














# CONCLAVE SILHOUETTE

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The logo features a stylized red hand icon on the left, with the text 'ODISHA VIKASH' in bold black uppercase letters to its right. Below this, 'CONCLAVE 2016' is written in a larger, bold black font. At the bottom, the tagline 'CHALLENGES | OPPORTUNITIES | WAY FORWARD' is displayed in a smaller, black, sans-serif font.

# ODISHA VIKASH CONCLAVE 2016

CHALLENGES | OPPORTUNITIES | WAY FORWARD

19-21 September, Bhubaneswar

**FORWARD**

The Odisha Vikash Conclave (ODC) is a three-day-long dialogical process involving the key development actors in the State: government, corporate organisations and civil society practitioners. The ODC discussions and deliberations will examine major sectors like education, health, employment and livelihoods issues - rain-fed agriculture, skills, employment and migration, tribal development, disaster management and climate change action, financial inclusion for the poor, water, sanitation & hygiene, and food & nutrition security. The driving objective is to generate a forward-looking and transformative development agenda for the State comprising practical action choices at different levels. While lessons from leading good practices and guidance from thought leaders will provide the substance to the agenda, convergence of all actors involved will make it strategically coherent and result-oriented.

At the heart of the effort lie a strong intention to meaningfully connect the development interventions in the State to the dreams and aspiration of disadvantaged people of Odisha.



Jagadananda  
Mentor & Co-founder





# ODISHA VIKASH CONCLAVE 2016

CHALLENGES | OPPORTUNITIES | WAY FORWARD

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## THE CONCLAVE

## BACKGROUND

Odisha is endowed with rich natural resources, glorious cultural heritage and with greater political stability. A plethora of programmes and schemes have come out in recent years to address the issues of poor and vulnerable in the State. However, the real and sustainable developments of the State remain elusive in spite of the economic growth rate of more than 6% in last few years. About 32.6% of the total population of the State still lives below the poverty line. The social class and region wise estimates of poverty head count ratio are the major areas of concern. About 63.52% Scheduled Tribes (STs) and 41.39% Scheduled Caste (SC) people in rural Odisha live below poverty line. The steady economic growth has so far not been matched with commensurate positive transformation in the society at large. The State continues to lag behind in major economic and human development indicators. This calls for urgent actions from all the players to accentuate the development process of the State.

## Development Challenges

The development challenges faced by the State in different sectors are summarised below:

### Food, Nutrition Security and Well-being

- **Public Health & Nutrition:** Improved access and delivery of services, better infrastructure facilities and financing of health care have been given priority by the government during the recent past. Despite increase in institutional delivery, IMR and MMR in Odisha are still high with IMR at 51 (per 1000 live births) as compared to the national average of 40 and MMR at 222 (per 1,00,000 live births) as against the national average of 167. More women (62%) suffer from anaemia as against the national average (55.3%), while 65% children remain anaemic and suffer from chronic energy deficiency. In total, 34.4% of children in the age group of 0-59 months are underweight; and in case of children from ST communities the rate of underweight is 46.8% in the State.

### Areas of concern

- Access to free, equitable and quality education
- Disparities in education with regard to gender, social category and other vulnerable communities including

children with special needs

- Community partnership in school management
- Areas concern
- Inadequacy of outreach services
- Poor access to quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines
- IMR and MMR
- Lack of awareness on preventive health, home-based care and nutrition
- Accountability of health service providers

## Literacy and Education

Though the overall literacy rate (73 %) in Odisha is nearer to the national average (74%), it is burdened with gender gap of 18 percentage points. Further, literacy level of STs and SCs is lower than those of general population. The female tribal literacy is particularly lower than that of other groups. Though the State government has laid emphasis on bridging the gaps through different targeted schemes and programme under



Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the rights of children to quality education still remains a far cry in many parts of the State.

#### Areas of concern

- Access to free, equitable and quality education
- Disparities in education with regard to gender, social category and other vulnerable communities including children with special needs
- Community partnership in school management

## Drinking Water and Sanitation

Lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation and good hygiene has been a perennial problem in the State. Despite host of policies, programmes and schemes implemented on the ground, only 22% of the households have access to safe drinking water in their premises and 22% have access to basic sanitation facilities like toilets within their premises and 76.6% defecate in the open. On account of poor sanitary practices and attitude, the occurrence of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, gastroenteritis, anaemia and jaundice are very high.

#### Areas of concern

- Poor access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene
- Lack of public/community sanitation and comprehensive waste management
- Improving water quality, water-use efficiency and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity

## Livelihoods and Skill Promotion

### Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare:

There have been laudable commitments by the government in the State Agriculture Policy and a separate agriculture budget has come out for last four years. The State has initiated reforms like formation of Agriculture Cabinet, emphasized pro-farmer perspective by changing the name of the Agriculture Department to the 'Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment' and amended the Odisha Land Reform Act as a strategic step towards farmer-centric development. Nevertheless, the State has not been able to create a positive environment for enhancing farm income and making agriculture profitable. As per Census 2011, around 62% of the State's total work force predominantly depends on

agriculture for their sustained livelihoods as compared to 64.8% in 2001. The fall is largely due to less participation of women cultivators whose number decreased from 9.00 lakh to 7.29 lakh during the period. The share of agriculture in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has vastly declined (from 70% in 1950's to 15% in 2014-15). The scenario is marked by growing numbers of farmers' suicide, issues related to access to land, credit, insurance, MSP etc. particularly of the share croppers and lease holder farmers.

#### Areas of concern

- Low agriculture productivity and income of small-scale food producers like women, indigenous peoples, farmers and fishers
- Investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, extension services and technology
- Sustainable agricultural practices, livelihoods promotion and enhanced capacities of small scale farmers
- Access to market information

### Access to Land:

Land distribution to the landless does not seem to have made much headway in the State. Large number of people who were allotted land under various schemes still languishes in abject poverty due to lack of access to land. Most of the tribals in the Scheduled Areas are either landless or marginal land owners; even though an average of 74% of the land is categorised as State land of which 48% is forest land and 26% is non-forest land. In practice, much of the customary owned land is still under cultivation of the tribals, and is treated as encroached. Though the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, popularly known as the Forest Rights Act (FRA) has some effects in terms of improvement of social status of the allottees, but its tardy progress has failed to make a positive dent on their livelihood situation.

Further, women's right over land is a crucial issue as it is directly linked to right to food, work and social security. The denial of inheritance of land rights especially in a patriarchal system has contributed to the subordinate status of women. Though, the Government has decided to distribute all ceiling surplus land to landless people with high priority to landless widows and unmarried women up to 30 years of age and to confer joint patta to the husband and wife; significant gaps exist between women's land rights and their actual ownership and possession.

#### Areas of concern

- Equal rights for men & women in economic resources such as land and property



- Development strategies for poverty eradication

## Skill Promotion and Employment Generation:

The growth of industrialization, urbanization and cash economy has greatly affected tribal and rural livelihood across the country. Agriculture and allied activities that support the livelihood of nearly 70% of rural population, has lost its importance in that State. Even though there is a demographic shift from agriculture to manufacturing and service sector; more than 60% of population directly or indirectly depend on primary sector engagement. Lack of proper skills in primary sector employment, scope and information base for self-employment, technical skills and confidence push these rural people migrate to urban cities and neighbouring states in search of livelihood. The skill development schemes of govt. have not been able to address the requirements. As a result many tribal and rural youth neither receive skills that are relevant to them, nor are they able to develop the skills that they already have.

### Areas of concern

- Identification of demand-based employable skills and skill development solutions
- Development of new skill development opportunities and repositioning of existing institutions
- Promotion of technical and vocational skill for self employment/ entrepreneurship/ availing decent jobs

## Tribal Empowerment & Development

### Development of Scheduled Tribes:

Odisha has the third largest concentration of ST population in the country. About 22.85% of the total population in Odisha belongs to ST, covering 62 officially recognized tribes and 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). About 93.8% of the total ST population lives in rural areas. 47% of ST houses are not in liveable condition and 82% have no toilets. Education and health services in tribal pockets are amongst the most neglected in Odisha.

In order to protect the interest of tribal communities, the Constitution of India, under Schedule-V, provides for special protection of tribal land in scheduled areas with the introduction of Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996. However, the State Assembly has adopted the Act, but it could not have been executed due to lack of relevant rules. Most of the tribal areas are concentrated in the

hinterlands of the State in mineral rich districts. Thus, tribal culture, language and their way of life is under continuous threat from the extractive projects and loss of forest habitats.

### Areas of concern

- Access to forest and other natural resources
- Addressing current policy and programme issues
- Alternative livelihoods options for the PVTGs and other vulnerable communities

## Disaster & Climate Action

One of the principal debilitating factors which limit sustained development in Odisha is the frequent occurrence of natural and manmade disasters such as flood, cyclone and drought. During 2013 and 2014, the State has encountered two very severe cyclonic storms: Phailin and Hudhud consecutively. These cyclones were followed by heavy and incessant rainfall that caused high floods/ flash floods. The devastations caused by these two cyclones were beyond imagination. The State has faced drought with varied degree of impact and intensity across the State during 2015-16 owing to scanty rainfall. Drought being a slow onset and crippling disaster, its effects are likely to be felt by the people for a considerable long period of time. The primary loss due to drought though is on agriculture, acute shortage of water caused in many associated problems including shortage of water for drinking and other uses, food shortage, malnutrition and health hazards for both human beings and animals. Thus, disasters of different kind and nature cause damage to lives, property, infrastructure and livelihood options for the poor and marginalized and subsequently derail many development initiatives.

The disruptive impact of climate change is gradually becoming more and more accentuate. Lack of climate resilience in habitat and livelihood systems and lack of systemic preparedness planning are critical challenges to be addressed with immediate attention.

### Areas of concern

- Lack of community preparedness to face natural disaster
- In adequate Climate resilient infrastructure development
- Entitlements monitoring in the aftermath of disasters

## Inclusive Governance, Fiscal Management & Social Accountability

### Rural and Urban Local Governance:

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts integrated the 3-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and urban local bodies (ULBs) into the government system in the country. They were empowered to plan and implement programmes for economic development and social justice and also to strengthen their resource base. The 14th Central Finance Commission and the 4th State Finance Commission have also



facilitated substantial devolution of resources. The recently refurbished Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) proposes to institutionally strengthen the Gram Panchayats by providing human resource and wide ranging capacity development support. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has also initiated a country-wide initiative of Planning by the Gram Panchayats to enable to plan and implement local development programmes. While opportunities have been lined up as never before, the actual action on the ground seems to be deficient and inadequate.

### **Fiscal management and Inclusive Growth:**

In the late Nineties and early years of the current century, the State's finances were characterized by persistence of revenue and fiscal deficits. The States approached the problem through enactment of a rule based Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act in 2005. As part of this drive, the State focused on revenue augmentation, expenditure rationalization and debt restructuring. Though, Odisha has been a revenue surplus State since 2005-06, the fiscal policy seems to be predominantly concentrated on expenditure rationalization especially with respect to social sector and human capital needs. The State's own revenue (own tax and non tax) generation hasn't been substantive over the years (the share of own revenue to total revenue stands at only 42.27 % in 2016-17 against 48.95 % in 2014-15). As a result, the State targets a borrowing of Rs. 15740 Crore for the year 2016-17, the highest ever since 1999-2000.

In addition to the State fiscal management, windows of opportunities such as Peripheral Development Fund, Mineral Development Fund (MDF) in mineral rich districts, and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds are in place to empower communities and improve economic status of people. To realize the opportunity, the institutional structure and the rules guiding these funds need to be devised appropriately and should be implemented with proper planning, oversight and accountability.

