



GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

NUTRITION BUDGET

2021-22

FINANCE DEPARTMENT



Odisha Nutrition Budget 2021-22



Finance Department

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ABBREVIATION

AC	Actual Estimates
AE	Administrative Expenditure
BCG	Bacillus Calmette–Guérin
BE	Budget Estimates
BMI	Body Mass Index
CBGA	Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
DPT	DPT is a class of combination of vaccines against three infectious diseases in humans: diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus.
DRF	Disaster Response Fund
EOM	Establishment Operation & Management
FY	Financial Year
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Service
IDCF	Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight
IFA	Iron/Folic Acid tablets
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
NB	Nutrition Budgeting
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NHM	National Health Mission
PE	Programme Expenditure
RE	Revised Estimates
SBM	Swachha Bharat Mission
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDRF	State Disaster Response Funds
SNP	Supplementary Nutrition Programme
SSE	Social Sector Expenditure
SSS	State Sector Schemes
THR	Take Home Ration
U-5	Under five
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate

WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
PDS	Public Distribution System
MDM	Mid-Day Meal
WCD & MS	Women & Child Development and Mission Shakti
FS & CW	Food Supply & Consumer Welfare
PR & DW	Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water
H & FW	Health & Family Welfare
S & ME	School & Mass Education
F & ARD	Fisheries & Animal Resource Department
A & FE	Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment
SOPAN	Strategy for Odisha's Pathway to Accelerated Nutrition
IYCF	Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF)
HCM	Hot Cooked Meals
OMBADC	Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation
DMF	District Mineral Foundation
OLM	Odisha Livelihoods Mission
SHG	Self Help Group
NSS	Nutritional Surveillance System
CNNS	Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
SBCC	Social Behaviour Change Communication
VHSND	Village Health Sanitation Nutrition Day
WFP	World Food Programme

PREFACE

Nutrition is imperative for the overall human health and development. Better nutrition leads to improved infant, child and maternal health, stronger immune systems, safer pregnancy and childbirth, lower risk of **Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD)** such as Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease and longevity. In other words, healthy children, with higher cognitive abilities can learn better as compared to others with low levels of nutrition. Individuals with adequate nutrition are more productive and can create opportunities to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and hunger.

The **Government of Odisha is the first State in India** to initiate the concept of **Nutrition Budgeting** in the Financial Year (FY) 2020-21. This analysis follows a multi-sectoral approach that deals with both **Nutrition Specific** (direct nutrition centric) and **Nutrition Sensitive** (indirect nutrition centric) schemes and interventions. It also does an analysis of State's budget outlays against policy frameworks. The **Nutrition Budget** of FY 2021-22 is the second Nutrition budget document of the state.

Nutrition Budget, as a tool, will help the Government translate commitments for improvement in nutrition outcomes to budgetary commitments. Resources could be prudently allocated in a targeted manner with a focus on the most vulnerable. It will also help in achieving one of the key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), i.e. reduction of hunger and improvement in nutrition outcomes. In the current phase of **COVID-19** humanitarian health crisis, the significance of Nutrition budgeting has increased manifold in the state. The state government also carried out various affirmative policy measures for scaling up nutrition amidst the **COVID-19** pandemic.

The Department of Women & Child Development and Mission Shakti and Finance Department are central and nodal agencies in steering the Nutrition Budget in the State. Other Departments such as Health & Family Welfare, FS&CW, ST & SC development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare, Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment have been strategic partners in this endeavour. Other crucial stakeholders in Nutrition Budget also includes the Researchers/ Economists/ Statisticians, Academic Institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), media, UN agencies like UNICEF and public representatives.

Government of Odisha has undertaken strategic measures to combat malnutrition through adequate provisions in the budget. Mechanism of inter-sectoral convergence of nutrition schemes at different levels is well established in this State. Several forums like, **State Mission Steering Group-cum-Nutrition Council, State Empowered Programme Committee, State Level Monitoring & Review Committee, District Level Monitoring & Review Committee and Block Level Monitoring Committee** etc. exist and are working on such objectives. These forums establish convergence, approve action plans, effect mid-course corrections and offer solutions to issues. The Nutrition Budget 2021-22 will further help the respective Departments in formulation and implementation of future policies and plans, with a stronger focus on achieving accelerated nutrition outcomes in the State.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Odisha has achieved great accolades for improved performance in nutrition. Odisha stood second in overall improvement index in the country from 2018-19, thereby becoming one of the top “fastest mover” states, as per a latest report (**SDG India Index**) released by **NITI Aayog**. **NITI Aayog** also acknowledged the introduction of millets in SNP by Odisha as a good practice. According to a 2019 report by **Accountability Initiative**, a New Delhi-based think-tank, Odisha had the highest increase in the number of pre-school beneficiaries, Odisha had one of the lowest proportions of non-functional Anganwadis. **IFPRI** studied the progress of several countries and 28 Indian states, identifying Odisha as a ‘**nutrition champion**’. **Jaccha-Baccha Survey** (JABS, June 2019) coordinated by Jean Drèze, noted how Odisha was making steady progress in matters of food security, child nutrition and public health and has been considered a ‘leader’ state.

Some of the key findings from the current nutrition budget statement of Govt. of Odisha is as follows:

- **Nutrition Specific** allocation, under different schemes in the State, has increased from around Rs. **455484.29** Lakhs during 2019-20 to Rs. **512113.99** Lakhs in the BE 2021-22.
- Provision under **Nutrition Sensitive** schemes was Rs.**2523909.93** Lakhs during 2019-20 as against Rs.**2789104.25** Lakhs Crores as per BE 2021-22.
- While 16 schemes have been categorised as **Nutrition Specific**, and 101 schemes have been categorised as **Nutrition Sensitive**.
- Department of Women and Child Development & Mission Shakti has the highest share in nutrition specific schemes with 56 percent followed by Department of Food Security and Consumer Welfare (25 percent), School and Mass Education (13 percent) and Social Security & Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (6 percent) respectively.
- Under nutrition **sensitive schemes**, Department of Fishery and Animal Resource Development has the highest share with 20 percent, followed by Department of Women and Child Development & Mission Shakti and Department of Agriculture and Farmers’ Empowerment, each with 13 percent respectively.
- The percentage share of nutrition expenditure to the total spending has **increased** from **22.04 percent in 2020-21** to **23.84 percent in 2021-22** budget estimates.
- The share of **Nutrition Specific** schemes is 3.7% of the share of State Budget and 0.87% of the GSDP in BE 2021-22. Similarly, the share of **Nutrition Sensitive** schemes is 20.14% of the share of State Budget and 4.76 % of the GSDP in BE 2021-22.
- Recent national level surveys suggests that, Odisha has been consistently performing better than the national average on the three nutritional outcomes like **stunting, wasting and underweight**.
- In **nutrition specific**, the share of CSS comprises 50 percent of the distribution, SSS is 44 percent whereas EOM is 6 percent.

- The proportion of nutrition specific Programme Expenditure is 94 percent while that of Administrative Expenditure is 6 percent. Further, the proportion of nutrition sensitive Programme Expenditure is 87 percent, Administrative Expenditure is 12 percent and Disaster Relief Fund is 1 percent.
- In addition, a separate statement on nutrition specific interventions is put based on the NHM PIP. While the funds for nutrition under **NHM** is decreasing over the years, it also reflects that several of the budget heads are now covered under state budget heads. Reduction of funds under Nutrition in the **NHM PIP** is covered through provisions made under the state budget.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nutrition is at the core of human development. Nutrition-based programming not only reduces the burden of undernutrition but also advances the overall progress of any State. The SDGs-2030 have also emphasised on the significance of adequate nutrition for a sound economy. Delivery of nutrition interventions in the State is ensured through a host of programmes and schemes implemented by a range of Departments.

The State has created a strong implementation framework, through various **Nutrition Specific** and **Nutrition Sensitive** schemes and programmes to achieve better nutritional outcomes. Apart from the national schemes, several innovative schemes and programmes have been designed to achieve the desired nutrition outcomes. The State has also made remarkable progress in terms of nutritional outcomes such as stunting, underweight, anaemia prevalence, which is evident from the **NFHS-3 (2005-06) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) findings**.

