

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

OCL INDIA LTD.
MEDINIPUR, WEST BENGAL



Prepared by
Development Management Consultants, Kolkata
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Abbreviations

AH	:	Affected Household
AP	:	Affected Persons
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CDP	:	Community Development Plan
GRC	:	Grievances Redressal Committee
HH	:	Household
IFC	:	International Finance Corporation
LA	:	Land Acquisition
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
OCL	:	Orissa Cement Ltd.
PS	:	Performance Standard
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
SA	:	Social Assessment
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
WBIDC	:	West Bengal State Industrial Corporation
WBSEB	:	West Bengal State Electricity Board

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Community Development Plan

Executive Summary

1. Introduction and Background

The Orissa Cement Limited (OCL) is a leading cement producer in eastern India with a capacity of 4.0 million TPA. The Company has over the last 5 years expanded its clinker capacity at its plant in Rajgangpur in Orissa and has now changed its name from Orissa Cement Ltd to OCL India Limited w.e.f. 15.01.1996 to reflect its multifarious activities. It is now setting up a, 1.35 million tons per annum (MTPA) clinker grinding and cement manufacturing plant at Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal at Village Kulapachuria, P.S. Salboni, District of Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal. The Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC) has acquired 154.43 acres of land under the name of 'Godapiasal Industrial Park', The OCL is the anchor investor.

2. Methodology

A detailed survey was undertaken in April 2012 with the help of a professional agency to understand community needs. The key principles kept in mind while designing methodology for defining community development program areas were -

- Using all available information and resources
- Using participatory methods
- Starting with smaller meetings, building trust
- Sequencing community development programs with the project cycle as far as possible

Participatory planning processes were used which included -

- Interviews, consultations and community meetings, where meetings with women were undertaken separately and where possible in mixed groups.
- Meetings were undertaken in different hamlets and as per timings convenient to people.
- Bangla, the common language was used for discussions.
- Consultations were democratically conducted where people from representative communities participated and opined.

The study tried to specifically identify location of tribals by the presence of – self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural and ethnic group, use of an indigenous language, often different from national language, presence of customary and social and political institutions, and primarily subsistence-oriented production

Detailed discussions were held to help get the communities prioritize CDP activities as per their needs. The findings of these discussions resulted in framing of the CDP for the affected communities.¹ More than 4000 persons and 800 families will benefit from CDP activities over a geographical spread of about 700+ acres directly or indirectly.

Depth Interviews were conducted with Panchayat, land Office, local shop keepers, land owners, land agents, and others. Individuals interviewed were encouraged to provide their opinions and perceptions on the issues related to the project. The OCL staff provided support during the survey.

¹ Reference : "Community Development Resource Guide for Companies" (2000), IFC

3. Community Development Plan

The affected communities are of Mauza Rana, Durgadaspur, Kulapachuria and Jamdargar. The community development program is based on the needs mentioned by people who have been affected by the project, people who live near the project, and vulnerable groups or people who are in particular need.

OCL has already initiated some activities. A total of Rs.715000.00 has been spent by OCL on CDP activities till date.

Table 1: Community Development Activities Already Undertaken by OCL

Sl. No	Activity	Numbers/kms/mts	Place	Amount spent (Rs.)	Status
1.	Installation of hand pumps for safe drinking water	2 installed and 2 in progress	Kulapachuria, Benucha, Khamarmuri	150000.00	2 in progress
2.	Health camps	3	Benucha & Khamarmuri	60000.00	Attendance:130 patients approx
3.	Construction of approach road	i. 250mts <i>morum</i> road to connect Jamdargar to entry road ii. 120mts <i>morum</i> road towards railway Station iii. 180mts <i>morum</i> road adjacent to the boundary wall iv. Repair of approach road near the railway crossing.		505000.00	Completed
				715000.00*	

* Amount spent till April 2012

Some CPRs claimed to be affected due to the Plant were mainly in the form of increase in distance to forest for collecting fire wood & defecation and one playground.

People expressed need for water bodies, majority of which are scanty in size and dry up completely in summer and get marginally refilled during rains. Overall the area is barren and devoid of large ponds.

A cremation ground which was within the land acquired by OCL has been specifically kept outside the boundary wall of the Plant to facilitate communities to continue accessing it. A *morum* road has been constructed by the proponent to allow access to the cremation ground.

People perceived increase in distance to the Godapiasal Railway Station as they earlier passed through the area where the Plant wall now stands erected. The OCL has already provided a *morum* road to facilitate access to the station.

The CDP's goal is to restore and augment community resources, facilities and services in a way that not only benefit the affected persons but increase overall welfare of the communities and improve quality of life of the total populace. It was kept in mind that all CDP activities undertaken by the proponent must benefit the entire community and should not be for the benefit of one person or family.

The communities mentioned that OCL has promised many developmental activities for the area. They expect that in addition to economic betterment and improvement in livelihoods opportunities, an all round development around the plant & in the affected villages will take place. However they expressed concern on influx of outsiders thus reducing security and sanctity of the area.

Drinking water and irrigation water were the top most needs followed by bore well and excavation of ponds. The parents were eager to have electricity in their homes as that would help children to study. Development of irrigation system would go a long way to help in gainful employment generation. Home electrical connections are few, some have single point connection. All respondents expressed need for electrical connections, majority asked for metered connection.

The presence of the Plant and its wall barricading free movement to forest for defecation and collection of wood necessitated the needs for toilets, bathing spaces and electricity, which were almost evolved needs due to the Plant. The needs are described as below.

Table 2: Description of Needs for CDP

Description Of Need	Needs Expressed				Unit cost	Comments
	Rana	Duragadaspur (Benucha)	Jamdargar	Kulapachuria		
1. Irrigation water – There is a canal behind Benucha village which may be extended till Rana & Jamdargar, investigate technical feasibility					-	Govt. support required (Panchayat / PHED); technical feasibility to be studied
2. Drinking water facility in villages	6 hand pumps	4 hand pumps	4 hand pumps	2 hand pumps (one already installed)	@ Rs 45,000	OCL may facilitate + PHED or provide with own funds
3. Bore well with pumps for agriculture, drinking water and in the school with a water storage tank	2 bore well	3 bore wells	2 bore well	3 bore well	@ Rs 60,000/ for each bore well	
4. Good quality road (Moram)	6 km	3 km	2 km (250 mts. of road already upgraded and repaired)	1 km	Rs 1,20,000 per k.m	OCL to facilitate with Panchayat and dovetail with NREGA or provide with own funds
5. Electricity connections – metered / single point	200 HHs want metered connection	100 HHs metered connection	100 HH want metered connection	175 HHs needs single connection	-	Govt. support required, OCL may facilitate with WBSEB
6. Support in mobility within and from villages to main road, railway station, market place, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	See section for suggestions
7. Street lights	All villages asked for this facility				-	OCL to facilitate with WBSEB
8. Two community bathing rooms (separate for men and women) near pond/hand pump, considered most essential by all					@ Rs 10,000/	OCL to provide & facilitate
8. Re excavation and deepening of pond	2 ponds (Deepening of existing pond)	1 pond	2 ponds	2 ponds (Re excavation of one pond and deepening of existing pond)	Rs. 50,000/ for deepening; Rs. 2,50,000 per pond for re-excavating	OCL to support and utilise affected persons and communities on payment
9. Plantation – All villages, specifically Kulapachuria, Jamdargar, asked for plantation in the barren lands to reduce dust and heat.					-	OCL to facilitate with Forest Department
10. Play ground – “patit land” to be filled and levelled and developed into a playground.	-	Playground	Playground	Playground	Rs.50,000	OCL to facilitate + Panchayat
11. Bore well with pumps for agriculture, drinking water and in the school with a water storage tank	2 bore well	3 bore wells	2 bore well	3 bore well	@ Rs 60,000/ for each bore well	

12. Individual. House latrines (no one wants single pit squatting types)	200 HHs	100 HHs	175 HHs	50 HHs	@ Rs 6,000 each latrine	Upgrade existing latrines and facilitate for double pit, covered latrines with Nirmal Gram Yojana with Panchayat.
13. Up-gradation of existing latrines						OCL to support

