













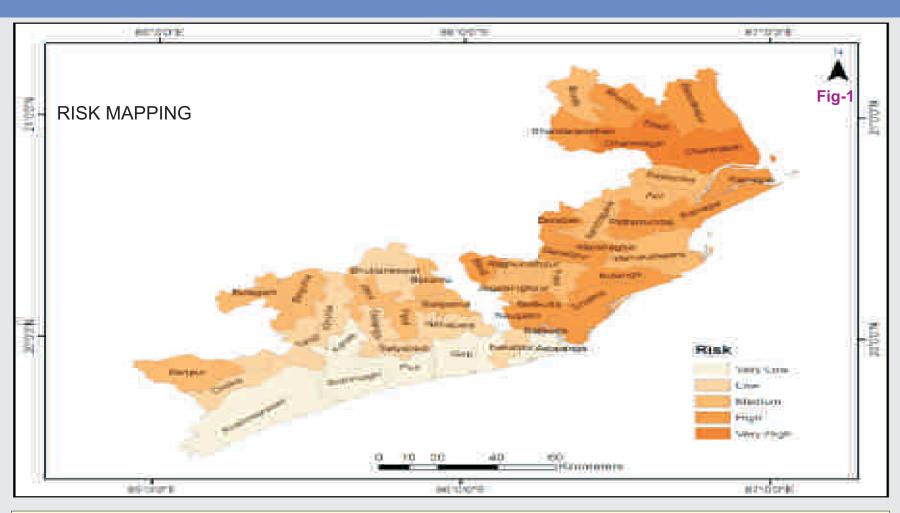


DECCMA 5th Consortium Workshop at Kolkata, 30th August -2nd September 2016 Women in the Mahanadi Delta-Indicators of five districts.

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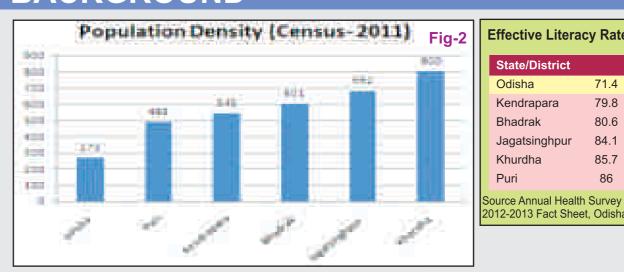
ABSTRACT

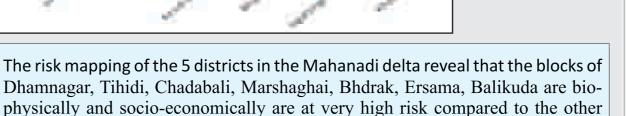
The risk level in the 5 districts of the Mahanadi delta viz Puri, Khurdha, Kendrapada, Jagatsinghpur and Bhadrak, where the sending area survey has been conducted, range from very low to very high. This risk assessment has been based on the multi hazard incidences, exposure, sensitivity and adaptability factors. But the gender component is absent in the risk assessment. However gender analysis is a strong component of the sending areas survey and thus it is prudent that the indicators related to the situation of the women be looked into to understand the co relations (if any) to the risk and the situation of girls and women. Some of the important indicators are women headed households (one of the cause being male migration), access to resources and livelihood and nutritional status of women. Mapping the indicators from secondary sources would reveal the district variation and the poster will present some of the indicators on the situation of women against the backdrop of the risk level of the district.



Source: Fast Track Hotspot Mapping In Indian Sundarban Delta and Mahanadi Delta, Summary report, D 2.1.2 WP2, DECCMA India

