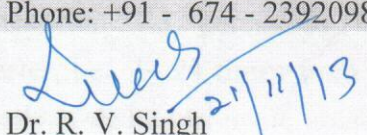


**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
TOWARDS BRIDGING INEQUALITIES (HDBI) PROJECT**

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 1. | Proposal submitted by: | Government of Odisha |
| 2. | Title of the Proposal: | HUMAN DEVELOPMENT – Towards
Bridging Inequalities in Odisha |
| 3. | Duration of the project :
<i>(Pl note the project follows the calendar
year format – January to December)</i> | 2014 - 2017 |
| 4. | Total Budget:
<i>(Pl note the project follows the calendar
year format – January to December)</i> | Rs. 5,02,00,000/- |
| i. | State's Contribution:
<i>Total State contribution throughout
project cycle (not to be less than 80%)</i> | Rs.4,05,00,000/- |
| ii. | Funding request under the HDBI:
<i>Total HDBI contribution throughout
project cycle (not to exceed 20% of the
total budget)</i> | Rs.97,00,000/- |
| 5. | Contact details of
the Secretary (Planning): | Shri I. Srinivas, IAS,
Development Commissioner-cum- Additional
Chief Secretary and Secretary
Planning & Coordination Department
Government of Odisha,
Secretariat, Bhubaneswar - 751001
Phone: +91 - 674 - 2536882 , Fax: 2536792 |
| 6. | Contact details of the Nodal Officer: | Dr. R. V. Singh
OSD and Member Secretary, PHDMA
Planning & Coordination Department
Phone: +91 - 674 - 2392098, Fax: 2396430 |
| 7. | Proposal submitted by:

Signature
Name and Designation | 
Dr. R. V. Singh
OSD and Member Secretary, PHDMA
Phone: +91 - 674 - 2392098 |



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT – Towards Bridging Inequalities in Odisha

1. Introduction:

Odisha is one of the eastern States of the country, located between 17⁰.49' and 22⁰.34' North Latitude and between 81⁰.27' and 87⁰.29' East of Greenwich. The State comprises of 4.74 per cent of India's landmass. Odisha has a coast line of nearly 482 kilometer long, forest-clad hills and mountain ranges of the Eastern Ghats. Odisha possesses a varied physiography due to its peculiar geographical location and wide range of physical features. The extensive ranges of hilly forests, rolling uplands, long stretch of coastline, extensive riverine system, brackish waters, coastal mangroves, and coastal plains together have endowed the State with a wide range of ecological habitats for a diverse and broad spectrum of flora and fauna. On the basis of physical features and agro-climatic conditions, the State is divided into four zones: (i) Northern Plateau, (ii) Central Table Land, (iii) Eastern Ghats, and (iv) Coastal Plains. The State receives about 1,500 mm (60 inches) of rainfall normally, with a variability of 25–30 per cent. About 77 per cent of the rainfall comes from the south-west monsoon (June to September). Compared to the Indian economy, the economy of Odisha is more agricultural, less industrial and less service-oriented.

Odisha's economy has been following a high growth trajectory in recent years. In real terms at 1999-2000 prices, Odisha reported an average annual growth rate of 9.51 percent for the 10th Five Year Plan. In the 11th plan, the State's average real annual growth rate was of the order of 7.13 percent. Odisha has been able to reduce poverty at a faster rates in recent years. As per Planning Commission estimates based on Tendulkar Methodology poverty in the State has declined by 24.6 percentage points from 57.2 per cent in 2004-05 (61st NSS round) to 32.6 per cent in 2011-12 (68th NSS round). This shows a welcome sign of drop in poverty incidence during 2004-05 to 2011-12. The fall of 24.6 percentage points, consisting of 25.1 percentage points in rural Odisha and 20.3 percentage points for urban Odisha respectively, is the highest among all the major states of India.

