



Research for Impact (R4I -1) in CP-10: Review Meeting Report

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP UNIT (PAPU) – UNFPA - INDIA

SESSIONS

01.

Welcome and opening remarks

02.

Research for policy impact in CP-10: New approaches, opportunities, and challenges

03.

Implications of very low fertility in select states of India

04.

How discriminatory social and gender norms compromise the well-being of women and girls in India: A review

05.

Determinants of maternal death in Madhya Pradesh

06.

National Transfer Accounts (NTA) and policy implications for the demographic dividend: Lessons from Asia Pacific and implications for India

07.

Crosscutting issues and way forward

INTRODUCTION

UNFPA India's new 10th Country Program (CP-10, 2023-27) envisions strengthening the data system and promoting greater use of data and evidence to design and advocate for policies and programmes that impact the furthest left behind and hasten the pace of change required to achieve UNFPA's mandate.

One of the core activities of UNFPA is to promote evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation in the areas of sexual and reproductive health, gender equality and population dynamics. In addition to evidence generation, the previous Country Programme (CP9) evaluation recommended closing the gap between research findings and their adoption in policies and programmes. This will require a good understanding of policy and programme processes in India with regard to UNFPA's mandate.

Towards this objective, UNFPA convened a meeting with a set of multi-disciplinary experts to review the first round of research studies initiated under CP10 - called '**Research for Impact Reviews (R4I)**'. The main purpose was to render the research agenda more interdisciplinary, with external inputs, and be used to inform programmatic and policy interventions. In the first meeting (in hybrid mode), four UNFPA India research studies were taken up for review on 9 May in New Delhi. The agenda is attached at **Annex-1** and the list of participants is attached at **Annex – 2**.

SESSION-1

Opening remarks

Ms. Andrea M. Wojnar, UNFPA Representative, India welcomed the participants, and acknowledged the wealth of experience and expertise present for the first Research for Impact Review. She highlighted the need for UNFPA's research agenda to be more relevant, timely, and impactful in addressing implementation and policy gaps in India.

She further added that the evaluation of UNFPA'S 9th Country Programme (2018-22) acknowledged that UNFPA's core strength is in the provision of technical assistance at the national and state level. While it affirmed that UNFPA made important contributions towards the discourse on gender-biased sex selection (GBSS), redefining the family planning programme to promote choices and rights for women, and in institutionalizing life-skills education for adolescents, it recommended UNFPA to identify how to progress on the line of sight from research to policy.

Introducing the 10th Country Programme that draws from UNFPA's Global Strategic Plan 2022-2025, she stressed on the need for acceleration to achieve the three transformative results: (a) *ending the unmet need for family planning*; (b) *ending preventable maternal deaths*; and (c) *ending gender-based violence and harmful practices*, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage. She emphasised that without **acceleration** many of the global goals will not be achieved.

The special edition of the SDG Report was quoted, wherein the UN Secretary-General highlighted the following eye-opening facts:

- Halfway to the deadline for the 2030 Agenda, we are STILL leaving more than half the world behind.
- The SDG Progress Report shows that just 12 percent of the Sustainable Development Goal targets are on track.
- Gender Equality is 300 years away.

The idea of acceleration for UNFPA is through intelligent and innovative use of data and evidence, new, diverse, and strategic partnerships, with women-led, youth-led organizations, with parliamentarians and the private sector, through human-rights based and norm-changing approaches, weaving social and economic interventions with our traditional demographic analysis.

She stated that the review meeting will be organized twice a year and research studies should be presented for review at the inception stage so that UNFPA can benefit from the interdisciplinary inputs and undertake course correction where required to ultimately make an impact not just on programs and policies but also to generate new knowledge and evidence to make a real difference in the lives of vulnerable populations, especially women and girls.

SESSION-2:

Research for Policy Impact in CP-10: New Approaches, Opportunities and Challenges

Moderator: Dr. Deepa Prasad, Chief, Technical and Programme, UNFPA

Research for policy impact in CP-10: New approaches, opportunities, and challenges