4. Targeted Measures for Scheduled Tribe² Communities

The Performance Standard 7 (PS7) is triggered for the OCL project. The tribals in OCL project area are Santhals, a distinct indigenous group who are the earliest tribal groups which displayed acceptance of mainstreaming in West Bengal. Overall, more than 35% of the affected households are tribals with Rana and Durgadaspur having 42% and 39% tribal households. Their language is 'Ol Chiki', which is a distinctly different language. However, all can speak Bangla and the younger generation speaks and uses Bangla more. The tribals have adapted religious festivals and socio cultural practices of Bengali Hindus. Few traditional practices still exist as some continue to burn the dead in their homestead land. This is a distinct practice amongst some tribal families while others use the *Samshan* like Hindus. **[Refer Appendix 1: Tribals in Plant Area in Social Impact Assessment And Resettlement Plan]**

Hence, even though PS7 is triggered, it is evident that the tribal community in the project area is not disadvantaged or isolated and a separate IPDP is not warranted. However, the tribals need to be supported for CDP on a priority basis. The evidences from other parts of the country have shown that the tribals are more vulnerable to the adverse impacts associated with project development than non-tribal communities. It is recommended that CDP prepared for the tribal majority Moujas be prioritised for implementation. Prioritised attention is also recommended for training and employment (where possible) for the affected tribal ATs and their family members in all affected Moujas.

5. Implementation Arrangement

At the corporate Head Quarter (HQ), there will be a Corporate Social Responsibility Cell (CSRC) which will play an active role in over seeing resettlement & community development activities and guide & monitor these at the project level.

The CSRC at HQ will help select a Non Govt. Organisation (NGO) for implementing R&R and CDP activities. Further, external evaluation and monitoring agencies (M&E) will be appointed by CSRC (HQ) to audit and monitor activities and generate independent reports. Other experts and consultants will be appointed by the CSRC as necessary in close coordination with project level staff.

At project level in Medinipur a CSR Officer (CSRO) would be dedicated for CSR related activities - R&R and CDP. The CSRO will need to be assisted by two Field Assistants (FAs) with experience in community development appointed on contractual basis.

Village Level Committees (VLC) will be formed with representatives of affected communities and Affected Titleholders (AT) which should include women and representatives from Panchayat to oversee implementation of activities at respective villages.

² There is no universally accepted definition of "Indigenous Peoples." Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as "Indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," "first nations," or "tribal groups." PS 7, IFC

The Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) agency will monitor impacts and submit reports quarterly while the NGO will submit monthly reports based on planned activities. The staff of CSRC at project level will oversee the timely implementation of R&R and CDP activities by the selected NGO.

The role of the NGO is to provide OCL with grass-root skills and capacity for field activity in the implementation of CDP activities and work in close cooperation with CSRC of OCL and VLCs and would be the conduit for the processes involved. It will help OCL to build better rapport with the communities so as develop sustainable relationships with affected communities and other stakeholders throughout the life of their project.

Tasks of the NGO specifically for CDP would be –

- Identifying vulnerable communities
- Update CDP needs with the help of VLCs and update/modify activities accordingly
- Finalize location of facilities / infrastructures with VLCs & other community members
- Prepare list of names of persons who may be employed for implementing CDP activities, giving priority to women and needy
- Formation of operation and maintenance committees for created facilities/ infrastructure
- Organizing monthly meetings with VLC and OCL & other stakeholders
- Managing grievance redressal mechanism and taking active part in the redressal processes and in documenting these.
- Work closely with Monitoring Agency which will review implementation quarterly.

The role of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI), District & Block Administration is important and they should be kept informed and involved with all the CDP activities and processes.

Internally, regular and day to day monitoring of the progress of project work will be done at the village levels by the individual VLCs with the help of the NGO appointed. The release of funds will be based on phases on completion of scheduled activities. The CSRC at the project level will be responsible for overall monitoring of activities.

It is expected that the main CDP activities would be completed in two years. Any remnants would be covered in the third year. An independent evaluation agency will be hired to conduct impact assessment after three years.

6. Budget for CDP Activities

The following table gives the budget for CDP activities for individual Moujas. OCL will negotiate with Panchayat and govt. for some activities like electricity, irrigation, individual toilets, interior roads, etc.

Table 3: Consolidated Budget for Three Years

1. Budget for CSRC at Project Level	1830000.00
2. Budget for NGO	1938000.00
3. Budget for Monitoring Agency	1020000.00
4. Budget for Evaluating Agency	190000.00
5. Budget for CDP activities	4272000.00
Total	9250000.00

7. Suggestions

OCL may consider solar lights for lighting the streets. Similarly, for individual homes, till such time that electrical connections are provided by the WBSEB and the supplies improve, solar lights for individual homes in the form of solar lantern³ may be considered. The need for improved mobility can be solved by facilitating entrepreneurship for auto rickshaw or Trekker services.

It is recommended that some programs should be developed to handle emergencies and natural calamities. The area suffered during *Aila* (cyclone) about two years back. Similarly, 'forest fire' can be managed through training and developing vigilance committees.

Further, the NGO, with support from CSRC may look into various govt. schemes that are available for STs and SCs and dovetail the CDP programme with them. West Bengal Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation was set up through the West Bengal Scheduled Castes Development and Finance Corporation Act 1976 (Act XXXIX of 1976), W.B. Act XLV of 1980 and W.B. Act XLII of 1981 with the specific object to uplift the economic condition of the SC and ST people of the State. This provides for several assistance programs which can be mustered for the affected communities. **[Annexure 11_ ST & SC Schemes in Medinipur]**

³ Price for a typical lantern - INR 4000, Panel: 1 x 8 Wp; Batt.: 1 x 12V, 7Ah; Lamp: 7W CFL + 0.7W LED; On LED mode can operate for 12hrs [source: Mr. Anubhav Srivastava, 9818215525, www.merinno.com]

Chapter 1

1.0 Introduction and Background

1.1 Industrial Environment in West Bengal

In the last few years, the State Govt. has been assisting entrepreneurs to obtain land through the process of acquisition as well as direct purchase. To minimise usage of agricultural land for industrial use and to achieve a balanced and sustainable industrial growth, the State Govt. is seeking to locate industries where maximum use of uncultivated land can be done. Also seeking to locate them in backward areas, develop industrial clusters, thereby using common infrastructure and optimising common resources.

The Standing Committee on Commerce and Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises (2007-2008), proposed industrial Growth Zones at – Greater Kokata, Damodar-Ajoy Industrial Growth Zone, Paschim Medinipur (Salboni-Kharagpur-Jhargram Belt), Haldia, Siliguri-Jalpaiguri and Kalyani.

