.c. Generate and Mobilize Knowledge instead of just doing research; take account of what communities and their local knowledge can teach us. This approach will not only lead to generation of local knowledge but will also yield local solutions and localize development.
10. **All disciplines can have a component of U-CL-** It should not be limited to or made mandatory for only certain types of disciplines, which are perceived as being more oriented towards the society.
11. **Integration of experiential and formal learning-** Various strategies like vocational training programmes, co-creation of technologies, life skills training programmes, environment preservation and industrial training programmes can be employed to enhance students-community interface, where the experiential and the formal learning can be integrated with each other.

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. Utilisation of huge campuses of universities for community engagement.
2. The translation of the contents of publications in local language, in order to involve community in the dissemination of research findings.
3. Accord more importance to social science than natural science. To find the real engagement of communities with HEIs, the syllabus must be redesigned.
4. Sensitivity and inclusion to the issues of people with disability in a real sense.



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Universities are the ideal institution to build citizens who are to be sensitive to the issues of their social surroundings.

- Prof. Srikant Mohapatra
Vice Chancellor, Odisha State Open University, Sambalpur

Success Stories

‘Community Connect Cell’ within Rama Devi Women’s University premises to expose the students with communities through field work along with theory classes.

Community radio programme’ of IIMC (Indian Institute of Mass Communication) is not just a tool for communication and awareness generation but has also been archiving local community history and knowledge. Outsourcing of these community radio channels is done upon the conditionality of 50% of the content being locally generated.

Centre for society and university interface and research (CSUIR) set up in BPS university attempted to make two-way linkages of university with community.

OSOU’s ‘Meet the Vice Chancellor’ initiative provides opportunities to the faculty, students, staff of the university, along with the extended community of the university to meet the VC once a month and mutually discuss various issues of concern and co-create ways/strategies of working on these issues. The initiative has helped them in meaningfully engaging with issues of development and integrating community voices into their curriculums.

Establishment of NSS wing- Gyanalok in Gangadhar University facilitates literacy promotion programs, teaching of slum children, blood donation camps, *Parampara*- a programme to improve the standards of health, hygiene and nutrition, Adoption of nearby villages, collaboration with NGO from Jabalpur for seeking pension, BPL and ration cards for deserving people, etc. are amongst other initiatives.



Introducing innovative courses to establish student interface with community under CSUIR

Centurion University's short-term courses on skill development have created several social entrepreneurs from the community.

Ravenshaw University's monitoring of the local water bodies up to Bank: Helping fishermen and women on pearl cultivation; studies on the cultural heritage of Odisha, monitoring the quality of Mahanadi river water etc.

KISS's initiatives of educating 27000 tribal students from all parts of the state has helped the students play the role of an ambassador in their community for reducing early marriages, promoting hygiene and sanitation etc.

National Law University's support in handling legal issues related to farmer's deprivation from subsidies, its community college initiative through the support of UGC (the students of these colleges can work as paralegals after two years of training), students' engagement in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. NLU has been approved a project of Unnat Bharat Abhiyaan.

Student run initiatives of Sambalpur University towards preserving local heritage and artifacts, including local script and literature. This can play an extremely critical role conserving and learning from local tribal (*Adivasi*) communities of Odisha.

Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya (an all women university in rural Haryana) enabled U-CL by documentation of local sciences of rural women in Haryana and co-creating with them small time inexpensive and nature friendly technologies that help rural women and their communities prosper.





Day Two

Green Skill & Entrepreneurship Development



Mahanadi Conference Hall, CYS-DRTC
25th August, 2018



Background

Odisha is primarily an agrarian economy where 60% of the population depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. As per Census 2011, about 84% of the 96.38 lakh households of Odisha live in rural areas. Over a period of decade (2001 to 2011), the number of agricultural labourers has increased (from 26.5% to 30%) and the number of cultivators has decreased (from 31.7% to 24.6%). Also, the data shows a marginal decline in total female workers engaged in agri and allied activities from 74% (54% agri-labourers and 20% cultivators) in 2001 to 71% in 2011 (58% agri-labourers and 13% cultivators). It is also a matter of concern that wages for workers in the primary sector, aged 15-34 years are 36% lower than the national average. 33% of the rural households in Odisha survive on less than INR 166 a day; 9% rural workers are unemployed and 4% do not have access to any income.

It is also evident from the recent Economic Survey Report 2017-18 of Govt. of Odisha that the share of agriculture and allied sector has declined to about 20 per cent from a 60 per cent in the 1960s. At the same time, the per capita availability of land, water and other resources in the state is gradually declining due to varied factors. The per capita availability of cultivated land is 0.15 hectare, and the average size of operational holdings is 1.04 hectare (2011-12 statistics report) which is too small to bring the economies of scale.

As a result, people from rural areas are moving towards urban areas in search of better employment opportunities and amenities of life. The primary-green sector continues to be the largest employment provider of the state and mainstay of the rural economy and it has enough elasticity to provide better livelihood opportunities to the growing population of the State provided the entire sector is revamped into several sub-sectors and people are supported with skill advancement and other support services of the eco-system.

It is an undeniable fact that the core issue of this sector lies in the lack of aggressive policies and therefore lack of programmes to make the primary sector a destination for better livelihood and entrepreneurship. Lack of information, weak capacity and fragmented skill ecosystem and lack of investments in infrastructure and various support services has kept this sector unattractive, especially for the young and educated workforce of the State. Though skill development has been a policy priority since less than a decade, its significance in primary sector is gaining momentum of late. Government's flagship multi-skill programme namely "Skill India" has brought about a huge possibility in addressing the issues relating to skill and entrepreneurship development particularly to the most neglected rural farm and nonfarm sectors.

However, substantial result is yet to be achieved at the ground level as rural sector skill and entrepreneurship promotion has been a major challenge in a scenario where migration flow from rural to urban is rising mindlessly. Demystifying the primary sector and opening ample opportunities for the emerging workforce to make better income and live a better standard of life can only be able to stop and reverse the trend of migration and strengthen the State's economy in a sustainable way. Advancement and expansion of green skills in the rural economy and creating a supportive ecosystem along the value chains of produces/products can go a long way in enhancing resource and labour productivity, boosting poverty eradication, increasing income opportunities and improving human wellbeing in rural areas. Rural populations often depend directly on the environment and natural resources for their livelihoods, such as in agriculture, livestock, fishery, forestry, mining and tourism. So, skill and entrepreneurship development in these areas can create large number of better livelihood opportunities for rural population.



Discussion points

1. To reflect on the primary-green sector skill ecosystem and its contribution towards rural economy.
2. To identify the opportunities and challenges in skill and entrepreneurship development within the primary and green skills.
3. To discuss the different initiatives and explore best practices for replication.
4. To map the developmental strategies and policy recommendations with respect to skill and entrepreneurship development within the green and primary sector to enhance the rural economy as well as check-in distress migration through ensured multi-stakeholder involvement.
5. Skilling and employability opportunities for tribal youth within the primary sector.



