



STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



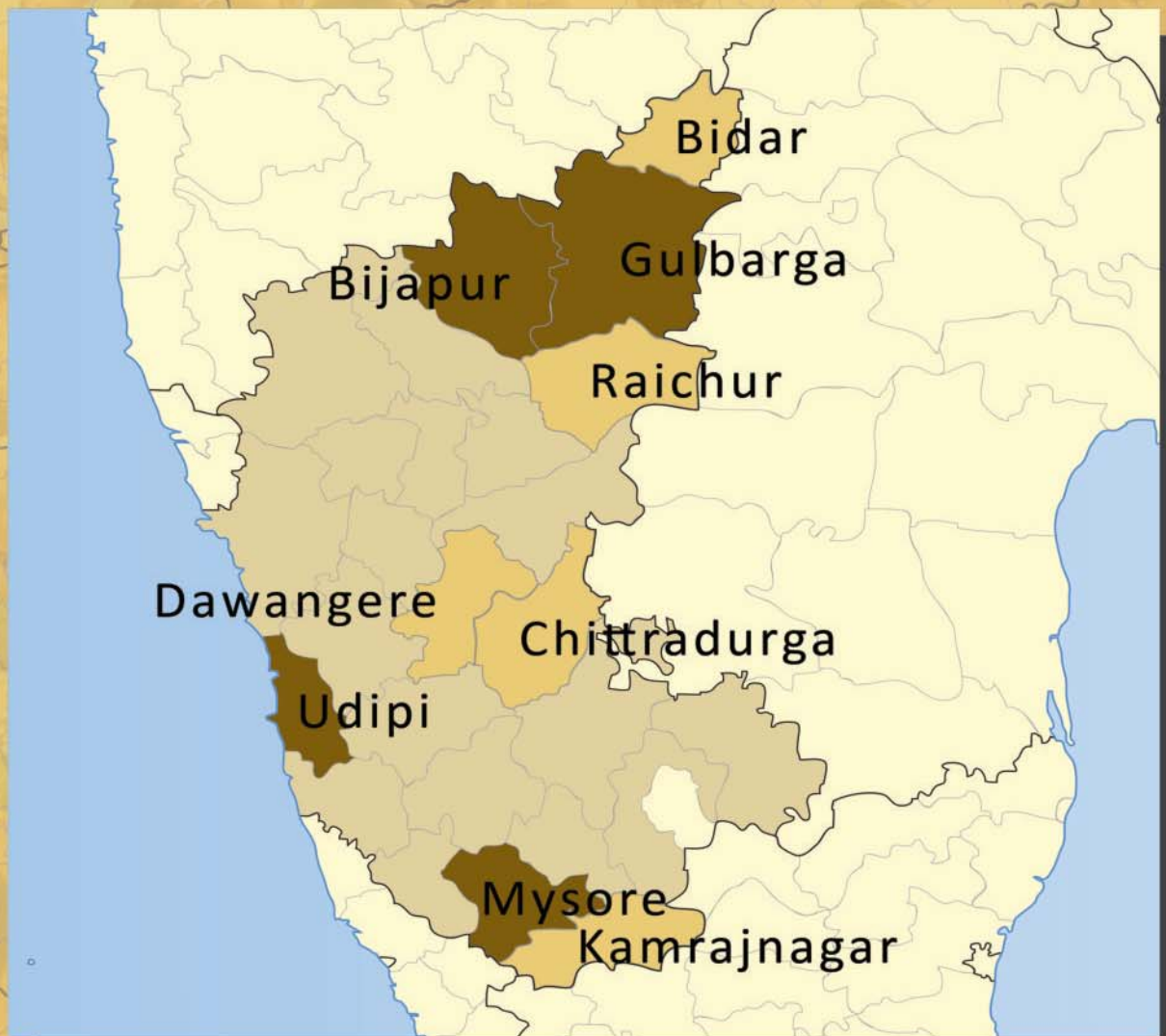
Examples from States





Strengthening State Plans for Human Development: Examples from States

KARNATAKA





OVERVIEW

Karnataka devised an integrated approach that focused on training and capacity building, awareness building, sensitisation, advocacy and dissemination of human development concerns, and documentation of human development through State and district level human development reports under the Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project, to bring in human development orientation to public policy and programmes...

IMPACT

Human development is well institutionalised in the State as is evident by the fact that the State was the first to set up a Human Development Division in the Planning Department to institutionalise human development concerns in the State planning process before the project started. A Chapter on human development is being prepared as part of the Economic Survey, in English and Kannada, which will feature in the State's Annual Plan. Following the completion of DHDRs supported by the project, the State has commenced with the preparation of 5 District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for backward districts using its own resources, which has heralded a new chapter of human development in the State.

CHALLENGES

- Lot of ground is yet to be covered with regard to dissemination of human development messages. This is being pursued through a satellite-based system that will ensure penetration of information to the grass roots.
- There is a felt need to organise extensive human development trainings for the majority of government officers.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Human Development Division of the State government will continue to analyse human development status in the State. As part of the 'Strengthening Statistical System' activity, the State has prepared a statistical module, which will be used as reference material in the future departmental trainings. Moreover, human development issues will be made part of the training curriculum to be offered by the Administrative Training Institute (ATI) and State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) in their future trainings. Human Development Division will coordinate the preparation of State and district level human development reports, as It will also continue to prepare chapters on human development for inclusion in the State's Economic Survey and State Annual Plan documents. The division will also continue to liaison with Statistical Cells in other human development departments.



ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DES), in collaboration with ATI Mysore, designed four activities related to training for the DES staff and statistical officers of human development related departments on statistics. The activities were taken up keeping in view the gaps in understanding of statistical methods among the statistical staff of DES. In addition to this, TNA workshops were organised at ATI with the objectives to identify skill gaps in statistical methods, enlisting statistical techniques required for capacity building, developing a suitable training module and identifying resource persons for training programmes. Training module and reading material has been prepared, which includes topics such as data collection and interpretation of statistical data, sampling techniques, time series data, understanding different concepts of human development.

IMPACT

The newly prepared statistical module will be used as reference material in the future departmental trainings. The training efforts have led to better understanding of different approaches, methodologies and skills in data collection, tabulation, analysis and interpretation among the trainee officers.

CHALLENGES

There is a need to update the skills of the statistical staff of DES on a regular basis, as also a requirement to converge efforts of departmental functionaries at the State and district levels.

SUSTAINABILITY

A cohesive effort put forth by a fully trained group of State and district level functionaries will ensure sustenance of project activities.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

DHDR preparation is being taken up in a phased manner with a close involvement of Zilla Panchayats. In the first phase, DHDR Reports for Udupi, Mysore, Gulbarga and Bijapur were printed. In the second phase, 5 more districts --- Bidar, Raichur, Davengere, Chitradurga and Chamrajnagar ---- were selected for DHDR preparation.

IMPACT

The lead agencies of all the four pilot districts were sent to the College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) at Pune, for training on human development issues. Some of the key officers like CPO, DSOs, Assistant Directors, and Deputy Directors were trained on human development issues. Satellite-based training was organised for Gram Panchayat of the DHDR districts. These training programmes were helpful in understanding human development concepts and the importance of bringing out DHDRs.

CHALLENGES

Data relating to income, life expectancy and tertiary level enrollment was difficult to obtain. However, DES helped in providing the necessary data for computation. In the second phase, a new approach has been adopted that entails a closer look at public expenditure in relation to the outcomes of the human development programmes.

SUSTAINABILITY

The process of DHDR preparation will be extended to remaining districts in a phased manner.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

DES had taken up a survey-based thematic study on the status of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 4 DHDR districts on a pilot basis, under the title 'Impact of important programmes on the status of SCs and STs in 4 pilot DHDR districts'.

IMPACT

The findings of the survey reports were extensively used in the preparation of the DHDRs.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

ATI Mysore, the nodal training center for organising training programmes under the SSPHD Project, undertook extensive training activities. Training needs assessment workshops were organised, which were attended by 114 participants. Four training programmes for 78 district level officers of the 4 DHDR districts were organised.

Two other training programmes on human development --- Training of Trainers and Training of Facilitators --- were organised at ATI, Mysore, with saw a participation of 33 and 47 trainees respectively. A satellite-based training programme on human development for the Gram Panchayat of four DHDR districts was organised. In the first phase, 16,000 participants attended the programme, while in the second phase, about 42000 participants came forward from Gram Panchayats and SDMC across 114 backward taluks.

As part of the preparation for the second phase satellite-based training programme, a training needs workshop on engendering human development was convened where 25 senior level participants, such as subject experts, departmental officers, ATI faculty and officers from Human Development Division, Planning Department participated to design the training module. A team of 228 dedicated facilitators was trained to coordinate the satellite- based training programme on engendering human development.

IMPACT

Significant knowledge gaps were addressed in these programmes, such as programme formulation in the context of human development i.e. Annual and Five Year Plan preparation, preparation of approach paper etc; human development data management at different levels; analysis and report writing on human development issues; integration of human development with budget preparation; computation of Human Development Index, etc. Human development issues will be made part of the training curriculum to be offered by the ATI/SIRD in their future training programmes.

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

Satellite-based training programme on engendering human development was conducted for all the Gram Panchayats and SDMC members (43,000 participants) from 114 backward talukas. As a preparatory to the satellite-based training programme, a training needs workshop was organised. The feedback collected from this workshop was helpful in designing the training module that was focused on human development with a gender perspective. A dedicated team of 228 facilitators, trained by Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute for Rural Development (ANSSIRD), is engaged to coordinate this training programme locally.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

A hand book on Human Development issues was prepared in Kannada in collaboration with ATI, Mysore, and copies of the Hand Book were distributed among PRIs in the State. The hand book is a response to the knowledge gaps that emerged during the satellite-based training programme on human development issues. The hand book addresses human development in the context of decentralised governance and comprises various human development concepts, Human Development Index and related indices with their relevance, inter district comparison of human development indicators, monitoring of human development indicators at Gram Panchayat level etc.

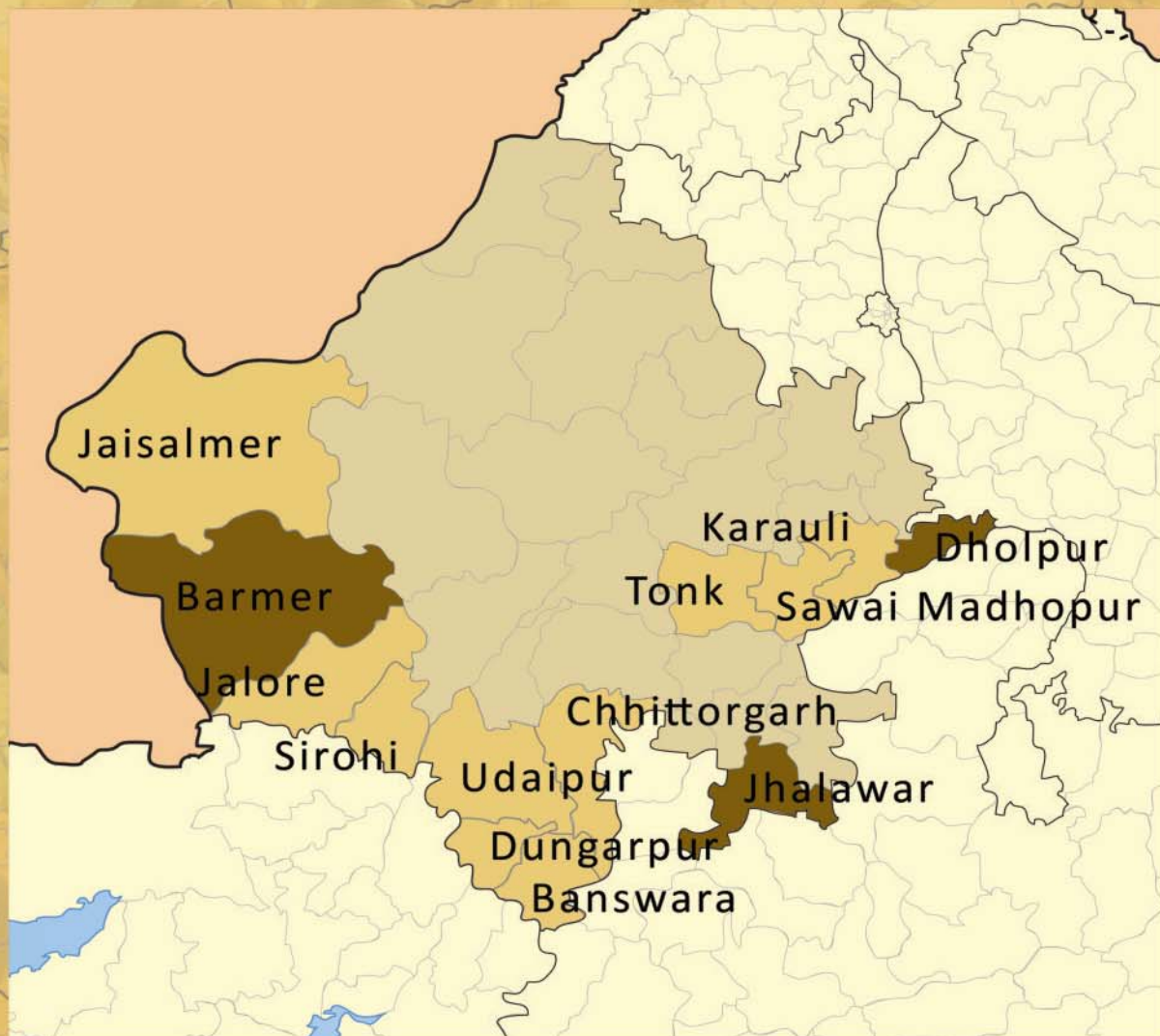
Printing of DHDRs and corresponding summary reports for the four pilot districts is completed. The first and second State Human Development Reports (SHDRs) were published in English and Kannada. The entire report has also been put on the website.

The second Karnataka Human Development Report 2005 is available in Kannada language. UBS Publishers and Distributors, Bangalore, the authorised marketing agency for Karnataka Human Development Report 2005, was given 600 copies of the English version and 400 copies of Kannada version for marketing. The agency has sold 152 copies of English version and 66 copies of Kannada version. The sale proceeds generated out of sale of KHDR 2005 have been credited to the Human Development Division Account.

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** Attended by 25 officers
- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 30 officers
- **International Institute of Population Sciences (IPS):** 8 officers have been trained
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** Prepared 3 films for the State on various social issues, all of which were approved by the State. These were, 'Eyes Wide Open' (film on empowerment of devdasis); 'You who go beyond' (film on human development issues in Gulbarga district); 'Makkala Panchayat' (film on school parliament and its role in human development in the region of Kundapur taluk in Udupi district)

RAJASTHAN





OVERVIEW

To strengthen the three key components - human development analysis, advocacy and action, the Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project at Rajasthan adopted a comprehensive strategy that lent support to the State government in its efforts to mainstream human development reporting at the State, district and local plans as also in their follow up activities on the key issues flagged in the SHDR. The SSPHD project contributed towards better understanding of human development issues by means of sensitisation programmes, surveys and in-depth research activity, apart from addressing training needs, and initiating studies on social sector expenditure and effectiveness of resource allocation alternatives...

