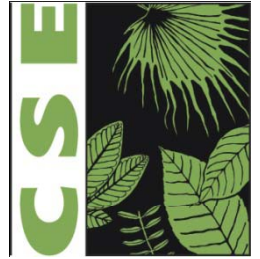


9 districts 4 states

How are DMF plans being rolled out?

Srestha Banerjee
Centre for Science and Environment

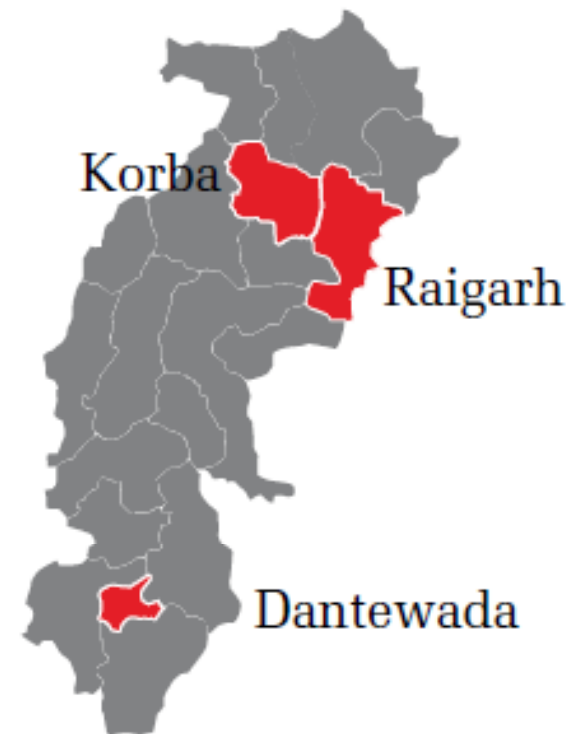
Key questions looked at



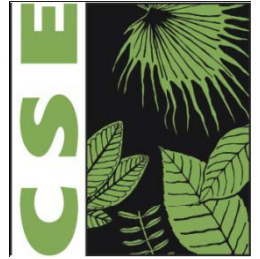
- **Whether the plans focus on the critical/priority issues ailing the mining-affected areas of these districts – this is also in line with the guidelines provided by PMKKKY.**
- **Whether allocations are enough to address the situation.**
- **Whether the affected people are being appropriately targeted while considering investments.**
- **Whether the planning has a short-term focus or has long-term considerations.**



Chhattisgarh



Overall highlights



**State playing a central role in guiding allocations.
Directions issued to districts with two purposes-**

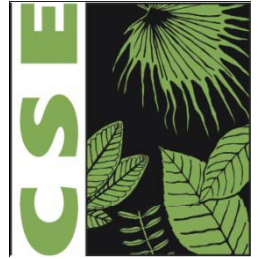
□ **Use in mining affected villages-**

- Districts to consider allocations for 3 years
- Develop “model villages”- ensure basic amenities in villages where mining is happening
- 100% electrification of mining affected villages
- Tuition support for members of mining affected families if attending Government institutions and studying engineering, law, medical etc.

□ **Use for regional development-**

- Sharing of DMF funds with adjoining districts - Korba, Dantewada, Korea, Raigarh, Balod, Balodabazar
- Some districts to use fraction of funds for gap-filling for rail-corridor