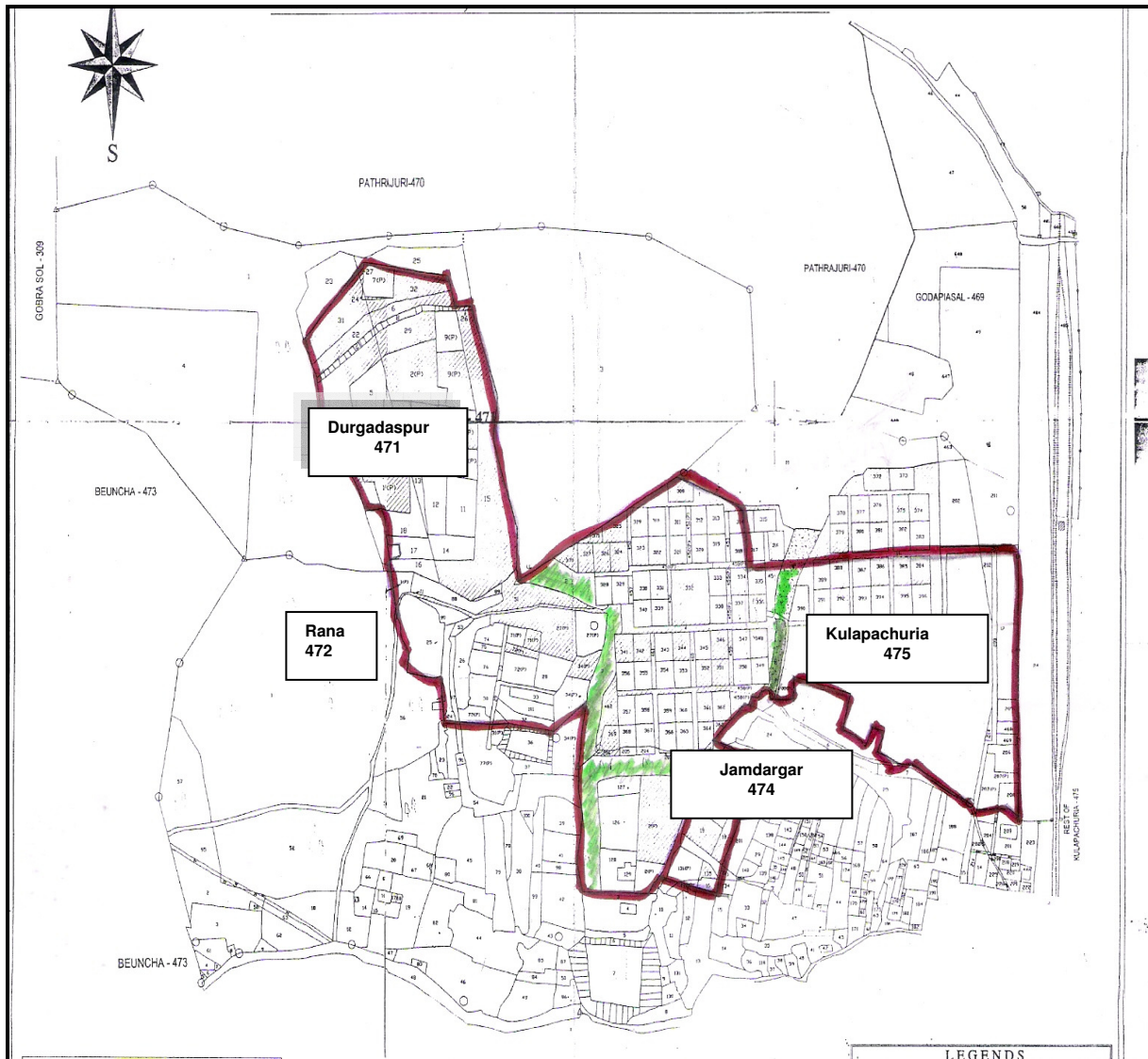
1.2 About OCL

The OCL is the flag ship company of 'Dalmia Group' of companies, set up and operating from eastern India. Orissa Cement Limited (OCL) is a leading cement producer in eastern India with a capacity of 4.0 million TPA. The company started manufacturing cement in 1952. It is publicly traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange. The Company has over the last 5 years expanded its clinker capacity at its plant in Rajgangpur in Orissa and has now changed its name from Orissa Cement Ltd to OCL India Limited w.e.f. 15.01.1996 to reflect its multifarious activities.

OCL's Cement Plant is one of the most modern dry process cement plants in India. 'Konark' brand cement manufactured by OCL is the market leader in the State of Orissa and has emerged as a brand synonym of premium quality cement. Presently its installed capacity for the factories located at Rajgangpur Cement Works & Kapilas Cement Works is 5.35 Million Tonnes per annum. Further, the Company is adopting a split location cement manufacturing approach where clinker capacity is located close to the mine (Rajgangpur) and cement grinding capacity is located close to the source of slag or fly ash and the target market.

As part of this approach, OCL is setting up a, 1.35 million tons per annum (MTPA) clinker grinding and cement manufacturing plant at Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal. The clinker will be fed from OCL's integrated facility at Rajgangpur. The Project is proposed at Village Kulapachuria, P.S. Salboni, Dist. Of Paschim Medinipur. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC) has acquired 154.43 acres of land spread over nearly 250 survey number under the name of 'Godapiasal Industrial Park', The OCL is the anchor investor.

Figure 1.1: Location Map of the Proposed OCL Plant and Villages



The plant design will take cognizance of prevalent environmental laws and the importance of maintaining environmental standards⁴. It would have efficient collection of dust at source, de-dusting facilities with efficient filters, provide for sewerage system and take due care to keep-up the natural settings/ greenery in and around the Plant.

The following **Table 1.1** provides salient features of the project site.

⁴ Techno Economic Feasibility Report, OCL India Ltd., November 2011, 1.35 million tons per annum (MTPA) clinker grinding and cement manufacturing plant at Medinipur, West Bengal, HOLTEC Consulting Private Limited.

Table 1.1: Salient Features of the Project Site

Feature	Details
Altitude	25m above MSL
Latitude	N 22° 31.78'
Longitude	E 87° 18.71'
Affected Moujas	4
Nearest village	Kulapachuria, 500 mts from plant site
Block	Salboni
Police Station Salboni	8 kms from plant site
District	Paschim Medinipur
State	West Bengal
Temperature	Between 40 ^o C maximum and 22 ^o C minimum during summers and 32 ^o C maximum and 18 ^o C minimum during winter
Relative Humidity	Varies from 40 to 80%.
Average Rainfall	1,560 mm
Land identified for the project	154.43 acres within Godapiasal Industrial Park
Topography	Generally flat with minor undulations
Seismology	Falls in Seismic Zone III
Soil Type	Predominantly alluvial
Nearest River	Shilai , Cossye, Rupnarayan
Nearest Highway	NH 6
Nearest Railway Station	Godapiasal – kms.
Nearest Railway Junction	Medinipur – 15 kms
Nearest Airport	Kolkata
Industries near the project site	BRBNMPL: 3 km from Salboni (note press of RBI), JINDAL: 7 km from Salboni under construction steel factory, EPIC: 1.5 Km from Salboni, VISAKA: 4 km from Salboni Asbestos factory, IRS training center near VISAKA
Nearest City	Medinipur – 15 km
Nearest Forest	Within 2 kms.

In this report on Community Development Plan, the introductory section deals with the industrial environment of West Bengal and the background of OCL as an organization and the profile of the Plant site. In the chapters subsequent to this, the study narrates the methodology adopted for the study, expressed needs for community development and plans for implementation by OCL. Even though the study tried to give specific and more focus on tribals; the communities, surrounding the OCL Plant has large numbers of non-tribals and the needs were found to be almost similar.

Chapter 2

2.0 Methodology

A detailed survey was undertaken in April 2012 with the help of a professional agency to understand community needs. The key principles kept in mind while designing methodology for defining community development program areas were -

- Using all available information and resources
- Using participatory methods
- Starting with smaller meetings, building trust
- Sequencing community development programs with the project cycle as far as possible

Participatory planning processes were used which included -

- Interviews, consultations and community meetings.
- Community consultations were carried out in culturally appropriate manner where meetings with women were undertaken separately and where possible in mixed groups.
- Meetings were undertaken in different hamlets and as per timings convenient to people. OCL informed the villages before hand to ensure maximum participation.
- Bangla, the common language was used for discussions.
- Consultations were democratically conducted where people from representative communities participated and opined.

As part of assessing the community development needs, PRA and social mapping exercises were held from April 9th– April 14th at the respective villages. The meetings were conducted by DMC team members, in the presence of the OCL representatives where community members including those directly affected by land acquisition, were present.

Table 2.1: Schedule of FGDs and PRA Held for CDP

Name of Mouja/village/hamlet	Details	
	Date & Time	Group Profile
Rana	9/04/2012	Mixed group of STs
Benucha	10/04/2012	Mixed group, mainly SCs
Jamdargar	11/04/2012	Female group, mainly SCs
Kulapachuria	12/04/2012	Mixed group, SCs and STs

The main aim of this exercise was to understand the socio-cultural and economic status of the communities living in the villages and also document the opinions of the people with respect to the issues of concern in the village. Therefore the focus group was not restricted to just affected households.