The current **Nutrition Budget** is an important tool to help key Departments in incorporating nutritional outcomes as one of the important components within Government policies, programmes and schemes. The document has been developed by reviewing all programmes and schemes using a nutrition lens. Though each Department may be accelerating their own efforts; pooling of resources and budgets to combine different vertical schemes of several Departments into a holistic intervention for improving nutrition is what is sought for through this exercise. **Nutrition Budget statement** shall further help in analysing allocations vis-a-vis outcomes and support rational targeted allocations, thereby, promoting **area specific, outcome specific, and sector specific** investments. For a better progress towards achieving the state's nutrition goal, the state Government has made nutrition as a priority in its budgetary documents. The state Government also recognises the need to boost budgetary allocations to reach the state's desired nutrition goals.

1.1 COVID-19 AND NUTRITION BUDGETING

Covid-19 has created an unprecedented crisis in food and nutrition security. Specifically, due to quarantining, business closure, etc. for which there has been a disruption in the production and supply cycle, thus leading to a reduced access to the food market. This has resulted in reduction of household food availability, dietary diversity and ration size especially for the more vulnerable groups like women and children and thus precipitating poor nutritional outcomes. Thus, a robust and diverse food and nutrition supply is an essential ingredient of the health and nutrition response to COVID-19. The most crucial priority of nutrition budgeting in the backdrop of Covid-19 is to contribute to the development, implementation and updation of the state's preparedness and response plans for the COVID-19 pandemic, to ensure nutrition being a key aspect and that the welfare and well-being of the nutritionally most vulnerable sections are adequately considered. Further, the nutrition budget should address the short- and long-term response to mitigate the nutritional vulnerability aggravated by COVID-19. Also, the nutrition budget should be congruent to the state's broader COVID-

19 response to consider and adapt existing nutrition interventions and programming across sectors.

The state government has taken active initiatives in the nutrition specific programmes such as PDS, social protection schemes and others amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Further the Government of Odisha has taken several affirmative measures in partnership with development partners and key stakeholders, for providing guidance on nutritious and safe food availability and consumption advice during the COVID-19 pandemic. To meet the increasing demands placed on health, agriculture, WASH, education, and social protection programmes, the government of Odisha is working in various nutrition-relevant (**both nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific**) sectors.

It is also important to note that, coordination with relevant stakeholders is crucial to optimise the use of existing distribution channels and platforms for nutrition-service provision amidst the pandemic. This is crucial because the COVID-19 pandemic may increase nutritional vulnerabilities by disrupting food supply and access or may disrupt existing nutritional efforts (e.g.-**Mid day meal at schools, Supplementary Nutrition Programme at schools**). Further, it must be ensured that resources are not diverted away from ongoing nutrition programmes to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak as this may lead to a surge in malnutrition and cause an undue burden on already strained health system and workers.

1.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN ODISHA

The State is committed to improve nutritional status of its population specifically for children and women. With various innovative schemes and programmes and through their effective and efficient implementation at the grassroot level, the health and nutritional status of women and children has significantly improved over years.¹ Notable among them are:

- 1. Improved Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):** As per NFHS-4 report, Odisha stood first in the country in terms of 4 Anganwadi services such as percentage of children (0-6 years) who received any ICDS services; children (0-6 years) who received food supplements; pregnant women who received health check-ups from AWCs and lactating women who received health check-ups from AWCs. These bear testimony to the robust service delivery mechanism under ICDS in the state. Revision of menu under **Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)** (with calorie & protein higher than the dietary allowance recommended by Govt. of India); 5 eggs a week in **Hot Cooked Meals (HCMs)** and decentralisation in decision making are a few key decisions. Further LPG stoves/cylinders are also provided in AWCs.
- 2. Streamlining of Take Home Ration (THR):** ‘**Mo Chhatua**’ MIS/App introduced to streamline supply chain management of THR and to track end to end transactions, right from the stage of indenting to payment in real-time. Fixed day approach put in place for mixing of ingredients of **THR** on 23rd of every month and its distribution on 1st of every

¹Source: NFHS-3& NFHS-4

the month for bringing in transparency, predictability and accountability in THR management and to improve its quality. This is a first in the country.

3. **Promoting Food diversity:** More than 16,500 **Mo Upakari Bagicha** developed for improved nutrition of children and high-risk pregnant women by sourcing of green leafy vegetables, drumstick, papaya etc. Millets, a nutrient-dense crop, has been introduced in Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts.
4. **Innovations for hard to reach areas:**
 - **SOPAN (Strategy for Odisha's Pathway to Accelerated Nutrition):** With an objective to transform the nutrition scenario in the state, the scheme seeks improved nutrition outcomes in hard to reach areas, identified in 125 blocks of 22 districts in the state. The strategy has been developed after a national level consultation with the experts, policy makers, UN agencies, academia, practitioners etc.
 - **Community based crèches (CBCs):** 210 CBCs have been set up for supporting children (upto 3 years) of women seeking livelihood.
 - **Pada Pushti Karyakram:** This is an innovative community feeding initiative for children in hard to reach areas of Rayagada district, being expanded to Kalahandi district as well.
5. **Other key initiatives for improving nutrition outcomes:**
 - **Complementary feeding campaign:** Intensive campaign in 4 districts i.e., Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangpur and Keonjhar districts has resulted in improved **Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF)** practices in children upto 2 years. Scaling up is also planned.
 - **JibanSampark:** Implemented in 12 districts (Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati and Ganjam) for optimising uptake of nutrition and health services by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (**PVTGs**) through systematic community mobilization, innovative communication methods and tools to engage communities leading to adoption of positive behaviours on health, nutrition and hygiene issues.
6. **Community based Management of Severely Acute Malnutrition (CMAM):** Guidelines on **CMAM** developed for piloting in Koraput and Nabarangpur districts to be followed in SOPAN projects. Vulnerability mapping of families having SAM children are linked to various social security schemes.
7. **Tapping into extra-budgetary sources:** OMBADC and DMF are leveraged for additional nutritional support. In Jajpur, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts additional eggs for preschool children, observation of Annaprashan Diwas, setting up of block resource centre, community outreach activities etc are ensured from OMBADC. One meal programme for pregnant & nursing women in Keonjhar district, additional eggs for preschool children in Jharsuguda district, millets-based recipes in Keonjhar & Sundargarh districts and setting up of crèches in Keonjhar district through DMF is also under implementation.
8. **Validated Monitoring:** Monitoring Has been bolstered through recent additions such as tele-monitoring and concurrent monitoring of availability & uptake of nutrition services. Beneficiaries are being randomly called to assess uptake of nutrition (chhatua, dry ration,

eggs etc under SNP) and convergent services such as immunisation, health check-ups & referrals in Village Health Sanitation Nutrition Day (VHSND).

9. Extending continued nutrition services during COVID-19:

- Provision of nutrition was sustained during **COVID-19**. Migrant children and pregnant & nursing women were covered under SNP during COVID-19.
- Convergent activities such as immunization, health check-ups, referrals, counselling were intensified.

10. WCD mascot ‘Tiki Mausi’: IEC strategy started with ‘Tiki Mausi’ as its mascot to take messages on nutrition to the people.

11. Nutri-garden: Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM) is implementing **Mo Upakari Bagicha** for mainstreaming dietary diversity interventions through its community platform (**SHG, CLF and GPLF**). Backyard Nutrition Garden is one component of Mo Upakari Bagicha, which consists of a kitchen garden at the backyard of a household. Select nutrition-rich diverse vegetable and fruit trees are planted and harvested and are consumed by the same household to address the malnutrition issues of targeted women and children. A well-developed nutrition garden can supplement the daily dietary requirements of a vulnerable family. Nutri-Garden is being implemented in **750 Gram Panchayats (GPs) of 107 Blocks** in convergence of MGNREGS with OLM.