Issues and Challenges

1. The little or no industry participation in the skill building initiative of the country is a huge concern. Of the 5 pillars of Skill India, 4 are led by the Government and the rest 1 by industry. This means that like education, skill development also tends to be supply driven rather than demand driven.
2. Qualification Packs (QPs) and National Occupational Standards (NOSs) by the Sector Skill Councils are poorly defined and is irrelevant to the reality of the jobs.
3. Short duration skilling programmes and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) are not very effective for the job seekers.
4. The agricultural sector despite being economically viable is failing to catch the fancy of the youth.
5. Absence of adequate skilled youth in the state.
6. The skill development does not focus adequately on agriculture even though there has been a stress on long term skilling and development of entrepreneurs.



Way Forward and Recommendation

1. It is important to develop interventions those aim at improving or enhancing the skills of youth. This will enable them to get sustainable jobs and help them in entrepreneurial promotions. It will also enhance their knowledge in preserving, restoring and ways of improving the environment. One of the major interventions must be to create entrepreneurship and skilling for primary sector green jobs – jobs that are attractive and generate good returns and restore ecosystems and biodiversity.
2. Agri-business centres and agriclincs are needed on a large scale.
3. Farm schools need to be established in the fields of young farmers, to promote farmer to farmer learning.
4. Village level designated skill development teams shall be promoted with the participation of people which are structurally linked at the PRI level, block/district and state levels.
5. Regular planning and review of skill development initiatives shall be done at these levels. New technologies such as biotechnology should be introduced, after careful consideration of risks and benefits.
6. Soft-skills and vocational curriculum in relevant sectors should be introduced at the school level to enable the students to have an informed choice in future.

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. Giving priorities to PwDs while selecting for green skill development.
2. Specific training on Soft skill & entrepreneurship development for PwDs.
3. Facilitating easy financing for PwDs to encourage self-employment & entrepreneurship.
4. Ensuring 5% utilization of funds allocated by Govt under livelihood & skill development mission for PwDs.
5. Activation of Mission Kshyamata for promoting self-help groups of PwDs and enhancing the green skills.
6. Skill development department to ensure accessibility features, specific trades of training as well as special trainers for youths with disabilities in the advanced training centres to ensure inclusion in true sense.
7. Skill development of PwDs as trainers in ATMA (block & district level).
8. Inclusion of PwDs in ATMA committee at block level.
9. Priority should be given to PwDs in land allotment lease in the villages and communities.
10. Inclusion of PwDs in district level (small & larger scale industries), in DLPC, BLPC.
11. DRI loan to be simplified for PwDs.

Key Policy Asks

There has to be separate skill development policy for the primary sector to reach out to the rural mass so that focussed attention will be obtained for this sector.

Redefine Standards by relooking/removing **QP** and **NOSs** with inputs from practitioners for at least top 10 Popular Job Roles of Agriculture, Dairy and Pisciculture.

Involve **agripreneurs/industries/firms** in providing training, curriculum development, internship, assessment and placement/employment/entrepreneurship counselling.

Create **cluster-based community focussed skills map through participatory approach** giving due importance to the existing skills of the clan / community and addressing challenges of traditional livelihoods..

Focus on **career counselling and career guidance** for school children, school drop outs, communities and parents (urban and rural).

Provide immediate **recognition to agriculture practitioners** not only through existing RPL assessments but through felicitation, certificates and celebrating success stories.

Effective tracking of youth through **Post Placement Migration Support Centre**,



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There's a need to provide proper counselling and promote heritage driven skills based on the existing talents of the community.

- Dr. Rina Routray
Vice Chairperson,
MAA

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There is a need of value chain to be built around the primary sector to provide maximum benefit to the producer networks.

- Shri Kirti Prasanna Mishra
Co-founder,
Ecociate Consultants Pvt. Ltd





Day Two Child Rights



Odissi Research Centre Auditorium,
Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

The UNCRC legally makes it binding for the states to ensure that all children (below 18) freely enjoy their rights to survival, protection, participation, and development. Further, the Target 16.2 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls for ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children. In this context, the Government of Odisha (GoO) has already created the post of a State Commissioner for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) in 2010. Yet, there is rampant violation of child rights and continuous abuse of children in the State. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data reveals that, the State has a 4th position in sexual crimes against children. According to NFHS-4, over 1 in 5 women get married before turning 18; 37 % of migrants in the State

are children; child trafficking has risen to 44% in 2016; While exact figures are still being debated, significant number of children remain out of school.

It is very clear that, a paradigm shift is needed through the adoption of a Child Friendly Accountability (CFA) approach, which will ensure that all children enjoy their rights, and violence is reduced by enabling them with knowledge about their legally enforceable rights and what the duty bearers should do to uphold these. This will empower the children and their representatives to engage in an informed dialogue with authorities. It is essential to devise an enhanced child protection system, through proper institutional reinforcement, of CFA at local, regional and national levels.



As per National Child Protection Commission mandate, children should live with dignity, safety and security in all places including schools and other community institutions. There is a need to design workshops at every level to discuss on the rights and protection issues.

- Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra

*Former Union Secretary,
Labour, Govt. of India*





Discussion points

1. What are the major impediments to the protection of child rights in Odisha?
2. How can CFA be integrated at various levels of administration in Odisha? What mechanisms can help create an active grievance redressal system?
3. How can the role of the community in child protection be enhanced and made more effective?
4. What further role can the institutional mechanisms/ State apparatus play in ensuring child rights and protection?
5. What can help strengthen collaboration and partnership between the State and the interested stakeholders to reduce child abuse and violence?

6. How can child protection and safety issues be identified in families, communities, schools, hostels etc. so that timely interventions can be made before it is too late? What can serve as early warning mechanisms?



It is necessary to make the police stations child friendly where the children can joyfully know about the functions and services by the police station for the children and the process of reporting a case by the children.

- Dr. Satyajit Mohanty

*Police Commissioner,
Bhubaneswar and Cuttack*



Issues and Challenges

1. The 2015 Juvenile Justice Act explicitly mentions that, a child in conflict with the law is needed to undergo a psychological assessment to evaluate the reformatory changes that the child has undergone. This must be carried out by DCPU or the probation officer. How effective would the assessment be, if not done by a psychologist/counsellor?
2. All the districts have JJBs and CWCs, but not all these structures are aware of the procedures of dealing with children in conflict law. In the absence of proper knowledge on handling such cases, they end up forcing the children in conflict with law into the jail rather than rehabilitating them. A convergence needs to be instituted between the Ministry of HRD, Women and Child Development Department, Labour Department and Health and Family Welfare Department to enforce joint effort in protecting the rights of the children.
3. Crimes rates reported in JJB are on a rise and the increase in online as well as social media crimes needs serious attention. As per NCRB (2016), out of all the crimes against children, the percentage contribution of Odisha to India has been highest on reported rape cases (6.4%), human trafficking cases (5.9%) and POCSO cases (5.4%).
4. As per the POCSO Act, the Victim Compensation Funds should be given to the victim in a phased manner. This raises the question of practicality of the solution at the implementation level.
5. As per the 2018 Juvenile Justice Rules, the State Government has the power to dispense with or relax the requirement of any provision of rule if it causes hardship in its operation.