#### **Areas of concern**

- Budget allocation, expenditure/ performance in view of the development goals
- Mechanisms for State-Society (Citizen/public) interface for visioning, planning and review
- Devolutions of financial power to rural/ urban local governments - Finance Commission grants as well as programmatic resources as per the perspectives/ guidelines of the schemes concerned
- Governance of public schemes/services for effective delivery
- Efficiency and effectiveness of Local Government

## **Rationale of Odisha Development Conclave - 2016**

It is evident that development challenges in Odisha pose a “many hands problem” and need a multi stakeholder approach. For too long the Government, social sector and the private sector have been operating in isolation from each other with different priorities and agenda. It is important to build synergy between all the players for an inclusive growth and development of the State. Besides, the recent structural shift in the Centre - State fiscal management has been seen as 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 host of social sector schemes have been reduced. On the other hand, the planning system in the country is being fundamentally restructured with NITI Ayog, the erstwhile Planning Commission of India taking over 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 a 3 year concrete action plans. As the Union Finance Minister has already announced, the distinction between Plan and Non-plan spending will 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 entire shift indicates that the States will have to take a pro-active role in setting their development priorities.

Given this context, Odisha Development Conclave-2016 will create an opportunity for meaningful collaboration and synergies between Government, Civil Society Organizations, Corporate Houses, Research Institutions and the Donor Communities to have dialogues on the development challenges facing the State and jointly agree upon a common agenda to surmount the challenges.

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Expected outcomes:**

- Informed public debate
- Articulation of clear road map for addressing the development challenges
- Action and Collaboration framework
- Concrete institutional mechanisms for follow-up

### **Thematic Areas for Discussion / Deliberation:**

- Tribal Empowerment and Development
- Livelihoods & Skill Promotion
- Food & Nutrition Security
- School Education & Quality Learning
- Health, Hygiene & Sanitation towards wellness and well-being
- Disasters and Climate Actions
- Governance, Fiscal management and Social Accountability

### **Way Forward**

The conclave would facilitate larger participation of different stakeholders in the development process, inform people about the innovations and best practices, provide concrete real time data on identified areas and influence the policies and programmes so as to achieve the goals as reflected in the SDGs. The event is being planned as an annual event with clear-cut follow-up agenda such as publication of **Odisha Development Report** on annual basis.





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

**DAY  
1**  
19th Sept

MAYFAIR Convention  
Bhubaneswar

## PROGRAMME

<b>TIME</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>WELCOME, INTRODUCTION &amp; CONTEXT SETTING</b>	
	<b>18.30</b>	<b>INAUGURAL SESSION</b>	
		Inauguration by the Chief Guest	<b>Shri Arvind Panagariya</b> Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, Government of India
		Guest of Honour	<b>Sj. Dharmendra Pradhan</b> Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent) Petroleum & Natural Gas, Govt. of India <b>Sj. Atanu Sabyasachi Naik</b> Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent) Health, Information & Public Relations, Government of Odisha
		<b>CONCLUDING REMARKS &amp; VOTE OF THANKS</b>	<b>Dr. Tapan Chand</b> CMD, NALCO and Vice Chairman CII (Odisha Chapter)
		<b>DINNER</b>	<b>20.30 onwards</b>



# ODISHA VIKASH CONCLAVE 2016

CHALLENGES | OPPORTUNITIES | WAY FORWARD

19-21 September, Bhubaneswar

## DEVELOPMENT TRACKS

**DAY 2** MULTI LOCATIONS  
Bhubaneswar  
20th Sept







## DISASTER & CLIMATE ACTION

Odisha witnessed a series of natural disasters in the last decade. The effect of hazard have further been compounded by accompanying socio-economic conditions, unplanned urbanization, development within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, geological hazards, epidemics and pandemics. Odisha is vulnerable to multiple natural hazards. Due to its sub-tropical littoral location, the state is prone to tropical cyclones, storm surges and tsunamis.. Though a large part of the state comes under



Earthquake Risk Zone-II (Low Damage Risk Zone), the Brahmani-Mahanadi graven and their deltaic areas come under Earthquake Risk Zone-III (Moderate Damage Risk Zone) covering 44 out of the 106 urban local bodies of the state. Heat-wave conditions during summer months also lead to heat stroke death. Due to erratic and deficient rainfall during the South-West Monsoon-2015, the State of Odisha faced with a severe drought situation. The State received 14% deficit rainfall leading to a drought situation and crop loss above 33% in over 5.23 lakh hectare of cultivated land in the state. the districts such as Balasore, Bargarh, Balangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Gajpati, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur and Subernapur received deficient rainfall. The State government declared 123 blocks spread over 14 districts as affected.

Disaster Management is a dynamic process. It involves multiple stakeholders for immediate response, recovery, prevention, mitigation and preparedness. The Odisha 99

super cyclone has taught us good lesson. Institutional mechanisms are put in place at State, district and sub-district levels. Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) is set up by the Government of Odisha to take up not only the mitigation activities but also relief, restoration, reconstruction and other measures. In addition to the above mentioned institutional mechanisms, the Odisha Relief Code has specifically dealt on Drought in Chapter –III. It has elaborated upon rain recording, reporting of weather and crop situation, duties of RDC, Collectors and Sub-collectors, meetings of District level calamity Committees, crop loss assessment, declaration of drought, master plan for drought prone areas and the provision of immediate relief and other provisions including ensuring supply line of food, provision of drinking water, provision of water for cattle, immediate irrigation facilities, suspension of collection of loans, relief to students and educational institutions, reports on starvation etc.

Despite the aforementioned mechanisms in place, the Disaster Management Act is yet to be implemented in full spirit at the district level. The State Disaster Management Plan has not dealt with drought or like situations, despite the fact that the State often reels under severe drought. Odisha is also prone to low level earthquakes – the cities with high-rises are vulnerable but there is no plan in place to make the cities and the buildings earthquake resilient. As a result, though the State has been able to reduce human loss to some extent in the wake of disasters, the long and medium term impact of disasters are very much felt.

Given the scenario, the Odisha Development Conclave-2016 would focus on the following areas to discuss and deliberate upon the disaster management scenario in the State.

### Focus Areas:

- Issues of Response
- Policies, Act and Institutional Mechanisms
- Mainstreaming DRR-the need for coherent and coordinated approach
- Drought, flood, climate variations and its affect on livelihoods



Venue: Swosti Premium  
P-1, Jayadev Vihar  
Phone: 0674 3017000

## Programme

09.30 – 10.00 hrs: Registration

10.00 – 10.15 hrs: Welcome & Objectives  
Shri Kailash Dash, Secretary, RCDC  
Sri Debabrata Patra, IAG, Odisha

### Session-I

10.15 - 11.45 hrs:

Strengthening Disaster Management Institutions for Disaster Resilient Sustainable Developments

#### Chair:

Shri Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority of INDIA (NDMA)

#### Context Setting:

Shri N.M. Prusty, Director, CDDMASS, Founding Chair, Sphere India

#### Panelists:

- Shri Bhaskar Barua, Member, Assam SDMA
- Mr. Anil Sinha, Former Vice Chairman, Bihar SDMA
- Prof. Vinod Ku Sharma, Vice Chairman, Sikkim SDMA
- Shri Pradipta K. Mohapatra, Special Relief Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Disaster Management, Govt. of Odisha

**11.45 - 12.00 hrs: Tea Break**

### Session – II

12.00 - 13.30 hrs

Enhancing preparedness for Smart Response: Learning & Innovations: Emerging Issues!

#### Chair:

Shri Bhaskar Baruah, Member, Assam SDMA

#### Co-Chair :

Shri Anil Sinha, Former Vice Chairman, Bihar SDMA  
Facilitator- Ms Kalika Mohapatra, Odisha

#### Panelists:

- Shri O.P. Singh, Director General, National Disaster Response Force, NDRF
- Sri Pravat Ranjan Mohapatra, Deputy Relief Commissioner, SRC Office, GoO
- Prof. Dr. U C Mohanty, IIT, Bhubaneswar
- Shri Vikrant Mahajan, Sphere India
- Shri Gyanaranjan Dash, Commissioner, Cuttack Municipality Corporation
- Dr. Ambika Nanda, Head-CSR, Tata Steel

Open house discussion and suggestions

**13.30 – 14.30 hrs Lunch**

### Session -III

14.30 - 15.30 hrs

Strengthening capacity in building Disaster Resilient Sustainable Developments: Voice and Choice of Community

#### Chair:

Prof. Vinod Ku 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

#### Panelists:

- Dr. Chakradhara Panda, Honorary Secretary, IRCS
- Prof Janki Andharia, Professor, Mumbai campus. Jamsetji Tata School of Disaster Studies, (TISS)
- Shri Kailash Das, Executive Director, RCDC
- Ms Mounabati Behera, SHG Member, Brahmansahi, GP: Brahmansahi, Rajnagar, Kendrapara

Open House Discussion

**15.30 - 15.45 hrs: Tea Break**

### Session -IV

15.45 – 17.30 hrs

Food, Livelihoods, Disaster and Climate Change: Convergence of global frameworks to initiate resilient & sustainable development models for local context – Vision 2030. (Convergence of global frameworks - Sendai framework, Paris Climate Action Plan and Sustainable Development Goal)

#### Chair:

Dr. Aurobindo Behera, Former Member, Board of Revenue, Govt. of Odisha,

#### Co-Chair:

Prof. Radhamohan, Environment Scientist  
Facilitators: Shri Ranjan Panda, Odisha

#### Panelists:

- 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 Mihir R Bhatt, AIDMI, Gujarat

Open House discussion for Vision 2030

17.30 – 17.40 hrs Valedictory Session





## SCHOOL EDUCATION & QUALITY LEARNING

In spite of huge investment on education under central flagship programmes such as DPEP and SSA, and after 6 years of implementation of RTE Act 2009, the state of public education in Odisha is in deplorable condition. Only 3% of schools in Odisha were able to fully comply with RTE Act at the end of 2013-2014 financial year. Malkanagiri, Nabarangapur, Nuapada and Rayagada are the four districts with less than 1% schools fully complying with the Act (as per School Report Card, DISE-2013-14).



There are single teacher schools in Odisha which violates the RTE Act 2009. There is no proper rationalisation of posting of teachers. As a result some schools are having more than required number of teachers and some schools are having less than required number of teachers. As per the Government of India survey, there are about 4 lakh out of school children in Odisha and most of them belong to the marginal communities such as tribal, dalits and minorities.

The learning level of children in schools is also very disturbing. As per ASER 8.8% children in Standard III cannot read letters in Odia. Similarly 21.1% children in standard III can read letters but not more than that. 22.5% can read words but not standard level or higher texts. About 13.4% children in standard III can read standard I level text but not able to read their standard level text and only 33.4% can read standard II level text. About 8.6% children in standard III cannot even recognize numbers from 1 to 9 and 28.9% children can recognize number of up to 9 but not more than that. Only 35.2% children cannot do subtraction,

21.3% cannot do division and only 6.9% children in standard II can do division (Source: ASER 2014).

There is no policy for teachers transfer in Odisha. Most of the teachers transfer happens in view of the political consideration. As a result there is rampant corruption in case of teachers transfer. This affects in ensuring quality education in the State. Tribal constitutes 23% of the total population of the state. Tribals have their own languages and culture which is different from regional language (State ). There are 6118 schools in Odisha which have 100% ST enrolment (DISE-2013-14). But there is no policy for recruitment of teachers from tribal communities. Government of Odisha has a Multi-lingual Education Policy, as per which government has to recruit teachers from tribal community and implement this policy in phases. However, there is lack of political will to implement the same.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) has redefined ICDS with additional and trained human resources to strengthen Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). It has envisaged joyful early learning approaches for children 3–6 years of age including school readiness interventions for children of 5 year plus age. Though Odisha Government has taken few steps in this regard, the situation of pre-school education is still not up to the mark for enabling a smooth transition process.

