

Odisha Vikash Gazette

2016



 **ODISHA
VIKASH**
CONCLAVE 2016
CHALLENGES | OPPORTUNITIES | WAY FORWARD

Preface



Poverty, social exclusion and high levels of inequality and inequity affect the state of Odisha almost endemically. An integrated approach to meeting development challenges in the state seems best-suited to address the need of the hour.

In the above context, a three-day Odisha Vikash Conclave was organized during 19-21 September 2016 with the objectives of having a dialogue on development challenges, working out a common agenda to strategically address those challenges and creating opportunities for meaningful collaboration and synergy among the government, civil society organizations, corporate houses, research institutions and development practitioners. The OVC witnessed strong participation from the Union and state ministers, bureaucrats, corporate leaders, intellectuals, CSOs and other development practitioners. The Conclave projected a comprehensive development perspective and through 11 dedicated thematic sessions, focused on challenges related to tribal development, employment and livelihoods, financial inclusion, rain-fed agriculture, climate change, water, sanitation and hygiene, food and nutrition security, education, health, governance and sustainable development partnerships. It created an environment for public debate and informed discourse around Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 for Odisha. It helped in articulating a transformative development agenda for the state and a clear roadmap to move forward through an effective collaborative framework.

The joint effort by several like minded development organizations made the Conclave unique of its kind.

This report attempts to capture seminal discussions in the OVC and present critical policy asks for possible action while identifying the key stakeholder groups to help chart out the next steps. This document is expected to help the government, corporate sector and CSOs to drive a focused development agenda for Odisha.



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

Odisha Vikash Conclave-2016

Steering Committee

Umi Daniel, Y. Giri Rao, Anil Pradhan, Bisakha Bhanja, Dr. Lipika Nanda, Sudarshan Das, Dr. Birupakshya Dixit, N M Prusty, Dinesh Balam, Sanjay Patnaik, Ratnakar Panigrahi, Dr. Debi Prasad Mishra, Sanjay Jena and Jagadananda (Convener).

Editorial Team

Sundar Narayan Mishra
Elisa Patnaik
Sasanka Padhi

Coordination

Basanta Nayak
Ananta Swain
Jayadev Dakua

Infographics

Siddha Development & Research Consultancy (SDRC), Bhubaneswar

Design & Layout

MMA Information Systems, Bhubaneswar

Administration

Purna Ch. Mohapatra, Jagateswar Parida, Prasanna Das and Kanan Babuta

© Copy Right: Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD); E-1 Institutional Area, Bhubaneswar 751013, Odisha, India;
Website: www.cysd.org | www.odishavikash.org; Email: cysd@cysd.org; Tel. (0) 674-2300983

We encourage the use, translation, adaption and copying of this material for noncommercial use, however, appropriate credit be given to the Odisha Vikash Conclave (OVC) and Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD).

CYSD would like to thank the Partners - SC & ST Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), VASUNDHARA, National Centre for Advocacy Studies (NCAS), Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN), The Revitalizing Rain-fed Agriculture (RRA) Network, Gram Vikas, WaterAid India, Practical Action, Indian Institute of Public Health – Bhubaneswar (IIPH-B), Aide-et-Action, Center for Development and Disaster Management Support Services (CDDMASS), Regional Centre for Development Co-operation (RCDC), National Foundation for India (NFI), Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), Swayamshree Micro Credit Services (SMCS), Public Affairs Centre (PAC), Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Odisha RTE Forum, Human Development Foundation- centre for Development Action and Research (HDF-cDAR), Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) Odisha Chapter, ACCESS ASSIST, Inter Agency Group (IAG) Odisha, Change Alliance, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH), Bhubaneswar; Siddha Development & Research Consultancy (SDRC) and Media Research & Development Studies (MRDS), Bhubaneswar and the participants of all other tri-sector organizations in the Conclave.

Odisha Vikash Gazette

2016

Contents

	Page
■ Background	01
■ Context Setting	03
■ Inauguration of the Conclave	09
■ Parallel Theme Sessions	14
• Tribal Empowerment and Development	15
• Food and Nutrition Security	19
• Rain-fed Agriculture	23
• Employment, Skill and Migration	27
• School Education and Quality Learning	32
• Health	36
• Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	41
• Financial Inclusion	45
• Disaster and Climate Action	49
• Sustainable Development Partnership: CSR Round Table	54
• Inclusive Governance, Fiscal Management and Social Accountability	57
■ Last-mile Outreach and Social Inclusion in Basic Services and Livelihoods	62
■ Conclusion and Way Forward	68
■ Appendices	
I Programme Schedule	71
II Speakers' profile	78
III Collaborators	92
IV Panelists and Participants	98

Abbreviations

ACWADAM	: Advanced Center for Water Resources Development & Management	MSP	: Minimum Support Price
AHS	: Annual Health Survey	MSSRF	: MS Swaminathan Research Foundation
AICRPDA	: All India Coordinated Research Project for Dry-land Agriculture	NABARD	: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
ANM	: Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery	NALCO	: National Aluminum Company
ARDWP	: Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Programme	NBFC	: Non-Banking Financial Companies
ASER	: Annual Status of Education Report	NCAS	: National Centre for Advocacy Studies
AWW	: Anganwadi Worker	NCDS	: Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
BCC	: Behaviour Change Communication	NDMA	: National Disaster Management Authority
BMG	: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	NFHS	: National Family Health Survey
BORDA	: Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association	NFI	: National Foundation for India
BRGF	: Backward Region Grant Fund	NFSA	: National Food Security Act
BSDMA	: Bihar State Disaster Management Authority	NGO	: Non-Government Organization
CAMPA	: Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority	NHM	: National Health Mission
CBGA	: Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability	NIAS	: National Institute of Advanced Studies
CBO	: Community Based Organization	NID	: National Institute of Design
CCA	: Climate Change Adoption	NIFT	: National Institute of Fashion Design
CCE	: Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation	NITI	: National Institution for Transforming India
CDDMASS	: Centre for Development & Disaster Management Support Services	NRDWP	: National Rural Drinking Water Programme
CEO	: Chief Executive Officer	NRHM	: National Rural Health Mission
CFNS	: Coalition for Food & Nutrition Security	NRLP	: National Rural Livelihood Programme
CFR	: Community Forest Rights	NTFP	: Non-Timber Forest Produce
CII	: Confederation of Indian Industry	OBAC	: Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre
CMD	: Chief Managing Director	OBC	: Other Backward Caste
CRIDA	: Central Research Institute for Dry-land Agriculture	OBOCWVB	: Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board
CRSP	: Central Rural Sanitation Program	OLM	: Odisha Livelihood Mission
CRY	: Child Rights and You	O&M	: Operation & Management
CSO	: Civil Society Organization	OMBADC	: Odisha Mineral Bearing Area Development Corporation
CSR	: Corporate Social Responsibility	OoP	: Out-of -Pocket
CWSN	: Children With Special Needs	ORSAC	: Odisha Space Application Centre
CYSD	: Centre for Youth and Social Development	OSATIP	: Odisha Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property
CZM	: Coastal Zone Management	OSD	: Officer on Special Duty
DBT	: Direct Benefit Transfer	OSDA	: Odisha Skill Development Authority
DDMA	: Delhi Disaster Management Authority	OSDMA	: Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
DFID	: Department for International Development	OTLEP	: Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme
DHS	: District Health Survey	OUAT	: Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology
DISE	: District Information System for Education	OVC	: Odisha Vikash Conclave
DLC	: District Level Committee	PAC	: Public Affairs Centre
DPEP	: District Primary Education Programme	PDF	: Peripheral Development Fund
DRR	: Disaster Risk Reduction	PDS	: Public Distribution System
DST	: Department of Science and Technology	PESA	: Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas
EC	: Executive Committee	PHC	: Primary Health Care
FES	: Foundation for Ecological Security	PHFI	: Public Health Foundation of India
FFI	: Food Fortification Initiative	PMGSY	: Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana
FI	: Financial Inclusion	PMJDY	: Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana
FICCI	: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry	PRADAN	: Professional Assistance for Development Action
FPO	: Farmer Producer Organization	PRI	: Panchayat Raj Institution
FRA	: Forest Rights Act	PVTG	: Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
FRC	: Forest Rights Committee	PwD	: Persons with Disability
FSM	: Fecal Sludge Management	RBI	: Reserve Bank of India
FVTRS	: Functional Vocational Training and Research Society	RCDC	: Regional Centre for Development Cooperation
GA	: General Administration	RGSA	: Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
GCAP	: Global Call to Action Against Poverty	RMNH	: Regional Museum of Natural History
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product	RPCD	: Rural Planning and Credit Department
GM	: General Manager	RPVY	: Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikash Yojana
GoI	: Government of India	RRA	: Revitalized Rain-fed Agriculture
GoO	: Government of Odisha	RRB	: Regional Rural Bank
GP	: Gram Panchayat	RSOC	: Rapid Survey on Children
GSDP	: Gross State Domestic Product	RTE	: Right to Education
HDF	: Human Development Foundation	SBCC	: Social Behaviour Change Communication
HDI	: Human Development Index	SBM	: Swachh Bharat Mission
HQ	: Head Quarters	SC	: Scheduled Caste
HRMS	: Human Resource Management System	SCSP	: Schedule Caste Sub Plan
IAG	: Inter Agency Group	SCSTRTI	: Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research & Training Institute
IAS	: Indian Administrative Service	SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
ICAR	: Indian Council of Agricultural Research	SDLCL	: Sub-Divisional Level Committee
ICDS	: Integrated Child Development Services	SDP	: School Development Plan
ICT	: Information and Communication Technology	SHG	: Self Help Group
ICZMP	: Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme	SHG-BLP	: SHG Bank Linkage Programme
IEC	: Information Education and Communication	SHRMU	: State Human Resource Management Unit
IGNOU	: Indira Gandhi National Open University	SIDM	: State Institute of Disaster Management
IIPH	: Indian Institute of Public Health	SIEMAT	: State Institute of Educational Management and Training
IIT	: Indian Institute of Technology	SLBC	: State Level Bankers' Committee
IWM	: Indian Institute for Water Management	SMC	: School Management Committee
IMR	: Infant Mortality Rate	SOP	: Standard Operating Procedure
INRM	: Integrated Natural Resource Management	SSA	: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
IRCS	: Indian Red Cross Society	ST	: Scheduled Tribe
ITDA	: Integrated Tribal Development Agency	TET	: Teacher Eligibility Test
JNU	: Jawaharlal Nehru University	TISS	: Tata Institute of Social Sciences
KBK	: Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi	TRIPTI	: Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination & Infrastructure
KGBV	: Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	TSC	: Total Sanitation Campaign
LPCD	: Litres per Capita per Day	TSP	: Tribal Sub-Plan
MADA	: Modified Area Development Approach	ULB	: Urban Local Body
MDF	: Mineral Development Fund	UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
MDM	: Mid Day Meal	WASH	: Water Sanitation and Hygiene
MFI	: Micro Finance Institution	WASSAN	: Watershed Support Services and Activity Network
MFP	: Minor Forest Produce	W&CD	: Women and Child Development
MGNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	WFP	: World Food Programme
MHRD	: Ministry of Human Resources Development	WHA	: World Health Assembly
MLE	: Multi-Lingual Education	WHO	: World Health Organization
MMR	: Maternal Mortality Ratio	WORLP	: Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Project

Background

Odisha is endowed with vast natural resources, rich cultural heritage and greater political stability. A host of programmes and schemes have been implemented in recent past to address the issues of the poor and vulnerable communities in the state. The state has witnessed economic growth rate of more than 6% in last few years. However, 32.6% of the population in Odisha still lives below poverty line. The social class and region wise estimates of poverty head count ratio indicate the severe imbalance that exists between social classes and regions. About 63.52% Scheduled Tribes (STs) and 41.39% Scheduled Caste (SC) people in rural Odisha still live below poverty line. The steady economic growth has so far not been able to bring the desired transformation in the society at large. Odisha continues to lag in major economic and human development indicators.



The Odisha Vikash Conclave 2016 >>>

The development challenges in Odisha pose a “many hands problem” and need a multi stakeholder approach. But the government, civil society, development organizations and the private sectors operate in isolation from each other with their own priorities and agenda. There is an urgent need to build synergy among all players for inclusive growth and development of the State.

Besides, the recent structural shift in the Centre-state fiscal management is being seen as a critical phase for the states to reprioritize their development agenda. Though the Centre has increased the tax devolution to states, the fund sharing of the union government in a host of social sector schemes have been reduced. On the other hand, the planning system in the Country is being fundamentally restructured with the NITI Aayog (the erstwhile Planning Commission) leading the planning process. The 12th Five Year Plan will be the last Five Year Plan and beginning with 2017-18, there will be a 15-year vision (vision 2032) for the country and 7-year strategic plans with 3-year concrete action plans. The distinction between Plan and Non-plan spending will also be abolished from 2017-18 and specific planning initiatives like the Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) will be integrated into the new planning process. This shift indicates that the states should take a proactive role in setting their own development priorities.

Given such a situation, the Odisha Vikash Conclave-2016 (OVC) was organized to create an opportunity for meaningful collaboration and synergy between government, CSOs, corporate, research institutions and donors.

Objectives

- To create a platform for multiple stakeholders like government, civil society, academia, research institutes and private sector to generate understanding on development challenges in Odisha;
- To provide the government (State and Centre) with grassroots perspective and feedback from the ground;
- To prepare a roadmap for the State in harmony with globally agreed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with identified issues, targets/indicators and time frame;
- To build synergy between the Government, CSOs, academia, research institutes and private sector for convergence and multi-stakeholder collaboration; and
- To develop inter-sectoral focused groups to take forward specific action agenda in line with the agreed roadmap.



Thematic Areas

- **Tribal Empowerment and Development**
- **Food and Nutrition Security**
- **Rain-fed Agriculture**
- **Employment, Skill and Migration**
- **School Education and Quality Learning**
- **Health**
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**
- **Financial Inclusion**
- **Disaster and Climate Action**
- **Sustainable Development Partnership: CSR Round Table**
- **Governance and Fiscal Management**

Partnership and Collaboration

CYSD facilitated the conclave with SDRC providing knowledge support. Partner organisations included IIPH-B, Vasundhara, NCAS, FES, WASSAN, RRA Network, Change Alliance, Gram Vikas, WaterAid, Practical Action, Aide-et-Action, CDDMASS, RCDC, SMCS, Odisha RTE Forum, HDF, CII, Access Assist, IAG Odisha, Indigenous Peoples Forum, NABARD, Adhikar, CYSD-OBAC, Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, National Foundation for India and Public Affairs Centre-Bangalore. Local NGOs across 30 districts of Odisha participated.

Representatives and speakers from government agencies such as NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance, Human Resource Development, National Disaster Management Authority, National Health Mission, National Rural Livelihood Mission, State Planning Board, Dept. of Finance, Planning & Convergence, Women & Child Development Dept., Health & Family Welfare Dept., School & Mass Education Dept., Schedule Tribe & Schedule Caste Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries, General Administration, Skill Development & Technical Education Mission, Odisha State Food Commission, Odisha Livelihood Mission, IGNOU and Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) from the State participated in the conclave. Technical and Research Institutes of the State like SCSTRTI, NCDS, OUAT etc. also represented. The print and electronic media of Odisha played a significant role in highlighting the issues and key recommendations under different sectors.

Context Setting



Shri Jagadananda, Mentor and Co-founder of CYSD, said that the Conclave is a unique gathering of the Govt. officials, people, civil society practitioners, public and the private sector. “The key objective is to identify development deficits in Odisha, as we see now and lay out a distinctive roadmap in the social development arena of the State,” he said. “It is also a unique opportunity to establish a connection between development practitioners, policy makers, corporate and development leaders,” he added. Informing that each thematic sector is being led by the organizations specializing in the sector, he highlighted the key objectives as:



The Conclave was designed as a space where development practitioners can collectively reflect and connect with others as building synergy requires many hands approach;

It will deliberate on grassroots perspectives and struggles, and indigenous ways of finding solutions. It's an opportunity for people who have spent a large part of their lives for a cause to share their experiences and good practices;

It will reflect on building bridges, learn the art of relating to each other and find a new way of perspective building.

He expressed that the Conclave would give a new direction to Odisha's development agenda, create synergy and explore new possibilities. OVC is not a one odd event, but a journey where participants would not only identify gaps but also embark on a journey of positive synergy building, he noted. Development organizations, practitioners and researchers will come forward to re-engineer Odisha's development model so that we are able to deal with challenges collectively, he observed.



Conversation on

Key Thematic Areas

Shri Amitabh Behar, Executive Director, National Foundation for India, Shri John Samuel, ISDG, Trivendrum and Ms. Sneha Mishra, Secretary, Aaina facilitated the context setting session with some pertinent questions to respective thematic leads. While responding to those questions, the thematic leads also unfolded some key issues and challenges on which deliberations under each of the thematic tracks would take place on the following days of the conclave.

Key questions posed for different thematic tracks were as follows:

Tribal Empowerment and Development



- ❶ What policy aspects are supportive and how to strengthen their implementation?
- ❷ What policy/practice barriers do exist in access to and control of natural resources by the tribal communities?
- ❸ Which districts/regions/communities need more/better initiatives and why? What initiatives can be suggested?
- ❹ How can tribal communities' access to land under the FRA 2006 be enhanced? What measures are required at the community, civil society and government levels?
- ❺ What is the status of planning and implementation of TSP and how can it be improved? What are the key issues in tribal development administration in the State and how to address them?

Food and Nutrition Security



- ❶ What are the nutrition hotspots in the State and do we have enough reliable/updated data about them?
- ❷ How does the PDS contribute to the control and management of malnutrition? Are the issues of quality and outreach adequately addressed?
- ❸ What are the strategies/models being implemented for successful management of acute malnutrition by the government and civil society?
- ❹ What mechanisms can be adopted/strengthened for collaborative surveillance and control of malnutrition in the State involving all relevant workers?
- ❺ What lessons can be learned from existing good practices and how can these be put into practice?

Rain-fed Agriculture



- ❶ What are the key issues in integrated water management in Odisha? What issues arise from the implementation of the State Water Policy 2007 and how to address them?
- ❷ What technologies and innovations have been found useful and how have they been broad-based?
- ❸ How has the local/community knowledge and experience been harnessed and what learning emerge from the process for wider replications?
- ❹ What models have been successful and what replication strategies can be adopted?
- ❺ What are the organizational issues that need be taken care of at local/Panchayat, sub-district and higher levels?

Employment, Skill & Migration



- ❶ What are the key policy and implementation areas in MGNREGA that need improvement? What can be done about them?
- ❷ What measures are necessary to address existing entitlements and welfare concerns of unskilled/skilled workers?
- ❸ What disadvantages do women wage and skilled workers suffer from and what remedial measures are necessary?
- ❹ What are the key components of the skill development policy in the State and how can they be successfully implemented?
- ❺ What mechanisms are needed for regular monitoring of access to employment by unskilled and skilled workers?

School Education and Quality Learning



- ❶ To what extent has the State been successful in addressing equity and quality issues in school education? What further steps need be taken?
- ❷ What measures are being taken for improving multi-lingual education and how can these be strengthened?
- ❸ What are the challenges being faced in teacher training and education? How these challenges are being/can be met?
- ❹ What strategies are working (and what are not) for improving qualitative classroom transaction?
- ❺ What roles do the communities have in school/education management? How can such roles be made more effective?

Health



- ❗ Are health services adequately provided with resource support in the State?
- ❗ What are the key issues in terms of Governance and human resources for health?
- ❗ What are the key issues in actual health service delivery to the last person?
- ❗ How far is the State able to expand public health service and community outreach?
- ❗ What steps can be taken to improve monitoring of actual health services delivery? How to improve community engagement for the purpose?
- ❗ What issues emerge from the analysis of budget allocation and expenditure? What reforms can be recommended in this regard?
- ❗ What are the good practices and opportunities that can be scaled up?

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



- ❗ What are the critical blocks and challenges in WASH programme implementation and outreach?
- ❗ What policy aspects need be boosted in drinking water and sanitation areas?
- ❗ What technological breakthroughs are available in the State and the country at large to help realize the objectives of the WASH programme? How can these be leveraged?
- ❗ What measures are necessary to build multi-stakeholder partnerships and also to work with communities in a big way?
- ❗ What are the key lessons/takeaways from the good practices?
- ❗ How to use SDG (Goal 6) as advocacy tool for improving WASH scenario in the State and in the country?

Disaster and Climate Action



- ❗ How adequate is the institutional response capability to safeguard all vulnerable regions/areas of the State? Can these be regularly assessed and remedial measures taken?
- ❗ Are adequate measures being taken to address the requirements of the especially vulnerable communities / areas?
- ❗ What is the status of DRR planning in the State (whether and how all disaster-prone communities are covered)? What are the critical gaps and how can these be bridged?
- ❗ What new technologies are being deployed in different tasks of disaster management?
- ❗ What aspects of the State Disaster Management Act need be better implemented? What measures can be suggested to that purpose?
- ❗ What is the status of implementation of the climate change action plan? What issues/question need attention and action?

Financial Inclusion



- ❶ What schemes and programmes exist for financial inclusion of the poor in Odisha and how have they performed in terms of outreach and volume of uptake?
- ❷ What are the problems and issues in expanding financial inclusion in remote areas and among various disadvantaged communities? What special efforts are being made to deliver financial services to the poor and excluded in hilly and remote geographical locations?
- ❸ What type of awareness generation initiatives have worked and what have not? What lessons can be drawn for improving awareness and initiative of rural entrepreneurs?
- ❹ What has been the success of the JAM trinity (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar & Mobile Banking) and other such technologies for improving access to financial services?
- ❺ What is the extent of collaboration and networking existing among different service providers and what measures can be taken to strengthen it?

Sustainable Development Partnership: CSR Round Table



- ❶ Which social sectors and issues have attracted CSR initiatives and what has been the depth and breadth of such interventions in terms of outreach, resources provided and development outputs?
- ❷ What opportunities and challenges do the corporate organizations see for greater interventions in Odisha?
- ❸ How can the challenges be overcome and what support is expected from the civil society organizations and the government?
- ❹ What new partnership strategies can be adopted between the corporate sector, civil society organizations and the government?
- ❺ What concrete steps can be taken to improve transparency and accountability in order to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration for greater CSR efforts in the State?

Inclusive Governance, Fiscal Management and Social Accountability



- ❶ What are the accountability deficits at different levels in the governance structure: Governance Index of Odisha Vs States in India; and Governance Reforms?
- ❷ What are the recent changes in the Federal Fiscal Architecture in India and what are their impacts on Odisha especially in the social sector development?
- ❸ What are the new resource opportunities for increased development space in the State?



Ms. Ranjana Pandey Panigrahi and Shri Ratnakar Panigarhi from SDRC, the Knowledge Partner, presented an overview of the development scenario and the key challenges in the State under different thematic tracks.

Concluding Remarks

Emphasizing upon efficiency and effectiveness of the system, the panelists said that the primary stumbling block to equity is corruption and subversion of the system which needs to be addressed. They highlighted the key issues in various sectors that need to be specifically addressed such as water security and that 80% of people in productive group in Odisha are unskilled. Competition, contestations and conflict among water endangers water security and consequently endangers nutrition, health and food security, they said. They also urged the common citizens to raise concern over issues that affect them. The panelists also underlined the importance of collective capacity building where traditional knowledge can be built in. They pointed out the need for improvement in accountability, agency, access and resources. It's also high time, the civil society move from politics of protest to politics of proposals and offer solution oriented proposals, they concluded.

At the end of the session, all thematic leads were given flags by Padmashree Tulasi Munda; Kasturi Mahapatra, Chairperson, State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), Odisha; and Dr. Sipra Mallick, Member, Odisha State Food Commission to take up the key issues during the thematic track discussions.



Inauguration of the **Conclave**

The Odisha Vikash Conclave-2016 began on 19th Sept. 2016 after its formal inauguration by Shri Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, Niti Aayog, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Union Minister, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Gol and Shri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak, Minister of Health & Family Welfare, Information & Public Relations, Govt. of Odisha.

Introducing the Odisha Vikash Conclave 2016 to the guests, Shri Jagadananda, the Convener said that the initiative is a unique opportunity to build synergy between development practitioners, policy makers, corporate and thought leaders. He said that the inputs of this collaboration will help in re-engineering Odisha's development model to be able to deal with challenges related to tribals, water, sanitation, livelihood, governance, education, agriculture, natural disaster etc. He expressed that, the OVC would stimulate public debate and create an informed discourse around Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 for Odisha, towards addressing the development challenges and build an effective collaborative framework to reach the SDGs. "The Conclave will explore alternative possibilities; suggest a possible roadmap where Odisha's development can be faster particularly for people in the disadvantaged districts and tribal areas. It will identify key issues and suggest policy options for both the State and the Centre", he said. The civil society and the people have legitimate right to question the govt. action; provide constructive feedback and also suggest ways to improve.



He expressed happiness that people from far flung districts like Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri and Sundargarh associated with development are a part of the Conclave which is the beginning of a new development journey for the State.

Speaking on the 11 multiple tracks to be deliberated upon, he said that social development is bedrock of infrastructure development. If social development sector is not given a fillip, then all efforts will not bear the desired results. "It is important to stop working in silos and build new bridges to hasten the process of development. The Conclave will discuss primarily on - how to advance social sector development, enhance social sector spending and reach the last mile in the State," he explained.

He concluded by saying that the desired model of development should be based on a sustainable development framework which is carved out strongly between the State and its people, between the State and Central Govt. and with active participation of the civil societies and the corporate sector. Besides critical recommendations, a transformative Odisha Development Report is one of the strategic follow up agenda of the OVC, he noted.

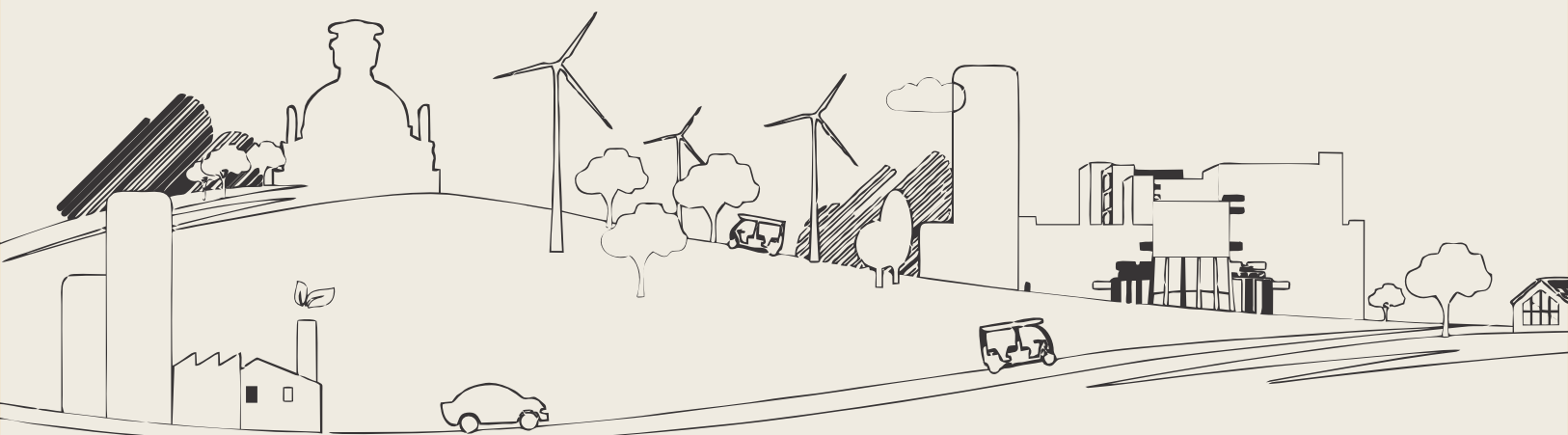


Address by Guest of Honour, Shri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak, Minister, Health & Family Welfare and Information & Public Relations, Govt. of Odisha

Shri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak said that the key challenges must be identified and necessary steps should be taken accordingly. There are certain key areas in which Odisha has not been able to reach the milestones, he said, adding that the Conclave is a momentous event to discuss such issues on which we are at the crossroads.

He also highlighted the need for adequate resources in key sectors like education, health and agriculture. Although the State has progressed in certain areas in health like decreasing IMR and MMR, it still has a long way to go.

Underlining the importance of convergence and integration, the Minister said that it is critical to avoid duplication of efforts while achieving development objectives. He concluded by highlighting the role of civil societies, NGOs and that of the corporate sector, especially in the backward regions of the State.



**Address by Guest of Honour, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan,
Minister, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Govt. of India**

Congratulating the organizers of the OVC, Shri Pradhan said that the development challenges in Odisha need to be debated and discussed to find solutions. The good development models and best practices also need to be galvanized from across the country, he pointed out.

He also welcomed certain key improvements in Odisha which he said augurs well for development. The Odisha Skill Development Mission led by Shri Subroto Bagchi is a commendable step, he said. The State can become a front runner if it is able to successfully link skill with entrepreneurship.

Speaking on the 14th Finance Commission, the Minister said that the main objective of the recommendations were to provide autonomy to states to decide where the funds are to be allocated. The Centre should not decide in which areas and districts the funds are to be allocated, rather it is for the states to prioritize the same. The state has the right to demand budget from the Centre provided the funds are expended as planned. He said that the additional resources Odisha receives through various other sources such as from the auction of mines and coal, CAMPA Fund and District Mineral Fund offers a good opportunity for faster development of the State.



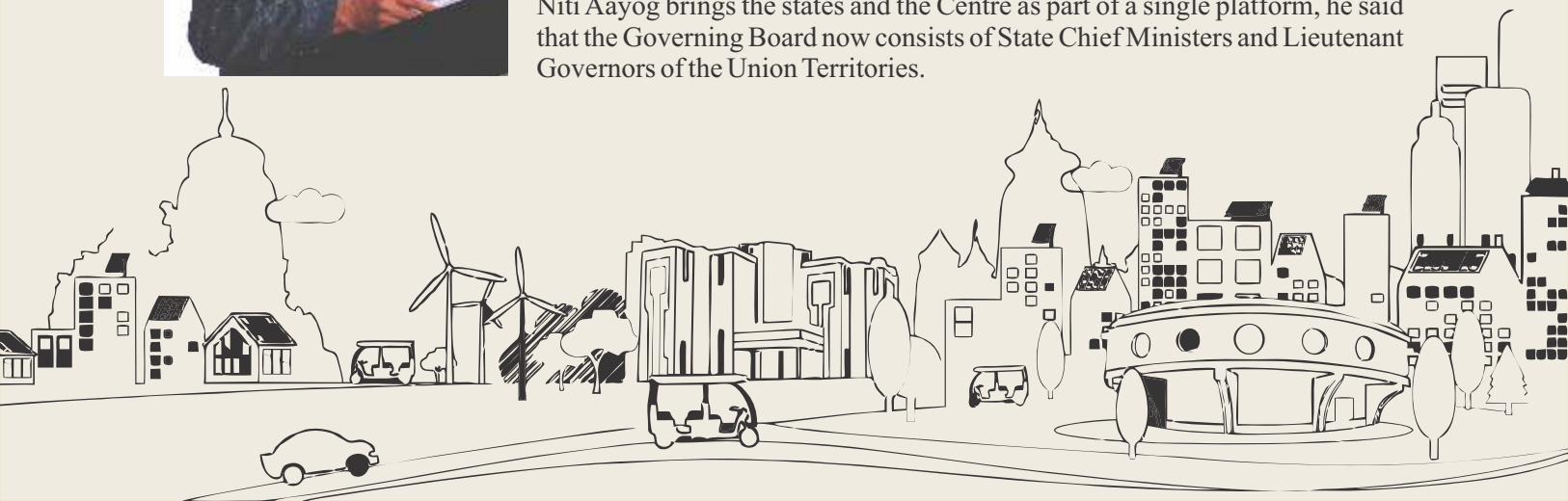
The Union Minister said that the development model should be based on sustainable development rather than relief-centric. The state should play a role to empower people rather than making them dependent on it, he noted. The development models should not be thrust upon people from the top but built from the roots so that people become self-reliant, he added. He requested the Niti Aayog Vice-Chairman to organize similar interface with civil society organizations at the Centre to prepare a roadmap of sustainable development. He also urged the organizers to make the Conclave an annual affair and institutionalize the process.

Address by the Chief Guest, Shri Arvind Panagariya, Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog, Govt. of India

The Niti Aayog Vice-Chairman highlighted the increasing role of the State in development. He said that gone are the days when the State Govt. used to look up to the Central Govt. for funds and guidance. Now state level priorities have been recognized and states have taken the charge of steering their own development process, he pointed out.



Speaking on the 14th Finance Commission recommendations on devolution of sharable funds between the State and the Centre, he said that it is the spirit of cooperative federalism that has fostered the replacement of the Planning Commission with the Niti Aayog. The discourse between the Niti Aayog and the states is different now. Creation and promotion of new ideas, study of successful experiments and its diffusion to other states are among the practices which are being followed at the Niti Aayog now, he informed. Stating that the Niti Aayog brings the states and the Centre as part of a single platform, he said that the Governing Board now consists of State Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors of the Union Territories.





Appreciating the initiative of OVC, Shri Panagariya assured that the Niti Aayog would welcome the recommendations from the Conclave. Emphasizing upon a growth related development he said that unless and until the economy grows, it will be difficult to allocate funds required for key social development sectors like health, education etc. Defining it as the backbone of all programmes, he said that growth enhances wages and income of people and in turn enhances their access to public facilities. Thus, true empowerment of people can be achieved only when their income level increases. However, he cautioned that growth should not be for the sake of growth and should have the ability to create employment opportunities for the people.

According to him, poverty levels in Odisha are far lower today. Poverty rate decreased from 58% in 2004-05 to 33% in 2014-15 which is a substantial progress and it has been seen across sectors. Giving a comparative picture between the agricultural and industrial sectors in Odisha, he said that while the share of agriculture was 18.7% of GSDP in 2011-12, it employed 56% people; but on the other hand, the industry's share in the GSDP was 33% using only 11% of the workforce. It is a national problem which the corporate leaders need to think of as to not just making industries capital intensive but also labour intensive, he advised.



Giving examples of other countries that had eliminated poverty without any anti-poverty programmes by specializing in labour-intensive industry and by exporting such products, he said that Odisha too must start focusing on food processing, clothing, electronic industries that will provide transition from agriculture to other sectors. It is critical to create jobs in alternative employment sectors. Shri Panagariya said that it was time to concentrate efforts on important programmes rather too many different programmes which dilute the resources, focus and impact.

He concluded by underlining the importance of employment generating growth and education. Education and growth are self reinforcing; he said adding that people should be empowered with education and income. If roads, electricity and sanitation facilities are provided to people, they are smart enough to figure out what to do, he opined.



**Concluding Remarks & Vote of Thanks:
Dr. Tapan Kumar Chand, CMD,
NALCO & Vice Chairman, CII (Odisha Chapter)**

Dr. Tapan Kumar Chand thanked the guests, panelists and other speakers of the Inaugural Session. He said that the Conclave offers an opportune platform for the civil society, government and the corporate to come together to collectively reflect on a sustainable model of development.

Open Session

Key Concerns raised by Audience

- When important development schemes like BRGF are discontinued by the Central Govt. how can backward regions develop?
- The CAMPA Act and the funds there in seem to give more authority to the Forest Dept. rather than the tribal communities.
- Odisha cannot be treated at par with other developed states like Gujarat and Maharashtra, it needs high plan allocation in plan fund and special category status.
- The definition of 'development' has several connotations. It is critical to analyze if the development is inclusive or just benefits creamy layers of the society.
- Growth through just labour intensive interventions without addressing the basic necessities is not sustainable.

Response from the Guests

- The per capita income was very less in the 1960s which has gradually increased. The whole process of growth is that of creating wealth which should be related to employment and enhancing income of the poor.
- States have been getting more funds now as total transfers to the state are larger. The non-plan grants have also increased.
- The delivery system is a big problem in India. But no single govt. can monitor and everybody has a role. It's high time the programmes are taken seriously and goal posts are considered.
- Odisha has a lot of potential along the coastline which could be explored.
- All industry bodies have to rethink on the issue of employment. Creation of jobs and employment should be incorporated in the agenda.
- Not just skill development but coupling skill with entrepreneurship development is required.





Parallel Theme Sessions

Different thematic tracks deliberated on the development scenario of Odisha, key issues and challenges, existing good practices and possible ways out to address the challenges on 20th and 21st September, 2016 at multiple venues in Bhubaneswar. Thematic track wise deliberations, key issues and policy asks are summarized.

TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT & DEVELOPMENT

Venue: SCST Research & Training Institute, Bhubaneswar

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Venue: DRTC-CYSD, Bhubaneswar

RAINFED AGRICULTURE

Venue: NCDS, Bhubaneswar

EMPLOYMENT, SKILL & MIGRATION

Venue: XIMB, Bhubaneswar

SCHOOL EDUCATION AND QUALITY LEARNING

Venue: IGNOU, Bhubaneswar

HEALTH

Venue: Hotel Sandy's Towers, Bhubaneswar

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Venue: Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH), Bhubaneswar

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Venue: Hotel Suryansh, Bhubaneswar

DISASTER & CLIMATE ACTION

Venue: Hotel Swosti Premium, Bhubaneswar

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP: CSR ROUND TABLE

Venue: Mayfair Lagoon, Bhubaneswar

INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE, FISCAL MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Venue: Mayfair Convention



Tribal Empowerment and Development

The Backdrop

Tribal people have the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) and face geographical, cultural and social exclusion. Food insecurity, poor nutrition, lack of sanitation and potable water and high poverty levels aggravate their poor health status. Forced and distress migration is common to many communities but it has of late been high in certain tribal pockets of the State. The quality of governance is an extremely critical input in development. The level of administration of Scheduled and other tribal areas has to be raised expeditiously to match the challenges.

While many organizations have done commendable work in tribal development, it is an area which still suffers from gross neglect. The day long discussion was dedicated to identification of key issues affecting the tribal population. The participants were divided into groups and discussed on focus areas to provide specific recommendations. Representatives from tribal communities of 15 districts, NGOs, researchers, activists provided feedback and shared their experience.



