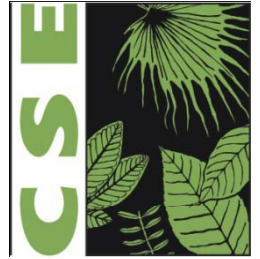


The next steps...

What needs attention and action

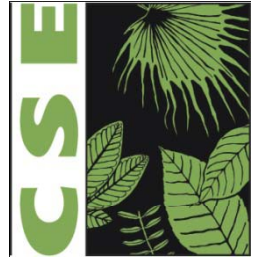


- **Administrative and institutional issues**
 - DMF office (planning, monitoring & evaluation, disclosure)
 - Registration of DMF Trust
 - Public disclosure of information

- **Focus issues for intervention and appropriate allocation**
 - For which there is a crisis or short-fall in the mining-affected areas
 - Consideration of sustainable and viable solutions

- **Planning approach to improve intervention**
 - Scientific and comprehensive planning to address immediate needs, as well as long-term needs and provide future security

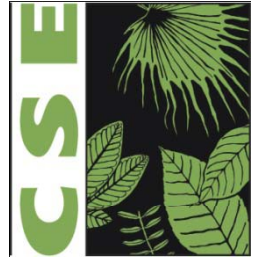
Administrative and institutional issues



□ Set up DMF office-

- DMFs must set up an office for planning, coordination, monitoring etc. There is 5% of the DMF budget for this.
- The office should have:
 - Full-time staff, competent on issues of planning, monitoring etc.
 - Experts with background and experience on issues of economics, human development, environmental sustainability etc.
 - Dedicated personnel for addressing grievances related to functioning of the DMF Trust. A web-based grievance or complaint registration system can also be developed simultaneously.

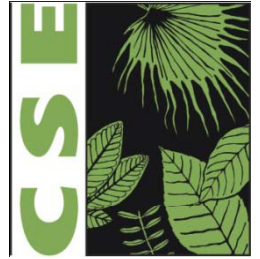
Administrative and institutional issues



- **Register DMF Trust-**
 - All DMF Trusts must be registered.
 - Registration will make the Trust legal entity, ensure financial accountability and transparency of operations.
 - The appropriate authorities must be consulted for mechanisms of registration.

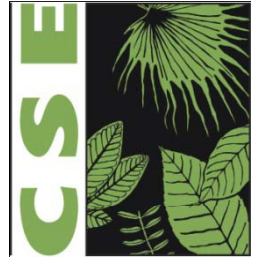
- **Share all DMF related information in public domain: DMF website-**
 - All districts should have respective DMF websites/pages.
 - Websites should have all information related to DMF such as administrative structure, beneficiaries, plans, budgets, work sanctions, work progress, accounts and audit reports, annual reports etc.

Planning and allocation



- DMFs must consider **three crucial factors** for determining intervention areas through proper planning:
 - **Invest in human capital and provide supporting infrastructure and resources it. Key issues include-**
 - Nutrition and food security
 - Healthcare
 - Education
 - Clean water
 - **Improve livelihood opportunities and make people employable.**
 - **Invest in, and secure the future.**

Planning and allocation

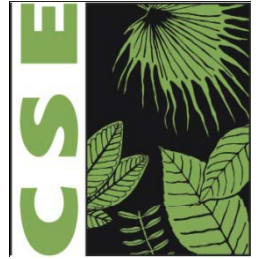


Invest in human capital and provide supporting resources

- **Nutrition and food security-** Measures can include-
 - Making direct transfer of stipend to very poor households and vulnerable groups. Can be integrated with and built on programmes such as National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and the schemes under it, MGNREGA
 - Providing financial support for filling the nutrition gap and ensuring extra nutrition supply in ICDS and MDM schemes.

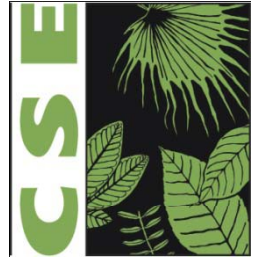
- **Clean water access-** Measures can include-
 - Ensuring sustainable solution for supply of clean drinking water through investment in source sustainability- water harvesting, watershed management etc.
 - Maintenance of infrastructure and facilities, can be done through public-private partnership.
 - Ensuring minimum water to households for basic health and hygiene as prescribed by WHO- 20 LPCD

Planning and allocation



- **Healthcare-** Measures can include-
 - Improving primary healthcare system, the first point of in rural areas including ambulance services.
 - Offering health insurance to people in affected areas.
 - Infrastructure and resource support for better access to healthcare facilities, better and regular staffing at health facilities. Revision in remuneration and other occupational incentives can be provided to attract and retain people.
- **Education-** Measures can include-
 - Providing financial and resource support. Giving scholarships at mid-level and for secondary education.
 - Ensuring better and regular staffing in schools.
 - Providing better infrastructure particularly for clean water, clean and sustainable sanitation facilities, electricity, school vans for children etc.

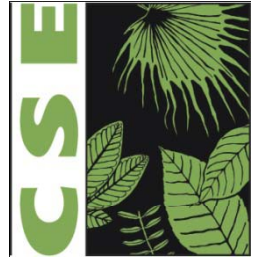
Planning and allocation



- **Improve livelihood opportunities and make people employable-**
 - Develop and incentivize livelihood opportunities around local resources such as forest products or forest resources.
 - Provide support to self-help groups (SHGs) on micro enterprises such as poultry farming, dairy, sericulture, handicrafts, handlooms etc.
 - Improve provisions of loans for small businesses and creating market support.
 - Develop and support market linkages for local goods/products; ensure better economic value for the goods.
 - Providing trainings for better income generation activities.

- **Invest in and secure the future-**
 - A part of DMF money should be kept aside for future security. Funds should be set aside to revive the economy of the area when mining finishes, and to avoid the prospect of places becoming 'ghost towns'.

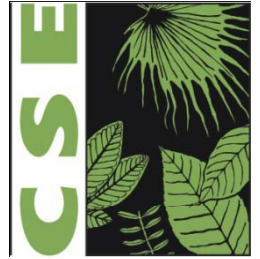
Planning approach



Plan better and plan inclusively

- **Decentralized bottom-up planning** must be ensured by involving Gram Sabhas.
- **Use district planning methodology as a template.** Priority should be given to the directly affected areas and high priority issues.
- **Perspective planning must be undertaken** to address immediate and long-term needs and sustain investments.
- A **scientific and comprehensive planning approach** must be adopted to avoid *ad-hoc* budget allocation. Experts should be engaged as necessary.

Planning approach



- **Convergence and integration of** various plans and programs of the Centre and state governments into the DMF plans should be done to improve the scope of intervention.
- **Collectivization of DMF funds can be done in the long-term** by pooling resources of small adjoining districts particularly for developing common facilities such as a multi-specialty hospital, skill development centre etc.
- **Capacity of people of affected areas must be built** to help them engage effectively in the DMF planning and decision-making processes.