In this backdrop, the Odisha Development Conclave-2016 would focus on the following key issues for discussion under the theme of education.

### Focus Areas:

- ECCE-the challenges & prospects
- Primary Education vis-a-vis RTE Act: retention, quality & equity
- Grievance redressal mechanisms & accountability



**Venue:** IGNOU Regional Centre  
C-1, Institutional Area  
Phone: +91 9437494757

## Programme

9.30 – 10.00 hrs: Registration

### Session-I

10.00 – 12.00 hrs.

Quality Education

#### Chair:

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

#### Panelists:

#### Welcome and Introduction/ Status of Education in Odisha

Shri Sudarsan Dash, Secretary, HDF/  
Shri Anil Pradhan, Convenor, Odisha RTE Forum

#### Ensuring Quality Pre-school Education: Concerns, Challenges and Way forward

Prof. (Dr.) Udaya Nath Dash, Former Professor in  
Psychology, Utkal University, Vani Vihar

#### Quality Education and Teacher: Concerns, Challenges and Way forward

Dr. Mohit Mohan Mohanty,  
Former Director, SIEMAT, Odisha

#### Quality Education and Teaching learning process: Concerns, Challenges and Way forward

Prof. (Dr.) Gourang Charan Nanda, Professor in Education,  
Ravenshaw University, Cuttack

#### Address by the Distinguished Guest

Smt. Ranjana Chopra, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary,  
Dept. of S & ME, Govt. of Odisha

#### Address by the Chief Guest

Dr. Subhash Chandra Khuntia, IAS  
Secretary, Dept. of School Education & Literacy,  
MHRD, Govt. of India

#### Open Discussion & Summing-up

12.00-12.15 hrs: Break

### Session II

12.15 – 14.00 hrs.

Equity and Inclusion in Education

#### Chair:

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

#### Welcoming the presenters

Dr. Manmath Kumar Mohanty

#### Education for Children with Special Needs

Ms. Sneha Mishra, Secretary, Aaina;

#### Community Participation and educational governance

Shri Gouranga Mohapatra

#### Sharing of Good Practices

- Quality education for children of tribal communities  
Dr. Manmath Kumar Kundu  
Former Director, ELTI
- Education of girls  
Shri Ashis Sarkar, CRY
- Quality & Equity in classrooms  
Shri Amarjit Jena, TESS India
- Education of Migrant Children  
Shri Abani Panigrahi, Lokdrusti

13.25-14.00 hrs: Open Discussion & Way Forward

**14.00 hrs: Lunch Break**

Organizers



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







## EMPLOYMENT SKILL & MIGRATION

Unorganized workers constitute 175.42 lakh workers, out of which 86.1% are from rural and 24.38 are from the urban area in Odisha. The census 2011 reveals that there is an increase of 22.9% of total workers in 2011 over 2001. The marginal workers constitute 39% of the total workforce out which, staggering 82% of workers engaged for 3-6 months and 18% workers engage less than 3 months. In Odisha some 135,000 people are migrating to work in other states. Informal sources put the migrant workers as 2 million. More than 6,000 bonded laborers were identified in Odisha and yet to be rehabilitated. In 1997 the government has identified 160,000



child labour and still child labour exist in large number. In Odisha, 800,000 workers involved in kendu leaf plucking and are deprived of remunerative wage and social welfare. The declared minimum wages for domestic workers in 2009 is yet to be implemented in Odisha. Close to 6.6 million households have enrolled into MGNREGA in the state, out of which only 1.3 million are being provided employment and a meager 1% has received 100 days work. MGNREGA in Odisha has reportedly failed.

### Govt Policies:

In 2015, the Government of Odisha has revised the minimum wage for the workers; however the revision is yet to be done for MGNREGA workers. The Odisha Building & Other construction Workers Welfare Board is a significant step for providing social security for the workers and enrolled 476779 unorganized workers. The Government of Odisha in 2013 enhanced MGNREGA work in Nuapada and Bolangir by additional 50 days to reduce distress migration and the Panchayat Raj dept has come up state action plan to tackle distress migration in 11 district of Odisha. The state has set up Odisha Skill Development Authority (OSDA) with a budget of Rs. 1 billion to train 8 lakh youth in Odisha.

### Recommendation and policy ask:

- Comprehensive census and mapping of unorganised, informal and disguised workers in Odisha. (migrant, disabled, child, women, bonded, agriculture, construction, domestic, manual scavenger, forest & agriculture workers)
- Policy to make agriculture sector remunerative and employable. Need to retain more rural workers into agriculture sector.
- Set up Welfare Board for non construction workers and create welfare fund ( fish worker, agriculture workers, forest workers, domestic worker)etc
- Policy to stop disguise and distress migration; initiate inter-



state MOUs for non exploitative labour and social security. Registration and monitoring of labour contractor/placement agency for both domestic and international migrant workers. Set up special labour cell for grievance redress of migrant workers.

- Strengthen district/sub-divisional vigilance committee on bonded labour. All forms of bonded labourers should be identified, rescued, rehabilitated and prevented from further bondage.
- Identify, rehabilitate, abolish and put a complete ban on child labour in Odisha.
- Implement the 2009 domestic workers minimum wage, and enact a state domestic workers welfare and social security bill.
- Enhance minimum and living wage for the workers in unorganized and disguised employment.
- Revive MGNREGA, streamline its deliverable, allocate higher budget, enhance wages, increase workdays and improve MGNREGA governance.
- Policy to promote both continuing education and skill promotion. Set up panchayat/block level skill development centre, make job placement accountable, dignified and non exploitative.



**Venue:** XIMB, Xavier Square,  
Jayadev Vihar, Bhubaneswar  
Phone: 0674 6647777

## Programme

9.30 – 10.00 hrs: Registration

### **Session – I: MGNREGA**

10.00 – 11.15 hrs.

**Chair:** Mr Umi Daniel  
Head-Migration Aide et Action International

#### **Panelists:**

#### **Status of MGNREGA in Odisha**

Mr Manas Mishra, Executive Director Vasundhara

#### **Good Practices in Odisha**

Mr. Kirti Bhusan Pani, Pradan

#### **What makes MGNREGA a success**

Mr. Rajesh Prabhakar Patil, IAS  
District Collector & Magistrate, Mayurbhanj

#### **Open house discussion**

Tea break

### **Session – II: Skill & Migration**

11:30-13:30 hrs

**Chair:** Mr P.M Phillip  
Executive Director, FVTRS, Bengaluru

#### **Panelists:**

#### **Skilling India- Issues and Perspective**

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

Mr P.M Phillip  
Executive Director, FVTRS, Bengaluru

#### **Employment and Skill vision of Odisha**

Mr Sujeet Kumar  
OSD & Special Secretary, Odisha State Planning Board

#### **Distress migration, employment and skill**

Mr. Umi Daniel, Head-Migration,  
Aide et Action International

#### **Migration in Coastal Odisha- Issues and Concerns**

Mr Subrat Singhdeo, Madhyam Foundation

#### **Sharing of Good Practices and policy ask**

Open House Discussion

**13.30 pm -14.00 hrs**  
**Lunch Break**

Organizers







# FOOD & NUTRITION SECURITY

## Issues: Malnutrition, a Silent emergency

There is every reason to believe that Odisha, a state in India's eastern coast endowed with natural and human potential and a glorious history, culture and tradition has a bright prospect to emerge as a developed state and a global nutrition pioneer. Good nutrition has the power to transform and empower the present and future generations. With investments in food and nutrition related initiatives, the state can remove the age old poverty and the backward tag that has plagued it for centuries. Odisha lags behind many other states in key nutrition outcomes. The prevalence of stunting and wasting among the children less than 5 years of age is 38.2% and 18%, respectively (RSOC-2013-14). 62% of women and 65% children are anaemic and chronically energy deficient. Moreover, a large section of the tribal suffer from sickle cell anaemia. Stunting among the tribal children and Other Backward Caste (OBC) Children is 46.1% and 41.3% respectively. Strangely, 77.7% households are practicing open defecation in Odisha. Malaria is endemic in some regions. Good sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water have a bearing on good health and nutrition. Malnutrition has a consequence on productivity, GDP, infant mortality and economy. The infant mortality rate (IMR) is 53% and the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is 237. The reported deaths of 19(nineteen) Juanga tribal(Primitive tribal group) children due to malnutrition in Nagda and Naliadab villages of Jajpur district in the month of July'16 raises serious questions on policy and program delivery effectiveness and public accountability. Interestingly, the reported death is happening on the 150th Anniversary of Naanka Durbhikya (The Great Odisha Famine) when at least 1 million people, a third of the population of the state, died in 1866. There might not be food famine but it seems the nutrition famine is engulfing the marginalised and compounds the vulnerability of the state which is still reeling under poverty and disaster.

## Policy/Action:

The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 has a clear mandate for the 'Food and Nutrition Security' in a life cycle approach. Odisha is one of the pioneering states to establish 'State Food Commission' for the purpose of monitoring and review of implementation of this act. The Act prescribes to cover minimum 67% of the state population and key food and nutrition entitlements like Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and universal coverage of pregnant and lactating mothers and children under six years of age under Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) and universal coverage of primary school children under Mid-Day Meal (MDM) programs in the state. Pregnant and lactating mother and children under six years of age are entitled to get adequate calorie, protein and other micronutrients under the scheme. An analysis shows that if the TPDS and ICDS programs perform properly, then pregnant and lactating mothers and Antyodaya households can meet 70% and 85% of their food and nutrition need through TPDS and ICDS respectively. Similarly, the children under six years of age can meet 100% of the nutrition needs through ICDS supplementary nutrition program. Apart from food entitlements program, there are other entitlements and programs like NREGA, Mission Indradhanush, Sabla, maternity benefit schemes which contribute towards better nutrition and health outcomes. However, there are major service and supply gaps on nutrition front. As per RSOC-13-14, only 24.6%

women receive full ANC (receipt of 3 ANC, 2 doses of TT and consumption of 100 IFA tablets/3 bottles of IFA syrup) and 62% children aged 12-24 months are fully immunised (BCG, Measles, 3 doses each of DPT and Polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth).

The Government of India is prioritising actions on nutrition. The revamped Prime Minister's Nutrition council, National Nutrition Mission, mandatory food fortification, direct benefit cash transfer, increasing the cost of supplementary nutrition, special programs on maternity benefit, adolescent girl, deworming and sanitation provide opportunity for the nutrition in the country. The government of Odisha must take these advantages. India is a signatory to World Health Assembly (WHA) goal which mandates reduction of stunting, wasting, anaemia among children with a defined target. Similarly, Sustainable Development Goal II mandates to end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round by 2030. Odisha's nutrition policy and action needs a reflection and paradigm shift in view of in-country and global developments.

## Recommendations / Policy Asks:

The return to investments in nutrition has a high cost benefit ratio. The countries which invested in nutrition decades back are reaping its benefits. It is all about fighting malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies together. Odisha has all the potential to become a global nutrition pioneer. However, it needs strong political will and a people's movement to realise the same. Focusing on first 1000 days of life, the state needs to strengthen and diversify the current Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) supplementary nutrition program, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) program and Mid-Day meal program with an expanded food basket. The synergy, coordination and convergence between health, environment, agriculture and other line functions and themes can optimise the impact. It is necessary to set the data and baseline right. Decentralized bottom-up planning, intra-departmental coordination and management, monitoring and empowerment (training/orientation) are the bedrock of coordination, convergence and governance. The role and contribution of health, environment, forest, agriculture, ag-nutrition value chain, education and other sectors assume paramount importance to demonstrate impact at scale. The multi-stakeholder platforms and new structures and institutions such as the Department of Nutrition, Nutrition Mission, State Food and Nutrition Commission under NFSA-2013, State Nutrition Resource Centre, and Project Directorate on Nutrition are key drivers of success. Accessing nutritious food lies in the fact that the governance becomes functional and more accountable and responsive to people's needs. Voluntarism works in Asian countries and it has demonstrated impact. A commitment to build 200,000 - 250,000 female change leaders (women and girls) at the hamlet level with local government and community support will be transformative in nature to this successful and long overdue nutrition movement. Nagada should set the agenda and Odisha should lay the foundation of a great Nutrition revolution in the country.