Tribal Empowerment and Development

Tribal sub-plan budget below 3.2% of norms while scheduled caste sub plan below budget by 2.5%

39.2% claims on Community forestry rights granted with average area of 64.3 acres

Social indicators reflect multi-dimensional challenges in ushering development

Odisha home to largest number of PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups)

39.2% geographical area covered in forest



Forest Rights Act implementation continues to be a challenge

62.5% claims under individual forest rights granted with average area of 1.5 acres

23% population belong to scheduled tribe

44.7% area notified as scheduled area

- Strengthen the governance structures and policy clarity in terms of extension of **Panchayat Act** to scheduled areas
- Sustained implementation of **PESA** to unlock economic potential of non-timber forest produce
- Develop mechanisms for **stringent** planning, allocation and monitoring of **TSP funds**

Three OVC theme sessions were held on this track: Tribal Land Rights and FRA; Forest based Livelihood; and Tribal Administration, chaired respectively by Dr. A B Ota, IAS, RDC, Central Division-cum-Director of SCSTRTI, Ms. Vidhya Das, tribal rights activist and Fr. Nicolas Barla, President, Indigenous Peoples' Forum. Distinguished panelists included Dr. Aurobindo Behera, IAS, (Retd).Former Member, Board of Revenue; Shri Pradip Prabhu, noted tribal land rights activist; Ms. Madhu Sarin, President, Executive Committee, Vasundhara; Dr. Arvind Khare; Shri John Samuel, noted policy researcher; Shri Sushanta Nanda, Managing Director, TDCCOL; Shri Srinivas Iyer, Ford Foundation; Shri Parimal Singh, IAS, Deputy Secretary to the Governor of Maharashtra; and Shri Sisira Kanta Pradhan, Odisha Livelihood Mission.



ISSUES & CONCERNS

Tribal Land Rights and FRA

- ▀ The FRA has the potential to secure land and community forest rights of about 25 million people in Odisha including almost 8 million tribals living in 35,254 villages. Gaps in the implementation of FRA need to be identified through research and bridged.
- ▀ Along with land rights, they must have right to their language, heritage and culture and the right to develop according to their own genius. Their unique culture must be protected and conserved, which can play a role in enhancing their livelihoods.

- ▀ Tribal development is not about 'mainstreaming' tribals. They need to be given autonomy and powers to determine the development they want and helped to achieve it.



Forest based Livelihoods

- ▀ Tribes follow many occupations (mostly primary occupations like gathering and agriculture) and use simple technology. These technologies need to be improved in culturally appropriate ways to increase productivity.
- ▀ More than 50 million tribal people in India depend on NTFP for food, shelter, medicine, cash income, etc. Research is required to understand and improve processing, pricing and marketing of NTFPs with higher market potentials (e.g. lac, Sal seed oil, etc.).
- ▀ Upland agriculture and livestock farming are areas to focus with appropriate skill development and enterprise promotion, credit and Infrastructure support initiatives.
- ▀ Since processing and marketing are complicated and risky tasks for small tribal communities, the government should consider taking up such support initiatives at various levels.



Tribal Development Administration

- ▀ ITDA needs to go through a major make over and coordinate across all departments/agencies for convergence in planning and implementation of all schemes relevant to tribals.
- ▀ ITDA should play a major role in monitoring, supervising and evaluating programme implementation. There is the need for an integrated database for sector-wise analysis and identification of gaps as well as correction measures. All schemes/plans should be sensitive to tribal values and culture.
- ▀ The PESA Act is well-meaning, but its implementation in Odisha needs to have the right approach.
- ▀ In PESA areas, the Governor has the task of ensuring 'peace and good governance' with powers over the legislature and executive. As illustrated through a case study from the Govt. of Maharashtra, the Governor's powers can be used to support tribal development.



Turning a New Leaf

Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), has been involved in promotion and regeneration of village forest areas in a number of villages of Koraput district, Odisha. The initiatives focus on innovations for conservation of community forest resources, coupled with the traditional knowledge of the region's tribal people and voluntarism coming from within the community as well as development of leadership in the communities. The result is a recovered forest cover, assured food from these village common hill forests besides NTFP – and an active village life. The case study captures the forest regeneration and protection work in Kojhankar village of Koraput.

CYSD: www.cysd.org

POLICY TASKS

Tribal Empowerment and Development

- ① There is need to promulgate a comprehensive State Tribal Policy in Odisha along with necessary amendment in the ITDA Rules. About one third of the tribal population lives in a dispersed manner in non-TSP areas, which should also be addressed in the development programmes.
- ① Allocation of TSP funds to Gram Sabha needs to be operationalized.
- ① A system should be set up to publish Tribal Development Report annually identifying sectoral gaps and suggesting corrective measures with clear accountability and timeline.
- ① All developmental, industrial and infrastructural projects in tribal areas must be undertaken with prior-informed consent of Gram Sabhas concerned.
- ① Policy for implementation of MSP mechanism for NTFPs needs to be laid out.
- ① Infrastructure and skill development, working capital and marketing support is to be promoted for processing and value addition of MFPs in tribal districts. To that purpose, the State policy should provide for necessary convergent planning.
- ① State Government should take proactive steps to inform Gram Sabhas on their rights under the FRA, PESA, OSATIP regulations and secure these rights.
- ① A 'Tribal Cell' should be constituted in the office of the Governor. The related good practices of Govt. of Maharashtra should be adapted to the Odisha context.
- ① An FRA Cell should be set up at the ST & SC Development Department for State-wide oversight.
- ① Claims should be expressly settled under the FRA. Demarcation/Correction of RoR including recognition of community rights and conversion of forest villages into revenue villages should be actively pursued.
- ① Special awareness drive and training programs on FRA for the Gram Sabha, FRCs, SDLCs and DLCs should be launched in collaboration with CSOs.
- ① Successful initiatives and recognition of CFR in all tribal districts should be up-scaled by setting up dedicated FRA Cells at the DLCs in collaboration with CSOs.
- ① Funds under Article 275/1 should be used for filling critical gaps in health financing in tribal areas.

Forest as a food producing habitat

The alarming expansion of large-scale industrial production systems in tropical regions threatens the contribution of forests and tree based agriculture systems to food security, diets and nutrition. Despite this, the role of forests in supporting human food security and nutrition remain largely under-researched and understood. With food security and nutrition high on the agenda in many political and scientific spheres, it is crucial to understand the contribution of forests and trees to a food secure and nutrition sensitive future. The case study presents the findings of a study conducted by Living Farms in the tribal districts of Rayagada and Sundargarh to understand the issues around collection and consumption of forest foods and the extent of dependence of local communities on such food for their food and nutritional security.

Living Farms: www.livingfarms.org

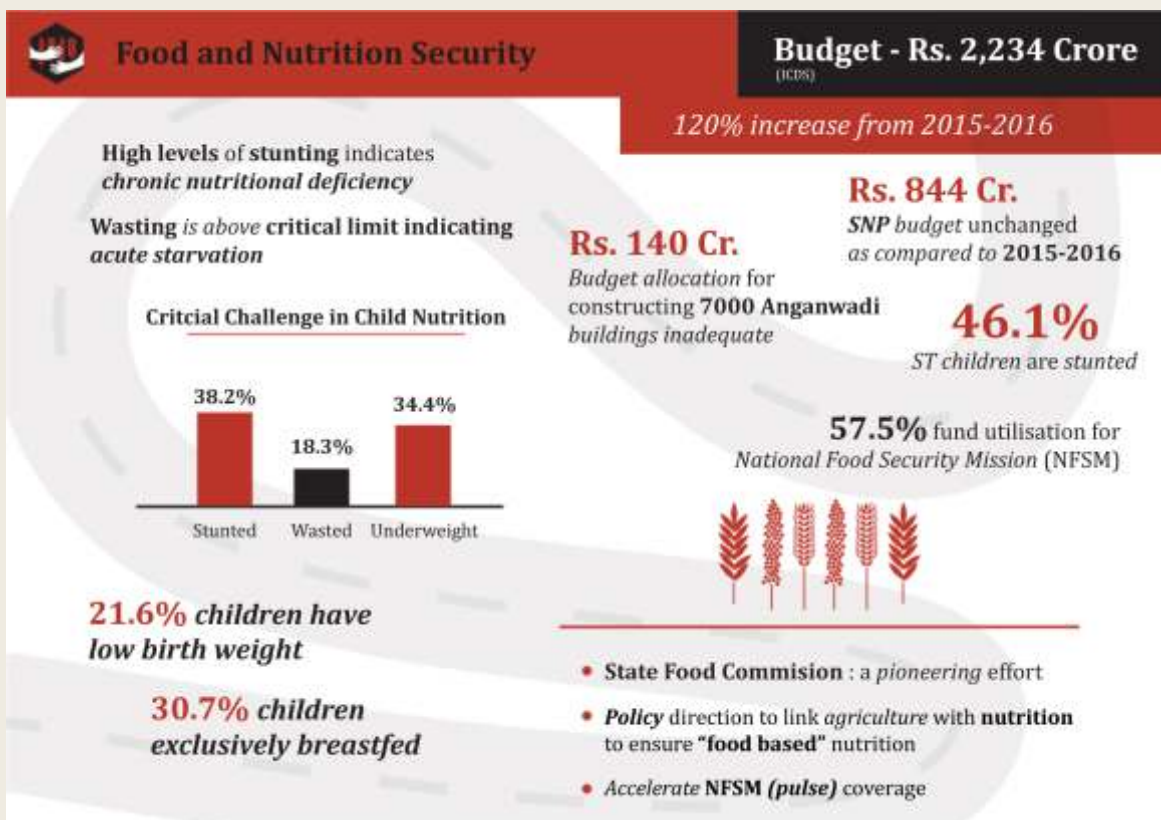


Food and Nutrition Security

The Backdrop

The prevalence of stunting and wasting among the under-5 children is 38.2% and 18%, respectively (RSOC-2013-14). As many as 62% of women and 65% children are anaemic and chronically energy deficient. Stunting among the tribal and Other Backward Caste (OBC) Children is 46.1% and 41.3% respectively. The reported deaths of 19 Juanga (Primitive tribal group) children due to malnutrition in Nagada and Naliadab villages of Jajpur District in the month of July 2016 raises serious questions on policy and program delivery effectiveness, governance situation, institutional synergy and convergence and public accountability. There might not be a food famine, but it seems that a nutrition famine engulfs the marginalized communities and compounds vulnerability of the state which also reels under poverty and repetitive occurrences of natural disasters.

However, endowed with natural and human resources, Odisha can emerge as a developed state and a global nutrition pioneer. With investments in food and nutrition related initiatives, the State can remove the age-old poverty and backwardness tag that has plagued it for decades. Odisha is one of the first States to establish 'State Food Commission' for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 Act. Besides, many centrally sponsored nutrition specific interventions like the revamped Prime Minister's Nutrition Council, National Nutrition Mission, mandatory food fortification, special programmes on maternity benefit, adolescent girl, deworming etc. provide opportunities to the State government to improve nutritional status of children and women. But, Odisha's nutrition policy and action needs a paradigm shift for achieving the SDG on hunger and malnutrition by 2030.



Two OVC sessions grappled with the emerging issues and concerns. The first session broadly touched upon the pathways towards a sustainable food and nutritional security and highlighted institutional gaps in public services delivery. The second session largely deliberated on evidence and impacts of various innovative field practices and touched upon certain grey areas of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions of the State. The sessions were chaired by Shri Ranglal Jamuda, Chairperson and Dr Sipra Mallick, Member, Odisha State Food Commission. Distinguished speakers included Shri Vishal Kumar Dev, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Department of



W&CD, Government of Odisha; Dr. Alok Ranjan, Senior Programme Officer, BMGF; Shri Biraj Patnaik, Advisor, Supreme Court Commission on Right to Food; Shri Basanta Kar, Senior Advisor, The Food and Nutrition Coalition; Ms. Yumi Bae, Chief of Odisha State office, UNICEF; Shri Bal Paritosh Dash from the WFP; Shri Gangadhar Sahoo, State Nodal

Officer, MDM; Shri Debjit Sarangi, Living Farms; Shri Raj Kishore Mishra, Right to Food Campaign, Odisha; Shri Akshaya Kumar Panda, MSSRF; Shri Suryamani Roul, Techno Serve India; and Shri Subrat Dutta, Country Coordinator, Food Fortification Initiative (FFI).

ISSUES & CONCERNS

Pathways towards Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security

- ▶ Union and State government departments need work with other stakeholders on World Health Assembly (WHA) targets to achieve SDG target 2.1 and 2.2. Child's nutrition in the first 1,000 days of life must be stressed focusing on the period between the 6th-23rd month. Though the decline in stunting rate in Odisha is 15.1% (19.9% for SCs and 19.4% for STs) in last 8 years, it is not rapid enough for the WHA target (40% reduction in 10 years).
- ▶ Anaemia of children and mothers is poorly tracked due to absence of blood tests for hemoglobin. ANMs are neither trained nor provided with equipment for the test.
- ▶ PVTGs need to have Antyodaya Cards. The issue of their not having identification cards must be sorted out, especially when they live outside the defined village/project area.
- ▶ Nutrition must be at the heart of development planning and implementation. This demands convergence among government departments, CSOs and corporate agencies. A nutrition-based approach to budgeting would be very useful.
- ▶ Collecting and monitoring nutrition data is critical. Loss in adult height by 1% due to stunting results in a 1.4% productivity loss. Stunting reduces IQ by 5-11 points. Eliminating anaemia results in 5-17% increase in adult productivity.



Learning from Evidences towards a Zero Hunger Odisha

Several good practices were discussed lessons from which can be replicated to work towards a Zero-Hunger Odisha:

- ✔ Hunger Mapping in Odisha supported by WFP
- ✔ Positive Impact of the MDM programme on school learning and cognitive development of children.
- ✔ Community-based sustainable agricultural practices (a combination of farm-grown crops, kitchen gardens and gathering from the forest) implemented by Living Farms to enhance food security among Kondh households.
- ✔ Community-based social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) for nutrition in Bihar.
- ✔ Effectiveness of the IT-enabled PDS system to improve food outreach under the NFSA.
- ✔ Positive impact of community nutrition awareness under the LANSa project of MSSRF at Jeypore.

- ✔ Smart agriculture practices and food sufficiency among small holder farmers as supported by Techno Serve India.
- ✔ The important role of micronutrients in fortified foods in addressing anaemia and sickle cell anaemia in Odisha as evidenced by Food Fortification Initiative (FFI).



POLICY TASKS

Food and Nutrition Security

- ① A State Nutrition Policy should be adopted covering principles, strategy and a menu of programme components for nutrition security of different groups, i.e. children, mothers, old, disabled people, etc.
- ① A comprehensive Nutrition Mission to be set up to address emerging issues relating to health and nutrition.
- ① Climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive agriculture should be promoted to address protein hunger and dietary diversity including:
 - A diverse crop menu along with incentives to Farmer Producers' Organizations and necessary extension support.
 - Promotion of millet with necessary input, extension support and MSP for millet with twice the procurement price of rice.
 - Kitchen gardens through a cluster development approach.
- ① A ration card portability system should be institutionalized to support vulnerable communities like PVTGs, who are deprived of their food and nutrition entitlement due to non-portability of ration cards when they live outside the village/project area as defined by the government.
- ① The State Food Commission should be empowered to implement NFSA effectively in collaboration with government departments, local governments and community institutions.
- ① A comprehensive food and nutrition Surveillance system should be established with following provisions:
 - Prepare/maintain a baseline on food and nutrition security for all social, population and age groups with an emphasis on vulnerability and social exclusion
 - Set measurable targets in line with WHA and SDG targets.
 - Develop and implement a protocol for quick response in vulnerable hotspots.
 - Publish annual State Food and Nutrition Report with district and block ranking on key indicators.
- ① AWCs need to be converted into daylong crèches: Besides incentivizing attendance by the under-3 cohort to attend AWCs, this will support the right to education of the older siblings and the right to work of parents.
- ① Service protocol of community based management of acute malnutrition should be adopted vesting primary responsibility with AWCs, making adequate resource provision and involving community and civil society organizations.
- ① Bio-fortified crops should be promoted by establishing a Bio-Fortification Mission and Bio-safety Authority.
- ① A Convergence strategy for departments concerned with food, nutrition, health and livelihoods should be implemented to ensure sustainable food and nutrition security in the State. Apart from the government departments, CSOs and corporate organizations should also be part of this strategy.
- ① A well-spelt-out nutrition agenda should be included in planning, monitoring and implementation at local level:
 - Sensitize the Gram/Ward Sabhas on nutrition issues, help develop a local nutrition agenda and integrate in local planning and monitoring by the PRIs/ULBs;
 - Promote social audit to monitor access to PDS and government action plan involving other schemes/programmes supporting food security.
 - Promote replication of innovations like Grain bank by Agrabamee, Chhattisgarh's Phulwari (AWC-cum-crèche) model, etc.
- ① Nutrition Budgeting should be institutionalized to help track allocation and expenditure on various aspects of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions, which is not possible under the existing budget framework.
- ① Nutrition Behavior Change should be emphasized through capacity building, communication campaign and advocacy (e.g. the Bihar experience of SBCC for nutrition).



Rain-fed Agriculture

The Backdrop

Rain-fed agriculture accounts for over 50% of foodgrain production and roughly 60% of the value of agricultural GDP in the Country (including grain-fed crops, horticulture, livestock and fisheries, Source- CRIDA, 2011). About 60% of total cropped area (48% of area under food crops and 68% of that under non-food crops) remains rain-fed today. Besides crops, rain-fed agro-ecological regions are also home to 78% of cattle and 75% of goat population in the Country (Planning Commission, 2011b). Despite the larger production contribution (especially in pulses, millets and oilseeds), rain-fed areas do not receive much policy attention. The very design of agriculture policies and programmes excludes much of the rain-fed areas. Large-scale conversion of households in traditional rain-fed areas from consumption of millets to rice/wheat aided by public procurement and subsidized distribution of rice/wheat through PDS is a striking example of this anomaly.

Natural resource base in rain-fed areas is fragile—with varying and often low soil depths and poor soil quality, highly variable rainfall patterns, aquifers that may not sustain intensive exploitation, diverse crop systems that integrate livestock systems and variability, household consumption patterns based on diverse millets, pulses, etc. Promotion of inappropriate intensive agriculture aided by public investments and expenditure in line with Green Revolution in these regions has caused substantial damage in terms of collapse of aquifers, soil degradation, ecological disasters and crop failures. There is an urgent need to reconfigure the nature, amount and delivery of public investments in rain-fed agriculture to address the sectoral issues.



Rainfed Agriculture

Budget - Rs. 13,415 Crore

is 14.3% of total budget and 3.5% of GSDP

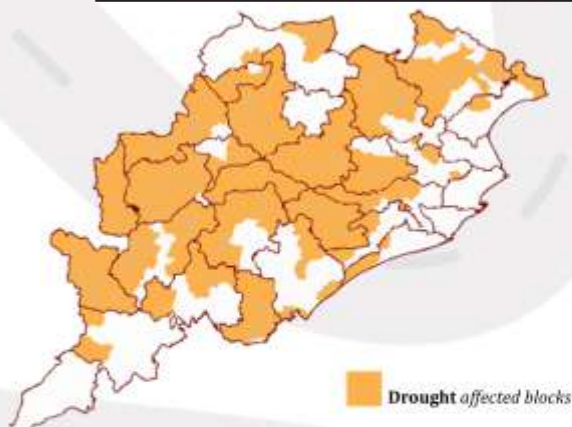
22 of 30 districts depend on rains for agriculture

Weak correlation of resource allocation with **topology, rainfall** and **soil type**

198 of 314 blocks have less than 35% area accessible to irrigation facility

Extended dry spells; 173 blocks in 25 districts declared drought affected in 2015 affecting 1.51 Cr. population

Public investment loaded in favour of **Rice**. Other cereals (**Millet, Pulses**) not part of policy framework



- Promotion of **extensive livestock** systems
- **Agro-ecological** specific drought mitigation policies
- Public investment need to **differentiate** rainfed agriculture

There were two theme sessions on extensive livestock system and mitigating droughts in rain-fed areas. The opening session was chaired by Shri Srikara Naik, Advisor, Niti Aayog and the theme sessions were moderated by Dr. Sabyasachi Das, Livestock Anchor, RRA Network; Shri. Jagadish Pradhan, SVA; and Dr Srijit Mishra, Director, NCDS. Distinguished speakers included Shri Manoj Ahuja, I.A.S, Principal Secretary, DoA & FE, Govt. of Odisha; Shri T Vijaykumar IAS, Special Chief Secretary, DoA, GoAP; Shri Manoj Choudhury, Deputy Advisor, NITI Aayog; Shri Gopal Tripathy, Deputy Director, DoAH, GoO; Shri Balaram Sahu, DoAH & Fisheries,



GoO); Ms. Swapna Sarangi, FES; Shri Tara Prasad Tripathy, PRADAN; Shri Vincent Darlung, Country Programme Officer, IFAD; Shri S K Ambast, Director,

ICAR-IIWM; Dr. Himanshu Kulkarni, ACWADAM and Dr. Anupama Baliarsingh, Department of Agrometeorology, OUAT.



ISSUES & CONCERNS

Rain-fed Agriculture: Emerging Perspectives

Odisha is geared to move from a relief model to a long-term sustainable economic model. Special effort is needed to enhance the production/productivity of crops given the reduction in land-holding size, deteriorating soil quality and poor germination of seeds. There should be programmes beyond agriculture including livestock and fisheries. The state should come up with animal husbandry resource

index to assess the gross capital that can be generated from livestock. Studies should also be undertaken to identify gaps in goatery, poultry, fisheries and dairy. The livestock sector is significant as it provides long-term sustenance to families in the event of failure of agriculture. The Government of India has taken a serious step in this direction by starting the Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikash Yojana (RPVY).



Extensive Livestock System

- Although more than 70% of rural households do backyard poultry with desi (indigenous) birds and 84% of all birds in backyard poultry are desi, government scheme/programmes focus on broiler and improved cross bred birds to the exclusion of desi birds.
 - There appears a lack of livestock database and people's awareness on livestock diseases and preventive measures. Adequate IEC materials are not available for awareness building.
 - Extension services for vaccination and deworming are not reaching the livestock farmers as required.
- 

- There appears a greater need to motivate people to take up livestock rearing in an enterprise mode.
 - Breeding and feeding is another area of concern along with inequity and inequality in distribution of commons and grazing areas and predation. Grazing-based livestock rearing is considered non-productive.

There are existing best practices, which can be replicated:

- PRADAN's integrated livestock model and RRA Network's model on backyard poultry for tribals in Malkangiri are replicable models with strategic interventions to address issues of mortality, disease outbreaks, vaccination, worms, flock-size, feeding and predation.
- Heifer International presented its experiences in promotion of Goatery.
- FES presented its experience of working out the common land policy 2013 with the Government of Rajasthan which vested the responsibility of governance and management of commons with the Panchayats.

Mitigating Droughts in Rain-fed Areas

- Although the average rainfall is high in Odisha, crop failure has almost become a common feature. In 2015, twenty-five out of thirty districts were declared drought affected.
 - Water harvesting and management practices have not been widespread. Participatory irrigation management through pani panchayat implemented by the government has not been very successful. The government programmes for bore well, lift irrigation etc. need to be backed by a robust aquifer based ground water strategy, observed the participants.
 - Rain-fed agriculture being increasingly vulnerable to climate change/variability, more effort is needed for securing rain-fed crops from drought spells. The practice of shared or protective irrigation for rain-fed crops requires more attention and orientation.
- 

- Erratic rainfall, lack of rainwater conservation, depleting ground water, lack of irrigation facilities, mono-cropping, degradation of natural ecosystem and intensive agricultural practices are affecting resilience against droughts.

There are existing best practices, which can be replicated:

- Government of Andhra Pradesh has successfully taken up strategies of cross-linking rivers, desilting of all tanks through MGNREGS, recharge of bore-wells, micro-irrigation systems including drip irrigation, sprinklers and rain-guns. Practices of crop modeling, monitoring of ground water recharge, natural farming to improve soil quality and porosity and water percolation have enhanced crop productivity.
- Best practices from CSOs: WASSAN: Protective irrigation; FES: Conservation and governance of water; PRADAN: Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM); CYSD: WADI with intercropping; LANDESA: Kitchen garden; and PRAGATI: Reviving millets and tuber crops by using diversion-based irrigation and solar pumps.

POLICY TASKS

Rain-fed Agriculture

- Support systems and shelters for desi/ indigenous birds should be invested in.
- Investments should be made for strengthening support systems for local selective breeding and shelter for small ruminants.
- Appropriate changes in the revenue law is necessary to provide greater authority to Panchayats for the management of commons.
- Investments from MGNREGA and TSP funds should be leveraged to improve shelter and biomass regeneration.
- An adequate institutional system should be developed involving trained local youth/women to provide extension services to households for hygiene and healthcare of livestock.
- Long-term measures should be worked out to deal with different types droughts in Odisha based on longitudinal analysis of past droughts and performance of remedial interventions by research organizations in collaboration with ACRIPDA, IIWM, NCDS and OUAT.
- Strategy for improving ground water management and use should be re-examined and revised with support from ACWADAM (Pune) or other related agency(ies).
- Capacities of different programmes and CSOs in different districts/blocks should be mapped.



Employment Skill and Migration

The Backdrop

Unorganized sector constitutes a crucial part of Odisha's economy. Unorganized workers number 175.42 lakh (86.1% rural and 24.38% urban). Marginal workers constitute 39% of the total workforce out of which as tagging 82% are engaged for 3-6 months and 18% for less than three months. Most of the new employment, as in the past years, is, however, likely to be in the informal sector and in agriculture, both of which have low wage rates and experienced low income growth. Participation of women cultivators decreased by 19 % from 9 lakh to 7.29 lakh between 2001 and 2016. The Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board has been constituted to provide labour welfare schemes for the unorganized workers engaged in construction work. The Board so far has enrolled 5,40,117 workers and disbursed Rs 69,18,41,897 out of Rs 183,40,80,047 collected access towards welfare.

The problem of unemployment has always been the result of a mismatch between qualitative aspects of labour supply and demand. While demand has remained unfulfilled due to non-availability of workers with requisite skills, workers stayed unemployed or underemployed due to lack of skills or their skills being not in demand. The staggering growth in agriculture today also adds additional workforce to the informal sector as a result of which a large section of agriculture workers are getting into unskilled employment or disguised unemployment. The State has set up Odisha Skill Development Authority (OSDA) with a budget of Rs. 1 billion to train 8 lakh youth in Odisha.

The Government of Odisha states in its report that 135,000 people are registered as inter-state migrant workers. Informal sources put the number of migrant workers at as high as two million. Unemployment, low skill base, lack of information and resource, debt and distress due to natural calamities are considered as key factors for migration. Today, Odisha is a hub of labour supply addressing workforce demand in cities like Surat, Bangalore, Delhi, Mumbai and the southern states contributing more than 2500 crore of remittance.

The track had three theme sessions on: Employment, Skills and Migration. The sessions were chaired by Shri Umi Daniel, Head-Migration, Aide-et-Action and Shri P.M. Phillip, Executive Director, FVTRS. Distinguished speakers included Shri Manas Mishra, Executive Director Vasundhara; Shri. Kirti Bhusan Pani, PRADAN; Shri Rajesh Prabhakar Patil, IAS, District collector & Magistrate, Mayurbhanj;



Employment, Skill and Migration

Workforce by Type

	Main	Marginal	Male	Female
Count	61	39	68	32

Female Workers

Category	Percentage
Main	61.1%
Marginal	56.4%

Male Workers

Category	Percentage
Main	73.9%
Marginal	21.7%

61.8% of workforce is employed in agriculture sector but contribute only 15% to GSDP

- 14 Lakh unorganised workers registered under OBOCW
- Mayurbhanj district pioneered in implementation of MGNREGS
- Odisha Skill Development Authority set up with 1050 Crore fund allocation
- Seasonal hostels constructed for migrant children in Western Odisha

Estimated 15 lakh inter-state migrant workers out of which 1.35 lakh are registered

2.1 mil. estimated gap in supply of skilled jobs in Odisha by 2021

More than 8,000 bonded labourers

Odisha recognised as low/semi-skilled labour supply state

MGNREGA

33.4% household availed 45 person days of work
8.9% households completed 100 days of work

29% reduction in budget in 2016-2017 while Government aims to increase MGNREGA entitlement to 200 person days in drought hit areas

Defunct Odisha Society for Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency (OSSAAT) unit



Dr. Aishwarya Mahajan, Head-Livelihood Education, Aide et Action International; Shri P.M Phillip, Executive Director, FVTRS, Bengaluru; Shri Sujeet

Kumar, OSD & Special Secretary, Odisha State Planning Board; Shri Subrat Singhdeo, Madhyam Foundation.

ISSUES & CONCERNS

Employment

- The scope of employment must be expanded by developing skills especially among youth, which can also disrupt the process of distress migration.
- There is a need to create employment through ambitious implementation of the MGNREGS. Transparency and accountability in MGNREGA is hampered by the fact the muster rolls are in English and the workers cannot read them. Workers have to travel long distances to get their payments, which needs to be eased. Innovative projects need to be identified to stimulate demand from people and engage more workers.
- MGNREGS implementation in Mayurbhanj has emerged as a model. Convergence of various schemes, crafting of different livelihood options and enhancing access to MGNREGS are the critical aspects. Mango, rubber and cashew plantations have been expanded. Producers' groups, have been formed, financial support provided and market linkages built for strengthening enterprises.
- There should be focus on natural resource based livelihood interventions in MGNREGS, which can simultaneously provide employment, increase agricultural income and growth and promote enterprise development.
- Planning for MGNREGS projects can be made completely demand-driven through IPPE process and ensure 100 days' employment for at least 25% of general job card holders and 150 days for PVTGs, PWDs, distress migrants and people living in disaster affected/prone regions.
- MGNREGS governance should be improved by reviving/functionalizing the OSSAT, facilitating regular social audits and strengthening rapid grievance redress mechanisms. A grievance redressal mechanism for exploitation and sexual harassment needs to be in place.



Skill

- Skill development programmes are more focused on targets and numbers than quality of training. Skill training is male-oriented. People believe that skill education leads to low-paid jobs, which dampens people's interest and participation.
- Unemployment is increasing rapidly among unorganized workers, who generally suffer from low wage payment and low income growth.
- Lack of portability of entitlements and basic services for inter- and intra-state migrant workers is a major concern.
- The government has adopted a policy for promoting start-ups which has substantially expanded the scope for entrepreneurship development.



- Realistic mapping of skills and available opportunities in the rural and tribal regions of Odisha can help to improve the design and outputs of skill development programmes.
- Gender and ability-friendly skill training and quality placement is important for improved employment.
- Decentralized skill training centres with CSR support can strengthen outreach and participation.



Migration

- Odisha is one of the key labour sending states. Informal estimates suggest that about three lakh unskilled labour migration take place from western and southern districts and mostly, the poor landless, small and marginal farmers migrate with families.
- There is an increasing trend of youth migration.
- Migration can be turned into an economic opportunity by overcoming its bottlenecks, i.e. lack of access to health care, social entitlements, education for children, lack of improvement in skill profile and employability, etc.
- There is a need for a dynamic policy for the migrants addressing issues of accessing social security schemes, skill development support and improvement in employability.
- A database on migration and labour mobility is important to keep a tab on the current situation and take corrective measures.
- Development planning should focus on and include initiatives to reduce distress migration and labour trafficking with effective enforcement, employment and social inclusion.



Reducing distress migration through MGNREGS....

Muribahal is one of the most backward and poverty stricken block under Balangir district of Odisha forcing around 70 to 80 percent of households to go for distress migration to neighboring states in search of work. The case study capture the initiatives taken up by Aide et Action to combat distress migration in this block by making wage employment through MGNREGS accessible to these people in convergence with block administration. The initiative resulted in reducing the distress migration by about 35% in this area and providing meaningful engagement to them in their own place.

Aide et Action: www.aea-southasia.org

POLICY TASKS

Employment, Skill and Migration

- ① A State Welfare Board should be constituted for non-construction workers and migrant workers for customized social security and welfare provision.
- ① 150 days of employment should be provided under MGNREGS to FRA beneficiaries, PVTG, PWDs, distress migrants and people living in disaster affected/prone regions.
- ① Realistic mapping of skill and competency in rural and tribal region of Odisha and skill enhancement of youth, women and other workers should be initiated in a joined-up approach to ensure access to sustainable employment.
- ① Decentralized skill training centres and CSR partnerships should be set up for improved employability of youth and other workers from vulnerable communities in remote locations.
- ① A policy should be adopted on portability of PDS and other universal government entitlements for poor workers and their families migrating for employment within and outside the state.
- ① Adequate seasonal hostel facilities should be set up for children at sources and education, nutrition and basic services for migrant workers and their families ensured at key destinations within Odisha.
- ① Mechanisms should be set up for safe, informed skilled migration and transparent and effective grievance redressal; inter-state MoUs should be initiated for non-exploitative labour and social security.
- ① Persons with disabilities (PwDs) should be included in the main workforce.
- ① Measures should be taken for timely release of wages under the MGNREGS and improvement in wage disbursement system.

Empowerment and Employment through MGNREGS

A classic example of an integrated approach of MGNREGS implementation in Karanjia block of Mayurbhanj district by PRADAN. It captures how the coordinated effort of the district administration, community based organization and the cluster facilitating team (CFT-here, PRADAN) enhanced the efficacy of MGNREGS implementation together with creation of sustainable livelihoods assets for the community.

PRADAN supplements the efforts of Government through this model in the states of West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh in 27 CFT blocks.

PRADAN: www.pradan.net



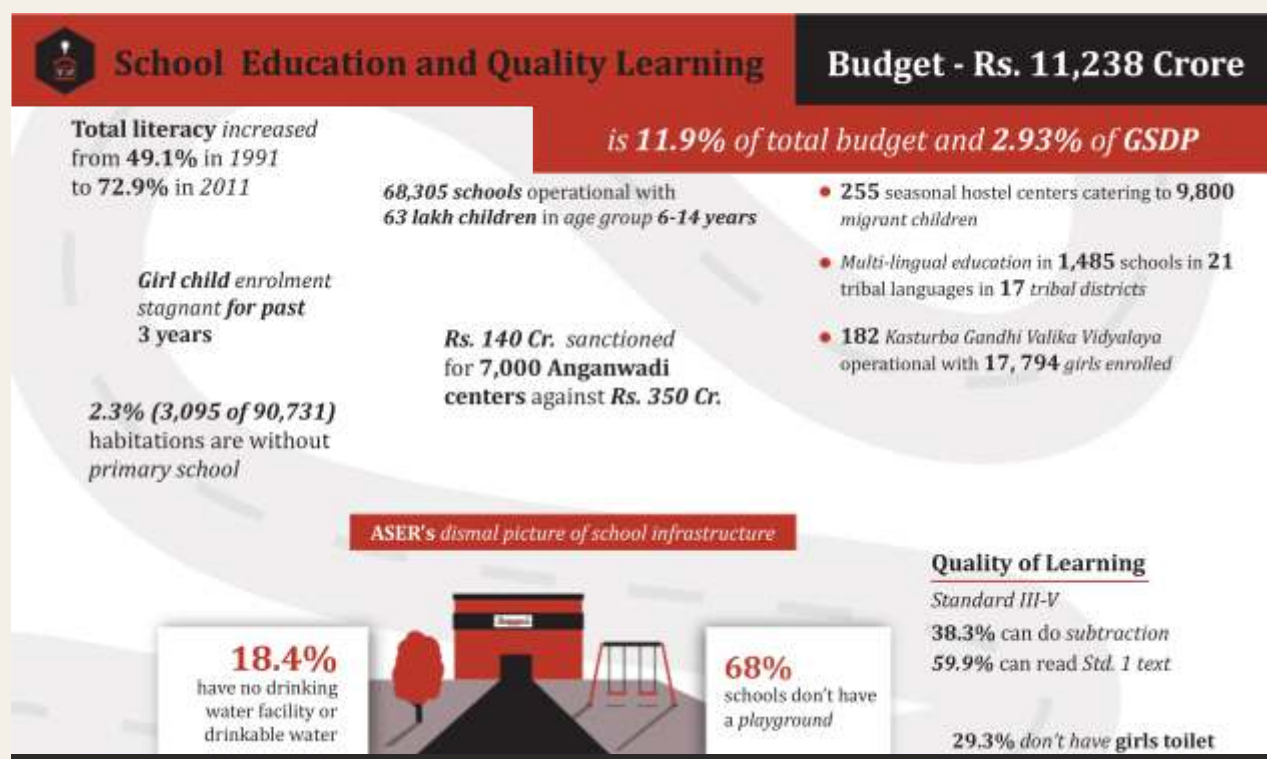
School Education and Quality Learning

The Backdrop

Despite huge investment in education under central flagship programmes such as District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and after six years of implementation of the RTE Act 2009, the state of public education in Odisha leaves a lot to be desired. Only 3% of all schools in Odisha could fully comply with the RTE Act with less than 1% of the schools fully complying in the districts of Malkanagiri, Nabarangapur, Nuapada and Rayagada (School Report Card, DISE-2013-14).

The learning level of children in schools appears very disturbing. As per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2014, 8.8% children in Standard III were unable to read alphabets in Odia. Similarly, 21.1% children in Standard III could read only the alphabet. About 13.4% children in Standard III could read Standard I level text but not the text of their own level and only 33.4% could read Standard II level text. About 8.6% children in Standard III could not even recognize numbers from 1 to 9. As many as 35.2% Std. II children could not do subtraction, 21.3% could not do division (Source: ASER 2014).

Another disturbing fact is that, there is no proper identification of out-of-school children. As per the DISE 2014-15, there were only 5000 out of school children in Odisha. However, as per the National Sample Survey, there are 4, 01,052 out-of-school children in Odisha, mostly belonging to marginalised communities such as tribal, dalits and minorities. There are still single-teacher schools in Odisha which violate the RTE Act. There is no rational and transparent policy for posting or transfer of teachers which affects the quality of education. As per State policy, government must recruit teachers from tribal communities to facilitate multi-lingual education. However, this provision has not been implemented in letter and spirit.