12. Collaborations for improving nutrition outcomes: Collaborations are established with well-known institutions and organizations for improved nutrition outcomes. Some of them are,

- With **WorldFish** for piloting fish-based nutrition in SNP in Mayurbhanj district.
- With **ICMR-RMRC**, Bhubaneswar for conducting annual nutrition survey to generate yearly estimate of the prevalence of maternal, child and adolescent undernutrition and to track incremental progress in key nutrition indicators and to use it as a tool for effective nutrition governance.
- With **CFTRI**, Mysore for improvement of **Take-Home Ration (THR)**, menu diversification, support in establishing model processing centres, mentoring of SHGs, spot testing on quality of THR at SHG level, upgrading regional laboratories for basic nutritional and quality control analysis of THR, including skilling.
- With **World Food Programme (WFP)** for fortification of THR and rice; setting up of mechanised THR units, Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) on IYCF.
- Nutritional Surveillance System (NSS) is being operated in **Gania** project of **Nayagarh** district, in partnership with NIN, Hyderabad on a pilot basis to monitor key nutritional indicators

Improved monitoring and supervision led to improved nutrition indicators:

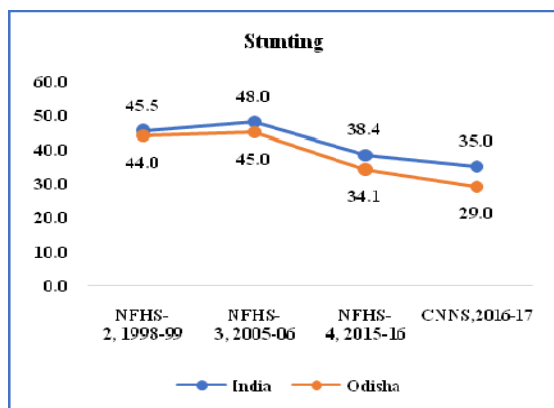
- According to CNNS & SRS data, Odisha has shown strident progress in key nutrition indicators as compared to NFHS-4.
- As per the latest SRS (2015-17), MMR in the state has declined by 12 points to 168 from 180 in 2014-16.

- There has been a further dip in the anaemia levels in children (1-4 yrs) to 30% as per Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) report (2019) vis-à-vis NFHS-4.
- As per CNNS report Odisha's rank improved from 19th to 14th in stunting; 20th to 12th in wasting and 21st to 16th in underweight.
- As per NFHS-4, Cuttack and Puri have figured among the top 10 districts in the country with lowest levels of stunting.
- Aspirational districts figure amongst the top performers in nutrition & health front as per NITI Aayog rankings: Kalahandi - 3rd (Nov 2018); Nabarangapur - 11th (March,2020); Balangir - 12th (March,2020) and Rayagada - 11th (May,2019).

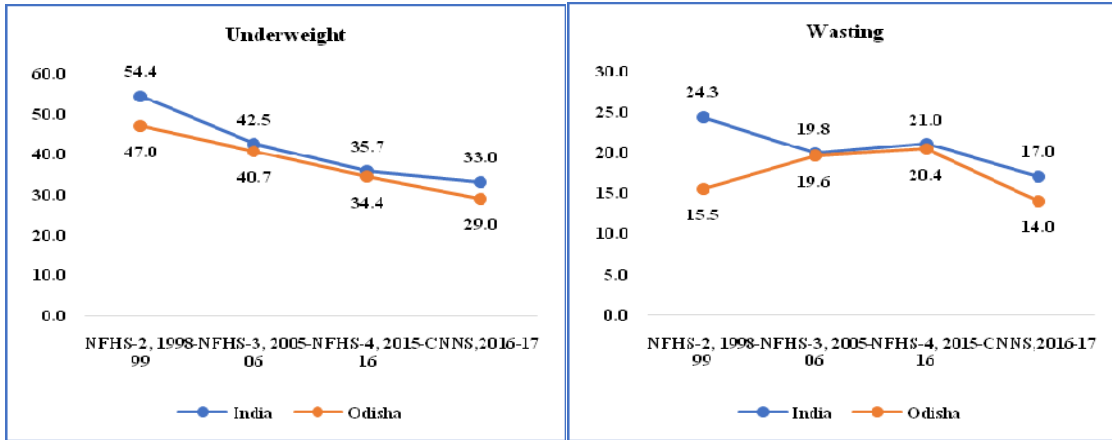
As reflected in Figure-2.1,

- The status of **stunting in children** of Odisha has reduced from 45% (NFHS-3) to 34.1% (NFHS-4).
- Percentage of **underweight children** has decreased from 40.7% (NFHS-3) to 34.4% (NFHS-4).
- However, there has been a slight increase in **wasting in children** from 19.6% (NFHS-3) to 20.4% (NFHS-4).
- Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) (2016-17) shows a further reduction in **stunting (29%)**, **wasting (14%)** and **underweight (29%)** respectively.

Figure-2.1: Trends in Children's Nutritional Status (%of children under five years)



Recent national level surveys suggests that, Odisha has been consistently performing better than the national average on the three nutritional outcomes like stunting, wasting and underweight.



2. NUTRITION BUDGET FOR ODISHA

The state has made strategic budgeting decisions looking at the outcome data for several nutrition indicators, for example, the state made budgetary allocations for implementing SOPAN in the 125 vulnerable blocks for improving key nutrition indicators like childhood wasting and stunting and included a host of programmes like CMAM, improving complementary foods and feeding, promoting kitchen gardens for reducing nutrition security and improving diet diversity, promotion of women's nutrition among several others.

Nutrition Budget is an important mechanism to review, analyse and evaluate the existing schemes and programmes from a nutrition lens. It becomes an effective tool for assessing fiscal allocation with respect to nutrition interventions. It will help in mapping nutrition centric schemes and programmes and help assess its impact in nutrition front (2019-20 to 2021-22). Besides, the document also aims to identify the scope and area where state can allocate more funds and resources for enhancing the nutritional status of the people, especially children and women.

2.1 STEPS FOR PREPARING NUTRITION BUDGET STATEMENT

Step-1

- Review of Department wise budget figures related to nutrition from the detailed Chart of Accounts.

Step-2

- Identification of schemes for Nutrition Specific and Nutrition Sensitive interventions and their segregation from the Demand Documents.

Step-3

- Allocation of expenditure details on nutrition related schemes.

Step-4

- Division of schemes into Nutrition Specific (direct nutrition interventions) and Nutrition Sensitive (indirect nutrition interventions).

Step-5

- Classification of Nutrition Specific and Sensitive schemes/programmes sector wise.

2.2 SCOPE OF NUTRITION BUDGETING

Improving nutrition for adolescent girls, pregnant women and children requires that investments be made in changing the determinants of poor nutrition, using a variety of policy instruments and other efforts. With a reversing trend on timely introduction of complementary food and the extremely low proportion of children with adequate diet, Odisha needs to take up significant efforts to promote and support optimal complementary feeding practices.

Nutrition Budget will help prioritise allocation of Government funds for children, women and other vulnerable groups under different policies, schemes and programmes. In other words, a significant reduction in the level of stunting, wasting and undernourishment can be achieved through collective efforts of multiple departments. The document would also help analyse expenditure over a period of three years to evaluate consistency of budgetary flow with policy priorities. By looking at how funds are allocated towards nutrition, Departments and key stakeholders can assess the impact of investment and budget planning & execution effectively. Through Nutrition Budget, Government of Odisha is also setting the agenda for the next phase of budgetary planning by Departments, with specific focus on nutrition. The Nutrition Budget can also help to identify critical funding gaps and explore strategic use of CSR funds to improve nutrition of vulnerable women and children.

2.3 METHODOLOGY

Nutrition Budget has been developed after carefully analysing 43 demand grant documents of various Departments. Accordingly, **Nutrition Specific (Part-A)** and **Nutrition Sensitive (Part-B)** schemes and programmes have been identified. The Nutrition Budget includes both **Administrative Expenditure (AE)** and **Programme Expenditure (PE)**. Schemes and programmes have been positioned according to Part-A and Part-B.

- **Part-A:** Nutrition Specific interventions comprising programmes which have direct nutrition provisions.

Nutrition Specific programmes and interventions are related to direct nutrition intervention through various schemes and programmes of key Departments. UNICEF study (UNICEF's approach to scaling up nutrition: for mothers and their children, 2015) highlights that, "Nutrition-specific interventions, if scaled and utilized, can significantly reduce stunting, micronutrient deficiencies and wasting as well as the risk of overweight and obesity. These interventions largely focus on women, particularly pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 years of age, in the most disadvantaged population."². LANCET study (2013) has also defined the Nutrition Specific interventions as, "Interventions or programmes that address the immediate determinants of foetal and child nutrition and development - adequate food and nutrient intake, feeding, caregiving and parenting practices, and low

² Bhutta ZA, Das JK, Rizvi A, et al. (2013) Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost? Lancet 382: 452-477

burden of infectious diseases.” The nutrition series of Lancet 2013 also highlights that³ stunting can be reduced by 20 % if these interventions are delivered at 90 % coverage.