6. The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2008 enunciates the minimum ratio of pupil and teacher as 30:1 (Primary Level) and 35:1 (Upper Primary Level). This poses a challenge in the rural areas where conveyance is difficult. How to ensure this happens in real?
7. It is essential for every child to complete at least eight years of compulsory education. Unfortunately, children do not obtain proper schooling, rather they are involved in income generating activities to support their families.
8. Migrant families are considered as second-class citizens, and this usually leads to denial of education and entitlements to children as well.
9. A holistic child development is hindered by the lack of proper nutrition, deprived schooling and geographical difference.





Way Forward and Recommendation

In order to have a protective environment that promotes child wellbeing at home

1. Children are to be equipped with knowledge, attitudes and skills for better communication and interaction with parents or care takers to realize their rights at home.
2. Parents and adults must be demonstrated with knowledge and attitude towards protecting children from ANEV (Abuse, Neglect, Exploitation and Violence)

For Community Accountability on Child Protection

1. Community Based Child Protection Committees should be formed to prevent and foster an environment free from abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation against children.
2. VLCPCs need to be made functional and effective within the community.

For Child Friendly Accountability at Institution Level

1. At schools, students should be made familiar with the children's right to protection.
2. Government officials must also be committed in delivering their duties and responsibilities to protect children from ANEV (Abuse, Neglect, Exploitation and Violence) through awareness creation, promoting community led research and advocacy.

Other Recommendations

1. Various stakeholders need to discuss further ways to improve child protection system, through institutional strengthening, and to mainstream Child Friendly Accountability, at the community, district and state levels.
2. Adequate budget especially for ICPS, SCPCR, and creation of Juvenile Justice Funds must be set aside for Implementation of Child Labor Act along with an effective monitoring system for the implementation of child friendly services.
3. Life skill, school safety, gender and child protection should be a part of our education curriculum at schools.
4. Adequate infrastructure and HR arrangements should be enhanced at the administrative level to enforce child protection laws.

5. Schools must be made free from other activities like providing shelter during emergencies, deploying police or CRPF in the schools during social festivals or other occasions. Children should not be debarred from their education at any point of time.

For children with special needs from pre-conclave caucus

1. Anganwadi centers to be made child friendly or Disability friendly as disabled children are hardly able to visit the centres, the provisions are mostly restricted to meals. Pre- School education facilities to be strengthened for all children, including disabled children. Availability of teaching and learning materials for disabled children, at Anganwadis are essential.
2. CCIs need to improve infrastructure and human resources to improve accessibility by children with Disability.
3. Availability of assistive devices/mobility devices, to promote accessibility for children who are unable to reach the centres.
4. DCPO, and Child Protection Officers to be made accountable and be actively engaged in the services related to children with disability to ensure accessibility and protection to children.
5. Ensuring participation in extracurricular activities i.e. sports, arts, dance etc. Thus, special activity classes for disabled children can be made available to promote inclusiveness. Provision of financial assistance (Scholarship etc.) for children with disability, who want to further pursue sports or any other talent should be provided

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The OSCPCR has special attention on promoting safe and secure environment for protection of children. Mechanisms are in place in every district in Odisha, but we need to make the systems more child friendly and child protection committees need to be made functional.

- Ms. Kasturi Mohapatra

Former Chairperson,
OSCPCR



Day Two River Ecology



Indian Institute of Water Management, Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

The intensifying impact of climate change, an increasing demand for water, and cumulative effect of various development activities in the drainage area of the river, especially mining and heavy industry, are posing serious threats to riverine ecosystems and inducing resource scarcity. When left unchecked due to lack of river water resource management, this situation can lead to conflicts.

Odisha too is not immune to this emerging challenge. This is evident from the State's ongoing disputes with Chhattisgarh (over sharing of waters of Mahanadi River) and Andhra Pradesh (over the construction of a canal project on the Vansadhara River).

It has created an urgent need for a comprehensive and

holistic approach to manage rivers and for a change in our very perspective on these indispensable life sustaining resources. In order to address these issues, discussion and coordinated action among stakeholders to evolve workable solutions is imperative. The complexities involved in sustainable river basin management require both a scientific perspective-based rationality and an approach that foregrounds justice and equity.

Odisha has 11 major rivers, all of which suffer from maladies of one kind or other like over exploitation, pollution, encroachment etc. It is high time Odisha's citizens got involved in tracking the health of their rivers and in demanding accountability and more effective action to sustain these lifelines.



Unpredicted precipitation, faster runoff and sand mining are major threats to river ecology. Now rivers are used as channels to dispose waste water and are not considered as rivers.

- Dr. Sunil Kumar Ambast

Director, Indian Institute of
Water Management, Odisha





Discussion points

1. What are the institutional arrangements within Government of Odisha (GoO) to deal with the management of the State's rivers and have they been able to oversee equitable and sustainable use of this resource? If not, what needs to be done to augment their capacity and ensure greater efficacy?
2. How can other stakeholders (industry, civil society, media, academia, and community) be involved in the management of river basins? What are the available (and potential) mechanisms for cooperation and coordination of these relevant actors in the process?
3. Specifically, with regard to participation by local communities, for improving river water management, what are the most effective institutions, mechanisms, and models that can be harnessed in Odisha?
4. Effective measures to protect Odisha's rivers require up-to-date data and analytical studies of each of the 11 river basins. What, if any, are the available sources that could enable an informed debate and discussion? How can knowledge on the river systems be enhanced and made relevant on a real-time basis?
5. What river water management authority models from other states in India or even other countries can be useful for replication or adaptation in Odisha? Why?
6. SDG 6 seeks to ensure the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems (including rivers, forests, wetlands, and lakes) by 2020. Is Odisha still capable of meeting this deadline? What could be specifically focused on to achieve best possible outcomes given the time remaining and resources available?



Issues and Challenges

1. The river ecosystem is in serious threat and leading to resource scarcity.
2. All the rivers in Odisha are polluted and the quality of rivers is a major threat and concern for riverine communities and aquatic life.
 - 2.a. Obstruction in the natural flow of the rivers and encroachment of the natural drainage channels for housing development neglecting the low land areas and cities result in devastating floods in our cities.
 - 2.b. Catchments of rivers (from headwaters to the sea coast and the floodplains) are vital to their ecological integrity. Catchment area degradation, encroachments, landfills in floodplains, sewage and solid waste disposal, removal of vegetation are all affecting the flow of the rivers.
 - 2.c. Reduced river flows are affecting coastal marine, estuarine wetlands and mangroves and, in turn having a severe impact on coastal fisheries. The quantity, timing, and quality of water and sediment flows are necessary to sustain freshwater and estuarine ecosystems. This is completely neglected in our rivers.
 - 2.d. Decline in varieties of fishes, reduction in plant and animal diversity is affecting the livelihoods and well-being of the communities that depend on these ecosystems.
3. Lack of integrated river water resources management leads to conflict between riverine states and riverine communities. Odisha also faces Interstate River conflict issues with neighbouring states of Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.