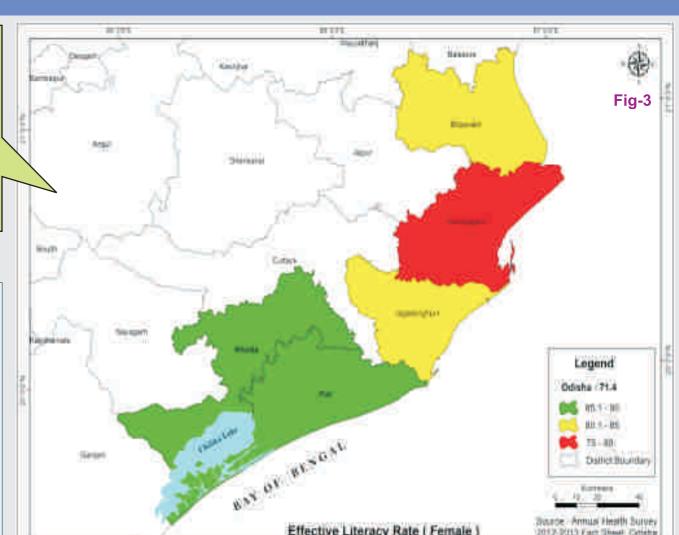
BACKGROUND



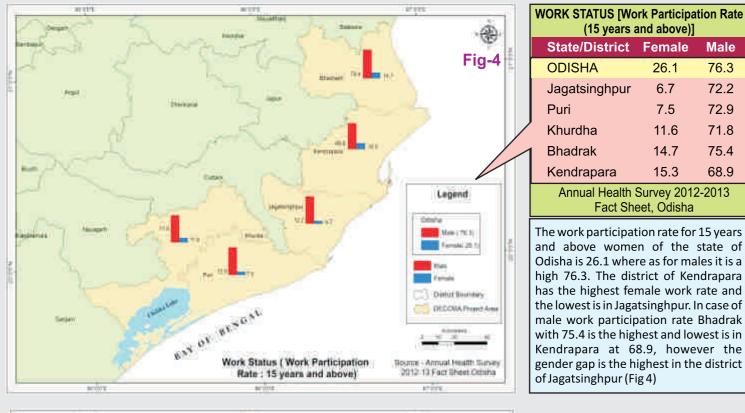


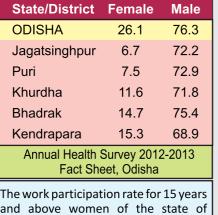
blocks in Mahanadi delta. (Fig 1) The state of Odisha has a population density 270 per square kilometre. Amongst the districts under Mahanadi delta, Khurdha has the highest population density with 800 and Puri district has the lowest with 488. (Fig 2)

The effective literacy rate for women is 71.4 for the state of Odisha and amongst the 5 districts, Puri has the highest rate at 86 where as Kendrapara has the lowest at 79.8 percent. However all the districts of Mahanadi delta have higher female effective literacy rate in comparision to the state rate. (Fig 3)



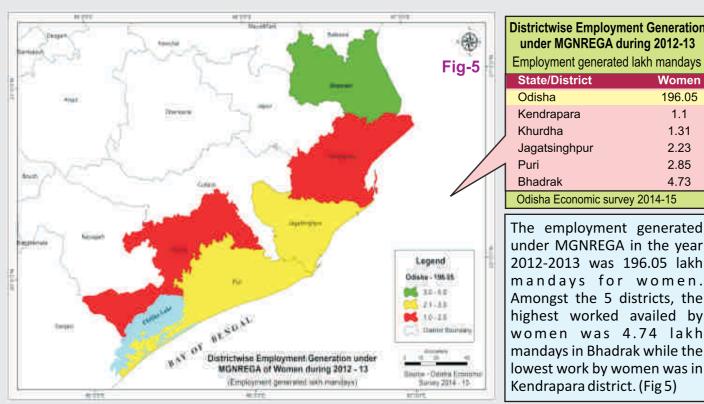
ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS





(15 years and above)]

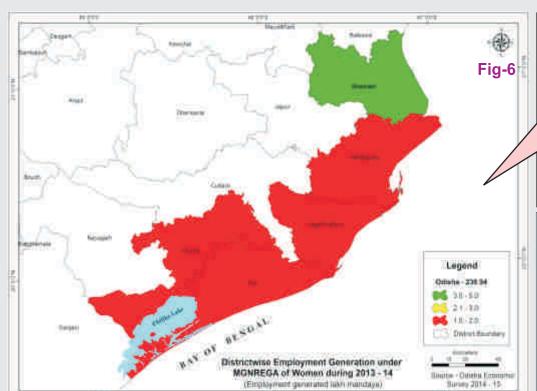
and above women of the state of Odisha is 26.1 where as for males it is a high 76.3. The district of Kendrapara has the highest female work rate and the lowest is in Jagatsinghpur. In case of male work participation rate Bhadrak with 75.4 is the highest and lowest is in Kendrapara at 68.9, however the gender gap is the highest in the district of Jagatsinghpur (Fig 4)