- **Part-B:** Nutrition Sensitive interventions comprising nutrition provisions which have indirect impact.

Nutrition Sensitive programmes and interventions on the other hand are related to interventions that have the potential to improve nutrition security. “Nutrition-sensitive approaches address the underlying determinants of undernutrition and obesity and may serve as platforms for nutrition-specific interventions. Although limited evidence is available to support nutrition-sensitive approaches, most commonly they are restricted to agriculture, early childhood development, education and WASH.”⁴ Further, **LANCET** study (2013) defines Nutrition Sensitive interventions as, “interventions or programmes that address the underlying determinants of foetal and child nutrition and development—food security; adequate caregiving resources at the maternal, household and community levels; and access to health services and a safe and hygienic environment and incorporate specific nutrition goals and actions. Nutrition Sensitive programmes can serve as delivery platforms for Nutrition Specific interventions, potentially increasing their scale, coverage, and effectiveness.”

More specifically, the approved PIPs under **NHM** for the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are reviewed and Nutrition Specific interventions under it are placed in Annexure III. However, for methodological issues, they are not clubbed with the overall Nutrition Specific budget, which is analysed and presented.

³See Bhutta et al., 2013 and CBGA (2017) for details

⁴ Ruel M, Alderman T. (2013) Nutrition-sensitive interventions and programmes: how can they help to accelerate progress in improving maternal and child nutrition? *The Lancet* 382:536-551.

3. STATE'S COMMITMENTS TOWARDS NUTRITION

Government of Odisha's Commitments towards Nutrition.

Nutrition expenditure signifies allocation of funds by the Government to enhance the nutrition aspect of the State. Nutrition expenditure to the total expenditure is the share of nutrition spending from the total State Budget for a fiscal year. In the State of Odisha, the percentage share of nutrition expenditure to the total spending has increased from 22.04 percent in 2020-21 to 23.84 percent in 2021-22 budget estimates. While the share of nutrition specific budget shows a decrease from 4.87 percent in 2020-21 to 3.7 percent in 2021-22 budget estimates, the share of nutrition sensitive shows increase in the allocation from 17.17 percent in 2020-21 to 20.14 percent in 2021-22 budget estimates (See Table-1 for details).

Further, the share of nutrition expenditure to the GSPD indicates the proportion of nutrition spending by the State to the Gross State Domestic Product of a fiscal year. In the FY 2021-22 budget estimates, the overall share of nutrition expenditure to the GSDP of Odisha has increased by 0.5 percent (5.13 percent in 2020-21 to 5.63 percent in BE 2021-22). Although the share of nutrition specific expenditure to the GSDP observes a drop in the proportion from 1.13 percent in 2020-21 to 0.87 percent in 2021-22 BE, the proportion of nutrition sensitive shows an increase in the trend from 4 percent to 4.76 percent (in 2020-21 to 2021-22 BE) (see Table-2 for details).

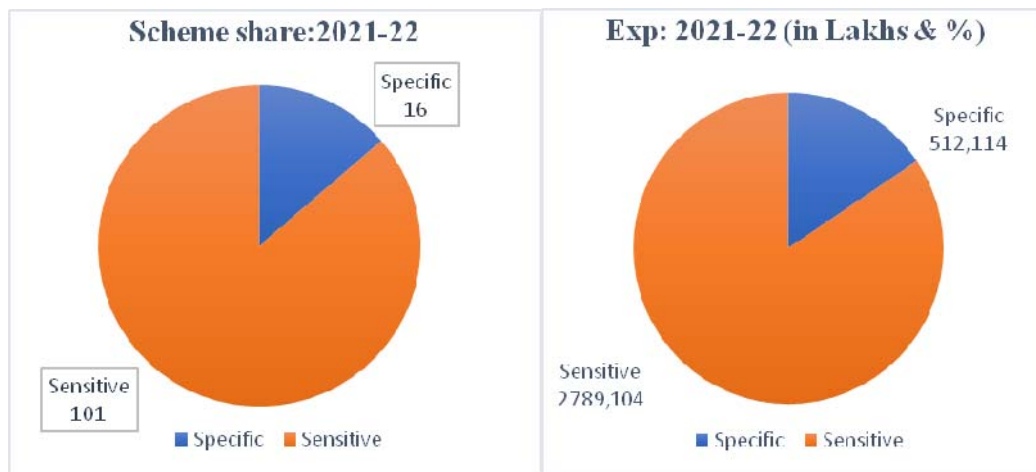
Table-1: Share of Nutrition Expenditure to the Total Expenditure (%)			
Year	Specific	Sensitive	Total
% to Total Expenditure			
2019-20	3.98	22.06	26.04
2020-21 (RE)	4.87	17.17	22.04
2021-22 (BE)	3.70	20.14	23.84
Table-2: Share of Nutrition Expenditure to the GSDP (%)			
% to GSDP			
Year	Specific	Sensitive	Total
2019-20	0.87	4.84	5.72
2020-21 (RE)	1.13	4.00	5.13
2021-22 (BE)	0.87	4.76	5.63

Figure-1 shows the total numbers of nutrition specific and sensitive schemes and programmes across the Departments. In the fiscal year 2021-22 BE, there are **16 (nutrition specific)** and **101 (nutrition sensitive)** schemes and programmes across major Departments. More than two thirds of the schemes and programmes, which is about 86 percent, are

nutrition sensitive, whereas the share of nutrition specific schemes and programmes is 14 percent.

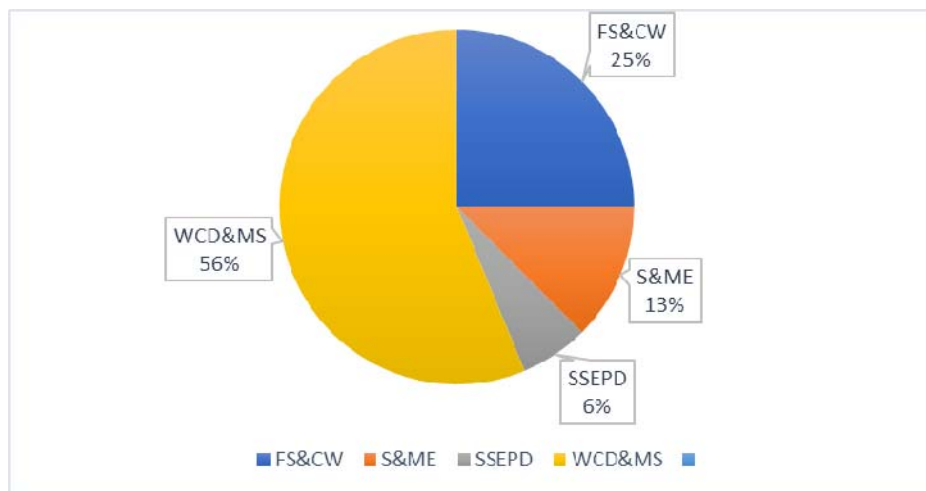
Further, the budget of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive schemes for 2021-22 (BE) reflects that the share of nutrition specific is Rs. 512,114 Lakhs (16 percent) and nutrition sensitive is Rs. 2,789,104 Lakhs (84 percent) respectively.

Figure-1: Numbers & Budget of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive schemes



There are four major Departments under nutrition specific components. Department of Women and Child Development & Mission Shakti has the highest share with 56 percent followed by Department of Food Security and Consumer Welfare (25 percent), School and Mass Education (13 percent) and Social Security & Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (6 percent) respectively (See Figure-2 for details).

Figure-2: Department wise distribution of nutrition specific budget



The Department wise distribution of nutrition sensitive component in **figure 3 below** shows that there are 13 major Departments. Department of Fishery and Animal Resource Development has the highest share with 20 percent, followed by Department of Women and

Child Development & Mission Shakti and Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment with 13 percent each (See Figure-3 for details).