IMPACT

The adopted strategies have lead to the institutionalisation of human development concerns in the State planning processes in no small measure, since all the activities have been accomplished through State level mechanisms and trainings institutions. It is expected that the coming years, analysis to be brought forth in the State level and district level Human Development Reports, will further refine the plan formulation processes, as also lead to allocation of a budget that will be sensitive to human development concerns.

A separate Chapter on human development was incorporated in Economic Review 2006-07 to 2008-09, Annual Plan 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the 11th Five Year Plan document. Reporting on development targets is done in this chapter.

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate resource persons and technical institutions on human development issues at State as well as district level.
- The pilot District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) prepared in the first phase witnessed minimal district as well departmental participation, and resulted in acceptance and ownership issues at the stakeholder's end. Learning from this experience, in the second phase of DHDRs preparation for the 9 Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) districts, the matter was resolved by involving district administration with full participation of line departments as well as State headquarters and technical expertise from West Bengal and Planning Commission, New Delhi. As a result, the project gained ground vis-à-vis recognition, acceptance and ownership of the reports by the districts.

SUSTAINABILITY

The DHDRs will be used as a benchmark for preparation of district plans, and as a consequence may be updated periodically. The capacity built under various training programmes is an asset that will perpetually yield better work efficiencies. Efforts towards adoption of policy measures to improve human development indicators, based on the learning from the SSPHD project, will continue in the future.



ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

Trainings of officers of line departments on basic and advanced courses of computer application was organised in partnership with HCM-Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCM- RIPA), Jaipur. A total of 12 training programmes were attended by 351 participants including State and district level officers and assistants of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Evaluation and Planning departments.

IMPACT

Computer based networking system was developed for exchange of data with efficient time and resource management. The activity resulted in improved data management skills of a cadre of officers, at State and district level.

CHALLENGES

Lack of computers and internet connectivity at district level and non-availability of disaggregated data on various development indicators at the local level continues to be a challenge for statistical systems.

SUSTAINABILITY

An integrated statistical plan at the district level has been prepared based on which statistical systems in the State will be strengthened.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

The DHDRs of four districts were completed by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) with the support of the concerned district administration and Human Development Research and Coordination (HDR&C) unit. These districts are Dholpur, Barmer, Dungarpur, Jhalawad; these districts rank the lowest in the Human Development Index (State Human Development Report 2002). The DHDRs of nine Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) districts ---- Sirohi, Tonk, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Sawaimadhopur, Banswada, Chittorgarh and Udaipur have been in a preparation process led by the District Collector with support from district level officers, public representatives and district level NGOs.

IMPACT

The sensitisation, orientation and capacity building of district level officials is one of the most important achievements of the DHDR preparation process. There is a complete ownership of DHDRs at the district level.

CHALLENGES

Non-availability of district and block level aggregated data, lack of technical expertise and resource persons, change in leadership at district level and vacant positions of concerned officers in line departments are some of the issues that need to be dealt with.

SUSTAINABILITY

One-day advocacy workshop has been completed in all districts and all the districts were encouraged to prepare their DHDRs as an important tool for district planning. The concrete examples are yet to be seen. The orientation and sensitisation of district level officers on human development issues bolsters the long term sustenance of the project. The State government has proposed the establishment of a human development unit within the State Government.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

‘Study on State Domestic products for two sectors of the economy viz Livestock and Construction’ was undertaken to ascertain the methodology to be used for estimation of the respective share in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The study was conducted by IDS with the support of Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES). The report was circulated at National and State level concerned departments, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi and Finance unit of DES.

CHALLENGES

The gaps in data were the major stumbling blocks that need to be addressed through specific surveys and studies, which would need involvement of experts from the construction and livestock sectors.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

Four State level ToTs were organised with HCM – RIPA Jaipur covering officials from State and District Planning, Rural Development, Statistics, Education and Health. Seven divisional level trainings covering all divisions of Rajasthan were organised on human development and gender issues. Total 1325 participants were trained in the above mentioned training programmes. A ToT module has also been evolved. State ATI, HCM-RIPA, SIRD and India Gandhi Panchayati Rajasthan Sansthan (IGPRS) were identified with the objective of institutionalising the capacity building mechanism on human development issues.

IMPACT

The capacity building has ensured wider dissemination of human development concepts and issues amongst all concerned stakeholders. Better awareness and understanding of human development concerns has lead to sensitised government machinery on the whole. Addressing lack of availability of resource persons, a cadre of master's trainers was created through a series of training programmes. ToTs at State level built the cadre of master trainers for imparting training at district level.

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

'Training of District Planning Committees (DPC) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for engendering of district plans was undertaken to sensitise the participants on gender issues and enable them to prepare gender sensitive micro-plans at the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad and DPC level. Two State level ToTs and five district level trainings covering all five districts of Jaipur division (Jaipur, Dausa, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Alwar) were held in 2008. A total of 362 participants attended the trainings including Zila Pramukh, ACEOs, Project Directors, DWDA and DPC members of concerned districts. Thereafter, decentralised training campaign for engendering micro plan at block level was held in 48 blocks of Jaipur division. A training module has been prepared for reference.

IMPACT

The Engendering State and district Plans for human development component of the project has sensitised DPC members who are key stakeholders involved in local governance.

CHALLENGES

The trainings were delayed, and as a result the elected members did not get an opportunity to incorporate their learning in the district plans. The trainings, therefore, should be held in the first year of the electoral tenure. To train a large number of freshly elected women and young representatives is the upcoming challenge, since the PRI elections in 2010 saw 50 per cent reservation for women as well as youth reservation.

SUSTAINABILITY

A training module specific to Rajasthan has been prepared by IGPRS, which is being up scaled for wider use and greater topicality in 2010. Besides, reputed NGOs have been involved in message dissemination so as to ensure long term sustainability.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

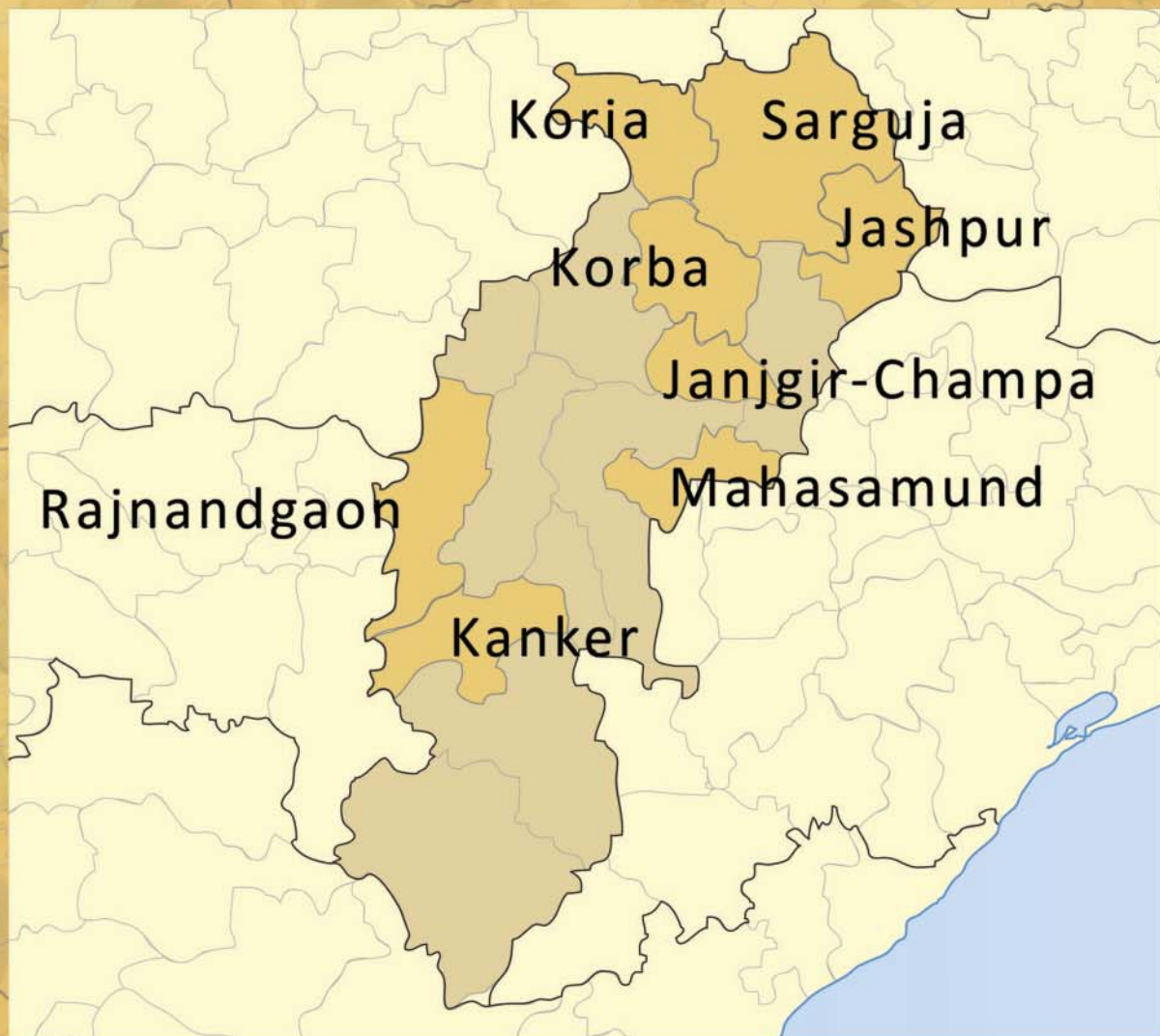
With an objective to influence policy and practice, tap into additional resources and networks, and disseminate messages to a wider audience --- three State level orientation and sensitisation workshops were organised with IDS, Jaipur;; four one day workshops with HCM-RIPA were organised at State level; and one day sensitisation workshop on human development and related issues was organised in 14 districts.

Total 763 people participated in the workshops covering State level officers, Secretaries, Directors of various departments, district level officers and public representatives i.e. Zila Pramukh, District Collectors and public representatives. Trained resource persons at State and district level workshops disseminated findings of State Human Development Reports (SHDR) and DHDRs. Brochures on human development and SHDR update 2008 were prepared in Hindi and local language(s) respectively to gain a larger readership for human development messages. Module developed on human development was translated for district level advocacy workshops.

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** Attended by 31 trainees
- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 16 trainees, which in turn provide training within the State
- **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP):** Conducted a study report on Financing Human Development in the State, which was useful in discussions with the 13th Finance Commission.
- **International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS):** 10 officers trained from June 2006 to January 2007.
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** Prepared four films for the State on various social issues, which are screened in all related trainings and workshops organised by HCM-RIPA, IGPRS as well as DES
- **Central Statistical Organisation Training on State and District income:** 14 officials attended the trainings during 2006-08. A cadre of officers has been developed working in the field of finance and estimation of State Domestic Products (SDP) and District Domestic Product level and advance estimates of the State. Capacity built during the trainings is being utilised in back series (1999-2000 series) estimates of the SDP.

CHHATTISGARH





OVERVIEW

To implement the broad objectives of Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project, a strategy was formulated to actuate an all-round effort towards enhancing people's participation in all aspects of governance, including planning, resource allocation, data collection and analysis, training and programme evaluation. The activities mainstreamed the reporting of human development into State, district and Panchayat plans as also in their follow-up activities on the key issues flagged in the State Human Development Reports...

IMPACT

A chapter on human development has been included in the Economic Survey 2007-08, which is a yearly publication of the Directorate of Economic and Statistics (DES). Various training sessions undertaken under the SSPHD project umbrella have enhanced capacities of government officials at various levels, from State to grassroots, on human development and gender issues. Also, the faculties of government colleges and PRI members at three levels have benefitted through various training and orientation programmes regularly held under the SSPHD project. The District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) being prepared for 8 Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) districts would eventually provide a baseline for preparation of district plans from a human development perspective. Resurrection of Village Index Card (VIC) and Development of Urban Ward Index Card (UWIC) process through DES filled the gaps of unavailability of disaggregated data in the planning process.

CHALLENGES

- New State 'Chhattisgarh' has a severe shortage of resources at sub-district level and also lacks human development related disaggregated data. Gender disaggregated data is not available for most of the indicators. There is a felt absence of technical capacity among the line departments to collect disaggregated data at district, sub district and Panchayat level.
- District statistical mechanism is not technically capable and trained to gather and analyse human development related data.
- The State is facing severe Naxal related problems, which is neither conducive to developing a consensus nor to execute the participatory process in the Naxal affected districts.
- Rigidities in the State planning framework, given the inertial tendencies for incremental enhancement, as also the 'hard budget constraint' imposed by the crisis of State finances are spokes in the wheel of human development.

SUSTAINABILITY

Some activities such as the updation of VIC and UWIC have been institutionalised in the State department. It is likely that the Human Development Research and Coordination (HDR&C) unit will be merged with DES in absence of UNDP's technical assistance.

ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

A significant development in the statistical component was the updation of the Village Index Card (VIC) and the relevant software. The activity was taken up on a pilot basis to assist district planning process. In addition to this, an Urban Ward Index Card (UWIC) was developed along with the requisite software, which would help planners, researchers and government agencies especially at Nagar Nigam Nagar Panchayat and Nagar Palika level in planning processes.

IMPACT

It is for the first time in Chhattisgarh that comparative reports of blocks on the basis of education, livelihood, health, infrastructure, natural resources, gender and social category and institutions have been developed. These newly developed softwares also generate district profile, block profile, block education profile, block health profile and block livelihood profile. The VIC software and data of 1659 villages from 9 blocks of Rajnandgaon district is available at the DPSO office at Rajnandgaon. UWIC software and data of Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika and Nagar Panchayat of Rajnandgaon district is also available at the DPSO office.

CHALLENGES

Reviving the VIC on the basis of any of the existing source of State's VIC, compilation of important human development indicators within a short time frame, data collection from all the households (2,00,000 approx) within timeline and with limited resources were some of the major challenges faced by the functionaries at State, district, block and village levels.

SUSTAINABILITY

VIC and UWIC softwares have been installed at the DPSO office and data will be updated periodically. DPSO is the nodal department for data in district level.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

The DHDRs of 8 districts - Rajnandgaon, Kanker, Koriya, Korba, Mahasamund, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur Nagar and Sarguja – are under preparation. These districts feature among the lowest Human Development Index districts of Chhattisgarh. Debate (State Resource Institute) has been assigned the work to prepare the DHDRs.

IMPACT

DHDR is vision document for each of the districts and is a very important tool for district planning. The DHDR preparation process has given an understanding of the priorities on human development issues.