196.05 1.1 Kendrapara Khurdha 1.31 2.23 Jagatsinghpur 2.85 4.73 Odisha Economic survey 2014-15 The employment generated under MGNREGA in the year

under MGNREGA during 2012-13

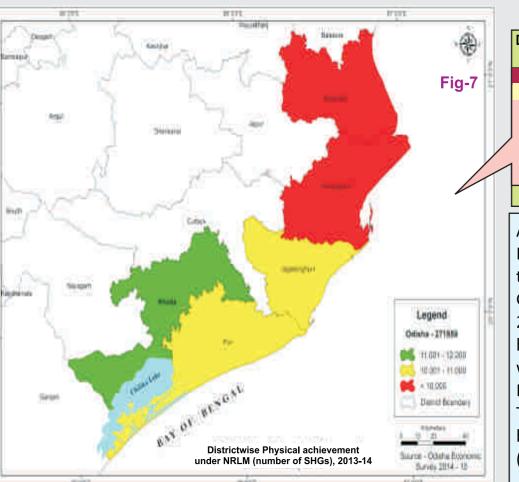
2012-2013 was 196.05 lakh mandays for women Amongst the 5 districts, the highest worked availed by women was 4.74 lakh mandays in Bhadrak while the lowest work by women was in Kendrapara district. (Fig 5)

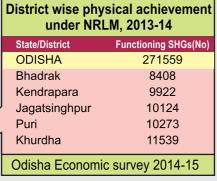


under MGNREGA during 2013-14 Employment generated lakh mandays 238.94 1.6 1.72 Kendrapara 1.93 Jagatsinghpur 1.94 3.1 Bhadrak Odisha Economic survey 2014-15 In the year 2013-14,

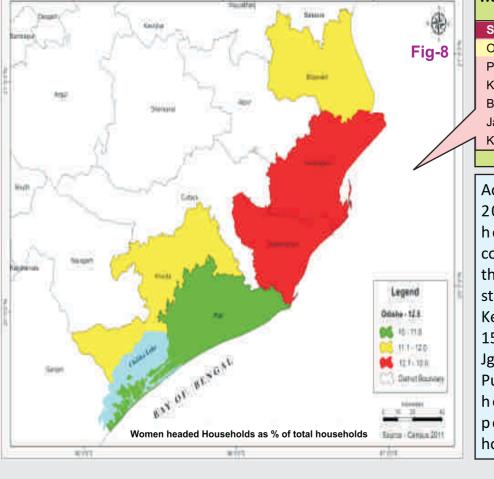
Districtwise Employment Generation

under MGREGA, the total work done by women was 238.94 lakh mandays . The highest work done by women was in Bhadrak district. (Fig 6)



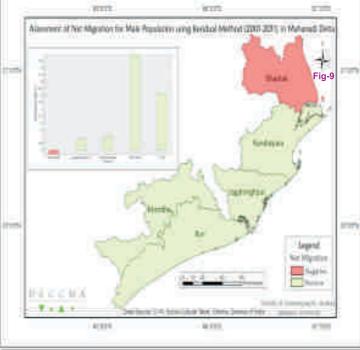


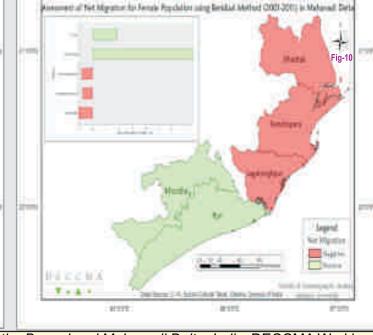
As per the National Rural Livelihood Mission, the total functioning Self Help Groups in Odisha are 2,71,559. Khurdha has the highest number of SHGs with 11539 and lowest in Bhadrak district with 8408. These groups are formed by women in the village. (Fig 7)