Figure-3: Department wise distribution of nutrition sensitive

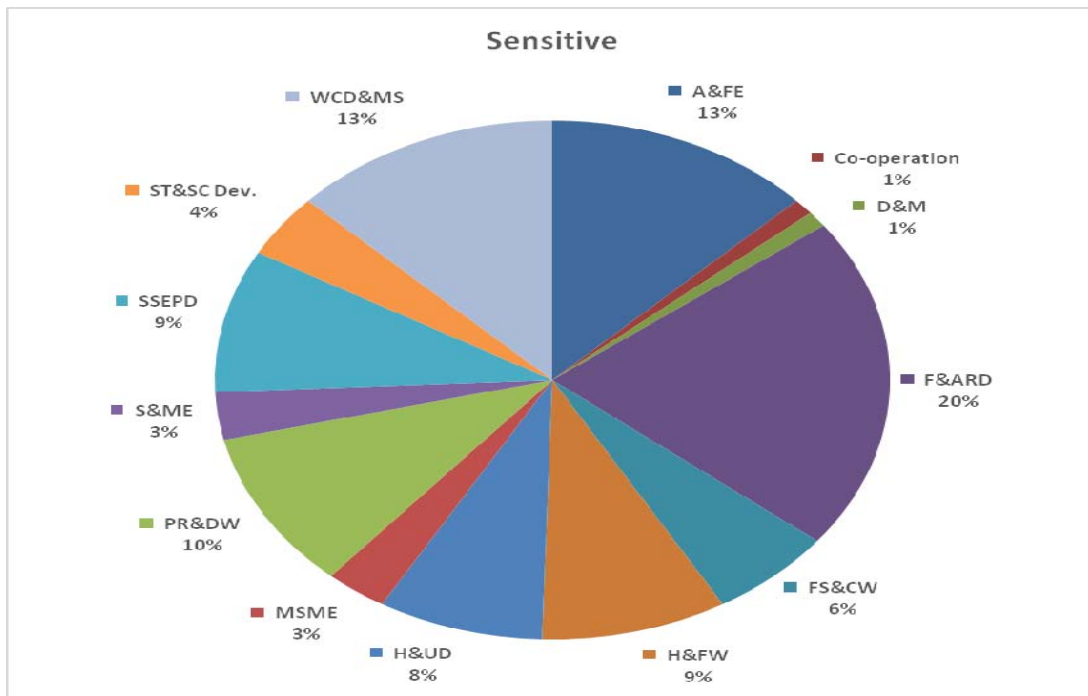
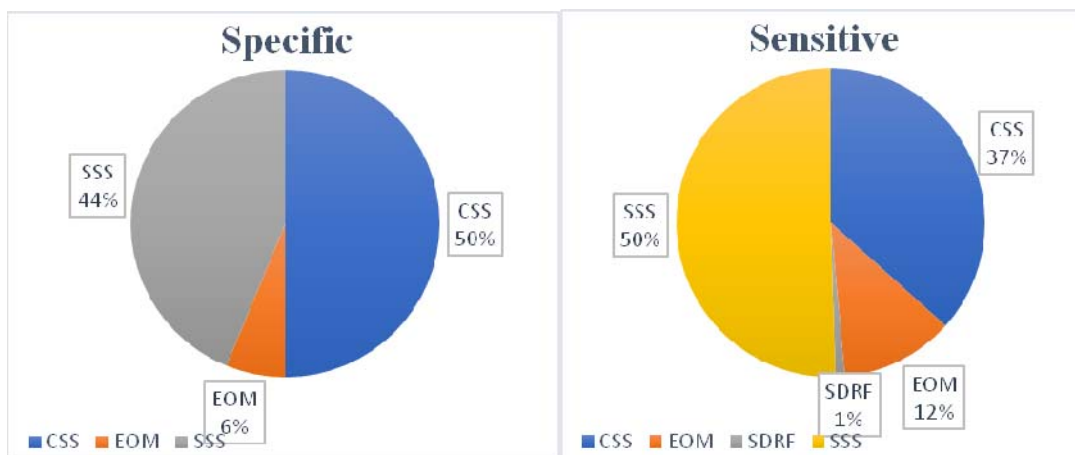


Figure-4 shows the distribution of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, State Sponsored Schemes, Establishment Operations and Management and State Disaster Relief Fund on nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive component. In nutrition specific component, the shares of CSS comprise 50 percent of the distribution, SSS is 44 percent and EOM is 6 percent. Further in nutrition sensitive component, the share of SSS is 50%, CSS is 37%, EOM is 12% and that of SDRF is 1%.

Figure-4: Distribution of SSS/CSS/EOM/SDRF



The distribution of Programme Expenditure and Administrative Expenditure for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programmes and schemes is shown in Figure-5. The proportion of nutrition specific Programme Expenditure is 94 percent and Administrative Expenditure is 6 percent. Further, the proportion of nutrition sensitive Programme Expenditure is 87 percent, Administrative Expenditure is 12 percent and Disaster Relief Fund is 1 percent.

Figure-5: Distribution of Programme expenditure and Administrative expenditure

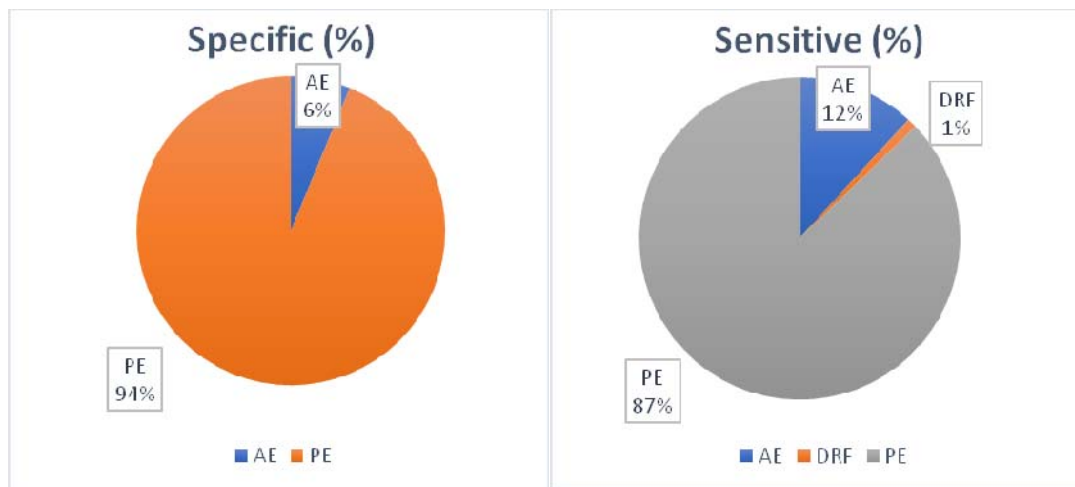


Table-3 shows the Department wise expenditure on nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive component for three fiscal periods. In the last three years, the overall nutrition budget of Odisha shows a varied picture of the State's spending on nutrition. As such, the overall share of nutrition specific component has shown increase from Rs. 455484 Lakhs in FY 2019-20 to Rs. 577,492 Lakhs in FY 2020-21; however, it has decreased to Rs. 512,114 Lakhs in FY 2021-22 budget estimates. Further, in nutrition sensitive expenditure, a similar picture is observed, the budget allocation decreased from Rs. 2523,910 Lakhs in 2019-20 to Rs. 2035,767 Lakhs in 2021-22 budget estimates, but it has increased to Rs. 2789,104 Lakhs in 2021-2022 budget estimates.

Table-3: Distribution of Major Department Expenditure (Dept wise Exp. in Lakhs)

Department	2019-20	2020-21-RE	2021-22-BE
Specific			
WCD&MS	260506.95	250915.67	320191.56
FS&CW	121150.20	210280.54	95704.42
S&ME	73827.14	115805.16	95700.01
SSEPD	0.00	49100.00	518.00
Total	455484.29	577492.37	512113.99
Sensitive			
PR&DW	821950.68	710891.90	1204252.00

Department	2019-20	2020-21-RE	2021-22-BE
H&FW	344163.70	456293.70	513985.45
S&ME	315982.66	226622.90	322221.31
A&FE	515887.59	276351	268365.06
SSEPD	325236.30	192562.20	239962.99
H&UD	122942.42	62574.77	123444.03
F&ARD	19338.81	35427.86	53468.04
WCD&MS	37688.70	42762.74	35340.33
Co-operation	0.00	7200.00	14394.41
ST&SC Dev.	4560.51	7186.26	6058.20
FS&CW	15356.09	14593.61	4212.31
MSME	802.47	3300.00	3400.02
D&M	0.00	0.09	0.09
Total	2523909.93	2035767.00	2789104.30

Similarly, the distribution of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Establishment Operation and Maintenance, State Sector Scheme and State Disaster Relief Fund expenditure for nutrition specific component of the last three years is shown in Table-4. In the FY 2021-22 budget estimates, CSS has the highest share with Rs. 338457 Lakhs followed by SSS with Rs. 172853 Lakhs and EOM with Rs. 804 Lakhs respectively.

