

Envisioning a Stakeholder Platform for a Green Economic Recovery: A Background Note on the Agriculture, and Micro and Small Enterprise sectors in Odisha



### 1. Introduction

The deep economic impact and significant job losses associated with the Covid-19 pandemic have made employment generation and economic recovery a national priority (CEEW, 2020).<sup>1</sup> In states that routinely face climate hazards and have high dependence on natural resource-based livelihoods, the pandemic is expected to cause financial and welfare losses (World Bank, 2020).<sup>2</sup> Green recovery frameworks are aimed to address such situations by leveraging green finance and promoting nature-based solutions (NBS) to augment local livelihood generation and economic recovery in the post pandemic period (World Bank, 2021).<sup>3</sup>

Odisha has been identified as one of the most vulnerable states in the country that has witnessed a substantial increase in climate disasters in the past decade - the state has witnessed a three-fold increase in floods and a fourfold increase in droughts during this time (CEEW, 2020).<sup>4</sup> In the same period, green budget allocation in the state, such as the budgetary allocation directly focused to improve adaptation, resilience and mitigation of climate disasters, has only increased by around 5% (Government of Odisha, multiple).<sup>5</sup> This divergence is indicated in Figure 1 and 2.





<sup>1</sup>https://www.ceew.in/publications/jobs-growth-and-sustainability.

<sup>2</sup> https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/09/11/5-lessons-for-india-s-green-recovery.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup><u>https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/speech/2021/03/29/building-a-green-resilient-and-inclusive-recovery-speech-by-world-ba</u> <u>nk-group-president-david-malpass</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> <u>https://www.ceew.in/press-releases/26-districts-odisha-vulnerable-extreme-climate-events-ceew.</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Budget allocations were mapped based on analysis of Budget allocations of Government of Odisha <u>https://budget.odisha.gov.in/budget-speech</u>. Green share of budgetary allocation estimated from the budget of Odisha on different policies for ten years. 'Green' includes activities such as organic farming, integrated farming, inclusive agriculture, resilience and diversification based on the latest taxonomy of green finance for India developed by Climate Policy Initiative (2020).

Global Green Recovery frameworks have identified multiple avenues to aid economic recovery post a crisis, in an environmentally beneficial manner (OECD, 2020).<sup>6</sup> This background note explores how developing a collaborative stakeholder platform can bridge the data/perception gap between stakeholders by bringing a variety of ecosystem players together for information sharing.

# 2. Benefits of a Green Recovery (GR) Stakeholder Platform

In developing countries, insufficient documentation and dissemination of key on ground data/ evidence is expected to limit the attractiveness of NBS among policy makers and other stakeholders (UNEP, 2016; Accenture, 2021).<sup>7,8</sup> To expand, poor data availability on necessary environmental/ economic parameters has restricted the ability to map impact, scalability, and financial viability of NBS strategies, and thereby limit its policy relevance (UNEP, 2016).<sup>9,10</sup>

Our hypothesis is that an efficient and impact driven GR requires multiple stakeholders like government bodies, private sector players (like commercial banks), community organisations (like NGOs), multilateral organisations and philanthropies to come together with a common vision, and collaborate, and share information and resources to use finance efficiently and maximise impact (World Bank, 2021).<sup>11</sup> In situations where key stakeholders work in silos and/or focus on short term/low impact collaboration, a stakeholder platform can provide opportunities by bringing both green innovators and finance providers to consider opportunities that are both feasible and evidence based.<sup>12</sup>,<sup>13</sup> The GR platform illustrated in the figure is expected to leverage local evidence to provide relevant information to key finance providers to ensure efficient and effective use of resources.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup><u>https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=136\_136201-ctwt8p7qs5&title=Making-the-Green-Recovery-Work-for-Jobs-Income-an</u> <u>d-Growth\_</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> <u>https://bankingblog.accenture.com/data-lite-how-technology-can-fix-green-finances-biggest-challenge</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup><u>https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7673/-Green\_finance\_for\_developing\_countries\_Needs, concerns\_a\_nd\_innovations-2016Green\_Finance\_for\_Developing\_Countries.pdf.pdf?sequence=4&amp%3BisAllowed=y%2C%20Summary%7C%7Chttps%3A//wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/ha.</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;u>https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7673/-Green\_finance\_for\_developing\_countries\_Needs, concerns\_a\_nd\_innovations-2016Green\_Finance\_for\_Developing\_Countries.pdf.pdf?sequence=4&amp%3BisAllowed=y%2C%20Summar\_y%7C%7Chttps%3A//wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/ha.</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The recent Aspen Network for Development Entrepreneurs' conference– "How can green entrepreneurs help deliver on the COP 26 goals in India?" specifically identified the role data limitation played to constrain financial flows into NBSs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/speech/2021/03/29/building-a-green-resilient-and-inclusive-recovery-speech-by-world-ba nk-group-president-david-malpass.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> <u>https://hbr.org/2016/04/pipelines-platforms-and-the-new-rules-of-strategy.</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> The blog uses the term finance providers and not investors because of the large variation in the type of investors, namely angel investors, institutional investors and FDI.