CHALLENGES

Preparation of DHDR requires good measures of quality data, which poses a challenge to obtain data from the sub district level. As the State is not capacitated to prepare DHDR, the work was awarded to State Resource Institute (SRI). However, DHDRs preparation exceeded the proposed timeline and it was realised that selection of SRI for preparation of DHDR does not suffice on its own. The SRI needs to be backed by garnering support from local level resources, such as participation from marginalised communities, contribution of villagers in preparation of Gram Vikas Pustika, getting the quorum in Gram Sabha etc.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

An Empowered Committee selected relevant subjects for preparation of thematic reports, such as 'Status of Planning and Delivery mechanism in Health and Education sector vis-à-vis Human Development'; 'Nutritional Food and Security Mapping' and 'Pattern of migration in Chhattisgarh State'. The thematic reports are being prepared by State Resource Institute (SRI).

SUSTAINABILITY

It is expected that the thematic studies will give in depth analysis of key human development issues and will be prove to be invaluable source of data during the formulation of district plans.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

A number of capacity building programmes were conducted. 'Capacity Building of State Planners of Human Development' at Rajnandgaon district witnessed a participation of 58 officials from various line departments. 'Training of officials on use of SPSS Software at State Level' was organised by National Informatics Centre (NIC), Mantralaya, Raipur. Thirty officers from Health, Education, Panchayat and Rural Development departments and DES attended this session. 'Sensitisation Programme for Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES)' was conducted to provide a brief idea of the SSPHD project to 50 officials of DES who are expected to play a leading role in preparing of Human Development Reports for the State and districts. 'TOT for preparation of Human Development Report' facilitated the creation of a pool of experts to provide training at the district and block level in methodologies applied in preparing Human Development Reports.

IMPACT

The programmes strengthened understanding on the concept of human development, at all levels, including line departments, district administrations and local bodies.

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

To understand the issues of gender and its linkage with programmes, planning and budgeting process, a slew of initiatives were actuated. A programme on gender sensitisation was held at the Chhattisgarh State Institute of Rural Development, wherein 233 participants including PRI members and government functionaries were sensitised on gender related issues. A capacity building programme for State officials in gender budgeting and audit was conducted, in which 450 government officers from various departments were guided in the processes of budgeting and audit vis-à-vis the newly introduced gender budgeting for 2007-08. In addition to this, about 1029 government officers attended a gender sensitisation programme held at the Academy of Administration. To inculcate understanding on gender issues and their linkage with programmes, planning and budgeting process, an extensive programme was organised for about 16,000 PRI members from 146 blocks of 18 districts of the State.

Problems of urban poor women were addressed in a study undertaken by department of Pt. Ravishankar University at Raipur, which would be published and disseminated amongst various government departments of Chhattisgarh, UNDP and GOI-Planning Commission. Training of 68 DES officials on gender issues and sex disaggregated data and gender audit training for 200 local fund auditors were also organised.

IMPACT

The initiatives have had very positive outcomes, which include the publication of the first ever manual and handbook on 'Gender Budgeting and Audit in Chhattisgarh'. It was for the first time that gender budget training was conducted for as many as 16000 PRI members. It was also for the first time that problems of urban poor women were addressed. DES is now enabled to collect and analyse disaggregated data.

CHALLENGES

The challenge is in instilling conceptual clarity among the government officials on the gender component of human development. Coordination with government departments and limited resources were the constraining factors.

SUSTAINABILITY

The hand book and manual for gender budgeting and auditing and the informed efforts of trained government planners and functionaries will ensure sustenance of the gender concept at all levels. The study report on the 'Problems of urban poor women in Chhattisgarh' is available at the department of women and child, urban administration, education etc and will be used as a planning tool.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

To sensitise the media community on gender and human development issues, a programme was organised for 48 journalists and District Public Relations Officers (DPROs) from various print and electronic media agencies. A similar State level programme was organised by HDR&C unit for 135 students of journalism as well as the faculty members from journalism colleges. In another human development and gender sensitisation programme facilitated by HDR&C unit, as many as 270 faculties from various government colleges of Chhattisgarh participated along with their respective student communities.

To make the data pertaining to human development readily available for planners and researchers at national and state level, a website has been developed.

The DHDRs were distributed to all district departments, elected representatives, other State governments, Planning Commission and UNDP.

IMPACT

The sensitised youth and upcoming media professionals would play a significant role in mainstreaming the human development processes. Besides, the subject of human development and gender may be incorporated in their studies and areas of specialisation. The released DHDRs have become a benchmark for the future DHDRs of other districts

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** Attended by 8 officers
- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 15 officers
- **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP):** Prepared a report, approved by State Advisory Committee and to be released
- **International Institute of Population Sciences (IPS):** 6 officers from DES trained from June 2006 to March 2008
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** A film with the title 'Swasth Panchayat' was undertaken by FTII. 'Swastha Panchayat' is a project implemented by the State Health Resource Center (SHRC), Raipur to help Gram Panchayats and villages in preparation of health plans on the basis of 32 health indicators.
- **Central Statistical Organisation Training on State and District income:** 8 officials attended the training in Chandigarh from 22 to 24 August 2007

WEST BENGAL





OVERVIEW

West Bengal envisaged the creation and strengthening of institutional capacity within the State's planning process and accordingly devised specific policies and programmes to improve the level of human development in the State. Under the Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project, the State developed concepts like 'Common Modalities for DHDR Preparation', which have been appreciated by the Planning Commission and subsequently followed through out India...

IMPACT

The SSPHD project contributed to institutionalising human development concerns in the State planning processes. The preparation of District Human Development Reports (DHDR) proved to be the most useful activity that has left a lasting imprint on the district planning process. Under the SSPHD project, Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) cells have been set-up in majority of the districts, and these cells are being used by the District Planning Committees for preparing district plans based on the DHDRs. Development and Planning Department has taken the initiative to institutionalise the outcomes of the study of statistical system in two districts, through out West Bengal.

CHALLENGES

- The main challenge is to change the attitude of the planners from the stereotype planning process and reorient their focus on 'homocentric' planning. This requires constant monitoring.
- There is also a felt need for the delivery systems to improve.

SUSTAINABILITY

The NRDMS Centers are being funded by the State Government and they will continue to make important contributions to the district planning process. In fact, it is proposed to increase the capacity of these cells. Development and Planning Department, and other human development related line departments will sustain the activities of human development through the periodic preparation of DHDRs as well as facilitating timely, reliable statistical data on human development.

ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

The purpose of this activity is to furnish a human development related statistical database in order to generate Human Development Index (HDI) at district and sub-district level. Accordingly, a field study was conducted in the two districts of West Bengal --- Bankura and Uttar Dinajpur. The pilot study was undertaken primarily to collect human development related data at the Gram Panchayat level and thereafter to locate the discrepancies, if any, between such information and the same maintained by various line departments at the sub-district level.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

The districts of Bankura, Malda, Birbhum, South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, and Bardhaman have prepared their respective DHDRs. Uttar Dinajpur, Purulia, Hooghly, Coochbehar, Paschim Medinipur, Nadia, Purba Medinipur, Jalpaiguri are preparing the same. Assistance in preparation has been solicited mainly from academicians from the Universities located in the State, such as Uttar Banga University, Calcutta University, Burdwan University, Viswa-Bharati University, Jadavpur University, Vidyasagar University, IIT Kharagpur and Institute of Development Studies Kolkata.

For the DHDR Bankura, the District Magistrate acted as lead coordinator. Incidentally the Bankura Report qualified for the final list of Global Awards given by UNDP for 2009 in the category of 'Excellence in Innovation and Measurement'.

IMPACT

The published DHDRs are being presented and discussed in District Planning Committees for preparing district plans. The district administration are using the DHDRs for identifying causes of backwardness and taking up corrective measures to mitigate the same. The preparation process itself has inbuilt participatory learning components. The collection and analysis of a large pool of information and data about their district functioning has actuated a self introspection process amongst the stake holders at district level, which in turn will act as a catalyst for promoting human development.

CHALLENGES

Availability of quality data at block level poses a challenge since all national level studies incorporate district surveys. The lead coordinators found it difficult to access data on life expectancy at birth and per capita income at block level. They have overcome this problem by creating related variables for calculating income and health indices. Work participation data has been taken from Census 2001, which does not reflect the true picture in 2008-2009. Updated sub district level statistical data is not available and therefore, calculation of HDI becomes difficult.

SUSTAINABILITY

DHDRs will continue to be prepared as a regular exercise every 4-5 years.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

The project followed an 'Explore & Disseminate' strategy and therefore encouraged academicians and development institutions to explore the condition of development with a focus on exploring the hindrances to development, suggest remedial measures and then disseminate those findings to practitioners. Accordingly, a number of thematic studies were undertaken. The topics covered included 'Livelihood related State sponsored schemes in West Bengal: An appraisal'; 'Impact of forestry on rural livelihood in Paschimanchal districts of Paschim Medinipur, Purulia, Bardhaman & Birbhum'; 'Adolescent nutrition status in vulnerable population of West Bengal'; 'Study on rural health care delivery system'; 'Financing option for human development'; 'MDG-based Poverty Reduction Strategy for West Bengal'; 'Indigenous people medicine-alternative health care'; and 'Efficiency of delivery system of different government schemes at Gram Panchayat Level: A Study on a set of selected Gram Panchayats in the districts of West Bengal'.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

To initiate the capacity building exercise, an orientation programme for all nodal officers from different line departments was held. This was followed by Training of Trainers (ToT) for master trainers. Three day training sessions for district level planners are being held by the master trainers and the officers trained on human development at College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI). Orientations and five rounds of ToT were also held at Administrative Training Institute (ATI). In addition to these, forty four capacity building training programmes have been organised at the district level. Individuals associated with planning in Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samity, Zila Parishad, State government line departments have been trained on human development as per resource material prepared by ATI.

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

A host of initiatives were taken up with regard to gender streamlining, of which the setting up of Gender Resource Centre (GRC) was one of the most significant. The purpose of setting up of GRC was to look after the gender budgeting areas of district and State budget, and network with different departments to ensure the presence of gender budgeting in every plan, policy, utilisation and outcome. However, after eight months of inception, GRC was merged with Human Development Research and Coordination (HDR&C) unit for uniformity in the decision making process.

Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA) has carried out a 'Gender Budget Analysis' for West Bengal. The purpose of the study was to generate the gender disaggregated data to facilitate gender planning. As a stepping stone towards successful gender budgeting, Department of Development and Planning has initiated the task of opening a separate head of account for women and children in existing schemes of the State budget. Under the gender component, a book titled 'Women Related Acts and Laws' has been prepared and disseminated.

IMPACT

The findings of the 'Gender Budget Analysis' have raised concerns regarding the magnitude of outlays earmarked for women and its composition in the State budget. It is suggested that the government should formulate policy guidelines in order to earmark adequate amount of outlays for women in all of the major programmes and schemes being implemented in the State. The book 'Women Related Acts and Laws' will give impetus to the legal empowerment of rural women. Panchayat and Rural Development Department have been requested to include the book in their regular training modules for women members of PRIs, SHGs etc.

CHALLENGES

With regard to the outlays for State plan and programmes, flows to the women's component plan should be reported for all sectors in the Annual Plans.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

Under the SSPHD project, various methods and avenues were used to disseminate ideas related with human development among a broad spectrum of stakeholders like government officials, peoples' representatives, rural women and school children etc. Preparation of State and District Human Development Reports was accomplished through workshops at State level and district level. Different sections of stakeholders attended those seminars, workshops and meetings. These Human Development Reports have also been uploaded on the web to reach a wider audience. Subsequent to the release of the HDRs, Executive Summaries were done in Bengali for elected members of Panchayat and urban local bodies and the common people.

Four films, titled 'Bhanga Gara', 'Sabar Sathe Swanirbhar', 'Jangal Mahal', 'Chena Mati Achena Manus' have been produced addressing human development related issues like education, livelihood, health etc. Another film 'Alor Thikana', focused on the education and health aspect, is under production. These films are being screened at development related meetings, capacity training programmes at State and district level. In addition, films produced by other States are being screened in the districts.

Eight posters have been developed by renowned cartoonist on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the same have been displayed by different departments for public awareness.

'PRAKASH' an initiative to spread the message of human development amongst the student community was undertaken. At this event, a three fold strategy was followed that encompassed a teacher orientation session, school-level and State-level essay competitions and an exhibition for students on development issues.

Through the 'Information Calendar on Mother and Child Health' programme, conducted by CINI, prospective and lactating mothers were targeted to provide information on good practices on reproductive health, ante-natal and neo-natal health.

SUSTAINABILITY

All these activities were conceived and reviewed in different Empowered Committee Meetings attended by Ministers, State Planning Board Members and Secretaries of line departments. Thus these activities have already become part of the State initiative.

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** Attended by 28 trainees
- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 17 trainees
- **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP):** Conducted a study report on Financing Human Development in the State.
- **International Institute of Population Sciences (IPS):** 4 officers trained from June 2006 to March 2008
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** Prepared two films for the State, which are being screened by District Administrations at different development meetings.
- **Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR):** A Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was undertaken and released.
- **Central Statistical Organisation Training on State and District income:** 2 officials attended the trainings during 2006-09.

HIMACHAL PRADESH





OVERVIEW

The Himachal Pradesh Human Development Research and Coordination (HDR&C) unit is strengthening the capacity of the State Planners by facilitating a human development perspective in the planning process and documents, and building a development framework based on a participatory process. The framework is in clear linkage with human development aspects, such as gender sensitisation, research and training, effective communication and advocacy of human development etc...

IMPACT

Subsequent to the undertaking of the Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project, the State planning process has been endowing special emphasis on human development indicators in the State. A Chapter on human development has been an integral part of the Annual Plan Document since 2006-07. A paper on Poverty Reduction Strategy, largely determined by human development indicators, has also been included in the Draft XI Five Year Plan document of the State. Significantly, the human development indicators have been one of the important determinants in making the sectoral allocation in State's Annual Plans. Moreover, planners at State and district levels are beginning to understand the process of human development and related concerns, though it will take some time for this concept to trickle down to the grass root level functionaries. Training courses undertaken by the College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) bolstered the project.

SUSTAINABILITY

Since the human development indicators are extensively being used in the formulation of Annual Plans and Five Year Plans in the State, a periodic updation on human development indicators has been entrusted to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), which is already in the process of finalising a data base on the Panchayat- level human development indicators. Not only will this data base help in advocating human development at State and district level, but also at Panchayat and village level.



ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

Statistical personnel employed with different departments of the State were trained in basic statistical methods at the State ATI, i.e. Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

The preparation of 3 District Human Development Reports (DHDRs), for each of the three districts of Himachal Pradesh -- Shimla, Kangra and Mandi --- was taken up . These districts are representative of features prevailing in the adjoining areas.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

A report on 'Gender Empowerment and Declining Sex Ratio' is being prepared by HDR&C. The regional imbalances in Himachal Pradesh are being studied and data on various indicators is being collected Panchayat-wise by DES.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

Under the capacity building mandate of HDR&C Unit, training courses on different human development concerns were undertaken. An audience selected from PRI by the State ATI was sensitised towards human development concerns. Concerns relating to the environment were addressed in the project entitled 'Community Led Assessment, Awareness, Advocacy and Action Programme' for environment protection and carbon neutrality in Himachal Pradesh, which was implemented by the Department of Environment, Science and Technology. Under this project, a stake holder initiation and training meet was held in which 600 field workers (approx) participated. Also, the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), Solan undertook a training session on the 'Upgradation of English speaking skills' of teachers of elementary schools.