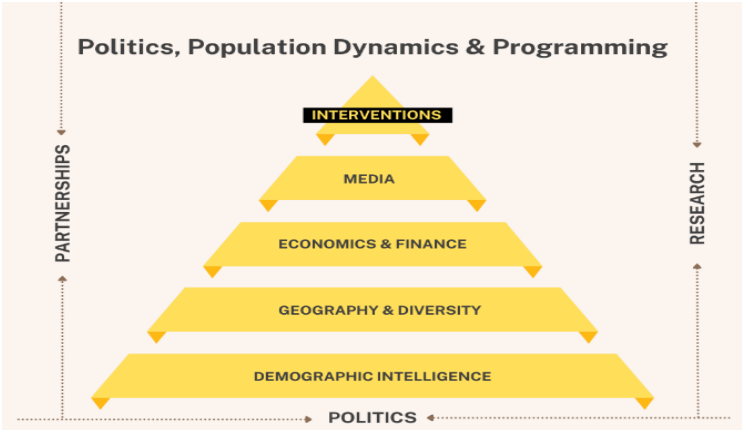
- Mr. Sanjay Kumar, Population Dynamics and Research Specialist, UNFPA
- Mr. Jaydeep Biswas, Chief, Policy and Partnerships, UNFPA

Q & A

Dr Deepa Prasad moderated the session highlighting the need for policy and programme relevant research to close policy gaps and programme implementation.

Mr. Sanjay Kumar outlined the key approaches to strengthening policy research and demographic intelligence for the integration of population dynamics and megatrends into sustainable development planning at the national and state levels and convening policy dialogues. This includes raising awareness among policymakers and advocating for appropriate policies at both the national and state level on population and its interlinkages with sustainable development. He apprised the audience about UNFPA India’s research studies that are underway and those planned for the year with the goal to have a clear trajectory from research to policy impact. Out of the comprehensive list for 2023, four studies on a) implications of low fertility in select states; b) discriminatory social and gender norms which compromise the well-being of women and girls in India; c) determinants of maternal mortality in Madhya Pradesh; and d) policy implications for the demographic dividend based on NTA analysis and lessons from Asia Pacific were taken up during the review meeting for discussion and feedback.

Mr. Jaydeep Biswas presented a framework aimed to establish a pathway from research to policy by focusing on politics, demographic intelligence, geography and diversity, partnerships, economics, finance, and the influence of media. He emphasized the need for interdisciplinary approaches and to engage policy makers using smart policy communications. The stated goal was to connect research priorities with policy advocacy and program interventions while raising awareness among policymakers and incorporating data and evidence into policy design.



Participants offered the following suggestions during the Q&A:

- ☞ To shift from population-based study to a framework that integrates rights-based models.
- ☞ The need to study how economic aspects can be integrated.
- ☞ Making a case to show the linkage between investment vis-à-vis returns as often policy makers are unable to comprehend this aspect
- ☞ The need for better data to drive policies.
- ☞ UNFPA to strengthen engagement with state vernacular media for more effective political advocacy. Content and views from Tier-1 and Tier-2 cities are driving discourse in India. Policy makers especially at the state and local levels are highly influenced by reportage in vernacular media.

SESSION 3

Implications of Low Fertility in Select States of India

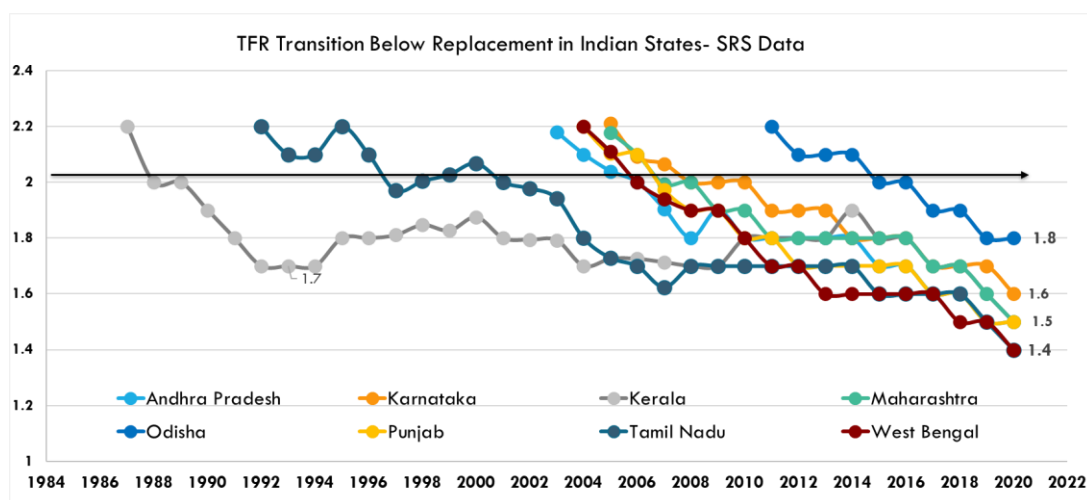
Chair: Ms. Andrea M. Wojnar

Presenter: Prof. F. Ram, Rtd. Director IIPS, Mumbai & Prof. P M. Kulkarni, Rtd. Professor, JNU, Delhi