Figure 3: Framework for a Green Recovery Platform

The expected benefits from such a GR platform include the following:

- Facilitate knowledge, information/ resource sharing between the private sector, community groups and the public sector that have limited avenues to interact otherwise.
- Aggregate location specific information and opportunities across stakeholders, converting them into parameters such as climate benefits, inclusivity, and risk and finally sharing them with local/national and international green finance providers (Harvard Business Review, 2016).<sup>14</sup> Build collaboration and partnerships to tweak/scale up best practices collectively to tackle challenges and drive impact at scale.
- Identify accurate financial requirements and expected impact on Sustainable Development Goals, India's Nationally Determined Contributions, and Action Plans for Climate Change based on evidence of innovations from different locations. Match interventions with stakeholders' risk and impact appetite and jointly make and deliver on commitments.

## 3. Establishing a Context-appropriate Platform for Odisha

The study is an effort to consolidate ideas and views of diverse stakeholders regarding financing of a green recovery process and find inputs for a better estimation of key parameters of a 'green recovery model' through a collaborative stakeholder platform. We will be focusing on the agriculture and Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) sectors in the state as a part of this. Both sectors are important because they contribute significantly (~80%) to livelihoods and GDP but are currently categorised as highly

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> <u>https://hbr.org/2016/04/pipelines-platforms-and-the-new-rules-of-strategy</u>.

vulnerable to climate disasters (CEEW, 2020).<sup>15</sup> These two sectors also have great significance in terms of their ability to provide economic security to returning migrant workers (Behera, M., Mishra, S. & Behera, A.R. 2021).<sup>16</sup> Any policy that aims to facilitate economic recovery in the state needs to factor in the prospects of these two sectors (CSEP, 2019).<sup>17</sup> Location wise, we focus on the districts Bhubaneswar, Bargarh and Koraput. These districts host key agriculture and MSE clusters and are additionally diverse in climatic attributes (based on indicators such as number of agro-climatic zones in the district) and socio-economic attributes (based on indicators such as number of tribal population, identified as aspiration districts). Each district represents the different regions of the state.<sup>18</sup>

### Understanding the Local Context

The agriculture and allied sector in Odisha has witnessed a significantly reduced growth in livelihoods as per the latest NSSO data (0.5% between 2012-2018, down from 17% between 2002-2012). In the same period, climate disasters have quadrupled (CEEW, 2021).<sup>19</sup> However, the attempt to promote scalable climate adaptation techniques in this sector has been limited (Veettil *et al.*, 2020).<sup>20</sup> The agriculture and allied sector is also the second highest contributor of GreenHouse Gases (GHGs) – accounting for 25% of total emissions in the state (Confederation of Indian Industry, 2015).

The MSE sector, works collaboratively with the agriculture sector, metal industries, and mining, is yet to receive any recognition on its climate contributions (Kajol *et al.*, 2021).<sup>21</sup> With MSEs in Odisha labelled as the 'ideal destination' for food processing related investments by Invest India, understanding the carbon footprint and resilience of this sector is key to promote sustainable green enterprises (ibid). While identifying scalable climate adaptation and mitigation approaches is the need of the hour for the agriculture sector, collecting key evidence/ data on the MSE processes/value chains can provide a good starting point. Notwithstanding these differences in requirements across sectors, there is a common need to aggregate local data on both sectors to facilitate a green recovery.