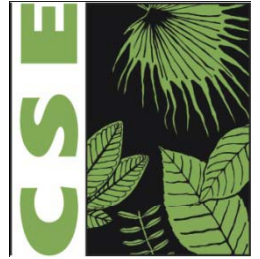
Overall highlights



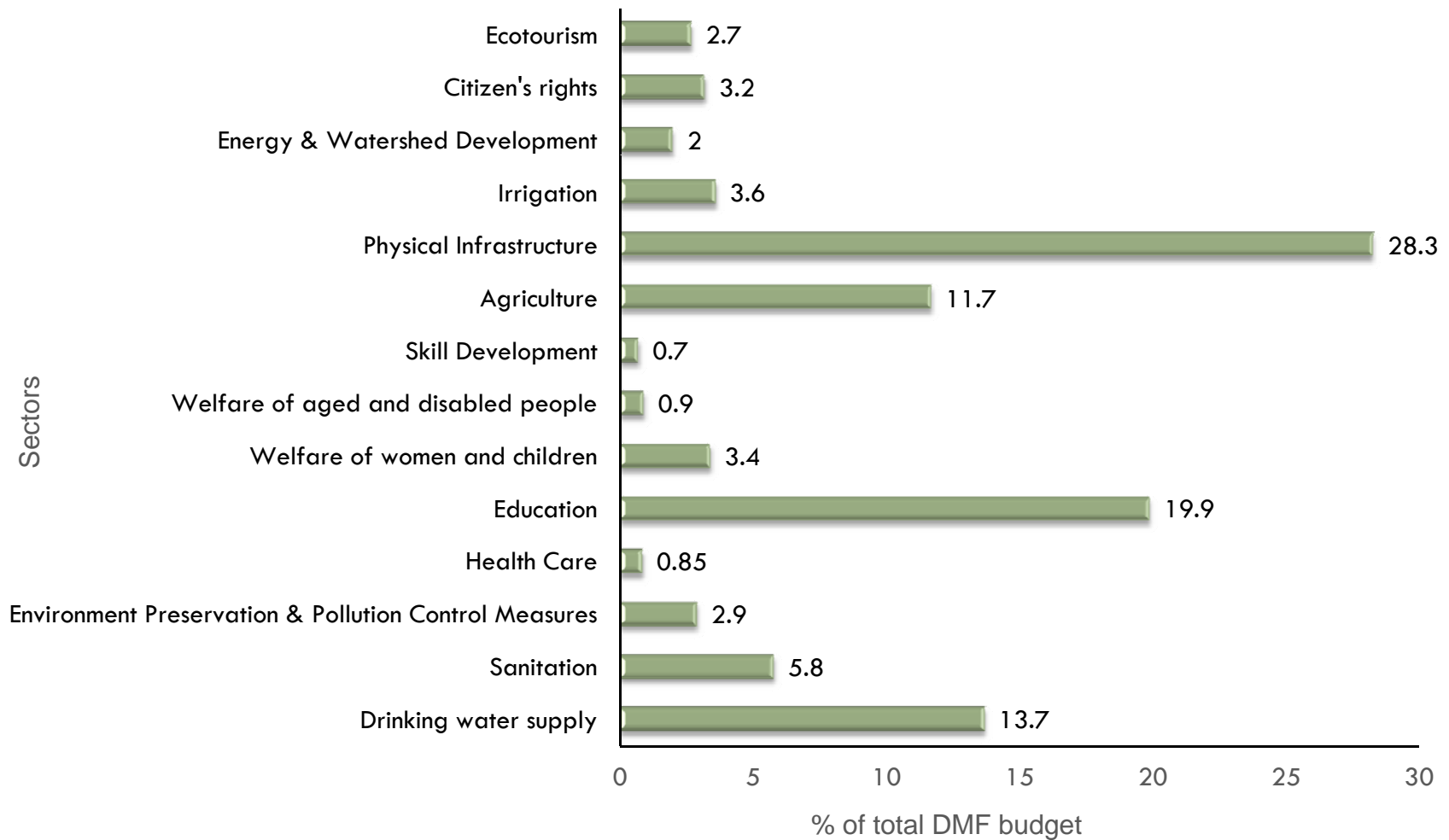
Allocation trend in districts

- ❑ **Education focus** – Allocation in Dantewada and Korba about 19% of total DMF budget.
- ❑ **Considerable allocation for agriculture and allied activities (which districts are considering for livelihood)–** 18.5% in Dantewada, 11.7% in Korba.
- ❑ **Significant allocation for physical infrastructure as a stand-alone sector–** 28.3% in Korba, 26.5% in Dantewada.

Korba



Collection Rs. 388 crore, Yearly estimated Rs. 384 crore

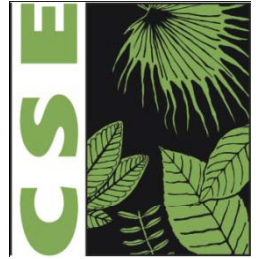


Primary focus in DMF budget



Sector/ Issues	Status in the district	% of DMF budget	Approaches
Education	High dropout particularly in class VIII – 15%	19.9	89% for various constructions- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67% for school building, additional classrooms, toilets etc. • 22% for mini stadiums, planetariums
Drinking water supply	Less than 3% have access to treated tap-water, High contamination in ground water fluoride, nitrate (CGWB)	13.7	83% for tap water supply and improving sources of water
Agriculture	A primary source of livelihood, 42.5% of population are agricultural laborers, 21.7% cultivators	11.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% for irrigation • 28% horticulture and organic farming • 28% distribution of seeds and equipment
Physical infrastructure		28.3	Roads