4. The tributaries and distributaries which are an integral part of a river are never taken care of and neglected in every sphere of governance.
 - 4.a. Rivers and their health are not of importance to the governments. There is lack of accountability and coordination among the different government departments and grassroots bodies like Panchayats.
 - 4.b. Rivers are often exploited to deliver a relatively narrow range of objectives. This is primarily because the management of rivers and their ecosystems are inclined to store water with big engineering structures, with poor cross-sectoral coordination and poor integrated planning.
5. Involvement of riverine communities in river governance is neglected and there is very less scope for inclusive River governance.
 - 5.a. River governance has to be dealt at the lowest unit of governance. Local governments and communities know what is needed in their area far better than people viewing the problem from outside and hence, the lowest governance systems should be strengthened to handle the issue better.

8. Water allocation and management decisions made at one level, for example, the diplomatic or Government level, should translate into socially and environmentally acceptable outcomes at the local level. The costs of river development (economic, environmental and social externalities) need to be better accounted for in planning processes.
9. Need to work in partnerships, networks and platforms, and engage with local self-governments, government bodies and the private sector, to build alliances in engaging, resolving conflicts, and preventing conflicts with large and powerful entities. We need a governance paradigm that opens the decision-making arena to non-state actors, all in support of the governments and their respective mandates.
10. River commissions are required not to allocate water but to ensure river health/ecology.



Way Forward and Recommendation

1. Formulate an Inclusive River Policy.
2. Set-up a River Science Institute to promote research, advocacy and model formulation for an effective management of rivers. River science should be a part of education curriculum.
3. The hydrological boundary of River should be given importance considering the total river basin as a unit instead of administrative boundary.
4. Pollution from point and non-point sources need to be checked in war footing mode.
5. River health must be prioritized and kept in first place; access to rivers by the life and livelihood dependent communities in second place and allocation of water for different purpose at the end.
6. Catchment area conservation and protecting forest in river catchment area should be prioritized.
7. There is a need to ensure community-based River basin management by taking care of right to river and right of river to flow free and clean. There is also a need to invest in local knowledge management and involvement of women, youth and other stakeholders.

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. Ensuring participation of PwDs in river basin/water management & river ecology management bodies at different level.
2. Accessible and protected river basins for PwDs to ensure effective maintenance and amusement. Inclusion of PwDs in district and state level pollution control advisory board.
3. Pwds participation in managing river basins by CSR funds.
4. Involvement of youth, pwds, women in river protection committee (in the villages near river basin).



Day Two

Corporate Sector in Localizing SDGs



Mayfair Convention Centre, Bhubaneswar
25th August, 2018



Background

The Government of India has mandated the Private Corporations to spend a stipulated part of their profit on development of their areas of operation by Section 135 of the Companies Act. While India became the first country to make such provisions for companies to make social investments under CSR, Odisha was recognised as the state which released the country's first white paper on CSR in 2016. Odisha is the bellwether of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) partnership in state growth. Odisha Vikash Conclave is a platform to lend continuity to the CSR discourse in the state resulting in aggregating stakeholders' standpoints, ground preparation for data-centric briefs for advocacies and creating a platform for a policy and mechanism blueprint for Odisha.

On 19th May CYSD-FIDR jointly initiated a roundtable, heralding a CSR Watch, a multiple stakeholder drive with the active participation of industry, civil society, government, community and the academia. This drive aims at forging an alliance by enabling the primary and secondary stakeholders, to advise, implement and to ensure efficient use of CSR for ameliorating the social

problems in Odisha; possibly due to their economic power and overarching presence in daily life.

The practice of CSR is not new to the companies but off late there has been an upsurge in the number of companies getting into the fold of CSR and the total CSR spend. If this increased spending under CSR is to achieve results on the ground, per its objectives, then it needs to be spent strategically, systematically and thoughtfully. This was the intent with which Odisha Vikash Conclave gathered collective experience, energy and voice around the fast-emerging vehicle of development. The CSR track envisaged equipping CSR practitioners including companies for a shift towards a structured engagement with communities, to reimagining development of a CSR strategy and Policy in the ever-dynamic societal imperatives and identify the key building blocks for initiating, developing and fine-tuning the CSR programs, in coordination with state development needs and aspirations.



Discussion points

1. What mechanisms exist at different levels – state and sub-state levels in Odisha to coordinate amongst and converge the social sector initiatives of the government, corporate groups, and CSOs?
2. What are some of the other relevant models and best practices for such convergence, available outside the state, which can be beneficially adapted for Odisha?
3. How can the SDG framework be integrated into these existing/potential convergence models?
4. What has been the record of corporate involvement in furthering the SDG agenda in Odisha so far? Which bottlenecks undermine their greater participation and how can these be addressed?
5. Has there been any effort/s at mapping resources and competencies of all the relevant actors to forge effective and sustainable development cooperation in Odisha while preventing duplication?
6. Are there particular SDGs that evoke greater interest among corporate actors in Odisha, thereby creating potential for early intervention and eventual scaling up?

7. How have the SDGs been institutionalised? Or SDGs are a part of only social sector discourses?
8. Are the implementing NGOs being given the treatment of social advisors or are they being relegated to the role of 'contractors' only?
9. With so many corporate foundations sprouting, what is the role of NGOs in the coming days?



Issues and Challenges

1. If the significance of the condition of livelihood of the state is taken into consideration, it is commonly felt that **agriculture has not been given the priority it deserves.**
2. **The Geographic spread of CSR** support to communities across Odisha is **not equitable** and is difficult to make so under prevailing circumstances.
 - 2.a. One-third of the districts of Odisha get almost all the CSR resources and the rest of Odisha is bereft of development owing to CSR.
 - 2.b. In terms of geographical coverage, 6 districts (Malkangiri, Kandhamal, Nuapada, Boudh, Gajapati and Deogarh) with relatively lower human development index have been left out only because the companies do not operate in these areas.
3. The **CSR planning in Odisha is mostly arbitrary** and local government driven. Hence the development under CSR is skewed and uneven.
4. Though substantial amount of CSR funds is invested, **programmes are implemented without conducting need assessment** in terms of geographic area as well as

thematic sector.

