



PMKKKY National Workshop - January 2019

Proceedings

The first National Workshop on District Mineral Foundation (DMF) and Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) was held on 18th January, 2019 at Dr. A.P.Shinde Symposium Hall, NASC Complex, Pusa, New Delhi. The workshop was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Mines Shri Narendra Singh Tomar in the presence of Secretary Mines, Shri Anil Mukim, Additional Secretary Mines, Dr K. Rajeswara Rao, Joint Secretary Mines, Dr N.K.Singh.

District Collectors from Districts with DMF collection more than Rs. 25 crore, officials from the State Mining Departments of 21 Major Mineral rich States of the country as well as Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry for Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Water Resources were invited to participate in the workshop. About 200 officials from different States participated in the workshop including 21 District Collectors/ CEOs, Zila Panchayat.

In his welcome address Dr N.K.Singh, Joint Secretary, welcomed the Hon'ble Union Minister for Mines, senior officials from the Ministry of Mines, Other Ministries & State Mining Departments and participants attending the workshop. In his welcome remarks he briefed about the total fund collected under DMF and utilization of these funds.

Shri Anil Mukim, Secretary Mines briefed about the genesis of District Mineral Foundation (DMF), National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) and Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY). He apprised that 53 mineral blocks having resource value of 225851 crore have been auctioned post MMDR (Amendment) Act 2015. This generated an estimated revenue of 1,83,000 cr for the State Governments. The cumulative royalty DMF and NMENT contribution on account of auction Rs. 40012 cr out of which Rs 35725 cr for DMF and 715crore for NMET. He highlighted that mineral exploration in the country is being funded through NMET and total funds to the tune of Rs. 1350 cr have been accrued upto March 2018 in NMET. Out of this, Rs. 150 cr has been planned for Mineral exploration in the current Financial Year. 157 mineral exploration projects at a cost of Rs.502.87 cr have already been approved under NMET. Further, he highlighted the objective of PMKKKY and advised that DMF funds should be utilized for the overall development of the mining districts. He also highlighted the fact that as per data collected from States only 24% of the DMF funds have been utilized so far which is not very encouraging and steps should be taken to improve this. Secretary Mines explained that this workshop is arranged to encourage discussions to devise ways to improve the functioning of scheme. The reason behind inviting District Collectors is to understand the experiences and challenges faced by them while implementing the scheme. He expressed his confidence that the discussion in the workshop will bring out methods to improve transparency in implementation of projects under PMKKKY. He also advised States to take steps to complete audit of DMF funds by the end of this financial year and thereafter each successive year.

The booklet TRANSFORMING India was released by Hon'ble Minister of Mines. The booklet gives a glimpse into the DMF/PMKKKY scheme across the country including analysis of the utilization of the DMF funds by the districts and also covers the key projects undertaken by the district mineral foundations in various States, Guidelines etc.

In his key note address, Hon'ble Union Minister highlighted the rich mineral resources of the country which will help in improving not only the economic growth of the country but also the livelihood of mining affected people. In order to bring transparency, accountability and to facilitate mining in the country the MMDR Act was amended in the year 2015 under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Sh. Narendra Modi. Hon'ble Minister in his address highlighted the notable turnaround in the mining affected areas after implementation of DMF/PMKKKY. He emphasized that the districts should have target based projects and should focus on timely deliveries and also increase the percentage share of fund utilization for bringing significant relief to mining affected regions and people. With the accrual of Rs. 23,606 crores, DMF has ushered a positive perception about mining industry. Estimated accrual of more than Rs 2.5 lakh crore in next 25 years in DMF and its optimum utilization in implementation of PMKKKY has the potential of developing the area affected by mining and also to improve the quality of life of people affected by mining. This workshop is an attempt to showcase the developmental works that are being carried out in the districts and also brainstorm on the challenges faced by districts in implementation of projects under PMKKKY and learning from success stories.

Hon'ble Minister stressed on the necessity to take a planned approach with definite timelines, involving local population in implementation of projects to mitigate the basic problems of the areas giving importance to issues like providing clean drinking water, medical facilities, sanitation etc. The District Collectors at the district level and Principal

Secretaries at the State level should analyze the basic problems of the people in the area to make plans accordingly to address the same within stipulated time frame. He insisted upon the involvement of people representatives MP, MLA/MLC, zila panchayat, gram panchayat, Municipal Corporation etc. in project implementation. He assured that the recommendations from the workshop will be discussed and considered, in order to improve the effectiveness PMKKKY guidelines.