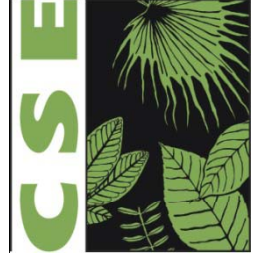
Issues the district missed out



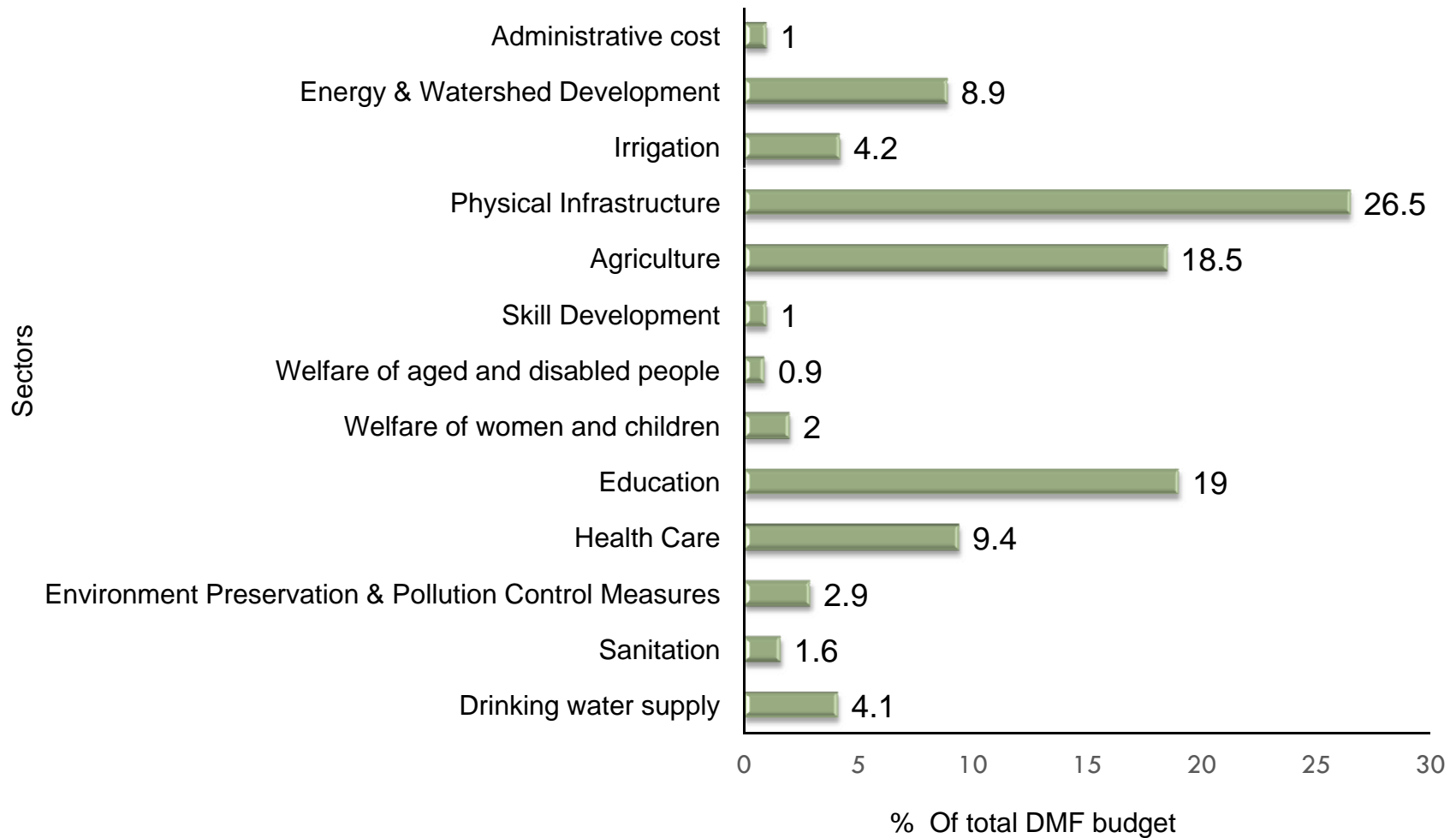
- **Healthcare- a mere 0.85% of the budget**
 - People suffer from various respiratory diseases, tuberculosis and asthma.
 - Does not meet the IPHS norm in terms for health infrastructure and basic resources such number of medical staff, regular availability of medicines, beds in primary health centres, OTs, clean water and electricity supply, accessibility etc.

- **Women and child development- 3.4% of the budget**
 - High infant mortality rate in rural areas- 56.
 - 36% of children in Korba below 5 years have stunted growth.