Women headed Households as % of Total Households State/District ODISHA 12.5 10.3 Khurdha 11.2 Bhadrak 11.5 12.2 Jagatsinghpur Kendrapara 15.3 Source - Census 2011 According to the Census 2011, women headed household in Odisha

constitute 12.5 percent of the total households in the state. It is the highest in Kendrapara district with 15.3 percent followed by Jgatsinghpur (12.2) and in Puri district women headed households are 10.3 percent of the tota households. (Fig 8)

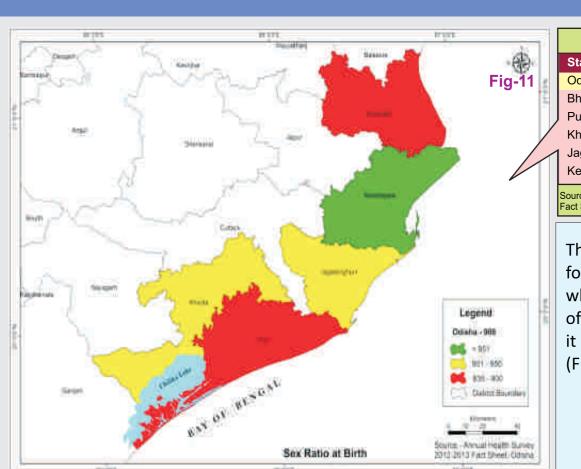




Das, S. and Hazra, S. 2015. Demographic Analysis in the Bengal and Mahanadi Delta, India. DECCMA Working Paper, Deltas, Vulnerability and Climate Change: Migration and Adaptation, IDRC Project Number 107642

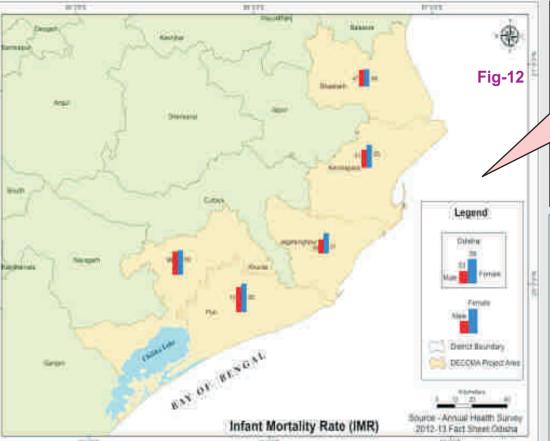
The net migration of male population in Bhadrak district is -0.29 which implies that more men are leaving while in the other 4 districts, more men are entering. On the other hand, the female net migration is -ve in the districts of Bhadrak, Kendrapada and Jagatsinghpur (i.e. more women leaving). (Fig 9 & 10)

NUTRITIONAL STATUS



Sex ratio at birth State/District Odisha Bhadrak 837 899 Puri Khurdha 903 Jagatsinghapur Source - Annual Health Survey 2012-1 Fact Sheet, Odisha

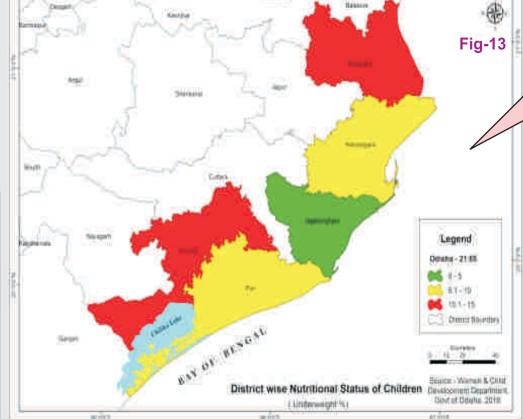
The sex ratio at birth for the state is 908 while in the districts of Bhadrak and Puri it is less than 900. (Fig 11)



Annual Health Survey 2012-2013 Fact Sheet, Odisha The infant mortality rate in Odisha it is 53 for males and 59 for females. Among the districts, Puri has the highest IMR both amongst males and females with 70 and 80