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

To raise awareness among the participants on gender concerns and to promote and undertake gender related activities in the State, training courses were undertaken at State ATI with the participation of elected representatives of PRIs and Health workers; two TOTs conducted by Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration (HIPA) and four courses on gender issues were held. Awareness camps in the six districts are also a part of the initiative; three awareness camps have already been held.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

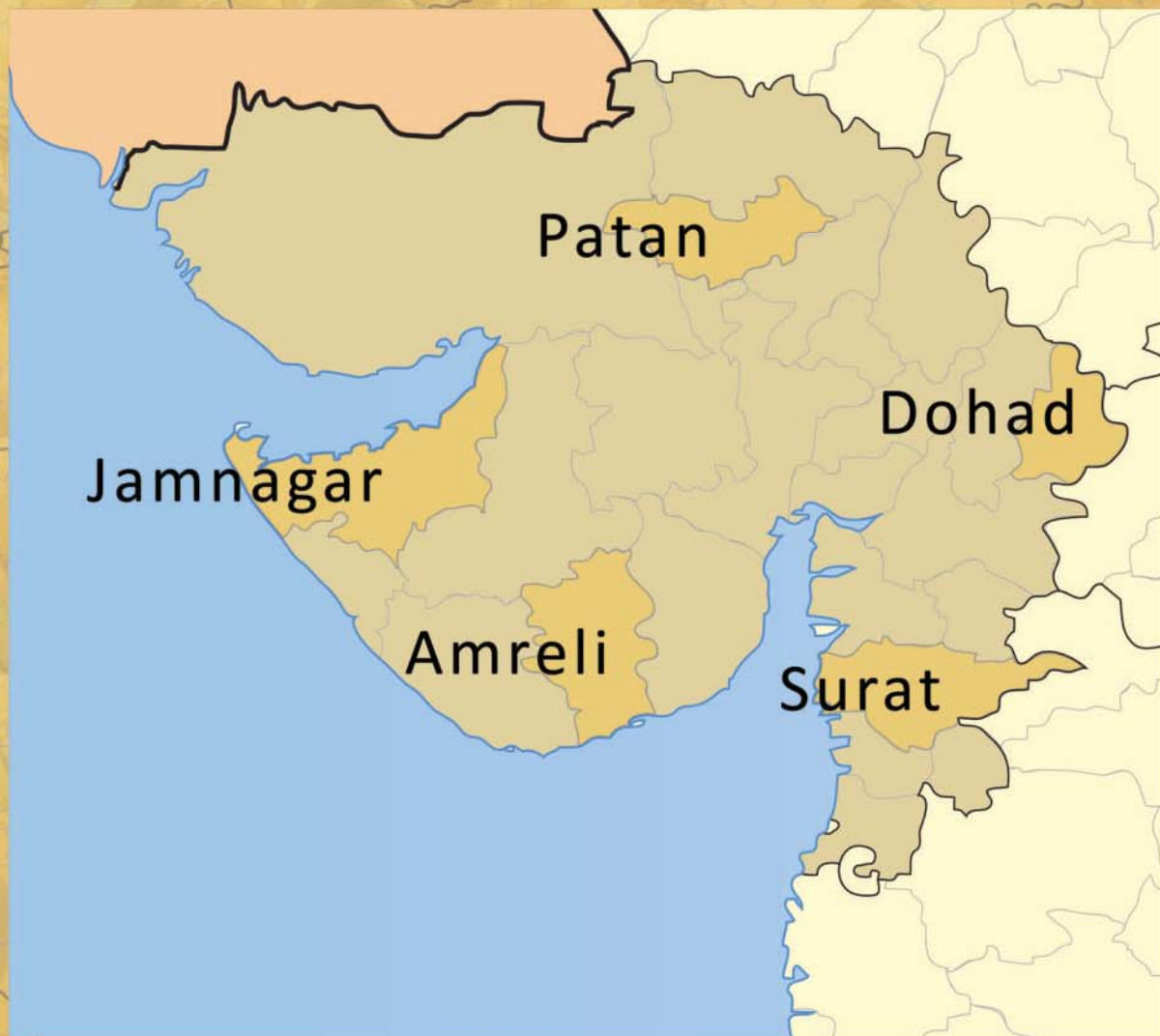
OVERVIEW

A sensitisation workshop with participation from government officers, from State and district level was conducted. Other programmes, training courses and awareness camps are on the anvil. The findings of State Human Development Report (SHDR) and DHDRs have been disseminated. National Resource Institutions, such as College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI), National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) etc have been extensively consulted and the valuable inputs received from these institutions have been incorporated by the State government in the planning processes.

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** Attended by 41 trainees
- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 14 trainees
- **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP):** The National Institute for Public Finance and Policy has prepared a State specific report.
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** Prepared two films for the State and these have been aired on local Doordarshan Kendra Shimla. The films have been given to State Public Relation Department, Health and Education Departments to be used in the field areas.
- **International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS):** 4 officers trained from June 2006 to March 2008
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** Prepared two films for the State, both of which were approved by the State.
- **Central Statistical Organisation Training on State and District income:** 4 officials attended the regional workshops during 2006-09

GUJARAT





OVERVIEW

To support the State government in mainstreaming the status of human development into State, district and local (Panchayats/Municipality) plans, as also in their follow up activities on the key issues flagged in State Human Development Reports (SHDRs), Gujarat formulated a strategy that laid stress on research and analysis. As many as 11 research studies related to human development were undertaken, which were complimented by a proactive approach vis-à-vis development of a database at the grass root level and enhancement of knowledge and skills in the human development concept...

IMPACT

In a significant move, allocation of social sector under the Annual Development Programme has been raised to 43.61%. A Chapter on human development has been incorporated in the documents of Tenth Five Year Plan, Annual Development Programmes of the State government and Socio-Economic Review of the State (budget publications). All Ministers, Secretaries, District Collectors, District Development officers have been sensitised on human development. A total of sixty training programmes spread the message of human development among the government functionaries working at State, district or taluka level. The project has provided a strong and effective base to undertake various activities related to human development in the State. The experience sharing during various workshops was very inspiring.

CHALLENGES

- To meet the highest level of human development through upgradation of social infrastructure in the State.
- To identify the data gaps and ascertain the existing level of human development.

SUSTAINABILITY

The State government has established Directorate of Human Development as well as Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Board Society (GSIDBS) to sustain and enhance the various activities related to human development in the State, after the end of the Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project. A panel of subject specialists has also been finalised to undertake third party evaluation of various government programs and schemes.



ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

The statistical system was bolstered through surveys, pilot studies and village profiling. Baseline surveys were undertaken on a pilot basis to ascertain the availability of social infrastructure in four districts namely, Surendranagar, Sabarkantha, Surat and Dangs. Pilot studies were taken up to address availability of basic human development statistics and data gaps at district level. The Universities and Research Institutes engaged in preparation of District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) have been entrusted to carry out the pilot survey at grass root level. A village profile for all the districts of the State was initiated.

IMPACT

These activities will help in establishing a better statistical data base of State, district and taluka level.

CHALLENGES

There is an acute need to create sound data base at the grass root level, so that government schemes may respond to the lack and unavailability of social infrastructure in the village, taluka or district level. The village level data is quintessential to formulate district plans.

SUSTAINABILITY

The activities will be continued by the Directorate of Human Development, after completion of the project. The State government has already appointed a consultant for preparation of an 'Integrated Statistical Plan of the State', in consultation with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India (MSPIGI). Based on the recommendation of the consultant, a plan of action will be formulated to further strengthen the statistical system of the State.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a.DHDRs

OVERVIEW

Four districts, namely Surendranagar, Sabarkantha, Surat, Jamnagar, were selected for preparation of DHDRs. The Dang has been selected as a tribal district; Surat and Jamnagar were selected from the coastal belt and also owing to their very urbane character; Surendranagar for the specific local problems of Agaria and Padhar communities; and Sabarkantha is a backward district.

IMPACT

The DHDRs are instrumental in providing feedback regarding data gaps and infrastructure availability at district, taluka and village level.

CHALLENGES

It is difficult to transform the visible social development into tangible data. The relevant data in time series is not available at sub-district level. Statistical database, an important component of DHDRs that includes all possible data items related to social development of the district is not available at district and sub-district level. To exemplify, the data on dropout rate of children from schools, infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate etc, which are important human development indicators, are not available.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Directorate of Human Development will carry on the DHDR function and will facilitate regular updates on an annual basis. The printed copies of DHDRs will be provided to the concerned officials of State level departments and to the district level officers for preparation of district plans.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

Several studies were undertaken, under the SSPHD project. A report on 'Evaluation of Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme' operational at Gandhinagar, Valsad, Surat, Navsari and Vadodara districts was undertaken. 'Livelihood study of Sakhimandals- SWOT analysis of Sabarkantha and Surendranagar districts' was prepared. A report on 'Socio-Economic status of unorganised labourers in construction sector at Ahmedabad' was formulated. A follow up study complementing the pilot survey on Migration (Dahod, Panchmahal, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad districts) was prepared. Proposal for impact assessment of Widow Financial Assistance Scheme of Gujarat (Sabarkantha, Amreli, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Panchmahal, Dang & Kutchh) was also actuated.

SUSTAINABILITY

The activity will be continued as per government resolution dated 10th July, 2009 to undertake third party evaluation studies.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

To sensitise the planners and functionaries as well as spread awareness on the quintessential role of Human Development Reports in State planning processes, a number of training programmes and workshops were organised. About 650 participants from State level and 1268 participants from district level attended these training programmes organised by Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad. A training module was designed, which included concept of human development and understanding Human Development Index, overview of Gujarat Human Development Reports, introduction of life expectancy index and literacy index in human development, gender issues and human development, dimension and measurement of Human Development Index and its constituent indices, requirement for DHDRs, social data collection and management, role of decentralised planning in human development and methodology of decentralised planning, livelihood and human development etc.

IMPACT

A total 1915 officers of class I and II rank have been trained.

SUSTAINABILITY

The endeavour to conduct training programmes on human development will be continued by SPIPA.

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

A State level workshop on 'Human Development through Women's Empowerment in Gujarat: Issues and Way Ahead' was conducted. The list of potential participants includes academicians from Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM), senior faculty from development research institutions like Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Gujarat Labour Institute, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research), independent consultants working on gender issues, senior government officers related to gender issues and representatives of civil society organisations.

SUSTAINABILITY

The State government has established Gender Resource Center (GRC) to undertake various activities related to gender component in the State. The Directorate of Human Development will also take up gender related activities after completion of the project.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

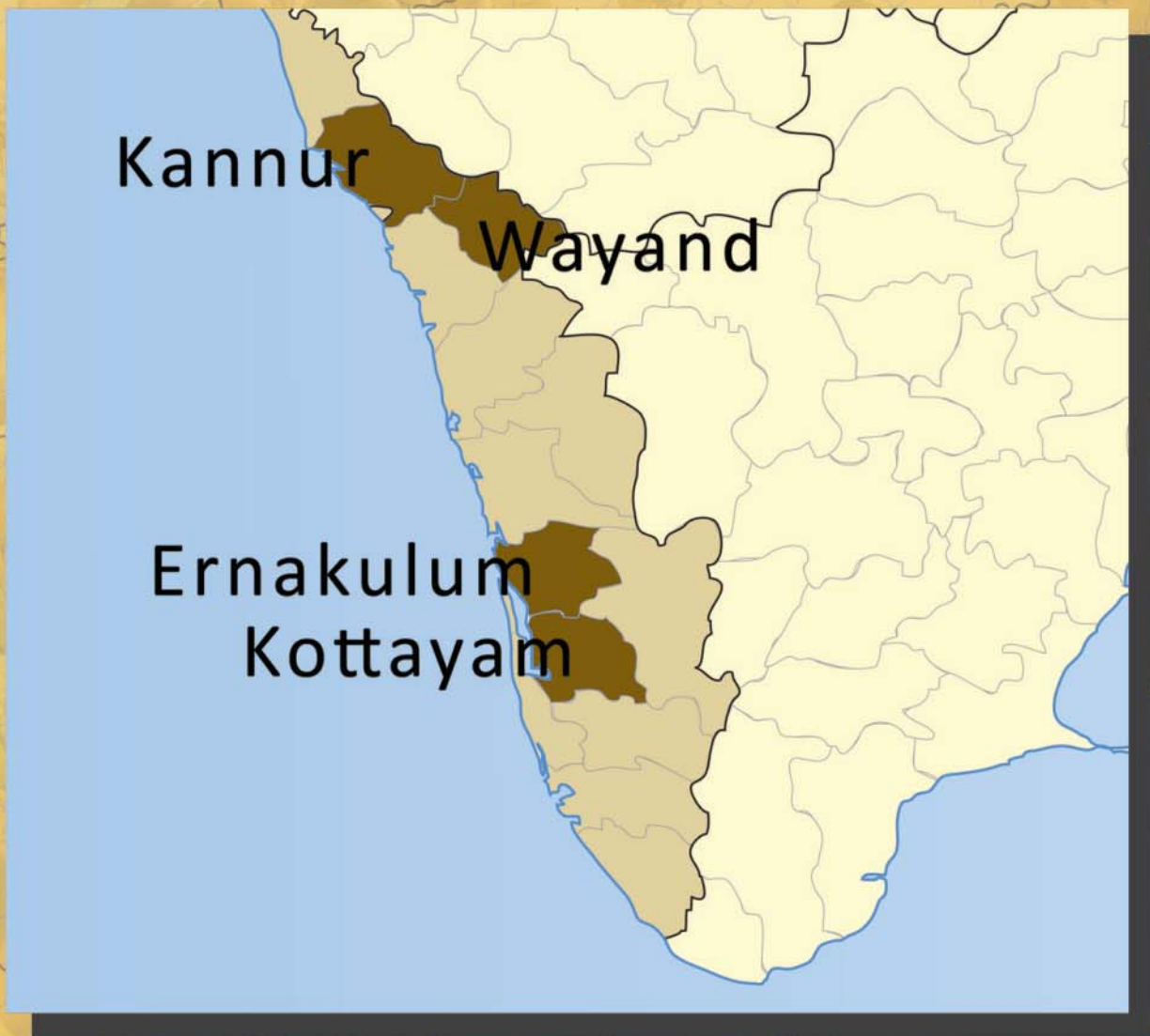
OVERVIEW

An advocacy strategy for the State has been prepared. The main components of the advocacy mandate were developing website of Directorate of Human Development, organising dramas, debates and seminars at College level. Eleven drama companies were selected and 33 performances on the theme of human development were staged across all the districts. Brochures on human development were prepared in local language to ensure wider dissemination.

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** Attended by 6 officers
- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 16 officers
- **Central Statistical Organisation Training on State and District income:** 12 officials attended the regional workshops during 2006-09

KERALA





OVERVIEW

Kerala has fostered a poverty reduction strategy, with a participatory and convergence approach, to fulfill the commitment of achieving national and State development goals. Implementing human development programmes requires institutionalising coordination mechanisms across line departments. The reports as well as the studies highlighted the importance of coordination and the process of convergence benefited from a further momentum, especially at the district level...