Dr. K. Rajeswara Rao, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Mines made a presentation on Challenges in the implementation of DMF/PMKKKY. He focused on the challenges faced in the identification of affected areas, selection of schemes, convergence with other schemes of Central and State Governments, utilization of DMF funds as per guidelines, sharing of funds with other districts etc. He also emphasized on the need to address tribal issues under DMF and to create awareness about DMF in the affected areas through display boards and other means, the need to ensure transparency, accountability & ensuring intergenerational equity in fund spending etc. He advised the DMFs to identify directly affected area by demarcating as has been done by Telangana where an area of 10 km radius is considered taking the mining area as center point, to utilize 5% funds for administrative purposes in order to bring professionalism at District and State level for better planning and monitoring of projects and to adhere to the ratio of utilization of funds under high and other priority areas etc. He also emphasized that the State Government / District Collectors may devise a process of identifying directly/indirectly affected area/people/family by constituting a Committee at district level as per guidelines. He advised that in the year 2019-2020, enhanced utilization of funds is to be ensured through proper formulation of proposals and planning. Evaluation mechanism for the scheme should be worked out in a way that we can get feedback from communities and people.

Shri Niranjan Kumar Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Mines in his presentation highlighted various provisions of DMF/PMKKKY made in guidelines issued by Govt. of India from time to time and MMDR Act, 1957. He emphasized on preparing, maintaining and updating the lists of directly and indirectly affected areas as well as the affected people. Regarding transparency and public accountability he pointed out that DMFs should prepare annual plans in order to address the long term and short term needs of mining affected people and to make investment accordingly by efficient utilization of DMF funds and also ensure that the development and welfare activities taken up under the PMKKKY should complement the ongoing scheme / projects by the State as well as the Central Government. He also emphasized on the need of taking up projects for improvement of environment in mining affected area, common infrastructure facilities for transport of minerals, mine effluent treatment plant etc.

Shri Sanjay Bobde, NISG in his presentation highlighted the IT initiatives taken by the Government for proper monitoring and implementation of DMF / PMKKKY. He gave details of various modules developed for monitoring and implementation of PMKKKY and elaborated on the salient features of the PMKKKY portal.

BEST PRACTICES BEING FOLLOWED IN IMPEMENTATION OF DMF/PMKKKY

Entries were invited by the Ministry of Mines from the district collectors of 93 districts having DMF collection more than 25 cr., on the best practices being followed for effective and efficient implementation and utilization of DMF Funds. Based on the presentations submitted by the District Collectors, following 10 districts were selected to make presentations on DMF implementation in their districts.

1. Dr. Ram Prasanth Manohar, District Collector, Bellary, Karnataka
2. Shri S. Satya Narayan, District Collector, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh
3. Shri Amit Kumar Singh, District Collector, Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh
4. Shri Jitendra Kumar Singh, Deputy Commissioner, Chatra, Jharkhand
5. Shri W B Chandrashekhar; Joint Director, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
6. Shri Anjanayelu Dodde, Deputy Commisioner, Dhanbad, Jharkhand
7. Shri Priyank Mishra, CEO, Zila Panchayat, Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh
8. Shri Bhunesh; Project Director DRDA, Sundergarh, Odisha
9. Shri P W Johnson, Project Director DRDA, Vikarabad, Telangana
10. Shri Asif Ansari, Mining Engineer, Rajsamand, Rajasthan

Dr. Ram Prasanth Manohar, District Collector, Bellary, Karnataka, stated that the main objective of DMF action plans is to undertake ameliorative and mitigating measures in and around mining areas of Bellary district. He highlighted some of the important schemes undertaken under the DMF/PMKKKY viz. “Vidyarti Belaku” scholarship Scheme- for fellowship to students and “Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam” Schemes-for honorarium for guest teachers and lecturers. Under “Vidyarti Belaku” scholarship Scheme, students with more than 80% attendance and performance above 50% have been credited with Rs. 2000/- in their bank accounts. This has helped in supporting poor students. A night school scheme has been initiated in the district under which 284 night school where students stay after school, are operational. This has helped in creating a conducive study environment.

The other ongoing projects in the district are in the areas of Drinking water, Health, Afforestation, Agriculture & Physical Infrastructure etc. for the mining affected (Directly & Indirectly) areas.

Shri S. Satya Narayana, District Collector, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh explained the procedure for project implementation in his district. He informed that the works being executed under DMF are monitored by other Government Executive Agencies. After scrutiny of all documents by Executive Agencies, payments are made through Comprehensive Financial Management System.