Discussants

1. Dr. Sonalde Desai, Professor, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)
2. Mr. Rintaro Mori, Regional Adviser, UNFPA
3. Prof. Ravinder Kaur, Ret. Professor, IIT Delhi
4. Mr. Rajib Acharya, Senior Associate & Global Lead, Population Council

Prof. Faujdar Ram presented the objectives of the study which are to examine the determinants of low fertility based on a global framework and contextual relevance of the Second Demographic Transition (SDT); to assess long-term implications of low fertility on population size, growth, and age structure in the selected states having experienced low fertility; to examine implications on the labour market and on ageing dynamics; and to explore the changes in the family structure, living arrangements and effect on the two-way support system. The study methodology includes a review of relevant literature, presentation of data on TFR, and undertaking long-term projections under different variants of low TFR, which will help in understanding changes in age structure in



the future in eight selected states, that have a minimum five years of exposure to below replacement levels of fertility in 2020.

Based on various rounds of NFHS data, the following observations were made:

- Per cent of females aged 20-24 with high school and above education increased from around 25 in 1992-93 to 84 in 2019-21 in India.
- Similar or greater pace of change was observed in the selected states.
- The Mean age of childbearing increased by 2-3 years in most states after 2010.
- Share of fertility in ages 30 and above in TFR increased substantially during the same time period.
- The mean ideal number of children is higher than actual TFR in most states in 2019-21 which was the opposite in 1992-93.

The discussants and participants made the following remarks and suggestions:

- ☞ The qualitative difference in the demographic transition seen in Asian countries, including India and other places in Western Europe will be helpful to understand the drivers of low fertility.
- ☞ It would be beneficial to understand and establish empirical association of the extent of low fertility with one child, non-marriage or not having children at all. This will have policy imperatives.
- ☞ Reducing burden on women can also be investigated so that women have the agency to shape decide their children and career aspirations.
- ☞ Investment by the government for social security needs to be looked at.
- ☞ It is important to focus on the gap between the ideal family size and TFR and this should be highlighted in every aspect of the proposed study.
- ☞ Understanding how migration affects opportunities and its influence on TFR, in each state is crucial. The difference in migration patterns between Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia has significant implications and requires careful consideration for potential policy responses.
- ☞ To effectively analyze the situation, there is a need to examine factors such as women's participation in the job market, economic conditions, and family support. While the proposed framework is suitable, it was recommended to conduct interstate comparisons within India to extract valuable lessons from various states, including government and civil society organizations.
- ☞ The implications of high fertility vis-à-vis low fertility have significant impact on work, education, healthcare, and social security. Low fertility rates can lead to labour shortages, ageing populations, and challenges in sustaining social security systems. Discussions and actions are needed for each state to address these concerns, considering the need to reach a break-even point and prevent a rapid decline in population.
- ☞ The cost associated with rearing children, education and work participation are factors that can impact fertility rates. This coupled with lack of support structures, particularly in nuclear families, may contribute to the shift in mindset and influence decisions regarding fertility.
- ☞ Bifurcating the low fertility research paper into two parts may be considered with one focusing on macro and age structure issues and migration, and the second on individual life cycles, marriage and family structures.

- ☞ There is a need to consider family structure and associated challenges in terms of supporting multiple sets of parents and grandparents. A micro simulation is suggested based on analysis of household data.

SESSION 4

How Discriminatory Social and Gender Norms Compromise the Well-being of Women and Girls in India

Chair: Ms. Andrea M. Wojnar

Presenter: Ms. Shireen Jeebhoy, Director, Aksha Centre for Equity and Wellbeing

Discussants:

1. Mr. Ravi Verma, Regional Director, ICRW
2. Ms. Swati Chakraborty, Head, M&E, Breakthrough India
3. Ms. Rupsa Mallik, Independent Consultant

Women's ability to make decisions about their reproductive health, contraceptive use and sexual relations is pivotal to gender equality and universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. Quite often women are not able to exercise their autonomy and agency due to discriminatory social norms and harmful practices. While certain norms may be beneficial for the smooth functioning of society, however those which discriminate by sex, age or caste give rise to the persistence of age-old traditional practices and are harmful to the attainment of the fullest potential of its people.

Shireen Jeebhoy presented her study which is at the inception stage. The study objectives are to synthesize evidence on the ways in which gender norms compromise the lives of women and girls in India; promising practices to overturn unbalanced norms, as observed in several initiatives undertaken in India (and other LMIC) specifically in relation to the unmet need for family planning, preventable maternal deaths, and harmful practices - gender-based violence, child, early and forced marriage and in female agency more generally. The study will also pinpoint research gaps and available data to measure norms and their impact across these key areas and make recommendations for future studies and intervention research.