IMPACT

The project contributed to institutionalising human development concerns in the State planning processes by mainstreaming human development in district planning, strengthening statistical systems in the State with focus on local level statistics, building and strengthening capacity of State planners to provide human development perspective in State plan, and relevant policies and programmes of the State government. The activities that were most influential in promoting human development environment in the State were the preparation of the District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) and Panchayat Human Development Reports, and programmes implemented under the 'strengthening statistical system' component of Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD). Human development data sets were developed at the micro level in four districts.

The Economic Review of the State Government has a Chapter on human development. This will be placed in the State Assembly and is expected to generate policy level discussion, which may contribute to higher fund flow in the sector. Preparation of a separate Human Development Report for fisher folk and scheduled tribes has already triggered the need for higher fund flow for the development of the marginalised communities.

Also, a mechanism has been introduced to prepare a regular gender budget of the State. Gender awareness programmes have been given more thrust in the regular budget. A study on gender dimensions and perceptions of women elected representatives in all the districts was undertaken and the findings of the study is not only expected to address gender issues but also result in more fund flow for the development of the gender component.

CHALLENGES

- There is a need for institutionalisation of a mechanism for coordinated effort towards generation of human development database at the State and local level.
- Generating an ownership of the human development concept and message and disseminating the same in a coordinated manner.
- Inadequacy of database at sub district level on various indicators of human development.
- Require a mechanism at the district level to carry forward the findings of the DHDRs and other thematic reports.

SUSTAINABILITY

The human development dimension has been introduced as a chapter in the Economic Review of the State Government to ensure sustainability of focus on human development. The decentralised planning is in an advance stage with around 30 per cent of the plan funds already transferred to the local governments for the last 13 years. This is expected to facilitate more funds by the local governments while formulating the plans at the local level.

The trained manpower is expected to undertake more research on human development. The Administrative Training Institute (ATI) has already initiated training programmes. A capacity building programme has been initiated for the leaders of the local governments on human development through the Kerala Institute for Local Administration.

ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) undertook a number of training programmes on Statistical Methodology, Data Analysis and Report Writing, State Income Estimation, Human Development Index (HDI), SPSS, District Income, Vital Statistics and S.R.S and Qualitative Data Base.

IMPACT

The component has helped to build capacity in statistical methodology including data analysis, various dimensions of human development including HDI computation and trial of pilot projects on local level statistics collection. The methodology workshop has helped to prepare a road map for the strengthening of the statistical system in the State. A database has been prepared on vital statistics in the State based on the capacity building done during the project.

CHALLENGES

There is a felt need for methodological improvements in data collection and analysis.

SUSTAINABILITY

The pilot projects initiated on human development statistics at the local level will be up scaled and more districts and Panchayats will be covered under the project. A State level action plan has been under finalisation for the strengthening of statistical system in the State. Methodological improvements will be made in data collection as well as data analysis vis-à-vis human development indicators.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

DHDRs of four districts in Kerala - Kottayam, Ernakulam, Wayanad and Kannur – have been released. Apart from the districts, two Panchayats were selected for the preparation of Human Development Reports.

IMPACT

The DHDRs and Panchayat Human Development Reports were prepared on a participatory mode, which strengthened the project approach. Efforts are being made to incorporate the DHDR with the district planning process.

CHALLENGES

The main challenge in the preparation of DHDRs is the lack of data availability at the sub district level. Reliability and uniformity of the available data at the sub-district level is another concern. The generation of database at local level should be given top priority.

SUSTAINABILITY

A decision is yet to be taken with regard to extending the DHDR preparation exercise to the remaining districts.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

Six thematic reports have been approved based on the priority of the subject area in the State - Unemployment Problems Focusing Persons Registered in Employment Exchanges at Panchayat Level; Study on Disabled Population in Kerala; Suicide Trends in Kerala: Causes and Alleviations; Human Development Report of Tribals in Kerala; Human Development Report of Fisher folk in Kerala; and Old age Issues in Kerala. Primary survey, focus group discussions, key informant surveys and secondary data analysis with a focus on participatory method was used in the preparation of these reports.

IMPACT

The results of some thematic reports has been incorporated to the DHDRs and highlighted in the Economic Review. The thematic reports on human development of fisher folk and tribals are expected to channelise additional funding for the development of these marginalised communities.

CHALLENGES

The preparation of the thematic reports on tribals and fisher folk faced many challenges due to data problems.

SUSTAINABILITY

The State Planning Board may take up more thematic studies in the future.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

A major capacity building exercise was initiated on human development and related areas for the technical staff of the State Planning Board, officers of the District Planning Offices, line departments and selected academic and training institutions. The programme focussed on key human development areas like 1) Indicators for human development; 2) Monitoring and evaluation of social sector projects; 3) Modern analytical techniques; 4) Design of projects in social sector.

Alongside, workshops were organised on Poverty and Human Development; Improvement of Statistical System in the State; Environment and Human Development; Food security and Human Development. All the workshops were attended by national level experts.

IMPACT

Training of State and district level officials in modern statistical methods and computation of human development indicators is expected to generate a streamlined and coordinated data approach..

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

Two studies were undertaken; these were 'Gender Sensitivity of Elected Women Representatives and Women Component Plan in Kerala' and 'Introduction to Gender Budgeting (GB): A Gender Sensitive Analysis of Kerala Budget, 2008-09'. In addition to the studies, a collaborative workshop on gender budgeting was held with the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) where presentations were made by the Planning Board and the MoWCD, largely for the benefit of senior Department officials engaged in planning projects.

IMPACT

The report on gender sensitivity elicited the pros and cons vis-à-vis elected women in local bodies, and the findings are expected to help in the evolution of a developmental agenda with a prime focus on gender equality at the grass root level. The report is certainly an asset for the State as a guideline for formulating action plans for the empowerment of women elected representatives. The report on gender budgeting ascertained that an enhanced flow of resources is required for women empowerment. It also assessed whether the available resources were addressing the gaps in the gender component.

CHALLENGES

More resources are to be made available for women to make an entry into the so called gender unrelated sectors like Public Works, Power, Transport and Communications, Urban Development etc. Even in gender related sectors like Agriculture and Allied Activities, women need more visibility. Confining women's schemes to Social Security and Welfare sector (which includes Women and Child Development in Kerala) constrains their potential to achieve more.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Planning Board will continue to induct gender budgeting into the system even after the project is over.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

The State manifested its strong focus on human development advocacy. Translation of documents, devising ways to ensure better circulation of the same, and organising awareness camps were the main activities. The Kerala Human Development Report 2005 was translated in to Malayalam (local language). Reading Material on human development was prepared by HDR&C unit and distributed to participants of the training programme on human development conducted by Institute of Management in Government, Kerala. Leaflets on human development were prepared in Malayalam.

Under SSPHD, awareness programmes on human development were organised through Kerala Institute of Local Administration and Institute of Management in Kerala. A documentary on migration was also prepared and screened for awareness purpose. Dissemination workshop of the knowledge products provided an opportunity to discuss development challenges in the State.

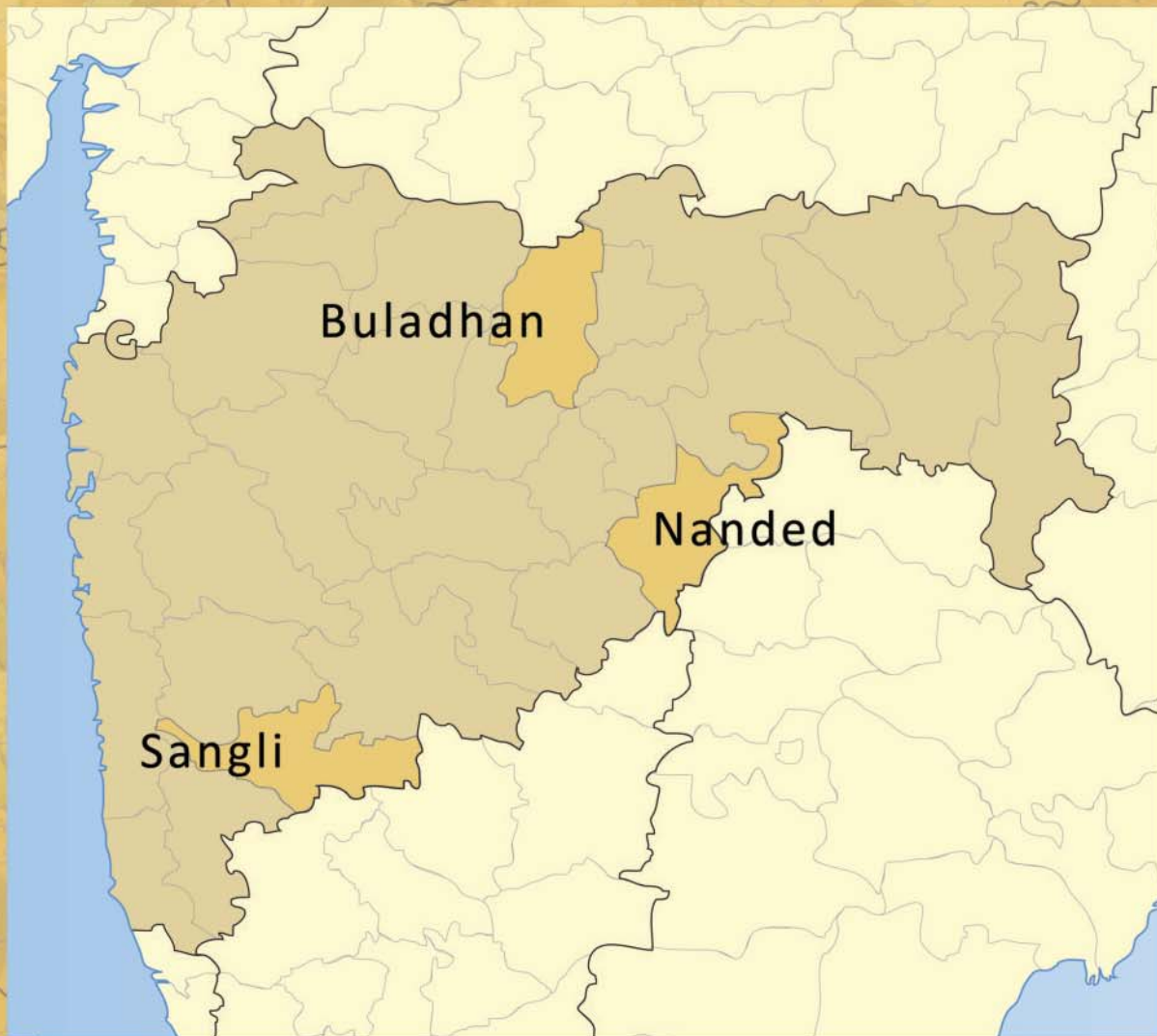
IMPACT

HDR&C Unit has prepared the Chapter on human development for Economic Review 2008, which is annually published from State Planning Board. The Government plans to adopt any important policy measures to improve human development indicators, based on the learning from the SSPHD project.

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** Attended by 18 officers in the first phase
- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 24 officers
- **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP):** Conducted a study report on Financing Human Development in the State -- a collaborative work between Kerala State Planning Board and NIPFP. The continuation of the study beyond the project period is to be decided, since the study is not completed.
- **International Institute of Population Sciences (IPS):** 7 officers trained from June 2006 to March 2008.
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** Prepared two films for the State – ‘Ageing in Kerala’ and ‘Lifestyle diseases in Kerala’.
- **Central Statistical Organisation Training on State and District income:** 10 officials attended the workshops during 2006-09.

MAHARASHTRA





OVERVIEW

Maharashtra mainstreamed human development in the planning process by way of implementing activities focused on core project components such as sensitisation and capacity building of State planners and officers, strengthening State statistical system, preparation of selected Districts Human Development Reports (DHDR) on pilot basis. The Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project and State Human development Report (SHDR) published in 2002 have played an instrumental role towards inducting the human development perspective into the State plans...

IMPACT

The SSPHD project has significantly contributed to institutionalising human development concerns in the State. This is evident from the fact that the Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2009-10 has covered the human development view. The document has given a brief introduction to the human development concept and the Human Development Index (HDI) measurement set by UNDP. In addition, the document also worked out HDI, using Census 2001 data, for six revenue divisions of the State. The State has also taken an important policy decision to incorporate human development and gender concern in the State Annual Plan 2009 - 10. Accordingly, all departments have been instructed to review schemes, both State and district, from human development and gender point of view before introducing the same in the Annual Plan.

With an intention to institutionalise human development concerns in the State, Maharashtra established the Maharashtra Human Development Mission (MHDM) to improve the human development status of 12 districts with low HDI. The MHDM has already shown significant results on some of human development related indicators, such as increase in institutional deliveries from 32 % to 73 %; reduction in infant mortality rate from 43.11 to 23.11; reduction in still birth rate from 16.47 to 11.29; significant reduction in the percentage of malnourished children (Grade III & IV) from 1573 to 452; increase in irrigated land by an additional 30, 800 hectares and improvement in literacy rate from 6% to 80 % in the Mission area.

Another notable initiative towards institutionalising human development has been the induction of a user friendly interface --- 'Maharashtra Plan Scheme Information Management System' (MPSIMS) developed by the Planning Department. The MPSIMS enables the government as well as the citizen to access key information on flow of allotted fund, plan formulation, profile of the scheme, sanction of outlay, approval of works under the scheme, approval for release of funds, surrender and reallocation of funds, earmarking of funds, monitoring of planned expenditure through linking with Budgetary Distribution System (BDS), result mapping through GIS, scheme evaluation, scheme beneficiary track record with Unique Identification (UID). Furthermore, the State has also put efforts to strengthen district plan process to prepare integrated district plans ensuring key attainments of human development and gender components at the district level.

CHALLENGES

The State is tackling a key challenge during parallel actions undertaken for policy shift, particularly while fine tuning schemes, readdressing ongoing schemes from point of view of human development utility and devising systems for monitoring and evaluating desired objectives. There is also a conspicuous lack of block level statistics pertaining to human development indicators. The existing indicators are not updated on time.

SUSTAINABILITY

The State is considering to widen the reach of MHDM to the entire State to ensure a bottom up approach, as also undertake a convergence of resources to cater to district level concerns. The necessary allocation has been made in the budget in order to expand the activities of MHDM.

ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

A two days workshop on 'Capacity Building of District Statistical Officers for Human Development' was organised and attended by 52 participants including District Statistical Officers, Regional Joint Directors, Directors and Joint Directors from Head Office of Department of Economics and Statistics (DES).

IMPACT

The workshop built the conceptual understanding and familiarised the functionaries with new statistical terms in the development sector, like Human Development Index (HDI), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). In addition, the workshop was also successful in upgrading the knowledge of the participants on various statistical techniques and skills like sampling techniques, computing Poverty Index, etc.