In nutrition specific, the share of CSS has shown an increasing trend, similar is the case for EOM. However, the SSS has shown a decrease in the allocation from Rs. 276201 Lakhs (2020-21) to Rs. 172853 Lakhs (2021-22 budget estimates). Further, in nutrition sensitive component, in BE 2021-22 the share of CSS is Rs. 1669985 Lakhs, SSS is Rs. 1093406 lakhs, EOM Rs. 25713 Lakhs and SDRF Rs. 0.09 Lakhs. Overall nutrition sensitive CSS, EOM, SSS and SDRF have shown increase from Rs. 2035767 Lakhs in 2020-21 to Rs. 2789104 Lakhs in 2021-22 budget estimates.

Table-4: Distribution of CSS/EOM/SSS/SDRF (Exp. by types in Lakhs)

Type	2019-20	2020-21-RE	2021-22-BE
Specific			
CSS	258525.49	300605.77	338457.19
EOM	507.26	685.23	804.12
SSS	196451.54	276201.37	172852.68
Total	455484.29	577492.37	512113.99
Sensitive			
CSS	1262665.40	1071510.73	1669985.37
EOM	21225.88	25098.56	25712.60
SDRF	0.00	0.09	0.09

Type	2019-20	2020-21-RE	2021-22-BE
SSS	1240018.65	939157.65	1093406.19
Total	2523909.90	2035767.00	2789104.30

The distribution of Administrative expenditure and Programme expenditure of the last three years is shown in Table-5. In the last three years, the nutrition specific Administrative expenditure has increased from Rs. 507 lakhs (in 2019-20) to Rs. 685 lakhs (in 2020-21) and further increased to Rs. 804 lakhs (in 2021-22 budget estimates). In the nutrition specific Programme expenditure, it was Rs. 454977 in 2019-20, which increased to Rs. 576807 in 2020-21. However; there is slight decrease to Rs. 511310 in 2021-22 budget estimates.

**Table-5: Distribution of Administrative expenditure and Programme expenditure
(Exp. by types in Lakhs)**

Type	2019-20	2020-21-RE	2021-22-BE
Specific			
AE	507.26	685.23	804.12
PE	454977.03	576807.14	511309.87
Total	455484.29	577492.37	512113.99
Sensitive			
AE	21225.88	25098.56	25712.60
DRF	0.00	0.09	0.09
PE	2502684.05	2010668.38	2763391.56
Total	2523909.93	2035767.03	2789104.25

Table-6 shows the expenditure distribution of the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme (ICDS) of the last three fiscal years. As shown in the figure, the name of ICDS expenditure has changed to Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 in budget estimates 2021-22. Overall, the share of ICDS has increased from Rs. 224568.43 Lakhs in 2020-21 to Rs. 284444.73 Lakhs in 2021-22 (see Table-6 for more details).

Table-6: Integrated Child Development Scheme

Type of expense	2019-20	2020-21 RE	2021-22 BE
ICDS Training Programme			
Salaries	127.21	178.04	0.00
Travel Expenses	0.06	0.84	0.00
Leave Travel Concession	0.00	0.60	0.00
Other Charges	74.99	757.51	0.00
ICDS Training Programme Total	202.26	936.99	0.00
Integrated Child Development Service Schemes -District Cell			

Type of expense	2019-20	2020-21 RE	2021-22 BE
Salaries	346.17	775.02	0.00
Travel Expenses	7.16	28.50	0.00
Leave Travel Concession	0.00	3.00	0.00
Office Expenses	54.10	69.00	0.00
Integrated Child Development Service Schemes -District Cell Total	407.43	875.52	0.00
Integrated Child Development Service Schemes			
Salaries	13193.13	26469.37	0.00
Salaries for Consolidated Pay Posts	2534.34	2800.00	0.00
Travel Expenses	528.13	570.00	0.00
Leave Travel Concession	0.00	46.00	0.00
Office Expenses	443.64	756.80	0.00
Rent, Rates & Taxes	271.82	400.00	0.00
Others	53944.53	51002.50	0.00
Other Charges	4734.36	8962.87	0.00
Maintenance and Repair	1188.51	1223.64	0.00
Upgradation/ Renovation of AWC buildings	0.00	11555.60	0.00
Medicine	0.00	1034.19	0.00
Equipment and furniture	0.00	1389.00	0.00
Construction of AWC building	8938.00	4098.00	0.00
Supplementary Nutrition Programme	101899.90	70228.38	0.00
ICDS System Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project	0.00	0.01	0.00
National Creche Scheme	0.00	0.01	0.00
AADHAR Enrolment Kits for ICDS beneficiaries	0.00	1280.36	0.00
POSHAN	1501.40	6401.72	0.00
Integrated Child Development Service Schemes -Total	189177.76	188218.45	0.00
State support to ICDS			
Salaries	3984.43	6446.40	6471.76
Salaries for Consolidated Pay Posts	22.30	65.10	65.10
Travel Expenses	20.14	27.00	27.00
Leave Travel Concession	0.40	12.00	0.00
Office Expenses	449.70	1156.27	1171.09

Type of expense	2019-20	2020-21 RE	2021-22 BE
Electricity Charges to AWCs	53.21	163.18	186.31
Additional cost of Uniforms of AWWs/AWHs	520.15	537.78	537.78
Honorarium and allowances to Anganwadi Workers / Helpers	35258.61	23939.73	27762.12
Other Charges	0.00	0.01	0.01
Provision for new Gas connection in AWCs	0.00	1361.34	1190.34
Supply of Water Filters/ Accessories to AWCs	0.00	0.01	0.00
Mobile Chhatua Testing Van	0.00	0.01	0.00
State support to ICDS Total	40308.94	33708.83	37411.51
State Support to ICDS - Training			
Salaries	0.00	205.79	163.16
Travel Expenses	0.00	0.85	0.84
Leave Travel Concession	0.00	0.60	0.00
Office Expenses	0.00	9.00	9.00
Other Charges	0.00	460.40	200.00
Maintenance and Repair	0.00	152.00	27.00
State Support to ICDS - Training Total	0.00	828.64	400.00
Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0			
Salaries	0.00	0.00	27045.61
Salaries for Consolidated Pay Posts	0.00	0.00	2884.00
Travel Expenses	0.00	0.00	570.00
Office Expenses	0.00	0.00	771.20
Rent, Rates & Taxes	0.00	0.00	400.00
Others	0.00	0.00	56002.50
Other Charges	0.00	0.00	8962.87
Maintenance and Repair	0.00	0.00	1177.83
Upgradation/ Renovation of AWC buildings	0.00	0.00	12753.00
Medicine	0.00	0.00	1034.19
Equipment and furniture	0.00	0.00	1420.40
Construction of AWC building	0.00	0.00	1200.00
Supplementary Nutrition Programme	0.00	0.00	111319.60
National Creche Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.01
AADHAR Enrolment Kits for ICDS beneficiaries	0.00	0.00	1280.37

Type of expense	2019-20	2020-21 RE	2021-22 BE
POSHAN 2.0	0.00	0.00	19811.64
Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 Total	0.00	0.00	246633.22
Total	230096.39	224568.43	284444.73

Part-A: Nutrition Specific schemes and programmes (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Exp. type	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department					
1	2337 - Subsidy to OSCSC for Annapurna under NSAP	PE	560.64	560.64	560.64
2	2799 - Public Distribution System	PE	119844.43	208505.32	95143.75
3	2799 - Public Distribution System	PE	745.13	1113.00	0.02
4	3430 - Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPDS)	PE	0.00	101.58	0.01
Total			121150.20	210280.54	95704.42
School & Mass Education Department					
1	Mid-Day Meals-SSS	PE	5785.18	6768.06	5700.01
2	Mid-Day Meals-CSS	PE	68041.96	109037.10	90000.00
Total			73827.14	115805.16	95700.01
Women & Child Development and Mission Shakti Department					
1	0481 - Feeding Programme	AE	507.26	685.23	804.12
2	0731 - Integrated Child Development Service Schemes	PE	189177.76	188218.45	0.00
3	2678 - Conditional cash transfer for Pregnant women (MAMATA)	PE	30512.99	20513.00	27891.25
4	3259 - State support to ICDS	PE	40308.94	33708.83	37411.51
5	3410 - Strategy for Odisha's Pathway to Accelerated Nutrition (SOPAN)	PE	0.00	5145.16	5145.16
6	3448 - Supply of subsidised Rice	PE	0.00	386.00	386.00
7	3513 - Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0	PE	0.00	0.00	246633.22
8	3516 - Scheme for Adolescent Girls	PE	0.00	1084.00	745.30
9	3447 - Nutrition Governance	PE	0.00	1175.00	1175.00
Total			260506.95	250915.67	320191.56
SSEPD					
1	3448 - Supply of subsidised Rice		0.00	491.00	518.00
Total			0.00	491.00	518.00
Grand Total			455484.29	577492.37	512113.99