The discussants and participants made the following remarks and suggestions:

- ☞ Feminist scholars have brought to public discourse and played an important role in shifting norms from individual to beyond. Hence changing structural determinants such as behaviors and norms and working on men/boys and masculinity is vital.
- ☞ Gender transformative actions mean working at multiple levels. It is important to understand the nuances of how norms are learned and manifested in different settings and highlight the limited evidence on the link between attitudes, behavior, and the norms.
- ☞ A conceptual clarity is needed between social and gender norms and the need for insights into specific settings – family, school, work setting etc. should be considered and their patriarchal nature should be examined.

- ☞ Changing norms are more difficult, therefore we need to better understand what progress has been achieved; and to analyze more specifically how policies are impacting social norms. For example, school enrolment up to Standard 10 is now slowly becoming a norm. It would be interesting to see which policies are particularly impacting the education of girls in school. Challenges also lie related to affordability and social norms restricting higher education.
- ☞ There are also challenges of discussing reproductive health issues with adolescents, therefore there is a need to design interventions targeting youth groups.
- ☞ It was suggested to unpack the existing frameworks and literature on social and gender norm change to develop a comprehensive framework that can guide future research. There is a need to consider the intersectionality of sexual norms and gender norms and question whether current conceptual frameworks adequately address issues of sexuality.
- ☞ It is important to have collective action and collectivization in promoting gender transformation and the need to study backlash and pushback that occurs when challenging existing norms.
- ☞ It was suggested to broaden the scope of the literature review to include evidence from fields such as HIV/AIDS research and human rights legal research, which may offer insights into gender transformative changes achieved with marginalized populations.
- ☞ The generational aspects could be explored, especially in cultures where extended families live together or closely interact. This could be in terms of older/younger female dynamics where the disempowerment of one generation gets enforced by the oppressed onto the next generation.
- ☞ It might be useful to understand if there are norms around participation in civic life and how this is viewed in terms of individual women's participation.
- ☞ Given the diversity within India, it would be important to provide a bit more nuance to the findings disaggregated by urban/rural/slum, scheduled caste etc.
- ☞ Identification and evaluation of model or frameworks to engage faith-based organizations that are working towards changing norms.
- ☞ Women's right of inheritance is an instituted that leads to egalitarian norms in the family and must be probed further.
- ☞ There is a need for gender sensitivity among young doctors, as they often treat male and female patients differently.

SESSION 5

Determinants of Maternal Death in Madhya Pradesh

Chair: Dr. Rakesh Sarwal, IAS, Additional Secretary, Inter State Council Secretariat (ISCS), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

Presenter: Sanjay Kumar, Population Dynamics and Research Specialist / Sunil Jacob, State Head, Madhya Pradesh/ UNFPA

Discussants

1. Ms. Catherine Breen Kamkong, Regional Advisor, UNFPA
2. Dr. Biswanath Ghosh Dastidar, Associate, Cambridge Reproduction, Cambridge University

As Chair of the session, **Dr. Rakesh Sarwal** highlighted that maternal mortality is a pressing and sensitive topic, that signifies an anomaly in the health system. He further added that in some countries maternal deaths range from 10-20 per 100,000 live births. It is 97 in India which has shown a progressive reduction from 130 in 2014-2016. While in some countries it is as high as 800-1000. Maternal deaths take place mainly due to delays at three places i.e., home, transportation and at the facility levels. The most alarming feature is that we do not have an accurate picture of the number of maternal deaths, but it is based on estimation. As per current estimates around 28,000 maternal deaths occur every year in India. We do not get to know in detail, which family, and which village these deaths have taken place. Hence, there is a need for better data, real time monitoring and preventive measures.

Regarding the proposed study on determinants of maternal mortality in Madhya Pradesh, **Mr. Sunil Jacob** provided the context as to how the need for this study evolved. The field observations and interactions with the grassroots health functionaries and community members highlight that delays at home and facility levels are routine, and therefore is a matter of concern regarding the quality of services, referral systems, institutional mechanisms of monitoring, maternal death review and surveillance (MDSR) system. There is keen interest among policymakers and elected representatives to understand this better and undertake policy and program corrections.

Mr. Sanjay Kumar provided a brief about the framework of the study and shared the current trends and level of maternal mortality in the state and coverage in the HMIS against the estimates from the Sample Registration System (SRS). He presented the objectives of the study which are to analyze district-wise trends of maternal deaths based on HMIS, mapping of availability of health facilities and First Referral Units (FRUs) investigating major causes and circumstances which lead to maternal deaths. He also briefly described the methodology as this will involve reviewing Maternal Death Review System (MDSR) records, collecting information from the delivery points in the study districts, tracing the maternal death cases, conducting verbal autopsies and using snowballing techniques to identify maternal deaths which are not captured by the health system.