Odisha has 30 Districts, 314 Community Development Blocks, 6,236 Gram Panchayats, and 51,349 Villages. About 40 percent (22.8 percent including 62 Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities and 17.1 percent covering 93 Scheduled Caste (SC) communities) of its population as per 2011 Census belong to ST and SC categories. Odisha has done reasonably well on literacy front. The literacy in Odisha has increased 5 times from 15.80 percent in 1951 to 73.45 percent in 2011 growing at an annual compound rate of 2.59 percent as against 2.35 percent per annum at the National level from 18.33 percent in 1951 to 74.04 percent in 2011. Whereas the male literacy has increased 3.02 times from 27.32 percent in 1951 to 82.40 percent in 2011, the female literacy has grown much faster, i.e., 14.24 times from a low base of 4.52 percent in 1951 to 64.36 percent in 2011. Recently, Odisha has made notable achievements in reducing its IMR to 57 as per 2011 SRS report compared to 75 as per 2005 SRS report. The SRS survey reveals that the decline in IMR registered in both rural and urban areas in Odisha was better than the national average. Table -1 gives some basic information on the State.

ODISHA Administrative Map

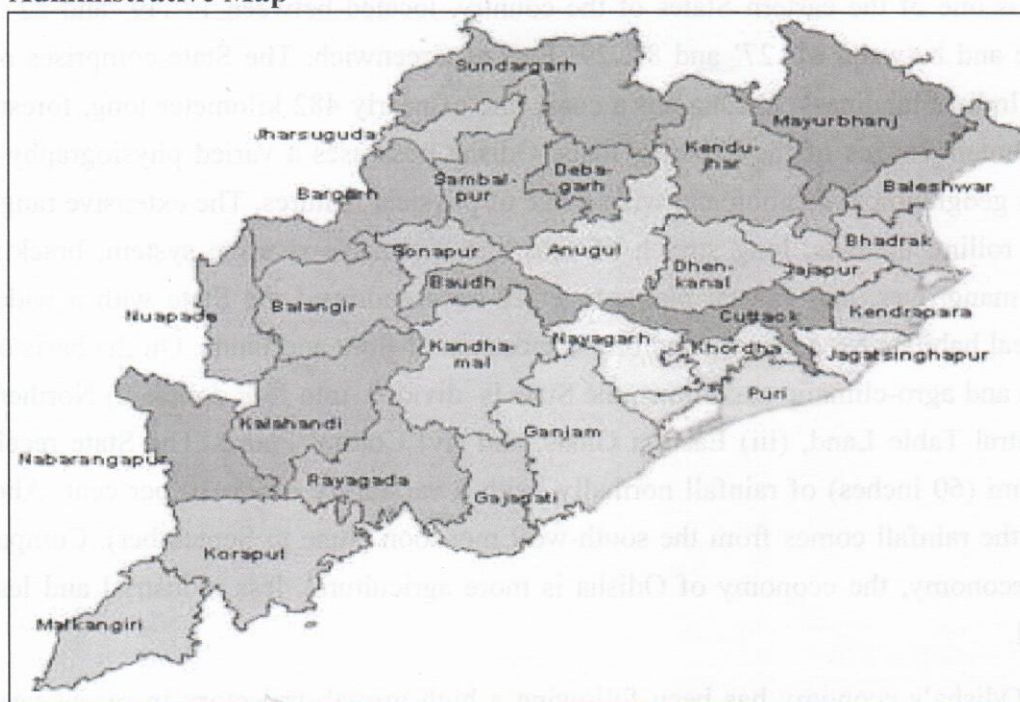


Table1: Basic Information on Odisha

Sl No	Indicators	Value
01	Area [sq km]	155,707
02	Forest Area [sq km]	48,855
03	Coastline [km]	482
04	Districts (No.)	30
05	Sub - Divisions (No.)	58
06	Blocks (No.)	314
07	Gram Panchayats (No.)	6,236
08	Villages (No.)	51,349
09	Urban Local Bodies (No.)	107
10	Population [Million, 2011]	4.19
11	Urban Population [2011,%]	16.31
12	Sex Ratio [2011, No.]	978
13	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) [2011]	934
14	Population Density [2011]	269
15	ST population [2011, %]	22.80
16	SC population [2011, %]	17.10
17	Literacy [2011, %]	73.45
18	Male [2011, %]	82.40
19	Female [2011, %]	64.36
20	Poverty Headcount Ratio [% , 2011-12]	32.6
21	IMR [2011]	57
22	MMR [2009]	258