299 Virtual Classrooms at the cost of Rs. 13.35 Crores have been setup in the Zilla Parishad High Schools, Model Schools and Govt. Junior Colleges. This helped in increasing migration of students from Private / Corporate schools to Government Schools. Electrification of building and construction of toilets in Anganwadi centres was taken up which has helped in improving enrolment of children in these centres.

The “Korra Payasam” scheme benefited anemic pregnant women in the district. This helped in reducing anemia levels from 85% to 62.5%. Maternal deaths have reduced from 39 (in last quarter of 2017 – 18) to 11.

Some of the projects taken up under the scheme are supply of the study material (Vijaya Deepika), installation of hydraulic OT Table, Mobile X-ray machine, ICU coats etc.

Shri Amit Kumar Singh, District Collector, Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh explained that poverty, water scarcity, hilly terrain, high tribal population and left wing extension are basic problems in Sonbhadra district. To handle these problems, innovative projects are being undertaken.

High fluoride content in underground water that affects the health of the inhabitants leading to fluorosis is a major concern in the district. To deal with the problem the district administration has given preference to projects to combat fluorosis under the sector Drinking Water and Healthcare. “Surface Water Based Distribution System” by Jal Nigam is one such project. This will benefit 52000 people in Anpara and Kuldumari areas. Also, “Fluoride Removal Systems” have been established.

3 Fly ash brick plants have been set up as mega convergence project between NRLM, SBM, Panchayati Raj and PMAY. Projects are also being taken up in the area of electrification, education and infrastructure etc.

Shri Jitendra Kumar Singh, Deputy Commissioner, Chatra, Jharkhand, deliberated on creation of an integrated district data and monitoring cell for DMF management as an initiative to create a centralized Cell for effective monitoring and evaluation. The District Administration, has prepared a Concept Note on carrying out an in-depth Need Assessment study and Knowledge Partnership with some premier educational institutions in the country.

Under project Aangan, 40 AWCs have been redeveloped and upgraded with the help of DMF funds. This has helped in improving the attendance and retention rate of children. In Arogya Kunji or Health Kit, 656 ASHA workers have been provided with a small bag containing medicines for common health ailments. These are distributed to the community free of cost.

Under project “Nidan”, on pilot basis, 5 portable health cubes have been procured. These health cubes can perform 24 different kinds of essential medical tests. The initiative is intended to take place in camp mode so that health care reaches remotest places. Project Aangan, Ambulance service, project Nidan and Arogya Kunji constitute the “Swastha Chatra” initiative.

Shri W. B. Chandrashekhar, Joint Director (Mines), Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh explained that before referring the projects to the line department for cost estimation, consultations are held in the concerned Panchayats in the mining affected area. Once the projects are sanctioned, the concerned department is responsible for project monitoring and execution.

District has converged the works with MGNREGA, other State and Central schemes in order to fill gap and provide value addition to the works. With this convergence, Gravel roads in mining affected areas have been converted into CC roads. This reducing complaints due to reduction of dust and accessibility to roads during rainy season. Similarly, DMF facilitated additional infrastructure, medical equipment, procurement of ambulances, provision of safe drinking water through bore wells, pipelines etc.

Shri Anjanayelu Dodde, Deputy Commissioner, Dhandbad, Jharkhand informed that the sectors Health and Welfare, Urban Infrastructure, Community toilets, Drinking Water and Supply, Sanitation and Skill Development are the focus area for the district.

Under Skill development and self-employment, sewing centres have been established in 5 blocks at a total cost of Rs. 7 Cr. Also, DMF works have been converged with MGNREGA, 14th Finance, MPLAD, Agriculture etc.

Under this, training cum production centre for mushroom cultivation, floriculture, fishing duckry, poultry, horticulture, egg laying centre have been set up. In order to provide safe drinking water to all 301 villages, a mega water supply scheme has also been undertaken in Govindpur and Nirsa at a total cost of Rs. 483.97 Cr.

Shri Priyank Mishra, CEO, Zila Panchayat, Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh informed that DMF funds are being utilized under PMKKKY for the betterment of Education, Welfare of Aged and Disabled people, Skill Development and Physical Infrastructure etc. in his district.

8 Pipeline water supply schemes at the cost of Rs. 9.75 Crore have been sanctioned. These schemes will benefit 1.25 lakh persons. The health infrastructure has been extended and strengthened as per Indian Public health Norms at a total cost of Rs. 21.41 Crore.