There were two theme sessions: one on Quality Education and the other on Equity and Inclusion in Education. The sessions were respectively chaired by Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra, former Union Secretary, Labour and Prof. (Dr.) Ajit Kumar Mohanty, former Professor in Psychology, JNU, New Delhi. Distinguished speakers and panelists included Dr. Subhash Chandra Khuntia, IAS, Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy, Govt. of India; Prof. (Dr.) Udaya Nath Dash, Fmr. Professor in Psychology, Utkal University; Dr. Manmatha Kundu,



Fmr. Director, ELTI, Odisha; Shri Sudarsan Das, Secretary, HDF; Dr. Mohit Mohan Mohanty, Fmr. Director, SIEMAT, Odisha; Prof. (Dr.) Gourang Charan Nanda, Professor in Education, Ravenshaw University; Shri Anil Pradhan, Convener, Odisha RTE

Forum; Ms. Sneha Mishra, Secretary, Aaina; Shri Ashis Sarkar, Team Leader, CRY, Kolkata; Shri Amarjit Jena, TESS India; Shri Gouranga Mohapatra, Jana Swasthya Abhiyan and Shri Himanshu Kumar Panda, Lokdrusti, Kalahandi.

ISSUES & CONCERNS

Quality Education

- While the number of private schools in Odisha has increased from 4340 in 2010-11 to 5088 in 2014-15; the Department of School & Mass Education has decided to close down government elementary schools where the total number of enrolled students is less than ten. Instead of making remedial interventions, closing down government schools is a matter of serious concern.
- Pre-school education is the most neglected part of ICDS which leads to poor quality education at the primary level. Therefore, quality pre-school education should be treated as a governance issue and integrated with primary education cycle.



- Though the PTR looks healthy in the State, there are gaps in rationalization of teachers as per RTE norm. 3,440 (5.5%) schools were functioning in the State with single teachers. Rationalisation of vacancies of teachers was not done and teacher-pupil ratio in some schools remained as low as 1:187 in primary schools and 1:272 in upper primary schools (CAG Report, 2014-15).

Moreover, varieties of teachers (Gana Shikshak, Para teacher Shiksha Sahayak, Junior Teacher, Regular Teachers, etc.) have been recruited in the State. Under-qualified teachers continue in primary schools (20,471) and upper primary schools (936). Of these, 1,265 are under-matriculate while 20,142 are only matriculates without any professional qualification.

- Though the teacher preparation initiative appears a good initiative, the TET result is not encouraging which needs to be reviewed. Long-term planning and follow-up is required for improving quality of teachers' training. Separate plan for training of teachers in KBK districts should also be thought of and collaborative learning between students and teachers to be encouraged.
- The curriculum lacks the objective of achieving the child's understanding and increasing the learning zeal. Consequently, learning outcomes of students do not reach desirable levels as evident from NAS and ASER reports of various years. As far as assessment is concerned, focus must be on 'assessment for learning' than on 'assessment of learning'.

- Input-based monitoring must give way to an outcome-oriented one with focus on student learning.
- Community is the key to monitor and extend necessary support in the regular functioning of schools. But it is observed that, Janch Committees/SMCs/ SMDCs are often functional only as a rhetoric. Actual community monitoring is neither encouraged nor respected.
- There is no State Advisory Board of Education to examine different programmes and schemes relating to education being implemented in the State and to advise the State Government for enhancing quality of school education.



Equity and Inclusion in Education

- Though RTE Act and rules spell out to address diversity in the class the mechanism to implement that is missing. Schools to have adequate and appropriate support (including teachers with special education training) irrespective of absent or presence of CWSN.
- Tribal population constitutes 23% of the total population of the State. The tribes have their own languages and culture. There are 6118 schools in Odisha which have 100% ST enrolment (DISE 2013-14). Government of Odisha has the Multilingual Education Policy and MLE programme is being implemented in around 2000 schools. The MLE schools are located in very scattered manner and there is no proper monitoring and follow-up to ensure proper implementation of the same.
- The girls in KGBVs are dropouts and need special instruction. Training of KGBV teachers and wardens on bridging strategies is urgently needed. Specific training on remedial teaching, assessment and accelerated learning is necessary for the teachers. The wardens need to be trained to manage a hostel for adolescent girls and be made aware of the rights of children.

- Children migrating to the slums of cities like Raipur, Nagpur etc. remain absent in most of the school days in a year. Bridging the learning gaps of children those are migrating with their parents is a matter of concern.
- Schools must maintain an inclusive learning environment and use multiple learning materials.
- Planning of SDP at the local level should take into consideration the specific education needs of the area, and should be done in consultation with the community people and through their cooperation.



POLICY TASKS

School Education and Quality Learning

- ⦿ A State Policy on School Education, in line with the National Policy on Education, should be put in place to systematically address state specific and contextual issues:

 - Early Childhood Education (ECE) should be integrated with primary education.
 - A Common School System across the State should be designed and established.
- ⦿ Closing of government primary schools due to less enrollment must be stopped. Instead, all-out measures should be initiated to step up enrollment in conformity with the RTE Act.
- ⦿ There are 6,118 schools in Odisha having 100% enrolment of children from ST communities (DISE 2013-14). A concrete Plan of Action for effective implementation of MLE policy at elementary level must be prepared and executed.
- ⦿ Corrective measures must be taken in a time bound manner to ensure RTE compliance in terms of having good quality teachers in schools and having a sound PTR. A fair and transparent teacher recruitment and transfer policy should be adopted.
- ⦿ Courses and approaches should be established in a planned way for continuing professional development of teachers and teacher educators through integration of ICT. While the teachers require resource support on regular basis, those working in remote areas need onsite support. For this a combined effort of sub-district level education officials, resourceful NGOs and community members may be initiated.
- ⦿ The school curriculum needs to be revised and CCE to be implemented with focus on both “assessment for learning and assessment of learning.”
- ⦿ Special learning materials should be developed for improving equity and quality of school education. Social support groups including CSOs need to be encouraged to provide resource support in terms of contextual local resources and methods for making learning meaningful.
- ⦿ Regulatory body needs to be established to monitor private schools.
- ⦿ Community-based monitoring system at school level should be strengthened and institutionalized.
- ⦿ Collaborative mechanism should be developed to involve CSOs for reaching hard-to-reach groups of children, bringing innovations and improving quality in education.
- ⦿ A State level advisory body of selected academics, government officials, civil society organizations, citizen-activists and elected representatives with experience and expertise in school education may be constituted to examine the programmes and support the State Government in quality enhancement.

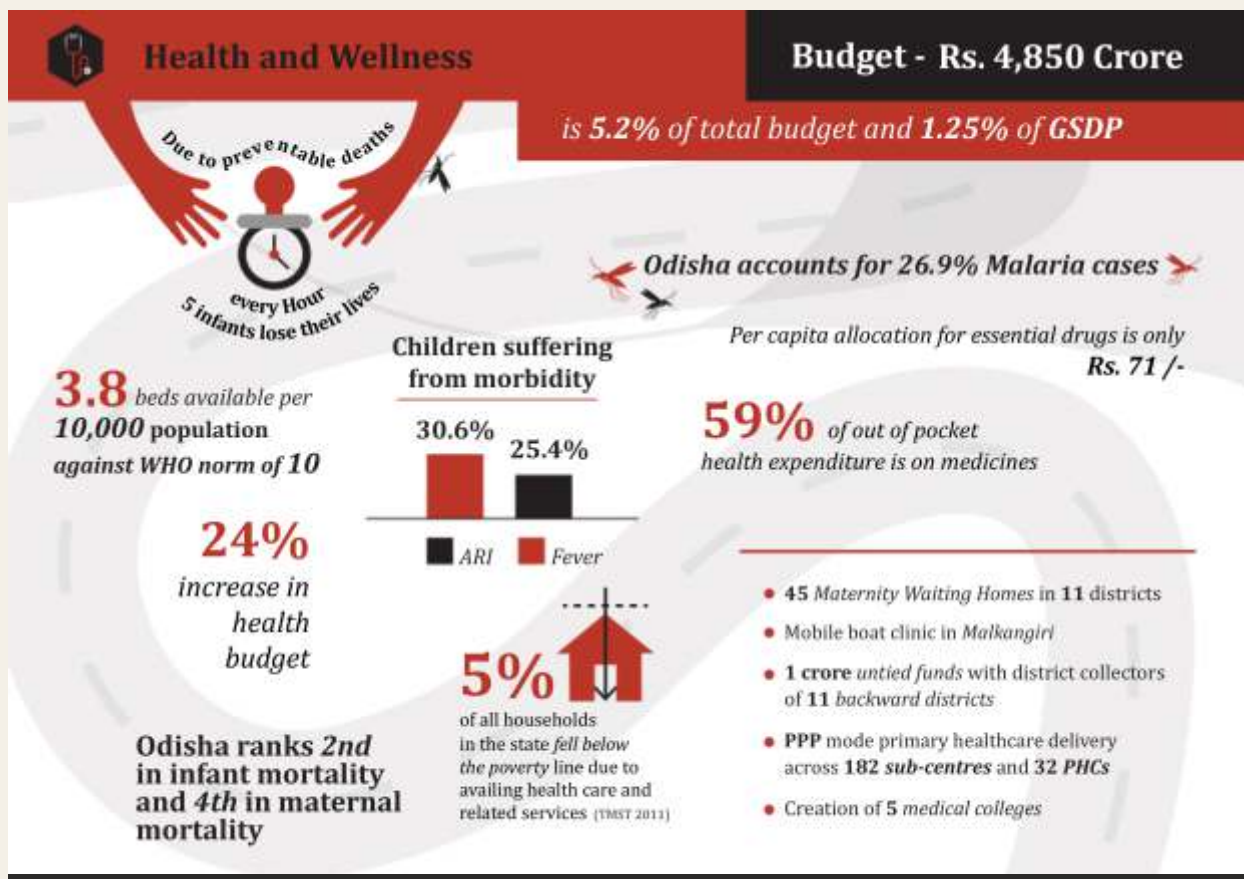


Health

The Backdrop

In addition to the existing challenges of maternal and child health nutrition, the under-resourced public health system in Odisha with inadequate infrastructure, human resources and limited multi-sectoral initiatives exacerbate the health problems. Though the share of public expenditure in Odisha has increased after introduction of the National Health Mission (NHM), it is not adequate to address the key issues like high out-of-pocket expenditure, shortage of doctors/specialists in public health facilities, etc.

The SDG agenda which seeks to ensure universal health coverage, including financial risk protection and access to quality essential health-care services for all, has potential to improve the states' unfinished health agenda. However, the preparedness of the State in terms of policy actions to achieve the objectives of SDG needs to be thoroughly delineated, setting verifiable indicators. The current policy and programme deficits must be identified and concrete policy actions taken drawing experiences from best practices to strengthen the health care system.



There were four theme sessions on: Financing for Health; Governance and Human Resources for Health; Quality of Health Care Services in Odisha and People's Participation and Community Outreach. The sessions were respectively chaired by Dr. Sanjay Zodpey, PHFI; Smt. Arti Ahuja, IAS, Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, GoO; Dr K C Dash, DHS, Odisha and Dr. T. Sunderaraman, TISS, Mumbai. Speakers and panelists included Dr. Lipika Nanda, Director, IIPHB; Dr Sakthivel Selvaraj, PHFI, Delhi; Dr Sarit Kumar Rout, IIPHB; Dr Umakant Dash, IIT Madras; Dr Bhuputra Panda, IIPHB; Dr B P Mohapatra, SHRMU, GoO; Dr Raj Panda, PHFI, Delhi; Dr P K B Pattnaik, GoO; Dr Aquinas Edassery, Swastha Swaraj; and M A Wohab, Southern Health Improvement Samiti, West Bengal.



Supportive Supervision for Routine Immunization

Routine immunization is a key child survival intervention. Issues related to quality of service delivery pose operational challenges in delivering effective immunization services. Accumulated evidences suggest that 'supportive supervision' improves the quality of health care services., Govt. of Odisha (GoO) and UNICEF jointly piloted this strategy in four districts during 2009-10. IIPH, Bhubaneswar conducted an independent assessment of this strategy and observed that improvements in ILR management practices indicate positive influence of supportive supervision. Addressing systemic issues could complement the supportive supervision strategy in improving immunization service delivery.

PHFI: www.phfi.org

ISSUES & CONCERNS

Financing for Health

- ▶ Public spending has been considerably less not only in Odisha but across India to achieve the "health for all agenda". Goal 3 of SDG which talks about universal health coverage and indirectly focuses on financial risk protection can be achieved by scaling up public spending. There are too many schemes but limited resources leading to problems in implementation. Schemes need to be prioritized as per their link with the SDGs.
- ▶ The insufficient share of public spending in health care results in high burden of out-of-pocket spending on the vulnerable communities.
- ▶ Continued dearth of funds in the State hampers the effective rollout of several on-ground schemes.
- ▶ Financing of NHM through the treasury route delays the release of funds and complicates the problem created by financial scarcity.



Governance and Human Resources for Health

- ▶ Human resources for health do not just include doctors, but also other active and passive service providers.
- ▶ A strong and vibrant health system is impossible without health workers who are the ultimate resource. The greater the number of health workers, the greater is survival rate of patients.
- ▶ According to a rough estimate, there is a dearth of about 7.2 million health personnel today which is expected to increase to about 12.9 million by 2035.
- ▶ Various human resource reforms including compulsory posting of health personnel, monetary incentives etc. have been taken up to meet the emerging health needs and reduce mortality. However, more far-reaching efforts are necessary to bridge the wide HR gap.



Quality of Health Care Services in Odisha

- The local self-governance system plays an important role in health service delivery and decision-making powers need to percolate down to the lower levels. Health personnel need to shift from a 'blind obedience' to a 'self-governance' mode.
- Improved and transparent systems of human resource management are necessary in Odisha.
- There are several issues of supply, quantity, demand and the way they are dealt with at health service delivery point which are challenging.
- The fixation on doctors must change and more need to be invested on nurses as well as allied health workers.
- Day-care chemotherapy and cancer care services are being extended to seven district hospitals to help patients meet their tertiary care needs at the district level, which can save many lives as well as scarce resources.



People's Participation and Community Outreach

- The importance of an extensive primary health care system that remains at the core of the health system cannot be overemphasized. There is a need for new and innovative ways to meet the present requirements of primary health care.
- Primary healthcare system needs to be complemented by public private partnerships at secondary and tertiary level.
- From the patients' perspectives, the need to improve the quality of medicines, toilets and grievance redressal system in the public health system remains paramount.
- By integrating low-cost appropriate technology, community participation and community empowerment, affordable primary health care can be made available to people in remote tribal areas.
- 'Sakti Varta' as a tool for Participatory Learning and Action as a best practice from 'EKJUT' showed that if women from any community can be provided with proper knowledge and can work together, many health issues especially related to the maternal and child health can be resolved.



POLICY TASKS

Health

- ① A comprehensive and meaningful state health policy should be developed addressing the needs.
- ① An independent regulatory framework should be established for assuring quality of services both in public and private sector institutions.
- ① Through piloting, alternate models of service delivery should be developed to reach out to the poorest in the remotest areas.
- ① A strong focus should be given on Tribal Health and programmes are to be designed accordingly.
- ① Primary health care services should be repackaged and strengthened with inputs from pilot studies for its operationalization. Healthcare should be de-medicalised through task shifting and use of low cost technology.
- ① Evidences need to be generated through reliable and high quality implementation research.
- ① Health accounts should be institutionalised.
- ① Accountability should be improved through community participation by strengthening grass root level institutions like GKS and RKS etc.
- ① The issue of high out-of-pocket expenditure for buying medicine and patient transportation must be addressed on a priority basis.

Mobile Boat Clinics

Mobile Boat Clinic is an alternative model for rural health care delivery. A boat is specially designed to provide basic primary health care services to people in inaccessible areas. At present, such boats with designated health staff, necessary equipment and drugs makes periodic visits to selected areas in Malkangiri district. The mobile boat clinic is equipped to conduct health camps, immunization and vaccination clinics and provide other primary health care services.

PHFI: www.phfi.org

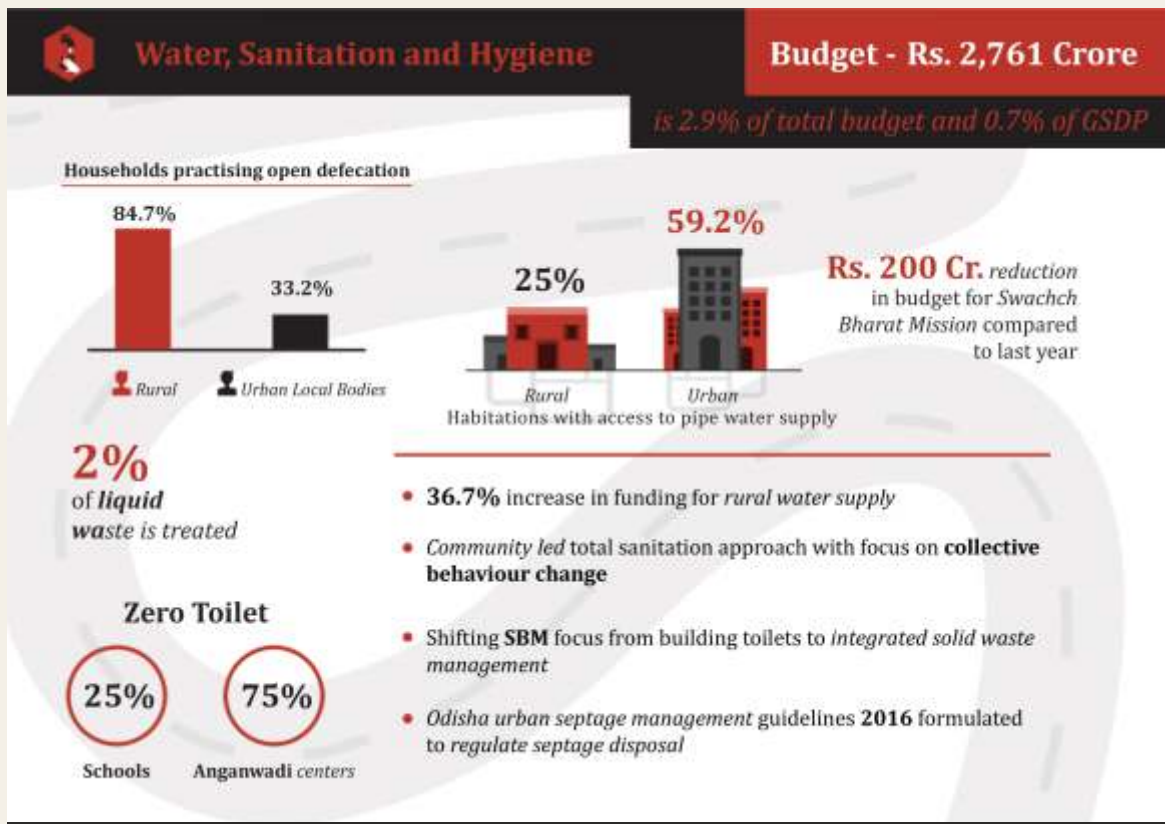


Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The Backdrop

Safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene are critical to overall well-being of a community. However, despite considerable investments, a sizeable population in the State continue to live without access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene - recognized as essential human rights. While sanitation, till recently, did not figure among the development agenda of the State with all interventions limited to service delivery only. Access to safe drinking water still eludes many in the rural areas. Ideal hygiene practices are largely determined by access to and use of toilets and safe water and hastened by a process of behavior change. The health, economic and social implications of poor WASH facilities and practices have been proven by several studies and programmes.

The vulnerable communities face multiple impediments to access safe water related to availability, quality, and costs. Lack of safe drinking water with poor sanitation facilities and practices are major causes for incidence of diseases like diarrhea, gastroenteritis, jaundice and perpetuates poor health conditions like anemia and malnutrition. The incidence of diarrhea in interior Odisha is generally high and is a major cause of infant and other deaths. Massive programmes such as the Central Rural Sanitation Program (CRSP), the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Program me' (ARDWP) have been implemented over the years to ensure access to sanitation and safe drinking water facilities. However, the goal of total coverage still lies far behind.



There were two theme sessions on Water and Sanitation respectively chaired by Shri P K Sahoo, Chairman, CYSD and Shri Joe Mediath, Chairman, Gram Vikash. Distinguished speakers were: Shri V K Madhavan, Chief Executive, WaterAid India; Shri Tapan Padhi, Executive Director, National Institute of Development; Dr. Himanshu Kulkarni, Executive Director, ACWADAM; Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra, Executive Director, Gram Vikas; Ms. Bishakha Bhanja, Regional Manager, WaterAid India; Ms. Biraja Kabi Satpathy, Social Development Expert, Deloitte; Dr. Birupakshya Dixit, Practical Action; Prof. Srinivas Chary Vedala, Administrative Staff College of India; Shri Manas Rath, Senior Advisor, BORDA.



ISSUES & CONCERNS

Water

- Water, sanitation and hygiene are intrinsically linked and their impact is enormous as 50 % of preventable diseases can be reduced by addressing water and sanitation issues.
- There are 4, 17,000 tube wells for 4.5 crore people in Odisha; but there is no assessment of their functionality, the water quantity and quality. Fluoride and iron contamination in tube well water (also in piped water) and its adverse health impact on common people is an issue that needs to be addressed.
- Though 25% of households have access to piped water supply, it is insufficient and affected by the problem of Operation and maintenance (O&M).
- Indiscriminate extraction of ground water is a cause of concern as it would impact sustainability of such a life saving resource.
- Inclusive management of water is critical as the marginalized communities would be most drastically affected by its scarcity or contamination. Importance of community participation and capacity building of the VWSCs and other community institutions involved is very important for successful O & M of water infrastructure.
- PRIs have a crucial role in creating water secure communities in rural areas, where a number of issues remain to be addressed:

- Slippage in government schemes: 32% of facilities provided through govt. schemes become dysfunctional within 12-36 months due to depleting water and lack of O&M.
- Over dependence on ground water: 80% of drinking water is ground water.
- Increasing water contamination (Bacterial and chemical—fluoride, arsenic, nitrate, iron etc.)
- Absence of sound ground water governance leads to competition/conflicts for water
- Lack of role clarity of different stakeholders including the communities for planning, implementing and monitoring. There is a dire need for an institutional framework for management of ground water.

- Inadequate coverage, intermittent supplies, low pressure and poor water quality are among the major issues in ensuring water supply in urban areas.

Sanitation

- While the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) brings a lot of opportunities in terms of policy and programme support for building toilets, the target and contractor driven approach hampers the quality of toilets and undermines community participation.
- The main gaps in urban sanitation service chain are: open defecation, use of insanitary/unimproved toilets by people with individual toilets and discharge of untreated waste in water bodies or in land.
- Access, equity and sustainability in sanitation options are major challenges for the urban poor. The coverage should improve to include the poor
- The Odisha urban sanitation situation, is marked by rampant open defecation by 33.2 % households. The State is second from bottom among all states in terms of number of households (39.8%) not having a toilet.
- Using toilets without Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) is same as open defecation. If at least one cesspool from each 110 ULBs in Odisha discharges the sludge openly, it is equal to 5, 50,000 urban people defecating in open every day. As the Odisha State Sanitation Landscaping Study 2013 (conducted by Practical Action, South Asia)

- There is an urgent need for a life cycle approach for urban water sector and focusing on urban poor. There are poorly targeted subsidies for the urban poor and devolution is not a guarantee for their access to WASH due to system inefficiencies.



indicates, sanitation is not a priority especially of low income people, and majority of them practice open defecation. Number of community and public toilets is not sufficient. Large mass of sewage/faecal sludge is being ultimately disposed of in normal storm drains or dumped untreated.

- All cities in Odisha need combination of approaches - centralized sewerage systems, decentralized wastewater treatment systems and FSM. Better FSM solutions are needed.
- Hygiene is the driver for use of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. But, no single department is accountable for this. Little hygiene components in multiple departments and programme are heading nowhere and, without maintenance of hygiene, improvement in drinking water and sanitation services is yielding little result.
- A State vision document on SDGs should be prepared (as has been done by the State of Assam and Andhra Pradesh) soon with inputs from all sections of society.

POLICY TASKS

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- ① Provision of drinking water should be based on water security plan prepared by people and Panchayat/ULB of the areas/habitations concerned. All drinking water provisioning must have inbuilt source sustainability measures from the outset.
- ① Water security must ensure availability of water at each individual household level instead of community level.
- ① The local governments (PRIs/ULBs) must be made the units for generating demand, planning, monitoring, operation and maintenance.
- ① Goal-oriented capacity building of local governments (PRIs in rural & ULBs in urban areas) must be conducted on basic water resources planning, budgeting, water conservation and treatment, water distribution as well as O&M of water infrastructures/facilities.
- ① Considering the increasing momentum around SBM and the situational diversity, the menu of options for toilets and building materials should be flexible.
- ① Adequate and effective behavior change communication programmes should be conducted for target communities/users under SBM to ensure construction and use of high-quality toilets.
- ① FSM must be an integral part of sanitation programme. The sanitation loop from disposal to transportation to treatment must be closed.
- ① Accountability needs to be fixed with respective departments for ensuring hygiene. Making one department responsible for this is ideal.
- ① Community based monitoring and social audit in WASH should be taken up in a transparent manner as per guidelines.
- ① Convergence across multi-departmental involvement in WASH should be ensured.
- ① A functional platform should be created for periodically sharing good practices, replicable models and innovative ideas involving all stakeholders.
- ① Corporate organisations should be encouraged to adopt communities/GPs with an integrated development approach. A shift from infrastructure/facility approach to community approach is required.





Financial Inclusion

The Backdrop

Financial inclusion means the delivery of financial services at affordable cost to disadvantaged and low-income segments of the society. Access to institutional financial service is important which can play a critical role in generating employment and income at micro level. Ensuring financial services to all households has however, been a challenge mainly because of the remote geographical spread and inadequate infrastructure in the rural and hard to reach areas of the State.

Financial inclusion is especially important in Odisha with a large population of poor people including SC and ST communities, who mostly depend on casual labour and informal sector employment. Majority of them – especially the tribal communities – living in remote and hilly areas, face extreme financial and social exclusion due to a range of factors including remote geographical habitat, cultural and psychological barriers, low literacy and inadequate financial literacy.

The financial sector is yet to fully address the issues of scale and depth in the State. Regional skew is observed in terms of financial inclusion coverage due to which many banks do not seem very keen to lend to SHGs and do not consider SHG-BLP a good business proposition. Coverage of micro-insurance and pension services for poor is also not very encouraging.



Financial Inclusion Among Poor

68

Banking branches in unbanked areas opened in 2016 against target of 1926

Very high NPAs in 2016 (24.9% in Odisha compared to 6.4% in India)

72.4%

RuPay cards issued and activated

13.1%

SHGs credit linked availing 86 Cr. credit

96.77 lakh

Accounts opened during 2014-2016 under Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

34.5% : PMJDY account seeded with Aadhaar number



4489 Bank branches in 2016

27% increase in Bank branches since 2013
91.1% increase in private bank coverage

- 145 Financial Literacy Centers (FLCs) to act as a catalytic force for financial inclusion
- Multiplying bank outreach through outsourced financial services delivery
- Post Office as Bank to be a game changer in reaching unbanked areas
- Institutional mechanism for strengthening direct benefit transfer (DBT)

The theme sessions explored the financial inclusion initiatives and their prospects as well as the policy framework and roles of stakeholders for accelerating financial services to the tribal and other excluded communities. Distinguished speakers included Prof. Anup Kumar Dash, Director - NABARD; Shri Parsuram Nayak, Director, SMCS; Shri Chitta Ranajan Dash, Director (Plan Finance-2), Ministry of Finance, Govt of India; Dr. Sarada Prasan Mohanty, GM-RPCD, RBI; Dr. T.K. Pradhan, Director-Institutional Finance, Govt. of Odisha; Shri Anil Kumar, Convener, SLBC; Shri Ajaya Sharma, CGM-IDBI; Shri S. K. Nayak, DGM-NABARD; Shri T.H.R. Samad, DGM-SIDBI; Shri A.K. Agarwal,



DGM-SBI; Shri Narendra Nayak, Associate Director, ACCESS-ASSIST; Shri P. Satish, Executive Director, Sa-Dhan; Ms. Ratna Viswanathan, CEO, MFIN;

Shri B.M. Pattnaik, FI Advisor, OLM; and Shri Rajesh Kumar, State Director, PSIG -SIDBI.



ISSUES & CONCERNS

- Banking services outreach must be extended to remote areas of the state along with promotion of financial literacy among the rural poor.
- The payment gateway operated by the National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) should provide affordable payment mechanism to benefit common people across the country.
- The Business Correspondent (BC) model has a huge potential for expansion to achieve universal access for full range of financial services.
- The financial inclusion agenda must include:
 - broadening of financial services to those people and enterprises who do not have access to financial services sector;
 - deepening of financial services for those who have minimal financial services; and



- greater financial literacy and consumer protection so that those who are offered financial products can make appropriate choices.
- There is a need for convergence of government and other regional level institutes. The PMJDY needs to reach households linked to economic activities.
- Implementation of “Project Loon” was an innovative initiative under which the internet giant Google designed a network of balloons floating at a height of 20-kilometers above the Earth's surface to extend internet connectivity to people in rural and remote areas.

When there is a will, there is a way

The leadership quality of Susama Paramanik, a resident of VSS Nagar, Bhubaneswar has paved the path of success for Mahaveer (B) SHG. Starting with a loan of Rs.5000 and phenyl manufacturing, the members have now diversified their activities to include tailoring, grocery and stationary business. SMCS helped the group with financial support.

SMCS: www.swayamshree.com

POLICY TASKS

Financial Inclusion

- ⦿ A state level institution of excellence for financial inclusion should be set to build capacity of individuals and institutions involved.
- ⦿ Area-specific financial inclusion programmes should be developed and implemented in tribal and remote areas.
- ⦿ NABARD refinancing facilities and technology support should be extended to CSOs including MFIs in the same way done to Banks, RRBs, etc. Interest subvention scheme may be extended to SHGs promoted by CSOs including MFIs, corporate agencies, etc.
- ⦿ CSOS should have space in all financial inclusion policy, programme, planning.
- ⦿ Representation of CSOs, MFIs and corporate agencies should be included in the SLBCs/DLCCs and other platforms at different levels related to financial inclusion.
- ⦿ Skill-India must link with financial inclusion. Livelihood based capacity building, business and market linkage, technology adoption, etc. should be part of the financial inclusion domain.
- ⦿ The existing SHG base should be leveraged for inclusion of individual entrepreneurs.
- ⦿ An appropriate regulatory framework should be adopted for regulating and supervising non -NBFC-MFIs unregulated by RBI.
- ⦿ Financial literacy should be promoted in a mission mode, covering all important aspects (credit, savings, micro insurance, micro pension, remittance etc.) and adequate and dedicated resource allotted for financial literacy.
- ⦿ A cadre of barefoot bankers should be created from the communities.
- ⦿ State level financial inclusion vision 2030 should be developed and implemented for inclusive growth with a clear time line.
- ⦿ Corporates may consider spending a portion of the mandated 2% profit for financial inclusion in collaboration with CSOs/MFIs as part of their CSR activities.



Disaster and Climate Action

The Backdrop

Odisha is known as a hotspot for natural disasters, such as flood, drought, tropical cyclones, extreme temperature, thunderstorms, and has witnessed a series of such disasters on a recurrent scale. Existing hazards have been compounded by socio-economic distress, unplanned urbanization, environmental degradation, and the impact of climate change.

The journey from the Super Cyclone 1999 to Phailin 2013 and Hudhud 2014 has evidenced the significant success in disaster management in Odisha. The zero-hour action plan and zero death has set a benchmark not only nationally but also globally. Human life loss has been minimized but loss of animals and plants, mangroves and forest cover is yet to be addressed. The existing zero-hour warning system of collecting, disseminating weather data and search and rescue operations are now advanced.

Though institutional mechanisms have been put in place at the State, district and sub-district levels, the Disaster Management Act is yet to be fully implemented at the district level. Multi-stakeholder platforms are needed for collaboration and coordination in strengthening sustainable and disaster resilient development. There is a need to identify right mechanisms for collaboration between panchayats, government organizations and CSOs to ensure smart response.



Disaster and Climate Action



16 out of 30 districts are disaster prone due to **sub-tropical littoral** location of Odisha



Two-thirds of agricultural land is rain-fed and drought prone

Rs. 2.2 Crore people affected by natural disasters in Odisha

Robust institutional mechanisms (*OSDMA and SRC*) in place for preparedness, management, and mitigation of any disaster incidents

- **Successful implementation** of community based approaches along with institutional coordination to ensure "**zero casualties**" during cyclone **Phailin**
- Community based disaster preparedness programme to attain Sustainable Reduction in Disaster risk in some of the most hazard-prone districts
- Appropriate technologies for **community level** early warning systems

There were four sessions to deal with various aspects of disaster management: Institution development, preparedness for Smart Response, capacity development on disaster resilient sustainable development, and Climate Change and its implications for food security, livelihoods and disaster management. The sessions were chaired respectively by Shri Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA); Shri Bhaskar Baruah, Member, Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), and Shri Anil Sinha, Former Vice Chairman, Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA); Prof. Vinod Kumar Sharma; Vice Chairman, Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority (SSDMA) and Dr. Veer Bhushan; Acting Secretary General, Indian Red Cross, New Delhi; Dr. Aurobindo Behera, Former Member, Board of Revenue, Govt. of Odisha and Dr. Ajit Pattnaik, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP),



Odisha. Distinguished panelists included Shri Pradipta Mohapatra, Principal Secretary, Disaster Management and Managing Director, OSDMA, GoO; Shri O.P. Singh, Director General, NDRF; Shri Pravat Mohapatra, Deputy Relief Commissioner, SRC Office, GoO; Shri Vikrant Mahajan, Sphere India; Dr. Ambika Nanda, Head-CSR, Tata Steel, Odisha; Dr. Chakradhara Panda, Honorary Secretary, IRCS, Prof Janaki Andharia, Professor, Jamsetji Tata School of Disaster Studies(TISS); Shri

Kailash Das, Executive Director, RCDC; Ms Mounabati Behera, SHG Member, Rajnagar, Kendrapara; Dr. Anshu Sharma, Disaster Management Strategist, New Delhi; Ms Aditi Kapoor, Climate & Resilience Advisor, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; and Manoj Kumar Dash, CEO, Integrated Volunteers Network, Delhi besides the members of the IAG, Odisha led by its Vice-Chair, Shri Debabrata Patra, Regional Manager, Action Aid, India.

Implementing the Sendai Framework: Lessons from India

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 represents a major shift in how Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is conceptualised. It focuses on disaster risk management rather than disaster management, emphasising the protection of livelihoods as well as saving people and property. The Sendai Framework in particular includes a clear commitment to the protection of livelihoods and productive assets. Countries now need to incorporate animal protection into DRR policies, plans and activities to reduce economic losses and safeguard livelihoods.

World Animal Protection: www.worldanimalprotection.org

ISSUES & CONCERNS

Strengthening Disaster Management Institutions

- Institutional mechanisms need to be developed to deal with extreme temperature, thunder storms, urban disasters, mineral exploitation, issues of coastal zone etc. to ensure better preparedness.
- Systematic mainstreaming of DRR and CCA (focused on different disasters) should be ensured through dynamic, contextualized, decentralized and participatory planning and response system aligning with sustainable development Planning and using judicious mix of traditional as well as modern knowledge and skills.
- Disaster management plans should be revisited, reviewed and updated in a participatory manner and multi-stakeholder context.
- Guidelines need to be developed for execution of DDMA's roles and responsibilities. DDMA's need to be strengthened with expertise, financial resources and technologies.
- Good practices of SDMA's in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Sikkim should be studied and adopted in OSDMA as required and vice versa.
- Comprehensive capacity needs assessment and capacity building to be institutionalized.
- The proposed SIDM should be converted to a holistic state-of-the-art knowledge institution on disaster risk, resilience, sustainability, environment and eco system management.



Enhancing preparedness for Smart Response

- Decentralized AWS system should be installed at Panchayat levels and the O-Prob initiative by DST needs to be revitalized.
- There need to be ICT-enabled mapping of pregnant women, disabled, malnourished and other vulnerable sections.
- ICT enabled assessment of damage, monitoring of response with participation of local leaders will help to build a smart response.
- Institutionalized community-centric response mechanism should be set up at Panchayat level. There is a need to emphasize the role of the first responder (community) and their preparedness.
- Institutionalized, inclusive and coordinated inter-agency response system needs to be built up with clear protocols on roles and responsibilities in enabling the smart response.
- Roster/pool of resilience experts in various sectors should be developed to support sustainable planning and development action. Innovative ideas and initiatives will be needed to reach youth, who would be very useful with their tech-savviness and familiarity with the Internet.
- Partnership is essential between the responder and the affected with dignity, responsibility and accountability.
- Strong and comprehensive database needs to be developed on disaster risk and resilience along with well-researched disaster risk analysis protocol.
- The disaster museum being developed inside the natural history museum based on learnings from the Kobe disaster museum can be useful in better understanding various disasters and response systems.



Convergence of global frameworks – Vision 2030

- The SDG framework, Sendai Framework of Action, Paris Climate Change Action and other frameworks need to be aligned while developing the Odisha Vision 2030 framework.
- Vision 2030 framework should be an inclusive programme taking into consideration the needs and perspectives of children, youth, adolescents, women, old, PwDs, minorities and other vulnerable social groups.
- Institutional mechanism needs to be set up for monitoring action towards building a disaster resilient sustainable development model in the State with critical standards and indicators - periodic report cards should be prepared to ascertain progress.
- Odisha needs to commit funds for developing the database/information system for better understanding of vulnerability and planning for resilient and sustainable models.
- An empowered working group should be constituted at the State level to facilitate action on convergence.
- The Disaster planning and implementation system should integrate gender analysis at all levels and engage youth in every step as much as possible.



POLICY TASKS

Disaster and Climate Action

- ① Climate Change Action Plans are to be converged with Disaster Planning in developing resilient and sustainable development models in the light of Vision 2030.
- ① Dynamic, contextualized, decentralized and participatory DRR & CCA planning should be aligned with development planning.
- ① Advanced weather forecasting and warning systems must be established at Panchayat, Block and district levels with robust networking and communication links.
- ① District Disaster Management Authorities need to be strengthened with allocation of funds, placement of experts and strong management systems.
- ① Comprehensive capacity needs assessment should be conducted as a pre requisite of setting up of State Institute of Disaster Management (SIDM) and the SIDM should be converted to a holistic state-of-art knowledge institution on risk, resilience, sustainability, environment and ecosystem management.
- ① Multi-stakeholder platforms need to be established for facilitating and monitoring action towards convergence of various global frameworks in the Vision 2030.
- ① Protocols for Government-CSOs/NGO-Corporate partnership should be developed and implemented.