CHALLENGES

Dissemination of information in local language (Marathi) during the workshop is necessary to ensure a better grasp of the human development concept. The district level statistical system needs to be strengthened. The existing formats being used to maintain data and other information have to be in sync with the current trends.

SUSTAINABILITY

On the basis of the workshop findings, Yashade Pune, the partner institute, has been requested to prepare a training module based on the needs of the line departments. Also, an initiative has been taken up to strengthen the State statistical wing under SSSP project, which is sponsored by the Central Government

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

The districts of Buldhana, Sangli and Nanded have been selected, on the basis of a low HDI as published in the SHDR in 2002, for DHDR preparation on a pilot basis. Based on the learnings from the preparation process, the State has decided to replicate a similar process for the remaining districts. The DES was actively involved in the process of DHDR preparation vis-à-vis facilitating essential data required by the three resource agencies appointed for DHDR preparation. Also, a district level committee has been constituted at district to facilitate and coordinate the process. The ownership of DHDR report will rest with the district administration.

IMPACT

DES initiated the process of procuring taluka level statistical information and accordingly selected 49 key taluka level indicators from the existing official data, on the basis of which the information will be evaluated. The process of DHDR preparation has led to capacity building at district and sub district level since it necessitates data compilation and experience sharing by officers of relevant departments.

CHALLENGES

The key challenge in the process of DHDR preparation is to procure requisite data to gauge the human development status of the selected districts. The availability, authenticity and reliability of data are foremost concerns observed with respect to data collection and compilation.

SUSTAINABILITY

The State intends to extend the DHDR preparation process to the remaining districts. In fact, funds have been allocated to facilitate this intention under a new scheme titled 'Scheme for Annual Assessment of Human Development Index'.

b. Thematic Reports

Thematic reports have not been envisaged under the SSPHD project in the state.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

As part of strengthening the district planning process, State has collaborated with Yashada, Pune and UNICEF to prepare and execute an action plan of capacity building of the officers and NGOs involved in human development. The State also partnered with NGOs such as NABARD for refining the policy and capacity building of existing staff. There were a number of programmes held under this component. The training of Trainer (ToT) programme conducted by College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) helped to inculcate the human development sentiment amongst officers.

A Brainstorming Workshop on Human Development at YASHADA, Pune was organised as part of preparation of Training of Trainer (ToT) module where 40 selected officers from relevant departments were invited for discussion and inputs. A follow up Brainstorming Workshop on Human Development was undertaken to prepare the Training of Trainer (ToT) module in which 25 selected officers from each department were invited to discuss the draft of training module developed by Yashada. In addition to these, a sensitisation workshop on human development was held at Mantralaya, Mumbai to sensitise Mantralaya officers and DPOs and to propagate a common understanding across the government departments about the need for convergence of efforts on human development: Around 90 officers were present during the workshop, including Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretaries, and Under Secretaries from all departments of Mantralaya and District Planning Officers.

IMPACT

The workshops and trainings helped to formulate a training module based on the needs of the officers. The trained officers act as lead trainers while conducting trainings at district and sub district level. The follow up action included the conception of training materials in the vernacular language. The workshop concluded with the understanding that the Planning Department should nominate at least two officers from each of the selected department who would be enabled as lead trainers and conduct trainings at district and sub district level.

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

Under the SSPHD project, the State undertook a review and classification of schemes at State and district level from the gender perspective. The schemes were identified and categorised based on their contribution, direct and indirect, to development of women and children, and were classified into Class 1 and Class2 depending on the scheme objective, target group, budget and overall benefits.

IMPACT

The concerned departments initiated dialogue on schemes from the gender perspective while budgeting. As a result, this activity enabled to generate a distinguished department-wise report on the various schemes and budget allocations specific to women and children.

SUSTAINABILITY

Planning Department will sustain the classification initiative and ensure that due consideration is given to gender concerns while preparing policies and budgets in the future.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

To advocate issues related to human development, the State coordinated various activities in partnership with other institutions. 'Advocacy of Human Development in Regional Workshop of Women's Self Help Group' was taken up at Aurangabad, where 20,000 rural women participated. Hand outs were prepared highlighting the gender specific issues. Four cartoons from the UNDP annual calendar were finalised and printed, which represented issues related to girl education, women empowerment, health and etc. A sponsored event titled 'Sameeksha' was held at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai with the theme 'Revolution and Counter Revolution'. Under this theme, two panel discussions were held, 'Awaaz' and 'Khulla Manch', where participants discussed various State specific issues in the context of human development. About 140 social workers, students, activists and development professionals participated in the discussion.

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** Attended by 4 officers
- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 7 officers
- **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP):** Conducted a study report titled 'Matching Human Development across Maharashtra with its Economic Development'. The report focuses on poverty issues, elementary education, health, public finance and financing human development activities.
- **International Institute of Population Sciences (IPS):** 6 officers trained from June 2006 to March 2008.
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** Prepared four films for the State on various social issues ---- 'My Sugar School' (education for migrants); 'Rebirth' (development opportunity or threat); 'The Call of the Sea' (fishermen's livelihood in Konkan); 'Dark times' (farmers suicide at Vidharbha). The aim of the these films is to build comprehensive understanding on human development, provoke discussion on aspects related to human development at various levels, and be used as training material during the capacity building and training programs.

ASSAM





OVERVIEW

The Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project in Assam brought the government, the NGOs, institutions and people at the grassroots on one platform and sensitised them towards the concept of human development. The project's action plan centred on advocacy campaign, capacity development, engendering State and district plans, strengthening State statistical systems and preparation of the District Human Development Reports (DHDRs).

IMPACT

A chapter on human development has been included in the Annual Plan 2010-2011 of the State government which communicates and evaluates the human development status in the State. The project has resulted in strengthening the data collection system in the State. The importance of infant mortality rate, maternal mortality ratio, literacy rate, nutritional aspects for pregnant and lactating mothers and child, etc. that are emphasised under human development are now understood by the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). The approach, extensive and intensive, adopted by various stakeholders behind the project has resulted in a visible appreciation of aspects that are critical for healthy human development.

CHALLENGES

- Communication bottleneck exists in remote parts of various districts.
- Collection of secondary data from various government departments is another stumbling block in the preparation.
- A detailed report on the results achieved from one of the activities is yet to be received, as training is yet to be completed in a few districts.
- Collection of secondary data is a big challenge as government departments are not accustomed to keep all information in a book format, which makes data procurement a very time consuming process.

SUSTAINABILITY

The capacity development initiatives under the project have been institutionalised and will be sustained. The State Institute for Rural Development, Assam will continue to build capacities of people at different stages, including PRIs, on human development aspects. The Assam Administrative Staff College has also taken human development concept as one of the topics for discussion in their training of various functionaries of the State. The Human Development Research and Coordination Unit (HDR&C) will act as the nodal cell for monitoring development targets and facilitating necessary steps to incorporate the analysis in planning process. A team of resource persons, trained in human development and related concepts, has been created. These resource persons will be imparting training from time to time to the statistical officials at the State and district level.



ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

A number of workshops were organised at State, district and sub-divisional levels to bridge the data gap for computation of various indicators required to measure and improve human development ----- State Level Workshop cum training on formulation of index on human development and improvement of statistical system and database; One day district level training on index on human development and improvement of statistical systems; One day sub-divisional level training on human development index and improvement of statistical systems; Two day State level training on data collection, analysis and usage of data; and Two day district level training on data collection, analysis and usage of data. Officers of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics posted at sub division, Assam Administrative Staff College, NGOs involved in human development research activities, representatives from research institutes participated in these workshops.

IMPACT

The activity resulted in a cadre of officers, at State and district level, with improved data management skills. Awareness was created among the Statistical officials regarding the human development and its various components, such as infant mortality rate, mother mortality rate, birth rate, death rate, per capita income, poverty ratio, literacy ratio etc. Sub-division level training on computation of different human development indices will result in creation of more accurate data management.

CHALLENGES

The detailed report on the results achieved from the activity is yet to be received as the training is not yet completed in a few districts. The challenges faced in implementing the objectives of the trainings and workshops are not collated as yet.

SUSTAINABILITY

Various steps have been taken to ensure that the activities which were initiated under the project should be sustained in the future also. A team of resource persons trained in human development concepts has been created to impart training to the statistical officials at the State and district level.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

Four districts -- Dhubri, Darrang, Bongaigaon and Dhemaji — owing to their lowest ranking in the HDI amongst all the 23 districts, were selected for the preparation of DHDRs. To facilitate ownership of the DHDRs at the district level, a District Level Core Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner was formed.

IMPACT

The DHDR preparation is intrinsically linked to District Planning. The PRI members who were actively involved in various stages of preparation of DHDR have imbibed the human development concept and will certainly use the experience while preparing district plans for development. The impact of the DHDR preparation process has not yet been fully analysed as the DHDRs await finalisation.

CHALLENGES

Communication bottleneck in the remote parts covered under the project is one of the challenges faced by the institutions. Collection of secondary data from various government departments is another stumbling block in the preparation of DHDRs.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Planning and Development Department, in charge of preparation of annual as well as five-year plans for the State in collaboration with various development departments, has shown keen interest in preparation of district level plans with human development perspective in the remaining districts in phases.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

Two thematic studies were undertaken — ‘Impact Assessment of Women-oriented schemes’ and ‘Deprived Children in Urban Slum Areas of Guwahati and Silchar’. It was observed that improvement in status of women is essential for improvements in human development index. The first study was designed so that various schemes which are women centric can be analysed in terms of their outcomes. The second study was conducted considering that slum population is ever increasing and thus creates a major impact on the Poverty Index (which was presented in the Assam Human Development Report 2003).

CHALLENGES

Collection of secondary data is a big challenge as government departments do not have all the information readily available. It was observed that there is a need to understand the government intervention and to find out whether its efforts are well directed or not.

SUSTAINABILITY

Although preparation of these reports is a one time activity, it is expected that respective department will use the reports to action various human development related activities.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

The State Institute of Rural Development was entrusted with the task of providing training at the State and district levels. This included a 5-day programme cum workshop on human development and gender at State level and a 3-day programme at the district level. The State workshop was attended by 91 participants while the district exercise drew 30-35 participants (on an average) from each district. The capacity gap that the programme addressed was the low orientation of the planners towards human development. The resource persons were mainly from the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD). Experts from other institutes like Assam Administrative Staff College and Indian Institute of Banking Management etc. were also involved from time to time. The participants included Zila Parishad member, Gram Panchayat members, NGO representatives, researchers, college faculties, government officials etc.

IMPACT

Around 90 resource persons on human development have been fully trained in the concept of human development.

CHALLENGES

Since the emphasis is now more towards the Gram Panchayat level programming and district planning, it is imperative to educate the Panchayat and district level officials on the concepts of human development and its role in developmental planning.

SUSTAINABILITY

The State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) has included the human development concepts in its training module for PRIs and NGOs

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

Under this component, a compendium on rules and schemes for women under State and central government was prepared and disseminated by the Law Research Institute of Guwahati. Also, the State undertook the preparation of Gender Budget Analysis to analyse sector wise schemes for women in the budget, assess the priorities for women in the outlays made in Assam Government Budget and at the same time evaluate the composition of the total outlay for women in the State budget.

IMPACT

The publication of a compendium and schemes available for women available under State and Central government will go in long way in engendering planning processes and benefiting the women population.

CHALLENGES

Gathering information from various sources was a cumbersome task. Compilation of various Supreme Court judgments on specific women issues required detailed study.

SUSTAINABILITY

The project needs to be sustained through updates and reviews from time to time. The Compendium needs to be updated with the new rules and schemes applicable to women.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

Activities were planned aimed at creating awareness among the masses and State planners on human development and its various components. Several activities like essay writing, art, debates and quiz competitions were organised at colleges in 27 districts and also at State-level. Brochures on human development were prepared in local languages which contained summary of Assam Human Development Report 2003 and district profiles along with others human development related materials.

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** 17 officials trained till December 2009
- **International Institute of Population Sciences (IPS):** 4 participants attended the training programmes on estimating district level vital statistics conducted from June 2006 to March 2008
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** A documentary film, 'A River's Daughter', was prepared for the State. The film showcases the ways in which Government intervention and successful human development strategies have lead to the overall development of the area.

PUNJAB





OVERVIEW

Emphasis was laid on trainings and workshops under the Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project to spread awareness on the human development concept and approach. A human development festival in 40 colleges of Punjab was instrumental in generating enthusiasm and awareness amongst the youth on the key human development focus areas. The SSPHD project engendered human development concerns in the State planning process, along with actively pursuing the induction of gender sensitive policies and budgets...

IMPACT

The contribution of the SSPHD project towards institutionalisation of human development concerns in the State may be illustrated by the fact that a Chapter on human development has been included in the Economic Survey since 2006-07. The State Government is keen to broaden the scope of this chapter. The data pertaining to Human Development Index has been included in the Annual Plan document.

CHALLENGES

- Steering the minds of key planners and policy makers towards institutionalisation of human development concerns in the planning process is the main challenge.
- More effective coordination amongst implementing departments and agencies in required,

SUSTAINABILITY

Since the release of the State Human Development Report (SHDR) 2004, the State government is making committed efforts to ensure overall human development in the Punjab so as to bestow the highest living standards for its people. These efforts will be sustained.

ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

To increase the pace of data collection, compilation and its dissemination (MIS), computerised software has been designed by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), Mohali. The software is being developed for all sections of Economic and Statistical Organisation (ESO), Punjab.

IMPACT

The data is being used by State government for policy formulation and also by academicians and researchers. An online interface will reduce data error, delay in compilation and analysis, and further streamline the dissemination of the same. The data compiled with the new software will be readily made available on the web portal for researchers, government functionaries, students etc.

CHALLENGES

To ensure optimum usage of the software, there is a need to digitalise previous year's data, create a fully functional software and train staff at various levels

SUSTAINABILITY

The software will henceforth be used for regular data collection and compilation, and will be accordingly updated and maintained.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

The District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for Sangrur and Hoshiarpur have been prepared; the former is the lowest ranked district in the 'HDI ranking for districts of Punjab in State Human Development Report (SHDR) 2004', while the latter has the highest literacy rate (81.40) as compared to the State average of 69.95 but this district shows poor performance on other human development indicators like mortality rate of children etc.

IMPACT

Awareness about human development and its relevance vis-à-vis development of the district, as well as understanding of key human development indicators has increased manifold amongst all the stake holders.

CHALLENGES

There is a pressing need to train and sensitise the district administration on human development concepts prior to its involvement in DHDR related activities. Also, experience sharing and interaction among those states and districts where DHDR process has been completed is necessary to strengthen the DHDR preparation process. The challenge also lies in bridging the data gaps.

SUSTAINABILITY

Report findings will be utilised by line departments to draw their action plan for the coming years. DHDR copies will be circulated amongst educational institutions, NGOs, people's representatives and other key functionaries. The process of DHDR preparation may be extended to remaining districts subject to availability of resources.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

The themes selected on the basis of the SHDR, released in 2004, were 'Livelihood Strategies Study across Sectors in Punjab'; 'Gender Empowerment and Declining Sex Ratio in Punjab'; 'Dropout Rates of School Children in Punjab'; and 'Problems of Migrant Labours in Punjab'. Field data collection, interaction with various stakeholders and critical review at every stage of appraisal was ensured to achieve the highest standard of these reports.