23	Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) (2011-15)	
	Male	64.30
	Female	67.30
24	HDI [2011]	0.442
25	NSDP [2004 – 05]	24,275.00

The overall achievements of the State are summery measures at the State level. The real challenges, however, emerge when human development indicators are studied in a disaggregated manner, i.e., regional disaggregation at district and sub-district levels or social disaggregation by communities (e.g., ST, SC, OBC, and others) or by gender. This brings out glaring inequalities in human development indicators at regional and social levels. Once these inequalities are understood and studied, appropriate planning and interpretation may be thought out.

To start with, the State has brought out its 1st Human Development Report during 2005. District Planning in Odisha has also been initiated from 2008 – 09 under the supervision of the Planning & Coordination Department, as per the guidelines of the Planning Commission. In order to institutionalize the Decentralized Planning Process, and mainstreaming the human development initiatives, Government of Odisha has created the District Planning and Monitoring Units (DPMU) at the District Level in all 30 districts. The DPMU have been gradually strengthened with professionals from various fields to work closely with different line departments, District Planning Committees and the different Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) / Urban Local Body (ULB) to further improve planning process with convergence of resources and better delivery of services.

2. Rationale of the Proposal

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has evolved the concept of Human Development as a process that aims at improving the people's skills and capacities and widening their choices to live long, healthy and fulfilled lives. The State had earlier published its first Human Development Report in 2005 with support from Planning Commission, Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Since its publication, the report has been a reference and guide for developmental planning, implementation and monitoring. Considering the change in the socio-economic situation in the State over the last decade, and new challenges that have emerged, there is a need to revise the State HDR bringing out the State average and disaggregated human development indicators at regional and social levels. Besides, Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA) an autonomous agency under the administrative control of P & C Department has prepared District Human Development Report (DHDR) for 5 selected district of the State for a better coverage of human development issues at the regional level. There is a need to extend this initiative to other districts of the State.

The Government of Odisha has undertaken various initiatives in mitigating regional disparity through various pro-poor activities focusing on the marginalized sections especially ST, SC and women. Keeping the 1st HDR as a base, there is a need to asses the present status of various HD indictors and to know whether the initiatives taken by the State Government are

moving in the right direction. The present proposal to develop the Human Development Report for Odisha intends to focus on issues of inequality, equality and social inclusion. Lack of data on an annual basis and the reliability of some of the basic statistics needed to formulate real time policies continue to baffle policy makers. The State Government adopted in principle the Government of India-United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Joint Programme Outcome 3 and acknowledges that HDR is one of the most acclaimed contributions of the UNDP in India.

In order to consolidate the momentum gained in the process of preparation of the State Human Development Report and ensuring that the SHDR become a part of the mainstream of planning agenda of the State, it has been proposed to (i) up-date and revise the SHDR with special focus on inequality, (ii) prepare District Human Development Reports (DHDRs), (iii) prepare District Perspective Plans, (iv) strengthen Statistical and Planning System at the State and District level, and (v) popularize the Human Development Initiatives taken in the State.

The current proposal aligns itself with the project "Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities (HDBI)" which responds to the need to continued Planning Commission-UNDP collaboration on human development. The project will focus on providing innovative policy options for tackling issues of inequality, equality and exclusion at the State level. In addition to other HD initiatives, focused attention will be given to regional, gender and social disparities in the proposed SHDR.