Also, Rs. 78.26 Crore has been spent in education sector for development of school infrastructure. “Shiksha Sarathi” project has also been initiated for providing teachers in zero teacher’s schools. Under health care, Rs. 5.50 crore was spent on distributing artificial equipment to 6431 disabled and 4400 old age beneficiaries. Major road construction projects of about 51.64 Kms. Are being undertaken under DMF.

Shri Bhunesh, Project Director DRDA, District Sundergarh, Odisha stated that District Administration has taken a decision to prevent deforestation on account of gathering of firewood by the villagers. To achieve this objective, 2550 no. of LPG connections have

been distributed in AWC building in their district. Drinking water project at the cost of Rs 9.36 crore to provide piped water supply by intake well, covering 20 wards of Rajgangpur municipality was undertaken under DMF. This has benefitted 10866 households. Urban plantation project at the cost of Rs 9.18 crore was undertaken to reduce the effects of harmful gases on the environment. Under the Health Care sector 25 medical vans at the cost of Rs 12.84 crore were procured to ensure health services to remote locations. In order to improve connectivity between blocks road construction projects have been undertaken in Tangrapali, Bonai, Lahunipada blocks.

Shri P W Johnson, Project Director DRDA, Vikarabad, Telangana informed that DMF, Vikarabad District has initiated several projects for providing socio economic and physical infrastructure and urban amenities in rural areas. Bharosa Support Centre has been started for Women and Children affected by violence and sexual abuse with an objective to reduce re-victimization of women and children. Under this program 256 victims were counselled and 116 were motivated to live normal life and also directed for self employment.

In order to provide safe drinking water to around 169 villages, 150 R.O. plants and 55 bore wells were constructed in the district.

For transforming health care, better ambience, infrastructure and equipment facilities were provided to 5 Government hospitals in the district.

Under the skill development sector, 1500 rural unemployed youth were trained for Police Recruitment board out of which 600 were selected.

12000 household latrines have been constructed with support from DMF funds under the ODF scheme.

Shri Asif Ansari, Mining Engineer, Rajsamand, Rajasthan informed that projects are undertaken by taking into account the requirement of the people in the area. The main projects undertaken are in the area of School Infrastructure Development, Road network development and maintenance, Plantation and Forestry work, Medical and Healthcare, PHC/CHC construction, Equipments and other facilities, Sanitation, common bathroom in village, Drinking Water scheme, Solar water pump etc.

Financial sanction to the tune of Rs 391.48 crore has been issued for the works out of which Rs 130 crore has been spent. The progress of works is monitored and reviewed regularly in the weekly meetings. The Departments also send latest progress reports to the member secretary each Friday. This ensures effective and timely implementation of the works in the district.

PRESENTATION BY OTHER MINISTRIES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DMF

Representations from other ministries were invited to give an overall idea about the sectors which can be identified by DMF for integration of projects.

Smt. Roop Avtar Kaur, Director (Policy Planning and Monitoring) Ministry of Rural Development briefed about the Mission Antyodaya, which is an integrated approach for the benefit of people below poverty line, by converging different sectors viz, Health, Education, Waste Management, Skill Development etc. She also briefed about the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, MGNREGA, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). She also discussed about the convergence schemes taken up by Rural Development Ministry where DMF funds can play a significant contribution by providing additional funding, which National Rurban Mission (NRM), Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), Mission Antyodaya, Aspirational Districts, Gram Panchayat Development Program.

Dr Chaman Prakash, Additional DDG (Health) gave a presentation on the convergence of Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program (**RNTCP**) with PMKKKY. As per the statistics, mortality due to TB is higher than HIV. Reasons attributed for tuberculosis are malnutrition, lack of proper drinking water, housing and poor working conditions. RNTCP aims at eliminating TB in the country where in an inter-ministerial committee has also been constituted. Hence an area of health sector which can be identified for integration with DMF/PMKKKY in eradication of TB by organizing TB preventive control programs, TB scanning camps through PMKKKY. He informed that the campaign “TB free India” has been launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister on 13th March 2018 which aims to make the country TB free by 2025.

Shri Sanjeev Gajraj, Executive Director, Ministry of Women and Child Development gave a presentation on mission POSHAN Abhiyaan, which was launched by Hon'ble PM on 8th March 2018. The main focus of the scheme is to lay emphasis on nutrition of children in first 1000 days and preventive care for girls, women and mothers. Aiming to reduce malnutrition, anemia, stunting etc. in children, women and girls. The scheme is being implemented with the help of front line health care workers and Anganwadi workers. In order to make the scheme successful, it is being implemented by convergence with 12 ministries and DMF funds can also play a significant role in giving a major boost to the scheme.