Mangrove Nursery for Coastal Protection

Coastal Odisha is highly vulnerable to climate change. In recent past the coasts of Odisha have witnessed three devastating cyclones; the Super Cyclone, and Cyclones Phailin and HudHud. Mangroves are vital for coastal ecosystems. Mangrove forests protect freshwater resources against salt water intrusion; protect land from eroding waves and wind; and stabilize the coastal land. Mangrove forests can be considered as natural barrier protecting the life and property of coastal communities from storms and cyclones. The case study captures the initiatives of RCDC towards climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and building climate resilient communities in the coastal districts of Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur of Odisha.

RCDC: www.rcdcindia.org



Sustainable Development Partnership: CSR Round Table

The Backdrop

The session had intensive discussions on the desirable engagement of multiple stakeholders and the need for appropriate mechanisms for developing and executing models of partnership among government, corporate organizations and CSOs/NGOs. Representatives from various corporate bodies and CSOs/NGOs enthusiastically participated. The purpose was to find out opportunities, address challenges and suggest possible framework for multi-stakeholder partnership. The possibility of development of a State level collaborative platform for effective planning and execution of development initiatives was also explored. The thrust of the session was to chalk out strategy for the tripartite partnership model to address some of the critical development challenges in the State.

The session was chaired by Shri Prashant Kumar Hota, Convener, CII Odisha. Panelists included Shri Prabhat Pani, Tata Trust; Shri Amitabh Behar, NFI.



Promoting Quality Education in a Tribal Region

The case study covers three initiatives by TSIL to promote quality education in tribal region. It includes VIDYARTHI' - An integrated approach towards quality education and child rights where TSIL organizes a series of sessions with students and teachers in various schools on child rights focusing on participation, protection and developmental issues. The second initiative is GURU DIKSHYA – An endeavour to reach out to over five thousand students through strengthening Computer Aided Learning and teaching process in 50 schools. The initiative PRARAMBH to promote preschool education and child centric joyful learning in 67 child-friendly Anganwadi centres.

TSIL: www.tatasponge.com

ISSUES & CONCERNS

- As the CSR budgets cannot match government expenditure, problems and issues for action need to be carefully identified through research and consultation to have maximum impact in a specific area which can subsequently be scaled up by the government.
- There is a need to get corporate houses under a single umbrella to raise CSR resources and find commonality and convergence in issues and actions.
- A Coordination and Convergence Committee is needed at the State level with membership from corporates, CSOs, academia and government.
- While inspiration can be drawn from many similar initiatives to facilitate state level CSR convergence, relevant elements of those models should be carefully considered and contextualized for Odisha.
- Regular interaction is necessary between corporate associations (ex; CII, FICCI etc.) and CSOs to explore partnership and convergence. They should also collaborate with government putting together their financial resources and expertise.



POLICY TASKS

Sustainable Development Partnership

- ① A tripartite convergence mechanism should be devised to focus on critical areas receiving less attention at present (e.g. backward districts, support to specific tribal groups, etc.) and identify options for strategic intervention.
- ① Coordination and Convergence mechanisms need to be set up at State, district and industrial cluster levels. Such mechanisms should have long-term (ideally 5-10 years), but flexible plans for making perceptible impact.
- ① Resources and competency mapping needs to be carried out both for corporate organizations and CSOs/NGOs to facilitate effective partnerships.
- ① Some priority areas should be selected for action which can be scaled up later.
- ① Corporate associations (ex; CII, FICCI etc) should hold regular discussions with CSOs for facilitating partnership and convergence.
- ① All convergence and coordination committee at the State level should have membership from corporates, NGOs, academia and government.
- ① The CSR facilitating agency at the Govt. level should include all key stakeholders including corporates (both Public sector & Private) and the CSOs.

Public Private Partnerships (PPP) for Primary Health Care

Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Odisha under National Health Mission (NHM), initiated efforts in 2010 to involve private organizations and NGOs to manage primary health centres (PHCs) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. A dedicated 'PPP Cell' is operational at the Mission Directorate, NHM-Odisha to facilitate and manage these partnerships. The main purpose of this initiative was to increase access to public health services for people living in rural and remote areas. So far, about 182 sub centres and 32 PHCs are functioning in this mode. Of the 32 PHCs, 23 are run by NGOs and 9 by two corporate organizations. These centres deliver basic primary care services in hard reach pockets with the aim of improving health and nutrition status of the people.

PHFI: www.phfi.org



Inclusive Governance, Fiscal Management and Social Accountability

The Backdrop

The quality of governance in a state is determined by how effective the prevailing mechanisms of accountability of the government is towards people's representatives (in the State Legislature) as well as towards the people. Equally important dimensions are transparency in government process and the space for participation of people in the process of setting up budgetary priorities and contours of public policies. Besides, it is also critical to discuss the ways and means of making public resources available to the state government for giving priority to the development sectors.

The session examined the quality of governance in Odisha with a critical eye on public finance and development financing in the state. The Session highlighted implications of recent developments in the federal-fiscal architecture of India, persistent challenges that the state faces and critical policy recommendations for the state government.

Governance and Fiscal Management

Budget - Rs. 94,052 Cr.

Odisha ranked 15th in *Public Affairs Index*

Rs. 15,740 Cr.

Targeted borrowings in 2016-2017
Highest since 1999-2000, to create
Higher capital outlay

finance commission advocates greater proportion of *untied funds* in state budget

35.3% of state budget financed by state's own revenue

Rs. 45,105 Cr.

11% increase in funds received from GoI as state share

- *Online treasury management system for transparency in government finance*
- *Strengthened district planning committees for decentralised budgeting*
- *PPP driven capital expenditure in physical and social infrastructure*
- *Make in Odisha initiative to encourage private investment*
- *Adoption of Program Performance Budgeting (PPB) to improve quality and accountability of expenditures*

Debt Stock Ratio

pre-FRBM period (1996-2005)	39.9%
post-FRBM period (2006-2015)	23.6%

Debt Servicing Ratio

pre-FRBM period (1996-2005)	29.7%
post-FRBM period (2006-2015)	11.4%



The session was chaired by Shri R. N. Das, Adviser, State Planning Board, GoO, and facilitated by Shri Subrat Das, Executive Director, CBGA. There were four presentations around which discussions centred. Shri C. K. Mathew, Senior Fellow, PAC, Bangalore presented about the Governance Index of States in India; Prof. Tapas Sen on Odisha's Budgetary Priorities for Social Sectors and Resource Mobilization Policies; Shri R. S. Gopalan, Executive Director, Centre for Modernizing Govt. Initiatives, GoO on Governance Reforms in Odisha and Shri Basanta Nayak, CYSD-OBAC about emerging new resource opportunities in the state. Two distinguished panelists – Shri Ashok Meena, Special Secretary, GA Dept., GoO and Shri Tuhin Kanta Pandey, Principal Secretary, Finance Dept., GoO – commented on the issues raised, following which there were discussions in the house.



ISSUES & CONCERNS

Governance Accountability

The Public Affairs Index (PAI) developed by the Public Affairs Centre (PAC), Bangalore has tried to measure the quality of governance across states based on 10 themes, 25 focus subjects and 68 indicators. The PAI focuses on institutions, processes and considers three years' data to indicate movement.

- Out of the 17 large states analyzed, Odisha ranks 15.
- In case of household electrification, generation of renewable energy, ISHRI, slum population, population served per hospital bed, malnourished children, numbers of BPL families, Odisha is in bottom five.
- Odisha's performance is also poor in case of essential infrastructure, health, employment and minority welfare.
- However, the potential of the State is high in terms of its finances. The road ahead can lead to better performance if all stake holders are involved in partnership and the government encourages action by private sector and civil society groups.
- The Odisha government has worked on modernizing governance by easing cumbersome and lengthy processes receiving services from government offices.
- Redesigning governance for the digital age is not just about computers and internet, it is the redesigning of government operational systems for smooth service delivery and improved citizens' participation.



Fiscal and Financial Management

- Odisha has low per capita social sector expenditure, but, measured as a percentage of GSDP, it is above the national average.
- However, when social sector expenditure is viewed as a percentage of government expenditure, Odisha is ahead of most states.
- The state's resources could be increased by:
 - Increasing tax (and non-tax) revenue: Presently, Odisha's tax to GSDP ratio is about 6.5%, which needs to be raised by 4 percent to compare favourably with well-performing states at 10%-10.5%. Since tax is linked to income of people, support to people's economic development and income generation can raise tax revenue.
 - Accessing bigger Central transfer: While Central transfer has become more untied, it has hardly increased quantitatively and likely to remain so. Thus, the state needs to raise its own resource base.
 - Leveraging private sector resources: There is a need encourage increased private sector expenditure in important sectors with proper guidance and monitoring.



New Resource Opportunities for increased development space

- There are new and emerging sources of revenue which can brace up development spending at state and sub-state levels: Peripheral Development Fund (PDF), Odisha Mineral Bearing Area Development Corporation (OMBADC), Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (OBOCWWB), District Mineral Fund (DMF), Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF), etc.
- Lack of awareness of government officials, people's representatives and the public, has hindered planning and utilization of these resources effectively. Intensive research, proper planning and convergence and implementation mechanisms can help tap these funds.
- Accountability needs to be fixed with concerned officials/ departments for effective and efficient

utilization of resources at district level and below.

- Along with the annual budget, a budget statement on these extra resources can facilitate better use as well as larger transparency and accountability of these funds.



Need for Government Effort

- The govt. must carefully explore various sources for generating resources as there are limits to raising private resources.
- Adoption of technology, especially information technology, will play increasingly larger roles in improving governance. For instance, computerized treasury management, Human Resource Management System (HRMS), etc. have significantly aided governance.
- The state should make efforts to obtain maximum output through minimum and effective expenditure. The state government has adopted several reform measures which have increased the efficiency of the state secretariat and must continue to usher in such measures.
- Participation of civil society will also strengthen the governance process, which the government needs to facilitate and make room for.



POLICY TASKS

Inclusive Governance, Fiscal Management and Social Accountability

- ⦿ Social sector allocation and expenditure – particularly in education, health, skill development for increasing employability of youth – should be increased. Reprioritization of social sector expenditure towards marginalized sections, rural and hard-to-access areas is required.
- ⦿ The Tax to GSDP ratio of Odisha should be raised by 4 % in a time-bound manner.
- ⦿ New and emerging sources of revenue, i.e., Peripheral Development Fund (PDF), Odisha Mineral Bearing Area Development Corporation (OMBADC), Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (OBOCWFB), District Mineral Fund (DMF), Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF), etc. should be tapped and utilized in a planned manner at state and sub-state levels.
- ⦿ District Governance Index computed on key development parameters may be introduced to assess performance of districts to extend necessary support and bridge gaps among districts.
- ⦿ Resources at the district level should be efficiently used in an outcome-oriented, transparent and accountable manner. A comprehensive budget statement at district level may be introduced.
- ⦿ Modernisation of Governance should be an Inclusive process. The civil society should be constructively engaged for assisting in implementation, strengthening innovation and improving accountability.
- ⦿ Consultative forums to be activated for collaborative action between the Government, Civil Society and the private sector.
- ⦿ Citizen-led Community Accountability to be mainstreamed through planned initiatives from the Panchayat upwards.

Last-mile Outreach and Social Inclusion in Basic Services and Livelihoods



Implementation of most development interventions continue to have last mile hiccups in reaching the targeted communities and individuals. The last mile difficulty does not necessarily imply geographical remoteness or isolation. Even households living in a patch of slum in the heart of a city can be excluded because of last-mile issues. It is related to obstructions in the delivery pipeline. The session examined the last-mile issues in different development programmes and in relation to different social groups and explored possible solutions.

The Session was chaired by Shri Achyut Das, Director, Agragamee. The panelists included: Shri Soumya Ranjan Patnaik, Chief Editor, Sambad;

Dr. Subhash Chandra Khuntia, Secretary, Dept. of School Education & Literacy, MHRD, GoI; Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra, former Union Secretary, Labour, GoI; Shri Umi Daniel, Head, Migration, Aide et Action International; Shri Rajesh Prabhakar Patil, IAS, District Collector & Magistrate, Mayurbhanj; Dr. Shruti Mohapatra, Chief Executive, Swabhiman; Dr. Biraj Patnaik, Principal adviser to the Commission of Supreme Court, Right to Food Campaign; Dr. V. K. Madhavan, Chief Executive, WaterAid; Shri Basant Kar, Senior Advisor, The Coalition for Food & Nutrition Security; Shri Charudatta Panigrahy, President, FIDR; and Prof. (Dr.) Bishnu N. Mohapatra, Social Theorist.

Migration and Migrant Labour

It is usually the landless and asset less agricultural labourers or other casual workers who migrate. They often migrate and work under inhuman conditions and are exploited by both middle men and employers. Lack of basic facilities, low/no wages, poor accommodation, sexual harassment, unilateral changes in work place – are among the major problems faced by the migrants and their families. Migration takes the worst form when it leads to bonded labour. If schemes like the MGNREGS work successfully, it would prevent migration substantially.

While 68 lakh people have registered for the MGNREGS, only 19 lakh have got work, out of which less than 9% have got 100 days' work. 23% new labour force has joined during the decade (2001-11) in Odisha, whose skill upgradation, employability etc. need to be addressed. It is important to analyze the economics of migration. Nearly 9 lakh migrant labourers from Odisha work in Surat contributing to that state, sending remittance worth 200 crore to Odisha.

POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS

- Intensify public works including MNREGA and regular payment in cash
- Enhance food security through grain banks during lean period in migration-prone areas
- Ensure dignity of migrants
- Make destination states responsible for migrants. For migrants from Odisha, destination states like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat etc. are well-endowed but have not taken substantial steps to improve employment conditions of such labour force.
- Develop and implement guidelines on interstate migration. Just issuing license and registering organizations that send migrants does not alleviate the distress of migrant population. Most migrants are unaware about their employment conditions and the living standards in destination points. Highest migration from poorest districts of Odisha.



- Advocate for making the Ministry of Labour and Employment accountable for policy implementation with regard to migrants.
- Migration is a fundamental right but the process should be enabled with dignity and rights of migrants ensured.
- Ensure basic entitlement portability of services like immunization, PDS, education, ICDS services
- Enhance education, skill and knowledge of the labour force: Include soft skill training to improve their communication skills etc. This will enhance their employability.

Reaching Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

It was pointed out that while the PwDs account for only 2.2% of Indian population according to the Census of India, the WHO states that 10% of any population are PwDs. If the WHO estimate is

considered, the population of PwDs amounts to as many as 60 lakh in Odisha, who need to be included in all aspects of development.

POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS

- People's attitude towards disability and PwDs need to change before PwDs can be integrated into the development agenda. It can be achieved by augmenting the visibility of PwDs and their achievements.
- All forms of disability must be targeted. We need to focus not just on motor impairment, but also on people with hearing, speech, mental and visual impairment.
- While working towards SDGs, development of PwDs has to be kept in mind. In generating disaggregated data and conducting inclusive planning, the PwDs must be included.



- Health system should be made more accessible to PwDs with medicines and services available at the PHCs.
- Practices of accessible education, health etc. must be collated and presented to policy makers for appropriate action.
- Recruitment of PwDs may be taken up in various sectors as a matter of policy.



Malnutrition and Nutrition Security

Malnutrition and micro nutrient deficiency impacts cognitive ability, productivity and physical growth. This in turn contributes to inequity and injustice as people from disadvantaged communities, caught in the cycle, struggle in perpetual poverty. Nutrition security of the 62 tribal groups and 13 PVTGS inhabiting unreachable areas in Odisha must be

attended to. Out of the 570 micro project areas, 100 villages are utterly inaccessible. The discussions in the session on food and nutrition security analyzed various dynamics around the issue. In order to address the last-mile slippage, following interventions can be considered.

POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS

- Focus must be on 'food sovereignty' rather than merely on 'food security'.
- Cooking oil, pulses and salt should also be provided through the PDS.
- Grain banking should be initiated where food is collected locally and distributed and where grains can be stocked and given in advance.
- Beneficiaries should be identified through common software where every PDS outlet is linked. Even when people migrate from their places of origin, they should be able to avail of the services.
- Most places with geographical exclusion are those which are away from micro project areas. Communication to such places should be undertaken on a priority basis.
- AWCs must be started in all unreached habitats. Employ the AWC worker from the hamlet/village itself.
- A 'hamlet approach' can be adopted to address geographical remoteness and exclusion by identifying a community care volunteer in the hamlet and channelize available services to the deprived segments of the population.
- Bringing nutrition agenda to the Gram Sabha and PRIs is crucial. Local planning process and the attention of the PRIs hardly focus on nutrition



issues, which needs to be corrected. The women elected representatives can ably work on these issues and produce good results. Chhattisgarh could decrease 20% malnutrition in 5 years through engagement of PRIs.

- A revenue village based convergence model is required. Nutrition should be made into a priority issue and policy and implementation level convergence initiated among all actors.
- Innovative means can be employed to reach out to the socially and culturally excluded. For instance, organizing Couples' Meet and 'Shas Bahu Samellan' in Jharkhand has got different sections of society together to discuss issues and enhance horizontal inclusion.
- Building up communication processes around food and eating habits can create favourable behaviour and practices.
- Community-based monitoring can also help.

Addressing Exclusion in WASH

While diversity is celebrated in India, the divisions existing in society are often disregarded in programming. It is important to recognize the divisions in the society with regard to caste, economic status, ethnicity, disability, religion, etc. It is mostly people from disadvantaged background who are

further deprived of their rights and basic requirements. For example, if one is a Dalit or a tribal, the probability of having access to pipe water is less. In order to make WASH interventions inclusive following aspects need to be addressed.

POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS

- Assured treated piped water supply for all;
- Sanitation for all, including toilets, solid, liquid and waste management;
- Integrated solution for water, sanitation and hygiene as they are inextricably linked and should be implemented and addressed in an integrated way;
- Institutional framework must include elected local bodies for planning, managing, O&M with adequate investment for capacity building;
- Documentation and replication of successful traditional responses of communities;
- Independent monitoring of water quality.



- Ensuring water security: not merely distribution and supply but also conservation and source sustainability;
- Waste management especially in urban areas: it is important to understand and address who cleans the solid waste and transports the waste; the chain should be understood and factored in planning;

Innovative Implementation of Programmes

The 'last-mile' issue can be addressed by innovative and strategic targeting of different schemes/programmes. A

few examples were presented and discussed to illustrate the point:

POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS

- The “Muun bhi padhibi” campaign has been launched by the GoO to universalize children's attendance in primary schools. It has been implemented through collaboration of all line departments at State and district level. Participation and support of CSOs has also been enlisted. In Mayurbhanj district, for instance, 5000 child labourers have been rehabilitated and sent back to schools.
- In Mayurbhanj district, the MGNREGS was linked to massive plantations (mango, cashew, sericulture, rubber, etc.), which helped farmers to increase their income. Farmers were

organized as producers' groups; new agricultural practices like intercropping were introduced; and horticulture entrepreneurship was promoted and fruit orchards developed. Thus, MGNREGS not just provided employment, but also took forward other livelihood options. With the farmers having their own production units based on rubber, Sabai grass, etc. and have better income and more negotiating powers. Thus, MGNREGS linked up with several other allied interventions attracted larger and more inclusive labour participation. A critical aspect of the

whole initiative is that only the solutions that came from people were taken forward.



Multi-Actor Support and Facilitation

As CSOs work in close contact with communities and can address local dynamics and employ innovative solutions, their involvement often improves

implementation efficiency. Nearly 20-22% improvement in resolving the last-mile issues is due to the contribution of NGOs.

POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS

- Provide communication and other facilities for service providers in the hard to reach areas. Policy level changes needed.
- Working through SHGs and other community institutions have often been very useful. Hence, promoting social mobilization and community building components is important.
- Local and District development planning and implementation process can help involve all social groups and harness their efforts. Strengthening the local planning and implementation process starting with PRIs and integrating with the block and district administration would be effective. District and local actors should be given autonomy and authority in programme implementation.
- Convergence among different actors and institutions (corporate, CSO, government, community institutions, etc.) can be a potent means to combine resources and initiatives to remove the impediments.



- Establishing the Odisha CSR Forum can be useful. It will bring in new technology, planning /implementation tools and innovations, and engage varied stakeholders, i.e. school teachers, health workers, etc. in hard to reach areas. CSR outreach needs to include all districts.

Other Suggestions for Improving Last-mile Outreach

- All social sector policies must be analyzed from the social exclusion point of view and necessary modifications considered.
- Dynamics of all forms of exclusion including geographical exclusion should be studied to improve programming and street-level administration.
- Incentive for millet production and its inclusion in PDS would improve serviceability and outreach of the most important food security intervention of the state government.
- Data related to target vs. achievement should be displayed in each village for increased accountability and uptake by people.
- The government directive of shutting down schools with less than 15 enrolled children will throw out children of vulnerable families/communities. It should be urgently reconsidered.
- Unsurveyed places in Odisha need to be identified and surveyed with regard to the status of key facilities and corrective action taken.
- It is necessary to underline that mere access does not fulfill the last mile outreach. It must lead to equitable and sustainable improvement in the given sector.
- Depoliticized reading of development is not helpful to understand and address exclusion. It is vital to understand the politics of development and how it leads to inequality and injustice.
- CSR should be long-term and sustainable and not work as a compensatory or gap-filling measure. CSR interventions should factor in local culture, knowledge and practice.

POLICY TASKS

Last-mile Outreach and Social Inclusion in Basic Services and Livelihoods

- ⊙ Intra-state portability of entitlements by migrants(PDS, ICDS, education & health etc) should be ensured.
- ⊙ Existing assets of people should be converted into productive economic units through MGNREGS and convergence.
- ⊙ Government officials should be incentivized to serve in remote areas.
- ⊙ Food sovereignty should be promoted as part of food security (MSP to Millets, NTFPs) in rural/tribal areas.
- ⊙ Social policies should factor in existing socially divisive and exclusionary practices in different districts/areas within the state.
- ⊙ Effective behavior change communication initiatives should be launched through CSOs and other competent organisations.
- ⊙ Multiple disabilities should be addressed in all welfare and development support interventions.

Conclusion and **Way Forward**



Ms. Sneha Mishra welcomed all the participants and guests to the session on 'Way Forward' on 21st September and gave a brief overview of the programme and thematic tracks over two days, which brought up valuable inputs for policy makers, practitioners and corporate agencies. Introducing the Session, Shri Jagadananda underlined the key aspects of the OVC 2016:

- Climate of Convergence among the three sectors - Government, CSOs and Corporate organizations;
- Platform built up for informed discussion, analysis and follow-up consultations;
- Sharing and appreciation of each other's points of view and perceptions: policymakers appreciated challenges and experiences of CSOs; CSOs understood administrative contexts and perspectives and Corporates measured up the development dynamics on the ground;
- Identification of key issues and priority interventions;
- Review of selected best practices and innovations in terms of their relevance and impact.

Summary Presentations on Theme Sessions

Representatives of thematic tracks presented the key policy asks towards a synthesis of the outputs of the

OVC. The policy asks are placed along with details of the deliberations of each theme session.



Projecting a Transformative Development Agenda for Odisha

Prof. Bishnu Mohapatra, Professor, NIAS proposed a framework for preparing a transformative development agenda for the State moving forward in the takeaways from the OVC. Seminal ideas were as follows:

- Post OVC, the Odisha Development Report (ODR) should facilitate debates at various levels and work as a catalyst for preparing the transformative development agenda.
- While macro-perspectives are important, micro-level issues and concerns should be critically examined.
- Development should not be narrowed down to only economic development and social equity, justice and the concerns of the person in the last



mile must be key focal points for the ODR and the transformative agenda.

- While it is necessary to be rooted in the context, a careful grasp of the past and an enthusiastic eye on the future vision will be crucial.
- It would be essential to deliberate on alternative perspectives other than those indicated by the dominant development discourse while determining the development model required for Odisha.

Address by Shri R. Balakrishnan, IAS, Development Commissioner, Odisha

Shri Balakrishnan congratulated the organizers and participants of the OVC 2016 and asserted that the Government of Odisha will support to take the process forward. He assured of a special interaction between key departments and the OVC representatives on key recommendations and policy asks. He underlined the importance of convergence and a multi-stakeholder approach and said that the Planning and Convergence Department works to minimize duplication and hasten the process of development.



He pointed out the challenges faced by the state in dealing with villages located in remote areas. He informed that the state government has embarked upon “connecting the unconnected,” and such hamlets and villages will be identified through the ORSAC and given top priority. He mentioned the dichotomy in growth at present where the GDP rate is high but



equity and distributive justice lag behind. Many people are left behind in this process, who should be identified and served. He suggested that the paradigm and yardstick for developing the underdeveloped areas and communities should be different.

Speaking on food and nutrition security, Shri Balakrishnan said that the state is now considering promotion of indigenous grains like millets through a Millet Mission. Reforms in programmes such as the ITDA and MADA for development of STs are also

being considered. He added that the state government is bringing out a vision document on completion of 100 years of Odisha State which would articulate the development goals of the State. Stressing the significance of people's participation and ownership in government programmes, he said that the state budget would now consider the opinion and response from common people. He concluded by saying that development solutions should be home grown and designed in consultation with people.

**Concluding Address by
Shri Debi Prasad Mishra,
Minister, Department of School
& Mass Education & Industries,
Govt. of Odisha**



The Minister highlighted the progress made by the State in key social sectors like health and agriculture. He expressed concern that eight development schemes have been delinked from Central Govt. funding after the 14th Finance Commission recommendations. Shri Mishra emphasized the importance of local indigenous resources and learnings. Documenting traditional wisdom with regard to various development practices and preserving local culture and participation of community is vital, he noted.

He called for convergence within and among departments to holistically address problems. Desired outcomes are not happening because of compartmentalized approach, he said. He looked forward to sharing of the outcomes of the Odisha Vikash Conclave 2016 with both the state government and the NITI Aayog so that a convergent approach could be adopted to address development challenges in Odisha.

Vote of Thanks and Conclusion



While moving the vote of thanks, Shri Prashanta Hota, Convener, CSR Panel, CII Odisha, Executive Vice President - Group Head CSR & Education, and Head-Odisha Corporate Communications requested the state government to play the role of a mentor in an inclusive and multi-stakeholder effort and suggested that a long-term development strategy be chalked out involving the government, CSOs, corporates and community representatives. He said that the industry and CSOs formally interacted with each other for the first time in the OVC and they will work together and take it forward. With the vote of thanks, the OVC 2016 concluded.

Programme Schedule

Appendix I

DAY 1

MAYFAIR Convention
Bhubaneswar

19th Sept

16.00

WELCOME & CONTEXT SETTING

WELCOME BY

Shri Jagadananda
Convener, OVC and Mentor & Co-Founder, CYSD

CONVERSATION ON KEY THEMATIC AREAS

Moderators	Shri John Samuel Shri Amitabh Behar Ms. Sneha Mishra	NCAS NFI Aaina
Disaster & Climate Action	Shri N. M. Prusty Shri Kailash Ch. Das	CDDMASS RCDC
Tribal Development	Shri Y. Giri Rao	Vasundhara
Food & Nutrition Security	Shri Basanta Kar	Coalition for Food & Nutrition Security (India)
Livelihoods	Shri Dinesh Balam Shri Umi Daniel Shri Parsuram Nayak	WASSAN Aide-et-Action International SMCS
Health	Dr. Lipika Nanda	PHFI
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	Shri Debi Prasad Mishra Ms. Bishakha Bhanja Dr. Birupakshya Dixit	Gram Vikas WaterAid Practical Action
Education	Shri Anil Pradhan	Odisha RTE Forum
Governance	Shri R. Suresh Shri Subrat Das	Public Affairs Centre CBGA
Sustainable Development Partnership	Shri Prashant Kumar Hota	CII, Odisha Chapter
Design of the Conclave	Shri Prafulla Ku. Sahoo	CYSD

18.30

INAUGURAL SESSION

WELCOME & HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONCLAVE

Shri Jagadananda, Convener, OVC,
Mentor & Co-Founder, CYSD

Development Scenario of Odisha: A Brief Presentation

Shri Ratnakar Panigrahi & Ms. Ranjana Pandey Panigrahi, SDRC

Address by Guests

Inaugural Address

Shri Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, Government of India

Guest of Honour

Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Hon'ble Minister, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India

Guest of Honour

Shri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak, Hon'ble Minister, Health, Information & Public, Relations, Government of Odisha

Concluding Remarks & Vote of Thanks

Dr. Tapan Kumar Chand, Vice Chairman, CII (Odisha State Chapter) & CMD, NALCO

DAY 2

20th Sept

Thematic Sessions



TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT & DEVELOPMENT

Venue: SCST Research & Training Institute, Bhubaneswar

10.00 INAUGURAL & CONTEXT SETTING

OBJECTIVES SHARING & CONTEXT SETTING

Shri Y. Giri Rao, Vasundhara
Shri John Samuel, President, NCAS

KEY NOTE ADDRESS

Dr. A. B Ota, IAS, Commissioner cum Director, SCSTRTI, Odisha

11.00 TRIBAL LAND RIGHTS AND FRA

Chair: Dr. A. B Ota, IAS, Commissioner
Cum Director, SCSTRTI, Odisha

Ms. Madhu Sarin, President, Executive Committee,
Vasundhara

Dr. Aurobindo Behera, IAS, (Retd), Former Member,
Board of Revenue

Dr. Arvind Khare, Senior Advisor, Rights And Resources
Initiative

Shri John Samuel, President, NCAS

Shri Pradeep Prabhu, National Convenor, Campaign for
Survival and Dignity

*Sharing of Testimonials/Good Practices & Open House
Discussion*

12.30 FOREST BASED LIVELIHOODS

Chair: Ms. Vidhya Das, Founder Member,
Aragamee, Odisha

Shri Srinivasan Iyer, MFP Expert

Shri Sushant Nanda, IFS

Managing Director, TDDCOL, Odisha

Shri Sisira Kanta Pradhan, OLM

*Sharing of Testimonials/Good Practices & Open House
Discussion*

14.45 TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT & ADMINISTRATION

Chair: Fr. Nicholas Barla, Indigenous People's
Forum, Odisha

Dr. A. B Ota, IAS, Commissioner Cum Director, SCSTRTI

Shri Parimal Singh, Deputy Secretary to the Governor of
Maharashtra

Shri Pradeep Prabhu, National Convenor, Campaign for
Survival and Dignity

*Sharing of Testimonials/Good Practices & Open House
Discussion*

16.00 CONCLUDING PLENARY

Dr. A. B Ota

Shri Pradeep Prabhu

Shri. V. Ashok

Shri Sudam Marandi, Hon'ble Minister of State, SC&ST
Development, Govt. of Odisha



FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Venue: Hotel Suryansh, Bhubaneswar

10.00 FINANCIAL INCLUSION: INITIATIVES, CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS IN ODISHA

Moderator: Shri Parsuram Nayak, Whole Time
Director, SMCS

Shri Chitta Ranajan Dash, IRS Director (Plan Finance-2),
Ministry of Finance, Govt of India

Dr. Sarada Prasan Mohanty, GM-RPCD, RBI

Dr. T.K. Pradhan, Director-Institutional Finance, GoO

Shri Anil Kumar, Convenor, SLBC

Shri Ajaya Sharma, CGM- IDBI

Shri S. K. Nayak, DGM-NABARD

Shri T.H.R. Samad, DGM-SIDBI

Shri A .K. Agarwal, DGM-SBI

Shri Narendra Nayak, Associate Director,
ACCESS-ASSIST

Open House Discussion

11.30 ACCELERATING FINANCIAL INCLUSION FOR TRIBAL & OTHER EXCLUDED COMMUNITIES: ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS & POLICY FRAMEWORK

Moderator: Prof. Anup Kumar Dash,
Director, NABARD

Shri P. Satish, Executive Director, Sa-dhan

Ms. Ratna Viswanathan, CEO, MFIN

Shri B.M. Pattnaik, FI Advisor, OLM

Open House Discussion

12.30 GROUP DISCUSSION: ISSUES, CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS TO EXPAND FURTHER FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN ODISHA

- Rep from MFIs
- SHG-BLP
- PMJDY & SSS
- BC Model
- MFI Channel
- Financial Literacy & FI

13.00 SUMMING-UP & WAY FORWARD

Chair: Shri Chitta Ranajan Dash, IRS, Director
(Plan Finance-2), Ministry of Finance,
Govt. of India

Dr. Sarada Prasan Mohanty, GM-RPCD, RBI

Dr. T.K. Pradhan, Director-Institutional Finance, GoO

Shri S. K. Nayak, DGM-NABARD

Shri Rajesh Kumar, State Director, PSIG -SIDBI



DISASTER & CLIMATE ACTION

Venue: Hotel Swosti Premium, Bhubaneswar

10.00

STRENGTHENING DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONS FOR DISASTER RESILIENT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTS

Chair: Shri Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority of India

Shri Kailash Dash, Executive Director, RCDC
 Shri Debabrata Patra, Regional Manager, Action Aid
 Shri N.M. Prusty, Director, CDDMASS & Founding Chair, Sphere India
 Shri Bhaskar Barua, Member, SDMA, Assam
 Shri Anil Sinha, Former Vice Chairman, SDMA, Bihar
 Prof. Vinod Kumar Sharma, Vice Chairman, SDMA, Sikkim
 Shri Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra, IAS, Principal Secretary, Disaster Management & Managing Director, OSDMA

12.00

ENHANCING PREPAREDNESS FOR SMART RESPONSE: LEARNING & INNOVATIONS: EMERGING ISSUES!

Chair: Shri Bhaskar Barua, Member, SDMA, Assam
Co-Chair: Shri Anil Sinha, Former Vice Chairman, SDMA, Bihar
Facilitator: Ms Kalika Mohapatra, Former State Coordinator, Handicap International

Shri O.P. Singh, Director General, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)
 Shri Pravat Ranjan Mohapatra, Deputy Relief Commissioner, SRC Office, GoO
 Shri Vikrant Mahajan, Sphere India
 Dr. Ambika Nanda, Head-CSR, Tata Steel

Sharing of good practices & Open House Discussion

14.30

STRENGTHENING CAPACITY IN BUILDING DISASTER RESILIENT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTS: VOICE AND CHOICE OF COMMUNITY

Chair: Prof. Vinod Kumar Sharma; Vice Chairman, SSDMA
Co-Chair: Dr. Veer Bhushan, Acting Secretary General, Indian Red Cross National Headquarters, New Delhi
Facilitator: Ms. Sneha Mishra, Secretary, Aaina

Dr. Chakradhara Panda, Honorary Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society
 Prof Janki Andharia, Professor, TISS
 Shri Kailash Dash, Executive Director, RCDC
 Ms Mounabati Behera, SHG Member, Brahmansahi, GP: Brahmansahi, Rajnagar, Kendrapara

Sharing of good practices & Open House Discussion

15.30

FOOD, LIVELIHOODS, DISASTER AND CLIMATE CHANGE: CONVERGENCE OF GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS TO INITIATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODELS FOR LOCAL CONTEXT - VISION 2030

Chair: Dr. Aurobindo Behera, IAS (Retd.) Former Member, Board of Revenue, GoO

Dr. Anshu Sharma, Disaster Management Strategist, New Delhi
 Dr. Ajit Pattnaik, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project, Odisha
 Ms Aditi Kapoor, Climate & Resilience Advisor, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
 Shri Manoj Dash, CEO, IVN

Open House discussion on Vision 2030 & Concluding Remarks



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Venue: Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH), Bhubaneswar

10.00

WATER: ACCESS TO WATER & GOVERNANCE ISSUES

Chair: Shri P. K. Sahoo, Chairman, CYSD

Ms. Bishakha Bhanja, Regional Manager (East), WaterAid India
 Shri Tapan Kumar Padhi, Executive Director, National Institute of Development
 Shri V K Madhavan, Chief Executive, WaterAid India
 Shri Puneet Srivastava, Manager - Urban WASH, WaterAid India
 Dr. Himanshu Kulkarni, Executive Director, ACWADAM

Open House Discussion

11.45

SANITATION: OVERALL POLICY AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

Chair: Shri Joe Madiath, Civil Society Leader

Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra, Executive Director, Gram Vikas
 Shri Puneet Srivastava, Manager - Urban WASH, WaterAid India
 Ms. Biraja Kabi Satpathy, Social Development Expert, Deloitte DFID's Odisha Support for Urban Infrastructure Program
 Dr. Birupakshya Dixit, Coordinator – India Programme, Practical Action
 Shri Manas Rath, Senior Advisor, Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association (BORDA)
 Ms. Mamata Dash, Manager - Campaign, WaterAid India

Open House Discussion & Concluding Remarks



HEALTH

Venue: Hotel Sandy's Towers, Bhubaneswar

10.00 — FINANCING FOR HEALTH

Chair: Dr. Sanjay Zodpey, PHFI, New Delhi

Dr. Lipika Nanda, Director, IIPHB, PHFI
 Dr. Sakthivel Selvaraj, PHFI, New Delhi
 Dr. Sarit Kumar Rout, IIPHB
 Dr. Umakant Dash, IIT Madras

Open House Discussion

11.45 — GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH

Chair: Smt. Arti Ahuja, IAS
 Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare Department, GoO

Dr. Sanjay Zodpey, PHFI, New Delhi
 Dr. Bhuputra Panda, IIPHB
 Dr. B P Mohapatra, SHRMU, GoO

Open House Discussion

14.00 — QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN ODISHA

Chair: Dr K C Dash, DHS, Odisha

Dr Raj Panda, PHFI, New Delhi
 Dr P K B Pattnaik, GoO

Open House Discussion

15.00 — PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH: SHARING OF GOOD PRACTICES

Chair: Dr. T. Sunderaraman, TISS, Mumbai

Shri Rajkumar Gope, EKJUT
 Dr. Aquinas Edassery, Swastha Swaraj
 M. A. Wohab, Southern Health Improvement Samiti, West Bengal
 Dr. Rajna Mishra, PHFI, New Delhi

Open House Discussion & Concluding remarks



FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Venue: DRTC-CYSD, Bhubaneswar

10.00 — PATHWAYS TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY IN ODISHA

Chair: Shri Ranglal Jamuda, IAS, Chairperson, Odisha State Food Commission

Shri Vishal Kumar Dev, IAS,
 Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development, Government of Odisha
 Shri Basanta Kumar Kar, Senior Advisor, The Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security
 Shri Biraj Pattnaik,
 Principal Adviser to the Commission of Supreme Court, Right to Food campaign
 Ms. Yumi Bae, Chief of Odisha State Office, UNICEF
 Dr. Alok Ranjan, Senior Programme Officer, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)
 Ms. Bharati Chakra, Odisha State Head, Help Age India

Sharing of good practices & Open House Discussion

12.15 — LEARNINGS FROM THE EVIDENCES AND IMPACTS: FOR A ZERO HUNGER ODISHA

Chair: Dr. Sipra Mallick, Member, Odisha State Food Commission

Shri Gangadhar Sahoo, State Nodal Officer (MDM) Dept. of School & Mass Education, Govt. of Odisha
 Shri Bal Paritosh Dash, State Representative, WFP, Odisha
 Shri Debjit Sarangi, Living Farms, Odisha
 Shri Raj Kishore Mishra, Member-Steering Group, Right to Food Campaign, Odisha
 Ms Biraj Laxmi Sarangi, Technical Specialist - Nutrition, Jeevika Technical Support Program, Bihar
 Shri Akshaya Kumar Panda, MSSRF, Odisha
 Shri Suryamani Roul, Deputy Director, Techno Serve India
 Shri Subrat Dutta, Country Coordinator, Food Fortification Initiative (FFI)

Sharing of good practices, Open House Discussion & Concluding Remarks



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP: CSR ROUND TABLE

Venue: Mayfair Lagoon, Bhubaneswar

15.00 — SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

Chair: Shri Sanjay Pattnaik,
 Chairman, CII Odisha State Council & Executive Director, Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.