To substantiate this claim and further capture the diverse perceptions and experiences of key stakeholders in both the sectors, we conducted interviews with representatives from five stakeholder groups including (1) government officials, (2) community-based organisations like NGOs, (3) micro and small enterprises, (4) finance providers and (5) academics<sup>22</sup>. The perception mapping of key stakeholders enabled us to identify gaps and opportunities for the GR platform. 74 stakeholders were

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> <u>https://www.ceew.in/press-releases/26-districts-odisha-vulnerable-extreme-climate-events-ceew</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> <u>https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00194662211013216</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> As indicated by the Gross Value Added multipliers of Odisha in CSEP 2019-

https://csep.org/working-paper/input-output-transactions-table-odisha-2015-16/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Additionally, we are in the process of undertaking a survey in Kalahandi as well. See Annexure 1 A for the detailed district selection process.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> <u>https://www.ceew.in/press-releases/26-districts-odisha-vulnerable-extreme-climate-events-ceew</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup><u>https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/environment-and-development-economics/article/information-quality-adoption-of-cli</u> matesmart-varieties-and-their-economic-impact-in-floodrisk-areas/4BD406346E8A96CAC3B28D01C44F4EC9?fbclid=IwAR2V gE\_mNPiRYKAYzPGrCubBkdqLR89dZbsIQ\_5-VVRocGxYeyQ8KiADIIg

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> https://theprint.in/opinion/indias-msme-sector-largest-after-chinas-but-no-one-is-talking-about-its-role-in-emissions/745629/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> For instance, based on the government departmental vision and scope, the GR platform in the paddy value chain can be facilitated by the Department Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment and the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department. Other departmental policies that can support the key departments and converge with the vision of GR include the Forest & Environment Department, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department. Similarly, other key stakeholders were identified.

requested for interviews across groups, and interviews were conducted with 40 stakeholders. Data was collected in two phases - in the first phase, from June 2021 to October 2021, data was collected through remote surveys and in the second phase. from October 2021 to March 2021, data was collected through in-person surveys (Figure 3). Figure 4 illustrates both the number of respondents (in parenthesis) and the response rate (in percentage).



Source: Created by authors

### 4. GR Strategies and Stakeholder Perceptions

The perception surveys provided an insight into stakeholder motives, and goals that can help envision the role of a stakeholder platform. Since Odisha was identified as one of the locations with low understanding of NBS (Veettil *et al.*, 2020),<sup>23</sup> we mapped perceptions across stakeholders on three key attributes:

(1) **Awareness** of challenges associated with the pandemic and climate change within and across sectors,

(2) Current status of Adoption of green activities and its impact and,

(3) **Documentation** tools that are currently used, and scope in terms of details it contains and ease of access to the information/ data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup><u>https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/environment-and-development-economics/article/information-quality-adoption-of-cli</u> matesmart-varieties-and-their-economic-impact-in-floodrisk-areas/4BD406346E8A96CAC3B28D01C44F4EC9?fbclid=IwAR2V gE\_mNPjRYKAYzPGrCubBkdqLR89dZbsIQ\_5-VVRocGxYeyQ8KiADIIg

Variable Name	Indicator	Weightage
Awareness	<ul> <li>Awareness of own sectoral/enterprise challenges with regard to         <ul> <li>(a) climate change and (b) Covid-19 pandemic</li> <li>Awareness of linked sectoral challenges regarding (a) climate change and (b) Covid-19 pandemic</li> <li>Awareness of (a) current policies and (b) potential policy suggestions for GR</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	33% each
Adoption	<ul> <li>Share of green strategies practised</li> <li>Historical collaboration with stakeholders (Short timeline/one-time collaboration)</li> <li>Historical collaboration with stakeholders (Long-term projects/multiple collaboration)</li> </ul>	33% each
Documentation	<ul> <li>Documenting/sharing their strategies on their websites or other platforms</li> <li>Documenting/sharing impact of their strategies on their websites or other platforms</li> <li>Ease of access of data/ information</li> </ul>	33% each

Using these indicators, we mapped the relative score for each stakeholder type on the three attributes. Overall, there seems to be limited engagement between green technological innovators, policy proponents and financial services. There was limited awareness about challenges perceived by other stakeholders - within and outside the stakeholder segment. This prompted adoption of independent and small term interventions viz-a-viz high impact alternatives. However, each stakeholder has a niche that can facilitate information generation and sharing, which can be leveraged through a common platform.