Presentation by Principal Secretaries/Secretaries/DMGs

Shri Deepak Mohanty, Director (Mines and Geology), Government of Odisha highlighted that more than 6000 crore has been collected under DMF in Odisha and the State has already allocated more than 6000 crore to different projects, however, expenditure is only 17% due to the initial bottleneck in implementation of the scheme. Odisha was the first State to formulate the DMF rules which have further been amended for effective implementation of the scheme. Almost, 40% of the total collection of the State comes from district Keonjhar. He briefed about the total allocation and expenditure across different districts of Odisha, and measures to ensure that funds are spent as per guidelines under High Priority and Other Priority Sectors. In Odisha, major emphasis is being laid on providing safe drinking water to the mining affected people. He also gave summary of the projects at various stages of implementation in the State.

Sri. Aboobacker Siddique, Secretary (Mines), Jharkhand presented the implementation of DMF in the State. DMF trust has been formed in all 24 districts of Jharkhand and main focus is being given to provide safe drinking water to mining affected people in the State. 95% of the fund is therefore is being spent on drinking water and sanitation benefitting around 10 lakh and more than 3 lakh people respectively. Shri Siddique highlighted some main projects undertaken under sanitation, malnutrition, health care etc. and how DMF funds are supplementing Central schemes in the States. He informed that Jharkhand has amended rules in order to cover urban areas under DMF as cities like Dhanbad are affected by mining operations. State is establishing PMU in districts for effective implementation of scheme. He highlighted issues of dedicated and adequate manpower for implementation, lack of involvement of Panchayati raj institutions, identification of affected areas and affected people. To address various issues, Jharkhand is considering establishment of institutional mechanism at State level so that team of Secretaries can monitor and advise on the implementation of the scheme.

Shri M.S. Paliwal, Additional Director (Mines), Rajasthan gave a presentation on the implementation of DMF in the State. The State has collected more than 2300 crore out of which 80% contribution is from major minerals and 85% of the funds has been allocated to projects in Education, Rural Development, Infrastructure, Education and Health Care. Project monitoring is done by a team headed by SDO and reviewed by the District Collector every fortnight. The State has also developed its own portal for monitoring of the scheme. He also gave a brief on how silicosis problem is being addressed in Rajasthan.

Technical Session – II

Technical Session II focused on holding discussions and providing suggestions on selected themes of DMF and PMKKKY. Participants were divided into 6 groups for discussions on the theme assigned to them. The identified themes, details of team leaders and members were circulated in advance to all the participants. On the day of the workshop, the teams held discussions on the subject allotted to them and prepared a presentation of the group discussion. Topics allotted for the groups are:

- Revisiting PMKKKY Guidelines, ways & means to improve

To identify gaps in existing PMKKKY guidelines as per the need of State Government and suggest modifications.

- Fund Management – Reconciliation and audit

To suggest ways to utilize huge collection in some districts which sometimes is beyond the absorption capacity of the districts to ensure fund is managed and utilized for the overall welfare of the mining sector. The theme also focused on the accounting procedures being followed and suggestions on the procedures to be adopted in the preparation of annual action plans and annual reports.

- Implementation of projects under High Priority and Low Priority Sectors

To examine the current guidelines on expenditure under High / low priority area and make suggestions and methods to compliment the State and Central level schemes to ensure maximum benefit to the people with an aim to target the socio economics indices of the district.

- Staffing and Consultancy to manage planning and monitoring – DMF

Suggest ways to ensure efficient utilization of 5% fund for administrative purpose for bringing in professionalism in planning and implementation of projects under DMF/PMKKKY.

- District level committee, participation of local people and feedback mechanism
Suggestions to ensure participation of local community, MP's /MLA/MLC etc to ensure the needs of the affected people are properly addressed by DMF and a robust feedback and grievance redressal mechanism.
- Criteria for identification of affected people and Affected Area
Objective was to suggest measures for identification of displaced families and to ensure that the benefit reaches these communities.