**Venue:** CYSD-DRTC, E-1, Institutional Area  
Gangadhar Meher Marg Phone: 0674 2300983

## Programme

9.30 – 10.00 hrs: Registration

### Session -I:

10.00 – 12.00 hrs.

#### Pathways towards a Sustainable food and Nutritional Security in Odisha

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

#### Panelists:

#### Transforming Nutrition and Food Security Landscape in Odisha

Shri Basanta Kumar Kar, Senior Advisor,  
The Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security

#### 'Mainstreaming Nutrition and Food Security in India's Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan: Shillong Declaration and beyond'

Dr Ramesh Chandra Panda, Former Secretary,  
Government of India

#### Nagada – an Epitome of Nutrition Famine: Where did we go wrong?

Shri Biraj Pattnaik, Principal Adviser to the  
Commissioners of Supreme Court.

#### Right to Food campaign: Scaling up Infant and Young Children Feeding practice in the first 1000 Days

Dr. Alok Ranjan, Senior Programme Officer,  
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

#### Global Nutrition Report 2016 and its implication for Odisha"

Shri Vishal Kumar Dev, Commissioner-cum-Secretary,  
Department of WCD, Government of Odisha

#### Improving Food and Nutrition Surveillance and Monitoring

Shri R. Swaminathan, Chief Programme Officer,  
Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative (APPI)(TBC)

#### Geriatric Nutrition in Odisha

Ms. Bharati Chakra, Odisha State Head, Help Age India

#### Open House Discussion

**Remarks by the Chair:** Enforcement and Monitoring of  
National Food Security Act – 2013

### Session -II:

12.15 – 14.00 hrs.

Learnings from the Evidences and Impacts: For a Zero Hunger  
Odisha

**Chair:** Dr Ramesh Chandra Panda,  
Former Secretary, Government of India

#### Panelists:

#### Hunger Mapping in Odisha

Shri Himanshu Shekhar Bal, State Coordinator,  
World Food Programme(WFP)

#### Mid-Day Meal Program: impacting school learning and cognitive development: Lessons from Odisha

Shri Gangadhar Sahoo, State Nodal Officer, State Project  
Management Unit – MDM, Dept. of School & Mass  
Education, Govt. of Odisha

#### Forests as Food Producing Habitats: A research evidence from the Kondh Community in Rayagada district, Odisha

Shri Debjit Sarangi, Living Farms, Odisha

#### Ensuring Transparency and Public Accountability in Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS)

Shri Raj Kishore Mishra, Member-Steering Group,  
Right to Food Campaign, Odisha

#### Social Behaviour change Communication(SBCC) in Nutrition- using community platform (Jeevika) Evidence and learnings from Bihar

Ms Biraj Laxmi Sarangi, Technical Specialist –Nutrition,  
Jeevika Technical Support Program, Bihar

#### Integrated Agriculture for Sustainable Food & Nutrition Security in Odisha-Learning from LANS/Strategic Direction towards a Climate Smart and Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture in Odisha

Mr. Akshaya Kumar Panda, MSSRF, Jeypore, Odisha  
Shri. Suryamani Roul, Deputy Director,  
Techno Serve India

#### Vicious Circle of Malnutrition in Odisha-Way Out

Dr. Sipra Mallick, Member,  
Odisha State Food Commission

**Voices from the Field**  
**Open House Discussion**

**14.00 hrs Lunch Break**

Organizers







## HEALTH

Health being the corner stone of economic growth of the nation, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to health assumes profound importance. However, India's progress in health related MDGs has been mixed with a greater reduction in child mortality, with inadequate progress in the maternal health. Also, the progress in halting and reversing the spread of HIV-AIDS was appreciative but unsuccessful in controlling malaria and other major diseases. Across states the progress is uneven. There are pockets within states where the inequality across the social groups is quite high.

In Odisha, added to the existing burden of maternal and child health problems the under-resourced public health system with inadequate infrastructure including human resources and limited multi-sectorial initiatives compound these issues further. Though the share of public expenditure in Odisha has increased after introduction of National Health Mission, it is not adequate to reduce the out of pocket expenditure (OOP). As per a recent assessment, Odisha faces worst shortage of doctors in public health facilities with around 30% of doctors' posts vacant at various levels and similar is the case with specialist doctors. However, health



philosophy moves in the lines of rights-based approach and no longer an issue of charity but one of justice.

However, the preparedness of the state in terms of policy actions to achieve these objectives needs to be thoroughly delineated setting verifiable indicators. Along with this, the current policy and programme deficits must be identified and make concrete policy actions drawing experiences from best practices to strengthen the health care system in the state. Across states innovations abound in health, many of which are cost effective and can be replicated.

Given the scenario, the session on 'Health' in the Odisha Development Conclave - 2016 would focus on some of the above mentioned key issues.



staff such as nurses and midwives/population ratio is slightly better than that of the physicians but not adequate.

In this context, the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda which seeks to ensure universal health coverage, including financial risk protection and access to quality essential health-care services to all, has potential to improve the states' unfinished health agenda. Unlike MDGs, the SDGs will apply a different set of ideologies as well as strategies to address the health challenges. The SDGs

### Focus Areas:

- Resource allocation in health
- Governance and Human Resources for Health
- Public health and community outreach



**Venue:** Hotel Sandy's Tower, Jaydev Vihar  
**Phone:** +91 9937193610

## Programme

9.30 – 10.00 hrs: Registration

### Introduction and Purpose of the Conclave

Dr. Lipika Nanda, Director, IIPHB, PHFI

### Session-I:

10.15 – 11.30 hrs.

Financing for Health

Chair: Smt. Shalini Pandit, IAS, MD, NHM Odisha

### Health Finance in India – Current Challenges and Future Prospects

Dr Sakthivel Selvaraj, PHFI, Delhi

### Experiences from Odisha

Dr Sarit Kumar Rout, IIPHB

Experiences from Tamil Nadu

Dr Umakant Dash, IIT Madras

Financial Management Practices

NHM, Odisha

### Discussion Tea Break

### Session-II:

11.45 – 12.45 hrs.

Governance and Human Resources for Health

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

Human Resources for Health

Dr Sanjay Zodpey, PHFI, Delhi

Local Self-governance in Health: Odisha

Dr Bhuputra Panda, IIPHB

HRH Initiatives in Odisha

Dr B P Mohapatra, SHRMU, GoO

### Discussion Lunch Break

### Session-III:

14.00 - 14.45 hrs.

Quality of Health Care Services in Odisha

Chair: Dr K C Dash, DHS, Odisha

Facility Assessment Study on Quality of Care in RMNCH+A+TB  
Dr Raj Panda, PHFI, Delhi

Day-care Chemotherapy

Dr P K B Pattnaik, GoO

### Discussion Tea Break

### Session-IV:

15.00 – 16.45 hrs.

People's Participation and Community Outreach  
Dr. T. Sunderaraman, TISS, Mumbai

Health Innovation Experiences from Odisha  
District Collector, Nabarangpur  
District Collector, Kandhamal

CSO Experiences (Best Practices)

Rajkumar Gop, EKJUT

Dr Aquinas Edassery, Swastha Swaraj

CSR Practices (Best Practices)

M A Wohab, Southern Health Improvement  
Samiti, West Bengal

Patients perspectives: Lessons from the Field

Dr Rajna Mishra, PHFI, Delhi

### Discussion Way Forward

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

Organizers



INDIAN  
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PUBLIC HEALTH  
BHUBANESWAR







## TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT & DEVELOPMENT

Growing tribal unrest following impoverishment of tribal communities and the alienation of tribal people from their land, forest and mineral resources reveals an acute recognition among the tribal people regarding their state of under-development. As compared to other sections of the Indian society, the tribal population has the lowest Human Development Index (HDI). In addition, they suffer from geographical and cultural exclusion, which are not captured in the HDI. Lack of food security, sanitation, safe drinking water, poor nutrition and high poverty levels aggravate the



poor health status of tribals. Forced and distress migration is common to many communities but it is inordinately high in certain tribal areas.

The issue of tribal land grabbing for the “so called” Development Projects in violation of the provisions of PESA, 1996 and FRA of 2006 have been glaring. There are also cases of massive land grabbing by non-tribal individual contract farmers and companies. The collection and marketing of MFP is a major source of livelihood for most tribal families contributing around 40% of their total income. In spite of the provisions in PESA and FRA recognizing the ownership, control and management of all forest produce by the Gram Sabhas, collection and trade of MFP is largely monopolized by the corporations of the Forest Departments of the States.

PESA requires the State Governments to change their existing laws, wherever these are inconsistent with the central legislation. In reality, very little has happened. Many State Governments including Odisha have passed laws or amended

existing ones, but not fully in conformity with the Central law.

The quality of administration 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. At this point of time, when the country is moving towards an accelerated GDP growth rate of 8% to 9%, if the fabric of Indian society is to be kept intact, it is necessary to ensure that all segments of society participate in, and benefit from, the growth - the much talked about 'inclusive development'.

In this backdrop, the Odisha Development Conclave-2016 would discuss following issues and prepare key policy asks for establishing tribal rights and self-governance in Odisha.

- Implementation of PESA in Fifth Schedule areas
- How to strengthen Institutional mechanisms (Gram Sabhas, FRCs, sub-divisional and district level committees, State level monitoring committees and a dedicated structure within the nodal ministry) for the proper implementation of FRA
- Mechanisms for allocating requisite TSP funds at the disposal of Tribal Development Department for inter-sectoral prioritization
- The MoEF and its programs to complement and enable the control and management of forests by Gram Sabhas and local communities
- Scope and challenges of strengthening ITDAs in Schedule Areas.
- Mechanisms for giving special attention to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- Strengthening Support System including Minimum Support Price for MFP based livelihood of forest dependent people including tribals.
- Enforcement of laws and restoration of alienated lands to the tribals.



**Venue:** SCST Research & Training Institute  
CRP Square, Nayapalli, Phone: +91 9643357571

## Programme

9.30 – 10.00 hrs: Registration

### INAUGURAL SESSION

10.00 – 10.45 hrs.

