

In view of the situation arising out of rapid spread of COVID-19, Civil Society Leaders of Odisha had a quick review of the ground realities through a virtual meeting today. At the outset, the group appreciates the initial effort and timely steps taken by the Government of Odisha. Civil Society in Odisha had a long history of rising to the occasion in such hours of crisis and offers the following steps for consideration of the Government.

Issues	Recommendation /Action
Grassroots feedback especially from rural Odisha and tribal hinterland is essential on a regular basis. Lack of an interface with the Civil Society	Identify a senior officer of the Government to manage interface with Civil Society on a sustained basis for their involvement and joint action (Odisha has a precedent of the same, since 1999 Super Cyclone days). Civil Society experts with specialization on disaster mitigation and risk reduction may be considered in the crisis management group.
Most vulnerable segments usually are left out i.e. single women headed households, destitute, divyang led families, transgender, elderly people etc.	Gram Panchayat officials with support of ANW, ANM and ASHA workers identify such families in the rural areas to be offered with a special survival kit to be considered by the Government. The database created under Kalia scheme can be used to identify farmers and landless laborers.
Penetration of IEC activities in rural and tribal hinterlands is minimal despite active role of print, electronic and social media.	Women SHG leaders through the Gaon Kalyan Samiti and the Community volunteers and extension workers of Civil Society Organizations based in these areas can be encouraged to be part a campaign to intensify Social Distancing and promotion of hygiene practice.
Surveillance of home returnee migrant workers.	Migrant workers returning home, require counseling support and minimization of any social discrimination. They need to be provided with testing and quarantine facility, if required. State Government may consider providing unemployment allowance. As well as a package through the construction workers Board.
Panchayat level quarantine facilities	Clear guidelines for its management and SOP rolling out is critical so that rapid testing of the people who are coming from outside the Panchayat area can be done. If necessary, suitable private buildings can be arranged.
Dealing with stubborn and recalcitrant elements	Social policing through disaster mitigation volunteer along with intervention by local police and if necessary deployment of paramilitary force in selected areas.
Difficulties with regard to vegetable growers, milk producers and other small traders in disposing their products.	Milk collection system of OMFED needs to be strengthened. Local market including weekly haat may be allowed to continue in a regulated manner ensuring social distancing measures to minimize hardship to vegetable growers IEC materials to dispel myths regarding food items being carriers of the virus and the precautions that would be adequate to ensure safety. For e.g. Poly Pack Milk is safe as long as the surface of polypack is cleaned thoroughly with soap and water.
Augmenting the PDS along with doorstep delivery through sanitized Delivery Vans	Doorstep delivery can reduce exposure of large numbers of people coming out to buy ration. Addition of a few key items under PDS - such as Pulses, Edible Oil, Soya Nuggets and Soap - on a temporary basis can reduce the need for people to come out to buy grocery! Similarly Kerosene too can be delivered at the doorstep.

List of Members Present:

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| 1. Prof. Radhamohan | 9. Md. Amin |
| 2. Dr. Bhagban Prakash | 10. Bipin Mohanty |
| 3. Madhusudan Das | 11. Dr. Mamata Pradhan |
| 4. Sneha Mishra | 12. Pradeep Mohapatra |
| 5. Jagadananda | |
| 6. Manas Mishra | |
| 7. Sabaramati | |
| 8. Umi Daniel | |