The discussants and participants made the following remarks and suggestions:

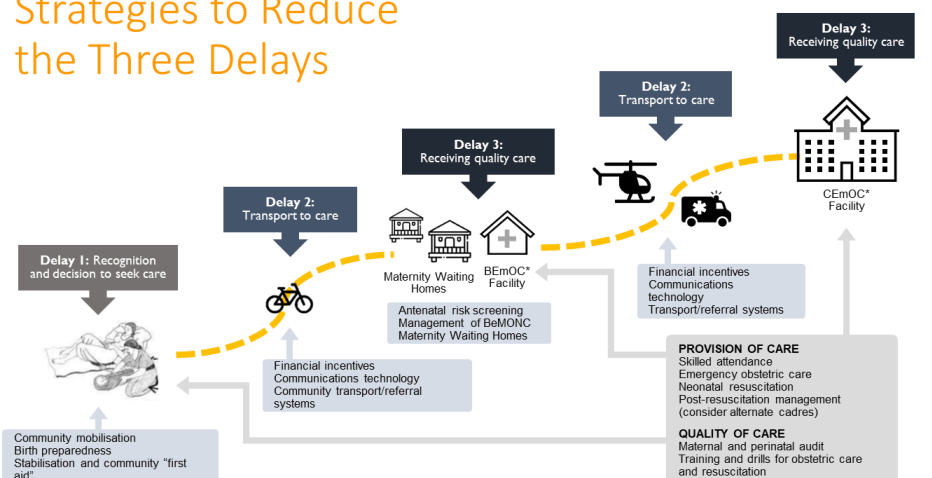
- ☞ The MDSR system has been instituted for more than a decade. It would be good to review it in terms of the quality of data and its usefulness to provide feedback to the system.
- ☞ The study should also investigate the investment in improving the infrastructure and referral system in the state.

- ☞ The study should also review two key points - a) to trace how strictly cold chain is maintained and b) whether gender-sensitive training is imparted in medical colleges
- ☞ There are unrecorded delays at the facility level and the study should identify areas where such delays are happening and trace back the events during the course of treatment, which will provide revealing insights.
- ☞ Digital technology should be introduced, and digital records can help better follow up on a real-time basis on how the delays occur at the institutional level.
- ☞ There are variations in the performance of districts in terms of maternal health and the study should also identify the causes of such discrepancies.
- ☞ Access to safe abortion services (one of the four pillars of reduction in maternal mortality) should also be investigated. Other aspects include access to basic and comprehensive and emergency obstetric care, access to contraceptives, access to safe abortion, and access to antenatal care.
- ☞ It is also equally important to capture morbidity data and to see that they are detected in time with proper surveillance systems and early warning signs.
- ☞ The study should also investigate the association between the functioning FRUs and the districts where maternal deaths are happening.

Ms. Catherine presented the regional overview of maternal mortality and lessons learned. She highlighted that during 2015-2020 there was stagnation in the reduction in MMR in almost all the regions and there was a steep decline before this period. There are high inequalities between the countries as well within countries. It is very critical to have an accountability system to understand, who is dying? where are they dying? and why are they dying? She emphasized the need to:

- Focus on Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response system, since there are many deliveries happening outside of the facilities, it is imperative to review deaths that are happening outside the institutions.
- Localised understanding of the causes of who is dying, where and why provides an opportunity for targeted responses/ corrective action.
- It is evident from the State of World Midwifery Report (2021) that educated midwives can provide up to 90% of essential sexual and reproductive health services.

Strategies to Reduce the Three Delays



*BeMOC: Basic emergency and obstetric care. **CEmOC: Comprehensive emergency and obstetric care

Some of the key **lessons learned** regionally and globally are:

- a) **Health Systems strengthening approach** that looks at service delivery, health workforce, access to essential medicines.
- b) **Eliminating delays within the health system** by ensuring access to life-saving medicines and supplies; adequately trained and deployed staff; functioning referral systems.
- c) **Eliminate delays in women seeking care** ensuring that women have access to information about the importance of seeking care with skilled birth attendants (SBA), danger signs, and financial protection to access care.
- d) **Target pockets of inequity within the country and** use data and evidence to understand inequities.
- e) **Making sure the focus is on quality of care and avoiding over-medicalization** as to many C-sections, too many interventions too soon also lead to complications.