IMPACT

The findings have been conveyed to the concerned departments for implementation at ground level. The recommendations of the report have been discussed at the State Level Consultation Workshops and the key action points concerning the line departments have been conveyed for review and follow up.

CHALLENGES

Non-consistency and up-to-date availability of data from various sources is an area which needs attention at the highest level. Secondly, coordination and convergence amongst line departments in various overlapping schemes, currently being implemented, need to be reviewed. Third, but most important is that result oriented, sector specific and target driven recommendations are desirable in the current scenario keeping in view the fiscal situation of the State exchequer. Other areas that need improvisation include the review and approval process towards finalisation of objectives, and the response of line departments during the preparation of the report.

SUSTAINABILITY

Progress achieved with reference to recommendations of the thematic reports will be monitored from time to time to bring positive changes in key human development indicators.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

To sensitise Government officers and key functionaries at different levels and departments on human development and gender issues, sensitisation on basic human development concepts and gender Issues with special focus on Punjab and dissemination of messages from State HDRs were organised. The activity was preceded by an assessment of training needs of planners and implementers at various levels and it was felt that the human development concept was to reach masses through the widest possible dissemination strategy, however first it was necessary for government functionaries to be well-versed in the subject. Each round of training was attended by about 80-100 participants including district level functionaries from line departments, forest department officers, NGO representatives etc.

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

The work plan activities focused on the implementation of gender budgeting and sensitisation of key government functionaries on gender issues. Gender budgeting has been initiated for four Government departments, with support from experts and in consultation with UNDP and Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The Thematic Report on 'Gender Empowerment and Declining Sex Ratio in Punjab' was completed and the final action plan has been conveyed to line departments for implementation.

IMPACT

Sensitised officers are expected to incorporate gender approach and human development focus in their overall functioning, and also formulate and implement gender focused schemes and policies. Also, gender budgeting exercise will help the government to critically review schemes and policies in a larger context. The findings of the thematic report triggered off a concrete action plan and the State will ensure its implementation and timely review to revert the declining trend of sex ratio.

SUSTAINABILITY

The gender related matters are still at a nascent stage in the State and the State government will gradually build the focus on gender related activities while inducting the human development approach into the overall planning process.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

An advocacy strategy is in action as is reflected in a number of activities, such as festival, lectures and film shows etc. A Human Development festival was organised in 40 colleges located at district and sub-district level. More than 15,000 college students and their respective teachers, 500 Government officers, 50 NGO representatives and 20-25 Nehru Yuva Kendra Members participated in the festival.

In addition, public lectures on various human development issues were organised at State level and a Human Development documentary was screened in villages. For wider dissemination of human development messages, human development modules have been developed by College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) and Administrative Training Institute at Mysore, and the same have been translated into the regional language by State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD).

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** Attended by 20 trainees
- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 14 trainees
- **International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS):** 5 officers trained from June 2006 to March 2008
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** Prepared two films for the State --- 'Saanu hi Kuchh Karna Pau' dwells on agriculture diversification and 'Hope & Despair' is focused on the issue of drug abuse.
- **Central Statistical Organisation Training on State and District income:** 24 officials attended the regional workshops during 2006-09

MADHYA PRADESH





OVERVIEW

Madhya Pradesh laid the foundation for sustainable human development through the adoption of a proactive strategy under the umbrella of Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project. A well planned intervention strengthened by consistent capacity building support has ensured sustainable replication of human development activities. The learnings from the SSPHD project have provided a base for rolling out decentralised planning in the State. Besides, the project has played a significant role in substantiating the allocation for social sector in the plan budget...

IMPACT

The SSPHD project has enhanced the emphasis of human development and gender in the State planning process. A Chapter on human development has been incorporated in Annual Plans and Annual Economic Survey for the year 2009-10. The State government is intending to broaden the scope of this Chapter to monitor development targets. The preparation of the District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) has provided the base to initiate the decentralised district planning in the five selected districts under the GoI-UN Joint Programme on Convergence. The framework for decentralised planning in the State has a critical component of preparation of the district vision and the DHDRs are being used as base for the district vision preparation. The decentralised district planning has been rolled out in all the districts from this year.

CHALLENGES

- Availability of data from district and block levels posed a major challenge in preparation of DHDRs, and other activities as well.

SUSTAINABILITY

The activities undertaken to attain the project objectives will be sustained through the Joint Convergence Programme. Also efforts will be sought to develop a mechanism of preparing DHDRs for all the districts as it provides inputs for strengthening the decentralised planning process. The State Planning Commission will facilitate technical support, and the development targets at State and district levels will also be taken.

ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

Under this component, trainings targeted towards enhancing analytical capabilities of officials of Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) and Planning Department were organised in coordination with DES and Academy of Administration. In addition, a three day workshop was organised for officials from State, district, block and selected line departments. During the training and workshop, the data management system of different departments was evaluated. The data collected from various departments was identified keeping in view the human development indicators; formats were analysed and shared to avoid duplication in data; collection of sex disaggregated data and development of multi-utility data was ensured etc

IMPACT

The data management system was streamlined through an exercise of convergence of data collected by various departments.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

The DHDRs have been prepared for five Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) districts. Participatory methodology has been incorporated and qualitative as well as quantitative data has been used for the preparation of these DHDRs. For generating qualitative data, ten percent of the villages were surveyed for which a village level report has been prepared. Consultations have been conducted with the administration as well as various tiers of the Panchayat. Issues such as efficiency of delivery system, involvement of Panchayat in the planning process, issue of gender and marginalised communities have also been highlighted in these reports. The report also involved SWOT analysis at the block level.

IMPACT

The preparation of DHDRs has helped in providing a baseline for facilitating decentralised planning. It has been of vital significance in identifying key human development challenges pertaining to gender, health, education, livelihood, natural resources, efficiency of delivery system, involvement of Panchayat in the planning process, marginalised communities at the district and sub district level etc. Also, the preparation process has enhanced capacities of government officials at various levels from State to grassroots through various training and orientation programmes.

CHALLENGES

There are glaring gaps in data on human development indicators at district and block levels,

SUSTAINABILITY

The DHDRs will be an input for deliberation that is constitutionally mandated to undertake and endorse the preparation of the district plan. A mechanism will be developed to extend decentralised planning to all the districts. As part of the decentralised district plan, the districts are expected to undertake a stock taking exercise of all the development indicators at the district level. This exercise results in a regular review of human development indicators at the district level.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

Thematic reports have been prepared on key issues of human development, such as Gender Budgeting, Health, Livelihood, Education and Decentralised Planning. Debate, the resource agency, is in charge of report preparation. The reports, prepared in English, are being disseminated in workshops and trainings.

IMPACT

Thematic studies have given in-depth analysis of key human development issues, along with an insight into key human development issues, priority areas and action needed. The inputs have been shared with all the respective departments.

CHALLENGES

Non-availability of data on human development indicators at district and block levels made the reporting process very difficult.

SUSTAINABILITY

Many studies are being undertaken by State Planning Commission under various projects, including Department For International Development (DFID) supported project.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

Under the SSPHD project, the State organised various trainings. A two day Training Need Assessment (TNA) exercise was conducted. The findings of the TNA have been shared with the concerned departments and follow up trainings are being organised. Five training programmes were organised for district officers from DES and selected line departments of five project districts on gender Mainstreaming and sensitisation. This was followed by training programmes organised for strengthening capabilities of elected women representatives, women's groups, prospective candidates and PRI functionaries influencing the local governance process. Training for strengthening analytical skills of the officials involved in collection, management and generation of data was organised by DES in coordination with Academy. In addition, two more trainings were organised for strengthening analytical skills; the first for State level officials of DES and Planning Department, and second for district level officials.

IMPACT

Trainings have enhanced capacities of officials and have further helped in incorporating human development concerns in their day to day working.

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

A Training Needs Assessment was undertaken based on which five training programmes were organised for district Officers from DES and selected line departments of five project districts on gender mainstreaming and sensitisation. Following this, two day training programmes were conducted for strengthening capabilities of elected women representatives, women's groups, prospective candidates and PRI functionaries influencing the local governance process.

In addition to these, a two day training of officials for effective implementation of gender budgeting and strengthening; collection and management of sex disaggregated data; and the use of gender analysis has been undertaken. This training programme involved participation from two levels of officials --- decision making level and implementation level.

Three studies have been undertaken on women issues namely, 'Impact assessment of selected women oriented schemes in selected departments in Madhya Pradesh - Identifying the impact of SHGs in Madhya Pradesh'; 'Status of livelihood sectors for women and analysing areas of potentials for improving physical quality of life per se standard of living in Madhya Pradesh'; 'Study for identification and listing of roles and responsibilities of women and men in all aspects of water supply sanitation and consequently their respective stakes in provision, operation, services, sustainability, and efficiency in selected slums'.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

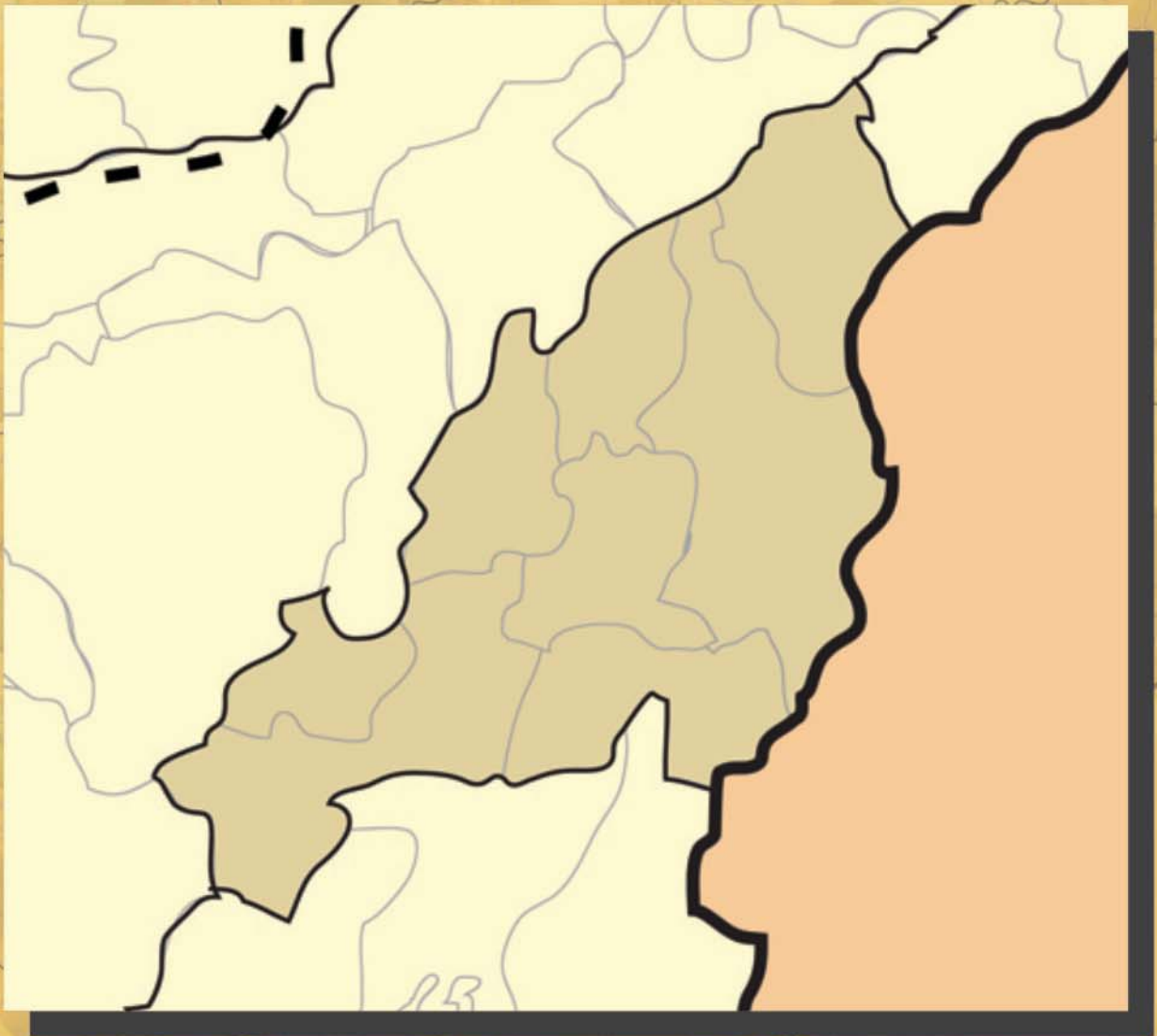
OVERVIEW

The DHDR and thematic reports have been shared in Empowered Committee Meeting and the feedback has been incorporated. The DHDRs, prepared in Hindi and English, are being widely disseminated via workshops, seminars, website, booklets and IEC material such as pamphlets, banners, brochures etc.

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** Attended by 18 officers
- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 7 officers
- **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP):** Conducted a study report on Financing Human Development in the State. The report has been released and shared with key human development departments.
- **International Institute of Population Sciences (IPS):** 9 officials have attended the training programmes organised in June 2006, Sept 2006 and March 2007.
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** Prepared three films for the State on various social issues, all of which are being disseminated by the State Planning Commission and other related departments.
- **Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR):** A Poverty Reduction Strategy paper has been finalised and submitted to the Planning commission. The learnings are being shared with the key human development departments.

NAGALAND





OVERVIEW

To sensitise the mindsets of State planners and facilitate a human development perspective in the policies and programmes of the State Government, the Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project at Nagaland envisaged a strategy that encompassed the formulation of measurable objectives, developing core and advocacy messages, identifying and evaluating indicators, designing sample framework and development of indices to capture and measure the various dimensions of human development...

IMPACT

The institutionalisation of the activities is being given prime importance to ensure sustainability. All concerned departments have been instructed to include a Chapter on human development in their five Year Plans, Annual Plans, and the Economic Survey published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES). The State government is intending to broaden the scope of the Chapter on human development so as to monitor development targets at a later stage. Running parallel to the institutionalisation process are initiatives to increase investment, constitute a committed task force and organise periodical capacity building.

As an outcome of the gender budgeting workshops, a nodal Gender Budgeting Cell has been set up under Planning and Coordination Department to audit the departmental budgets and assess whether they are gender sensitive or not. Collection of disaggregated district level data and online registration of births and deaths has been institutionalised by DES. Also, capacity building programmes on human development and sensitisation workshops at grass root level are laying the foundation for long term sustainability. Significantly, the analytical reporting on the three District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) along with forecasting exercises has laid the framework for district level reporting and district planning. The State statistical system is now streamlined vis-à-vis data collection process and data management.

CHALLENGES

- Delving deeper into the delivery of human development programmes and its impact at the grass-root level needs to be a continuous process.
- Converging the DHDRs with the district plans is required,
- Overcoming absence of district disaggregated data for computing district income is essential.
- Sensitisation of legislators and grass root level stakeholders to new human development concepts is a pre-requisite to any human development activity.