Dantewada



Collection Rs.199 crore, Yearly estimated Rs. 195 crore

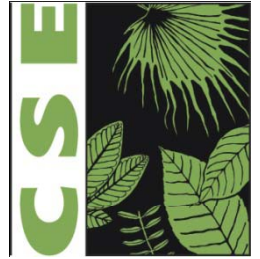


Primary focus in DMF budget



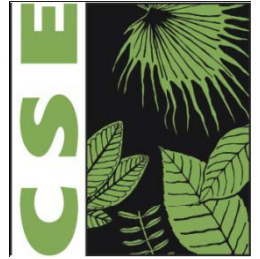
Sector/ Issues	Status in the district	% of DMF budget	Approaches
Education	Very low literacy-41%, High dropout- 18% in class V and 12% in class VIII	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 79% for construction of hostels, upgrading of schools 21% for gap-filling of teachers, primary syllabus and teaching in tribal languages etc
Agriculture	A primary source of livelihood, 58% of population are cultivators, additional 24% agricultural laborers	18.5	Using agriculture to improve livelihood options- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30.6% for promotion and strengthening organic farming 29.6% for horticulture-based and non-farm livelihoods.
Healthcare	Primary healthcare poor, <u>do not have the minimum staff, resources in rural health facilities</u> as per IPHS	9.4	70% for up-gradation of primary healthcare facilities- CHCs, PHCs, sub-centres, also for district hospital resources.
Physical infrastructure		26.5	Roads