#### Awareness: High self-awareness but low cross awareness

Awareness across stakeholders were mapped along three indicators - awareness of *within* sectoral challenges associated with climate change/ Covid-19 – self-awareness; across sectoral challenges associated with climate change/ Covid-19 - cross awareness; and awareness of policy suggestions that could help counter these challenges. Across stakeholders, it was observed that self-awareness about the climate/ Covid-19 challenges was high. However, there was limited understanding about the challenges faced by other stakeholder groups, except in the case of finance providers. Due to the high self-awareness, understanding of policy suggestions that could help counter the challenges was also high. The figure below illustrates key trends across stakeholders in this regard.



Source: Created by author

Anecdotes from interviews with stakeholders in Bargarh are included below. Similar experiences were observed during the interviews in Koraput and Bhubaneswar. Whenever possible, divergent perspectives have been included as well to help build a better understanding. For instance, an official from the agriculture department in Bargarh was aware of challenges associated with climate disasters - reduced production, productivity and farmer livelihoods. However, they were not aware about the emissions associated with rice production (drought resilient or otherwise). These two factors contributed to their policy suggestion to promote drought resilient rice varieties, with strong support from the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) to understand the functioning of drought resilient rice varieties. On the other hand, an official from the environment department (another government body) in the same location was focused on reducing emissions and shifting away from rice to alternate crops such as millets. They were less aware of the livelihood dynamics/market linkages associated with rice production.

Similar parallels could be drawn from MSEs as well. For instance, among chemical input providers that were interviewed for the study, awareness of climate change/Covid-19 was restricted to reduced profitability/productivity due to these shocks. However, their understanding about contributions to climate change and land degradation were limited. On the other hand, among organic (non-chemical) input providers, we found high levels of awareness on promoting nutritious chemical free food. However, their understanding of profitability of their practices viz-a-viz chemical based providers was limited. Given these views, the policy pathways suggested by the two groups have some divergence – for instance, chemical input providers are in favour of improving access to information on drought resistant hybrid varieties while organic input providers suggest that hybrid varieties of seeds should be discontinued and government efforts should push for traditional varieties grown historically.

Even community organisations that work on multiple aspects such as livelihoods promotion and nutrition had limited awareness about holistic approaches beyond their current practices, whether to maximise livelihoods through market linkages or to promote self-consumption of nutrient rich products. For instance, an organisation that promotes traditional organic practices was of the view that all

traditional practices are better (as indicated by their policy suggestion), notwithstanding evidence or counterfactual arguments.

Contrarily, discussions with experts from Aditya Birla Group, Vedanta, and members of the CSR council in Odisha, although aimed to identify strategies with immediate visibility and short-term outcomes, showcased awareness of the opportunities in this space. They were currently gathering information on profitable crops that work in certain climate vulnerable locations in the state. Much of their awareness was attributed to recent global efforts like COP-26, Environment, Social and Governance priorities, CSR mandates among others. Similar trends were observed among private/public banks as well that work with a variety of sectors and stakeholders.

In some cases, even self-awareness was found to be low, common among MSE stakeholders viz-a-viz agriculture. For instance, interviews with the District Industry Center (MSME) in Bargarh whose key objectives were handholding entrepreneurs in their application for bank loans and providing strategic connections for different business operations, suggested that they were not aware about (1) renewable technologies, (2) pollution certification and (3) organic markets. Awareness about these factors is important in the food processing sector, a key sector in Bargarh. Awareness about renewable technology, pollution standards was limited; understanding of processes about organic market certification was found to be even lower.