Welcome, Objectives & Context Setting  
Shri Y. Giri Rao, Vasundhara  
Shri John Samuel, President, NCAS

Address by Chief Speaker  
Dr. A. B Ota, IAS  
Commissioner cum Director, SCSTRTI

Address by Chief Guest  
Shri Surendra Kumar (IAS) – Commissioner cum  
Secretary, ST & SC Development Department,  
Govt of Odisha

Tea Break

**Session I:**  
11.00 – 12.30 hrs.

### FOREST RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE

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

#### Panelists:

Ms. Madhu Sarin (Independent Researcher)

Shri Arvind Khare (Senior Advisor,  
Rights and Resources Initiative)

Shri V. Ashok- Joint Director MOTA

### Sharing of Testimonials

**Session II:**  
12.45 – 14.00 hrs.

### FOREST BASED LIVELIHOOD

Chair: Dr. T. Haque, Head, Land Policy Cell, NITI Aayog

#### Panelists

Shri Srinivasan Iyer (MFP Expert)  
Shri Sushant Nanda (IFS)- M.D TDDCOL Odisha  
Ms. Vidhya Das (Aragamee, Odisha)

Sharing of Testimonials

### Lunch

**Session III:**  
14.45 – 16.00 hrs.

### TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION

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

#### Panelists

- Shri Parimal Singh (Deputy Secretary to the  
Governor of Maharashtra)
- Dr. A. B Ota, IAS
- Commissioner cum Director, SCSTRTI
- Fr. Nicholas Barla (Indigenous People's Forum, Odisha)

### CONCLUDING PLENARY SESSION

#### Panelists

- Shri Surendra Kumar
- Dr. A. B Ota
- Shri Pradeep Prabhu
- Shri. V. Ashok
- Shri Sudam Marandi, Hon'ble Minister of State,  
SC&ST, Govt. of Odisha



Indigenous People's Forum



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





## RAINFED AGRICULTURE

Rain fed agriculture accounts for over 50 percent of food grain production and roughly 60 percent of the value of agricultural GDP in the country (when rain fed crops, horticulture, livestock and fisheries are included) (CRIDA, 2011). About 60 percent of total cropped area, 48 percent of the area under food crops and 68 percent of that under non-food crops remains rain fed today. In terms of crop groups, 77 percent of pulses, 66 percent of oilseeds and 45 percent of cereals are grown under rain fed conditions – without any assured irrigation. Besides crops, rain fed agro-ecological regions is also home to 78 percent of the cattle population and 75 percent of the goats in the country. With



growth rates of meat production and coarse grain production outpacing the growth rate of the major irrigated input intensive cereal crops, the rain fed areas have demonstrated their economic potential and contribution to food and nutrition (Planning Commission, 2011).

In spite of the larger production contribution, (especially in pulses, millets and oilseeds), rain fed areas do not receive much policy attention. Traditionally, land degradation and managing employment failures and distress due to frequent droughts were the focal points in public policy and investments in rain fed areas.

Production systems in rain fed areas are in extensive systems integrating private and commons; and, livestock and agriculture. The aquifers, the soils and biomass in these areas are fragile and may not sustain intensive exploitation.

Watershed development programmes in different states have successfully demonstrated the ways of harnessing and managing resources (water, soil, seed, etc) for local use. The next logical step is to convert water harvesting and conservation capacity to productivity enhancement and better livelihoods through a participatory, location specific transformation of administration and R&D in agriculture. Funds can tapped form

various CSS (MGNREGA, RKVY, PKVY, Seed Village, NLM, SCA to TSP, SCA to SCSP, etc) and State schemes for critical requirement- Block level rain fed farming programme.

Given the scenario, the Odisha Development Conclave-2016 would highlight the following issues during the discussion and deliberations:

### Key areas:

- Availability and access to locally adapted seeds and planting material, with assured back-up from local seed buffers



managed by farmers organizations, communities or local private enterprises;

- Locally relevant farm mechanization and custom hiring of machines or implements for marginal and small farms- especially with gender friendly use features;
- Crop diversification specific to each agro ecological location, with millets, pulses and oilseeds inter-cropping and crop sequences, integrated into supply chains current public distribution system (PDS) and schemes like ICDS, and regional or global markets;
- System productivity and sustainability enhancement through farming systems that rely on local cost-effective inputs, renewal of soil and water systems, improved monitoring and pest and disease management;
- Strengthening biomass regeneration and developing support systems to realise potential of small ruminants;
- Building support crop livestock systems to realise potential of indigenous birds through foraging;
- Building decentralised support systems to realise the potential of fisheries in seasonal water bodies;
- Common pooling of water resources combined with crop diversification in order to reduce stress on ground water buffers and surface water sources for long term sustainability.



**Venue:** NCDS, Institutional Area  
P.O.- RRL, Bhubaneswar  
Phone: 0674 2300471

## Programme

9.30 – 10.00 hrs: Registration

### Session-I:

10.00 hrs.

**Extensive Livestock Systems, Increasing Incomes and Nutritional Security in Rural India & Extensive Livestock Systems**

**Chair:** Shri Srikara Naik, Advisor, NITI Aayog

### Panelists:

**Extensive Livestock Systems - Context Setting**  
Dr D K Sadana , Fmr Principal Scientist , NBAGR

**Extensive Livestock Systems - Issues and outlook in Odisha**  
Mr Gopal Tripathy, Deputy Director,  
Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Odisha

**Open Discussion on Identifying Problems with farmers**  
on issues faced by them  
Moderator: Dr D K Sadana

**RRA Malkangiri – BYP with Desi Birds**  
Mr Ramani Ranjan & Anirudh

**Pradan Experience**  
Mr Kirti Pani/ Mr Anjan

**FES Experience on Commons**  
Ms Meena Mahapatra

**Hiefer International Experiences**  
Mr Prabhu Patnaik

**Scale Up Experience of AP**  
Mr Sabyasachi Das/ Mr Somasekaran

### Open Discussion

**Open Discussion on Evolving Program Framework for Extensive Livestock Systems.**  
Moderator: Dr. D K Sadana

**Program Framework for Extensive Rainfed Systems - Summary of the Discussion**  
Dr Sabyasachi Das

**Next steps and looking ahead Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Odisha**

### Session-II:

14.00 hrs.

**Program Frameworks for mitigation of Droughts in Rainfed Areas**

**Welcome and Introduction Session**  
Mr M V Ramchandrudu , WASSAN

### Overview of Drought Scenario in Odisha

Dr Anuradha Balisingh, OUAT, Dept of Agrometeorology

**Learning and Challenges from IWMP Experiences**  
Mr Niranjana Sahu, OWDM

### Open Discussion on Challenges of Drought faced by Government Officials, Farmers Practitioners and Bureaucrats

**Chair:** Ms Sujata Karthikeyan IAS, Director, OWDM  
**Moderator:** Shri Jagadish Pradhan, SVA

**Emerging Crisis in Ground Water with focus on “Protective Irrigation and Water as Commons” Framework and PGWM**  
Dr Himanshu Kulkarni, ACWADAM

### Experience Sharing

**Water Management for Rice Based Systems**  
Dr Amod Thakur, ICAR - IIWM

**NABARD Experiences on Drought Mitigation**  
Mr Panda , AGM , NABARD

### Scale Up Experiences of Drought Mitigation Program & Protective irrigation

Mr T Vijay Kumar IAS, Sp CS, DoAP(Skype) /  
A Ravindra

**Scale Up Programs Experiences**  
Mr Vincent Darlung, IFAD

**RRA Malakngiri/PRADAN/FES/Action Aid/OTELP/HUF/Any other Experiences ( Open Sharing Session with 1 - 2 slides If necessary)**  
Ravikanth/Kirti/Meena/Natakishore/Pradeep Mohanty

### Open Discussion on Emerging Options and Frameworks for Dealing with Droughts

**Chair:** Shri Manoj Ahuja IAS  
Principal Secretary, DoA & FE

**Moderator:** Dr Srijit Mishra, Director, NCDS

**Key Policy Asks & Program Framework for Rainfeds - Summary of the Discussion**  
A Ravindra, WASSAN

**Next Steps and Way Forward**  
Shri Manoj Ahuja, IAS  
Principal Secretary, DoA & FE , Govt. of Odisha





## WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Access to basic amenities has always been a determinant of improvement in community health and the list of basic amenities begins with safe drinking water for survival, improved sanitation and hygiene. In spite of considerable investment, millions continue to live without access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), which is being recognized as a human right. Odisha being one of the poorest States in India, has not been able to achieve the desired result in WASH.



Despite the efforts under Central Rural Sanitation Program (CRSP) in the year 1986 and the present Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), the matter of 'Sanitation' has neither been treated as a developmental issue nor has the intervention been done beyond the service delivery in Odisha. It is similar in case of drinking water – starting from 'Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Programme' (ARDWP) to 'National Rural Drinking Water Programme' (NRDWP). Drinking water is still a mirage for many. Every year, people, especially the excluded and marginalized, die because of epidemics like diarrhoea. There is a whole gamut of problem associated in making the water safe from bacteriological contaminations. Chemical and bacteriological contamination of drinking water sources compounded with industrial pollution has its deadly stake in the whole scenario. Coming down to the state of Odisha, the magnitude of the problem is higher than the national one. A large percentage of population continues to have no or insufficient access to safe drinking water. Water is becoming scarce due to ever-increasing population, degrading natural resource base and climatic variations; improper management, conflicting uses and commoditization.

As per Census 2011, there are 50,05,518 out of total 80,89,987 rural households in Odisha have access to water for drinking and domestic purposes. Thus there are 61.87 percent rural households have access to drinking water. In case of urban households, there are 12,37,246 out of total 15,47,833 urban households have access to water for drinking and domestic purposes. Thus there are 79.93 percent urban households have access to drinking water. Both availability and quality of drinking water affects the access of drinking water in rural and urban areas. During summer, many of the drinking water sources across the state go dry impacting the access. 'Drawdown', mostly resulting from the depleting ground water level, came across to be 'omnipresent'. The problem is aggravating in coastal areas due to excessive withdrawal of ground water for irrigation purposes.

The changes in policy regime related to sanitation have hardly attained the objective of eliminating open defecation in Odisha. As per census 2011, the sanitation coverage of Odisha was around 14 percent in the rural areas through household sanitary toilets, which was amongst the bottom two states in the country along with Jharkhand. One of the critical issues related to household toilets is the functionality aspect. Around 8 percent of the existing toilets are reported as dysfunctional as per the baseline study of MDWS. Besides the use of the remaining functional toilets is also not validated or tracked by the government IMIS. Field experiences clearly suggest that large numbers of toilets are not being used by the community due to varied reasons.

The Odisha Development Conclave-2016 is planned in this regard to bring the key stakeholders to discuss, deliberate on the following issues and come up with specific recommendations for addressing the WASH challenges in the State.

### Focus Areas:

- Transition from MDGs to SDGs
- Resource allocation in WASH
- Governance and Human Resources in WASH
- People's participation in WASH promotion



## Programme

9.30 – 10.00 hrs: Registration

### Session - I: Water

10.00 – 11.30 hrs.

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

#### Issues and concerns in the context of universal WASH access in Odisha

Ms. Bishakha Bhanja, Regional Manager (East),  
WaterAid India

#### Governance issues in realizing the goal of NRDWP (Overall policy and governance issues – resource adequacy and post-project financing issue, human resource issue and community participation issue)

Mr. Tapan Kumar Padhi  
Executive Director, National Institute of Development

#### Role of PRI in creating water secured communities

Mr. V K Madhavan  
Chief Executive, WaterAid India

#### Issues and challenges in ensuring water security in Urban areas (Overall policy and governance issues – resource adequacy and post-project financing issue, human resource issue, participation of ULBs and community participation issue)

Mr. Puneet Srivastava  
Manager – Urban WASH  
WaterAid India

#### Participatory Ground Water Management for Water Security

Dr. Himanshu Kulkarni,  
Executive Director, ACWADAM

#### Open House Discussion

Break

### Session – II: Sanitation

11.45 – 14.00 hrs.