The study tried to specifically identify location of tribals by the presence of the following features in varying degrees –

- i. Close attachment to ancestral territories and to natural resources in these areas,
- ii. Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural and ethnic group,
- iii. Use of an indigenous language, often different from national language,
- iv. Presence of customary and social and political institutions, and primarily subsistence-oriented production

The timings of the meetings were fixed as per the convenience of the villagers. The meetings and discussions were carried out using Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques. Social Mapping exercises were carried out with each group. These maps helped document not only the existing layout of the village along with the infrastructural set up, but were also used to map locations where the community felt improvement was needed in terms of infrastructure. It may be a road, culvert, buildings, water sources (like ponds, tanks, hand pumps, water tanks, etc). A village schedule was also prepared to collect data on the demographic profile, literacy status, land utilization pattern, access to facilities, and expenditure and income patterns of the communities.

Detailed discussions were held to help get the communities prioritize CDP activities as per their needs. The findings of these discussions resulted in framing of the CDP for the affected communities.⁵ A number of possible community development projects had already been identified by OCL. More than 4000 persons and 800 families will benefit from CDP activities over a geographical spread of about 700+ acres directly or indirectly.

Being a politically disturbed area in the recent past, Focus Group Discussions, Participatory Rapid Appraisal and Social Mapping methods proved useful in building rapport with the communities. Groups of people were asked about their socio-economic conditions, impact of project, attitude towards the project and to gauge their quality of life before and after the project as perceived by them.

The questions were asked in an interactive group setting with the help of a guideline where participants are encouraged to talk freely and spontaneously about each issue under the minimum guidance of a facilitator. The purpose was to obtain in-depth information on their perceptions and concerns and necessary steps that could be taken to improve their individual and community conditions. The groups comprised of eight to ten persons. These were either gender disaggregated or mixed groups. In most cases, Head of the Households (HoHs) were engaged in discussions and in some, where HoH was not available, other family member/s responded.

Depth Interviews were conducted with representatives of OCL, Panchayat, land Office, local shop keepers, land owners, land agents, and others. Individuals interviewed were encouraged to provide their opinions and perceptions on the issues related to the project, its impacts and benefits. Issues on land acquisition were also discussed which included land quality, compensation paid and plight of the affected. The PRA and SM techniques provided an understanding of the needs of the communities and possible location and placement of facilities for the benefit of the community as a whole. The data collected through secondary and primary sources were analyzed to understand, socio-economic, socio-political, cultural and anthropological aspects of the communities.

The greatest challenge was limitation of time allotted for the study.

[Annexure 1: List of Persons Met and Interacted With, Annexure 2: Focus Group Discussion / PRA Guide, Annexure 3: Brief out put of Group Discussions / PRA, Annexure 4: Village Schedule, Annexure 5: Social Maps]

⁵ Reference : “Community Development Resource Guide for Companies” (2000), IFC

Chapter 3

3.0 The Community Development Plan

3.1 Introduction

Any industrial activity should aim at improving the socio-economic conditions in the area by way of providing employment, communication, education, health, etc. so that the quality of life around it improves. Affected communities should be supported by providing them with opportunities that would individually and collectively have a positive impact on them.

The Management of OCL has given preference to the project affected households (AHs) and other local people under indirect employment opportunities. However, these have so far been sporadic and ad hoc. The number of ATs and AHs that have been impacted by the LA process is shown in the following table. Overall, 321 ATs and *bargadars* and their families are affected. The survey was conducted amongst 188 AT families who were available and willing to respond. *Brgadars* were not available in the area during the survey.

Briefly, the affected people surveyed are as follows.

Table 3.1: Type of People Affected (Surveyed)

Type	Numbers
ST	86
SC	53
OBC	11
GC	38
Total AT families surveyed	188
ATs below poverty line after LA	40
Ats rendered land less	178
Number of women Ats	52
Women headed households	40
ST women headed households	22
SC women headed households	11
OBC women headed households	3
GC women headed households	4
Vulnerable ATs	34

In addition to the individual impacts, some CPRs claimed to be affected due to the Plant were mainly in the form of increase in distance to forest for collecting fire wood & defecation and one playground.

People expressed need for water bodies, majority of which are scanty in size and dry up completely in summer and get marginally refilled during rains. Overall the area is barren and devoid of large ponds.

A cremation ground which was within the land acquired by OCL has been specifically kept outside the boundary wall of the Plant to facilitate communities to continue accessing it. A *morum* road has been constructed by the proponent to allow access to the cremation ground.

People perceived increase in distance to the Godapiasal Railway Station as they earlier passed through the area where the Plant wall now stands erected. The OCL has already provided a *morum* road to facilitate access to the station.

3.2 Brief Review of the Activities Already Undertaken by OCL

It is pertinent to mention at this stage that OCL has already initiated some activities which are given below in Table 3.2. A total of Rs.715000.00 has been spent by OCL on CDP activities till date. The activities in the table below were initiated to build rapport with the communities. The mandate for community development was noted in the words and actions of OCL personnel at various levels.

The activities are conducted by a CSR Officer posted in Medinipur project office. However, the approach is ad hoc and mainly top-down. The three drawbacks that were noted are –

- Lack of interactive platform among extant community development bodies – e.g. OCL, communities and Panchyat,
- Absence of systematic participatory approach, and
- Developmental activities are related to infrastructure mainly

Since OCL is a production oriented organization, the concept of a systematic management approach is comparatively new to them. Plans and programs are underway to take up community development activities in a systematic manner and this report aims to provide a road map for the community development activities⁶. Apart from this, a change in approach and a shift in paradigm is required within OCL to develop participatory planning mechanisms with the communities which would ensure community participation in implementation, a sense of ownership for the infrastructures and facilities created and cooperation in Operation and Maintenance of these.

Table 3.2: Community Development Activities Already Undertaken by OCL

Sl. No	Activity	Numbers/kms/mts	Place	Amount spent (Rs.)	Status
1.	Installation of hand pumps for safe drinking water	2 installed and 2 in progress	Kulapachuria, Benucha, Khamarmuri	150000.00	2 in progress
2.	Health camps	3	Benucha & Khamarmuri	60000.00	Attendance:130 patients approx
3.	Construction of approach road	v. 250mts <i>morum</i> road to connect Jamdargar to entry road vi. 120mts <i>morum</i> road towards railway Station vii. 180mts <i>morum</i> road adjacent to the boundary wall		505000.00	Completed

⁶ As understood from OCL, during environment clearance, Rs. 30 lakhs was budgeted for CDP activities under CSR for this project

		viii. Repair of approach road near the railway crossing.		
			715000.00*	

* Amount spent till April 2012

3.3 Community Development Plan (CDP) for Four Affected Moujas

3.3.1 Objectives of CDP

The CDP's goal is to restore and augment community resources, facilities and services in a way that not only benefit the affected persons but increase overall welfare of the communities and improve quality of life of the total populace.

It is known that understanding expectations of communities and other stakeholders can help all parties discover potential conflicts and issues of common interests. Starting a program around common interests can help companies and communities build trust and ameliorate any potential conflicts. Even though community development needs, and the appropriate program areas vary widely with each project and community, in the context of OCL the needs and priorities in the four Moujas were found almost similar.

The Consultant facilitated the communities to identify their own development priorities through a process of consultation and dialogue. The key point that was kept in mind was that though communities should identify priorities, it is important that programs also be linked to the company's activities and that expectations are not raised to unachievable heights.

It was kept in mind that all CDP activities undertaken by the company must benefit the entire community and should not be for the benefit of one person or family.

Based on requirements in and WBIDC, NRRP (2007) and IFC policies, surveys were conducted to understand community needs that could become forward plans for OCL for CSR activities. The 'community' in the project area in this plan means the Moujas that have been affected by the Project. These communities are – Rana, Durgadaspur, Kulapachuria and Jamdargar. The community development program is based on the needs mentioned by –

- people who have been affected by the project
- people who live near the project, and
- vulnerable groups or people who are in particular need

3.3.2 Findings of the Survey for CDP

An assessment of existing facilities and infrastructure was done followed by detailed discussions on needs.