Shri Prashant Kumar Hota, Convenor, CII Odisha & CSR Panel Executive Vice President - Group Head CSR & Education & Head - Odisha Corporate Communications
 Shri Amitabh Behar, Executive Director, National Foundation for India, New Delhi
 Shri Prabhat Pani, Tata Trust
 Shri Pratap Aditya Mishra, Advisor-CSR, NALCO

Open House Discussion & Concluding remarks



SCHOOL EDUCATION AND QUALITY LEARNING

Venue: IGNOU, Bhubaneswar

10.00 QUALITY EDUCATION: CONCERNS, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Chair: Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra, IAS (Retd.)
Former Union Secretary, Labour, GOI

Shri Anil Pradhan, Convenor, Odisha RTE Forum
Shri Sudarsan Das, Secretary, HDF
Prof. (Dr.) Udaya Nath Dash, Former Professor
in Psychology, Utkal University, Vani Vihar
Dr. Mohit Mohan Mohanty
Former Director, SIEMAT, Odisha
Prof. (Dr.) Gourang Charan Nanda, Professor
in Education Ravenshaw University, Cuttack
Dr. Subhash Chandra Khuntia, IAS,
Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy,
MHRD, Government of India

Open House Discussion & Summing-up

12.30 EQUITY AND INCLUSION IN EDUCATION: CONCERNS, CHALLENGES, GOOD PRACTICES AND WAY FORWARD

Chair: Prof. (Dr.) Ajit Kumar Mohanty, Former
Professor in Psychology, JNU, New Delhi

Dr. Manmath Kumar Mohanty, HDF-CDAR
Ms. Sneha Mishra, Secretary, Aaina
Dr. Manmatha Kundu, Former Director, ELTI
Shri Ashis Sarkar, Team Leader, CRY, Kolkata
Shri Amarjit Jena, Regional Programme Manager,
TESS India, Bhubaneswar
Shri Gouranga Mohapatra,
Jana Swasthya Abhiyan, Odisha
Shri Abani Panigrahi, Lokdrusti, Kalahandi

*Sharing of good practices, Open House Discussion &
Concluding Remarks*



RAINFED AGRICULTURE

Venue: NCDS, Bhubaneswar

10.00 INAUGURATION & CONTEXT SETTING

Chair: Shri Srikara Naik, Advisor, NITI Aayog
Shri Manash Choudhury, Deputy Advisor (Agriculture), Niti
Aayog, Gol
Shri Gopal Tripathy, Deputy Director, DoAH, GoO
Shri Balaram Sahu, DoAH & Fisheries, GoO
Dr. Sabyasachi Das, Livestock Anchor, RRA Network

11.30 INCREASING INCOMES AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY IN RURAL INDIA & EXTENSIVE LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS

Moderator: Dr. Sabyasachi Das, Livestock Anchor,
RRA Network

Ms. Swapna Sarangi, FES
Shri Tara Prasad Tripathy, PRADAN
Shri Prabhu Patnaik, Heifer International

Sharing of good practices & Open House Discussion

15.00 MITIGATING DROUGHTS IN RAIN-FED AREAS

Chair: Shri Manoj Ahuja, I.A.S, Principal
Secretary, DoA & FE, Govt. of Odisha

Moderator: Shri Jagadish Pradhan,
President, SVA, Odisha

Shri T Vijay Kumar, IAS,
Special Chief Secretary, DoA, GoAP
Shri Vincent Darlung, Country Programme Officer, IFAD
Shri S K Ambast, Director, ICAR-IIWM
Dr. Srijit Mishra, Director, NCDS
Dr. Himanshu Kulkarni, ACWADAM
Dr. Anupama Baliarsingh,
Department of Agro-meteorology, OUAT

*Sharing of good practices, Open House Discussion &
Concluding Remarks*



EMPLOYMENT, SKILL & MIGRATION

Venue: XIMB, Bhubaneswar

10.00 MGNREGS: STATUS OF MGNREGS IN ODISHA & GOOD PRACTICES

Chair: Shri Umi Daniel, Head-Migration,
Aide et Action International

Shri Manas Mishra, Executive Director Vasundhara
Shri Kirti Bhusan Pani, Pradan
Shri Rajesh Prabhakar Patil, IAS
District Collector & Magistrate, Mayurbhanj

Sharing of Good Practices & Open House Discussion

11.30 SKILL: SKILLING INDIA AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Chair: Shri P.M Phillip, Executive Director,
FVTRS, Bengaluru

Dr. Aishwarya Mahajan, Head-Livelihood Education, Aide
et Action International
Shri Sujeet Kumar, OSD & Special Secretary, Odisha
State Planning Board

Sharing of Good Practices & Open House Discussion

12.45 MIGRATION: ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Shri Umi Daniel, Head-Migration,
Aide et Action International
Shri Subrat Singhdeo
Executive Director, Madhyam Foundation, Odisha

*Sharing of good practices, Open House Discussion &
Concluding Remarks*



PLENARY

Venue: Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH), Bhubaneswar

15.00

LAST MILE OUTREACH AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN BASIC SERVICES & LIVELIHOODS

Chair: Shri Achyut Das, Director, Agramee

Facilitator: Shri Pradeep Baisakh, Asia Coordinator, Action 2015, Global Call to Action Against Poverty

INTER STATE MIGRATION : PROBLEMS, CONSTRAINTS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Dr. L. Mishra, IAS (Retd.),
Former Union Secretary-Labour

IMPLEMENTATION OF MGNREGS IN MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

Shri Rajesh Prabhakar Patil, IAS
District Collector & Magistrate, Mayurbhanj

ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION

Dr. Subhash Chandra Khuntia, IAS
Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy, MHRD, Government of India

FOOD & NUTRITION SECURITY FOR THE POOR

Shri Basant Kar, Senior Advisor, Food & Nutrition Coalition and
Dr. Biraj Patnaik, Principal adviser to the Commission of Supreme Court, Right to Food Campaign

LAST MILE PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Shri Soumya Ranjan Patnaik, Chief Editor, The Sambad

WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE IN DIFFICULT AREAS

Shri V K Madhavan, Executive Director, WaterAid

SKILL, EMPLOYMENT AND MIGRATION

Shri Umi Daniel, Head, Migration, Aide et Action International

CONVERGENCE

Shri Chharudutta Panigrahi, President, FIDR

DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT W.R.T. SDGS

Dr. Sruti Mohapatra, Chief Executive, Swabhiman

CONCLUDING REMARKS

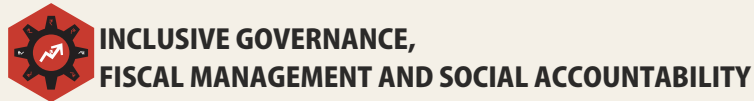
Prof. Bishnu Mohapatra, Social Theorist

18.30

OUTCOMES: CONVERGING ISSUES / CONCERN FROM KEY THEMATIC AREAS

Venue: CYSD-DRTC





09.30 WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

- Shri Subrat Das, CBGA

PANEL DISCUSSION

Chair: Shri R. N. Das, IAS (Retd.), Adviser, State Planning Board, Govt. of Odisha

MEASURING GOVERNANCE - GOVERNANCE INDEX OF STATES IN INDIA

Shri C. K. Mathew, Senior Fellow, PAC, Bangalore

ODISHA'S BUDGETARY PRIORITIES FOR SOCIAL SECTORS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION POLICIES

Prof. Tapas Sen

NEW RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES

Shri Basanta Nayak, CYSD-OBAC

GOVERNANCE REFORMS IN ODISHA

Shri R. S. Gopalan, IAS, Executive Director, Centre for Modernizing Govt. Initiatives, Govt. of Odisha

PANEL RESPONSE

Shri Ashok Meena, IAS, Special Secretary, GA Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Shri Tuhin Kanta Pandey, IAS, Principal Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Open Discussion & Concluding remarks & Vote of Thanks

11.30 WAY FORWARD

WELCOME ADDRESS

Ms. Sneha Mishra, AAINA

SUMMARY OF THE CONCLAVE & WAY FORWARD

By Thematic Anchors:

Ms. Bishakha Bhanja, WaterAid

Shri R. Suresh, PAC, Bangalore

Dr. Sarit Ku. Rout, PHFI

Shri Dinesh Balam, WASSAN

Shri Umi Daniel, Aide-et-Action Int'l

Shri Basant Kar, CFNS (India)

Shri N M Prusty, CDDMASS

Shri Narendra Nayak, ACCESS-ASSIST

Shri Sudarshan Das, HDF

Shri Prashant Kumar Hota, JSPL

Shri Y. Giri Rao, Vasundhara

TRANSFORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN ODISHA - A FRAMEWORK

Prof. Bishnu Mohapatra, Chair Professor, NIAS

ADDRESS BY

Shri R. Balakrishnan, IAS, Development Commissioner, Odisha

ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF GUEST

Shri Debi Prasad Mishra, Hon'ble Minister, School & Mass Education and Industries, Govt. of Odisha

CONCLUDING REMARKS & VOTE OF THANKS

Shri Prashanta Kumar Hota, CII Odisha

Speakers' Profile



Dr. Arvind Panagariya
Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog

Dr Arvind Panagariya has been Jagdish Bhagwati Professor of Indian Political Economy at Columbia University. He is a past Chief Economist of the Asian Development Bank and Professor of Economics at the University of Maryland at College Park. He has also worked with the World Bank, IMF and UNCTAD in various capacities. He holds a Ph.D. degree in Economics from Princeton University. Dr. Panagariya has authored more than a fifteen books. His book *India: The Emerging Giant* (2008, OUP, New York) was listed as a top pick of 2008 by the Economist magazine. His scientific papers have appeared in the top economics journals such as the American Economic Review and the Quarterly Journal of Economics while his policy papers have appeared in the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Policy. Until recently, he wrote a monthly column in the Times of India and his guest columns have appeared in the Financial Times, Wall Street Journal and India Today. In March 2012, The Government of India honoured Panagariya with Padma Bhusan, the third highest civilian honors the country bestows in any field.



Mrs. Arti Ahuja, IAS
Principal Secretary,
Department of Health & Family Welfare,
Govt. of Odisha

Mrs Arti Ahuja holds a Masters in Public Health from Harvard School of Public Health and a Masters in Public Policy with Certificate in Health Policy from Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University. She is also a Masters in Economics and LLB. She joined the Indian Administrative Service in 1990. She worked in remote tribal areas of the eastern state of Odisha in the initial years. Thereafter she took on a state wide role in ICDS and Health. Subsequently, she worked as a faculty member and Deputy Director at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. She was Secretary of Women and Child Development in Odisha, and currently holds the position of Principal Secretary, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of Odisha.



Dr. Subhash Chandra Khuntia
Secretary,
Department of School Education & Literacy,
Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Government of India

Odisha born, 1981-batch Karnataka cadre IAS officer Dr. Subhash Chandra Khuntia is presently working as the Chief Secretary to the Government of Karnataka. Prior to his present position, Dr Khuntia has served as the Secretary in the Department of School Education & Literacy, Government of India. He has also served as the special secretary and financial advisor in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and a part-time Director of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited. Dr. Khuntia has also served as a nominee Director of Indian Oil Corporation Limited in his previous roles.



Shri R Balakrishnan, IAS
Development Commissioner-cum-Additional
Chief Secretary, Odisha

R Balakrishnan, IAS (Odisha 1984) presently posted as Development Commissioner and Additional Chief Secretary in Odisha, has been appointed as Chairman of Bhubaneswar Smart City Limited (BSCL), Special Purpose Vehicle, Vice-Chairman of Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA) Government of Odisha.



Shri Tuhin Kanta Pandey, IAS
Principal Secretary,
Finance Department, Govt. of Odisha

1987 Batch IAS Officer, who returned after a successful tenure in the Union Government, has been assigned the crucial post in Department of Finance to carry forward the reforms earlier taken up by R Balakrishnan. Mr. Pandey was handling State Finances in the Planning Commission for five years and handling crucial assignments in Union Cabinet Secretariat. A Gold Medalist in Post Graduation in Economics of the University of Punjab.



Shri Ashok Meena, IAS

Special Secretary,
General Administration Department,
Govt. of Odisha

Having done B. Tech. in Computer Science and Engineering from IIT Kanpur, Shri Ashok Meena joined Indian Administrative Service in 1993 and thereafter, have worked in different capacities in Government of Odisha and Government of India. While working with Government of India, he got a glimpse of Policy making at the national level being involved in formulation and enactment of SEZ Act 2005 and also got exposed to International Trade, and Export Promotion issues. Back in Government of Odisha, in 2005 onwards, he has been working for Industrial Promotion, Single Window Facilitation and externally aided projects. As Divisional Commissioner for Central and Northern Division, he was responsible for administration of 20 Districts of Odisha. He has worked as Chief Administrator for World Famous Shri Jagannath Temple at Puri; Secretary, Department of Information Technology and Secretary, Department of Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare in Govt. of Odisha. Currently he holds the position of Special Secretary, General Administration Department, Govt. of Odisha.



Shri Jagadananda

Mentor & Co-Founder, CYS
and former State Information
Commissioner, Odisha

Shri Jagadananda is a Social Activist and Civil Society Leader. He demitted the office as the State Information Commissioner, Odisha to advance the Right to Information (RTI) agenda in the State in August 2013 and was a member of the State Planning Board of Odisha, following his active campaigning for people-centric decentralized planning. He is the President of the National Social Watch (NSW), a broad-based coalition of civil society organizations; He was a Member of the Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms formed by the Union Ministry for Rural Development, Government of India. He has held offices as Chairperson, Voluntary Action Network India (VANI), Chair of Credibility Alliance, a national forum for promotion of accountability norms for Civil Society Organizations and currently the Chair of Sa-Dhan, a national network of Community Development Micro Finance Institutions. In 2005, he was offered a senior visiting fellowship at CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation, and worked on the issues of legitimacy, transparency and accountability within civil society at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, Cambridge, USA. His publication 'Civil Society Legitimacy and Accountability' is widely available in French, Spanish, Arabic and English languages.



Dr. Aurobindo Behera, IAS (Retd.)

Former member,
Board of Revenue, Odisha

Dr. Behera, has served the state of Odisha in various capacities as District Collector, Revenue Divisional Commissioner, and Secretary to Chief Minister, Secretary, Departments of Forest and Environment, ST and SC Development, Rural Development, Public Works Department, Water Resources Department etc. He was also Managing Director, Odisha State Disaster Management, Additional CMD, Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha and Member, Board of Revenue. He has a Ph.D. in Economics. He is associated with a number of civil society initiatives, especially in areas of Education, Tribal Development, and Sanitation etc.



Prof. (Dr.) A.B Ota, IAS

Revenue Divisional Commissioner,
Central Revenue Division, Odisha & Director,
SC ST Research & Training Institute, Odisha

Prof. (Dr.) A. B. Ota is an anthropologist of international repute and currently working as Revenue Divisional Commissioner (RDC) - cum- Director SC ST Research & Training Institute (SCSTRTI). Apart from that, he is also a 2000 batch IAS officer to whom Dr. Ota brings in a long experience with him as an ace administrator and an expert on rehabilitation and resettlement and on the aspect of Tribal Development as the Collector of Balasore district. He has also authored about 30 number of books based on his empirical studies and experience and contributed immensely towards the formulation of R&R policy for Odisha in 2006. Within his busy schedule he continues to take time out and guide his students.



Shri Sushant Nanda, IFS

M.D., TDDCOL, Odisha

Sushant Nanda (IFS), M.D. TDDCOL Odisha and is spear heading the operationalization of MSP on MFP. He has worked on forestry issues, working towards the empowerment and strengthening of the forest dependent communities. Prior to this, Mr. Nanda has done commendable work on participatory forest management while he served as DFO in Bonai and South Gumsar. Furthermore, he has also worked towards the economic upliftment of tribal people through OTELP.



Shri Soumya Ranjan Patnaik
Chief Editor, The Sambad Odia Daily

Shri Soumya Ranjan Patnaik is the founder and editor of Odia daily Sambad and also a feature film producer as well as a successful business personality. Once a youngest lecturer of Political Science, BHU, was elected to 11th Lok Sabha from Bhubaneswar Lok Sabha constituency from Indian National Congress and strengthened the voice of Odisha on the floor of the house, by raising many sensitive issues. Shri Patnaik possesses a natural ability to lead, combined with intellect, vision, amicable human heart and adequate spirit. He has bagged number of honours and awards including Gandhi - Vinoba Peace Award-2010.



Shri Prafulla Kumar Sahoo
Chairman, CYSD

Prafulla Kumar Sahoo is a renowned Social Scientist, having Post Graduate Degree from Tata Institute of Social Sciences - TISS), diploma in Monitoring & Evaluation from Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA, USA, certificate on Total Quality Management (TQM) - from Team Technology, USA, Training on Strategic Planning & NGO Management & Development from Cranfield School of International Management, United Kingdom. He is engaged in development sector more than 38 years. He has expertise in Governance and Civil Society Building, Panchayat Raj Institution, NGO Development and Management, Organizational Development and Institutional Building, Policy Analysis and Strategic Planning and Poverty Reduction Strategies. He is the Director of Schumacher Centre Board, New Delhi and Member of CIVICUS World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg. He was the Member of National Consultative Committee on "National Youth Policy", Govt. of India. He has held the office as Chairman of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS). He was International visitor (NGO Expert) to the USA on invitation of the United States Information Agency under US Government and addressed several Institutions and Foundation in USA. Associated with UN declared Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and addressed at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on "Strengthening Civil Society and UN Reforms" in 2005. He has guided several Policy and Action Research Studies on Education (Literacy Mission), Youth, Women, Tribal, Environment, Development and Good Governance, etc and also has immensely contributed towards Financial Literacy, Micro-finance and Micro-Enterprise domains. He is the Chairman and Co-founder of CYSD.



Shri Achyut Das
Director, AGRAGAMEE

Shri Achyut Das, a Development Activist, has worked in OXFAM India Trust as a Programme Officer, associated with a National Level NGO Social Work and Research Centre, (SWRC) Tilonia, Rajasthan in 1979-86. He is the founder Director of AGRAGAMEE, Ex-Member, State Planning Board in Odisha, Ex-Member of the Joint Machinery set-up for coordination between voluntary agency and Govt. by Planning Commission India. He has completed special training on Human Rights (Law, development, Social Justice) in the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands; special course on Rural Energy, Planning and Environment in Twente University, ENSCHEDE, The Netherlands; Special Certificate Course on Managing Sustainable Rural Development in University of Birmingham (UK). He is the recipient of SARDA Equal Opportunities Award.



Dr. Joe Madiath
Chairman, Gram Vikas

Dr. Joe Madiath is the Co-Founder of Gram Vikas, established in 1979. He has been working in the field of rural development in the areas of education; health, rural energy and infrastructure, livelihood and food security, sustainable environment. He is a founder of the Voluntary Association Network of India and the Orissa Development Action Forum. He currently serves on the Governing Board of several institutions including the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technologies (CAPART), the Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) and BASIX. He has been part of various consultative committees of the central and state governments. He has received several national and international awards including the Allan Shawn Feinstein the World Habitat Award, 2003 and World Water Grand Prize in 2006. He was selected as outstanding social entrepreneur by Schwab Foundation, 2000 and by Skoll Foundation in 2006. In January 2010, he was awarded LOK SAMMAN for the year 2009 for his long 40 years of dedicated service in Socio-Economic Development of the Rural poor by the Common man's Newspaper, Odisha.



Shri Ranglal Jamuda, IAS
Chairperson,
Odisha State Food Commission

Shri Ranglal Jamuda is presently the Chairperson of the Odisha Food Commission. He has vast knowledge and experience on Food Security, Policy Making and administration in the field of agriculture and allied sector. An officer of the Indian Administrative Service, belonging to the 1981 Batch (Odisha), Shri Jamuda has held important roles such as: Secretary, Ministry of food Processing Industries, Government of India, Special Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India; Additional Secretary in Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. In a career spanning over 34 years, he has held several important posts at different levels in the cadre and also in the Government of Odisha.



Shri Pradipta K. Mohapatra, IAS
Principal Secretary, Disaster Management
& Managing Director, OSDMA

Shri Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra, 1988 batch IAS officer, is presently serving as the Principal Secretary, Principal Secretary, Disaster Management & Managing Director, OSDMA with additional charge of the Department of Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare and the Special Relief Commissioner (SRC), Odisha. Prior to this, he has long experience of working in the Department of Rural Development, Health and Family Welfare etc. in the Government of Odisha.



Shri Bhaskar Baruah, IAS (Retd.)
Member, Assam, SDMA

Bhaskar Baruah worked for about 38 years in the government, in Assam, at Bangalore and Delhi before retiring in 2001. His interests were and continue to be development and disaster management. In 2001 he joined as FAO Representative in Myanmar and continued there as team leader of an international team that carried out a survey of Myanmar Agriculture. He was part of the FAO team to rehabilitate agriculture in post-tsunami Aceh in Indonesia. During the last few years he has been involved in the pilot project for introduction of ICS (now named IRS) in India and in another project developing a GO-NGO Protocol in Assam.



Shri Vishal Kumar Dev, IAS
Commissioner-cum Secretary
Department of Women & Child Development
Government of Odisha

Shri Vishal Kumar Dev has graduated in 1990 with a degree in Computer Science & Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology, BHU, Varanasi and studied Management at the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow. He has completed a Master Programme in Governance and Development from the University of Sussex, UK. After joining the Indian Administrative Service in 1996, he has handled a number of important assignments in the past including Municipal Commissioner, Cuttack; Collector & District Magistrate, Balasore; Chief Executive Officer, Odisha Computer Application Centre and Director, IT, Government of Odisha; Municipal Commissioner, Bhubaneswar; Vice-Chairman, Bhubaneswar Development Authority & Chairman-cum-Managing Director, IDCO. His areas of interest include Infrastructure Development, Urban Management, Administrative Reforms and e-Governance. Presently, he is serving as the Commissioner-cum Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development, Government of Odisha.



Dr. Himanshu Kulkarni
Executive Director, ACWADAM

Ground water resources have held Himanshu's interest for nearly 34 years now. His work on the occurrence and movement of groundwater in the hard-rock regions of India is known in academic and research circles. He carries with him an interesting blend of experience of having worked with the academia, the corporate sector and, in his current position, with ACWADAM, a civil society organization of which he is one of the founders. Dr. Himanshu Kulkarni, Founder Trustee and Executive Director, ACWADAM, is attempting to create space, both in practice and policy, on the importance of the science of groundwater. He believes that aquifer-based participatory groundwater management can imbibe the principles of 'commons' in both practice and policy. He has been actively involved in the advocacy of stronger programmes on groundwater management in India, through his inputs as Chairman, Working Group on Sustainable Groundwater Management for India's 12th Five Year Plan. More recently, he was a member of the committee that looked into major reforms for MoWR, GoI. He also continues to mentor students and guide doctoral work.



Shri Rajesh Prabhakar Patil, IAS

Collector & District Magistrate,
Mayurbhanj District, Odisha

Shri Patil, a 2005-batch IAS officer is the District Collector- & Magistrate of Mayurbhanj district, Odisha. During his tenure of service as the District Collector, Mayurbhanj, innovations have been brought about in effective implementation of MGNREGS, RTE- SSA and other Government schemes and programmes. Earlier, he has served as the District Collector of Koraput and Kandhamal districts in Odisha.

The autobiography "Tae Mee collector vhayinu!" has been written in Marathi language by Shri Patil. Its English version "MAA, I'VE BECOME A COLLECTOR!" has also been published and released in 2014. In the autobiography, Shri Patil described about his life and the struggles he faced during early years and asserted that with determination and hard work success can be achieved in trying situations.



Ms. Vidya Das

Tribal Rights Activist
Joint Director, Agragamee

Vidya Das is a Tribal Rights activist and is also Joint Director of Agragamee, an organisation dedicated to sustainable tribal development in Odisha. As a development activist, Ms Das has decades of ground level experience in working with the tribal communities on a range of issues including livelihood, education, health and women empowerment.



Ms. Madhu Sarin

Independent Researcher,
Member, CSD, Drafting Committee member
Forest Rights Act, 2006

Independent Researcher, Madhu Sarin is a development planner who has worked on both urban and rural development issues for over 3 decades. Combining grass roots work with policy analysis, a primary focus of her work has been the role of forest and other common lands in supporting rural livelihoods. Having been actively involved in the campaign for forest rights, she was a member of the Technical Support Group set up by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs which drafted the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. She continues being involved in ensuring proper implementation of the Act.



Dr. Vincent Darlong

Country Programme Officer, IFAD

Dr. Vincent Darlong works with IFAD India Country Office in Delhi. As Country Programme Officer, besides anchoring IFAD projects in Bhutan, his key areas of involvement in India are tribal development programmes in Odisha, Jharkhand and Northeast India. Building on elements of empowerment, participation, equity and decentralization, these programmes focus on natural resource management, livelihoods, land, food and nutrition security along with challenges of climate risks and persistent development lags of tribal people. His international experiences also include reviews of IFAD programmes in Nepal, Laos, Vietnam and Philippines. Prior to joining IFAD in 2008, he worked with the Government of India in MoEF for nearly 20 years. He is a native of Tripura, obtained his academic degree from NEHU, Shillong and is also associated with voluntary organisations such as Rotary International.



Shri Puneet Srivastava

Policy Manager, DRR & Climate Change,
WaterAid India

Puneet is Manager Policy - Urban WASH, DRR and Climate Change at WaterAid India. He joined the team in May 2012 as Manager Technical. He is a qualified civil engineer with masters in ecology and environment and PG Diploma in human resource management. His key competencies are in the areas of performance benchmarking of urban utilities, institutional assessment and strengthening of urban utilities, supporting urban reforms in water and sanitation, design and development of capacity building programmes, community-based sanitation programmes, policy analysis and advocacy for sector reforms in water and sanitation, decentralised water governance, payment for environmental services (PES) as applied to water and climate change, performance benchmarking for service improvements, drinking water quality and emergency responses to water and sanitation with an emphasis on pro-poor and socially inclusive approaches. He has considerable experience of working in partnerships with governments and local self-governments and understanding of functioning of public sector organisations governing water and sanitation, in the area of project formulation, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the area of water supply and sanitation across rural and urban domain.



Prof. Bishnu N. Mohapatra
Social Theorist

Bishnu N. Mohapatra is a social theorist and poet, an educator and a commentator on politics, governance, policy and culture. He was educated in Odisha, Delhi and Oxford. He taught politics for more than two decades in University of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru University, India. He has held visiting appointments at National University of Singapore and University of Kyoto, Japan. He headed the governance portfolio of the Ford Foundation's South Asia office in Delhi from 2002-2010. Bishnu has published in the areas of identity politics, democracy, governance, minority rights, urban politics, civil society and social capital. He was a Professor at School of Development of Azim Premji University, Bangalore from 2013-2016. Bishnu is a well-known Indian poet who writes in Odia. Currently he is a visiting Chair Professor at the National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore



Dr. Mohit Mohan Mohanty
Former Director,
State Institute of Educational
Management and Training, Odisha

Dr. Mohit Mohan Mohanty is the former Director of the State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT), Odisha. He has also been a visiting professor of Education in Ravenshaw University, Cuttack and External Faculty for teaching scholars in Pre-Ph.D. Course, Utkal University. He has also served in the government as the Additional Director (Teacher Training), Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA) and Assistant Director, Directorate of TE& SCERT. His areas of specialization include Educational Measurement, Quantitative and Qualitative Techniques, Mathematics Education, Elementary and Teacher Education.



Shri Pradip Prabhu
Founder, Kastkari Sanghathan,
Member, CSD, Ex- Dean, TISS

Founder, Kastkari Sanghathan and is the Ex Dean TISS Tuljapur. He is actively involved in the campaign for forest rights, and he was also a member of the Technical Support Group set up by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs which drafted the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. He continues being involved in ensuring proper implementation of the Act.



Shri John Samuel
Head, Global Programmes,
Democratic Governance Assessments,
Bureau of Development Policy

John Samuel is the Head of Global Programmes on Democratic Governance Assessments at the Bureau of Development Policy at the UNDP headquarters, New York and a senior Democratic Governance Advisor at the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre. John Samuel has around 25 years of experience and expertise in strengthening democratic governance, human rights advocacy and sustainable development in India, Asia and internationally. Prior to joining the UNDP, he was the International Director of Action Aid, based in Bangkok, leading its global thematic work on just and democratic governance and heading the Asia-pacific region. He helped to establish and served as the Chief Executive of the National Centre of Advocacy Studies in India. Mr. Samuel holds Master degrees in Social Science and Public Policy, English Literature and Socio-Linguistics and a first degree in science. He was a visiting fellow at the Institute of development Studies, University of Sussex and at the Advocacy Institute, Washington DC. He has published extensively on issues related people-centered advocacy, democratic governance and civil society.



Shri P. M. Phillip
Executive Director,
Functional Vocational Training
& Research Society (FVTRS)

Shri Philip is a professional development worker with a wide range of experiences. He has worked with Caritas India for 29 long years from 1985 to 2013 and held various positions like Project Officer, Regional officer - Kerala, Manager (Operations) and head of the department (Partner support). During his services in Caritas India he had contributed to the systems development, conceptual growth and represented Caritas India in national and international forums. His contribution during the Tsunami relief and rehabilitation programme, developing policies and strategic papers for the organizations were well recognized and appreciated. His services and contributions were recognized and appreciated as he was awarded the "Best Manager" in 2010 by Caritas India. He was also elected as representative of the staff to the Governing Body of Caritas India twice among six elections held. He joined FVTRS as the Executive Director on 1st September, 2014 and is taking various meaningful initiatives to ensure the forward movement of FVTRS.



Shri C. K. Mathew
Senior Fellow, Public Affairs Centre

C. K. Mathew, Senior Fellow of the Public Affairs Centre, is a retired IAS officer of the 1977 batch, who until recently held the post of Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan. He has wide experience in governance and public policy, having held several important assignments such as District Collector, Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, as well as Secretary/ Principal Secretary of Departments including Mining, Energy, Irrigation, Education, Information Technology as well as a long association with the Finance Department in various capacities. He has also held the post of Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister. An author of two books and an avid blogger, he has recently been awarded the Ph. D in English Literature.



Shri Subrat Das
Executive Director, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA)

Subrat Das is serving as the Executive Director of Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), New Delhi since 2010. He has carried out research on a range of issues relating to fiscal policy and social inclusion, government financing of social sectors, and some of the structural issues in the federal fiscal architecture in India. A major part of his research in these areas has been towards deepening the public discourse on fiscal policy and budgetary processes in the country from the perspective of underprivileged sections and unpacking these complex issues so as to foster people's participation on these issues. He studied Economics at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.



Shri Parimal Singh, IAS
Deputy Secretary,
Governor of Maharashtra

Parimal Singh (IAS), Deputy Secretary to the Governor of Maharashtra. He has worked extensively towards the tribal up-liftment in Gadchiroli area which has created a nationwide recognition in providing an outstanding example on sustainable gainful livelihood and community empowerment.



Shri V. K. Madhavan
Chief Executive, WaterAid

V K Madhavan is the Chief Executive of WaterAid India. Following a Master's in International Politics from Jawaharlal Nehru University in 1991, he commenced working with the Urmul Rural Health Research and Development Trust in Bikaner district of north-western India where he worked in various capacities till 1998. Since then, Madhavan worked with Action Aid and The Hunger Project and subsequently spent eight years working in the Kumaun region of Uttarakhand with the Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (Chirag). In his years as a development professional, He has worked on an integrated approach to rural development - community health, primary education, natural resource management, on and off-farm livelihoods and investing in young people. Prior to assuming his role as Chief Executive of WaterAid India, Madhavan was Managing Director of Skills Education Private Limited, a company that provides youth with access to information, skills and opportunities leading to employment. He was a TED Global Fellow in 2009 and a TED Senior Fellow in 2010.



Raghavan Suresh
Director, Public Affairs Centre

Raghavan Suresh holds post-graduate degrees from the Birla Institute of Science and Technology, Pilani and the Institute of Rural Management, Anand. He has worked for over 27 years focusing on social and environmental change through the design and management of rural and urban development programmes, as well as projects in sustainable agriculture, watershed management, enterprise development and sanitation.

Raghavan Suresh has previously worked with the National Dairy Development Board and Centre for Environment Education, and has had significant tenures at different field NGOs and with international agencies such as the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation and Plan International. He has also been a speaker and resource person at management institutes and taught at the post-graduate level. He has carried out a variety of national and international consultancy assignments pertaining to monitoring and evaluation, developing modules and training tools in the areas of organization and programme analysis, strategic planning, organizational learning and knowledge management.



Dr. Aishwarya Mahajan
Head, Livelihood Education Unit,
Aide et Action International

Dr. Mahajan currently heads the Livelihood Education Unit of Aide et Action International, South Asia. Aide et Action is an International Development Organisation, with its headquarter in Geneva working in more than 26 Countries in the world with a mission of making Education a lever for development. Through its Livelihood Education programme "Initiative for Livelihood Education and Development" iLEAD it has reached more than 200000 youth in South Asia in last 10 years in which 39% are women and 75% have successfully entered into employment and around 13% have started their own enterprises. A doctorate in Sociology from India, Dr. Aishwarya Mahajan has 18 years of national and international experience of development sector with an expertise on issues and strategy development for Livelihood generation in developing nations. Dr. Mahajan has bestowed support in conceptualization of numerous livelihood programs for government, corporates and civil society organisations to widen sustainable livelihood models in geographies like France, Philippines, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Ecuador, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan to name a few.



Dr. Sakthivel Selvaraj
Senior Public Health Specialist,
Economics & Financing and
Adjunct Assistant Professor

Dr. Sakthivel was a Takemi Fellow (Post-Doctoral Fellow at Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, US) and a Fulbright Scholar during 2006-07. He has a Ph.D. in Health Economics (1996-2001) from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Dr. Sakthivel Selvaraj is a Health Economist who is currently engaged in teaching and research in the area of healthcare financing, pharmaceutical economics and equity in healthcare financing and delivery in India. Earlier, he was engaged as a Health Economist in the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (NCMH), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi during 2004-05. S. Sakthivel also served as Consultant to the National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector in India and as a Fellow at the Institute for Human Development (2005-06). Prior to joining NCMH, he was engaged as Research Associate in the Institute of Economic Growth (2002-04).



Prof. Umakant Dash
Professor, IIT Madras

Umakant Dash is a Professor in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Madras. Umakant specializes in Health Financing and Policy. He obtained his Ph.D in "Energy Economics" from IIT Kanpur and later a Diploma in "Health System Management" from Tulane University, New Orleans, US. Prior to joining IIT Madras in 2004, he worked as a faculty member in the Economics & Finance and later as Group Leader of the Management Studies in the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani (Rajasthan). His primary research interests are in the economics of health care and corporate finance. His research projects pursue questions of equity, efficiency and risk protection in Indian Health System and are funded by DFID, Rockefeller Foundation and World Bank. He is also involved in collaborative research (through RESYST, CREHS, GHLC) with other partners from countries like South Africa, Thailand, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Kenya and UK. His recent publications include, "Good Health at Low cost 25 years on: lessons for the future of health system strengthening", Lancet (2013), where an attempt was made to explore why some countries have achieved better health outcomes than others at a similar level of income.



Prof. T. Sundararaman
Dean, SHSS, TISS, Mumbai

Prof. T. Sundararaman is Dean of the School of Health Science Studies, TISS and former Executive Director of National Health Systems Resource Centre in New Delhi. He has provided technical guidance to launch major community health worker program and strengthened its public health system in various states of India. Currently, he is the chairperson of MoHFW task force for operationalization of primary health care and SHRC, Chhatisgarh. He is the adjunct faculty of IIT-Madras and University of Pennsylvania, USA. Dr. Sundararaman has written over fifty books, mainly on health issues, in both popular communication and public health texts. He has also written a number of articles that have been published in peer-reviewed journals. He earned his MBBS and MD in Internal Medicine from JIPMER.



Dr. Sanjay P. Zodpey

Vice President and Director,
Public Health Education, PHFI, New Delhi
Director, IIPH, New Delhi

Prof. Sanjay Zodpey presently works as Vice President and Director, Public Health Education, Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), New Delhi and also holds leadership position as Director at Indian Institute of Public Health, Delhi. Earlier he worked as Professor at Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, Faculty in Clinical Epidemiology Unit and Vice Dean at Government Medical College, Nagpur, India. He also holds joint appointment as Adjunct Faculty at Jiann-Ping Hsu College of Public Health, Georgia Southern University, Georgia, Adjunct Professor in Public Health Leadership, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA and Honorary Professor, Sydney Medical School, The University of Sydney, Australia. He is the Editor of Indian Journal of Public Health and Associate Editor of Frontiers in Public Health Education and Promotion. He is the Member of Executive Committee and Vice-Chair of Global Evaluation and Monitoring Network for Health [GEMNet-Health].