# Adoption: High number of independent and collaborative low-impact models *but* limited high impact projects



Source: Created by author

For instance, in the agriculture sector, the majority of the large investment projects on climate mitigation strategies like installing solar irrigation require a lot of initial investment that are less remunerative in the short-term and were promoted with government support and subsidy schemes. Certain departments like the water department and environment department were keen to promote green interventions that were piloted in other locations. However, their representatives felt these departments lacked the power to push for their suggestions.

Community-based organisations such as Pragati, Pradan, and Vrutti target their work in the upstream part of the agriculture value chain and focus on low investment opportunities for generating livelihoods of small/marginal farmers. Some of their key practices include organically grown ginger and turmeric that do not require investments in pesticides/fertilisers and are as productive. Sustainable rice intensification and sustainable millet intensification techniques that require less water, fared much better in situations of droughts, maintaining the quality of the ecosystem. According to them, organic and traditional farming practices are beneficial both economically and nutrient-wise for the small/marginal farmers. Other community organisations like Harsha Trust focus on downstream value chain development. Their models are based on well-functioning value chains that can charge higher values from consumers/ intermediaries and provide higher values for farmer producers. However, these organisations primarily focus on specific locations and medium/large farmers.

Overall, stakeholders indicated greater policy developments in high-investment opportunity areas; well-developed upstream activities for small/marginal farmers; well-connected marketing/ packaging techniques for medium/large farmers. The broad consensus among stakeholders was that while there have been individual efforts and advancements like the ones mentioned above, a coordinated and collaborative effort in this space is missing.

The MSE adoption in green practices was limited. A leading proponent of farmer producing companies 'Sahabhagi Vikash Abhiyan' mentioned that non-organic practices in MSEs were more convenient because of existing market linkages. He illustrated that of the 56 Farmer Producer Companies where organic products are sold, only two focus exclusively on organic/ green products, others keep both (organic and synthetic) keeping in mind the demand. However, the person believed that organic had a future, but the developments in the MSE space were slow.

Enterprises in the green space, like Odisha Aqua Traders & Marine Exporters Pvt. Ltd. were among the few that fulfilled multiple stringent criteria like - (1) no use of antibiotics for exports, (2) screening of products, (3) eco-labelling, (4) no harm to the ecosystem and certification from Global GAP (Good Agricultural Practices), HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points), BSCIC, BAP (Best Aquaculture Practices) and export to countries like Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, China, US. The company's owner has 28 years' experience in the sector and is a trained scientist. This was a key part of the success to achieve the certifications. In addition to higher cost/ limited incentives for greening enterprises in this sector, the respondent highlighted coordination challenges among government departments which pose challenges for them to expand or help other new incumbents. While the company has also attempted helping smaller local enterprises avail such certifications, he reported that the enterprises subsequently started adopting cheaper non-green practices which diminished the trust in his company in the international market.

For corporations and private finance providers, key interventions are observed on profitable high-value crops like vegetables, lemongrass, mango, and cashew called champion crops. Much of their work also has focused on medium and large farmers; there has been limited uptake among small farmers due to perception of risk and limited willingness to shift from traditional practices.

According to a leading CSR proponent with experience in the NGO space, "five years back, corporations, community organisations and government departments undertook interventions independently, now there has been an increased priority for partnership with government agencies, NGOs, etc. For instance, in Odisha, WADI development programme runs in collaboration with NABARD for initiating agroforestry in degraded landscapes". However, as indicated by a finance provider in the sample, collaborating with an NGO, the engagement was a part of CSR mandates. The focus was on generating immediate outcomes and fulfilling the regulatory obligation which did not translate into a long-term partnership or subsequent collaborations. Overall, much of the activities were either fragmented or short-term collaborations. Many of the reported collaborations were short-term in nature, focused on a short period of time, or rare compared to longer-term periodic high impact opportunities.