SESSION 6

National Transfer Accounts (NTA) and Policy Implications for the Demographic Dividend: Lessons from Asia Pacific and Implications for India

Chair: Dr. Rakesh Sarwal, IAS, Additional Secretary, Inter State Council Secretariat (ISCS), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

Presenters:

1. Ms. Wassana Im-em, Regional Technical Specialist on Population and Development, UNFPA
2. Prof. Ladu Singh, Vice Chancellor, Bodoland University, Assam

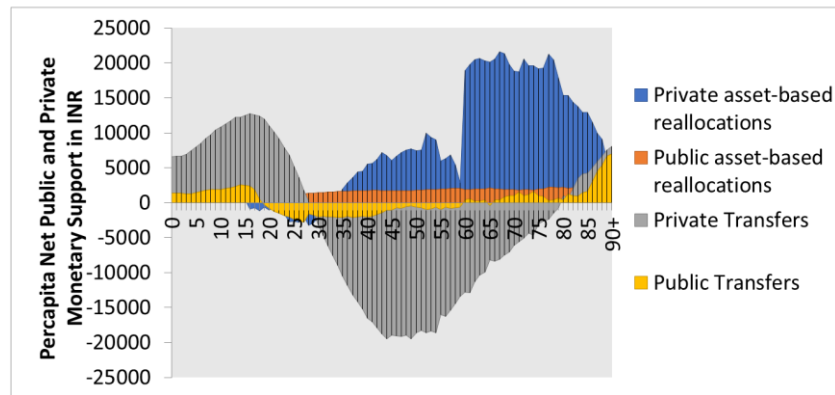
Discussants

1. Mr. Chris Garroway, Economist, United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO)

Ms. Wassana defined NTA, its key features, and how it informs policy directions to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend. She presented findings related to the per capita economic cycle for India based on NTA analysis and how it varies over different age groups. The conclusion is that India needs to provide attention to improving labor productivity-reducing gender gaps, focusing on child investment and protection of the aged population, and empowering women supporting their decision-making on reproductive rights and choices to reap the window of demographic opportunity.

Prof. Laishram Ladusingh highlighted the policy implications for the demographic dividend using NTA. He spoke about the pattern of labor income and per capita consumption over ages and key findings based on NTA analysis. The findings indicated that a major share of the benefits of public and private transfers goes to support the life cycle deficit of the population under 20 years. As much as 64% of the Life Cycle Deficit (LCD) is met by private asset reallocations in old age. He suggested incorporating gender, place of residence, social groups and wealth quintile in NTA analysis which can bring to light more insights to address equity issues for public policies.

Intergenerational transfers and asset-based reallocation



The discussants and participants made the following remarks and suggestions:

- ☞ The greatest challenge and probably an opportunity is how India realizes the demographic dividend, which will be the key determinant of overall success and will propel the country to become a growth and development engine for the world.
- ☞ The policy attention should be on three issues - female labor force participation, social protection, and data issues. Female labor participation is much lower than the many countries at similar per capita income levels.
- ☞ There is a need to create good quality and a safe working environment for girls who are going to enter into working age in the next decade and unless we do this, we will lose the potential of harnessing the full gambit of India's demographic dividend.
- ☞ Lowering of India's dependency ratios, (with more producers) is important as many of the countries are shifting towards an ageing population. Integration of women into the global economy will lead to higher economic growth.
- ☞ There is a need to evolve a methodology to estimate state-level NTA based on extrapolation.
- ☞ Through a small survey or secondary data analysis, it would be worthwhile to examine the impact of the PM-JAY scheme, which is aimed at reducing the out-of-pocket expenses on health care and triangulating with national transfer accounts in both public and private sectors.
- ☞ Skilling is extremely important as it enhances employability, which will turn into value for the economy. There is a need for further study and analysis on this subject
- ☞ A major challenge is to train the workforce for potential opportunities, whether in manufacturing, service, or Information Technology sectors. This will lead to gainful employment, and will help the private and public transfers from the working population.

SESSION 7

Crosscutting Issues and Way Forward

The last session was devoted to discussing the cross-cutting issues and the way forward.