Theme 1 - Revisiting PMKKKY Guidelines, ways & means to improve

Discussions about the topic of Revisiting PMKKKY Guidelines, ways & means to improve was held under the chairmanship of Smt Veena Padia, Director (DMF), Gujarat. After the discussions presentation was given by the chairman of the group. The group made the following suggestions and observations:

- At present there is no uniform process in DMF Trust Registration. All the DMF trusts should register under one particular Act.
- There is no prescribed procedure for establishment of Endowment Fund, only very few States have mentioned the percentage of fund to be kept as endowment Fund.
- Irrigation is currently mentioned in the “Other Priority Areas”. It should be kept in the “High Priority Areas”. Similarly Tertiary Healthcare should be also included under Health in “High Priority Areas”. Fellowship schemes should be covered in Education sector. DMF fund should also focus on the Farmer Distress so that aid can be provided to farmers in the mining affected areas as agriculture is also an alternate occupation of the people in many such areas.

- After illegal mining, laborers lose their jobs, clarity is required if these people are to be considered as directly affected from the mining activities and if they can be covered under DMF.
- There is no clarity on the rule regarding rate of contribution to DMF by leases granted after 12.1.2015 through a process other than an auction e.g. leases to govt. companies.
- There is no clear definition of directly and indirectly affected areas. Identification and selection of areas (both direct and indirect) based on predefined set of standard parameters (e.g., distance from mines, level of pollution caused by mining activities etc.) will reduce ambiguity and improve the coverage / benefit of the scheme. The idea is to make the selection objective rather than subjective. It is suggested to define the word “Radius/ Buffer Zone”. There is a need to include Nagarpalika in the Directly Affected Areas.
- In the case of mining affected people (displaced families), it is suggested to define the time period (for instance, the families displaced by mines in last 3 years). It is also necessary to define the assessment parameters to consider these villages as directly affected areas. District Mineral Foundation, Gujarat carried out census and household survey of Category A and B districts in Gujarat through empanelled agencies. It is suggested to carry out census/ HH Survey to identify the mining affected communities.
- Division of 60:40 ratio for high priority and other priority areas need revisiting.
OR State should be allowed the changing this ratio to address the priority.
Accordingly, State Strategy must be reviewed and revisited every year. It is suggested to consider following items:
 - Identification of key indicator areas and develop the strategies for each district
 - Focus on the community based projects; not the individual projects

- More focussed approach on designing and implementing outcome oriented, scalable and innovative projects
- Scope of PMKKKY should be clearly defined. It is suggested to define areas where DMF Fund should not be used:
 - Administrative expenses: No more than 5% of DMF Funds should be used as specified by DMF Law
 - Environmental pollution control and management of mining activities. It should be the joint responsibility of mining company/ individual and Government.
 - DMF should not be treated as State Budget.
- It is also suggested to insert the component of the branding and visibility of the DMF and PMKKKY scheme. It is advised to have:
 - Separate logos and brand guidelines of DMF and PMKKKY each nationally
 - Documentation (visual, booklet, hoardings etc.) of the best practices for the credibility purpose.

Theme 2 – Fund Management Reconciliation and Audit

Discussions about the topic of fund management- Reconciliation and Audit was held under the chairmanship of Shri K. Vivekanandan, Director (Mining and Geology), Tamil Nadu.

In the presentation following suggestions and observations were made:

- Audit of funds should be conducted by CAs empanelled by C&AG. Additionally, in Tamil Nadu a checklist is also provided to the CAs which is based on PMKKKY guidelines in order to facilitate the audit team for conducting proper audit. This practice can be adopted by other States.
- Proprietary Audit (on random basis) to ensure that guidelines PMKKKY and DMF Rules are adhered to and also supervise the role of EC & GC.
- Field Monitoring and benefit inquiry by **District DMF Teams** as independent observation visits should be carried out to check the projects being undertaken/completed.
- Telangana informed that social audit in their State is carried out by NGOs in respect of 25% of works. Also an Ombudsman is appointed to oversee works costing more than Rs.20 Cr. Thus, Technical Checks by Experts and Officers of Line Department in Districts can be included and there needs to be guidelines for the administrative and technical approval for each project.
- For Impact Assessment through Third Party Monitoring, Ministry of Mines should provide broad guidelines.
- As regards accounting procedure all the States were unanimous in their complaint regarding shortage of staff for maintaining accounts. In fact a demand was made that Government of India should come out with uniform guidelines for engaging accounting staff with uniform staff pattern and remuneration across the country. But there was no clarity as to whether staff deployment should be linked to quantum of collection and the number of projects being undertaken.