Part-B: Nutrition Sensitive schemes and programmes (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme Name	Exp. Type	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department					
1	1162 - Rationing and supply of Food Grains	AE	3220.40	3798.34	3876.10
2	3087 - Odisha State Food Commission	AE	0.00	21.43	64.29
3	3088 - Odisha State Food Commission	PE	108.10	289.50	271.91
4	3299 - Intra State movement and handling of Food Grains and Fair price shop dealers' margin under NFSA	PE	12027.59	9020.00	0.00
5	3431 - Fair Price Shop Additional Dealers Margin under NFSA	PE	0.00	876.35	0.00
6	3479 - Social Audit Under NFSA	PE	0.00	587.99	0.01
Total			15356.09	14593.61	4212.31
School & Mass Education Department					
1	3255 - Gangadhar Meher Sikshya Manakbrudhi Yojana	PE	14357.27	16116.00	15371.53
2	3380 - State Support for Samagra Shiksha	PE	0.00	744.01	644.02
3	3381 - Samagra Shiksha	PE	301625.39	209762.89	306205.76
Total			315982.66	226622.90	322221.31
Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department					
1	0047 - Ashram School	PE	0.00	0.01	0.01
2	0047 - Ashram School	AE	4119.57	4747.46	4516.08
3	0047 - Ashram School	PE	366.89	375.00	300.64
4	2255 - Multi-sector Development Programme	PE	74.05	2063.79	1241.47
Total			4560.51	7186.26	6058.20
Health & Family Welfare Department					
1	0886 - Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	AE	908.71	1153.21	1193.03
2	2190 - National Rural Health Mission	PE	170495.49	201999.31	172040.40
3	24002 - Diet	PE	3326.38	5835.26	7366.54

Sl.No.	Scheme Name	Exp. Type	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
4	3045 - Food Safety Programme	PE	440.00	440.00	440.00
5	3215 - Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	PE	0.00	3.00	3.00
6	3261 - Mukhya Mantri Swasthya Seva Mission	PE	37155.39	76026.40	157207.60
7	3313 - NIRMAL	PE	15000.00	28080.75	37000.00
8	3317 - National Urban Health Mission	PE	3025.00	3905.01	3476.34
9	3384 - Biju Swasthya Kalyana Yojana	PE	113812.73	138850.79	135258.54
Total			344163.70	456293.73	513985.45
Housing & Urban Development Department					
1	0941 - Maintenance and repair of water supply and sanitary Installations	AE	5279.68	6634.99	7219.39
2	1557 - Water Supply and Sanitary Installations	AE	4940.34	5823.42	5994.27
3	1561 - Water Supply in Urban Areas	PE	496.32	7294.32	19664.01
4	2613 - AMRUT	PE	67420.62	2616.03	338.00
5	2916 - National Urban Livelihood Mission	PE	2387.35	4200.00	4082.48
6	3221 - Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM) - Urban	PE	16741.00	13500.00	21500.00
7	3249 - Buxi Jagabandhu Assured Water Supply to Habitations (BASUDHA)	PE	25677.11	22506.01	34645.56
8	3438 - Jal Jeevan Mission	PE	0.00	0.00	30000.32
Total			122942.42	62574.77	123444.03
Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department					
1	1872 - National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	PE	98932.22	170891.06	200000.00
2	2245 - NREGS Head Quarter Cell	PE	53.10	85.50	89.01
3	2477 - National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme	PE	72096.66	0.00	0.00
4	2950 - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	PE	89416.89	85615.27	126566.52
5	3013 - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) Head Quarters Cell	PE	302.05	446.65	450.00
6	3227 - Revolving Fund for MGNREGS wages	PE	50000.00	50000.00	50000.00
7	3235 - Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM) - Gramin	PE	233626.56	10000.00	20000.00

Sl.No.	Scheme Name	Exp. Type	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
	3249 - Buxi Jagabandhu Assured Water Supply to Habitations (BASUDHA)	PE	223559.27	138853.40	85000.00
	3250 - Buxi Jagabandhu Assured Water Supply to Habitations (BASUDHA) under RIDF	PE	53963.93	55000.00	122146.00
	3438 - Jal Jeevan Mission	PE	0.00	200000.00	600000.48
Total			821950.68	710891.88	1204252.01
Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment Department					
1	1751 - Implementation of Horticultural Prog. in Non-Horticulture Mission District	PE	80.00	160.00	300.00
2	1957 - Development of Potato Vegetables & Spices	PE	350.00	902.00	6500.00
3	2163 - Rashtriya Krushi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	PE	32902.67	29200.00	45000.00
4	2607 - Development of Agriculture firms	PE	333.94	500.00	1000.00
5	2866 - Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana	PE	3696.17	500.00	300.00
6	2907 - Horticulture Mission Plus	PE	1653.87	510.00	525.00
7	2958 - Organic Farming (Horticulture)	PE	0.00	1114.00	1500.00
8	3056 - State Potato Mission	PE	100.00	100.00	300.00
9	3148 - Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY)	PE	3708.72	3000.00	3528.77
10	3231 - Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas	PE	9801.00	10620.00	11000.00
11	3320 - Farmers Welfare - KALIA	PE	448767.18	219800.00	180000.00
12	3387 - National Food Security Mission (NFSM) - Other Crops	PE	12572.04	6944.97	14476.29
13	3388 - National Food Security Mission (NFSM) - Oil Seeds and Oil Palm	PE	1922.00	3000.00	3935.00
Total			515887.59	276350.97	268365.06
Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department					
1	0248 - Demonstration and Development of Inland Fisheries	AE	790.40	864.90	817.08
2	0821 - Livestock Breeding- cum-Dairy Farm	AE	490.82	625.05	617.52
3	0989 - Off-shore Fisheries	AE	474.63	515.82	528.58

Sl.No.	Scheme Name	Exp. Type	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
4	1075 - Poultry Breeding Farm	AE	545.09	712.71	711.51
5	1383 - Strengthening of Dairy Organisation	AE	1500.00	1500.00	1516.24
6	2490 - Encouragement of commercial poultry entrepreneurs and	AE	511.99	3446.90	5366.68
7	2755 - Matshyajibi Unnayan Yojana	PE	1018.75	425.50	300.00
8	2842 - Promotion of Intensive Aquaculture	PE	0.00	1175.02	2750.00
9	3077 - Feed & Fodder Production in Different Agro-Climatic Zones for Utilisation for Livestock in Odisha	PE	619.50	124.46	163.45
10	3093 - Small Animal Breeding Farm	PE	102.91	148.63	116.90
11	3155 - Livelihood Support to Marine Fishermen during Fishing Ban Periods	PE	600.00	800.00	900.00
12	3157 - Support to Private Goshala	AE	200.00	500.00	1500.00
13	3159 - White Revolution - Rashtriya Pashaudhan Vikash Yojana	PE	3042.86	7208.44	9192.05
14	3170 - Implementation of Fisheries Policy	PE	500.00	650.02	4200.01
15	3175 - Promotion of Reservoir Fishery Production	PE	70.00	300.00	300.00
16	3197 - Development of Fisheries in collaboration with International Institutions	PE	750.00	450.00	510.00
17	3265 - Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	PE	1015.36	6494.70	16056.00
18	3266 - Machha Chasa Pain Nua Pokhari Khola Yojana	PE	4486.94	6325.00	7000.00
19	3335 - Interest Subvention on Long Term Credit Support to Livestock Farmers	PE	100.00	0.01	0.01
20	3337 - Integrated Livestock Development Programme	PE	1245.73	1742.90	922.01
21	3338 - Support to OMFED-Incentive to Dairy Farmers of DCS	PE	1273.83	1417.80	0.00
Total			19338.81	35427.86	53468.04
Co-operation					
1	3320 - Farmers Welfare - KALIA	PE	0.00	7200.00	14394.41
Total			0.00	7200.00	14394.41
Women & Child Development and Mission Shakti Department					
1	0664 - ICDS Training Programme	PE	202.26	936.99	0.00