Issues the district missed out

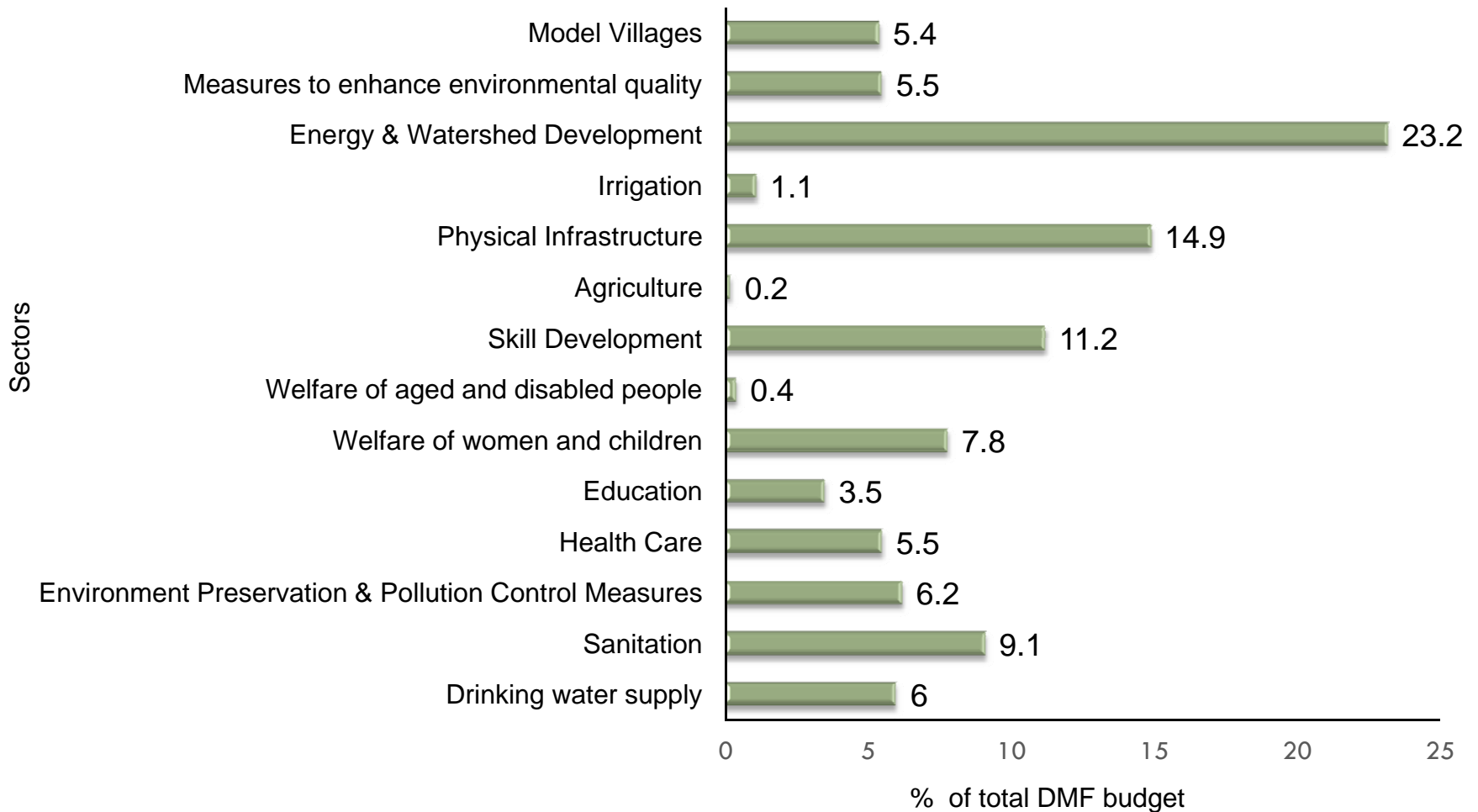


- **Drinking water - 4% of the budget**
 - 98% of the district's rural households do not have access to treated drinking water.
 - Ground water has also contaminated with nitrate, iron, fluoride.
 - Though approaches such as rejuvenation of water bodies and developing plans for natural stream-based water system for areas with high iron content are good, but the district must improve allocation for the sector.

Raigarh



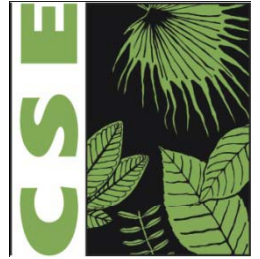
Collection Rs. 52 crore, Yearly estimated Rs. 58 crore



Primary focus in DMF budget

Sector/ Issues	Status in the district	% of DMF budget	Approaches
Drinking water	Less than 3% have access to treated tap-water	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55% for bore-wells and solar pumps • About 40% for water purification, piped water supply etc.
Welfare of women and children	High IMR- 54; 44% children below 5 years have stunted growth	7.8	92.5% for construction of AWCs and renovating facilities
Healthcare	Highest prevalence of ARI in the state- 6417 per 1 lakh population; Primary healthcare poor, <u>do not have the minimum staff, resources in rural health facilities</u> as per IPHS	5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65.5% for distribution of medical equipments • 25% for construction of CHCs
Skill development	About 54% unemployment in district	11.2	About entire budget is for construction of a motor driving school- 92%
Energy		23.2	Electrification of villages and health centres (following state directives)

Issues the district missed out



- **Skill development and livelihood- 11% of the budget**, but nearly all focused on motor-driving school.

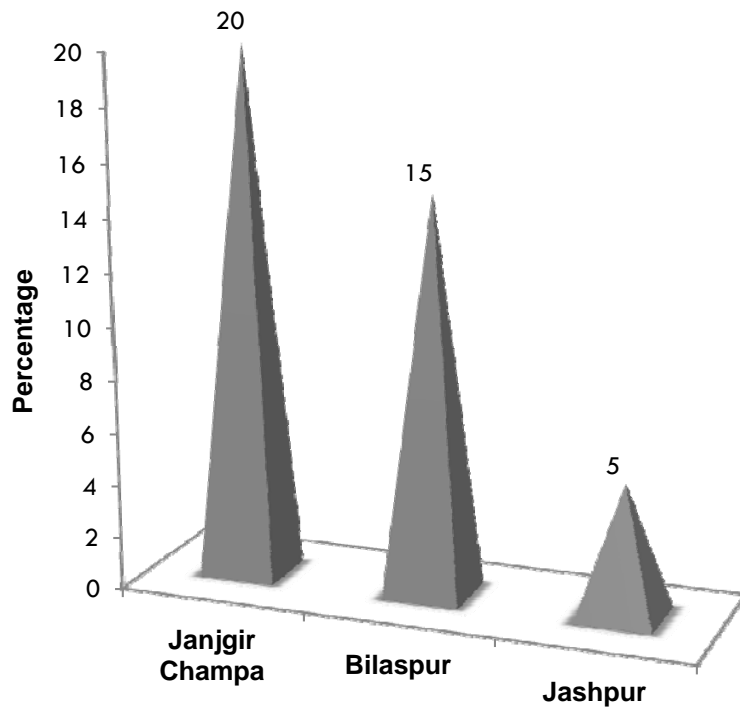
- **Education- 3.5% of the budget**
 - Budget for year 1 entirely construction oriented- renovations in schools and hostels, laboratories.

- **Value allocation on model village- 5.4% of the budget**
 - The idea of model village is to ensure all basic facilities and services in villages where mining is happening. This should therefore be integrated in sectoral allocation and not as a stand-alone one.