5. Many **companies do not execute monitoring and evaluation (M&E)** of programmes seriously.



Way Forward and Recommendation

1. Encouraging innovation to deal with the problems of climate change and frequent occurring of disasters in Odisha should be treated as a critical area by the corporate houses.
2. There should be more elasticity in the deployment of CSR services in all the zones/pockets of Odisha where there are developmental needs and aspirations.
3. The state should take policy initiative to drive CSR as per the developmental needs of the districts/communities and that the corporates should be more proactive in "going beyond the walls".

4. Policies should be made to help the corporate to see through the state and make their efforts more inclusive.
5. CSR needs to be planned considering the gaps in development process. Stakeholder engagement, specifically community involvement, a crucial aspect for need identification and planning of CSR projects, needs to be followed.
6. It is essential to urge the district authorities to take a policy drive to provide for a specialised Task Force at the district for CSR.
7. In the state, the civil society organisations should be pulled in to the CSR bodies and be given advisory roles.
8. There should be an initiative to clarify that NGOs are non-profit making social organisations and work at community levels.
9. For creating long-term impact and contributing to the developmental endeavour in Odisha, companies must integrate their CSR programmes with the schemes of the government.
10. There is a need to simplify the mega goals of SDGs with the significant resource supplementation from CSR and break them down to relevant indicators to rank the districts on a real-time basis.
11. The state through various mechanisms like the DMF, CAMPA is expected to supplement local body finances by providing them with appropriate fiscal space.
12. CSR website of the state needs to be made more transactional. The GIS maps of the projects, being implemented utilising the CSR funds should be placed on this website and extension and updation of the website should be made on a regular basis.
13. There needs greater commitment by the companies in reporting on their environmental and social impacts and continuously improving their performance.

Recommendations from pre-conclave caucus

1. SSEPD to hold a specific consultation with corporate & civil society
2. 5% of company spending on CSR should be the minimum spending for the disability sector.
3. Equal opportunities environment in corporate sector.
4. Expanding the CSR support beyond their operational area.



Day Three

Valedictory Session



Mayfair Convention Centre, Bhubaneswar
26th August, 2018

The valedictory session of the Conclave was held at Mayfair Convention Centre, Bhubaneswar on 26 August 2018, with their esteemed presence of Dr. Subroto Bagchi, Chairperson, Odisha skill Development Authority; Shri Surya Narayan Patro, Minister, Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare, Government of Odisha; Shri Jagadananda, Convener of Odisha Development Initiative (ODI) and mentor of CYSD; Dr. Srikant Mohapatra, Vice Chancellor, Odisha State Open University; Dr. Hrushikesh Senapaty, Director, NCERT, New Delhi; and Shri Prafulla Kumar Sahoo, Chairman, CYSD.



Shri Jagadananda commenced the proceedings by introducing guests and stating that it takes a lot of practice in months leading up to such events.

Dr. Bagchi mentioned that, starting point of all transformational change is always painful, followed by a vision, a road map, and sustained action; with the first two being deeply personal attributes, and last two, collective responsibility. He added that any transformative change has some common features: presence of common people; use of simple tools; working with a long view of time; and ensuring some early visible success. With all these, great change requires a challenge of an oversized force. Size of the adversary is an indication of the success potential since the power is inside the purpose.

Besides, one must take people along to meet the challenge. Having laid out the basics, Dr. Bagchi suggested that the transformational change must be headquarter driven i.e. centralized for many things and it must be open to adapting, not just copying best practices from across the world. He asserted that the great changes in the world have been created with feelings and not with reason; and in order to move people at an emotive level, use of icons, a strong narrative, and a strong content is necessary.



“

Diffusion is the killer of transformative change... Transformative change needs open minds, leading to open hearts, leading to open will. Great change happens when people move at emotive level.”

- Dr. Subroto Bagchi

*Chairperson,
Odisha Skill Development
Authority*

Dr. Bagchi delineated the process of transformative change by introducing the idea of ‘Theory U; which is a model for transformative change created by Otto Scharmer, who was deeply influenced by oriental thinking. However, Dr Bagchi clarified that the change agent must be a very joyful individual as the world does not require boring, sad, and angry people but joyous people with a smile. Finally, when the work is done, for such a change agent getting credit doesn’t matter as the people will say, they did it.

Shri Patro thanked Odisha Development Initiative for the suggestive road map for the Government. He cited the example of the life of Mahatma Gandhi for bringing about any significant social change in the country. He also drew the attention on Mahatma’s life to suggest that social change and reform are two important components of political struggle

Shri Patro stated that resources and supportive legislations are no longer constraints for Odisha’s development; rather the mindset is the major problem holding back the progress in addressing the state’s development deficits. He expressed that Odisha Vikash Conclave is a step-in right direction to change the mindset of stakeholders in Odisha’s development. He assured that many issues that are debated in the conclave, and the solutions suggested for these, will find their space in the election manifesto and the key outcomes of the Conclave will be deliberated at the level of the government.



Volunteers of OVC 2018

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Collaborators



www.cysd.org

Centre for Youth and Social Development is a non-government development organisation, has been working since last thirty-six years to bring visible changes in the quality of lives of tribal and rural poor in the state of Odisha. The centre's primary focus is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, ensure social justice and inclusion, participatory governance and citizens' rights. Helping communities identify and initiate development measures; providing training and capacity-building support to their organisations and individuals; and carrying out research and advocacy on rural poverty, exclusion, public finance on social sector allocation and social integration, especially the tribal, constitute the major initiatives of the centre.



www.swabhiman.org

Swabhiman is a registered non-profit organization founded in the year 2001. It is an organization which pioneers on advocating for and serving persons with disabilities in Odisha, India and South Asia. It advocates for the human rights-based approach to disability implying that all persons with disabilities need to participate in all spheres of society on an equal basis with their non-disabled peers.



www.wateraid.org

WaterAid is an international charity established in 1981 with the vision of a world where everyone has access to safe water and sanitation. Headquartered in United Kingdom, It works in 38 countries worldwide, transforming millions of lives every year. It has been working in India since 1986 and has a clear focus on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and seeks to improve access to safe water, and sanitation and promote improved hygiene for all.



www.sdrc.co.in

Siddha Development Research and Consultancy is an ISO certified for-profit social enterprise. SDRC offers affordable information technology based decision support systems, research & advocacy, and learning solutions to enable social change initiatives. Team SDRC is an eclectic mix of technology and human development professionals. This combination enables SDRC to develop high quality, robust and scalable solutions to social



Changing the world through Education

www.aea-southasia.org

Aide et Action is an INGO and committed to the goal of education for all with a special emphasis on the under privileged mass. AEAI works on various community development initiatives and policy advocacy in 28 countries across Latin America, Europe, Africa and Asia. In Odisha, Aide et Action International has been working for the promotion of employable skill among rural youth, programme to reduce migration vulnerability, ECCE & education of migrant children, tribal girl child education and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.