Sl.No.	Scheme Name	Exp. Type	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
2	0729 - Integrated Child Development Service Schemes -District Cell	PE	407.43	875.52	0.00
3	1902 - Repair/Addition/ Alteration of Anganwadi Centres and CDPO Office building (Non-Residential Buildings)	AE	353.33	52.60	57.85
4	2293 - Integrated Child Protection Schemes	PE	6043.41	7685.00	0.00
5	3192 - Biju Sishu Surakshya Yojana	PE	165.00	600.00	300.00
6	3238 - Mukhya Mantri Mahila Sashakti Karan Yojana	PE	30329.90	0.00	0.00
7	3243 - UJJAWALA	PE	187.37	199.98	0.00
8	3450 - State Support to ICDS - Training	PE	0.00	828.64	400.00
9	3451 - Mission Shakti Programme	PE	0.00	31584.01	31584.01
10	3514 - Anganwadi Services - District Cell	PE	0.00	0.00	861.45
11	3515 - Anganwadi Services - Training Programme	PE	0.00	0.00	936.99
12	3517 - SAMBAL	PE	0.00	0.00	1199.98
13	3518 - SAMARTHYA	PE	0.00	0.00	0.05
Total			37688.70	42762.74	35340.33
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Department					
1	2329 - Subsidies for Small Scale Industries	PE	802.47	3000.00	3000.01
2	3113 - Promotion of MSME	PE	0.00	100.00	0.01
3	3389 - Agro food Processing and Value addition (Pilot) Programme-World Bank (EAP)	PE	0.00	200.00	400.00
Total			802.47	3300.00	3400.02
Social Security & Empowerment of Persons with Disability Department					
1	0959 - National Old age Pension to destitute	PE	93937.05	61900.00	59724.74
2	2097 - Madhubabu Pension for Destitute	PE	190276.65	101331.93	150907.96
3	2432 - Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension Scheme	PE	6694.44	4003.06	4003.06
4	2432 - Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension Scheme	PE	242.34	0.00	0.00
5	2433 - Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	PE	31805.82	24645.20	24645.20

Sl.No.	Scheme Name	Exp. Type	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
6	2433 - Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	PE	2030.00	0.00	0.00
7	2851 - Winter Allowance	PE	0.00	0.03	0.03
8	3137 - Programmes and activities for Trans Gender	PE	0.00	432.00	432.00
9	3137 - Programmes and activities for Trans Gender	PE	250.00	250.00	250.00
Total			325236.30	192562.22	239962.99
D&M					
1	0043 - Arrangement for Drinking Water	DRF	0.00	0.09	0.09
Total			0.00	0.09	0.09
Total			2523909.93	2035767.03	2789104.25
Grand Total			2979394.22	2613259.40	3301218.24

Part-C: Nutritional Sensitive schemes under NHM PIP (Rs. in Lakhs)

SL. No.	Nutrition Specific Components under NHM PIP	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Adolescent girls & Eligible couples: Conduct at least one FGD with expectant/pregnant & lactating mothers on breast feeding & nutrition	565.76	565.76	565.76
2	Day celebration: Breast Feeding Week (Aug 1-7) & New-born Care Week (Nov 15-21) at State level	26.84	0.00	38.90
3	Vitamin A syrup: 9 months to 5-year Children	99.20	91.89	84.80
4	Printing for Micronutrient Supplementation Programme: Programme- Vitamin A Supplementation	13.38	66.90	30.00
5	Incentive for IDCF for prophylactic distribution of ORS to family with under-five children	45.80	46.28	48.34
6	IEC/BCC activities under CH: The Child Health IEC/BCC activities including Supplementary Nutrition & NRC	170.89	4.00	234.20
7	Printing of IEC Materials and monitoring formats for IDCF	6.30	6.30	6.30
8	Mid-Media activities: IDCF Campaign	35.00	0.00	0.00
9	Orientation on National Deworming Day	108.66	108.66	108.66
10	Mass Media Interventions - Special campaign for National Deworming Day (NDD)	4.00	4.00	74.00
11	Mid-Media activities: Special campaign for National Deworming Day (NDD)	7.00	0.00	0.00
12	Printing of IEC materials and reporting formats etc. for National Deworming Day	35.00	112.00	70.00
13	Incentive for National Deworming Day for mobilising out of school children	97.18	94.29	0.00
14	Albendazole tablets: De-worming during pregnancy	7.87	10.86	0.00
15	Albendazole Tablets under WIFS (10-19 yrs)	138.64	0.00	134.23
16	Albendazole Tablets for children (5-10 yrs)	81.55	160.37	0.00
17	IFA syrups (with auto dispenser) for children (6-60months)	547.04	0.00	0.00
18	IFA supplements for adolescents 10-19 years	398.46	425.03	218.01

SL. No.	Nutrition Specific Components under NHM PIP	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
19	IFA tablets (IFA WIFS Junior tablets- pink sugar coated) for children (5-10 yrs)	248.54	314.88	112.49
20	IEC/BCC activities under MH: Promoting consumption of IFA, Albendazole & Calcium among pregnant and lactating mothers, Intake of Misoprostol by home delivery cases for prevention of PPH & others health like HIV, Safe abortion etc.	133.19	46.44	112.96
21	IFA supplements for pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers of children 0-6 months	639.35	646.65	359.74
22	Calcium supplementation for pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers	1521.11	0.00	319.53
23	Anaemia Mukd Bharat: Micronutrient Supplementation Programme	0.00	30.00	30.00
24	PM activities under Micronutrient Supplementation Programme	2.00	3.00	3.00
25	Training on facility-based management of Severe Acute Malnutrition Printing for Micronutrient Supplementation Programme	4.64	3.36	0.00
26	Breast Feeding Week: state, district and block	0.00	0.02	0.00
27	ASHA Incentive under NIDDCP	73.07	0.00	7.20
28	Supply of Salt Testing Kit	65.77	0.00	77.74
29	LT under NIDDCP	0.91	1.37	0.00
30	Management of IDD Monitoring Laboratory	1.00	1.00	1.00
31	IEC/BCC activities under NIDDCP	8.00	9.00	0.00
32	IDD Surveys/Re-surveys	2.50	2.50	2.25
33	Printing under WIFS -WIFS cards, WIFS registers, reporting format etc	0.00	73.39	2.50
34	Strengthening WIFS	5.52	0.00	0.00
35	Training of Peer educators (district level)	0.00	28.38	0.00
36	Training of Peer educators (Block level)	174.30	174.30	174.30
37	RBSK training-Training of mobile Health Team-Technical and managerial (5 days)	21.96	16.47	16.47
38	Antenatal screening of all pregnant women coming to the facilities in their first trimester for sickle	0.00	198.95	0.00

SL. No.	Nutrition Specific Components under NHM PIP	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
	cell trait, Beta Thalassemia, Haemoglobin variants esp. Haemoglobin E and Anaemia			
39	Line Listing and Follow up of severely anaemic women	3.28	3.28	3.11
40	One-time screening to identify the carriers of sickle cell trait, Beta Thalassemia, Haemoglobin variants at school especially class 8 students	27.00	27.00	16.05
41	NRCs	454.35	483.60	567.00
42	Incentive for referral of SAM cases to NRC and for follow up of discharge SAM children from NRCs	7.50	7.82	18.75
43	Staff for NRC	595.02	720.10	863.13
44	One day refresher training at state level on strengthening NRCs for ADMO(M)/ SDMO/MO I/c, HM/Jr. HM /BPM of Concerned NRC (50 existing NRC) 2 person from each NRC	4.64	3.36	0.00
45	4 days Trainings on IYCF for MOs, SNs, ANMs of all DPs and SCs (ToT, 4 days IYCF Trainings & 1-day Sensitisation on MAA Program)	68.93	13.15	45.29
Total		6451.15	4504.36	4345.71