**Chair:** Shri Joe Madiath, Civil Society Leader

#### Governance issues in realizing the goal of SBM-Grameen (Overall policy and governance issues – resourceadequacy and post-project financing issue, human resource issue, role of PRIs and community participation issue)

Prof. Debi Prasad Mishra  
Executive Director, Gram Vikas

#### Governance issues in urban sanitationin India (Overall policy and governance issues – resourceadequacy and post-project financing issue)

Mr. Puneet Srivastava  
Manager – Urban WASH, WaterAid India

#### Governance issues in urban sanitationin Odisha (Overall policy and governance issues – resourceadequacy and post-project financing issue, human resource issue, role of ULBs and community participation issue) – Key Policy Asks

Ms. Biraja Kabi Satpathy,  
Social Development Expert, Deloitte, DFID's Odisha  
Support for Urban Infrastructure Program

#### Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) Scenario in Odisha

Dr. Birupakshya Dixit, Coordinator –  
India Programme, Practical Action

#### Faecal Sludge Management: Issue and Concerns-A case study- Warangal

Prof. Srinivas Chary Vedala  
Director - Urban Governance, Infrastructure,  
Environment and Energy

#### Administrative Staff College of India

Technology options for FSM: a case study-CDD, Bangalore

Mr. Manas Rath, Senior Advisor, Bremen Overseas  
Research and Development Association (BORDA)

#### Open House Discussion

SDG goal 6 – How to use this goal as advocacy tool to ensure universal WASH access and a bit of progress we have made in the last one year (as it is going to exactly one year of SDG adoption in September) in India and in Odisha

Ms. Mamata Dash, Manager – Campaign, WaterAid India

#### Key Policy Asks and Way-forward

Lunch Break





# FINANCIAL INCLUSION

**Introduction:** Financial inclusion (FI) is the delivery of financial services at affordable costs to disadvantaged sections and low-income segments of the society. In the recent times, this has become an integral part of most of the development programmes that are designed and implemented to promote inclusive growth among the poor communities. Reaching out to all households with inclusive financial services has however, been a challenging task in India mainly because of its vast geographical spread and inadequate infrastructures, especially in the rural, remote and hard to reach areas.

**Govt. & RBI Initiatives:** The Govt., Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and host of other stakeholders have been taking various measures to expand financial inclusion for the poor and excluded families in the country. The Financial Inclusion Plans (FIP) by banks, Government's Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Business Correspondents (BC) as last mile delivery channels and expansion of branch network, Small Finance Banks and Payments Banks as differentiated banks for enhancing financial inclusion, Mobile money, Aadhaar linked KYC, RuPay debit cards and the recently launched MUDRA Bank are the major institutional, technological and policy changes to hasten financial inclusion.

**FI Initiatives in Odisha:** Financial inclusion is very relevant to State like Odisha having a vast majority of poor including SC & ST population, who mostly depend on casual labour and informal sector employment. Majority of them especially tribals living in remote and hilly areas face extreme financial and economic exclusion due to a range of factors including their remote geographical habitat, cultural and psychological barriers, low literacy and inadequate financial literacy. With a view to cover large number of poor households into the fold of financial inclusion, Odisha has also taken a number of initiatives like creation of Mission Shakti, promotion of SHGs & their federations, implementation of large scale development projects with FI components such as TRIPTI, NRLP, WORLP, OTLEP, OLM .etc. The SHG-Bank Linkage programme has been one of the most significant channels to deliver financial services to poor women in the state. NABARD along with other public & private sector banks and SLBC have worked progressively to achieve SHG-Bank linkage in a substantial manner in Odisha. The state also demonstrated a significant progress in implementing the PMJDY mission for financial inclusion. The role of MFIs, NGOs, CBOs, in providing need based financial services to poor has also been quite encouraging.

**Key Issues & Challenges:** In spite of positive growth, challenges still remain in the financial inclusion sector of the state. The sector has yet to fully address the issues of scale and depth in the state. Regional skew in terms of FI coverage is experienced. The banks seemed to be not very keen in lending to SHGs and consider SHG-BLP lending as a value proposition. Coverage of micro-insurance and pension services for poor is also not very encouraging. Odisha has huge pockets of unbanked villages/centres. Inadequate infrastructure including rural connectivity and power supply has been a major issue in opening branches. Despite the significant progress made under PMJDY, in terms of its 'speed, scale and publicity'- in Odisha, almost ¼ A/C are still found to be lying inactive. Many people have-not yet received their RuPay Debit cards and bank passbooks resulting in possible loss of faith and confidence on the scheme.

Given this scenario, the Odisha Development Conclave-2016 would focus on the following key areas for discussion and deliberations and to come out with key policy asks:

## Focus Areas:

- Collective efforts of all stakeholders to expand Financial Inclusion for the poor
- Increasing the outreach of banking services by the State Government through PSU & private banks.
- Adequate infrastructure and facilities for banks
- Promotion of financial literacy among the rural poor
- Designing, delivering and expanding appropriate services for the poor in the hilly and tribal areas



**Venue:** Hotel Suryansh  
Near Kalinga Hospital, Phone: 0674 2303300

## Programme

9.30 – 10.00 hrs: Registration

### Opening Session:

10.00 hrs

**Financial Inclusion:** Initiatives, Challenges & Prospects in Odisha

**Moderator:** Mr. Parasuram Nayak, Whole Time Director, SMCS

### Guests

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

Dr. Sarada Prasan Mohanty, GM, RBI

Dr. T.K. Pradhan, Director-Institutional Finance,  
Govt. of Odisha

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

An overview of FI in the State- Brief presentation by  
Shri Narendra Nayak, Associate Director, ACCESS-ASSIST

### Tea Break

### Technical Session:

Accelerating Financial Inclusion for Tribal & other Excluded

### Communities:

Role of Stakeholders & Policy Framework

### Moderator:

Prof. Anup Kumar Dash, Director - NABARD

### Panelists

Shri P. Satish, Executive Director, Sa-dhan  
Ms. Ratna Viswanathan, CEO, MFIN  
Shri B.M. Pattnaik, FI Advisor, OLM  
GM/DGM-PSU Bank  
Rep from MFIs

### Group Discussion: Issues, Challenges & Recommendations to expand further financial inclusion in Odisha

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

### Concluding Session: Summing-Up & Way Forward (Group Presentations)

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

Dr. Sarada Prasan Mohanty, GM, RBI

Dr. T.K. Pradhan, Director-Institutional Finance,  
Govt. of Odisha

Shri S. K. Nayak, DGM-NABARD

Shri Rajesh Kumar, State Director, PSIG -SIDBI

### Lunch

Organizers







# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

For the last few years, Odisha has been one of the top performing states in India, in terms of sustained high economic growth, attracting business investment, political stability and in making progress on some of the human development indicators. However, the state has been consistently among the lowest performing states in areas of poverty, malnutrition, maternal mortality, infant mortality, access to drinking water-sanitation etc among others. The urgency to step up the fight against poverty is validated by the Raghuram Rajan Committee (2015), which indexed Odisha as the most backward among all states in spite of



acknowledging its stellar performance in several areas. The paradox of economic growth and persisting human poverty in the state, owes its roots to the massive historical burden of underdevelopment, years of negligence and repeated natural calamities that cause devastation every few years. Given the disproportionate and complex development burden, it requires the joint efforts of state, the private sector and the civil society-NGOs to bring in both efficiency and speed to improve the lives of people in Odisha.

Development has been the primary responsibility of the Government, supplemented by the NGOs. Businesses, the other significant sector has always played an indirect role in development by creating jobs and bringing in products to make life better. However, the last few decades have seen unprecedented growth and wealth accumulation by businesses and businessmen alike. In India, the Companies Act-2013 and the National Voluntary Guidelines-2010 have laid a comprehensive mechanism of direct business engagement with development issues through CSR and other means. Given the large and growing presence of businesses in Odisha (state has been the third largest FDI destination in India in 2014-15 after Maharashtra and Gujarat); CSR does

offer tremendous opportunity for business to actively participate and complement Government's efforts to address some of the long standing development issues.

Given the background, a round table on 'Business Responsibility and Development of Odisha' has been proposed on 20th September 2016 at Bhubaneswar as part of the larger Odisha Development Conclave – 2016 to be held between 19th and 21st September in Bhubaneswar. The round table shall be organized jointly by Center for Youth and



Development (CYSD) and Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), Odisha Chapter with active support from Government of Odisha with the following key objectives:

### **Objectives of the Round Table:**

- To discuss and identify thrust areas of development of Odisha that calls for urgent actions;
- To discuss current development initiatives by the Corporates in Odisha and the areas where multi-sectoral partnerships would maximize the impact;
- To discuss the appropriate coordination framework to help multi-sectoral partnerships in the State;
- To discuss the specific areas of development cooperation for the corporates and the NGOs to play leadership and anchor the partnership.



Venue: MAYFAIR Lagoon  
8-B, Jaydev Vihar  
Phone: 0674 6660101

## Programme

15.00 – 15.30 hrs: Registration

15-30 hrs

### Welcome Address

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

### Special Address

Mr Amitabh Behar  
Executive Director National Foundation of India

### Theme Presentation and Feedback sharing from Success Story Session

Mr Prashant Kumar Hota, Convenor, CII Odisha  
CSR Panel & Executive Vice President, Group Head  
CSR & Education & Head– Odisha Corporate  
Communications Jindal Steel & Power Ltd

### Open Discussions

### Vote of Thanks

Mr Pratap Aditya Mishra, Advisor-CSR NALCO

17.30 hrs

Hi-Tea & Conclusion of the Session

Organizers



Confederation of Indian Industry







**PLENARY SESSION: LAST MILE OUTREACH  
AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN BASIC SERVICES & LIVELIHOODS**

15.00 – 17.00 hrs.

Speakers

Sj. Soumy Ranjan Patnaik, Chief Editor Sambad  
Dr. Laxmidhar Mishra, former Union Secretary  
Dr. Smruti Mohapatra, Swabhiman  
Sj. Biraj Patnaik, Principal Adviser to the Commissioner of  
Supreme court, Right to Food Campaign  
Sj. Pravat Pani, TATA Trust  
Sj. V. K. Madhavan, Water Aid  
and Others

VENUE - RMNH-Regional Museum of Natural History, Acharya Vihar,  
Phone: +91 9438350470





# INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE, FISCAL MANAGEMENT & SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

The quality of governance in a State is determined by how effective the prevailing mechanisms of accountability of the government both towards people's representatives (in the State Legislature) as well as towards people themselves. Transparency in government process and space for participation of people in the process of setting up budgetary priorities and contours of public policies are equally important. However, even a reasonably transparent, participatory and accountable system of governance might



not adopt an approach towards 'fiscal policy' which is responsive to the needs and rights of the underprivileged sections. Hence, it is necessary that we examine the fiscal policy framework of public spending for social sectors in the State, and also the responsiveness of the State budget to the marginalized to arrive at a comprehensive understanding of how the state factors this complex and multi-dimensional phenomenon of governance.

Following the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission in 2015, the States have got increased autonomy (in terms of the untied resources available to them). This has been accompanied by reduction in Union Government's financial assistance to the States and in several of the social sector programmes. The States are expected to provide additional budgetary resources from their untied funds to compensate the reduced budget outlays. Also, the fund sharing pattern in Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) between the Union Government and the States is set at 60:40 for most of the prominent social sector schemes. All these changes call for prudent expenditure management and using

the increased fiscal autonomy by the States to prioritize critical social sectors.

The revenue mobilized by a government plays an important role in determining its fiscal space. The fiscal policy space available to the government of Odisha is crucial in deciding its public investment strategies and the priority to social sectors in the state's overall budgetary spending. After the passage of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Constitutional Amendment Bill by Parliament, the federalism of the country will have a new trend, and the States' autonomy to decide taxes according to their socio-economic situations will be surrendered. As this will have an implication on the overall resource envelope of the State, it is urgent to discuss the subject of how to make adequate public resources available to the State government for giving priority to development sectors.

Given the scenario, the session on 'Governance and Fiscal Management Session' in the Odisha Development Conclave-2016 would focus on some of the above mentioned key issues to improve the quality of governance in Odisha.