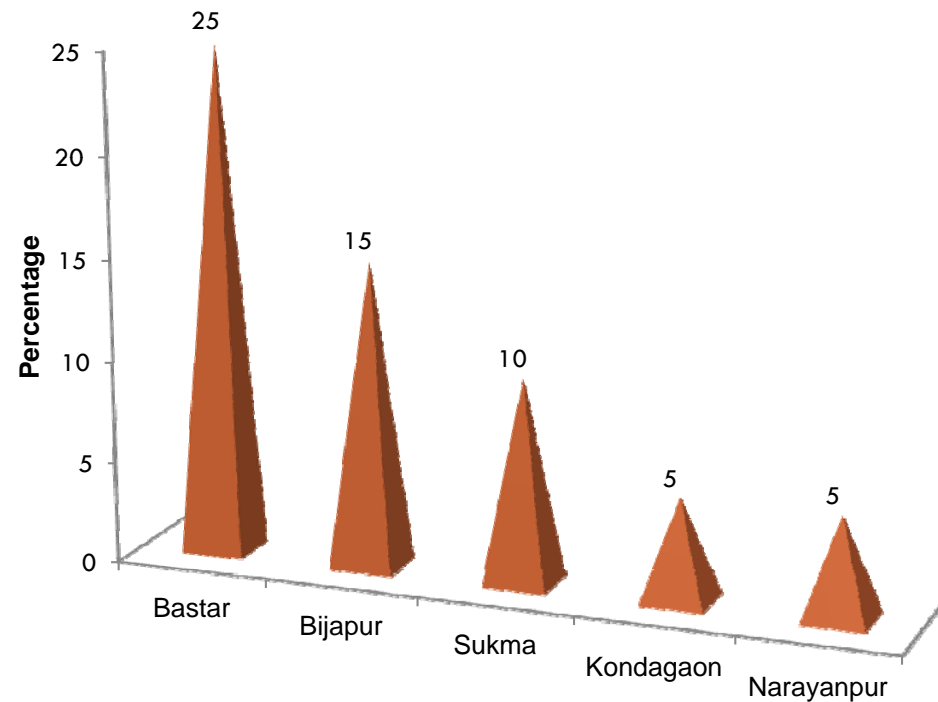
Use for regional development



Sharing funds with adjoining districts



Korba sharing 40%

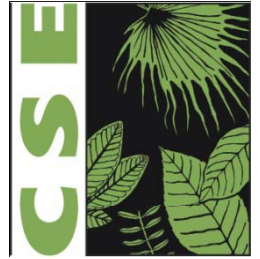


Dantewada sharing 60%

Jharkhand



Overall highlights



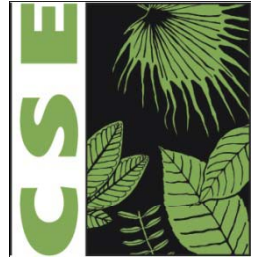
- **State government playing a key role, issued direction to focus on two issues:**
 - Providing clean drinking water.
 - Making villages open defecation free (ODF).

- Districts asked to **plan for three times** the estimated annual collection.