The Table 3.3 below shows the distances from various facilities and absence of some of the infrastructural facilities. Except Kulapachuria, all others have Health Sub Centres (HSC) in the village itself. The PHC is closest to Kulapachuria & Jamdargar and within a distance of 3-4 kms for the others. The villages also have Private Nursing Homes within a range of 4 to 7 kms. The govt. run district hospital is in Medinipur town, which is accessed for serious ailments.

The weekly Market which is at Kachhari Road, is very close to Kulapachuria and Jamdargar and is about 3-4 kms from Rana and Durgadaspur. This is the main market area. There is a 'Debothan' in Rana where religious celebrations and gatherings of all types take place.

The primary schools are available in all villages where mid day meals are served. The middle and higher secondary schools are within 3 to 4.5 kms. The college and other technical & vocational institutions are quite far, more than 12-15 kms away, in Medinipur town. The transport system is not adequate and people have to walk on an average 2-3 kms to the main road to access any transport system for the town. The distance to the main road varies from different parts of the four villages. The nearest villages Kulapachuria and Jamdargar are 1 km away from Kachhari Road. The nearest Police Station is more than 12 kms from all the villages.

Table 3.3: Available infrastructures in Rana

Facilities & infrastructure	Rana (√: available)		Durgadaspur (√: available)		Kulapachuria (√: available)		Jamdargar (√: available)	
	Availability	Distance	Availability	Distance	Availability	Distance	Availability	Distance
Health Sub Centre	√	0	√	0	√	1	√	0
Primary Health Centre	√	3	√	4	√	1	√	1
Govt. Hospital	√	14	√	15.5	√	14	√	15
Pvt. Nursing Home	√	4	√	5	√	7	√	7
ICDS	√	0	√	0	√	0	√	0
Weekly Market	√	3	√	4	√	1	√	1
Community Hall	√	9	√	10.5	√	7	√	10
Grazing land	√	½	√	1	√	½	√	1
Post office	√	0	√	0	√	2	√	1
Bank	√	3	√	4.5	√	1	√	1
Pry. School	√	0	√	0	√	1	√	0
Middle School	√	3	√	4.5	√	1	√	1
High School	√	3	√	4.5	√	1	√	1
Higher Secondary	√	3	√	4.5	√	1	√	1
College	√	12	√	13	√	12	√	15
Railway Station	√	2	√	3	√	2	√	1
Police Station	√	12	√	13	√	12	√	14
Main Road (Pacca)	√	3	√	3.5	√	1	√	1
Forest (Deep area)	√	1	√	2	√	2	√	2
Irrigation facility (%age of houses having facility)	Almost nil	1%	X	0	Almost nil	4%	Almost nil	4%
Power connection (electricity)	Almost nil	1%	Almost nil	1%	Almost nil	1%	Almost nil	1%
Individual latrines at home	6 HHs	-	5 HHs	-	6 HHs	-	5 HHs	-

The forest is almost bordering the villages. It was claimed that the villages were in fact inside the forest several years ago. Fuel wood was freely collected which is done even now but the distance

is increasing as forest is receding. With the plant wall being erected, villagers now have to take a longer walk. Communities are dependent on twigs and wood for their hearth.

Irrigation facilities are nil as most of the land stands fallow almost throughout the year. Agriculture is rain fed and basically for self consumption. For most families, what was grown was not enough and use earnings from wage labour.

Home electrical connections are few, some have single point connection. Majority are using 'hooking' devices to connect to the electricity wiring that goes overhead. All respondents expressed need for electrical connections, majority asked for metered connection. All seemed to be willing to pay for electricity.

3.3.3 Rapid Rural Appraisal to Ascertain CDP Needs of Project Affected Communities

The impact of LA though directly felt by 321 families in the four Moujas of Rana, Durgadaspur, Kulapachuria and Jamdargar, all the other members of these communities in the four Moujas and others in the vicinity are also affected. The nature of affect has been in the form of loss of some water bodies, grazing land, short cuts to the farming areas, place of work, quick access to forest, mobility to railway station or places of daily needs, etc.

Perceived futuristic effects are in the form of noise, dust, respiratory problems, etc. People have expressed concern on influx of outsiders thus reducing security and sanctity of the area. Some perceived impacts are real while some are imaginary and psycho social in nature which cannot be measured. The communities mentioned that OCL has promised many developmental activities for the area. They expected that in addition to economic betterment and improvement in livelihoods opportunities, an all round development around the plant & in the affected villages will take place.

There are no active NGOs in the area. There are some Youth Clubs sporadically formed and involved in sports and games. A few moderate to inactive SHGs were noted. Apart from these no other CBOs were found. The following sections provide CDP needs expressed by the people through PRA exercise where they placed their needs. Costing of each activity was not possible during this exercise. Hence, the budget was developed later with the help of OCL personnel and institutions in Medinipur and Kolkata.

Most people expect OCL to play an active part in the development of the area. Since CDP has the objective of effectively mitigating adverse social and environmental impacts on the affected communities, to support social and economic development in the communities and ensure that they benefits from the project flow to them, the study tried to generate understanding of the community development components as perceived by the people, available institutional arrangements in OCL and feasible delivery mechanism to handle CDP and implementation priorities and time frame.

All community members present in the group discussions and PRAs expressed similar prioritisation of needs. Drinking water and irrigation water were the top most needs followed by bore well and excavation of ponds. The bore wells were considered good for providing water supply to schools through overhead tanks. The latrines and electricity were next in the list followed by roads and transport services. The parents were eager to have electricity in their homes as that would help children to study. Development of irrigation system would go a long way to help in gainful employment generation.

The play ground, plantation, bathing rooms and street light and others followed. The bathing enclosures and latrines were discussed at length. The presence of the Plant and its wall barricading free movement to forest for defecation and presence of men from outside necessitated these needs, which evolved needs due to the Plant. The playground that was lost to the Plant was considered necessary. There were requests that one portion of the Plant wall should be kept open for people to access the forest area for collecting fuel wood; they consider this to be their 'right'. People not only collect fuel wood for burning their own hearths but also sell them for cash money. Women in particular are involved in this. Some women in Jamdargar said, *".....earlier, we went to the forest, collected fuel wood and on our way back we sold some and used the money to buy oil, vegetables, etc. then we would come home, cook and eat. But now we can't do that anymore. We take 'panta bhat' with us and go to the forest circumventing the Plant wall and return late in the afternoon."*

The study showed high illiteracy in the project area. The official data shows about 20% illiteracy among men and 80% among women. The primary survey showed illiteracy at 28% among men and 63% among women. Villagers, especially women, have shown healthy keenness towards literacy for themselves and all are keen that the children go to school and study more.

The over arching need was scope of employment in the Plant followed by at least temporary wage labour work during the construction period.

The Table 3.4 provides expressed needs of the people for the villages.

Table 3.4: Description of Needs for CDP

Description Of Need	Needs Expressed				Unit cost	Comments
	Rana	Duragadaspur (Benucha)	Jamdargar	Kulapachuria		
14. Irrigation water – There is a canal behind Benucha village which may be extended till Rana & Jamdargar, investigate technical feasibility					-	Govt. support required (Panchayat / PHED); technical feasibility to be studied
15. Drinking water facility in villages	6 hand pumps	4 hand pumps	4 hand pumps	2 hand pumps (one already installed)	@ Rs 45,000	OCL may facilitate + PHED or provide with own funds
16. Bore well with pumps for agriculture, drinking water and in the school with a water storage tank	2 bore well	3 bore wells	2 bore well	3 bore well	@ Rs 60,000/ for each bore well	
17. Good quality road (Moram)	6 km	3 km	2 km (250 mts. of road already upgraded and repaired)	1 km	Rs 1,20,000 per k.m	OCL to facilitate with Panchayat and dovetail with NREGA or provide with own funds
18. Electricity connections – metered / single point	200 HHs want metered connection	100 HHs metered connection	100 HH want metered connection	175 HHs needs single connection	-	Govt. support required, OCL may facilitate with WBSEB
19. Support in mobility within and from villages to main road, railway station, market place, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	See section for suggestions
20. Street lights	All villages asked for this facility				-	OCL to facilitate with WBSEB
21. Two community bathing rooms (separate for men and women) near pond/hand pump, considered most essential by all					@ Rs 10,000/	OCL may provide