#### Focus Areas:

- Fiscal and Financial Management
- Governance Accountability
- New Resource Opportunities



**Venue:** MAYFAIR Convention  
Jaydev Vihar, Bhubaneswar

## Programme

9.00 – 9.30 hrs: Registration

### Focus Points:

Fiscal and Financial Management  
Governance Accountability  
New Resource Opportunities

### Session:

09.30 – 11.30 hrs

### Welcome and Opening Remarks

### Panel Discussion

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

Facilitator:

Shri Subrat Das, Executive Director, CBGA

### Measuring Governance - Governance Index of States in India

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

### Odisha's Budget Priorities for Social Sector and Resource Mobilization Policy

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

### Comments

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







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

**DAY 3** MAYFAIR Convention  
Bhubaneswar  
21st Sept

11.30-13.30

**VALEDICTORY & WAY FORWARD**

SUMMARY PRESENTATIONS  
by Thematic Coordinators

TRANSFORMATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN ODISHA –  
A FRAMEWORK - Bishnu Mohapatra, Chair Professor, NIAS

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

**Sj Debiprasad Mishra** Hon'ble Minister School and  
Mass Education & Industries, Govt. of Odisha

CONCLUDING REMARKS &  
VOTE OF THANKS –  
Shri Sanjay Patnaik, Chairman, CII, Odisha Chapter





## Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Odisha Vikas Conclave

19-21 September, Bhubaneswar

### KEY SPEAKERS



Padma Bhusan  
Shri Arvind Panagariya  
Vice-Chairman, Niti Aayog

Dr Arvind Panagariya is the Vice-Chairman, Niti Aayog and 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 and described as the "definitive book on the Indian economy" by Fareed Zakaria of the CNN. The Economist magazine has described his book, Why Growth Matters, (with Jagdish Bhagwati) as "a manifesto for policymakers and analysts." Professor Panagariya's 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 honored Panagariya with Padma Bhusan, the third highest civilian honors the country bestows in any field.



Prof. Radha Mohan  
Founder, Sambhav

Prof. Radha Mohan is former State Information Commissioner for State of Odisha. He has contributed enormously in various capacities in State Planning Board, State Watershed Mission, Task Force on Education, State Wildlife Advisory Committee, Steering Committee on Joint Forest Management, etc. UNEP conferred 'The Global Roll of Honour' for his distinguished work on environment. He is also on governing boards/advisory capacity for various reputed NGOs such as Center for World Solidarity, Rastriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi, Guwahati, etc. He is Founder of Sambhav, a grassroots initiative for sustainable development and gender justice. He is also associated with voluntary sector, people's movements and initiatives for development, students and INGOs etc.



Dr. D K Sadana  
Former Principal Scientist,  
National Bureau of Animal  
Genetics Resources (NBAGR)

Dr. D K Sadana was a Principal scientist with National Bureau of Animal Genetics Resources (NBAGR). He headed animal genetic resources division in National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources from 2000 to 2014. He has contributed immensely to conservation and promotion of indigenous animals and extensive livestock systems in India. He is on the board of non profits such as Sahajeevan, ANKUSH working on breed conservation and extensive livestock systems. He is a board member of National Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture Network. He has consulting experience with FAO and contributed to Rainfed Livestock Network on livestock systems.





**Dr. Himanshu Kulkarni**  
Executive Director,  
ACWADAM

Groundwater 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.



**Dr. T. Haque**  
Head, Land Policy Cell,  
NITI Aayog, Former chairman,  
Commission for Agriculture  
Costs and Prices

Dr. T. Haque, Head, Land Policy Cell, NITI Aayog, former chairman of Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices. Dr. Haque is a well-known Agricultural Economist, having specialisation in Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reforms. He obtained his Ph. D. degree from Patna University and Post Doctoral training in Agricultural Development Policy from Iowa State University, Ames, USA. Recently, Dr. Haque has been offered an award of ICAR National Fellow and he is working at the National Centre for Agriculture Economics and policy Research, New Delhi. Prior to this, he served the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad as Director, Centre for Agrarian Studies.



**Ms. Madhu Sarin**  
Independent Researcher,  
Member, CSD,  
Drafting Committee member  
Forest Rights Act, 2006

Independent Research, 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.



**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 Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), Navsarjan and mobile creche and is the President of Yuva.



**Pradip Prabhu**  
Founder, Kastkari Sanghathan,  
Member, CSD, Ex- Dean, TISS,  
Drafting Committee member  
Forest Rights Act, 2006

Founder, Kashtkari 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.





**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, initiated a number of innovative rural development projects and was involved in social risk assessment of development investments in India. His work has also involved the development and analysis of policies in infrastructure, forestry, tribal development, social 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.



**Prof. (Dr.) A. B. Ota,**  
IAS  
Revenue Divisional Commissioner

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 which 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 Balesore 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.



**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.



**Pradeep Baisakh**  
Asia Coordinator, Action 2015  
Global Call to Action Against  
Poverty (GCAP)

Pradeep Baisakh is a freelance journalist based in New Delhi. He has eleven years of experience in media and social sector. He has won the national media fellowship from National Foundation for India (NFI) in 2012 and best journalist award from "Jyotishree", a Odia magazine based in Odisha in 2013. He is currently doing a short research in University of California, Irvine. He works with a global campaign: Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP) as the Asia Coordinator. He has written extensively on several issues of people's concern and his pieces have been carried in different Indian and global media.



**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.





**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.



**Bijoy Patro**  
Journalist,  
Writer & a Communications  
and Community Media Specialist

Bijoy Patro is a Delhi-based journalist, writer and a communications and community media specialist with experience of working across countries in South Asia. His present interest lie in media and convergence with research and documentation. He is a director with the development media organisation, OneWorld where he coordinates provides hands-on editorial guidance for the OneWorld development news portals and radio programmes, including engagement with the community radio network and leads lead engagements on research and documentation. Bijoy takes special interest in mentoring young development journalists as part of the OneWorld Fellowship programmes that he has pioneered. Besides his interests in media and documentation, Bijoy Patro has also deep interests in humanitarian work and has worked with a number of humanitarian agencies following major disasters and humanitarian situations across South Asia.



**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.



**Vidya Das**  
Tribal Rights Activist

Vidya Das is a Tribal Rights activist and is also Joint Director of Agragee, 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.



**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 also has worked towards the economic upliftment of tribal people through OTELP.





Parimal Singh,  
IAS, Deputy Secretary  
to the 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 nation-wide recognition in providing an outstanding example on sustainable gainful livelihood and community empowerment.



Surendra Kumar, IAS  
Commissioner

Shri Surendra Kumar, IAS, Commissioner- cum- Secretary to Govt. ST & SC Development Department & Director and is also appointed as Director of Odisha Forest Development Corporation (OFDC) and is also the Chairman of OTELP.



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.



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.



Subrat Das  
Executive Director,  
Centre for Budget 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.



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, Madhavan 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 ActionAid 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, Madhavan 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. Madhavan was a TED Global Fellow in 2009 and a TED Senior Fellow in 2010. Madhavan is an avid reader and enjoys music.





**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 deep understanding of cross-cutting themes in water and sanitation sector including institutional, technical and financial issues influencing the water and sanitation sector policies and its application and has been involved with strategic planning in the sector at various levels and platforms. 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. He has experience in the area of project formulation, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the area of water supply and sanitation across rural and urban domain. Apart from his professional interests, Puneet likes travelling, writing on issues of social interest and spending time with his family.



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

Mr. 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. He has also excelled in maintaining good relationships.

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 hails from Kottayam district of Kerala. He did his schooling in his native place, pre-degree and graduation in the University of Kerala and completed his post-graduation studies in the University of Mumbai in 1993.

He joined FVTRS as the Executive Director on 1st September, 2014 . He is taking various meaningful initiatives to ensure the forward movement of FVTRS.



**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.





Raghav Suresh  
Director,  
Public Affairs Centre

Mr. 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 focussing 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.

Mr. 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 organisation and programme analysis, strategic planning, organisational learning and knowledge management.

With his primary background in natural resource management, renewable energy and livelihoods development, and experience with various stakeholder networks, Mr. Suresh is well equipped to take PAC to new frontiers of work in the analysis of public policies in employment generation, food security and climate change. PAC aims to utilise his experience to initiate fresh programmes and explore innovative opportunities for citizen participation in governance in all aspects of Indian public life.



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.



Mamata Dash  
Manager,  
WaterAid India

Mamata Dash is Manager: Campaigns at WaterAid India and joined the organisation 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 organisational development with a focus on participatory approach of development.



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. He is also member of various committees and task force at the national level.





Bhaskar Barua,  
IAS (Retd.)

Bhaskar Barua 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.



Dr. Tapan Kumar Chand  
Chairman-cum-Managing Director,  
National Aluminium  
Company Limited (NALCO)  
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.



Dr. Chakradhar Panda  
Additional Director,  
Health (P.D),  
Health and services Department,  
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.

Additional Director,  
Planning and Development,  
Govt. of Odisha

He has been involved in the field of Health & social development for more than 3 decades. He have been working with Department of Health Govt. of Odisha since last 33 years. He holds a Doctorate Degree (M.D) in Medicine. 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, which has been doing pioneering work in the field of Humanitarian response, Disaster Risk Reduction, response activities and community based disaster preparedness for the cause of rural and vulnerable people in Odisha since last 3 decades.

Also He has been serving the position of Chairperson in "Inter Agency Group" (IAG), Odisha- a consortium of 30 international NGO's & UN agencies ensuring minimum humanitarian standards in disaster risk reduction and management with unified action and improved coordination in Odisha. He is representing IRCS Odisha and IAG Odisha, in various UN Conferences and international platforms. Being a development professional he is an active member of many national and international organisations and networks.

Dr. Panda is the recipient of many prestigious Awards for his acclaimed services to humanitarian causes. He is the recipient Award of "Mahatma Gandhi Award" in appreciation of his devoted service grass root level and relentless efforts towards the health services & humanitarian cause in Eastern Indian state of Odisha.



Dr. Aurobindo Behera,  
IAS (Retd.)

Dr Behera, an IAS officer 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. Dr Behera holds a post graduate degree and Ph.D. in Economics. He is associated with a number of civil society initiatives, especially in areas of Education, Tribal Development, and Sanitation etc.





**Tapas K. Sen**  
Advisor,  
Price waterhouse Coopers India

Tapas K.Sen is currently employed as Advisor, Pricewaterhouse 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. He did his graduation (Hons. in Economics) and post-graduation (Economics) from Sambalpur University, Odisha. 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. His experience abroad includes work in Canada, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and Nigeria. His work forms part of several official publications of Government of India (Ministry of Finance) and in states such as Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Sikkim.

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). His publications include a number of monographs and books, and papers in Indian and international journals as well as in a number of edited volumes.



**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 focussing on Organisational Strategy and Development, cutting across areas such as General Management, Marketing, and Organisation 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.



**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.



**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.





**Tapan Kumar Padhi**  
Executive Director,  
National Institute of Development

Mr. Tapan 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-Chhatisgarh 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.



**Prof V. Srinivas Chary**  
Director, Centre for Energy,  
Environment,  
Urban Governance and  
Infrastructure Development,  
Administrative Staff College  
of India (ASCI)

Prof V. Srinivas Chary is the Director of Centre for Energy, Environment, Urban Governance and Infrastructure Development at Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI). ASCI is a leading think tank on public policy and a capacity building institution in India of international repute. He is a specialist in water and sanitation. Prof Chary has over 25 years of professional experience working with national, state and urban local bodies in India and outside. His work experience spans in the areas of service delivery improvement (24-7 water supply, SWM), PPP and ICT for urban development. He was conferred Ashoka Fellowship for promoting continuous (24-7) water supply. An engineer, urban planner and management professional by training, Prof. Chary, had education at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, University of Bradford, UK, and Water Engineering Development Centre, UK. Prof Chary has lead over 170 advisory, consulting and research assignments both in India and South Asia. Prof Chary is leading major research assignments for Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation related to non networked decentralized FSM solutions for urban sanitation in India.