- ☞ On the crosscutting issues, **Dr. Sahil Hebbar**, drew attention to climate change and how it affects gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, and on women's livelihood. Women in the informal sector are not able to cope with the climate crisis as they do not have negotiating power, which affects their health as well.
- ☞ There are data and evidence gaps related to the impact of climate change on women and the need of the hour is to bring new research areas on these aspects.
- ☞ While concluding the session, **Mr. Sriram Haridass** re-emphasized the importance of multi-disciplinary research in UNFPA, taking evidence from the field (with a story about the repatriation of Srilankan refugees during his days in UNHCR) and thanked all the experts for reviewing the four studies and offering valuable inputs. He assured that UNFPA and the lead researcher for each of these studies will review the inputs and incorporate them in the study design.
- ☞ On the overall proceedings of the day, he felt the need to have more time for discussion for each of the research studies and suggested accounting for sufficient time in the future. He also added that the next consultative / review meeting will be organized in October, with more topics of research to be reviewed by the experts.
- ☞ The meeting ended with Andrea thanking everyone for their inputs and making the review a success.

Annex-1

UNFPA India Country Programme-10

Research for Impact (R4I) Review-1

Agenda - 9 May 2023

MAGNOLIA HALL, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, NEW DELHI

Zoom link: <https://unfpa.zoom.us/j/82631898439?pwd=dGNob2IwcDJnTG40cDZQRFM2cHJyUT09>

Meeting ID: 826 3189 8439

Passcode: 94170289

Time	Sessions
09:30 – 10:00	Registration
10:00 – 10:15 BKK time: 11.30 – 11.45	Welcome and opening remarks - Ms. Andrea M. Wojnar, Country Representative India & Country Director Bhutan, UNFPA
10:15 – 11:00 BKK time: 11.45– 12.30	Moderator: Dr. Deepa Prasad, Chief, Technical and Programme, UNFPA Research for policy impact in CP-10: New approaches, opportunities, and challenges - Mr. Sanjay Kumar, Population Dynamics and Research Specialist, UNFPA - Mr. Jaydeep Biswas, Chief, Policy and Partnerships, UNFPA Q & A
11:00 – 11:15	Tea break
11:15 – 13:00 BKK Time: 12.45 – 14.30	Research Activities – Round 1 Chair: Ms. Andrea M. Wojnar Implication of Low Fertility in the Select States of India - Prof. F. Ram, Rtd. Director IIPS, Mumbai / Prof. P M. Kulkarni, Rtd. Professor, JNU, Delhi (Presenter) Discussants 4. Dr. Sonalde Desai, Professor, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) 5. Mr. Rintaro Mori, Regional Adviser, UNFPA (Virtual) 6. Prof. Ravinder Kaur, Ret. Professor, IIT Delhi (Virtual) 7. Mr. Rajib Acharya, Senior Associate & Global Lead, Population Council Q & A How discriminatory social and gender norms compromise the well-being of women and girls in India: A review - Ms. Shireen Jejeebhoy, Director, Aksha Centre for Equity and Wellbeing (Presenter)- (Virtual) Discussants 1. Mr. Ravi Verma, Regional Director, ICRW 2. Ms. Swati Chakraborty, Head, M&E, Breakthrough India 3. Ms. Rupsa Mallik, Independent Consultant (Virtual) Q & A
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:45	Research Activities – Round 1 (continued)

<p>BKK Time: 15.30 – 17.15</p>	<p>Chair: Dr. Rakesh Sarwal, IAS, Additional Secretary, Inter State Council Secretariat (ISCS), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi</p> <p>Determinants of Maternal Death in Madhya Pradesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanjay Kumar, Population Dynamics and Research Specialist / Sunil Jacob, State Head, Madhya Pradesh/ UNFPA (Presenters) <p>Discussants</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ms. Catherine Breen Kamkong, Regional Advisor, UNFPA (Virtual) 4. Dr. Biswanath Ghosh Dastidar, Associate, Cambridge Reproduction, Cambridge University <p>Q & A</p> <p>National Transfer Accounts (NTA) and Policy Implications for the Demographic Dividend: Lessons from Asia Pacific and Implications for India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Wassana Im-em, Regional Technical Specialist on Population and Development, UNFPA (Presenter - Virtual) - Prof. Ladu Singh, Vice Chancellor, Bodoland University, Assam (Presenter) <p>Discussants</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Chris Garroway, Economist, United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) (Virtual) <p>Q & A</p>
<p>15:45 – 16:15</p> <p>BKK Time: 17.15 – 17.45</p>	<p>Crosscutting Issues and Way Forward</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Sriram Haridass, Deputy Representative, UNFPA India 2. Dr. Sahil Hebbar, Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Ahmedabad (Virtual)