22. Re excavation and deepening of pond	2 ponds (Deepening of existing pond)	1 pond	2 ponds	2 ponds (Re excavation of one pond and deepening of existing pond)	Rs. 50,000/ for deepening; Rs. 2,50,000 per pond for re-excavating	OCL to support and utilise affected persons and communities on payment
23. Plantation – All villages, specifically Kulapachuria, Jamdargar, asked for plantation in the barren lands to reduce dust and heat.					-	OCL to facilitate with Forest Department
24. Play ground – “patit land” to be filled and levelled and developed into a playground.	-	Playground	Playground	Playground	Rs.50,000	OCL to facilitate + Panchayat
25. Bore well with pumps for agriculture, drinking water and in the school with a water storage tank	2 bore well	3 bore wells	2 bore well	3 bore well	@ Rs 60,000/ for each bore well	
26. Individual. House latrines (no one wants single pit squatting types)	200 HHs	100 HHs	175 HHs	50 HHs	@ Rs 6,000 each latrine	Upgrade existing latrines and facilitate for double pit, covered latrines with Nirmal Gram Yojana with Panchayat.
27. Up-gradation of existing latrines						OCL to support

3.3.4 Targeted Measures for Scheduled Tribe⁷ Communities

The PS7 is triggered for the OCL project which is explained in the Matrix 4.1: PS7 Indigenous Peoples and Application to OCL Project in the Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Plan prepared for OCL by defining criteria and their application to the project. The tribals in OCL project area are Santhals, a distinct indigenous group who are the earliest tribal groups which displayed acceptance of mainstreaming in West Bengal.

Overall, more than 46% of the affected households surveyed are tribals with Rana and Durgadaspur having 87.5% and 48.5%. Their language is Ol Chiki', which is a distinctly different language. However, all can speak *Bangla* and the younger generation speaks and uses *Bangla* more. The tribals have adapted religious festivals and socio cultural practices of Bengali Hindus. Few traditional practices still exist as some continue to burn the dead in their homestead land. This is a distinct practice amongst some tribal families while others use the *Samshan* like Hindus.

Hence, even though PS7 is triggered, the Tribal community in the project area is not disadvantaged or isolated and a separate IPDP is not warranted. About 1/3rd of the population is tribal in the area and more than 46% among those directly affected are tribals. It therefore means that the representation of the tribal population in the development process is essential and the tribals need to be supported for CDP on a priority basis. **[Refer Appendix 1: Tribals in Plant Area in Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Plan]**

Evidences in other parts of the country have shown that the tribals are more vulnerable to the adverse impacts associated with project development than non-indigenous communities. Historically, where industrialization has been ushered in hastily, the availability of cash money, shrinking of per-capita agricultural land and lack of upgraded agricultural practices and lack of irrigation facilities have driven the local populace, especially the tribals, to supplement their incomes with wage-labour in non-agricultural activities. And due to lack of skills and necessary

⁷ There is no universally accepted definition of “Indigenous Peoples.” Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as “Indigenous ethnic minorities,” “aboriginals,” “hill tribes,” “minority nationalities,” “scheduled tribes,” “first nations,” or “tribal groups.” PS 7, IFC

training, these people have always been vulnerable to exploitation by powerful middlemen and have eventually lost out or lured into useless investments.⁸

It is likely that such impacts would also take place in Godapiasal area where the subsistence on forest produce and agro-based economy may get altered into a market driven cash economy since this area has been earmarked for industries in Godapiasal Industrial Park. As a fall out of industrialization, survival of mono-cropping may no longer be possible. Forests are becoming scarce and would increasingly be lost to industries eating up land.

The OCL would undertake an engagement process with the ST affected communities which would include engagement planning, disclosure of information, consultation, and participation, in a culturally appropriate manner. In addition, this process will involve representatives of STs and provide sufficient time for them in decision-making processes. In order to be able to accrue benefits from CDP activities, the village level committees (VLC) will be formed with the help of the NGO that would be appointed (for implementation of CDP activities). The NGO must have staff who would be preferably from ST community and/or fluent in the language. The villages that have majority ST population must be prioritized for implementing CDP activities. However, caution must be taken so that the non-indigenous people may not feel worried if an organization focuses on indigenous people or men may grow wary of programs that work exclusively on the needs of women and children, and the like. This way, the communities will be prepared for an era of industrialization.

The aim of the CDP will be to involve and protect the tribals from any malady and provide them with basic needs and facilities for fortification against marginalization.

It was interesting to note that almost all non-tribal communities in the area surrounding the Plant have almost similar features except for language and ethnic identification. However, all communities speak Bangla which is the common language.

The communities and castes peacefully living in harmony. It is pertinent to mention here that even though all categories of communities and population have almost similar socioeconomic profile, some what lower level of quality of life was noted amongst the tribals communities. However, the tribals seemed Sanskritized⁹ and found celebrating similar festivals and ceremonies like Hindus. *Durga Puja* is celebrated with much gaiety where all participate. Others are – *Ma Manosha puja*, *Saraswati puja* and *Kali puja*, *Sitala*, *Jagaddhatri*, *Holi*, *Janmastami* and *Bheema Puja*. Further, the tribals have copied the Hindu middle class in accepting and giving dowries which was originally unknown amongst tribals. A high level of participation of tribals and all other castes was noted in *Manosha Puja* that was being celebrated during the survey period.

⁸ Indigenous Peoples Development Plan, Management Research Report, prepared by Rita Dey for AIM, Manila

⁹ Sanskritization or Sanskritisation is a particular form of social change denoting the process by which castes/communities placed lower in the caste hierarchy seek upward mobility by emulating the rituals and practices of the upper or dominant castes. [wikipedia.org]

Chapter 4

4.0 Implementation Arrangement

4.1 Corporate level

At the corporate Head Quarter (HQ) level, there should be a Community Social Responsibility Cell (CSRC) which will play an active role in over seeing resettlement & community development activities and guide & monitor these at the project level. The CSRC at corporate level would have clear mandates and policies that will define Vision Mission Goals and Objectives of CSRC and making commitments that go beyond businesses. This would include:

- getting a strong commitment from the corporate level to take on a positive community development role
- hiring staff with experience in community development and with knowledge of community issues
- building awareness of community development issues and needs with employees and managers
- mobilizing socio-political & business contacts, training, financial management, human resources, and other resources in support of community development
- building good community relations and development program through effective public consultations

The CSRC at HQ will help select an NGO for implementing R&R and CDP activities. Further, external evaluation and monitoring agencies (M&E) will be appointed by CSRC (HQ) to audit and monitor activities and generate independent reports. Other experts and consultants will be appointed by the CSRC as necessary in close coordination with project level staff.

4.2 Project level

At project level in Medinipur there is a CSR Officer (CSRO) looking after CSR along with various other activities and reporting to the Associate Executive Director (AED). There is a need to have dedicated staff in CSRC both at HQ and Project levels for R&R and CDP. The CSRO will need to be assisted by two Field Assistants (FAs) with experience in community development appointed on contractual basis to support him/her for effective interaction and liaison with the NGO that will be appointed at the Project level. The FAs will report to the CSRO with requisite experience to implement R&R entitlement plans and CDP activities. The CSRC is expected to function for three years. **[Refer Annexure 6 for Roles and Responsibilities of CSRO]**

Table 4.1: Budget for Project Level CSRC (Indicative)

Staff	Nos.	Monthly budget	Budget per year	Total for three years
A. Personnel cost				
1. CSR Officer	1	15000	180000	540000
2. Field Assistant	2	7500	180000	540000
Total A				1080000
B. Other expenses				
1. Land Transport	1	10000	120000	360000
2. Office Equipment – Computer	1	20000	-	20000
3. Office Equipment – Printer	1	10000	-	10000
4. Office Consumables & Maintenance	1	5000	60000	180000
5. Communication - Office Operating Costs		5000	60000	180000
Total B				750000
Grand total				1830000

The implementation of some CDP activities has already begun. The plan that has been now prepared in this report, will be implemented in full swing throughout for the next three years. The M&E agency will monitor impacts and submit reports quarterly while the NGO will submit monthly reports based on planned activities. The staff of CSRC at project level will oversee the timely implementation of R&R and CDP activities by the selected NGO.