**Documentation:** Each stakeholder has its niche with data/information sharing **but no effort to combine them** 



Source: Created by authors

Figure 7 illustrates that the current level of data documentation and dissemination is also skewed. Government Officials seem to have multiple avenues through annual reports, policy briefs, and budget documents compared to other players. However, they do not seem to share the level of detailed information like the NGO or the finance provider reports. Information on the impact of green strategies in terms of climate benefits or livelihoods seems lacking in government reports. As per the environment department officials, there was an immediate need for data gathering and modelling to capture the high impact, high feasibility strategies.

Similarly, community organisations believe that identifying scalable models like Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI) over High Yield Varieties based models can help policy makers make informed decisions. The enterprises have detailed information on demand, operational challenges but they have limited/no avenues to share the same. One input provider mentioned that practice of organic production requires ground level advertisement and promotion at least among farmers. He said currently there is a lack of awareness. Neither the farmers nor input providers, in his view, have manuals for estimates of per hectare fertiliser and seeds to be used for a specific type of land. Overall, each stakeholder has its

niche with data/information sharing and collectively sharing them can provide a comprehensive database on NBS.

### 5. Envisioning the GR Stakeholder Platform in Odisha With the Local Stakeholders

The variations in the awareness, adoption and dissemination tools across key stakeholders in the state is a strong indication for GR stakeholder platform to initiate information and resource sharing. Currently, NBS like organic agriculture/ input providers, digital weather forecasts, among others have been promoted as small independent interventions or CSR projects, where there is scope to improve collaborations with other stakeholders. We envision a stakeholder platform where key information on strategies/innovations like (1) financial requirement, (2) economic, environmental and social impact, (3) scalability of these best practices and (4) potential financial tools can be shared to facilitate these activities.

The table below includes a broad list of recommendations for the different stakeholder groups that were interviewed. At least one recommendation (**highlighted in bold**) across stakeholder types aligned with the gap of information sharing and resource sharing the GR stakeholder platform envisions. The GR platform can begin by sharing such key information on green opportunities like current status, scalability, climate models from different strategies that are suggested in the state.

Stakeholder Type	Key Recommendations	
Government Departments	<ul> <li>MSME department indicated scope for rice mills, fly ash and oil mills as potential focus points.</li> <li>Environment Department believed that a data modelling exercise to capture the high impact, high feasibility strategies was the immediate requirement</li> <li>Irrigation department indicated development of tools like setting up water tariffs like electricity as immediate requirements.</li> <li>Agriculture department wanted to push for value chain linkages and local institutions to improve profitability of organic products.</li> </ul>	
Community Organisations	<ul> <li>Strengthen value chain to ensure timely supply of quality seed or market the products post-harvest for traditional practices.</li> <li>Train and mobilise farmers to undertake climate resilient practices</li> <li>Promote/subsidise scalable models like Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI) over HYV based models</li> </ul>	
Micro and Small Enterprises	<ul> <li>Separate processing units should be developed for organic paddy as it requires special technology.</li> <li>Awareness of economic/ climate/ health benefits from organic seeds viz-a-viz HYV</li> </ul>	
Finance Provider	- Corporations indicated focus on immediate and robust climate outcomes from	

### Way Forward

A workshop is being planned on April 21st and 22nd 2022, to bring together key stakeholders and discuss avenues for enabling a green recovery in Odisha. The workshop will be a key step towards the consolidation of ideas and preparation of a strategy document on how high impact-high feasibility green recovery can be achieved through concrete actions across key functional heads of policy making in the state.

#### The workshop will focus on the following key questions:

- 1. Are there sufficient avenues for interaction among the key stakeholders of a green recovery financing framework for agriculture and MSEs in Odisha to consolidate their ideas on the possible methods of adopting GR practices in these sectors?
- 2. Can a stakeholder platform create benefits to leverage national/global green finance? At the state-level, which will be the nodal department to anchor and facilitate such a GR stakeholder platform?
- 3. What will be the willingness among key stakeholders for data sharing, preference of data privacy and other rules of use of the platform?

The pandemic has provided an impetus to explore recovery policies and practices that can facilitate inclusive and sustainable growth and development. Such an effort requires strong partnerships between government departments and private sector players for kickstarting a green recovery in Odisha. The discussions from this workshop will help chart out a roadmap for enabling such a coordinated effort.