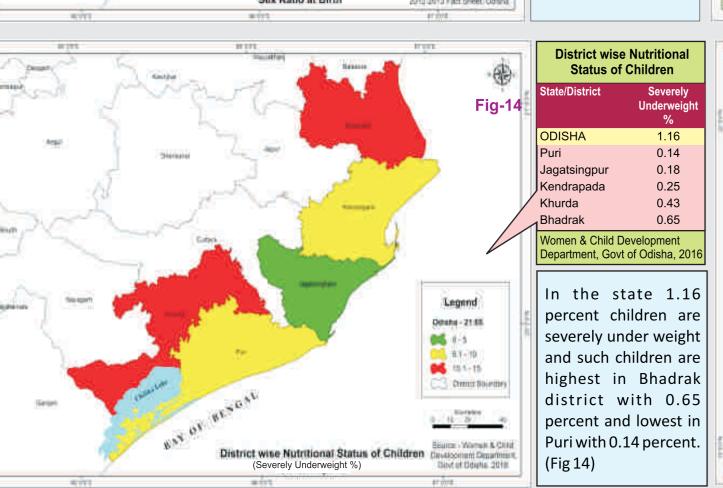
Infant Motality Rate (IMR

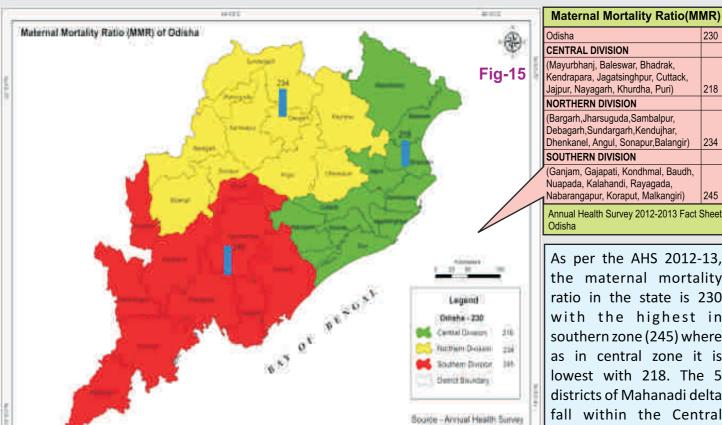
respectively, whereas in Jagatsignhpur it is the lowest for males with 39, and in Bhadrak lowest for females with 48. (Fig 12)

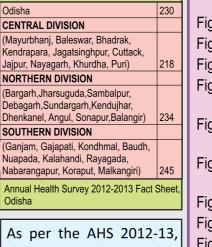


District wise Nutritional Status of Children **ODISHA** 21.65 Jagatsinghpur 2.74 7.69 Kendrapada 9.42 11.95 Women & Child Development Department, Govt of Odisha, 2016

> 21.65 percent of children in Odisha are underweight with 13.56 percent under weight children in Bhadrak district and lowest in Jagatsinghpur district with 2.74 percent. (Fig 13)







the maternal mortality ratio in the state is 230 with the highest in southern zone (245) where as in central zone it is lowest with 218. The 5 districts of Mahanadi delta fall within the Central Fig 15: Maternal Mortality Ratio zone. (Fig 15)

2012-11 Fact Short Octobul

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underweight) in %

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Fig 13: District wise nutritional Status of children (underweight) in % Fig 14: District wise nutritional Status of children (Severely

median weight for age of reference population (UNICEF **Acknowledgments**

Abbreviations

Guarantee Act

Definitions

in that year

than leaving it

IMR-Infant Mortality Rate

SHG - Self Help Group

age) per 1000 live births

and above (as per Census)

MMR- Maternal Mortality Ratio

NRLM- National Rural Livelihood Mission

the total female population of 15 years and above

Chilika Development Authority Prof. Asha Hans Dr. Amrita Patel

MGNREGA- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

IMR: number of deaths amongst infants (less than one year of

MMR: number of women who die as a result of complications of

pregnancy or child bearing in a given year per 1,00,000 live births

Work participation Rate: percentage of total female workers to

Net migration : positive value : more people entering the area

Net migration: negative value: more people leaving than entering it.

Effective literacy rate: literacy rate for population aged 7 years

Severely under weight: below minus three standard deviations from

Underweight: below minus two standard deviations from

median weight for age of reference population. (UNICEF definition)