- At present DMG staff/DMOs are engaged by the State Governments for identification of affected areas and people. However, the implementation of the works is carried out by line departments of the respective State Governments. To ensure that the objectives of PMKKKY are met, group suggested the need for a separate unit /division. This unit will also help and ensure absorption of large collections in some districts. All entities have SB A/C for parking the funds.
- The group felt that clearer guidelines are required for utilization of funds beyond the capacity of the affected district.
- To absorb large collection a suggestion was made for allowing bank FDs of 3 months which will also augment interest earnings.
- The group suggested that in Scheduled Areas, consent/suggestions of the traditional social/political set up should be taken for implementation of PMKKKY.
- The participating States highlighted that in some States third party inspection of works is also being undertaken. It was also suggested that appropriate technology should utilized for monitoring the projects.

Theme 3 – Implementation of Projects under High Priority and Other Priority Sectors

Discussions about the topic of Implementation of Projects under High Priority and Other Priority Sectors was held under the chairmanship of Shri N.S Parmar, Secretary (Mines) Madhya Pradesh. The chairman of the group made presentation with following suggestions:

- i. Should there be modification in the percentage of 60 40 allocated to High Priority and Other Priority Sectors:**
 - The group felt that present proportion is OK and the same should be continued.
 - The group suggested that directly affected area and affected people should be given highest priority while planning projects.
 - The radius around the mines which will be considered directly affected area at should be properly defined in the rules framed by the States. Any area beyond this should be considered as indirectly affected area. The definition of these areas should be reviewed every 2 years.

- ii. Should any other sector be included:**
 - State-wise specific Primary sector like agriculture, horticulture may be considered in High priority areas of DMF
 - Long term planning should be prepared sector wise and district level guidelines should be framed in this regard.
 - Additional technical staff to review the planning and implementation of projects should be provided

- iii. Ensuring projects undertaken under PMKKKY shall be complimentary to Central and State Projects**

- In order to ensure effective utilisation of DMFT funds, funds upto 25% should be utilized as decided by District trust

iv. Dissemination of Information about Project implementation at Panchayat and district level

- Adequate branding of projects should be done under DMFT with proper display boards etc.
- Geo tagging of major projects should be carried out.
- Evaluation of Schemes should be carried out every 2 years by an independent agency. The evaluation should include feedback from local population and the impact that the scheme had on their livelihood.
- Incentives by facilitation for best performing districts in such National Workshop every year should be done in order to encourage the DMFs.

Theme 4 – Staffing and Consultancy to manage planning and monitoring – DMF

Discussions about the topic of Implementation of Projects under High Priority and Other Priority Sectors was held under the chairmanship of Shri Deepak Mohanty, Director (Mines & Geology), Odisha. Chairman of the group made presentation with following suggestions:

- District Mineral Foundations of certain States have created a **Project Management Unit (PMU)** at the State level. In some States it is known as State Nodal Unit. This State Nodal Unit comprises of expert staff (recruited on the contractual basis) from social sector. Similarly, the DMFs at the districts level are fully operational with the professional staff. It is suggested to include the setup of Project Management Unit (State Nodal Unit) which can supervise, support & guidance, monitor and also provide strategic direction to the district DMF units. **Categorization of districts** may be carried out based on the “DMF Fund Collection” in order to focus the high priority districts.
- Each PMU should consist of
 - A Socio-Economic Expert
 - An IT Expert
 - A Finance Expert
 - Civil Engineer
- Mining Area Development Plan is essential with baseline survey, removing overlapping with other projects being carried out in the district, convergence with other Central and State Government schemes and taking inputs from Gram Sabha.
- Monitoring to evaluate the impact of the scheme on livelihood of people through 3rd Party Evaluation carried out by an Independent Agency and Jan Sunwai.
- Documentation of all implementation by the PMU

Theme 5 – District level committee, participation of local people and feedback mechanism

Discussions about the topic of District level committee, participation of local people and feedback mechanism was held under the chairmanship of Shri B.Sridhar, Secretary (Mines), Andhra Pradesh. Post discussion presentation was given by the chairman of the group. The group made the following suggestions and observations:

How to ensure the needs and participation of local population:

- A village level committee should be formed by Gram Sabha consisting of 5 members or as decided by Gram Sabha. This committee should prepare a list of projects to be undertaken.
- Official from Panchayat office like Panchayat Secretary, should represent and coordinate the Gram Sabha.
- A participatory approach should be evolved such that Mining Affected persons from different age groups/genders identify the problems, needs and the works.
- A detailed program schedule/DMF action plan for the year should be prepared at the District level and should be shared with the Village Level Committee.
- The Gram Sabha presided over by the Sarpanch should consider all projects for inclusion or exclusion from the list, prioritize and send the approved list of projects to the Governing Council.
- On receipt of the List of projects from Secretary, Gram Panchayat, the Governing Council which includes local people representatives / lawmakers, after duly verifying should communicate the list for final approval of Gram Sabha.
- Gram Sabha should publish the final list in the Panchayat office after receipt of the final list of projects from the governing council
- People who have any objection in the list should be allowed to make a representation to the Gram Sabha which should be disposed off within 30 days. Aggrieved person

should be able to submit an appeal before the Governing Council within 60 days of such decision being taken.