SUSTAINABILITY

The State government intends to take up preparation of the next State Human Development Report (SHDR) in 2010-2011. The Human Development Research and Coordination (HDR&C) unit will therefore continue to act as the resource center for preparation of the State Human Development Report (SHDR). It will augment the State government's efforts in mainstreaming human development concerns in the State plans and facilitating coordination with line departments.

ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

A slew of initiatives were unleashed under this component. A Study was conducted to assess and identify the data gaps in the existing statistical system. A State and district level workshop on the management of statistical system was organised for the DES officials at the State, district and block level to build their capacities and equip them to collect and compute disaggregated data on human development parameters. In addition, statistical officers were also deputed to Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi for training on computation of district incomes.

Software for online registration of births and deaths has been developed. Computerisation of available data on births and deaths has been completed. Intensive capacity building programmes are being organised for the operators and registrars at the district level. Though online registration technology has not as yet reached all the units, it is expected to be completely functional in the next five years. As an incentive for collection and management of quality statistics, payment of honorarium for data collectors and registrars, in charge births and death records at the village level, has been instituted.

IMPACT

The State statistical system has been strengthened through development of methodologies, software and training courses for data providers and users, both in the DES and relevant departments. The online database has actuated the streamlining and updating of statistical data.

CHALLENGES

Lack of quality data for planning, generation and estimation of income statistics at the district level need to be addressed.

SUSTAINABILITY

The activities undertaken ensure the presentation of human development related data in State government documents. The build up of a qualitative data base will act as a repository of information for all times to come.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

The districts of Mon, Phek and Kohima prepared DHDRs; districts with the lowest, middle and highest Human Development Index in the State were selected for preparation of the DHDRs.

IMPACT

The strategy and processes that were employed in the preparation the DHDRs actuated a special focus on district planning, disaggregated data and documentation.

CHALLENGES

Assessing needs and impact of programmes at the grass root level and analysis of disparities in human development attainment, in the absence of data at the micro level, is required.

SUSTAINABILITY

The State Government has initiated steps for district level planning. Preparation of district profile is in progress and the DHDRs will be the vision documents for district planning.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

Reports were prepared on 'Communitisation of Education Sector', 'Communitisation of Health Sector', 'Communitisation of Village Development Board (VDB) in Governance', 'Traditional Agricultural Practices', 'Role of Women in Natural Resource Management', 'Rural-Urban Migration', 'Livelihood and Employment' and 'Sectoral Issues'.

IMPACT

The significance of processes such as data management, documentation of traditional practices, research and analysis, and capitalising on the resources was comprehended.

CHALLENGES

Mapping of schemes and resources utilised, documentation of traditional practices in the absence of any data and converging the different programmes of the government to ensure better impact are some of the exercises that need to be undertaken.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

Workshop and seminars were organised for senior officials, administrative heads of departments, heads of departments at State level, district level officials, NGOs, Civil societies, and village functionaries in 11 districts. Broad assessment was made in terms of training needs of functionaries at various levels and knowledge gaps were identified. The main resource agency was State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) in the districts and blocks, Administrative Training Institute (ATI) and HDR&C at the State level. In addition to the in-sourcing of consultants from outside the State, services of College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) ToTs were utilised.

IMPACT

Subsequent to the feedback report of participants and related follow up actions, impetus was given to investment on health, education and skill building. The training also communicated the benefits of availing educational and health facilities provided by government. There is a demand for more sensitisation programmes at the district level.

CHALLENGES

Better monitoring of the delivery process of the human development programme and more training programs at block and village levels

SUSTAINABILITY

The human development issues have been assimilated in the calendar of capacity building programmes of SIRD and ATI.

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

A gender sensitisation campaign was conducted that comprised a workshop on gender budgeting and strengthening of state plans for human development; gender planning and gender budgeting for administrative heads; engendering State and district plans through preparation of gender budgeting manual tailored to local conditions; sensitisation and capacity building of the policy makers and functionaries; engendering DHDR and SHDR, gender budgeting; study of the budgets of various departments to assess their gender sensitivity; preparation of a gender budgeting manual; and establishing of gender budgeting cells to audit the budget of the departments.

IMPACT

The above initiatives resulted in the constitution of a task force for 'Engendering the State and district Plans', preparation of a customised gender budgeting manual, setting up of nodal gender budgeting cell in the Planning and Co-ordination Department for auditing the departmental budgets and to monitor the impact of the gender budgeting exercises.

SUSTAINABILITY

Institutionalising gender planning and budgeting in the Annual Plans of all the Departments, as also the inclusion of gender budgeting in the calendar of training of ATI and SIRD will ensure a continued focus on gender related activities.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

An advocacy strategy was formulated in consultation with human development departments and other stake holders, which included the dissemination of SHDR messages at the grass root level, government departments, district administration, local bodies and civil societies, NGOs, academic and research institutions through audio and visual media, documentaries, radio and print media in English and vernacular dailies, brochures and pamphlets in English and in 17 local dialects. There were 4122 participants in workshops conducted at State, district and block level.

IMPACT

Recommendations contained in the SHDR 2004 were disseminated through brochures, pamphlets, print and electronic media.

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 6 trainees
- **Central Statistical Organisation Training on State and District income:** 4 officials attended the regional workshop during 2006-2009

ORISSA





OVERVIEW

To induct the human development concept and relevant processes in to the State planning mechanism as well as district level machinery, Orissa adopted a strategy that focused on peoples' participation and involvement, especially in the preparation of District Human Development Report (DHDR), which was thereafter linked with the district decentralised plan. Capacity building and sensitisation of various stakeholders was prioritised, and so were gender related activities...

IMPACT

The human development concept has been mainstreamed in the district planning and development process under the Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) project. This has been achieved through capacity building of State and district level officers, sharing of DHDR with all stakeholders and integration of the findings of DHDRs in formulation of district Plans. A Chapter on 'Poverty and Human Development' has been included in the Annual Plan documents (Volume-I) and Economic Survey document of the State since 2007-08. The State Government is intending to broaden the scope of the chapter to monitor development targets.

The Gender Cell is functioning under Women and Child Development Department and Nodal Officers have been appointed to initiate Gender Budgeting in various departments of the Government.

CHALLENGES

- Mobilisation and sensitisation of the district officials, stakeholders, PRI on various issues of human development issues is required.
- Lack of disaggregated data base system at the district level is a spoke in the wheel of human development.
- Convergence of resources of various line departments is the need of the day.

SUSTAINABILITY

To maintain the human development programme, efforts are being undertaken at the State and district level, such as the preparation of the DHDR of Sundargarh district under the convergence programme; inclusion of the Poverty and Human Development chapter in the Annual Plan documents prepared every 5 years; creation of poverty database; streamlining the collection of disaggregated data at the district level and undertaking research studies on human development related issues of Orissa. The Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA) is functioning as the Human Development Research and Coordination (HDR&C) unit, and it will continue to be the nodal cell for monitoring development targets and feeding the analysis into planning processes.

PHDMA will also provide support to the District Planning and Monitoring Unit (DPMU) proposed to be set up in each district shortly.

ACTIVITIES

I. STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

The analytical skills of State level officers were enhanced through the deployment of new softwares followed by training. Around 65 officers were trained in the SPSS package, which is helpful in analysing data, development of graphs and generation of tables in research. This was followed by a training in Advanced Statistical Analysis, application of SYSTAT - 12 software and deployment of SYSTAT -12 Software Package SYSTAT was deployed to overcome the limitations lying with existing statistical software like SPSS. The initiative was partnered by PHDMA, P & C Department, Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Regional Institute of Planning, Applied Economics and Statistics (RIPAES).

IMPACT

Officers at the Directorate of Economics have started using SPSS in preparation of Economic Survey and District Statistical Handbooks for the State. The officials of P & C Department and DES have started using SYSTAT for their day to day data analysis, presenting data in graphical form and migrating their existing data to SYSTAT for various statistical analyses. At RIPAES, theoretical and practical sessions are being included along with application of SYSTAT in the induction training imparted to various field level officials. State statistical system has been improved using SYSTAT for Monte Carlo Simulation; survey sampling and other advanced statistical analyses. In fact, Orissa has become one of the pioneering states in NSS data analysis.

SUSTAINABILITY

As SYSTAT has been procured under perpetual license term, so there will be no additional costs in future to avail any new add on features. The software has also been procured with multiple user license (20 users) and deployed across the State Statistical Systems including Planning and Coordination Department, DES and RIPAES, which has led to the creation of a big user base through which more Advanced Statistical Analysis may be undertaken for better understanding and decision making vis-à-vis implementation of various Government and externally aided development programs.

II. STRENGTHENING STATE PLANS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

a. DHDRs

OVERVIEW

Four districts, from each of the four geographical regions of Orissa, were selected at the State level for the purpose of preparation of DHDRs ---- Ganjam (coastal), Kalahandi (western), Kandhamal (southern) and Mayurbhanj (northern). The DHDRs have been prepared in close guidance, support and supervision of District Core Committee and district administration. The approach was basically consultative and participatory in nature whereas emphasis was laid upon both qualitative and quantitative dimensions of district human development situation.

IMPACT

The DHDR preparation process has not only helped to understand the persisting human development status but also in enhancing the planning process in order to foster the human development parameters through various development inputs based on the analysis of the present situation. This has led to preparation of district plans based on human development parameters and high level of awareness among district level and block level functionaries on human development dimensions.

CHALLENGES

Non-availability of Time Series Data for analysis at sub district level, data mismatch, GP/ PS deficient of basic information and non-availability of requisite information from villagers and officials were some of the challenges. It was also realised that to actuate active participation of all stakeholders in human development it is necessary to involve them in the finalisation of research tools for collection of primary data with regard to human development indicators. Convergence, another challenge posed by the human development process, is an important factor to ensure sharing of data and promoting discussion on emerging district specific issues.

SUSTAINABILITY

The DHDR preparation is being extended to Sundergarh district under the Joint UN Convergence Programme. A District Report Card for all the Districts is being prepared under the Peoples' Audit of Health, Education and Livelihood (PAHELI) Survey. Proposal for preparation of DHDRs for other districts will be considered after launching of the 4 above-mentioned DHDRs. The DHDRs would also be helpful in preparing and designing district decentralised plan from human development perspective.

b. Thematic Reports

OVERVIEW

Two reports have been prepared: 1) Impact Assessment of Micro credit in alleviating poverty of rural poor in Kalahandi district, and 2) Preparation of District Report Cards based on People's Audit of Health, Education and Livelihood (PAHELI) survey and also assessment of funds flow position for the district from the beginning of the 10th FYP.

IMPACT

The Thematic reports are being used to supplement and enrich the DHDRs. The PAHELI report will also be used as an input for the preparation of district plans.

CHALLENGES

Collection of information from the line departments poses a challenge since some of them are very reluctant to share their data.

SUSTAINABILITY

A research study on infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate and other vital statistics had been proposed for commissioning in four DHDR districts of the State. It has also been proposed to undertake similar district-specific thematic studies in other districts.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

OVERVIEW

The capacity building programme for the district officials was divided into three sessions: 1) Introducing the concepts of human development 2) Understanding the process followed in preparation of Human Development Report, and 3) Mainstreaming human development in different development programmes. The trainers who were trained in the ToTs programme at the College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) were utilised as resource persons. The district and block level workshops on human development, Gender and DHDR drew a participation of 1512 from the four districts.

IMPACT

Capacity Development Programme enabled the participants to understand human development and mainstream it in the process of district planning. Line departments contributed the necessary data and information on different indicators for incorporation into the DHDR of the concerned district. The feedback of the participants would be helpful in designing training modules and conducting capacity building programme in future.

SUSTAINABILITY

Members of the District Core Committee who have been trained on human development and gender issues will act as resource persons in various training programme of the districts in the future.

IV. GENDER RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

To streamline gender perspective plan and prepare gender sensitive budgets, nodal officers have been designated in 15 concerned departments. Besides this, various activities were undertaken to incorporate the concept of gender in the agenda of project implementation; these include establishment and functioning of Gender Cell in W & CD department; State level workshop on gender budgeting; gender sensitisation and gender budgeting training in two batches; training on gender sensitisation and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) ; trainings on gender based violence in Orissa; one day State level workshop on PWDVA; and district level workshops on gender budgeting and engendering district plan.

The workshops undertaken by Gender Cell were attended by 839 participants, which included representatives of State Government Departments , project specialists from Planning and Coordination Department, Staff of W & CD Department , nodal officers of concerned departments, district level Officials, DSWOs and Program Officers, NGOs across the State etc

IMPACT

The above activities have contributed towards the creation of an enabling environment wherein concrete measures may be taken to address women empowerment. Gender Cell was established in January 2009 and is functioning in W & CD Department under the overall guidance and supervision of Secretary, W & CD who is functioning as chairperson. Secretaries, Heads of Departments and Finance Advisors of concerned Departments were sensitised on gender budgeting and nodal officers have been selected to facilitate the process of gender budgeting in their respective Departments. Gender Budgeting Manual has been prepared for reference purpose for policy makers and implementers.

CHALLENGES

Sensitisation of officials and other stake holders on gender related issues and gender budgeting necessitates persistence along with extensive sessions.

SUSTAINABILITY

Gender Cell will be institutionalised in the W&CD and will continue to follow up on activities related to gender sensitisation and gender budgeting.

V. ADVOCACY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

Advocacy strategies have been initiated under different activities under the project. Electronic media coverage of human development and gender workshops is a case in point. Human development and gender mainstreaming and DHDR sharing programmes have been organised at the State, district and block /taluka level programmes in four DHDR districts. More than 2300 participants including all district and block level officers, CSOs, PRIs, Academia, NGO representatives and other key stakeholders have participated in the programmes. Audio-visual, print and electronic media have been used for dissemination of human development messages. DHDRs will be disseminated by adopting suitable advocacy strategy. Brochures on Human development will be prepared in local language for wider circulation in the State once DHDRs are finalised and printed.

SUSTAINABILITY

To improve human development indicators, Government of Orissa in collaboration with UNICEF is planning to take-up concurrent monitoring system for evaluation of various flagship programmes implemented in the State with emphasis on primary education, health and nutrition.

COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training on Financing for Human Development:** 16 trainees including officers from State Planning Department and District Collectors attended the training programme
- **College of Agriculture Banking, Reserve Bank of India (CAB-RBI) Training of Trainers on Human Development and District Planning:** Attended by 25 trainees
- **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP):** Conducted a study report on financing human development in the State. The report entitled 'Fiscal Reforms, Persistent Poverty and Human Development: The Case of Orissa' was released in 2008.
- **International Institute of Population Sciences (IPS):** 7 officers trained from June 2006 to March 2008.
- **Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):** Prepared one films entitled 'Green Summer' on food security in the State of Orissa with a special focus on the KBK Districts. The film has been approved by the State.
- **Central Statistical Organisation Training on State and District income:** 32 officials attended the regional workshops trainings held at Hyderabad, Bhopal, Darjeeling, Lucknow, New Delhi and Bhubaneswar, during 2006-09.

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