3. Project Goals, Objectives, Outputs and Activities

Project Goal: "Plans at the state level (Annual and Five Year Plans) and district level guided by human development research and analysis and focusses on bridging inequalities".

a. Project Objectives:

1. State HDR of Odisha feeds into mid-term review of plans
2. Capacity building of 30 DPMU leads to HD oriented planning and monitoring at district level
3. Capacity building of officials of State Planning machinery and DES for strengthening understanding on HD concepts and processes.
4. Statistical Systems strengthened to ensure that data on select indicators are available from a disaggregated level on a regular basis. Advocacy on Human Development, and mainstreaming Human Development in the Planning Process.
5. Publishing of periodic reports using PAHELI tools.

b. Expected Outputs: *Please elaborate components to be supported by the State budget as well as HDBI project budget. Some of the expected outputs could be as following:*

1. State Human Development report prepared by 2014-15
2. Training and capacity building of about 150 officials of all 30 DPMU and at the State Planning Machinery and Directorate of Economics and Statistics level on HD related issues by 2014-15
3. Statistical system strengthened for regular data collection and data updating at the district level
4. PAHELI may be used as the monitoring tool by citizens

5. Network built with State and National agencies working on the aspects of Human Development
6. Thematic / research study reports available for informed decision making

c. Activities:

1. Human Development Report (HDR) of Odisha

- i. Selection of reputed National / State level Organisations to function as Technical Support Institutions (TSI) to be associated with preparation of SHDR and thematic research studies. Reputed Research Institutes like NITs, IITs, IIMs, and some State Universities will be considered for assigning the job of preparation of SHDR and research studies. PHDMA will also take up some in-house studies and will be responsible for finalisation of the SHDR. Data will be collected by PHDMA in collaboration with the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) and Statistical wing of DPMU at the district level. This will ensure authenticity of data collection and its acceptability by Government. The TSIs will be selected following a transparent Government procedure.
- ii. Collection / Compilation of data and information.
- iii. Organisation of workshops and seminars prior to preparation of SHDR.
- iv. Preparation of SHDR.
- v. Translation of SHDR in *Odia* (regional language).
- vi. Printing / Publication and dissemination of Human Development Reports (English/*Odia*).
- vii. Initiatives will be taken to link the SHDR/DHDR findings with the State and District Planning process to address the HD issues and allocation of required resources.
- viii. A PMU will be established at PHDMA, P & C Department with technical experts / specialist for smooth implementation of the project and conducting research activities.

2. Statistical Systems strengthened to provide HD data on an annual basis

- i. Infrastructure Support to strengthen State / District level institutions.
- ii. Strengthening DPMUs at districts for data collection / compilation / analysis.
- iii. Training of State and District Level officials on Data Analysis for Planning and Monitoring HDI.
- iv. Institutional collaboration for capacity building of Government Officials (Eg., Partnership with institutes like NIT, IIT, IIPS, ISI, IGIDR, TISS, NIPFP, NCAER etc.).
- v. Disaggregated data (regional, social and gender level disaggregation) on some of the key HD indicators such as; education, health, nutrition, sanitation and livelihood will be tracked in collaboration with the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) and Statistical wing of DPMU at the district level on an annual basis. Besides, regional and social analysis of the poverty data collected under the state sample of NSS will be made on a periodical manner.

3. Advocacy on Human Development

- i. Mainstreaming Human Development in the planning process and advocacy on HD issues
- ii. Organising workshops on Convergence of resources for Planning

- iii. Developing a Quarterly Newsletter on Human Development related issues
- iv. Strengthening / Developing a website on Human Development

4. Capacity Development

State and District Level Training of Officials and related stakeholders on HD issues through experts in the respective field. At the state level ToT programmes will be organised who will facilitate training