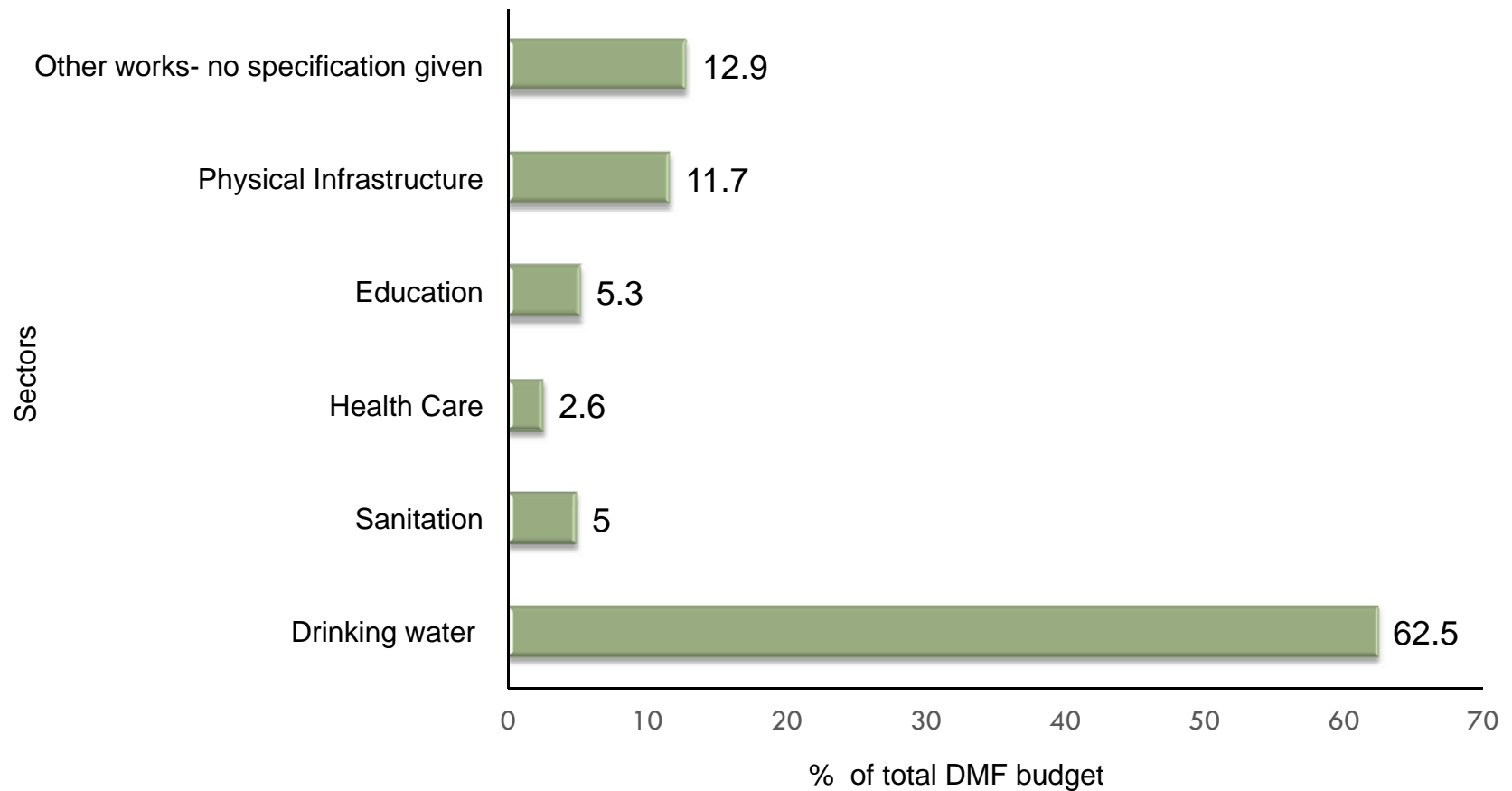
- **Dhanbad and West Singbhum has earmarked more than 60%** of DMF budget for providing clean drinking water supply in mining-affected areas.

- Districts will focus on these issues in the coming two years, but other considerations can be built in.

Dhanbad



Collection Rs. 285 crore, Yearly estimated Rs. 250 crore



Primary focus in DMF budget



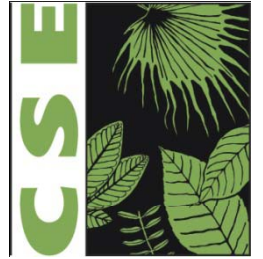
- **Status of clean drinking water access**
 - 7% get treated tap water.
 - Receding water-table.
 - Groundwater contamination high (CGWB).