- The final list of projects communicated by the Gram Sabha should be accepted by the Governing Council and the Final List should be kept on the DMF/PMKKKY website.

On Issue of representation of MP's/MLA/MLC in the Governing council team unanimously concluded the inclusion of MP's/MLA/MLC in the Governing council and also suggested for inclusion of ZP Chairperson in Governing Council.

Regarding Systematic Feedback mechanism the team suggested that a call center at district level with a dedicated team should be established for seeking feedback periodically through VoIP. Social audit should be conducted to gauge the effectiveness of the scheme.

On Grievance redressal the team suggested that general public should be able to directly call the district call center for complaints or share it through social media platforms like twitter, Facebook etc. A unique ticket number should be assigned to the complaint and the district convener should take necessary action on the complaint received based on the ticket number.

On Stake holder participation team suggested that a representative from NGO and Two/three representatives from mine owners/mineral based industries/ mine labour worker unions may be included in the committee.

Theme 6 – District level Committee, TORs and Other Issues

Discussions about the topic of District level committee, TORs and other issues was held under the chairmanship of Shri BRV Susheel Kumar, Director (Mines), Telangana. After the discussion presentation was given by the chairman of the group. The group made the following suggestions and observations:

- Public Representative Members should meticulously assess the impact of mining & mining-related activity and propose suitable developmental schemes/works for upliftment of the directly and indirectly affected areas to be taken-up through the Trust Fund keeping in view High Priority areas & Other Priority areas.
- Planning Committee should assist the DMFC in preparation of Annual Plan along with tentative distribution of DMF Fund. DMFC meeting should be held every month.
- Planning Committee should work under the Chairpersonship of Member-Secretary, DMFC. Depending upon the priority area welfare measures, the concerned District Head should be made the Member.
- Planning Committee should assist DFMC in preparation of Budget for approved works, annual plans and allocation of funds from time to time.
- Member-Secretary, DMFC, from time to time through notification empanel consultant(s) having expertise in relevant welfare measures.
- Passing of any resolution with respect to approval of work(s) in the Directly & Indirectly affected areas among Public Representative Members should be by simple majority.
- It should be the responsibility of Mine Owners and Government for
 - Closing legal/illegal and unregulated Mines.
 - Scrap mining and recycling
 - Improving environmental performance

- Accurate tallying of toxic mining waste
- Building from reusable waste
- Closing and reclaiming sites of shut-down mines
- Investing in research and development of Green Mining Technology
- Replenishing the environment
- Improving the efficiency of manufacturing processes
- There should be proportionate allocation of funds in respect of Directly Affected area and indirectly affected area. Telangana has set the proportionate allocation in respect of Directly Affected area not be less than 30%.
- Civil Societies or Non-Governmental Organizations to conduct of social audit surveys.

Valedictory session

Valedictory session was chaired by Dr. K. Rajeswara Rao, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Mines and Dr Veena Kumari D., Director, Ministry of Mines.

Dr Rao appreciated the level of participation and enthusiasm shown by the District Collectors and other senior officers of States. He informed that a five year plan was prepared by Korea district of Chhattisgarh and encouraged other districts to prepare a long term plan which can be of 3 years or 5 years. He assured that Ministry will examine the suggestions and necessary guidelines will be subsequently issued. He impressed upon the importance of conducting audit and preparation of annual plan. He advised districts to have such workshops at district level where DMGs from other States and officials from Ministry of Mines can be invited. He also suggested that DMF literature should be prepared in vernacular language as has been done by Telangana. Templates can be prepared by DMGs to maintain uniformity. To create awareness the DMFs should have appropriate means to advertise the scheme. He suggested that a National logo of PMKKKY should be used by DMFs. He advised the State officials to issue Press releases in order to create awareness of the scheme. He informed that from next workshops, Best Performance Awards will be instituted for Best performing districts. Additional Secretary (Mines) thanked all the dignitaries and delegated for being a part of the workshop and appreciated the level of participation and specially thanked the District Collectors and CEOs from Zila Panchayats.