Shri Manas Rath

Senior Advisor, BORDA

Over the past year, Manas has worked with the BORDA and CDD team to understand the business potential and current status of Faecal Sludge Management and Treatment Services across India. With rich experience in social entrepreneurship, general management and investment banking, his efforts have been directed towards understanding business models in terms of capital requirements and revenue sources, and evaluating how public-private partnerships can be developed in this sector in India. Manas is also leading efforts to set up a company that will provide world-class faecal sludge management (O&M) services to Indian cities..



Shri Sanjay Kumar Pattnaik

Chairman, CII Odisha State Council &
Executive Director, Tata Sponge Iron Ltd

B.E in Mining Engineering, from Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1983, has done Advanced Management Programme .CEDEP/INSEAD, France - April, 2004. Mr. Pattnaik has rich experience in the field of Sustainable development and specifically on operations: Mineral assets acquisition, Policy & Regulatory Affairs relating to Mining, Port Operations & Logistic Solutions, liaising

and business facilitation. He holds board membership as Director, T.M Mining Co.Ltd, Former - Director, Tata Refractories Limited, Director-Tata Sponge Iron Limited, Director, Nilachal Refractories Limited, Director, Kalinga Aquatics Limited (A JV of Govt. of Odisha), Trustee, Paradip Port Trust. He is also associated with Professional bodies as Vice President, Odisha State Council, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Vice President, Federation of Indian Mining Industries (FIMI), Vice President, Mining Engineering Association of India (MEAI), Member, Executive Council, The Society of Geoscientists and Allied Technologists (SGAT), Member, Bhubaneswar Metropolis Management Association (Affiliated to All India Management Association).



Shri Basanta Kumar Kar

Senior Advisor,
The Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security

Basanta Kumar Kar is the Senior Advisor of 'The Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security is the largest such Coalition in the country and region engaged in sustainable food and nutrition security. Presently, Basanta is engaged in evidence based advocacy, policy and knowledge product development activities. He, over last 30 years, has provided leadership to numerous development programs in South and South East Asia. In the past, he has held senior leadership position in credible organisations like National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB), Action Aid International, CARE and Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN). A recipient of 2016 Global Transform Nutrition Champion award; Basanta is also Co-Convening the Transform Nutrition Leaders Network in South Asia. A passionate writer, Basanta authored three collections of poetry in English.



Shri Biraj Patnaik

Principal Adviser to the Commissioner of the
Supreme Court on Right to Food

Biraj Patnaik is the Principal Adviser to the Commissioners of the Supreme Court in the Right to Food case in India. The Commissioners monitor all the food and employment schemes of the government on behalf of the court and oversee the compliance of Supreme Court orders on the right to food. He was closely associated with the processes of drafting and lobbying for the National Food Security Act (2013), a legislation that created legal entitlements for close to a billion people for subsidised food grains. He is the founder-member and on the board of several organizations including Amnesty International India, State Health Resource Center, Center for Equity Studies, Program on Women's Economic Social and Cultural Rights (PWESCR)

and Mobile Creches. He is on the International Editorial Board of the Global Food and Nutrition Watch. Biraj is also engaged with international right to food and nutrition work and is actively involved in the Open Ended Working Groups (OEWG) of the Committee on World Food Security including the ones on nutrition and SDGs, as a member of the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) and the lobbying efforts for the International decade of nutrition. He is part of the civil society liason group and the OEWG for the International Conference on Nutrition 2 (ICN2). He is a member of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Global Network on Right to Food and Nutrition that brings together social movements and NGOs on promoting a human rights based approach to food systems and nutrition.



Shri Umi Daniel

Regional Head, Migration thematic unit,
South Asia Aide et Action

Umi Daniel, currently working in Aide et Action International as regional head for South Asia on migration. Mr. Daniel has two decades of experience working on a wide range of issues pertaining to tribal, dalit, unorganized workers and other excluded groups. He began his work from a grassroots NGO in KBK district of Odisha and later handled regional, national and international assignments in a INGO. His expertise includes participatory planning, social audit, internal migration, rural employment, bonded labour and food rights. Currently he is providing research & techno managerial support on rights and inclusion of internal migrants in India and South Asia.



Dr. Lipika Nanda

Acting Director,
IIPH, Bhubaneswar

Dr. Lipika Nanda has a multidisciplinary background in Social Sciences, Human Development and a Ph. D. in Public Health Management. She has around 17 years of experience working in the Development sector. She has managed the implementation of large scale health sector reforms programs in two states AP and MP through a Technical Assistant project that was funded by DFID. Her specific strengths include working on policy reforms especially in the health sector and public health management, with expertise in developing innovative models as alternative mechanisms of service delivery and scaling up those programs with inbuilt mechanisms of demonstration.



Prof. Debiprasad Mishra

Executive Director, Gram Vikas

Debiprasad Mishra is the Executive Director at Gram Vikas. Till recently, he was a Professor at the Indian Institute of Rural Management (IRMA). He is a Fellow of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, where he had specialised in Public Systems Management. Over the 25 years of his association with IRMA, he has taught courses focusing on Organizational Strategy and Development, cutting across areas such as General Management, Marketing, and Organization Behaviour. He has researched in areas of Cooperative Development, Local Governance and Marketing Systems Development. He was the lead author and editor of two volumes of State of Panchayats Report (SoPR) published by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, during 2007-08 and 2008-09. He has served in several committees set up by the Ministries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of India; he has also been a member of Governing Boards of several Development Organisations, including a two year term at IRMA.



Shri Prashant Kumar Hota

Convenor, CII Odisha CSR Panel,
Executive Vice President,
Group Head CSR & Education,
Head, Odisha Corporate Communications,
Jindal Steel & Power Ltd

Prashant Hota holds an M. Phil in Sustainable Development and MBA. He is a Scholar of DET, Germany, in Development of Sustainable rural production System and has wide field exposures in Thailand and Europe. His experience spanned across 22 years of direct working exposure with NABARD, the Apex Bank of the Country for Agriculture and Rural.

Development in the department of Development Policy and Natural Resource Management. His credentials include hands on experience in 162 Watershed development Projects across the states of Maharashtra and Odisha played a key role in the development of Wadi Project for Tribal Development in Gujarat. He served long as the Dist. Development Manager of both North Goa & South Goa District. He is now heading the Group Head of Corporate Social Responsibility and Education of JSPL Group as a whole in addition to his existing responsibility of heading the Corporate Communication of Odisha business of JSPL.



Dr. Lakshmidhar Mishra, IAS (Retd.)
Senior Adviser (Independent), IJM, New Delhi

Dr. Lakshmidhar Mishra is a retired member of Indian Administrative Service of 1964 batch allotted to Odisha Cadre. After a stint of about 14 years (1964-78) as Sub-Collector, ADM, Collector & DM, Labour Commissioner, Director, Export Promotion and Dy Secy to Govt., Chief Electoral Officer and Addl. Secretary (Home), Govt. of Odisha, he came on Central deputation as Central Provident Fund Commissioner in June 1979 and rose in due course to become Union Labour Secretary (1996-2000). He had a stint with the ILO (2000-2003) as its Senior Adviser, (the assignment came on an invitation from the then DG ILO-Mr. Juan Somavia), taught management in IMI, Qutab Institutional Area. Currently, he is working as an independent Senior Adviser to IJM, New Delhi (a global NGO) and providing expert professional advice on a host of issues including bonded labour, child labour, child bonded labour, trafficking of women and children etc. to a number of other NGOs. He is also a member in the Core Group on Mental Health & Bonded Labour in NHRC.



Prof. Vinod Kumar Sharma
Senior Professor, Disaster Management;
Executive Vice Chairman, Sikkim State
Disaster Management Authority,
Govt. of Sikkim

Professor Vinod Kumar Sharma is currently Senior Professor, Disaster Management/Consultant at Indian Institute Of Public Administration; Executive Vice Chairman, Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority, Govt. of Sikkim; Visiting Professor, Kyoto University, Japan; and Adjunct Professor of Disaster Management, Amrita University. He is member of UN ISDR Asia Science Technology and Academia Advisory Group (2015-19). He holds a Ph.D. (Ecology and Environment) and P.G. Diploma in Resources Ecology from Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Prof. Sharma is a member of several committees that includes: High Powered Committee on Disaster Management chaired by Shri J C Pant (1999-2001); Committee on Alakhnanda Floods (1998-1999); National Committee on Disaster Management Chaired by Mr. Sharad Panwar (2001-2003); Advisory Committee of State Disaster Management Authority, Government of Haryana (2010- Contd.); National Cyclone Mitigation Programme (National Disaster Management Authority, Govt of India); A prolific writer, Dr. Sharma has 14 books and more than 45 research publications to his credit. His area of specialization includes Environment and Disaster Management (Training and Research).



Ms. Mamata Dash
Manager, WaterAid India

Mamata Dash is Manager: Campaigns at WaterAid India and joined the organization in 2012. Mamata has been working in the development sector for more than two decades. She has worked in the domain of women's rights and empowerment, indigenous people and forest and natural resource rights, environment equity and climate justice, livelihoods, children's rights and education. Her interests and skills largely involve field research, campaigns and advocacy, programme development, documentation, monitoring and evaluation, writing, training and facilitation, strategic visioning and organizational development with a focus on participatory approach of development.



Ms. Bishakha Bhanja
Regional Manager, East WaterAid India

Bishakha Bhanja is the Regional Manager for the WaterAid India East office. She joined the team in November 2012. She has 27 years of experience of working in the development sector mostly on gender and human rights issues. She is a post graduate in political science and holds a diploma in human rights from ISS, the Hague. Prior to joining WaterAid, she was the country head for DIAKONIA. Apart from her professional commitments, she loves reading and writes short stories and poems occasionally.



Prof. Gourang Charan Nanda
Professor and Head, Department of Education,
Dean, School of Social Sciences,
Ravenshaw University, Cuttack

Gourang Charan Nanda is presently working as Professor and Head, Department of Education, and Dean, School of Social Sciences, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha. He has significant contribution in the field of teacher education during his tenure as Assistant Director, Directorate of Teacher Education and SCERT, Odisha; and Additional Director, Teacher Training, OPEPA, Govt. of Odisha. He was also instrumental in Curriculum Renewal Activities at the Elementary Level and curriculum revision for Pre-service Teacher Education Programme of both elementary and secondary level in Odisha.



Dr. Tapan Kumar Chand

Chairman-cum-Managing Director,
National Aluminium Company Limi
A Navratna Company of Govt. of India

Dr Tapan Kumar Chand is having more than 30 years of rich experience in Mining and Metal Sector, out of which 8 years are at the helm of Affairs as Director in Coal & Steel sector. He has been conferred "D.Lit, the highest honour of Utkal University in recognition for his outstanding contribution towards Industry, Business Management & Nation Building. An outstanding scholar as he was, he became Best Graduate with Gold Medal & topped Utkal University. He received Jawaharlal Nehru Award for outstanding performance as a Professional. Dr Chand had undergone training in Advanced Management Programme in International Centre for promotion of Enterprises (ICPE), in Western Europe and in Queensland University of Technology, Australia. Shri Chand represented Indian Steel Industry in Paris Meet of OECD.



Prof. Tapas K. Sen

Advisor, Price water house Coopers India

He is currently employed as Advisor, Price water house Coopers India, having recently retired from National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi as Professor; he specializes in the area of Public Economics. His doctoral work at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune (1977-81) was on corporate income taxation. He did some subsequent work in this area, but has done considerable research in the area of fiscal federalism and state finances in India and elsewhere, including a co-authored book.

His output includes several studies of finances of individual states and papers on state finances in India in general. He has also contributed studies on government expenditure, subsidies, sales and other taxes levied at the state level, taxation of the petroleum sector, performance measurement in the public sector, and financing human development among other areas. He has been assisting a number of official Committees and Working Groups of Government of India and a few state governments as Member; he was a Member of the Third Punjab State Finance Commission also. He has been consultant to several international organizations like Asian Development Bank, European Commission, the World Bank, UNDP, UN-ESCAP, and Forum of Federations (Canada).



Prof. Ajit Mohanty

Retd. Prof., Psychology, JNU, New Delhi

Ajit Mohanty, Ph. D. (Alberta, Canada), was a National Fellow of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) after his retirement in 2011 as Professor of Psychology (and former Chairperson) in Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India. He was a Professor and Chairperson at the Centre of Advanced Study in Psychology, Utkal University and President of the National Academy of Psychology, India (1997). During 2007-2008 he was Fulbright Visiting Professor in Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. He is in the Editorial Boards of several international Journals including International Journal of Multilingualism and Psychological Studies. He is the founder Director of two International Projects from Mother Tongue to Other Tongue and the National Multilingual Education Resource Consortium at Jawaharlal Nehru University. Promotion of education in mother tongue has been Professor Mohanty's life-time ideology, research, effort and ambition.



Prof. Udaya Nath Dash

Retd. Professor, Psychology, Utkal University

U.N. Dash obtained Masters in Psychology from Utkal and Doctoral Degree from the University of Alberta, Canada and taught and guided research at the Masters and Ph. D level at Utkal University and University of Delhi for 36 years until he retired in 2009. He specializes in the areas of Research Methods, Statistics and Measurement, Educational and Developmental Psychology. He topped in the Masters Course at Utkal and also in the Doctoral Courses at the University of Alberta and was awarded Killam Scholarship and the Academic Honors award by the Council of India Societies at Edmonton in 1980. He served as a visiting professor in several universities including Universities of Alberta, JNU, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Baroda and Mysore. He has 70 publications in national and international journals including books and book chapters. He is associated with educational initiatives of several organizations including NCERT, TE & SCERT, OPEPA, RMSA, RIE, UNICEF, TCS and several voluntary organizations.



Shri Arvind Khare

Senior Advisor, Rights & Resource Initiative

Senior Advisor, Rights and Resources Initiative, Arvind is a natural resources management specialist with more than 20 years of experience in the non-profit, corporate and public sectors. Currently Executive Director of the Washington-based Rights and Resources Initiative, he has made significant contributions to the critical examination of poverty-environment linkages and initiated a number of innovative rural development projects in India. His work also involved the development and analysis of policies in infrastructure, forestry, tribal development and watershed sectors for the state and central governments of India. He chaired the External Advisory Group of the World Bank on Forest Sector Strategy Implementation from 2005- 2006.



Dr. Chakradhar Panda

Additional Director, Health (P.D),
Health and services Department,
Govt. of Odisha Additional Director,
Planning and Development, Govt. of Odisha

Dr. Chakradhar Panda is a renowned expert in the field of medical and health Sciences and socio medical & developmental work and has been closely associated with policy level discussions and decisions in the health sector for many years, in Odisha, India. Currently he is serving as the Additional Director of Health (P.D) in the department of Health and services and Additional Director Planning and Development in GoO. Dr. Panda is the present Honorary Secretary of Indian Red Cross Society, Odisha State Branch and Secretary of Junior and Youth Red Cross. Also He has been serving the position of Chairperson in "Inter Agency Group" (IAG), Odisha. He is the recipient Award of "Mahatma Gandhi Award" in appreciation of his relentless efforts towards the health services & humanitarian cause in Eastern Indian state of Odisha.



Dr. Alok Ranjan

Senior Program Officer -
Nutrition in India at Bill &
Melinda Gates Foundation

Dr. Alok Ranjan worked as Consultant with UNICEF Office of Bihar-Health working for Routine Immunization, IMNCI, Maternal Health, Emergency Health, etc. After that, he worked with UNICEF's Nutrition Section and led UNICEF's nutrition program in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh - with focus on Infant and Young Child Feeding, Micronutrients, Maternal and Adolescent Nutrition and Severe Acute Malnutrition. Since January 2015, he is working as Senior Program Officer-Nutrition in India at Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



Shri Rabi Narayan Das, IAS (Retd.)

Adviser, State Planning Board,
Govt. of Odisha

Rabi Narayan Das holds a Masters degree in Public Administration from Harvard University. He served in the Indian Administrative Service for 35 years, and retired in July 2006 from the post of Secretary, Food and Public Distribution Deptt., Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs, Govt. of India. He has held several illustrious posts in his tenure including Chief Information Commissioner, Gujarat Information Commission from July 2006 to July 2011.



Shri Kamal Kishore

Member, National Disaster
Management Authority

Kamal Kishore has worked on disaster risk reduction and recovery issues for over 22 years at the local, national, regional and global levels. Prior to joining the National Disaster Management Authority, he worked with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for nearly 13 years in New Delhi, Geneva and New York. Prior to UNDP, he served at the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre as Director of Information and Research, and Manager of the Extreme Climate Events Programme covering Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. Kamal Kishore has a Bachelor's degree in Architecture from the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, and a Master's degree in Urban Planning, Land and Housing Development from the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok.



Shri Amitabh Behar

Executive Director,
National Foundation for India

Amitabh Behar is the Executive Director of the National Foundation for India (NFI). He is the Co-chair of the Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP), the Convener of National Social Watch Coalition and for five years was the convener of the Wada Na Todo Abhiyaan (Don't Break Your Promises Campaign) in India. Amitabh's areas of interest are governance and civil society. Over the years he has worked on issues promoting governance accountability and social action. He is one of the leading experts of people centered advocacy and was the Executive Director of the National Centre of Advocacy Studies (NCAS). He sits on several organizational boards including Center of Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), Navsarajan and mobile creche and is the President of Yuva.



Prof. Srijit Mishra

Director, Nabakrushna Choudhury
Centre for Development Studies (NCDS),
Bhubaneswar

Prof. Srijit Mishra is presently the Director of NCDS, an Indian Council of Social Science Research institute under the aegis of Government of Odisha. He is on leave from the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research where he is a Professor. He was a Guest Scholar at Meiji University, Japan during June 2016. During the spring semester of 2015 he was the ICCR Chair Visiting Professor at the National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan where he taught a course of Human Development and Poverty. He was the Subir Chowdhury Fellow on Quality and Economics in the Spring of 2014 at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Some of his recent works are on farmers' suicide, measurement of poverty, and on the refinement of the Human Development Index. Earlier he worked at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE), Pune. He had also worked at NCDS earlier during 19997-2001. His M.Phil./Ph.D. on tribal agrarian economies were done at the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram and awarded by the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi.



Shri Anshu Sharma

Co-founder and Chief Mentor, SEEDS

Anshu Sharma is an environment and disaster management specialist with over twenty years of experience focussed on community based approaches. Trained as an urban planner at the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, he did his doctoral research in global environmental studies at Kyoto University, Japan. He co-founded the civil society organisation SEEDS, which has been working across Asia towards building disaster and climate resilience in vulnerable communities, and has been responding to disasters with shelter and school reconstruction programmes. He has worked with various UN agencies, government organisations, INGOs and universities as an advisor and consultant, and volunteers with local community based organisations towards their capacity building. His primary interest areas include participatory planning and behaviour change communications. He is currently working with UNESCAP on developing Asia-Pacific regional guidelines for post disaster recovery, and is co-editing the IFRC World Disaster Report 2016.



Dr. Birupakshya Dixit

Coordinator, India Programmes,
Practical Action, India Office

Birupakshya Dixit is leading the India office of Practical Action, a UK based Charity. At present he provides leadership support to programmes in the areas of Urban WASH, Clean Energy, Climate change and market access. The Urban WASH programmes are mostly focussed on Faecal Sludge Management. He has more than 14 years' experience in development Sector where he worked with both grassroots as well as international Organizations in leadership positions. Academically he is a doctorate in Anthropology and studied development with an ambition to work in development sector. He has presented papers in many national and international seminars journals. Strong programmatic understanding in the fields of Basic education, Early Childhood Development, Mother and Child Health, U-5 Nutrition, Livelihoods, Urban Wash and Renewable Energy.



Shri Tapan Kumar Padhi

Executive Director,
National Institute of Development

Gtapan Kumar Padhi is currently working as the Executive Director of National Institute for Development (NID), a trust that is engaged in research, advocacy and networking in natural resources management and livelihood promotion and providing consultancy services to different organizations in development of campaign and advocacy designs, natural resources management plans, development communication, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation etc. He has been extensively engaged in the water sector in general and drinking water sector in particular in Odisha since more than a decade now. Currently he is spearheading the Odisha-Chhatishgarh Joint Civil Society Initiative on Mahanadi water dispute, as the Convener of 'Odisha Nadi Surakhya Samukhya'. He is a prolific writer and researcher on water.

Collaborators



www.cysd.org

Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), a non-government development organisation, has been persistently working since last thirty-four 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. Strengthening Sustainable Rural Livelihoods, Promoting Participatory Governance and Budget Accountability and Building Disaster Resilient Communities are its key domains of work.



Enabling Social Change

www.sdrc.co.in

Siddha Development and Research Consultancy (SDRC) 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 issues.

Functioning as a team of reflective professionals, SDRC practices the following core values:

- Maintain integrity, trust, transparency, and respect in transactions
- Diffuse learning to empower stakeholders
- Be humble and critically self-reflective of actions.



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. Recently, Vasundhara has been embarking upon direct action towards initiatives on environment, conservation and climate change policy issues.



www.rcdcindia.org

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) is a not-for-profit organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act of 1976 of India. RCDC 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. RCDC works towards enabling the communities to manage their own natural resources efficiently and effectively for poverty alleviation and improving the quality of life. The organization is now recognized as one of the premier non-governmental organizations in Odisha in the field of Natural Resource Management and Climate Change.

RCDC has been accredited under the highest standards of "Desirable Norms" after a thorough audit of all its aspects by the Credibility Alliance.



www.samprag.org/rra-network

The Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture (RRA) 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. These have taken the shape of thematic nodes, anchored by organisations with years of experience in the field.



www.wassan.org

Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN) 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 provided support services to watershed development and other programs in 10 states in the country. WASSAN made important advancements in policy and programs on rain-fed agriculture in the country. It has been part of 32 committees including working groups in 11th and 12th five year plan and developed 10 point formula for re-configuring public investment for rain fed areas. It has played a major role in conceptualization and evolution of national networks such as Rain fed Livestock Network, Revitalizing Rain fed Agriculture, NPM initiative and SRI-India consortium. In Odisha, WASSAN is partnering with Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, Odisha to revive millets in 7 districts of Odisha and promotion of integrated farming through area approach in 40 panchayats of Malkangiri District. WASSAN is also partnering with ST & SC Development Department, on backyard poultry in 8 districts.



www.strategycenter.in

Center for Development and Disaster Management Support Services (CDDMASS) is a non-profit organisation working in strategic gap areas of social development, disaster management, public systems management, and sustainable business practices. During the last three years presence in the development marketplace, CDDMASS has worked on strategy design, policy planning, institutional development, capacity building, program design, project life cycle management, strategic evaluation, third party independent impact assessment etc. CDDMASS provides 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". The organization assists socially focused clients to develop and execute growth strategies that are driven by a superior understanding of the community especially the BOP, market, governance, and civil society. The organization aims to bridge the gap between strategy and reality. Besides it's in house core group of experts also has wide Network of Associates that consists of persons of eminence well known both nationally and internationally drawn from various areas of development, namely, Disaster Management, Drinking water, Sanitation, Water resource Management, Health, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest, Animal Husbandry, Livestock, Dairying, Rural enterprise development, Public systems management, Micro-finance,

Social Logistics, Supply chain management, Social housing, Development Financing, Education etc.



CBGA

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 budgets, and fostering people's participation in budgetary processes by demystifying them. The core areas of work of the Centre include:

- Research on public policy and budgets from the perspective of the poor and disadvantaged sections of population
- Dissemination of the research findings through publications, its website, consultations and workshops
- Capacity building of civil society actors, government officials and other key stakeholders on budgets
- Policy advocacy with the executive and other important stakeholders



www.swayamshree.com

Swayamshree Micro Credit Services (SMCS) is a public limited not for profit Company (Limited by Shares) incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, (Section 8 under Companies Act 2013) vide License No. RD/T/12651 dated of 01.05.2003. SMCS has been considered as one among the top 50 micro finance institutions in the country by the leading international rating agency CRISIL in their October 2009 report. It is one of the top 5 MFIs operating in the State and its market share is substantial. SMCS has taken initiative to impart skill base income generation training programme through mainstream Training Institutions like RUDSET, Food and Extension Unit, Govt. of India, Udyog Vikas, VOTI etc. SMCS facilitates poor women members' awareness on health, sanitation, education and their rights etc. It has started exclusive activities for clean and green energy with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) for making available energy efficient and environment friendly biomass cook stoves and solar lights. SMCS has partnered with Financial Inclusion Improves Sanitation and Health (FINISH) an Indo-Dutch consortium of NGOs, academic institutions, financial institutions, insurance companies and banks in the matter of providing sanitary latrines in rural areas. Besides, it is the Business Correspondent (BC) of State Bank of India (SBI), Business Correspondent (Asset Products) of State Bank of India for loan to SHGs, Business Correspondent of IDBI Bank Ltd for loan to SHGs etc. State Bank of India (SBI) has appointed SMCS as their corporate agent for Point of Sales (POS) terminals under

which all Bank Debit Card holders can withdraw cash up to a maximum of Rs. 1000/- per day from the POS@SBI outlet points. SMCS has since made available 34 such outlets in branches and CSP points. This will help people in unbanked and rural areas without ATM facility to draw cash from accounts more conveniently. SMCS has been selected by NABARD as a Self Help Promoting Institution (SHPI) for promotion of SHGs in rural pockets of the State.



PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTRE
Committed to good governance

www.pacindia.org

Public Affairs Centre (PAC) 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. Its research aims to provide a stimulus for its action and its action, in turn, is powered by knowledge derived from research. PAC's work is primarily organized on the premise that an informed citizenry is the key to improved governance. PAC has pioneered the use of Citizen Report Cards, undertakes public policy research, and channelizes funds to improve accountability in public. PAC works with a wide range of stakeholders including International donors like DFID, SANEI, ANSA - SAR, Central and State governments, research institutes and other civil society organizations in fulfilling its mission. Through its several experiments, PAC has large network of partners across the country in about 8 states and also operates in south East Asian countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh through its partners and affiliates. In addition to the entry points afforded by projects undertaken at the behest of state planning boards (Karnataka, West Bengal, etc) and national agencies (such as HUPA, Planning Commission), PAC also plays an active part in national forums such as Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (realisation of MDG, and post-2015 planning) and Jan Swastha Abhiyan. At the international level too, PAC's work has attracted invitations from UNU-WIDER Helsinki, International Forum for Maternal Health, and the World Forum for Democracy.

OBAC
ODISHA BUDGET ACCOUNTABILITY CENTRE

www.obac.in

Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre (OBAC)

OBAC, 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 participation in decentralized planning and budgeting in Odisha. The centre has several publications and has been holding Pre - Budget consultation since 2007 on a sustained basis.



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 which is carried forward by its State Working Committee. The members of the Working Committee for the time being includes- Voice for Child Rights Odisha, Odisha Alliance on Convention on Rights of Child, Western Orissa Education Watch, Odisha Siksha Aadhikar abhijan, Campaign Against Child Labour, National Coalition for Education, YSC, Sikshasandhan, BvLF, CYSD, BGVS, Action-Aid, Aid-et-Action, OXFAM, UNICEF, CARE, Save the children, IHRE, PECUC, Plan India and CRY.



**Confederation of
Indian Industry**

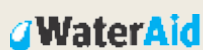
www.cii.in

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering industry, Government, and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes. CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization, playing a proactive role in India's development process. Founded in 1895, India's premier business association has over 8000 members, from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 200,000 enterprises from around 240 national and regional sectoral industry bodies. CII charts change by working closely with Government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and strategic global linkages. It also provides a platform for consensus-building and networking on key issues. Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with civil society organizations carry forward corporate initiatives for integrated and inclusive development across diverse domains including affirmative action, healthcare, education, livelihood, diversity management, skill development, empowerment of women, and water, to name a few. With 66 offices, including 9 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 9 overseas offices in Australia, Bahrain, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Singapore, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 320 counterpart organizations in 106 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.



www.gramvikas.org

Gram Vikas which literally means 'village development' is a non-governmental 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. Its method of work is best described as one that co-produces value through Community, Public, Philanthropic, and Civil Society partnership.



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, WaterAid works in 38 countries worldwide, transforming millions of lives every year with safe water, sanitation and hygiene. WaterAid has been working in India since 1986 and is recognised as a key player in the WASH (Water, Sanitation, Hygiene) sector at both national as well as state level. WaterAid has a clear focus - water, sanitation and hygiene - and seeks to improve access to safe water, and sanitation and promote improved hygiene for all. We believe these basics as fundamental to human and sustainable development and to the eradication of poverty.



www.accessassist.org

ACCESS-ASSIST with changes in the microfinance landscape in the country that led to focus on delivery of financial services (mainly credit) and declining interest among service providers on livelihoods/business development services to microfinance clients, there were limited synergies between the strategies of microfinance and livelihoods programme units within ACCESS, a "not for profit" (Section 25) Company set up with support from DFID (Govt. of UK). In addition, the new landscape and issues within microfinance required realignment of the microfinance programme strategies and deployment of exclusive resources and energies towards grounding them. Therefore, the microfinance programme portfolio of ACCESS was spun off in 2009 into ACCESS-ASSIST, set up as a Public Charitable Trust. The mandate of which was to continue to work at all levels of the financial value chain and make efforts, on the one hand to organize the demand on the ground and on the other hand, to engage with supply side actors and catalyze greater flow of funds to the poor.



www.ncasindia.org

National Centre for Advocacy Studies (NCAS) 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, transparent, participatory and accountable governance. The focus of NCAS' activities is in India and South Asia and it has emerged as a premier organisation for People Centred Advocacy throughout the Global South. 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". From 2011 onwards, NCAS has a desk at Bhubaneswar, Odisha.



www.practicalaction.org

Practical 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. In India Practical Action works through its different presence and capacity. 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 in India has been working in India in two broad areas such as Urban WASH-Waste and on Renewable energy along with its knowledge delivery projects. Practical Answers is the Technical Information Service of Practical Action which delivers knowledge among different communities. In order to serve the need and demand of communities, Practical Answers impart technical knowledge and enhance the know-how of community in the issues we work.



www.nfi.org

National Foundation for India (NFI) 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. Key focus areas of the organization are Community Health, Elementary Education, Local Governance, Livelihood Security; Peace & Justice, Citizens and Society, Development Journalism. 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. Its strategic philanthropy initiative focuses on strengthening private sector engagement in social issues.



...changing the world through education

www.aea-southasia.org

Aide et Action International (AEAI) 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 South Asia, Aide et Action International is present in India, Srilanka, Nepal and Bhutan and reaching out to 730,000 people across South Asia in facilitating development intervention including quality education, livelihood education, inclusive education, migration, disaster response, girl and women's empowerment. Migration Information & Resources Centre, MiRC, a Aide et Action International South Asia resource centre has been functioning in city of Bhubaneswar in Odisha since 1999. The role of the resource unit to provide multidisciplinary research, capacity building, policy advocacy, documentation and techno managerial support on grounding programme and policy direction to promote inclusion and reduce vulnerability of migrants especially children, women, adolescents and the disadvantage people in urban and rural area. 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.



FOUNDATION FOR ECOLOGICAL SECURITY

www.fes.org.in

Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) 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 to 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. FES works on landscapes which are as diverse as dense forests, scrub lands, tidal mudflats, ravines, grasslands, water bodies, etc. Keeping local specificity in mind, the common thread that binds our work across the different geographical areas and socio-economic contexts is the belief that local communities are best placed to play the role of custodian of their natural surroundings. Thus we work with village communities towards conservation and protection of land and water and strengthening of community systems of collective management and judicious use of these resources. FES has been working with village communities in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, and Rajasthan. As on March 2015, the organization has supported 9743 habitations in the improved management and governance of natural

resources with more than 3 million acres of common lands brought under the ambit of community management and governance, and impacting the livelihoods of 5.7 million people in 30 districts across eight states. In Odisha, FES is working in four districts namely Angul, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Koraput.



INDIAN
INSTITUTE OF
PUBLIC HEALTH
BHUBANESWAR

www.phfi.org

Indian Institute of Public Health-Bhubaneswar (IIPH-Bhubaneswar) commenced academic activities from August, 2010. The key objective of the institute has been to implement the vision of the PHFI by linking public health advocacy, teaching, research, and public health practice. IIPH-Bhubaneswar 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. Faculty members at IIPH-Bhubaneswar are among the common pool of trainers within the PHFI training division, and facilitate various workshops and training programs. Currently in its sixth year, the institute successfully runs its flagship course Post Graduate Diploma in Public Health Management (PGDPHM) with self-sponsored candidates and mid-career medical officers from the Government of Odisha. In order to enhance capacities of public health functionaries, the institute runs a one year distance learning course Post Graduate Diploma in Public Health Services Management (PGDPHSM) for public health managers working in the government as well as with community based organizations, and national and international NGOs. The institute has a multidisciplinary faculty from both, medical and non-medical backgrounds specialized in technical areas such as health systems, health economics and financing, policy formulation, project management, health policy, access, equity, epidemiology, biostatistics, nutrition, demography, monitoring and evaluation, health promotion, social sciences, reproductive health, Infectious diseases, human resources, and chronic diseases. The team has expertise in both quantitative and qualitative research methods.

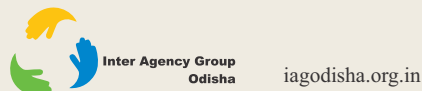


HDF-cDAR
Human Development Foundation Centre for Development Action & Research

www.hdf.org.in

Human Development Foundation- centre for Development Action and Research (HDF-cDAR) is committed and dedicated to contribute towards improving the Human Development Continuum (Survival-Development- Participation) based on the priorities of the National Five-Year Plans and Millennium Development Goals. Development Action and Research (HDF-cDAR) is a not-for-profit organisation striving to excel in its aspiration of being a think and action tank with a humanitarian spirit. It originates from Human Development Foundation Trust founded by a group of young professionals, registered in 2007 with a view to

addressing the problems relating to socio-economic development of the state and the country as a whole. Originally the HDF Trust was operating under two wings, such as Academic Programme Wing with a Management of School and Centre for Development Action and Research (cDAR) having different activities such as development actions, research, advocacy, training and capacity building in the areas of health, education, livelihood and governance respectively. Subsequently the cDAR wing of HDF got itself registered as separate Trust in the year 2013 December.



Inter-Agency Group (IAG) 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. It primarily provides assistance in the field of emergency response and fosters a culture of promoting values for quality and accountability in disaster response. It aims at building capacity for preparedness at various levels, takes lead for collective approach and supports all initiative taken up by Govt. or Non - Govt. bodies in the field of disaster management to develop models in the state. It coordinates with INGOs, UN Agencies, Govt. Depts. like Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA), Special Relief Commissioner (SRC), Revenue & Disaster Management Dept at the state level and with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Sphere India at the national level. 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. It facilitates inter and intra coordination, training and capacity building, information & knowledge management and common advocacy through a collaborative process for quality and accountability. IAG Odisha operates through its secretariat hosted by Indian Red Cross Society, Odisha State Branch, which also chairs the consortium. Its initiatives are guided by the core principles of Sphere Project and governed by the Charter for IAG Odisha.



Adhikar- In the year 2004, Adhikar society started the microfinance activity with JLG models. Recognizing the required growth and sustainability for reaching more and more client Adhikar acquired and NBFC certificate and turned into a company exclusively for its microfinance operations. Background of Parent / Sister Concern: "Adhikar" came into being as a human rights defending

organization in 1992 against the backdrop of massive displacement in Bhubaneswar city. In -human living in slums & helpless annual migration to neighboring states from all parts of Orissa in search of livelihood. Since then, it has been working for the improvement of rural & urban poor, tribal & dalit in the state of Orissa, focusing women as the catalyst of holistic community development & empowerment. In 2004 Adhikar society started the microfinance activity with JLG models. Recognizing the required growth and sustainability for reaching more: Adhikar Microfinance Pvt. Ltd. is a growing NBFC working in 17 districts of Odisha and Gujrat with portfolio o/s INR 105.00 Cr. as on Mar'16. The company rated as "MFI 3+" by CARE rating with satisfactory remark on second line management, system process and portfolio quality The sister concern Adhikar is an established NGO having two decades of experience on implementing community development projects and microfinance in 14 district of Odisha.



The Parliament, through Act, 61 of 1981, approved the setting up of NABARD. The bank came into existence on 12 July 1982 by transferring the agricultural credit functions of RBI and refinance functions of the then Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). **NABARD** was set up with a mission to promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural prosperity through effective credit support, related services, institution development and other innovative initiatives. It was started with an initial capital of 100 crore. Consequent to the revision in the composition of share capital between Government of India and RBI, the paid up capital as on 31 March 2015, stood at 5000 crore with Government of India holding 4,980 crore (99.60%) and Reserve Bank of India 20.00 crore (0.40%).



Change Alliance's parent organisation Christian Aid has been supporting local organisations in India for more than five decades, initially providing relief and rehabilitation to people affected by natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes and cyclones, this was followed by a shift in focus to projects aimed at long-term development. Change Alliance recognizes that people and organisations no longer want to simply give, but to invest and participate in development too. It believes that the best way to address the complexity and enormity of development issues is through collaborative and collective efforts. Change Alliance leverages its expertise, resources and relationships with like-minded stakeholders from the government, development and private sectors to achieve greater impact. It is connected with more than 300 partners, institutions, organizations and communities in most parts of India who can help in delivering all types of development programmes.