He facilitates the Swachh Bharat Awards ([www.swachhbharaturbanawards.in](http://www.swachhbharaturbanawards.in)) and National Urban Water Awards ([www.waterawards.in](http://www.waterawards.in)) to recognize excellence in urban sanitation and water management for water utilities and municipalities in India. Prof Chary leads urban service level benchmarking programme of the Government of India involving over 1300 municipalities. As a member of the urban sanitation taskforce of the MoUD, he played a catalytic role in the formulation of the National Urban Sanitation Policy of the Government of India. As a team leader, he is instrumental in establishing WASH in School Benchmarking Programme (Swachh Vidhyala Puraskar) in partnership with Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India.

He has published extensively in national and international professional journals and presented over hundred papers as invited speakers in conferences. He serves on numerous national and international committees. He supports Sub Committee on Sanitation established by Niti Ayog of GOI. He is passionately committed to capacity building with the objective of ensuring continuous water supply and open defecation free urban systems in India.



**Dr. Sanjay P. Zodpey**  
Vice President and Director,  
Public Health Education,  
Public Health Foundation of India,  
New Delhi,

Director,  
Indian Institute of Public Health,  
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]. Earlier, he served as the Member of IOM Global Forum on Innovation in Health Professional Education.





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

Mr. 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 Orissa, 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. Mr Prashant Hota 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.

Mr. Hota was part of the Farmers' Distress Control Project for Cotton Farmers in Vidarbha, Maharashtra, by the Prime Minister's Office and represented NABARD for formulation of concept design for KBK programme by the Prime Minister's Office. He has served as a member of the Govt. Of India Study Committee on Investment Promotion Scheme on Non Forest Wasteland, Department of Land Resources and was coordinating the working of the High level Committee on Non forest Wasteland headed by Shri Mohan Dharia.

Mr. Hota made his transition into the private sector when he joined as the State Head for CSR and PR, Vedanta Resources, Odisha. During his 3-year stint with this organization, his mission took him to the most critical projects across Jharsuguda, Lanjigarh, Puri and Keonjhar. To his credit, he also spearheaded the Calamity Redressal Mission of Vedanta at the Group level. In JSPL, before the present stint he headed Corporate Social Responsibility, Rehabilitation & Resettlement & Corporate Communication at Angul Plant. Under his leadership, JSPL, Odisha business has been acknowledged by global certifying agencies as a sustainable do gooder for the Community for which several national and international awards have been conferred upon JSPL.

He is a much-coveted member of the visiting faculty at some of the premier centres of learning in India such as Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai and BIMTECH, Delhi and College of Agriculture Banking of Reserve Bank of India at Pune and Bankers' Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow.



**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 Anthropology with an ambition to work in development sector. He has presented papers in many national and international seminars and has published few of his articles in national as well as international 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.



**Basanta Kumar Kar**  
Senior Advisor,  
The Coalition for Food  
and Nutrition Security

Mr. Basanta Kumar Kar is the Senior Advisor of 'The Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security'; 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. Basanta, 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 (NDDB), 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.





**Biraj Patnaik**  
Principal Adviser,  
Commissioners of the  
Supreme Court

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 has been part of the right to food campaign ever since its inception. The Right to Food campaign is a prominent civil society campaign in India. India has also seen a very activist role of the Supreme Court which passed close to 200 orders on the right to food in the landmark right to food case (PUCL vs. Union of India, 2001) over the past fifteen years. He has been part of many government committees and involved in the process of reforms of food schemes and policies across the country. He was one of the co-founders of the "mitanin" community health worker program that trained and deployed more than 60,000 women health volunteers in Chhattisgarh. 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 liaison 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.

He has also worked for close to a decade in Action Aid. He has a master's degree in management from the Institute of Rural Management, Anand and was a Chevening Senior Gurukul Scholar at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences.



**Biraja Kabi Satapathy**  
Social Development Expert,  
Deloitte, DFID's Odisha Support  
for Urban Infrastructure Program

Biraja Kabi Satapathy has over 14 years work experience in government, non-government, corporate and research organisations in water, sanitation, health and women empowerment. Have the relevant experience in managing portfolios such as policy advocacy, program designing, strategic planning, capacity building, supportive supervision and other important activities of a project cycle. Have significant years of experience in providing technical assistance to various government departments. She is currently working with Deloitte as Social Development Expert in DFID's Odisha Support for Urban Infrastructure Program (OSUIP). Prior to this role, she worked with Population Foundation of India as Water and Sanitation Specialist in USAID Health of the Urban Poor Program in Odisha, Consultant Programme Communication and Research in Mission Shakti, W&CD Department of Government of Odisha, worked as State Project Coordinator in Odisha State Water & Sanitation Mission, Rural Development Department Government of Odisha supported by UNICEF, etc. In different positions she has been associated with various research studies on water, sanitation, hygiene and social inclusion. She has master degree in Sociology and Public Administration with a specialisation of local self governance. She takes the credit of numerous publications on water, sanitation, women empowerment, urban governance and social inclusion in news papers, journals and books.



**Charudutta Panigrahi**  
President, FIDR

Mr. Panigrahi has worked as a senior professional at the national and international levels in diverse themes. He writes regularly for dailies, journals, blogs on as diverse topics as health, budget, music and revolutions. He has been working for the last so many years, closely with the policymakers, the government and the civil society to contribute towards making pro-development policies and making them more effective, ushering in sustainable urban development (development of Smart Cities in India), infusion of technology in the development of hard-to-reach communities and helping corporates reach the people.





**Prof. Vinod Kumar Sharma**  
Senior Professor,  
Disaster Management/Consultant,  
Indian Institute of Public Administration

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. He has held several positions that include Chief of Party, Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER), USAID funded programme for six Asian Countries; Coordinator National Centre for Disaster management / Professor, Disaster Management at National Centre for Disaster Management; IIPA, New Delhi; Associate Professor of Ecology and Environment (1985-1990) at Garyounis University, Benghazi, Libya; Visiting Faculty/ Assistant Professor of Ecology and Environment(1978-1982) at Sulaimaniyah University and Salahadeen University, Iraq; Consultant, Forest Productivity, Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware University,(1977 and 1978 summer) USA; Visiting Professor, Kyoto University, Japan. 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); Executive Vice Chairman, Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority, Govt. of Sikkim. He is also member of UN ISDR Asia Science Technology and Academia Advisory Group. 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).



**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. Understanding technological options and innovations in de-sludging and transport services as well as treatment and re-use, is a critical component of his work as it directly impacts the quality and economics of services. Manas is also leading efforts to set up a company that will provide world-class faecal sludge management (O&M) services to Indian cities.



**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, liaisoning 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).



**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).





Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue  
on Odisha Vikas Conclave  
19-21 September, Bhubaneswar

**PARTNERS**

**ORGANIZER**



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.

**KNOWLEDGE PARTNER**



Siddha Development Research and 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.

**IN ASSOCIATION WITH**



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.



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

SCSRTI, a Directorate is a permanent institution under the control of ST & SC Development Department where the Director enjoys the powers of Heads of the Department. Being one of the premier institutes of the country devoted to research and training on tribal matters, their cultures and development, it has grown into greater heights. The senior-most Professor of Anthropology of the state is heading the Institute as its Director. The Institute has been conferred the status of Nodal Tribal Research Institute (NTRI) by Ministry of Tribal Affairs Govt. of India.





FOUNDATION FOR ECOLOGICAL SECURITY

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 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.



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.



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.

With the aim of facilitating progressive changes in policies, budgets and governance processes, CBGA focuses on:

- 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



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.





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 organisation'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.

#### **Urban WASH:**

##### **Project Nirmal:**

Being implemented in Dhenkanal and Angul municipalities, this project aims at setting up a faecal sludge management system for both the cities.

SwachhSamudai: This project aims at having an inclusive awareness and change in behaviour and practices of good sanitation among the citizens with setting up an effective faecal sludge management system.

#### **Access to Energy:**

##### **Access:**

Project access has successfully created women entrepreneurs who are manufacturing less smoke cook stoves designed by practical action and creating market and demand for the product through their out-reach and self-sustainable model.

##### **Total Energy Projects:**

As a pioneer across globe, Practical Action has been using its expertise to rehabilitate and revamp the defunct micro hydro projects in the state with the support from OTELP (Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programmes).

As a strategy we always connect each of our projects to market or a business model where, the projects self-sustain themselves.

##### **Practical Answers:**

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.



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. Under the partnership 5000 sanitary latrines were installed in Delang and Kanas areas of Puri district. 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.

SMCS has been appointed by State Mission Management Unit, National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) as Resource Organization to carry out SHG formation, nurturing, capacity building of SHG members and facilitating provision of Revolving Fund (RF) from NULM in major cities i.e. Bhubaneswar (Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation), Cuttack (Cuttack Municipal Corporation) and Puri (Municipality).

SMCS has also done different activities in social sectors like organising blood donation camps, preparing Trainer Guidebooks, Training Manual, providing clean drinking water for the public, scholarship to children and has also worked on women empowerment issues.





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 marginalised 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.

Adivasi Resource Centre (ARC) was initiated in 2008 as a special programme of NCAS to address governance and developmental issues of the adivasi community in central-eastern part of India. The ARC was launched with the following objectives:

To bridge the gap in understanding of micro-macro linkages by building, consolidating and disseminating knowledge resources on Adivasi and governance issues

To create space for interface between civil society and the legislative system to deliberate and discuss on Adivasi issues

To seek government to become more accountable and responsive to the issues of the adivasis

A series of report cards has been published by the ARC to bridge the information gap between the institutions of governance and Adivasis in the states of Maharashtra, Odisha and Chhattisgarh.



Inter-Agency Group - Odisha is a consortium of 26 international agencies ensuring minimum humanitarian standards in disaster risk reduction and management with unified action and improved coordination in the state. It was formally established in March 2004 to work in close coordination with the Govt. and other civil society bodies in the state of Odisha. 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.



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.

RCDC has worked with the belief that proper management of natural resources can take care of most of the current development problems and the local communities are the best managers of these resources as they have the highest stake and time tested knowledge.

Since its formation RCDC has grown steadily and is now recognized as one of the premier non-governmental organizations in Odisha in the field of Natural Resource Management and Climate Change. Its core strength lies in its substantial peoples led work on the ground, its studies and research based on the ground experience, the passion and competence of its board and staff, its place in and contribution to important policy discourses, and its ability to remain transparent and accountable as an organization.

It may be worthwhile to mention that RCDC has been accredited under the highest standards of "Desirable Norms" after a thorough audit of all its aspects by the Credibility Alliance.





**PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTRE**  
Committed to good governance

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 developed the internationally-acclaimed Citizen Report Card (CRC), a methodology which systematically collects feedback on service quality from actual users through a sample survey. This approach, with its recent avatar that includes all stakeholders, provides a reliable basis for communities and governments to engage in a dialogue and joint action to improve public service delivery. CRC began as a civil society initiative, it has since been adopted by governments as a cost effective way to monitor services and programs, both in India and other countries.

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. PAC has been working extensively with the Planning Commission of India and the Karnataka State Planning Board, Expenditure reforms commission, several municipal agencies in the country and has carried out several research and evaluation studies for them which have all fed in to informed decision making.

Through its several experiments, PAC has large network of partners across the country in about 8 states. Apart from this PAC 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 fora 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.

PAC has affiliations with well known universities in Asia like the National University of Singapore and BRAC University, Bangladesh with whom; we carry out joint research work on good governance and public policy.



Changing the world through Education

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.



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.



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