www.pria.org

Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) was established in 1982. PRIA is a global centre for participatory research and training based in New Delhi. PRIA has field offices in 8 states and linkages with 3000 NGOs to deliver its programmes on the ground. PRIA's work is focused on empowerment of the excluded through capacity building, knowledge building and policy advocacy. Initiatives are undertaken in the overall perspective of 'making democracy work for all' - in the political system; democratic culture in families, communities, and society; and participatory democracy with active citizenship.



www.gramvikas.org

Gram Vikas which literally means 'village development' is a non-government organization that works with rural and tribal communities in India. Gram Vikas partners with rural-communities to address their critical needs of education, health, safe drinking water, sanitation, livelihoods and alternative energy in a manner that is sustainable, socially inclusive, gender equitable and empowering.



www.odisharteforum.org

Odisha RTE Forum is a collective domain of important education networks and alliances, donor and implementing agencies, civil society organizations, teacher unions and concerned individuals who have come together in the line of the National RTE Forum and acts as the state chapter for the same. Odisha RTE Forum came into existence unanimously on 19th October 2011 through a collective process and has been functioning by its State Working Committee.



www.phfi.org

Public Health Foundation of India commenced academic activities from August, 2010. The key objective of the institute has been to implement the vision of the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) by linking public health advocacy, teaching, research, and public health practice. IIPH is working closely with the Government of Odisha, providing technical inputs and support to strengthen the public health delivery system and to develop the public health cadre in the state.



www.cbgaindia.org

Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA) is an independent, non-profit policy research organisation based in New Delhi. The core mandate of CBGA is to enhance transparency and accountability in governance through rigorous analysis of policies and budget, and fostering people's participation in budgetary processes by demystifying them.



www.practicalaction.org

Practicle Action is a development charity with a difference. Founded by the renowned economist Dr. E. F. Schumacher in 1966, the organisation believes in Schumacher's philosophy of 'Small is Beautiful' and exhibits real and sustainable improvements to poor people's lives through small intervention. Based on the values of Technology justice the organisation aims at a sustainable world free of poverty and injustice in which technology is used for the benefit of all. The organization's mission statement talks about contributing to poor people's wellbeing, using technology to challenge poverty by building the capabilities of poor men and women. Practical Action has been working in India in two broad areas such as Urban WASH-Waste and on Renewable energy along with its knowledge delivery projects.



www.fvtrs.org

Functional Vocational Training and Research Society (FVTRS) started functioning in the year 1993 at Bangalore and got registered as a society in the year 2004. FVTRS as of mid 2011 has supported and completed 674 vocational training projects in various states in India. FVTRS implemented 64 projects in partnership with local NGOs where more than 6500 youth were trained to take up suitable livelihood options on their own.



www.svaindia.org

Sahabagi Vikash Abhiyan (SVA), as an organization started its operation in 1993. It has taken up various development activities for the overall development of the local communities in general and for the upliftment of the poor and the down trodden in particular. The members of SVA and its associated Community Based Organisations (CBOs) are mostly Small and Marginal Farmers, Tribals, Dalits and Agricultural Workers of Odisha.



www.wassan.org

Water Support Services and Activities Network is a network based organisation focusing on capacity building, policy advocacy and improving the quality of mainstream programs in natural resources management and livelihoods. It has made important advancements in policy and programs on rain-fed agriculture in the country. It has played a major role in conceptualization and evolution of national networks such as Rain-fed Livestock Network, Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture, NPM initiative and SRI-India consortium.



www.nawo.org

National Alliance of Women, Odisha Chapter is the single largest women's network in the state of Odisha which demonstrates the synergy that a sound combination of feminist praxis in Human Rights brought through an institutional process. The alliance pursues the goals of equality and gender justice with passion and commitment.



www.rcdcindia.org

Regional Center for Development Cooperation a not-for-profit organisation, started its journey in 1993 with the mandate to carve a definite niche in the development sector with the agenda of empowering people for sustainable management of natural resources. It works towards enabling the communities to manage their own natural resources efficiently and effectively for poverty alleviation and improving the quality of life. Natural Resource Management and Climate Change.



www.aaina.org.in

Aaina, which literally means 'mirror', is a voluntary organisation, based in Odisha, India. The organisation was conceived as an effort of a few socially sensitive people who came from different backgrounds, charged with the vision of working with the vulnerable sections of the society and addressing issues giving rise to such vulnerabilities. In this context, persons with disabilities, children and women became the core focus areas of the organisation.



FOUNDATION FOR ECOLOGICAL SECURITY

www.fes.org.in

Foundation for Ecological Security was set up in February 2001 and is registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI, 1860. The efforts of FES lie in intertwining principles of nature conservation and local self-governance in order to accelerate efforts on ecological restoration, as well as improve the livelihood conditions of the poor. FES looks forward to a future where the local communities determine and move towards a desirable land use practice based on principles of conservation and social justice.



www.vasundharaodisha.org

Vasundhara is a research and policy advocacy organization that works on environment, conservation and sustainable livelihood issues. The organization was initially conceived to support and strengthen community based initiatives to protect and conserve forests in the state of Odisha. Over the years, while working and retaining its focus on community forestry, Vasundhara has developed a more explicit focus on issues of natural resource governance, climate change and sustainable livelihoods of forest dependent communities.



www.ncds.nic.in

Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), established in March 1987, has its focus on socio-economic research. The Centre is unique of its kind that serves as a policy think tank in the state of Odisha. Since its inception, it has been jointly funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and the Higher Education Department, Government of Odisha,



www.odishafoodcommission.nic.in

As per the provisions under section 16 of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 the **Odisha State Food Commission** has been constituted to monitor and evaluate the implementation of NFSA in the State. Three schemes namely- Targeted Public Distribution System, Integrated Child Development Services and Mid Day Meal come within the purview of this Act.



www.ncasindia.org

National Centre for Advocacy Studies based at Pune, Maharashtra emerged as a result of the collective vision and commitment by social activists who felt the need for a resource centre to facilitate advocacy for issues of public concern, specifically the rights of marginalized people. NCAS is a social change resource centre that aims at creating enabling conditions for people's empowerment at the grass-roots and facilitating efforts for human rights, social justice, and transparent, participatory and accountable governance. NCAS works as a collective of activists, researchers, public interest lawyers, journalists and subject experts. It has pioneered the concept and praxis of "People-Centred Advocacy".



www.osou.ac.in

The Odisha State Open University (OSOU) with the head quarter at Sambalpur has its jurisdiction over the whole of the State of Odisha. The University focuses on education, research and training by diversity on means of distance and continuing education including the use of new educational technology available to common man at affordable cost. Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates issued by the University are at par with Degrees/Diplomas issued by other Universities established by centre/states and recognized by UGC.



www.oxfamindia.org

Oxfam India is a movement of people working together to stop the rising inequality in the country. It works to ensure equitable distribution of wealth and resources to all. Oxfam works primarily through grassroot organisations to bring deep-rooted sustainable changes in people's lives. It perceives poverty is a cause to achieve power. Oxfam is now implementing its programs in the critical states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. It works with the most marginalized segments like Dalits, Tribals, Muslims, and Women.