5. Strengthening Knowledge Resources

- i. Undertake Analytical Research Studies – The following 5 studies are proposed to be undertaken during the project period which will facilitate and enrich the SHDR.
 - a. Assessing social, regional and gender inequalities as regards accessing education and educational infrastructure and facilities in Odisha.
 - b. Extent of inequalities in accessing to basic health, safe drinking water and sanitation services in Odisha and factors that add to regional, social and gender inequalities.
 - c. A Study on Malnutrition among Children and Women by social classes and regions in Odisha.
 - d. Economic inequality among social groups in different region in Odisha.
 - e. Identifying most deprived and destitute households in interior tribal districts and analysing the reasons for their conditions.
- ii. Developing a training module on Social Inclusion for Planning and Monitoring through Regional Institute for Planning and Applied Economics and Statistics (RIPAES), a training institute under the administrative control of P & C Department, Government of Odisha in consultation with related stakeholders. About 150 officials both from the districts and state level dealing with decentralised planning process for data collection and analysis will be trained at RIPAES so as to enhance their analytical and statistical capabilities.

6. Community Monitoring Tools adopted

- i. Identification and Adoption of Community Monitoring tools
- ii. Capacity development of vulnerable Communities at GP and Block level to avail best out of various programmes relating to education, health, and livelihood
- iii. Documentation of best practices for replication

7. Project Management and Assurance

- i. Formation of State Level Steering Committee
- ii. Review of Project Progress, Monitoring & Evaluation
- iii. Support State Level Cell: *Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA)*, P & C Department for Project Implementation

4. Implementation Strategy

- 1. **Establishment of a PMU:** For smooth implementation of the HDBI project in the State, it is proposed to establish a Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) in PHDMA, P & C Department. The PMU will be responsible for implementation of the project by way of providing all technical and intellectual support. They will also help in preparation of the SHDR. Project management including limited support for administrative assistance and for engaging experts will be covered from the HDBI project share.

2. Establishing a **State PSC** for guiding the project activities at the state level and for oversight functions.
3. **Data Collection and Validation:** Data will be collected by PHDMA in collaboration with the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) and Statistical wing of DPMU at the district level. This will ensure authenticity of data collection and its acceptability by Government.
4. **Data analysis and Report writing:** The team of experts and consultants engaged for the purpose will help PHDMA in data analysis and report writing.
5. **Thematic Studies proposed under the project:** The thematic studies proposed to be under taken will facilitate and enrich the SHDR on inequalities. This will be prepared in consultation with reputed research institutes and concerned stakeholders of the state.
6. **Capacity Development and Training:** Regional Institute for Planning and Applied Economics and Statistics (RIPAES), a training institute under the administrative control of P & C Department, Government of Odisha will be strengthened and supported for training programmes to enhance analytical and statistical capabilities of officials dealing with decentralised planning process for data collection and analysis at regional and social levels.
7. **Networking with other Research Institutions:** Intellectual support from reputed state and national level research institutions will be solicited and a network with them shall be forged with a view to add to intellectual and knowledge base of PHDMA.

5. Budgets:

(Rs. in Lakh)

	Output	Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Total		Grand Total
		GoO	UNDP	GoO	UNDP	GoO	UNDP	GoO	UNDP	GoO	UNDP	
1	2nd Human Development Report (HDR) of Odisha	15	5	25	10	25	10	5	5	70	30	100
2	Statistical Systems Strengthened at the state and district level to provide HD data on an Annual Basis	5	-	15	3	10	2	10	-	40	5	45
3	Advocacy on Human Development	10	5	10	5	15	-	10	-	45	10	55
4	Capacity Development: Organizing ToTs at state level	5	-	10	3	10	2	10	-	35	5	40
5	Strengthening Knowledge Resources - Analytical Research Studies	15	5	15	10	15	10	15	5	60	30	90
6	Use of Community Monitoring Tools institutionalized	3	2	7	3	7	-	3	-	20	5	25
7	Project * Management and Assurance	35	2	35	5	35	3	30	2	135	12	147
TOTAL		88	19	117	39	117	27	83	12	405	97	502

* Each district will be provided with a grant @ Rs. 1 Lakh per year to organise HD related workshops / seminars and to meet other contingent expenditures from State share.

GoO Contribution = 80.68 %

UNDP Contribution = 19.32 %