In order to successfully implement CDP activities and R&R plans, it is essential to organize communities in the form of village level committees (VLC). The VLC will be composed of representatives of affected communities and ATs which should include women and representatives from Panchayat. The role of VLC will be to oversee implementation of activities at respective village levels, monitor contractor/s (NGO/s and others) and be in close touch with the CSRC. The VLCs for ST villages will be monitored even more closely to ward of any negative impacts of the land acquisition.

The role of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI), District & Block Administration is important and they should be kept informed and involved with all the CDP activities and processes. This would have two important impacts - i) all levels of stakeholders would become partners and ii) various govt. projects can be easily dovetailed for greater benefit.

Based on the WBIDC's R&R Package, *the respective Sub-Divisional Officer with due representation from all recognized political parties, elected representatives, trade unions, project implementation agency and /or the Requiring body*, shall form a committee to monitor and assist in R&R.

4.3 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

This is an important aspect of any activity related with land acquisition. The Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) will be formed to redress all complaints and grievances related to R&R and CDP.

[Refer SIA Report for composition of GRC and its Roles and Responsibilities].

4.4 Role of NGO

The role of the NGO is to provide OCL with grass-root skills and capacity for field activity in the implementation of CDP activities and work in close cooperation with CSRC of OCL and VLCs and would be the conduit for the processes involved. It will help OCL to build better rapport with the communities so as develop sustainable relationships with affected communities and other stakeholders throughout the life of their project.

Tasks of the NGO specifically for CDP would be –

- i. Formation of VLCs
- ii. Identifying vulnerable communities
- iii. Update CDP needs with the help of VLCs and update/modify activities accordingly
- iv. Finalize location of facilities / infrastructures with VLCs & other community members
- v. Prepare list of names of persons who may be employed for implementing CDP activities, giving priority to women and needy
- vi. Formation of operation and maintenance committees for created facilities/ infrastructure
- vii. Organizing monthly meetings with VLC and OCL & other stakeholders
- viii. Managing grievance redressal mechanism and taking active part in the redressal processes and in documenting these. **[Refer report on SIA]**
- ix. Work closely with Monitoring Agency which will review implementation quarterly.
- x. During the course of implementation other issues like HIV/AIDS, environmental sanitation, etc. must also be addressed. Such activities would reduce chances of epidemics in the area and thus reducing any extra expenses accrued to OCL due to these.

Other than CDP, the NGO would also undertake activities related to rehabilitation and resettlement. **[See Annexure 7: ToR for NGO and Annexure 8: List of NGOs in Medinipur].**

Table 4.2: Budget for NGO (Indicative)

No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	UNIT Rate (INR)	INR for 36 Months
A	Human resource and staffing and office expenses				
1	Salary for Field Coordinator	1	p. month	10000	360000
2	Salary for Field Workers	2	p. month	5000	360000
3	Salary for support staff	1	p. month	2000	72000
4	Driver	1	p. month	4000	144000
5	Part time Accountant	1	p. month	2000	72000
	Total A				1008000
B.	Office Expenses				
1	Office rental	1	p. month	5000	180000
2	Land Transport	1	p. month	10000	360000
3	Office Equipment – Computer	1	Set	20000	20000
4	Office Equipment – Printer	1	Set	10000	10000
5	Office Consumables & Maintenance		p. month	5000	180000
6	Communication - Office Operating Costs		p. month	5000	180000
	Total B				930000
	Total A+B				1938000

Chapter 5

5.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

5.1 Internal Monitoring

Regular and day to day monitoring of the progress of project work will be done at the village levels by the individual VLCs with the help of the NGO appointed and also oversee the works done by NGOs and other contractors. Monitoring indicators and activity schedules will be drawn up. Release of funds will be based on phases on completion of scheduled activities. The CSRC at the project level will be responsible for overall monitoring of activities. Some indicative indicators are as follows.

Table 5.1: Indicative indicators

Indicator	Examples of Variables
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO/s recruited & experts / consultants appointed • VLCs formed • Grievance Redress Unit formed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment letter / contracts • VLCs formed • GRU members appointed & mechanisms developed • Grievances and resolutions documented
Output indicator (indicative)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand pumps installed / borewells installed • Ponds re excavated • Village road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and location • Number, type and location • Kms constructed
Impact indicator (indicative)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of assets • Benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of community assets in each village • Number of HH benefited by replacement of community assets • Increased access to infrastructure and amenities • Improved well being • Satisfaction with CDP activities and participation in the same

5.2 Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) and Budget

An external monitoring agency with prior experience in rehabilitation/resettlement will be engaged to carry out social audit and reporting of the implementation of the CDP every quarter. The key objective of external monitoring is to determine whether OCL's efforts have been properly conceived and executed by the NGO and is consistent with the agreed actions in the CDP. The quarterly reviews will indicate if there are any problems in implementation and necessary changes will be recommended. This is to ensure that these issues do not linger throughout the life of the project. The agency will be responsible to the CSRC at HQ. **[See Annexure 9: ToR for External Monitoring Agency].**

Table 5.2: Budget for Monitoring Agency (Indicative)

Description	Nos.	No. of days per quarter	Unit cost	Cost per quarter	Total for one year	Total for three years
Researchers	2	6	5000	60000.00	240000.00	720000.00
One MIS	1	2	2500	5000.00	20000.00	60000.00
Lodging, food, etc.	Lump sum			10000.00	40000.00	120000.00
Local travel				10000.00	40000.00	120000.00
	Total			85000.00	340000.00	1020000.00

5.3 Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA) and Budget

An independent evaluation agency will be hired to conduct impact assessment after three years. This agency will assess and study impacts of the CDP and R&R activities and how implementation plans have succeeded to ameliorate the conditions of the affected communities. Its scope would encompass assessing all activities undertaken in CDP and R&R. **[See Annexure 10: ToR for Independent Evaluation Agency]**

Table 5.3: Budget for Evaluation Agency (Indicative)

Description	Nos.	No. of days	Unit cost	Total
Sr. Researcher	1	5	8000	40000.00
Researchers	2	10	5000	100000.00
One MIS	1	4	2500	10000.00
Lodging, food, etc.	Lump sum			25000.00
Local travel				15000.00
	Total			190000.00

5.4 Time frame

Several years have already passed from the time when land was acquired. While OCL has already begun some CDP activities and have shown commitment, it will need to speed up with the other activities as narrated in this report in order to show that they are committed to developing the area. The following table gives the time line for implementation. The time frame begins from the third

quarter of 2012. The following table provides a schedule for a three year CDP. Recruitment of experienced staff, NGO and monitoring agency are the basic needs for timely execution of the implementation program.

The Table 5.4 (i) provides for the activities that are to be facilitated by OCL staff with various govt. departments, institutions and Banks and Table 5.4 (ii) provides the activities where OCL's own budget is required.