62.5% of DMF budget earmarked

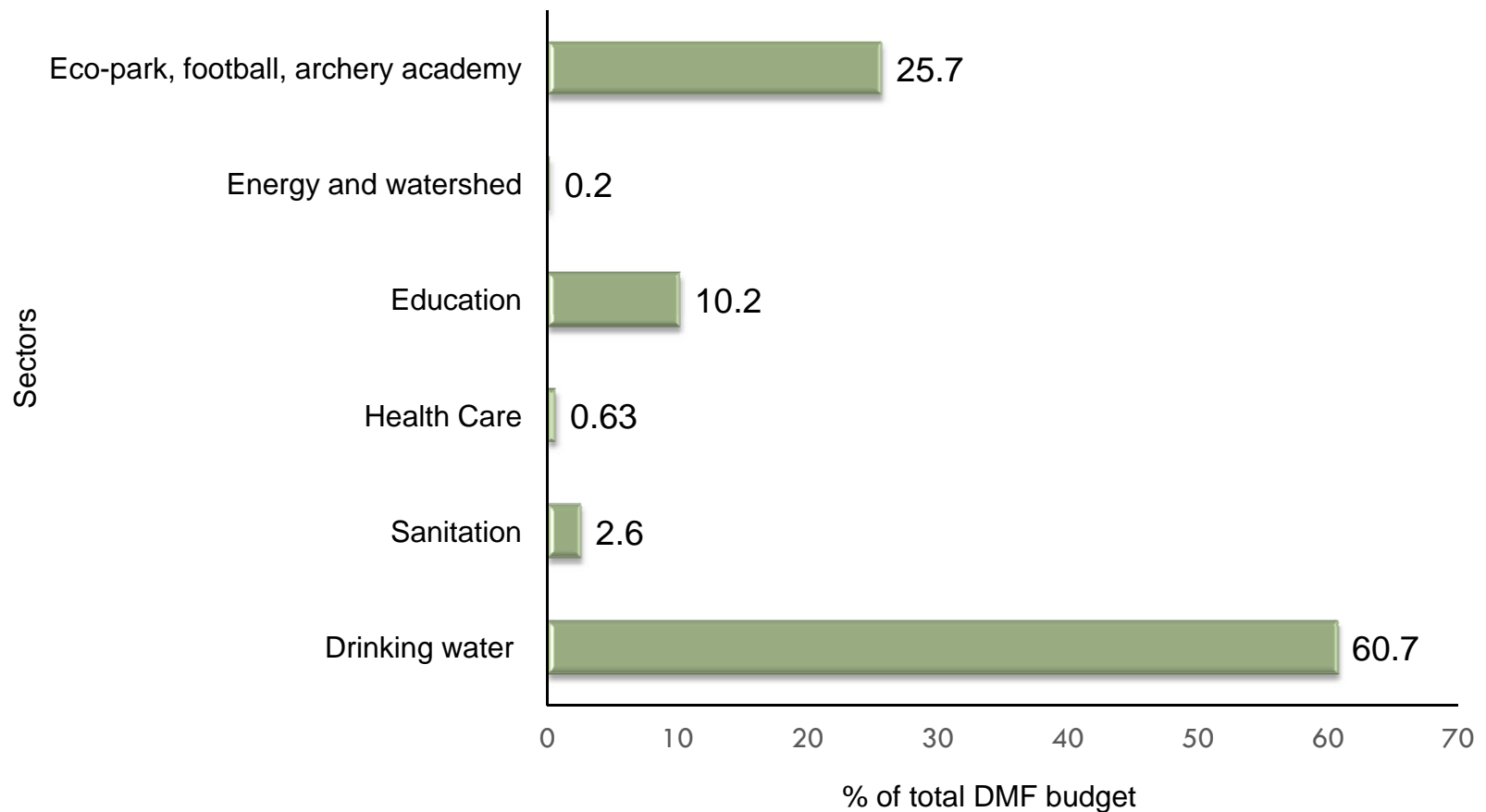
- **Issues that need attention**

Sector/ Issues	Status in the district
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary healthcare very poor, <u>do not have the minimum staff, resources in rural health facilities</u> as per IPHS. On an average affected blocks have 3 to 4 PHCs, 1 CHC and 15-20 sub-centres. • High pollution in the area contributes to various respiratory illnesses in the areas.
Women and child development	About 55% of children below 5 years have stunted growth, in the district, worst in rural areas, average stunted children below 5 years is about 65%
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 40% primary schools do not have adequate teachers • High dropouts in 8th standard- 19%

West Singbhum (Chaibasa)



Collection Rs. 214 crore, Yearly estimated Rs. 165 crore



Primary focus in DMF budget



- **Status of clean drinking water access**
 - 2.5% get treated tap water.
 - Receding water-table.
 - Groundwater contamination high particularly with iron (CGWB).

60.7% of DMF budget earmarked

- **Issues that need attention**

Sector/ Issues	Status in the district
Healthcare	Primary healthcare very poor, <u>do not have the minimum staff, resources in rural health facilities</u> as per IPHS. Only 15 PHCs in rural parts for a population of about 12.85 lakhs, roughly 1 PHC for more than 85,000 people
Women and child development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• About 65% of children in rural areas below 5 years suffer from stunted growth• Extremely high U5MR- 96 out of 1000 live births, almost double the national average
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• About only 59% of the population in literate• About 50% primary schools do not have adequate teachers• High dropouts in 8th standard- 17%

Primary focus in DMF budget



- **Status of clean drinking water access**
 - 7% get treated tap water.
 - Receding water-table.
 - Groundwater contamination high (CGWB).

62.5% of DMF budget earmarked

- **Issues that need attention**

Sector/ Issues	Status in the district
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary healthcare very poor, <u>do not have the minimum staff, resources in rural health facilities</u> as per IPHS. On an average affected blocks have 3 to 4 PHCs, 1 CHC and 15-20 sub-centres. • High pollution in the area contributes to various respiratory illnesses in the areas.
Women and child development	About 55% of children below 5 years have stunted growth, in the district, worst in rural areas, average stunted children below 5 years is about 65%
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 40% primary schools do not have adequate teachers • High dropouts in 8th standard- 19%