Panelists and Participants

1. A. K. Gamang, SCSTRTI, Govt. of Odisha
2. A. Parida, SBI, Khurda, Odisha
3. A. Patnaik, GOAL, West Bengal
4. A. Ravindra, WASSAN
5. A. Tiriya, CREFTDA, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
6. A. K. Mult, Nirvaya, Khurda, Odisha
7. A. R. Samal, SIDBI, Khurda, Odisha
8. Aarti Moll, SCSTRTI, Govt. of Odisha
9. Abasar Beuria, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
10. Abha Mishra, UNDP, New Delhi
11. Abhaya Kumar Biswal, RD Department, Govt. of Odisha
12. Abhimanyu Malik, RCDC, Bhubaneswar
13. Abhinav Joshi, BJB College, Bhubaneswar
14. Abhipsa Beura, NISWASS, Bhubaneswar
15. Abhiram Panigrahi, SIDI, Sambalpur, Odisha
16. Abhisek Barik, Child Fund, Odisha
17. Abinash Pati, CYSD, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
18. Achala Savyasachi, MFIN, Khurda, Odisha
19. Achyut Das, Director, AGRAGAMEE
20. Adaita Kumar Mishra, The Eco Group, Bhubaneswar
21. Adarsh Rout, Reporters Today, Bhubaneswar
22. Aditi Kapoor, Climate & Resilience Advisor, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies(IFRC)
23. Aditya Patnaik, MG Eye Hospital, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
24. Aditya Prasad Panda, CYSD, Puri, Odisha
25. Ahalya Sa, CIRTD, Sundargarh, Odisha
26. Aishwarya Parija, Nitidin, Bhubaneswar
27. Ajay Behera, Gram Vikas, Bhubaneswar
28. Ajay Sharma, IDBI, Bhubaneswar
29. Ajaya Kumar Nayak, Water Resource Dept., Govt. of Odisha
30. Ajit Kumar Bisoi, CYSD, Koraput, Odisha
31. Ajit Kumar, KASTURI, Keonjhar, Odisha
32. Ajit Naik, PRADAN, Khurda, Odisha
33. Ajit Pradhan, FES, Angul, Odisha
34. Ajitanshu Rout., UDYAMA, Nayagarh, Odisha
35. Ajiyu Manobadha, Help A Child of India
36. Akhand, CSFHR, Bhubaneswar
37. Akshaya Kumar Dhal, Vision Swaraj, Cuttack, Odisha
38. Akshaya Kumar Mishra, AVIJAN, Kandhamal, Odisha
39. Akshaya Kumar Panda, Sr. Scientist, MSSRF
40. Akshya Kumar Nayak, Antaranga, Kandhamal, Odisha
41. Akshya Kumar Sahoo, The Asian Age
42. Alka Gupta, Advocacy & Communications Specialist, UNICEF India
43. Amarjit Jena, TESS India
44. Amit Kumar Mohapatra, CYSD, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
45. Amitabala Mohanty, Red Cross, Bhubaneswar
46. Amitabh Behar, Executive Director, National Foundation for India
47. Amiya Ranjan Barik, Rajdhani Govt. College, Bhubaneswar
48. Amiyabala Pattanaik, SMCS, Khurda, Odisha
49. Amrita Pattnaik, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
50. Amruta Dash, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
51. Ananta Kishore Swain, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
52. Ananta Prasad, Practical Action, Bhubaneswar
53. Aneep Giri, GOI, New Delhi
54. Anil Kumar Pradhan, Odisha RTE Forum
55. Anil Kumar Sharma, IIPHB, Odisha
56. Anirudh Behera, IDBI, Bhubaneswar
57. Anirudha Bhumia, RRA Network, Malkanagiri, Odisha
58. Anita Nanda, IIPHB, Odisha
59. Anjali Dash, CYSD, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
60. Anjan, CARE, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
61. Ankita Mohanty, Access-Assist, Bhubaneswar
62. Ankita Rout, Xavier University, Bhubaneswar
63. Annada, Spokesman, Khurda, Odisha
64. Annu Panwar, IIT- Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Odisha
65. Anshu Sharma, Co-founder and Chief Mentor, Seed Technical Service
66. Ansuman Tripathy, APPI, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
67. Anupama Rout, JEETA, Deogarh, Odisha
68. Anushree Surin, Dhan Foundation, Koraput, Odisha
69. Anwesha Das, Palli Alok Pathagar, Baragarh, Odisha
70. Apurva Rastogi, PHFI, New Delhi
71. Arabinda Mohapatra, IIMC, Dhenkanal, Odisha
72. Arabinda Senapati, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
73. Arakhita Sahoo, M.M.J.S.P, Nayagarh, Odisha
74. Arati Ahuja, IAS, Principal Secretary, Health & Family Welfare Dept, GoO
75. Arpita Chattaraya, Wateraid, Khurda, Odisha
76. Arun Kumar Dash, Triranga Yubak Sangh, Baragarh, Odisha
77. Arun Kumar Pradhan, YCDA, Khurda, Odisha
78. Arun Kumar Ray, USS, Cuttack, Odisha
79. Arun Kumar, Practical Action, Khurda, Odisha
80. Arundati Das, IIPM, Dhenkanal, Odisha
81. Arvind Khare, Senior Advisor, Rights and Resource Initiative
82. Ashis Kumar Behera, NCDS, Bhubaneswar
83. Ashis Kumar Das, Jagaran, Rayagada, Odisha
84. Ashis Sarkar, Team Leader, CRY, WB
85. Ashok Das, Sankalp TV, Khurda, Odisha
86. Ashok Kumar Dash, NCDS, Bhubaneswar
87. Ashok Kumar Paikaray, Mahavir Yubak Sangha, Khurda, Odisha
88. Ashok Kumar Panda, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
89. Ashok Kumar Parida, , Deogarh, Odisha
90. Ashok Kumar Penthoi, PSS, Puri, Odisha
91. Ashok Kumar Pradhan, CYSD, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
92. Ashok Meena, IAS, Special Secretary, General Administration Dept, Govt. of Odisha
93. Ashok Panda, Samaja, Khurda, Odisha
94. Ashok Pattnaik, Kartabya, Kalahandi, Odisha
95. Ashok Satapathy, FES, Angul, Odisha
96. Asis Nanda, Sikshasandhan, Khurda, Odisha
97. Asit Kumar Behera, Swabhimani, Khurda, Odisha
98. Asutosh Mishra, Jagabandhu Jarashram, Khurda, Odisha
99. Aswini R. Mahajan, Swastya Swaraj, Khurda, Odisha
100. Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak, Hon'ble Minister, Health, Information & Public Relation, Govt. of Odisha
101. Avinash Upadhyaya, Digital Green, Khurda, Odisha
102. B.K Sahoo, Khurda, Odisha
103. B.K.Swain, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
104. B.M.Patnaik, OLM, Khurda, Odisha
105. B.P.Tripathy, IHM, Khurda, Odisha
106. Badri Narayan Sahoo, Practical Action, Khurda, Odisha
107. Badrish Narayan Pati, Odisha Live, Khurda, Odisha
108. Bagi Lakka, Sundargarh, Odisha
109. Baiju Soren, Vinoba seva pratistan, Khurda, Odisha
110. Bal Paritosh Dash, WFP, New Delhi
111. Bala Mukunda, NVCT, Khurda, Odisha
112. Balakrishna Patnaik, TSRD, Malkanagiri, Odisha
113. Balu Sahoo, Suryaprava, Khurda, Odisha
114. Balunkeswar Pradhan, MMJSP, Nayagarh, Odisha
115. Banaj Kumar Panda, HDF, Khurda, Odisha
116. Banita Dikshit, UAA, Ganjam, Odisha
117. Bapuna Mallik, Kendrapara, Odisha
118. Barada Mohanty, IIPM, Khurda, Odisha
119. Barsarani Rout, SDRG, Khurda, Odisha
120. Barun Kumar Gochhayat, Access-Assist, Khurda, Odisha
121. Basant Kumar Panigrahi, IGS, Khurda, Odisha
122. Basant Kumar Patnaik, Aaina, Khurda, Odisha
123. Basanta Kumar Kar, Senior Advisor, The Coalition for Food & Nutrition Security
124. Basanta Kumar Nayak, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
125. Basudev Pattnaik, JEETA, Deogarh, Odisha
126. Benudhar Mohapatra, Manthan, Khurda, Odisha
127. Benudhar Mohapatra, PRAYAS, Nayagarh, Odisha
128. Bhabani Prasad Mahapatra, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
129. Bhabani Sankar Mishra, Aramva-Plan, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
130. Bhagaban Bag, Khurda, Odisha
131. Bhagabat Biswal, CIRTD, Sundargarh, Odisha
132. Bhagyalakshmi Biswal, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
133. Bhanu Pratap Solanki, KIIT, Khurda, Odisha
134. Bhanumati Nayak, Mahashakti Foundation, Khurda, Odisha
135. Bharat Bhushan, Janakalyan Sanstha, Kalahandi, Odisha
136. Bharat Mohrana, DD News, Khurda, Odisha
137. Bharati Chakra, Odisha State Head, Helpage India
138. Bharati Mohapatra, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
139. Bhaskar Baruah, IAS (Retd), Member, Assam SDMA
140. Bhavna, PO, State Family Welfare Cell, Khurda, Odisha
141. Bhibone Deo, Khurda, Odisha
142. Bhuputra Panda, Associate Professor, IIPHB
143. Bibal Tuppo, DAHAR, Sundargarh, Odisha
144. Bibek Sharma, SANKALPA, Balangiri, Odisha
145. Bibekananda pattnaik, Koraput, Odisha
146. Bibhu Prasad Mohanty, SAMBANDH, Khurda, Odisha
147. Bibhu Prasad Sahu, YSD, Ganjam, Odisha

148. Bibhu Prasad, Durmukha, Khurda, Odisha
 149. Bibhuti Bhushan Das, SMCS, Khurda, Odisha
 150. Bibhuti Ranjan Mishra, Xavier University, Bhubaneswar
 151. Bibinika Pradhan, Janasahayog, Kalahandi, Odisha
 152. Bibu Das, Edusat (ORSAC), Khurda, Odisha
 153. Bidyadhar Panda, CAP, Khurda, Odisha
 154. Bidyut Mohanty, SPREAD, Koraput, Odisha
 155. Bighneswar Sahoo, Samadrusti, Khurda, Odisha
 156. Bijaya Kumar Das, BGVS, Khurda, Odisha
 157. Bijaya Kumar Das, Khurda, Odisha
 158. Bijaya Kumar Mahapatra, INSAP, Khurda, Odisha
 159. Bijaya Kumar Mahapatra, IRCS, OSB, Khurda, Odisha
 160. Bijaya Kumar Mishra, Wateraid, Khurda, Odisha
 161. Bijaya Kumar Nayak, Dhan Foundation, Koraput, Odisha
 162. Bijaya Kumar Panda, CYSD, Khurda, Odisha
 163. Bijayini Mohanty, RTE Forum, Khurda, Odisha
 164. Bijayalaxmi Routaray, Sahayog, Khurda, Odisha
 165. Bijoy Patro, New Delhi
 166. Bikas Kumar Pati, WaterAid, Odisha
 167. Bikash Choudhary, FPUOI, Cuttack, Odisha
 168. Bikash Kumar Agrawal, BJB College, Bhubaneswar
 169. Bikash Kumar Pati, WaterAid, Khurda, Odisha
 170. Bikash Nayak, Dharitri, Khurda, Odisha
 171. Bikash Ranjan Behera, News World Odisha, Khurda, Odisha
 172. Bikram Kumar Swain, VOP, Cuttack, Odisha
 173. Bilua Nayak, Sundargarh, Odisha
 174. Bimal Prasad Pandia, RCDC, Cuttack, Odisha
 175. Bimal Prasad, Cuttack, Odisha
 176. Binapani Mishra, SWAD, Puri, Odisha
 177. Birabar Naik, Banabasi Chetana Mondal, Keonjhar, Odisha
 178. Biraj Patnaik, Principal Adviser, Commissioners of the Supreme Court
 179. Biraja Kabi Sathpathy, Social Development Expert, Deloitte, DFID, Odisha
 180. Birajlaxmi Sarangi, Technical Specialist-Nutrition, Project Concern International (PCI), Bihar
 181. Biranchi Mohapatra, CPSW, Cuttack, Odisha
 182. Biranchi Paikaray, Khurda, Odisha
 183. Bishakha Bhanja, Regional Manager, East WaterAid India, Odisha
 184. Bishnu Charan Sahoo, FES, Angul, Odisha
 185. Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra, NCDS, Bhubaneswar
 186. Bishnu Prasad Sahoo, WASSAN, Malkanagiri, Odisha
 187. Bishwarupa Sahu, CYSD, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 188. Biswa Bandhu Mohanty, Khurda, Odisha
 189. Biswa Ranjan Dash, IIPA, Khurda, Odisha
 190. Biswajeet Bhutta, Agriculture Employment Factory, Khurda, Odisha
 191. Biswajit Swain, Live for Odisha, Khurda, Odisha
 192. Biswanath Tomy, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 193. Biswaranjan Mishra, JEETA, Deogarh, Odisha
 194. Blessina Nayak, CYSD, Koraput, Odisha
 195. Braja Mishra, CDDMASS, New Delhi
 196. Brig. Rajiv Williams, Jindal Stainless Ltd., Khurda, Odisha
 197. Brundaban Jena, Jagaran, Rayagada, Odisha
 198. Bulbul Swain, Surakhsha Sangha, Khurda, Odisha
 199. Byasadev Barik, Khurda, Odisha
 200. Byasadev Bhanja, Triranga Yubak Sangh, Baragarh, Odisha
 201. C S Deepak Kumar Sahu, Hemalata Hospital, Khurda, Odisha
 202. C. K. Mathew, Senior Fellow, Public Affairs Centre
 203. C. R. Hansda, IPFO, Khurda, Odisha
 204. C. R. Hansda, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 205. C. R. Hansda, Tribal Education & Resource Council, Govt. of Odisha
 206. C. R. Hansda, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 207. C. R. Pani, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 208. Capt. U. C. Pattnaik, Khurda, Odisha
 209. Chaitanya Biswal, Gram Uthan, Khurda, Odisha
 210. Chakradhar Pruseth, SEWAK, Sundargarh, Odisha
 211. Chandana Sagaria, Pragati, Koraput, Odisha
 212. Chandini Nayak, Kartabya, Kalahandi, Odisha
 213. Chandra Hembram, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 214. Chandra Sagaria, Koraput, Odisha
 215. Chandrabhanu Pattanayak, Institute of Knowledge Societies, Khurda, Odisha
 216. Chandrashekar Sahoo, SUPPORT, Deogarh, Odisha
 217. Charudutta Panigrahi, President, FIDR
 218. Chinmaya Ranjan Kumar, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha
 219. Chinmayee Pattnaik, Kartabya, Kalahandi, Odisha
 220. Chiranjibi Das, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 221. Chitrnanjan Bhuyan, Odisha Environmental Society, Khurda, Odisha
 222. Chitrnanjan Parida, SOLAR, Puri, Odisha
 223. Chitta Ranjan Dash, Dept. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India
 224. Chittaranjan Bumar, OES, Khurda, Odisha
 225. Chittaranjan Champatiray, LNSRD, Rayagada, Odisha
 226. Chittaranjan Kar, IVIV, New Delhi
 227. D. Majhi, Seba Jagat, Sundargarh, Odisha
 228. D. Mishra, Gram Vikas, Khurda, Odisha
 229. D.J. Patnaik, Annapurna, Khurda, Odisha
 230. Dasarathi Senapati, CARR, Nayagarh, Odisha
 231. Dasharathi Behera, Odisha Jangal Manch, Kalahandi, Odisha
 232. Dayasagar Padhan, Aide-et-Action, Bolangir, Odisha
 233. Debabrata Patra, Action Aid, Khurda, Odisha
 234. Debabrata Patra, IAG, Odisha
 235. Debanarayan Acharya, DSWS, Khurda, Odisha
 236. Debanarayan Acharya, Organisation for Welfare to Society, Khurda, Odisha
 237. Debashish Majhi, NCDS, Khurda, Odisha
 238. Debasish Acharya, Orissa Post, Khurda, Odisha
 239. Debendra Kumar Swain, Aide-et-Action, Khurda, Odisha
 240. Debi Prasad Mishra, Hon'ble Minister, School & Mass Education and Industries, Govt. of Odisha
 241. Debjeet Sarangi, Director, Living Farms, Odisha
 242. Deepak Kumar Biswal, Unicef, Khurda, Odisha
 243. Deepak Mohapatra, Pragativadi, Khurda, Odisha
 244. Deepak Nayak, Khurda, Odisha
 245. Deepak Pani, Gram Swaraj, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 246. Deepak Ray, OPEPA, Dept. S&ME, Odisha
 247. Devansi, Khurda, Odisha
 248. Devendra Kumar Yadav, IIT- Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Odisha
 249. Devendra Panda, CSNR, Kandhamal, Odisha
 250. Devjit Mitra, Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative
 251. Dhanbu Chandra, Khurda, Odisha
 252. Dhaneswar Mohanta, CREFTDA, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 253. Dhaneswar Senapati, CARR, Cuttack, Odisha
 254. Dhansingh Majhi, Kalahandi, Odisha
 255. Dharmendra Pradhan, Hon'ble Minister, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Govt. of India
 256. Dharendra Kumar Roy, Khurda, Odisha
 257. Dharendra Panda, CSNR, Kandhamal, Odisha
 258. Dibakar Maharana, SMCS, Khurda, Odisha
 259. Dilip Kumar Biswal, Aaina, Khurda, Odisha
 260. Dillip Kumar Das, ANTODAYA, Kalahandi, Odisha
 261. Dillip Pattnaik, OSVSWA, Khurda, Odisha
 262. Dillip Subudhi, Kalahandi, Odisha
 263. Dillip Subudhi, RCDC, Khurda, Odisha
 264. Dimple Pattnaik, SDRS, Khurda, Odisha
 265. Dinamani Biswal, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
 266. Dinesh Balam, WASSAN, Khurda, Odisha
 267. Dinesh Balam, WASSAN, Odisha
 268. Dipak Ray, OPEPA, Govt. of Odisha
 269. Dipti Ranjan Behera, Dept. of Forest & Env't. Govt. of Odisha
 270. Dipti Ranjan Mohanty, CYSD, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 271. Diptimayee Jena, NCDS, Khurda, Odisha
 272. Disha Ranjana, SODA, Khurda, Odisha
 273. Divya Chirayath, Dhan Foundation, Koraput, Odisha
 274. Dr. A.K. Dash, RCDC, Khurda, Odisha
 275. Dr. Abhilash Nayak, IGNOU, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 276. Dr. Aishwarya Mahajan, Head Livelihood Education Unit, Aide-et-Action International
 277. Dr. Alok Ranjan, Senior Programme Officer, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)
 278. Dr. Amarendr Das, NISER, Khurda, Odisha
 279. Dr. Amarendra Das, NISER, Khurda, Odisha
 280. Dr. Ambika Prasad Nanda, Head, CSR Odisha, Tata Steel
 281. Dr. Anil Sinha, Former Vice Chairman, Bihar SDMA
 282. Dr. Ankur Aggarwal, APPI, Khurda, Odisha
 283. Dr. Anupama Baliarsingh, Asst. Professor, Dept of Agril. Meteorology, OUAT
 284. Dr. Aquinas Edassery, Swastya Swaraj, Khurda, Odisha
 285. Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, Delhi
 286. Dr. Ashok Kumar Dash, Maharshi College, Khurda, Odisha
 287. Dr. Ashwani Parihar, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 288. Dr. Aurobindo Behera, IAS, Former Member, Board of Revenue, Govt. of Odisha
 289. Dr. B. K. Padhi, AIPH, Khurda, Odisha
 290. Dr. Balaram Sahu, Dept of F & ARD, Govt. of Odisha
 291. Dr. Bijayalaxmi Sahoo, NISWASS, Khurda, Odisha
 292. Dr. Bikash Das, CLAP Legal Service Institute, Cuttack, Odisha
 293. Dr. Binod Patra, AIIMS, Cuttack, Odisha
 294. Dr. Birupakshya Dixit, Coordinator, India Programmes, Practical Action, India Office
 295. Dr. Biswaranjan Mohanty, Khurda, Odisha
 296. Dr. Chakradhar Panda, Additional Director, Health (P.D), Health & Services Dept., Govt. of Odisha
 297. Dr. D. K. Sadana, Former Principal Scientist, National Bureau of Animal Genetics Resources (NBAGR)
 298. Dr. D. K. Samal, OVHA, Khurda, Odisha
 299. Dr. Deepa Prasad, UNFPA, Khurda, Odisha
 300. Dr. Dhurba Charana Mishra, RMMT, Khurda, Odisha
 301. Dr. Dillip Kumar Bhoi, YRC, Balasore, Odisha
 302. Dr. E. Venkata Rao, IMS & SUM, Khurda, Odisha
 303. Dr. Gopal Tripathy, Dept of F & ARD, Govt. of Odisha
 304. Dr. Gopal Tripathy, Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Odisha

305. Dr. Harendra Kumar Panda, Khariar College, Nuapada, Odisha
 306. Dr. Himansu Kulkarni, Executive Director, ACWADAM
 307. Dr. Iswar Chandra Naik, KIIT, Khurda, Odisha
 308. Dr. J.K. Panigrahi, OES, Khurda, Odisha
 309. Dr. Jyoshnamayee Behera, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 310. Dr. K. C. Behera, INDIA, Ganjam, Odisha
 311. Dr. K.C. Satapathy, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
 312. Dr. Kailash Chandra Dehuri, HEIFER International, Khurda, Odisha
 313. Dr. Kalpana Das, IRCS, OSB, Khurda, Odisha
 314. Dr. Kartik Prasad Jena, BJB College, Bhubaneswar
 315. Dr. L. K Das, The SOHAM, Khurda, Odisha
 316. Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra, IAS, Senior Advisor (Independent) IJM, New Delhi
 317. Dr. Lipika Nanda, Director, IIPHB-PHFI
 318. Dr. Luna Panda, Pragati, Koraput, Odisha
 319. Dr. Manoranjan Mohanty, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
 320. Dr. Minakshi Bhatt, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 321. Dr. Mohit Mohan Mohanty, Former Director, SIEMAT, Odisha
 322. Dr. Muniraju SB, NITI Aayog
 323. Dr. Nanda Kishan Mahakud, VYK, Angul, Odisha
 324. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Mishra, NIT Rourkela, Sundargarh, Odisha
 325. Dr. Niranjana Das, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 326. Dr. P. K. B. Pattnaik, JD-NCD
 327. Dr. P. Rout., LGN, Khurda, Odisha
 328. Dr. Padmashree Prusty, RDW College, Khurda, Odisha
 329. Dr. Pankajbasini Choudhury, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 330. Dr. Prameela Bansal, DPH, Khurda, Odisha
 331. Dr. Pramod Nanda, CYSD, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 332. Dr. Pravas Acharya, Samaja, Cuttack, Odisha
 333. Dr. Purushottam Sahu, SBPM (COSA), Sambalpur, Odisha
 334. Dr. Rabi N. Patra, GAA, Khurda, Odisha
 335. Dr. Rabindra Kumar Panda, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 336. Dr. Raj Panda, Senior Public Health Specialist, PHFI
 337. Dr. Rajalaxmi Panda, ONAS, Khurda, Odisha
 338. Dr. Ramesh Chandra Mishra, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 339. Dr. Ramesh Chauhan, AILMS, Cuttack, Odisha
 340. Dr. Ravi Kumar, PHES, Khurda, Odisha
 341. Dr. Reeta Sahoo, USS, Cuttack, Odisha
 342. Dr. Rina Routray, Environmental Studies, Khurda, Odisha
 343. Dr. S.S. Mohanty, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
 344. Dr. Sabyasachi Das, WASSAN
 345. Dr. Sabyasachi Das, WASSAN, Malkanagiri, Odisha
 346. Dr. Sakhivel Selvaraj, Senior Public Health Specialist, Economics & Financing and Adjunct Assistant Professor
 347. Dr. Sandeep Mohapatra, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 348. Dr. Sanjay P. Zodpey, Vice President and Director, Public Health Education, PHFI and Director, IIPH, Delhi
 349. Dr. Sanjaya K. Jena, Bharat Financial Inclusion Ltd, Khurda, Odisha
 350. Dr. Santanu Rath, PPL, Khurda, Odisha
 351. Dr. Sarit Kumar Rout, PHFI, Odisha
 352. Dr. Sarmistha Mohanty, Janasadhana, Khurda, Odisha
 353. Dr. Sayantan Chowdhury, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 354. Dr. Simanchal Pani, Seba Jagat, Kalahandi, Odisha
 355. Dr. Sipra Mallick, Member, Odisha State Food Commission
 356. Dr. Sisir Behera, SOA, Khurda, Odisha
 357. Dr. Souvik Pyne, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 358. Dr. Sruti Mohapatra, Swabhimana, Khurda, Odisha
 359. Dr. Subhash Chandra Khuntia, IAS, Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy, MHRD, Govt. of India
 360. Dr. Subrat Dutta, India Coordinator, Food Fortification Initiative (FFI), India
 361. Dr. Suchisree Akhouri, PHFI, New Delhi
 362. Dr. Sudhananda Nayak, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 363. Dr. Sunanda Sukla, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 364. Dr. Susanta Kumar Palo, IIPHB, Delhi
 365. Dr. Sweta Sharma, Unicef, Khurda, Odisha
 366. Dr. T. K. Pradhan, Directorate of Institutional Finance, Khurda, Odisha
 367. Dr. Tapan Kumar Chand, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), A Navratna Company of Govt. of India
 368. Dr. Tapas Kumar Das, Swabhimana, Khurda, Odisha
 369. Dr. Tapas Ranjan Padhi, L V Prasad Eye Institute
 370. Dr. Tapas Ranjan Padhi, LVPEI, Khurda, Odisha
 371. Dr. Tapaswini Das, PHFI, Khurda, Odisha
 372. Dr. Veer Bhushan, JS, Indian Red Cross Society
 373. Dr. Vincent Darlong, Country Programme Officer, IFAD
 374. Dr. Vivek Varat Pattnaik, IMS & SUM, Khurda, Odisha
 375. Dr. Vivek Warked, L.V.Prasad Eye Institute, Khurda, Odisha
 376. Dr.D.P Pattnaik, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 377. Dr.Piyush Ranjan Rout, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 378. Dumati Pradhan, IIPH, New Delhi
 379. Durga Prasad Tripathy, Harmony, Malkanagiri, Odisha
 380. Elisa Pattanaik, Gram Vikas, Khurda, Odisha
 381. Er.Chittaranjan, Orissa Environment Society, Khurda, Odisha
 382. F. Barla, IPP, Sundargarh, Odisha
 383. Fagu Rana, KARMI, Kalahandi, Odisha
 384. Fakir Charan Rout, Right to Food Campaign, Baragarh, Odisha
 385. Fakir Mohan Pradhan, OISCA India, Khurda, Odisha
 386. Fakir Rana, SMPUP, Baragarh, Odisha
 387. Falgunee Barla, Cuttack, Odisha
 388. Firoz Kumar Thathi, Mahashakti Foundation, Baragarh, Odisha
 389. G. B. Singh Samanta, Rajya Nagarika Samaj, Khurda, Odisha
 390. G. S. Patel, NDRF, Khurda, Odisha
 391. G. Soren, RRA Network, Malkanagiri, Odisha
 392. Gagan Bihari Mohanty, CHRYALIS, Khurda, Odisha
 393. Ganesh Oram, Sundargarh, Odisha
 394. Ganesh Parida, Practical Action, Khurda, Odisha
 395. Gangadhar Sahoo, State Nodal Officer, State Project Management Unit - MDM, Dept. of School & Mass Education, Govt. of Odisha
 396. Gangadhar Som, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 397. Garuda Bhoi, Seba Jagat, Kalahandi, Odisha
 398. Gayatri Padhy, NCDS, Khurda, Odisha
 399. Geetanjali Pattnaik, ACM, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 400. Geetika Chandra., Aaina, Khurda, Odisha
 401. Ghasiram Panda, Action Aid, Khurda, Odisha
 402. Girish Chandra Pal, Satyasambhu, Koraput, Odisha
 403. Gita Pattnaik, FPAI, Khurda, Odisha
 404. Gita Rani Mishra, OPDSC, Rayagada, Odisha
 405. Golak Bihari Patra, SEBA SANGAM, Khurda, Odisha
 406. Gopal Chandra Khuntia, MMJSP, Nayagarh, Odisha
 407. Gopal K. Mishra, Antardrusti, Jagatsingpur, Odisha
 408. Gopal Nayak, SPREAD, Koraput, Odisha
 409. Gopinath Pradhan, COATS, Koraput, Odisha
 410. Goura Premekka, FARR, Rayagada, Odisha
 411. Gouranga Mohapatra, Jana Swasthya Abhijan, Khurda, Odisha
 412. Gourav Bapna, Khurda, Odisha
 413. Gouri Sankar Rao, SOVA, Koraput, Odisha
 414. Gouri Shankar Mishra, DISID, Khurda, Odisha
 415. Goutam Aryabhusan, Practical Action, Odisha
 416. Goutam Sahu, NYP, Kendrapara, Odisha
 417. Govind Dash, Gram Uthan, Khurda, Odisha
 418. Govinda Rao, IRCS, OSB, Khurda, Odisha
 419. Gulekha Barik, JEETA, Deogarh, Odisha
 420. Guru Prasad Nahak, HEIFER International, Khurda, Odisha
 421. Hamut Panda, Prameya, Khurda, Odisha
 422. Hari Sankar Rout, SWATI, Kandhamal, Odisha
 423. Haris Chndra Dash, SOLAR, Puri, Odisha
 424. Hemanand Nayak, NAWO, Khurda, Odisha
 425. Hemanta Kumar Nayak, RCDC, Khurda, Odisha
 426. Hemanta Kumar Sahu, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 427. Hemanta Parida, Prameya, Khurda, Odisha
 428. Heramani Nayak, NAWO, Khurda, Odisha
 429. Himanshu Behera, RRA Network, Malkanagiri, Odisha
 430. Himanshu Kumar Panda, Lokdrusti, Nuapada, Odisha
 431. Himanshu Nahak, IEM, Khurda, Odisha
 432. Himanshu S. Bal, State Coordinator, World Food Programme (WFP)
 433. Himanshu Sekhar Bal, WFP, Khurda, Odisha
 434. Himanshu Sekhar Rout, Utkal University
 435. Himanshu Sekhar Rout, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
 436. Himansu Nayak, FEM, Koraput, Odisha
 437. Himanshu Shekhar Sahoo, FIDR, Khurda, Odisha
 438. Hiralal Nayak, Unicef, Khurda, Odisha
 439. Hrudananda Senapati, CYSD, Koraput, Odisha
 440. Hrushikesh Sahoo, Nimitri P.U.P.S, Angul, Odisha
 441. Indira Behera, CYSD, Kandhamal, Odisha
 442. Itishree Kanungo, Climate Parliament, Khurda, Odisha
 443. J. Dang, Sambalpur, Odisha
 444. J.K. Nayak, CDDMASS, New Delhi
 445. J.P Mohapatra, Vibrant Odisha, Khurda, Odisha
 446. J.P. Dash, Kanak News, Khurda, Odisha
 447. Jabahar Tripathy, The Life Line Mission, Khurda, Odisha
 448. Jack Lansenbrunner, Gates Foundation
 449. Jagadananda, Mentor & Co-Founder, CYSD
 450. Jagadish Das, OTV, Khurda, Odisha
 451. Jagadish Palbabeo, NYP, Khurda, Odisha
 452. Jagadish Pradhan, President-cum-Director, SVA, Odisha
 453. Jagannath Chatterjee, RCDC, Khurda, Odisha
 454. Jagannath Mishra, EKATA, Koraput, Odisha
 455. Jagannatha Raju, CCD, Ganjam, Odisha
 456. Jagat Kishore Pattnayak, Mahashakti Foundation, Khurda, Odisha
 457. Jagdish Nayak, Landesa, Khurda, Odisha
 458. Jagdish Pati, Khurda, Odisha
 459. Janki Anandharia, Professor, Mumbai campus, Jamsetji Tata School of Disaster Studies.(TISS)
 460. Janmejaya Rout, RCDC, Khurda, Odisha
 461. Janmejaya Mishra, CARE, Khurda, Odisha
 462. Jasaswani Mohanty, NAWO, Khurda, Odisha
 463. Jayadev Dakua, CYSD, Bhubaneswar

464. Jayakrishna, Dhan Foundation, Koraput, Odisha
 465. Jayanta Patro, Oxfam, Odisha
 466. Jayanti Rout, AAG, Khurda, Odisha
 467. Jitendra Kumar Rath, Oxfam, Odisha
 468. Jitendra Kumar Sundaray, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
 469. Joe Madiath, Civil Society Leader, Gram Vikas
 470. John Samuel, Head, Global Programme, Democratic Governance Assessments, Bureau of Development, ISDG
 471. Joyjeeth Bhattacharya, PHFI, New Delhi
 472. Jyoti Prakash Brahma, Aide-et-Action, Khurda, Odisha
 473. Jyoti Prakash Pattanaik, Swabhiman, Khurda, Odisha
 474. Jyoti Ranjan Jena, BJB College, Bhubaneswar
 475. Jyotirmayee Mohapatra, PECUC, Khurda, Odisha
 476. Jyotirmayee Rout, NCDS, Khurda, Odisha
 477. Jyotsna Das, WOSW, Keonjhar, Odisha
 478. K. Acharya, PPL, Khurda, Odisha
 479. K. Beshra, Orissa Nari Samaj, Khurda, Odisha
 480. K. Kandre, Kandhamal, Odisha
 481. K. Maheshwar Patro, Ganjam, Odisha
 482. K. Mangaraj, Samaja, Khurda, Odisha
 483. K. K. Berua, Janakalyan Sansthan, Kalahandi, Odisha
 484. K. Mishra, Odisha CSR Foundation, Khurda, Odisha
 485. K. Pattnaik, ICZMP, Khurda, Odisha
 486. K. Sagain, BJB College, Bhubaneswar
 487. Kadey Soren, KIIT, Bhubaneswar
 488. Kahanu Charan Satpathy, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
 489. Kailash Ch. Dash, Executive Director, RCDC
 490. Kailash Chandra Dandapat, JAGRUTI, Kandhamal, Odisha
 491. Kailash Chandra Rout, Gram Uthan, Khurda, Odisha
 492. Kailash Mandal, Samaja, Khurda, Odisha
 493. Kaleyra, UAA, Ganjam, Odisha
 494. Kalika Mohapatra, Handicap International
 495. Kalpana Mohapatra, CYSD, Khurda, Odisha
 496. Kalpana Pattnaik, SCSTRTI, Govt. of Odisha
 497. Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA
 498. Kamalakanta Barik, CYSD, Koraput, Odisha
 499. Kamalkant lenka, Swabhiman, Khurda, Odisha
 500. Kanan Babuta, CYSD, Khurda, Odisha
 501. Kanhu Majhi, Debadatta Club, Baragarh, Odisha
 502. Kapilendra Pradhan, Prameya, Khurda, Odisha
 503. Karma, SDRC, Khurda, Odisha
 504. Karmi Beshna, Odisha Nari Samaj, Sambalpur, Odisha
 505. Karna Pradhan, FES, Angul, Odisha
 506. Karthika Bag, Khurda, Odisha
 507. Kartika Sabar, Khurda, Odisha
 508. Kartikeswar Samal, FARR, Dhenkanal, Odisha
 509. Karunakar Behera, CYSD, Kandhamal, Odisha
 510. Kasturi Mohapatra, Commissioner, OSCPCR
 511. Kedar Chandra Bisoi, Matrualoka, Khurda, Odisha
 512. Kedareshwar Chaudhury, DSS, Khurda, Odisha
 513. Kedarnath Mohanty, Sundargarh, Odisha
 514. Kiran Kumar Nayak, NHM
 515. Kiran Kumar, Khurda, Odisha
 516. Kirti Bhusan Pani, State Head, PRADAN
 517. Kirti Joshi, IIMC, Dhenkanal, Odisha
 518. Kirti Sunder Sahoo, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 519. Kishore Kumar Behera, Landesa, Khurda, Odisha
 520. Koomani Bari, Xavier University, Bhubaneswar
 521. Kuldip Gyaneswar, Khurda, Odisha
 522. Kumar Munda, Deogarh, Odisha
 523. Kumuda Chandra Kanhar, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 524. Kundan Kumar, Tata Sponge Iron Ltd., Khurda, Odisha
 525. Kuntirani Padhan, National Law University, Cuttack, Odisha
 526. Laavanya Ramaul, IIMC, Dhenkanal, Odisha
 527. Lakshman Pal, RWDSO, Khurda, Odisha
 528. Lakshmi Narayan Acharya, LIPICA, Ganjam, Odisha
 529. Lalit Kumar Senapati, WaterAid, Khurda, Odisha
 530. Lalit Mohan Panda, YRC (IRCS) OSB, Balasore, Odisha
 531. Lalit Ranjan, Khurda, Odisha
 532. Lalita Pattnaik, Education Specialist, UNICEF, Odisha
 533. Lalmohan Oram, Banajabanijya Sangha, Keonjhar, Odisha
 534. Lambodar Mandal, SOVA, Koraput, Odisha
 535. Lambodar Malik, SOVA, Koraput, Odisha
 536. Laxman Pal, SS Foundation, Khurda, Odisha
 537. Laxmi Narayan Boxi, Hunger Solution, Khurda, Odisha
 538. Laxmi Narayan Nayak, NCDS, Khurda, Odisha
 539. Laxmidhar Pradhan, Gram Uthan, Khurda, Odisha
 540. Laxmikanta Behera, Janasahaja, Khurda, Odisha
 541. Laxminarayan Nanda, Unicef, Khurda, Odisha
 542. Lekharam, CYSD, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 543. Lilanani Nayak, NYP, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 544. Lingaraj Sahoo, Adhikar, Khurda, Odisha
 545. Lipa Pattnaik, PECUC, Khurda, Odisha
 546. Lipak Choudhury, Arya Odisha, Khurda, Odisha
 547. Lipika Mohapatra, Swabhiman, Khurda, Odisha
 548. Lipsita Paramanguru, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
 549. Lisa patnaik, PECUC, Khurda, Odisha
 550. Lohitakshya Joshi, Lokdrusti, Nuapada, Odisha
 551. Lokanath Misra, ARUNA, Ganjam, Odisha
 552. M. Bala, IPFO, Sundargarh, Odisha
 553. M. Bhanja, LWSIT, Khurda, Odisha
 554. M. Dena, Kandhamal, Odisha
 555. M. K. Yadav, NDRF, New Delhi
 556. M. Paikray, NYP, Khurda, Odisha
 557. M. R. Pattnaik, Khurda, Odisha
 558. M.A. Wohab, Southern Health Improvement Samiti, West Bengal
 559. Madan Kumar, EFICOR, Delhi
 560. Madan Pradhan, FES, Angul, Odisha
 561. Madhab Behera, Sanchar, Khurda, Odisha
 562. Madhaba Ch. Jena, PRDATA, Kandhamal, Odisha
 563. Madhu Sarin, Independent Researcher, Member, CSD, Drafting Committee Member Forest Rights Act, 2006, Vasundhara
 564. Madhu Sudan Dey, Khurda, Odisha
 565. Madhulika Sista, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
 566. Madhumita Ray, KIIT, Bhubaneswar
 567. Madhusmita Pati, Paradeep Phosphates Ltd., Khurda, Odisha
 568. Madhuvanthe, Dhan Foundation, Balasore, Odisha
 569. Mahesh Prasad Nanda, Kalinga TV, Khurda, Odisha
 570. Mahesh Sharma, Samaja, Khurda, Odisha
 571. Maheswar Chhatoi, CYSD, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 572. Malati Naik, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 573. Malaya Basantia, Kendrapara, Odisha
 574. Malaya Kumar Panigrahi, Dept. of H & FW, Govt. of Odisha
 575. Malaya Kumar Sarangi, USS, Cuttack, Odisha
 576. Mamata Bal, PJS, Bhadrak, Odisha
 577. Mamata Dash, Manager, WaterAid, India
 578. Mamata Pradhan, IIPM, Khurda, Odisha
 579. Mamta Samantaray, State Progressive Women's Forum, Khurda, Odisha
 580. Manamohan Barik, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 581. Manas Choudhury, NITI Aayog
 582. Manas Kumar Swain, Samaja, Khurda, Odisha
 583. Manas Mishra, Executive Director, Vasundhara
 584. Manas Mishra, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 585. Manas Mishra, SWAD, Puri, Odisha
 586. Manas Mishra, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 587. Manas Ranjan Dash, National Law University, Cuttack, Odisha
 588. Manas Ranjan Mishra, Kalinga TV, Khurda, Odisha
 589. Manas Ranjan Mohanty, XSEED School, Khurda, Odisha
 590. Manas Ranjan Sahoo, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
 591. Manas Rath, CDD Society, Khurda, Odisha
 592. Manas Rath, Senior Advisor, Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association (BORDA)
 593. Mangaraj Panda, UAA, Ganjam, Odisha
 594. Manguli Naik, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 595. Manish Kumar Prasad, BJB College, Khurda, Odisha
 596. Manish Sahgal, The Broken Scooter, Khurda, Odisha
 597. Manjushree Pattnaik, OLM, Khurda, Odisha
 598. Manmath Kumar Mohanty, HDF, Odisha
 599. Manmatha Kundu, Former Director, ELTI, Bhubaneswar
 600. Manmohan Barik, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 601. Manoj Ahuja, IAS, Principal Secretary, DoA & FE
 602. Manoj Barai, Durmukha, Khurda, Odisha
 603. Manoj Barik, HDF, Khurda, Odisha
 604. Manoj Dash, CDDMASS
 605. Manoj Jena, VSP, Khurda, Odisha
 606. Manoj Kumar Das, Zero Mass, Khurda, Odisha
 607. Manoj Kumar Dash, IVN, New Delhi
 608. Manoj Kumar Mohanty, World Vision India, Khurda, Odisha
 609. Manoj Kumar Mohapatra, VYK, Angul, Odisha
 610. Manoj Kumar Swain, Prameya, Khurda, Odisha
 611. Manoj Kumar Swain, Samaja, Khurda, Odisha
 612. Manoj Kumar, Gram Uthan, Khurda, Odisha
 613. Manoj Mukhi, Darshana, Khurda, Odisha
 614. Manoranjan Behera, IAC, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 615. Manoranjan Das, PACS, Khurda, Odisha
 616. Manoti Naik, CREFTDA, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 617. Mansingh D. P. Nayak, WOSCA, Keonjhar, Odisha
 618. Maria Jose, Xavier University, Bhubaneswar
 619. Mary Bina Surin, Tata Trust, Khurda, Odisha
 620. Maunabati Behera, Kendrapara, Odisha
 621. Maunabati Behera, SHG Member, Brahmansahi, GP: Brahmansahi, Rajnagar, Kendrapara
 622. Md. N. Amin, Executive Director, ADHIKAR, Odisha
 623. Meena Das Mohapatra, FES, Odisha
 624. Mihir Kumar Mohanty, Swabhiman, Khurda, Odisha
 625. Minakhi Kandher, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha

626. Minakshi Devi, APPI, Khurda, Odisha
 627. Mohan K Buliyash, Mahashakti Foundation, Kalahandi, Odisha
 628. Mohit Kumar Ray, BPC, Khurda, Odisha
 629. Moitrimayee Mondal, Save the Children, Khurda, Odisha
 630. Monalisa Nayak, NYP, Khurda, Odisha
 631. Monalisa Pattsani, Orissa Post, Khurda, Odisha
 632. Mukesh Kumar Patra, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 633. Murali Bagarti, G.S.PRASNLN, Khurda, Odisha
 634. Murali Das, ITDI, Khurda, Odisha
 635. Muralidhar Das, Dhan Foundation, Koraput, Odisha
 636. N. A. Shah Ansari, Community Radio, Puri, Odisha
 637. N. Dibyaalok, Gram Vikas, Khurda, Odisha
 638. N. M. Prusty, Mentor & Director, CDDMASS
 639. N. Swain, SLBC, Khurda, Odisha
 640. Naba Ho, Sikshasandhan, Khurda, Odisha
 641. Naba K. Mishra, VARRAT, Kendrapara, Odisha
 642. Nageswar Patnaik, Biz Odisha
 643. Nalini Mahakud, Deogarh, Odisha
 644. Namita Samal, THREAD, Sambalpur, Odisha
 645. Narayan Barik, RCDC, Kendrapara, Odisha
 646. Narendra Nayak, ACCESS Assist, Odisha
 647. Narendra Nayak, Access-Assist, Khurda, Odisha
 648. Nata Kishore Mishra, CIRTD, Sundargarh, Odisha
 649. Natabar Khuntia, Odisha Chashi Vikash Trust, Khurda, Odisha
 650. Natabar Singh, CIRTD, Khurda, Odisha
 651. Nayana Mohanty, Swayamshree, Khurda, Odisha
 652. Nicholas Barla, IPFO, Khurda, Odisha
 653. Nihar Mishra, APPI, Khurda, Odisha
 654. Nihar Ranjan, Practical Action, Khurda, Odisha
 655. Niladri Bihari Sahoo, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
 656. Nilamadhaba Patro, PRDATA, Kandhamal, Odisha
 657. Nilamani Mahapatra, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 658. Nilu Kumar Behera, Aide-et-Action, Bolangir, Odisha
 659. Niranjan Baryyas, Unicef, Khurda, Odisha
 660. Niranjan Maharana, Ruchika Social Service Organisation, Khurda, Odisha
 661. Nirmal Kumar Mohanta, Tata Sponge Iron Ltd, Khurda, Odisha
 662. Nischit Kumar Nayak, Xavier University, Bhubaneswar
 663. Nishant Kumar, TL-SSR, VL, Khurda, Odisha
 664. Nityananda Pradhan, PARIVARTAN, Kalahandi, Odisha
 665. O.P. Singh, Director General, National Disaster Response Force, NDRF
 666. Om Prasad Patnaik, CYSD, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 667. P. Basant Kumar, SOMKS, Malkanagiri, Odisha
 668. P. C. Misra, FANSA, Khurda, Odisha
 669. P. Ganesh, CSC e-governance, Khurda, Odisha
 670. P. K. Dash, Speedy News, Khurda, Odisha
 671. P. K. Panda, OSL, Khurda, Odisha
 672. P. K. Patra, ETV, Khurda, Odisha
 673. P. K. Sahoo, Chairman, CYSD
 674. P. M. Phillip, Executive Director, FVTRS
 675. P. Mohanty, Khurda, Odisha
 676. P. Satish, Executive Director, Sa-dhan
 677. P.R. Jha, Development financial institutions (DFIs), NABARD
 678. Pabitra Misra, Adhikar, Khurda, Odisha
 679. Padlam Kuldip, SOVA, Koraput, Odisha
 680. Padma Charan Dash, STARR, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 681. Padma Charan Paikaray, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 682. Padma Patnaik, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
 683. Padmasri Tulasi Munda, Activist, Odisha
 684. Palak Aggarwal, The Battighar Foundation, Khurda, Odisha
 685. Pallabi Maharana, Agriculture Employment Factory, Khurda, Odisha
 686. Parameswar Samantaray, KIIT, Bhubaneswar
 687. Parasuram Nayak, Wholtime Director, Swayamshree Micro Finance Services (SMCS)
 688. Parimal Singh, IAS, Deputy Secretary to Governor of Maharashtra
 689. Parimita Rautray, LSHTM, Khurda, Odisha
 690. Parsuram Pradhan, CYSD, Koraput, Odisha
 691. Partha Sarathi Samal, AB Enterprises, Khurda, Odisha
 692. Peeyus Sharma, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
 693. Peter Sanford, Pro Sport Development, Khurda, Odisha
 694. Poonam Naik, Swabhiman, Khurda, Odisha
 695. Prabhakar Adhikari, Pragati, Koraput, Odisha
 696. Prabhakar Nanda, RWI, Puri, Odisha
 697. Prabhakaran R, HEIFER International, Khurda, Odisha
 698. Prabin Kumar Das, IRCS, OSB, Khurda, Odisha
 699. Pradeep Baisakh, Asia Coordinator, GCAP
 700. Pradeep Kumar Dash, PRDATA, Khurda, Odisha
 701. Pradeep Kumar Mohanty, WOSCA, Keonjhar, Odisha
 702. Pradeep Kumar, Utsarga, Jagatsingpur, Odisha
 703. Pradeep Mahapatra, UDYAMA, Nayagarh, Odisha
 704. Pradeep Mohanty, FES, Khurda, Odisha
 705. Pradeep Patra, NFI, New Delhi
 706. Pradip Prabhu, Founder, Kastaki Sanghathan, Member, CSD, Drafting Committee Member Forest Rights Act, 2006
 707. Pradipta Kumar Jena, JSPL, Khurda, Odisha
 708. Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra, IAS, Principal Secretary Disaster Management & MD, OSDMA
 709. Prafulla Kumar Pradhan, MMJSP, Nayagarh, Odisha
 710. Prafulla Maharana, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
 711. Prafulla Rout, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
 712. Pragya Paramita Bastia, NAWO, Khurda, Odisha
 713. Pragya Paramita Priyadarsini, SDRS, Khurda, Odisha
 714. Pragyan Bharati, Development WASH & Sustainable Development, Odisha
 715. Pragyan Mohanty, PACS, Odisha
 716. Pragyan Nayak, Practical Action, Khurda, Odisha
 717. Prahlad Mahanto, Statesman, Khurda, Odisha
 718. Prakash Nayak, EPICORE, Khurda, Odisha
 719. Prakash Chandra Digal, CMVY, Khurda, Odisha
 720. Prakash Rath, HELP FOUNDATION, Khurda, Odisha
 721. Pramod Kumar Das, OPDSC, Rayagada, Odisha
 722. Pramod Kumar Dev, AMURT, Khurda, Odisha
 723. Pramod Kumar, Smart City YT, Khurda, Odisha
 724. Pranab R Choudhry, MRMC, Khurda, Odisha
 725. Pranabandhu Das, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
 726. Pranati Das, Landesa, Khurda, Odisha
 727. Pranjit Talukdar, HEIFER International, Khurda, Odisha
 728. Prasanna Kumar Behera, Nature Eminent Wildlife Society, Angul, Odisha
 729. Prasanna Kumar Das, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
 730. Prasanna Kumar Panda, WaterAid, Khurda, Odisha
 731. Prasanna Maharana, CYSD, Koraput, Odisha
 732. Prasanna Pati, Samaja, Khurda, Odisha
 733. Prasant Kumar, Khurda, Odisha
 734. Prasant Mohanty, NIRMAL, Khurda, Odisha
 735. Prasant Nayak, Palli Alok Pathagar, Baragarh, Odisha
 736. Prasanta Biswal, Battighar, Khurda, Odisha
 737. Prasanta Pavduri, NYDHEE, Khurda, Odisha
 738. Prashant Hota, Convener, CII Odisha CSR Panel & Executive Vice President - Group Head CSR & Education & Head - Odisha Corporate Communications, Jindal Steel & Power Ltd
 739. Prashant Kumar, Pratham, Cuttack, Odisha
 740. Prateek Kumar Das, PRDATA, Kandhamal, Odisha
 741. Pratyush Kumar Dash, PRDATA, Khurda, Odisha
 742. Pravas Mishra, Oxfam, Odisha
 743. Pravat Kumar Mishra, RCDC, Khurda, Odisha
 744. Pravat Mohanty, Sambad, Khurda, Odisha
 745. Pravat Ranjan Mohapatra, Deputy Relief Commissioner, SRC Office, GoO
 746. Premananda Biswal, Sampark Trust, Khurda, Odisha
 747. Premananda Parida, HDF, Khurda, Odisha
 748. Priithviraj Sahoo, Khurda, Odisha
 749. Priya Sequeira Mahapatra, TCS, Khurda, Odisha
 750. Priyabrata Nayak, Samaja, Khurda, Odisha
 751. Priyadarsanee Sahoo, IIMC, Dhenkanal, Odisha
 752. Proamod Kumar Jena, CYSD, Puri, Odisha
 753. Prof. A. B. Ota, IAS, Revenue Divisional Commissioner, SCSTRTI, Odisha
 754. Prof. Ajit Kumar Mohanty, Former Professor in Psychology, NMRC - JNU, Delhi
 755. Prof. Anup Dash, Managing Director, NABARD
 756. Prof. Asit Mohanty, Xavier University, Bhubaneswar
 757. Prof. Bhagabata Patro, Berhampur University, Odisha
 758. Prof. Binayak Rath, Former Vice Chancellor, Utkal University
 759. Prof. Bishnu Mohapatra, Chair Professor, NIAS
 760. Prof. C. R. Das, Environmental Studies, Khurda, Odisha
 761. Prof. Chhabi Mishra, Dean, School of Architecture, GD Goenka University
 762. Prof. Damodar Jena, KIIT, Bhubaneswar
 763. Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra, Executive Director, Gram Vikas, Odisha
 764. Prof. Debi Prasanna Patanaik, Khurda, Odisha
 765. Prof. G. Parikshita, ONAS, Khurda, Odisha
 766. Prof. Gourang Charan Nanda, Prof. and Head, Dept. of Education, Dean, School of Social Sciences, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack
 767. Prof. K Ranasingh, CYSD, Khurda, Odisha
 768. Prof. P. C. Sarangi, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha
 769. Prof. T. Sundararaman, Dean, SHSS, TISS, Mumbai
 770. Prof. Tapas Sen, Advisor, Price Waterhouse Coopers India
 771. Prof. Udaya Nath Dash, Retd. Professor, Psychology, Utkal University
 772. Prof. Umakanta Dash, Professor, IIT, Madras
 773. Prof. Vinod Kumar Sharma, Senior Professor, Disaster Management Consultant-IIPA & Executive Vice Chairman, SSDMA
 774. Puneet Srivastava, Policy Manager, DRR & Climate Change, WaterAid, India
 775. Purandar Bhat, FARR, Rayagada, Odisha
 776. Purna Chandra Mohanty, WaterAid, Khurda, Odisha
 777. Purna Chandra Panigrahi, STARR, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 778. Purna Sahu, Balasore, Odisha
 779. Purvi Mohanty, Xavier University, Bhubaneswar
 780. Puskar Jena, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
 781. Puspangali Satpathy, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 782. Puspasree, Action Aid, Khurda, Odisha
 783. R. Bala krishnan, IAS, Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary, Odisha

784. R. Kumar, SIDBI, Khurda, Odisha
785. R. N. Das, TSRD, Khurda, Odisha
786. R. S. Gopalan, IAS, Executive Director, Centre for Modernizing Govt. Initiatives, Govt. of Odisha
787. R. S. Mohanty, Sammana, Khurda, Odisha
788. R. Suresh, Director, Public Affairs Centre
789. Rabi Narayan Das, IAS (Retd.), Adviser, State Planning Board, GoO
790. Rabi Narayan Singh, ANTODAYA, Kalahandi, Odisha
791. Rabi Tripathy, Sandyp, Puri, Odisha
792. Rabindra Kumar Sahoo, KALYANI, Kandhamal, Odisha
793. Rachna Sujay, Digital Green, Khurda, Odisha
794. Radhanath Sukla, Ajjikali, Khurda, Odisha
795. Raghunath Pati, HDF, Khurda, Odisha
796. Raghunath Sahu, WASSAN, Malkanagiri, Odisha
797. Raghunath, ASHA, Khurda, Odisha
798. Raj Kishore Das, SCSTRTI, Govt. of Odisha
799. Raj Kishore Panda, National Law University, Cuttack, Odisha
800. Raj Kishore Swain, FREEDOM, Puri, Odisha
801. Raj Rishi Mitra, SDRG, Khurda, Odisha
802. Raj Srivastava, UNICEF, Delhi
803. Rajani Kanta Mohanty, DSS, Khurda, Odisha
804. Rajanikanta Jena, NCDS, Bhubaneswar
805. Rajashree Purohit, CRS, Khurda, Odisha
806. Rajeev Ranjan, NDRF, New Delhi
807. Rajendra Mehera, YCDA, Boudh, Odisha
808. Rajendra Rahul, ARM, Khurda, Odisha
809. Rajendra Rana, ARG, Balasore, Odisha
810. Rajesh Prabhakar Patil, IAS, District Collector & Magistrate, Mayurbhanj
811. Rajesh Sinha, KIIT, Bhubaneswar
812. Rajesh Topno, Deogarh, Odisha
813. Rajiv Rath, Khurda, Odisha
814. Rajkishore Mishra, Member-Steering Group, Right to Food Campaign, Odisha
815. Rajkumar Gope, EKJUT, Khurda, Odisha
816. Rajna Mishra, PHFla
817. Rajpal, State Manager, PACS Programme, India
818. Rakesh Panda, SURYODAY, Khurda, Odisha
819. Rakhi Ghosh, Khurda, Odisha
820. Rakhi Sahu, Child Fund, Khurda, Odisha
821. Rama Das Mohapatra, Khurda, Odisha
822. Ramakanta Mahananda, Samaja, Khurda, Odisha
823. Ramakanta Sahoo, Sri Aurobind Integral School, Khandagiri, Khurda, Odisha
824. Ramakanta Sirkar, NYP, Khurda, Odisha
825. Raman Kumar, CDDMASS, New Delhi
826. Ramani Ranjan, RRA Network, Malkanagiri, Odisha
827. Ramesh Ch. Swain, CYSD, Koraput, Odisha
828. Ramesh Chandra Paltasingh, KVS, Khurda, Odisha
829. Ramesh Sahu, Khurda, Odisha
830. Ramjit Dash, LIPICA, Khurda, Odisha
831. Ranglal Jamuda, IAS, Chairperson, Odisha State Food Commission
832. Ranjan Rout, NIDI, Khurda, Odisha
833. Ranjana Pandey Panigrahi, SDRG, Odisha
834. Ranjana, Oxfam, Odisha
835. Ranjeeta Pradhan, Childline, Sambalpur, Odisha
836. Ranjit Kumar Swain, CHALE CHALO, Khurda, Odisha
837. Ranjit Kumar, Access-Assist, Khurda, Odisha
838. Ranjith Pattnaik, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
839. Rashmi Kanta Nayak, Spokesman, Khurda, Odisha
840. Rashmi Rautaray, BJB College, Bhubaneswar
841. Rashmirekha Samal., NCDS, Khurda, Odisha
842. Rashmita, ETV, Khurda, Odisha
843. Ratikanta Behera, CYSD, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
844. Ratikanta Pattnaik, Antaranga, Kandhamal, Odisha
845. Ratnakar Panigrahi, SDRG, Odisha
846. Ravi Kamal, CIRTD, Sundargarh, Odisha
847. Ravikant Kumar, WASSAN
848. Reema Parikh, CDD Society, Karnatak
849. Reeta Rani Das, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
850. Ripon Nayak, SDRG, Khurda, Odisha
851. Ritika, Mahashakti Foundation, Khurda, Odisha
852. Rohit Behera, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
853. Roma Dasmohapatra, ACHYUTANT, Khurda, Odisha
854. Ruchi Panigrahi, Khurda, Odisha
855. Rudra Madhab, Chale Chalo, Khurda, Odisha
856. Rudra Pattanaik, PARADA, Nuapada, Odisha
857. Rudra Prasad Jena, Sambad, Khurda, Odisha
858. Rukmini Panda, Khurda, Odisha
859. Rupamudra Sahu, UAA, Ganjam, Odisha
860. S. Bheema Rao, VIEWS, Khurda, Odisha
861. S. K. Ambast, ICAR-IJWM, Bhubaneswar
862. S. K. Behera, AROHAN, Khurda, Odisha
863. S. K. Das, L&T MHPS, Khurda, Odisha
864. S. K. Nanda, Cyber News, Khurda, Odisha
865. S. K. Panda, Pragativadi, Khurda, Odisha
866. S. Khelcho, IPFO, Khurda, Odisha
867. S. Kumar, ACCION, Khurda, Odisha
868. S. Pradhan, Sambalpur, Odisha
869. S. Ramakrishna, ACC Ltd., Khurda, Odisha
870. S. Routaray, PRASTUTE, Koraput, Odisha
871. S. Routray, ADCRD, Khurda, Odisha
872. S. Samantray, Business Correspondent, Asha, Khurda, Odisha
873. S. T. Rehman, IGNOU, Khurda, Odisha
874. S.S antosh Rao, IIPHB, Khurda, Odisha
875. Sabarmatee, Sambhav, Nayagarh, Odisha
876. Sabita Sahoo, PJS, Bhadrak, Odisha
877. Sabita Singh, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
878. Sabyasachi Satapathy, Khurda, Odisha
879. Sachi Kanta Pradhan, YUVA, Khurda, Odisha
880. Sachida Mohanty, SOVA, Koraput, Odisha
881. Sadanan Meher, SANKALPA, Bolangir, Odisha
882. Sagarika Ray, Sikshasandhan, Khurda, Odisha
883. SagarPrasad Mohanty, CYSD, Koraput, Odisha
884. Sagun Parthy, Deogarh, Odisha
885. Saktidhar Sahoo, MY-HEART, Khurda, Odisha
886. Sakuntala Acharya, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
887. Samapika Misra, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
888. Samar Pradhan, Sambad, Khurda, Odisha
889. Sameer Bhoi, IIMC, Dhenkanal, Odisha
890. Sameer Prasad Pati, Khurda, Odisha
891. Samikhya Pattnaik, News 7, Khurda, Odisha
892. Sanat Kumar Nayak, AASTHA, Sambalpur, Odisha
893. Sanatan Behera, Gram Uthan, Khurda, Odisha
894. Sandeep Kumar Pattnaik, NCAS, Odisha
895. Sandeep Pattnaik, NCAS, Odisha
896. Sandeep Patra, Khurda, Odisha
897. Sandeep Pattnaik, Adarsh Odisha, Khurda, Odisha
898. Sandhyarani Sahoo, Khurda, Odisha
899. Sanghamitra Ray, IPE GLOBAL, Khurda, Odisha
900. Sanghamitra Singh, CYSD, Koraput, Odisha
901. Sangram Pattanyak, Center For Dignity, Khurda, Odisha
902. Sanika Oram, Sundargarh, Odisha
903. Sanjay Kumar Pattnaik, Chairman, CII Odisha State Council & ED, Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.
904. Sanjay Kumar Rout, MMJSP, Nayagarh, Odisha
905. Sanjay Kumar Sahoo, RRA Network, Malkanagiri, Odisha
906. Sanjay Kumar Sahu, Mahashakti Foundation, Kalahandi, Odisha
907. Sanjay Kumar Swain, CYSD, Koraput, Odisha
908. Sanjay Pattnaik, CADE-IN, Khurda, Odisha
909. Sanjaya Kumar Pani, Dept. of Agril., Govt. of Odisha
910. Sanjib K Guha, Unicef, Khurda, Odisha
911. Sanjib Kumar Ghosh, EKJUT, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
912. Sanjib Puhana, ACCION, Khurda, Odisha
913. Sanjog Sahoo, CHILIKA FARMS, Khurda, Odisha
914. Sanjoy Ojha, Khurda, Odisha
915. Sanju Patel, SEWAK, Sundargarh, Odisha
916. Sanjukta Barik, Red Cross, Khurda, Odisha
917. Sanjukta Pradhan, KIIT, Bhubaneswar
918. Sanjuktarani Tripathy, Aide-et-Action, Khurda, Odisha
919. Sanjumani Raul, Techno Service, New Delhi
920. Sankarsana Hota, PIPAR, Dhenkanal, Odisha
921. Santanu Kumar Singh, Ahinsa Club, Malkanagiri, Odisha
922. Santosh Kumar Gouda, SACAG, Gajapati, Odisha
923. Santosh Mishra, Gram Uthan, Khurda, Odisha
924. Santosh Nayak, Janlakshi, Khurda, Odisha
925. Santosh Sukla, PARIVARTAN, Malkanagiri, Odisha
926. Sarang Samal, NYSASDRI, Dhenkanal, Odisha
927. Sarat Chandra Tripathy, Kendrapara, Odisha
928. Sarit Mohapatra, Samaj Bikash Mission, Khurda, Odisha
929. Sarita Barik, Agriculture Employment Factory, Khurda, Odisha
930. Saroj Behera, Zee Kalinga, Khurda, Odisha
931. Saroj Kumar Barik, Aide-et-Action, Khurda, Odisha
932. Saroj Kumar Jena, UAA, Ganjam, Odisha
933. Sasanka Padhi, Khurda, Odisha
934. Sashi Soumyashree, CYSD, Keonjhar, Odisha
935. Sasmita Ojha, NCDS, Bhubaneswar
936. Sasmita Paikaray, Dharitri, Khurda, Odisha
937. Satya Narayan Jena, KIIT, Khurda, Odisha
938. Satyabrata Padhi, Odisha Live, Khurda, Odisha
939. Satyajit Das, Annapurna, Khurda, Odisha
940. Satyaswarup Panda, BJB College, Bhubaneswar
941. Savan Biswal, Odishsha Bhaskar, Khurda, Odisha
942. Sayantani Chowdhury, IIPHB, Odisha
943. Sayed Anzer Nadeem, SUMA TRUST, Khurda, Odisha
944. Sayed Rashad Kamal, Rajiv Gandhi Charitable Trust, Khurda, Odisha
945. Seema Gupta, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
946. Shekhar Diwale, CDD Society, Karnatak
947. Shilpi Smita Panda, NIT Rourkela, Sundargarh, Odisha

948. Shishir Kumar Parija, Khurda, Odisha
 949. Shrabana Hazra, IIPH, New Delhi
 950. Shreeparna Bhattacharya, IIPHB, Odisha
 951. Shusri S. Das, NIRMAN, Khurda, Odisha
 952. Siba Prasad Sahoo, Ahinsa Club, Malkanagiri, Odisha
 953. Sibaprasad Rath, Sambad, Khurda, Odisha
 954. Siddhartha Behera, FIDR, Khurda, Odisha
 955. Siddhiswarupa Swain, Khurda, Odisha
 956. Simanchala Panda, UAA, Ganjam, Odisha
 957. Simavehel Nahak, G2AM, Ganjam, Odisha
 958. Singo Hembram, KIIT, Khurda, Odisha
 959. Sirish Ch. Singh Samant, WOSCA, Keonjhar, Odisha
 960. Sisir Kant Pradhan, OLM
 961. Sisir Pradhan, UNDP, Khurda, Odisha
 962. Sisir Sahoo, Yes We Can, Khurda, Odisha
 963. Sita Naik, Deogarh, Odisha
 964. Sita Ranjan Pani, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 965. Sitakanta Singh, NYP, Boudh, Odisha
 966. Siva Prasad Behera, Child Fund, Khurda, Odisha
 967. Sk. Abdul S., Lok Bikash, Jajapur, Odisha
 968. Sk. Mohd. Niyar, DISHA, Sundargarh, Odisha
 969. Sk. Nair, Cyber News, Khurda, Odisha
 970. Smita Malik, NCDS, Bhubaneswar
 971. Smruti Ranjan Jena, IGNUS-ERG., Odisha
 972. Sneha Mishra, Secretary, AAINA
 973. Sonali Patnaik, Vasundhara, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 974. Sonali Sinha, Dept. of W&CD, Govt. of Odisha
 975. Soumya Ranjan Patnaik, Sambad, Odisha
 976. Soumya Ranjan Sahoo, OMMCOM NEWS, Khurda, Odisha
 977. Sraban Kumar Bag, Research Scholar, Bhubaneswar
 978. Sraban K. Ray, RTE Forum, Khurda, Odisha
 979. Srabani Das, Khurda, Odisha
 980. Sridhar Sahu, SPMU-MDM, Govt. of Odisha
 981. Srijit Mishra, Director, NCDS
 982. Srikara Nayak, Adviser, NITI Aayog
 983. Srikara Pradhan, Budrama Vikash Parishad, Sambalpur, Odisha
 984. Srikleha Chouhan, World Vision India, Khurda, Odisha
 985. Srinibash Rath, CYSD, Koraput, Odisha
 986. Srinivas, Food Foundation, New Delhi
 987. Srinivasan Iyer, MFP Expert
 988. Sripati Mohapatra, SLT, Khurda, Odisha
 989. Sristi Swarupa, PIPAR, Dhenkanal, Odisha
 990. Subash Chandra Behera, Khurda, Odisha
 991. Subash Chandra Ray, Tata Sponge Iron Ltd, Khurda, Odisha
 992. Subhadra Dorai, Rites Forum, Khurda, Odisha
 993. Subhadra Sahoo, USS, Cuttack, Odisha
 994. Subhashis Swain, IIPHB, Odisha
 995. Subhasis Das, CADE-IN, Khurda, Odisha
 996. Subhasis Mohanty, CEEDASIA, Khurda, Odisha
 997. Subhendu Singdeo, Landesa, Khurda, Odisha
 998. Subhrajit Rath, NCDS, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 999. Subhransu Chhatar, NYP, Khurda, Odisha
 1000. Subodh Patanaik, NATYA CHETANA, Khurda, Odisha
 1001. Subodha Kumar, YRC, Khurda, Odisha
 1002. Subrat Das, Executive Director, CBGA
 1003. Subrat Dash, SDM, Khurda, Odisha
 1004. Subrat K. Tatha, BTS Ltd., Khurda, Odisha
 1005. Subrat Kar, TDCC, Khurda, Odisha
 1006. Subrat Kumar Padhi, OLM, Khurda, Odisha
 1007. Subrat Kumar Singhdeo, Executive Secretary, Madhyam Foundation
 1008. Subrat Kumar Swain, CYSD, Keonjhar, Odisha
 1009. Subrat Nandu, Odisha Live, Khurda, Odisha
 1010. Subrata Panda, IIMC, Dhenkanal, Odisha
 1011. Suchismita Swain, IIPHB, Odisha
 1012. Suchita Horo, JSPL, Khurda, Odisha
 1013. Suchitra Patnaik, LWSIT, Khurda, Odisha
 1014. Sudam Marandi, Hon'ble Minister of State, SC&ST, Govt. of Odisha
 1015. Sudarshan Das, Managing Trusty, HDF-cDAR, Odisha
 1016. Sudarshana Satapathy, UDYAMA, Khurda, Odisha
 1017. Sudha Nayak, Bhokilapeta, Khurda, Odisha
 1018. Sudhansu Bhushan Swain, PARI, Angul, Odisha
 1019. Sudhansu Sekhar Das, RCDC, Khurda, Odisha
 1020. Sudhir Kumar Digal, PREM, Ganjam, Odisha
 1021. Sudhir Kumar Sahoo, IAG, Khurda, Odisha
 1022. Sudhir Kumar Swain, WDIA, Khurda, Odisha
 1023. Sudhir Muduli, YRC, Balasore, Odisha
 1024. Sudipta Mohanty, VSP, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
 1025. Sudipta Samal, IIPHB, Odisha
 1026. Suhail Md. Ali, HLFPP, Khurda, Odisha
 1027. Sujata Mohapatra, SWATI, Kandhamal, Odisha
 1028. Sujeet Kumar, Officer on Spl. Duty, Planning Board
 1029. Sujit Mohapatra, Bakul Foundation, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 1030. Sukant Patnaik, IREL, OSCOM, Odisha
 1031. Sukant Upadhyaya, BIPF-IMFA, Odisha
 1032. Sukanta Kumar Mohanty, Indus Valley Times, Odisha
 1033. Sukanta Kumar Rath, JSL, Odisha
 1034. Sukantha Panda, SMILE, Ganjam, Odisha
 1035. Suman Kumar, Child Fund, Odisha
 1036. Sundar Mishra, UNDP, New Delhi
 1037. Sunil Kumar Sahoo, NSTFDC, Khurda, Odisha
 1038. Sunil Topno, Pahadi Mancha, Sambalpur, Odisha
 1039. Sunila Kale, Khurda, Odisha
 1040. Suprava Pradhan, SLT, Khurda, Odisha
 1041. Supriya Xaxa, Athakosia Adivasi Ekata Manch, Sundargarh, Odisha
 1042. Surendra Masti, Pragati, Koraput, Odisha
 1043. Surendra Kumar Sahoo, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
 1044. Suresh Kumar Panda, TSRD, Koraput, Odisha
 1045. Suresh Kumar Rout, Palli Vikash, Nuapada, Odisha
 1046. Surjit Behera, PRADAN, Khurda, Odisha
 1047. Surya Narayan Dash, PATANG, Sambalpur, Odisha
 1048. Suryakanta Sethy, NYP, Khurda, Odisha
 1049. Suryamani Roul, Deputy Director, Techno Serve India
 1050. Susana Dum Dum, Deogarh, Odisha
 1051. Susanta Choudhury, MSSRF, Koraput, Odisha
 1052. Susanta Kumar Padhi, Khurda, Odisha
 1053. Sushanta Kumar, Dhan Foundation, Koraput, Odisha
 1054. Sushanta Nanda, IFS, Managing Director, TDDCOL, Odisha
 1055. Sushil Kumar Pradhan, NECIXS, Angul, Odisha
 1056. Sushil Parida, ABL, Khurda, Odisha
 1057. Sushree Dash, DD News, Khurda, Odisha
 1058. Sushree Sahoo, SDR, Khurda, Odisha
 1059. Swadesh Sundar Patnaik, Former Chairman, Odisha Staff Selection Commission
 1060. Swadhina Dasmohapatra, Prameya, Khurda, Odisha
 1061. Swaha Das, Aaina, Khurda, Odisha
 1062. Swapna Sarangi, FES, Angul
 1063. Swarnami Mondal, IIMC, Dhenkanal, Odisha
 1064. Swarnaprava, SDR, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 1065. Swarup B, Om Vishal, Khurda, Odisha
 1066. T. Palei, CSIR, TSK, Khurda, Odisha
 1067. Tanmaya Kumar Jena, CYSD, Bhubaneswar
 1068. Tanmaya Kumar Satpathy, IVN, New Delhi
 1069. Tanmayee Sahu, Swabhiman, Khurda, Odisha
 1070. Tanuja Dash, Khurda, Odisha
 1071. Tanuja Mishra, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 1072. Tapan Kumar Mallick, FARR, Rayagada, Odisha
 1073. Tapan Kumar Padhi, Executive Director, National Institute of Development (NID)
 1074. Tapan Mandita, Deogarh, Odisha
 1075. Tapas Kumar Biswal, Khurda, Odisha
 1076. Tapasi Mohanty, IIPHB, Odisha
 1077. Tara Prasad Tripathy, PRADAN, Khurda, Odisha
 1078. Tarini Kumar Patnaik, I.R.C.S, OSB, Khurda, Odisha
 1079. Thabir Samal, OTV, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 1080. Thakur Ranjit Das, Madhyam Foundation, Khurda, Odisha
 1081. Theophil Gomango, IPFO, Sundargarh, Odisha
 1082. Trilochan Parida, Landesa, Khurda, Odisha
 1083. Tuhin Kanta Pandey, IAS, Principal Secretary Finance, Finance Dept, GoO
 1084. Tusar Ranjan Sahoo, Health Care, Odisha
 1085. Tushar Baran Sahu, Cosmoic Net Society, Khurda, Odisha
 1086. Tushar Das, Vasundhara, Khurda, Odisha
 1087. Tushar Kanti Senapati, KIIT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 1088. Tushar Kr. Patel, IIPHB, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 1089. Tusharbaram Sethi, Khurda, Odisha
 1090. Twinkle Panda, VCRO, Khurda, Odisha
 1091. U. Khan, APPI, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 1092. Udayanath Behera, VARRAT, Kendrapara, Odisha
 1093. Umesha, Adhikar, Khurda, Odisha
 1094. Umi Daniel, Regional Head, Migration, Aide-et-Action International, Odisha
 1095. Unique Pattanaik, IIMC, Khurda, Odisha
 1096. Uppali Mohanty, CYSD, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 1097. Usha Rani Behera, BGVS, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 1098. V. K. Madhavan, Chief Executive, WaterAid India
 1099. V. Nageswar Rao, LEPRASOCIETY, Khurda, Odisha
 1100. V. Vignesh, Dhan Foundation, Balasore, Odisha
 1101. Vandana Naik, MAMTA HMIC, Khurda, Odisha
 1102. Veronika Dung, Samajik Seva Sadan, Dhenkanal, Odisha
 1103. Vidhya Das, Tribal Rights Activist, Joint Director, AGRAGAMEE
 1104. Vijay K. Swain, SPAR, Khurda, Odisha
 1105. Vijaya Das, Khurda, Odisha
 1106. Vikrant Mahajan, Sphere India
 1107. Vipul Kumar, Right to Food, Khurda, Odisha
 1108. Virija Srivastava, New Delhi
 1109. Vishal Kumar Dev, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Department of W&CD, Odisha
 1110. Vivek Pattanayak, Khurda, Odisha
 1111. Y. Giri Rao, Executive Director, Vasundhara
 1112. Yang Lian, IIT- Bhubaneswar
 1113. Yumi Bae, Chief, Field Office Odisha - UNICEF
 1114. Ziauddin Khan, Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative

ODISHA VIKASH CONCLAVE 2016

CHALLENGES | OPPORTUNITIES | WAY FORWARD

19-21 SEPTEMBER, BHUBANESWAR

Partners



Knowledge Partner



Organiser



Odisha vikash Initiative

Secretariat :

CYSD, E-1, Institutional Area,
Gangadhar Meher Marg,
PO. RRL, Bhubaneswar - 751 013,
Odisha, India

Tel: +91 674 2300983, 2301725
visit us: www.odishavikas.org
e-mail: info@odishavikash.in