act:onaid

www.actionaidindia.org

ActionAid India is part of a global federation and a full affiliate of ActionAid International that has presence in over 40 countries worldwide. Since 1972, the poor and the excluded have been at the centre of our discourse and actions in India. In 2006, we got registered as an Indian organisation called ActionAid Association. We are governed by an independent General Assembly and a Governing Board.



www.samprag.org

Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture Network is a growing network of over 60 civil society organisations, research institutions, policy makers, donor agencies and individuals advocating for a differentiated agricultural policy and support system for rainfed areas in India. RRA Network also played a major role in policy development for rainfed agriculture in 11th and 12th Five Year Plans. Based on the vast experience on the ground of its member organisations spanning couple of decades, RRA Network proposes a series of specific measures on seeds, soils, water, millets, fisheries, credit, markets and institutions.



www.childfundindia.org

ChildFund India is a child development organization representing the voice of deprived, excluded and vulnerable children in India regardless of their race, creed and gender, since 1951. ChildFund annually reaches over 2.5 million children, youth, and their families, from 3200 communities in 85 districts across 15 states in India, through different programs and partnership.



www.ouat.nic.in

Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), the second oldest agricultural university in the country, was established in 1962. It is dedicated to agriculture related research, extension and education. The University has 8 constituent colleges and separate wings for research, extension services, and planning, monitoring & evaluation, etc.



www.nfi.org

National Foundation for India is an Indian philanthropic organization established in 1992. The core mission of the organization is to support grassroots organizations and individuals to bring in positive changes in society. Its strategic philanthropy initiative focuses on strengthening private sector engagement in social issues. Since its inception, NFI has worked with over 200 grassroots organizations and with over 400 individual change makers, particularly from and those working with backward communities and in remote areas.



www.planindia.org

Plan India is a nationally registered not for profit organization striving to advance children's rights and equality for girls, thus creating a lasting impact in the lives of vulnerable and excluded children and their communities.

Since 1979, Plan India and its partners have improved the lives of millions of children and young people by enabling them access to protection, quality education and health-care services, a healthy environment, livelihood opportunities and participation in decisions which affect their lives.



www.wfp.org

The World Food Programme is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations and the world's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security. It provides food assistance to an average of 91.4 million people in 83 countries each



www.rmnh.nic.in

Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH), Bhubaneswar, is an Eastern regional centre of the National Museum of Natural History, under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India. The goal of the museum is to impart non-formal environmental education to the public in general and the student community in particular in order to inculcate awareness about the importance of flora, fauna and subsequent conservation of our natural resources.

TATA TRUSTS

www.tatatrusts.org

Tata Trusts, since its inception, have played a pioneering role in transforming traditional ideas of charity and introducing the concept of philanthropy to make a real difference to communities. They support and drive innovations in the areas of healthcare and nutrition; water and sanitation; energy; education; rural livelihoods; natural resource management; urban poverty alleviation; enhancing civil society and governance; media, arts, crafts and culture; and diversified employment.



www.yuvaindia.org

Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) is a non-profit development organisation committed to enabling vulnerable groups to access their rights. YUVA encourages the formation of people's collectives that engage in the discourse on development, thereby ensuring self-determined and sustained collective action in communities.



www.unicef.in

United Nations International Children's Fund is fully committed to working with the Government of India to ensure that each child born in this vast and complex country gets the best start in life, thrives and develops to his or her full potential. The organisation began its work in India in 1949. Currently, it advocates for the rights of India's children in 16 states.



www.pciglobal.org

Project Concern International/India (PCI) has been working in India since 1998. Over these several decades, PCI has maintained a diversified portfolio, working in the areas of health, nutrition and community development with programs focusing on low-income, vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations in close partnership with national and state governments and civil society organizations.



www.rupayaan.in

Rupayaan works with the most vulnerable and poorest communities including Dalit's, Tribal, Urban Poor, Elderly and Destitute Working through an integrated approach to address the social, economic, cultural and other causes of poverty and Hunger



www.odishavha.org.in

Odisha Voluntary Health Association (OVHA) has been working since 1974 with a goal to make health a reality for the people of Odisha that in turn will enable every individual to lead a social and economically productive life.

OBAC

Odisha Budget & Accountability Centre

www.obac.in

Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre has been working on budget research, budget literacy and its process, evidence based advocacy for pro-poor budgeting and policy practices, has been operating in the State since 2003 as a constituent unit of CYSD. The centre promotes accountability tools like Community Score Card, Citizen Report Card, Social Audit, Expenditure Tracking and community led monitoring for enhancing the effectiveness of public service delivery and encourages inclusive participation in decentralized planning and budgeting in Odisha.



www.ngocoordination.org

Inter Agency Group Odisha is a consortium of 26 international agencies ensuring minimum humanitarian standards in disaster risk reduction and management with unified action and improved coordination in the state. It was formally established in March 2004 to work in close coordination with the Govt. and other civil society bodies in the state of Odisha. IAG Odisha supplements the efforts of Govt. in identifying information gaps, providing quality post-disaster assistance, and act as a state level reference center for knowledge management and technical resource.



**Centurion
UNIVERSITY**
*Shaping Lives
Empowering Communities*

www.cutm.ac.in

Centurion University of Technology and Management is a multi-sector, private state university in Odisha. The university actively works in the field of sustainable community development through its various social responsibility initiatives.



www.strategycenter.in

Center for Development and Disaster Management Support Services has been working in strategic gap areas of social development, disaster management, public systems management, and sustainable business practices. It has been providing qualitative technical support and strategic management input in the social development and humanitarian sectors with the vision of "To see different pillars of society harnessing their potential to help communities overcome challenges to lead a life with dignity".



www.udyama.org

Udyama is a development organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in the year 1997. The organization aims at strengthening food security and livelihoods through restoration and sustainable management of natural resources, capacity building of local communities to deal with and combating environmental hazards and through increased access to education and health services.



**ODISHA SKILL
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

www.osda.com

Odisha Skill Development Authority (OSDA) provides overall direction, guidance & implementation of skill development programs in the State by converging different sectors. It works with an overarching mission to bring transformative human development through skilling of youth and making Skilled-in-Odisha-a Global Brand.



www.sdibhubaneswar.in

Skill Development Institute (SDI), Bhubaneswar is country's most promising premier Skill Academy promoted and managed by Indian Oil under the aegis of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas in line with "Skill India Mission" of Government of India. The Institute runs with a mission to make youths of Odisha and other part of eastern India, globally employable and self-sufficient for entrepreneurship /self-employment.



www.ediindia.org

Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), an autonomous and not-for-profit institute, set up in 1983, is sponsored by apex financial institutions - the IDBI Bank Ltd., IFCI Ltd., ICICI Bank Ltd. and the State Bank of India (SBI). To pursue its mission, EDII has helped to set up twelve state-level exclusive entrepreneurship development centers and institutes. Further, EDII has established a Centre for Research in Entrepreneurship Education and Development (CREED), to investigate into a range of issues surrounding small and medium enterprise sector, and establish a network of researchers and trainers.