Annex-2

List of Participants

In Person Participants

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant	Designation and Organization	Email-d
1.	Prof. Faujdar Ram	Rtd. Director International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)	framusha@gmail.com
2.	Dr. Sonalde Desai	Professor National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCEAR)	sdesai@ncaer.org sonalde.desai@gmail.com
3.	Dr. Rajib Acharya	Senior Associate & Global Lead –SRHR Population Council	racharya@popcouncil.org
4.	Ms. Swati Chakraborty	Head, Research and Evaluation Breakthrough India	swatichakraborty@inbreakthrough.org
5.	Mr Ravi Verma	Regional Director ICRW	rverma@icrw.org
6.	Dr. Rakesh Sarwal, IAS	Additional Secretary Inter State Council Secretariat Ministry of Home Affairs	sarwalr@gmail.com
7.	Dr. Biswanath Ghosh Dastidar	Associate, Cambridge Reproduction, Cambridge University, United Kingdom	bgdastidar@gmail.com
8.	Prof. Laishram Ladu Singh	Vice chancellor Bodoland University, Assam	ladusingh2010@gmail.com
9.	Dr. Sahil Hebbar	Director SEWA, Ahmedabad	sahilhebbar@gmail.com
10.	Prof. P M. Kulkarni	Retd. JawaharLal Nehru University	pmkulkarni.jnu@gmail.com
11.	Ms. Aishwarya Adhikari	Population Foundation of India	
12.	Mr. Ritesh Laddha	Population Foundation of India	rladdha@populationfoundation.in
13.	Ms. Andrea M. Wojnar	UNFPA Representative India and Country Director Bhutan	adiagne@unfpa.org
14.	Mr. Sriram Haridass	Deputy Representative UNFPA	haridass@unfpa.org
15.	Dr. Deepa Prasad	Chief, Programme and Technical Support UNFPA	prasad@unfpa.org
16.	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Population Dynamics and Research Specialist UNFPA	skumar@unfpa.org
17.	Dr. Nilesh Deshpande	Adolescent and Youth Specialist UNFPA	deshpande@unfpa.org
18.	Mr. Sunil Jacob Thomas	State Head of office, UNFPA Madhya Pradesh State office	jacob@unfpa.org
19.	Mr. Kaushik Sambandan	Planning, M & E and KM Specialist UNFPA	sambandan@unfpa.org
20.	Dr. Saswati Das	Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights Specialist UNFPA	sadas@unfpa.org
21.	Ms. Kalpana Yadav	Programme Analyst Gender and Human Rights UNFPA	kyadav@unfpa.org
22.	Mr. Shivendra Singh	Data Analyst UNFPA	shsingh@unfpa.org
23.	Ms. Swati R Dutt	Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation Specialist UNFPA	dutt@unfpa.org

24.	Mr. Sahil Kapoor	Technology/Innovation Specialist UNFPA	kapoor@unfpa.org
25.	Ms. Avani Singh	Communications and Media Analyst UNFPA	avsingh@unfpa.org
26.	Mr. Kuljan Singh	Social Media and Communications Analyst UNFPA	ksingh@unfpa.org
27.	Mr. Muni Shankar	Consultant, UNFPA	ms14ifs@gmail.com
28.	Ms. Anubha Goyal	Consultant, UNFPA	emailanubhagoyal@gmail.com
29.	Ms. Vidya Krishnamurthy	National Programme Associate UNFPA	krishnamurthy@unfpa.org

Virtual Participants

Sl. No.	Name of the Participant	Designation and Organization	Email-d
1.	Prof. Ravinder Kaur	Ret. Professor IIT, Delhi	ravinder.iitd@gmail.com
2.	Mr. Rintaro Mori	Regional Adviser APRO, UNFPA	rmori@unfpa.org
3.	Ms. Shireen Jejeebhoy	Director Aksha Centre for Equity and Wellbeing	sjejeebhoy@gmail.com
4.	Ms. Rupsa Mallik	Independent Consultant	rupsa.mallik@gmail.com
5.	Ms. Catherine Breen Kamkong	Regional Advisor APRO, UNFPA	breenkamkong@unfpa.org
6.	Mr. Chris Garroway	Economist, UNRCO	chris.garroway@un.org
7.	Ms. Wassana Im- em	Regional Advisor APRO, UNFPA	im-em@unfpa.org
8.	Mr. Jaydeep Biswas	Chief, Policy and Partnerships, UNFPA	jbiswas@unfpa.org
9.	Ms. Pinky Pradhan	Media and Communications Specialist UNFPA	ppradhan@unfpa.org
10.	Ms. Shobhana Boyle	Gender and Human Rights Specialist UNFPA	boyle@unfpa.org
11.	Ms. Nalini Srivastava	National Programme Associate	srivastava@unfpa.org

END



United Nations Population Fund-India
55, Lodhi Estate,
New Delhi, India 110003

<https://india.unfpa.org/en>

Phone: 011-46532333 Fax: 011- 24628078

Email: india.office@unfpa.org