ଅଗ୍ରାମୀ AGRAGAMEE

www.agragamee.org

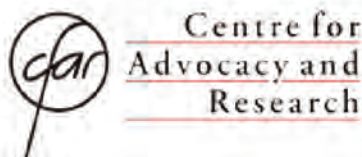
Agramee is one of the lead development organizations which focuses on an inclusive development of marginalized and underprivileged communities in the tribal districts of Odisha, Currently it works directly in eight districts of Odisha and indirectly in



SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Development Department,
Govt. of Odisha

www.scstrti.in

Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute is a premier institute of the country under the department of SC and ST Development, Govt. of Odisha. The institute is devoted to research and training on tribal matters, their culture and development. The institute has been conferred the status of Nodal Tribal Research Institute (NTRI) by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India.



www.cfar.org.in

Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) is a nonpolitical, non-religious and non-profit organization registered as a Charitable Public Trust, in January 1998. The main objective of organization is to advancing the rights of marginal communities such as women, girls, urban poor, unorganized workers including sex workers, transgender persons, sexual minorities, single women, HIV positive persons, people who inject drugs (PWID) and people living with disabilities.



IIPH | www.phfi.org

Human Development Foundation Center for Development Action and Research is a not-for-profit organization striving to excel in its aspiration of being a think and action tank with a humanitarian spirit. It originates from Human Development Foundation Trust, registered in 2007 with a view to addressing the problems relating to socio-economic development of the state and the country as a whole.



www.helpageindia.org

HelpAge India is a leading charity in India working with and for disadvantaged elderly for nearly 4 decades. HelpAge advocates for their needs such as for Universal Pension, quality healthcare, action against Elder Abuse and many more at a national, state and societal level with Central and State governments. It advocates for elder friendly policies and their implementation thereof. It works hand-in-hand with Senior Citizens Associations understanding elder needs working with and for them.



PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTRE
Committed to good governance

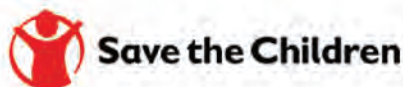
www.pacindia.org

Public Affairs Centre is a non-partisan not-for-profit civil society led think tank dedicated to mobilizing demand for good governance in India. PAC focuses primarily in areas where citizens and civil society organizations can play a proactive role in improving governance. PAC's uniqueness lies in synthesizing research and action in its activities and approaches. PAC has pioneered the use of Citizen Report Cards, undertakes public policy research, and channelizes funds to improve accountability in public.



www.nypindia.in

National Youth Project (NYP) since its inception in 2009 has gradually become the constructive social organization for the youths of India. It provides continuous training for youth empowerment, most of whom play an active role in constructive nation building. It always gives a special focus on youth employment, economic governance, rural development, education, health & sanitation, environment and human rights.



www.savethechildren.in

Save the Children is a global non-profit child rights organization, founded in the year 1919. The organization believes that every child deserves the best chance for a bright future. Ensuring children for survival, thrive, learn and reach at their full potential is the motto of the organization. Globally, Save the Children is present in more than 80 countries and works to improve the lives of the most vulnerable children.



www.jindalsteelpower.com

Jindal steel and power limited (JSPL) is an industrial powerhouse with a dominant presence in steel, power, mining and infrastructure sectors. Part of the US \$ 22 billion OP Jindal Group, the Company is continuously scaling its capacity utilizations and efficiencies to capture opportunities for Building A Nation of Our Dreams.



www.cgg.org.in

Citizens for Good Governance is a registered society with membership of professionals, and civil society organizations working towards improving the quality of governance both in public and private sectors with focus on Odisha. It undertakes rapid research studies, collects feedback from citizens on different public policy issues and on functioning of institutions. It also functions as a think tank to facilitate evidence-based informed discussions on public policies, and delivery of services by public authorities.



www.fidrindia.org

Forum for Integrated Development and Research was set up about two decades ago to bring development to the grassroots by professionals and through smart harnessing of technology, low-cost ideas which can bring about large-scale change. The organisation not only implements programs but also provides Thought leadership, as a Think Tank to various corporates and governments in leveraging resources for Smart Development using optimal resources.



www.pradan.net

PRADAN established in 1983, believes that well-educated professionals working within communities can bring both the empathy and knowledge needed to help poor people improve their lives. In 1987 PRADAN began working with the government and over the years has played a major role in developing different flagship programs including the National Rural Livelihood Mission. It continues to work for change that is sustainable and self-perpetuating, bringing skills and systems that help women, families and communities gain confidence and take charge of their own lives.



www.pecuc.org

Peoples' Cultural Centre (PECUC) is a non-profit voluntary organization formally registered during 1990, with the purpose to empower the weaker sections of the society. During last 25 years PECUC worked with children, women, the aged, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other socio-economically backward and marginalized communities in the state of Odisha.



www.living-farms.org

Living Farms founded in 2005, focuses on improving food security and nutrition for the marginal landless agricultural labourers and forest dependent communities in Odisha. The organization tries to reduce the food and nutrition issues of these vulnerable communities helping them in reviving their organic and multi-cropping practices.



www.landesa.org

Landesa has been working in more than 50 countries across the globe by partnering with governments, communities and other stakeholders. The prime goal of the organization is to advance pro-poor and gender-sensitive land right reforms through using law and policy tools. It has been working with the government officials to develop and implement innovative and practical programs to address land tenure insecurity and poverty since 2000.



An Initiative for
Sustainable Development

www.nirmanodisha.org

Nirman focuses on restoring the ecosystems with rich biodiversity and has specific intervention in agriculture, natural resource management and governance. The organization is concerned with issues relating to the negative impact of climatic variations and current development paradigm that has endangered the natural resources and traditional knowledge base.



www.baitaraniinitiative.org

Baitarani Initiatives, a non government and non-profit organization, was registered in 2010. It works around socio-ecological livelihood and sustainable natural resource management and governance.

Collaborators



Knowledge Partner



Organiser



The Odisha Vikash Conclave (OVC), a three-day long dialogical process, organized during 24-26 August, 2018 in Bhubaneswar involving the key development actors of the state government, corporate bodies and the civil society practitioners. The discussions and deliberations were focused around five broad clusters like: Livelihoods and Food Security; Social Sector Programmes and Services; Development of Vulnerable Social Groups; Towards Resilient Odisha; and Governance, Fiscal Management and Partnership. The driving objective of the conclave was to generate a forward looking and transformative development agenda for the State comprising of practical action choices at different levels.

Odisha Vikash Conclave Team

Odisha Development Initiative

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