Table 5.4 (i): Time Frame

Mouja CDP needs	Responsible organisations	1 st Year				2 nd Year				3 rd Year				4 th Year		
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Actions requiring facilitation																
1. Irrigation water - There is a canal behind Benucha which may be extended till Benucha, Rana & Jamdargar	Irrigation department															
2. Electricity connections - metered / single point	West Bengal State Electricity Board															
3. Street lights	West Bengal State Electricity Board															
4. Individual House latrine (double pit, covered)	Panchayat through Nirmal Gram Yojana															
5. Plantation in barren lands to reduce dust and heat	Forest Department															
6. Village roads	Panchayat through Gramin Sadak Yojana, NREGA															
7. Auto/ bus service from village to main road or town	Negotiation with Banks for entrepreneurs															
8. Implementation of other available schemes	West Bengal SC & ST Development & Finance Corporation ¹⁰															

Table 5.4 (ii): Time Frame

Actions requiring OCL's direct involvement	1 st Year				2 nd Year				3 rd Year				4 th Year		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
1. Recruitment of staff for CSR at Project level															
i. Personnel cost															
ii Office fixed asset															
iii Office recurring (transport & consumables)															
2. Appointment of NGO for CDP implementation															
i. Personnel cost															
ii Office fixed asset															
iii Office recurring (transport & consumables)															
3. Appointment of Independent Monitoring Agency															
4. Appointment of Independent Evaluation Agency (end of implementation)															
5. Developing fund flow mechanism for smooth implementation															

¹⁰ Paschim Medinipur District Branch, Zilla Parishad Complex, Paschim Medinipur

6. Drinking water facility in villages																				
i. Rana																				
ii. Durgadaspur																				
iii. Kulapachuria																				
iv. Jamdargar																				
Actions requiring OCL's direct involvement	1st Year				2nd Year				3rd Year				4th Year							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
7. Bore well with pumps for agriculture and in the school with a water storage tank																				
i. Rana																				
ii. Durgadaspur																				
iii. Kulapachuria																				
iv. Jamdargar																				
8. Re excavation and deepening of existing ponds																				
i. Rana																				
ii. Durgadaspur																				
iii. Kulapachuria																				
iv. Jamdargar																				
9. Upgradation of existing individual latrines																				
i. Rana																				
ii. Durgadaspur																				
iii. Kulapachuria																				
iv. Jamdargar																				
10. Good quality road (Moram)																				
i. Rana																				
ii. Durgadaspur																				
iii. Kulapachuria																				
iv. Jamdargar																				
11. Community bathing rooms near pond/hand pump for men and women																				
i. Rana																				
ii. Durgadaspur																				
iii. Kulapachuria																				
iv. Jamdargar																				
12. Play Ground																				
i. Rana																				
ii. Durgadaspur																				
iii. Kulapachuria																				
iv. Jamdargar																				
13. Monitoring (every quarter)																				
14. Impact evaluation (end of CDP implementation)																				

5.5 Reporting Cycle/Frequency

The NGO/s will submit monthly reports to CSRC at Project Level. The CSRC at Corporate level will compile and submit quarterly reports to IFC.

The IMA will submit quarterly review reports directly to CSRC at HQ. The first review will be done in the third quarter of the year 2012. The IEA will submit an evaluation report after the completion of the CDP implementation in the third quarter of 2014.

5.6 The Budget for CDP Activities

CDP for Individual Moujas - The following gives the detailed budget for CDP activities for individual Moujas. OCL will negotiate with Panchayat and govt. for some activities like electricity, irrigation, individual toilets, interior roads, etc. while it would provide support for several others. The following tables give budget for CDP activities as prioritized by communities. All communities had similar priorities.

Table 5.5: CDP Activities and Budget for Individual Moujas (Indicative)

Village wise CDP Need	OCL	Nos.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
A. Rana				
9. Irrigation water - There is a canal behind Benucha which may be extended till Benucha, Rana & Jamdargar	To facilitate & negotiate with irrigation deptt., investigate technical feasibility	0	0.00	0.00
10. Safe drinking water - Hand pumps	To facilitate with PHED & Panchayat + own contribution	6	45000.00 ¹¹	270000.00
11. Bore wells for Irrigation facility and in the school with overhead tank	To facilitate with PHED & Panchayat + own contribution	2	60000.00 ¹²	120000.00
12. Road – 6 Km inside village + (moram) [250 mts. common road done by OCL, connecting to main road]	To facilitate with Panchayat under NREGA + own contribution	6 (kms)	120000.00 ¹³	720000.00
13. Electricity connections - metered / single point	To facilitate with WBSEB	200	0.00	0.00
14. Street lights	To facilitate with WBSEB	8	0.00	0.00
15. Deepening of existing pond	To be supported by OCL	2	50,000.00	100000.00
16. Individual House latrine (double pit, covered)	To facilitate with Panchayat under Nirmal Gram Yojana	0	0	0
17. Upgradation of existing individual latrines	OCL support	6	6000	36000.00
18. Plantation in barren lands to reduce dust and heat	To facilitate with Forest Deptt.	0	0.00	0.00
19. Two community bathing rooms, one each for male and female near pond/handpump	OCL to support	2	10,000.00	20000.00
Total A				1266000.00
B. Durgadaspur (Benucha)				
1. Irrigation water - There is a canal behind Benucha which may be extended till Benucha, Rana & Jamdargar	To facilitate & negotiate with irrigation deptt., investigate technical feasibility	0	0.00	0.00
2. Safe drinking water - Hand pumps	To facilitate with PHED & Panchayat + own contribution	4	45000.00	180000.00
3. Bore wells for Irrigation facility and in the school with overhead tank	To facilitate with PHED & Panchayat + own contribution	3	60000.00	180000.00
4. Road - 3Km inside village (moram)	To facilitate with Panchayat + own contribution Dist. Admin.	3kms	1,20,000.00	360000.00
5. Electricity connections - metered / single point	To facilitate with WBSEB	100	0.00	0.00
6. Street lights	To facilitate with WBSEB	0	0.00	0.00
7. Excavation of new pond	To be supported by OCL	1	2,50,000.00	250000.00
20. Individual House latrine (double pit, covered)	To facilitate with Panchayat under Nirmal Gram Yojana	0	0	0
8. Upgradation of existing individual latrines	OCL support	5	6,000	30000.00
9. Plantation in barren lands to reduce dust and	To facilitate with Forest Deptt.	0	0.00	0.00

¹¹ Cost taken from local markets in Kachhari Road and Medinipur and consulted OCL team in Medinipur

¹² Cost taken from local markets in Kachhari Road and Medinipur

¹³ Cost taken from OCL

heat				
10. Two community bathing rooms, one each for male and female near pond/handpump	OCL to support	2	10,000.00	20000.00
11. Play ground - 'Patit land to be filled and levelled and developed into a playground	To Facilitate with Panchayat	1	50,000.00	50000.00
Total B				1070000.00
Village wise CDP Need	OCL	Nos.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
C. Kulapachuria				
1. Irrigation water - There is a canal behind Benucha which may be extended till Benucha, Rana & Jamdargar	To facilitate & negotiate with irrigation deptt., investigate technical feasibility	0	0.00	0.00
2. Safe drinking water - Hand pumps	To facilitate with PHED & Panchayat + own contribution	4	45,000.00	180000.00
3. Bore wells for Irrigation facility and in the school with overhead tank	To facilitate with PHED & Panchayat + own contribution	3	60,000.00	180000.00
4. Road - 2Km within village and to main road (moram)	To facilitate with Panchayat + own contribution Dist. Admin.	2km	1,20,000.00	240000.00
5. Electricity connections - metered / single point	To facilitate with WBSEB	175	0.00	0.00
6. Street lights	To facilitate with WBSEB	0	0.00	0.00
7. Re excavation of one pond and deepening of existing pond	To be supported by OCL	2	50,000+ 2,50,000.00	300000.00
21. Individual House latrine (double pit, covered)	To facilitate with Panchayat under Nirmal Gram Yojana	0	0	0
8. Upgradation of existing individual house latrines	OCL to support	6	6000	36000.00
9. Plantation in barren lands to reduce dust and heat	To facilitate with Forest Deptt.	0	0.00	0.00
10. Two community bathing rooms, one each for male and female near pond/handpump	OCL to support	2	10,000.00	20000.00
11. Play ground - 'Patit land to be filled and levelled and developed into a playground	To Facilitate with Panchayat	1	50,000.00	50000.00
Total C				1006000.00
D. Jamdargar				
1. Irrigation water - There is a canal behind Benucha which may be extended till Benucha, Rana & Jamdargar	To facilitate & negotiate with irrigation deptt., investigate technical feasibility	0	0.00	0.00
2. Safe drinking water - Hand pumps	To facilitate with PHED & Panchayat + own contribution	2	45000.00	90000.00
3. Bore wells for Irrigation facility and in the school with overhead tank	To facilitate with PHED & Panchayat + own contribution	2	60000.00	120000.00
4. Road - 1Km inside village	To facilitate with Panchayat under NREGA + own contribution	1	120000.00	120000.00
5. Electricity connections - metered / single point	To facilitate with WBSEB	50	0.00	0.00
6. Street lights	To facilitate with WBSEB	0	0.00	0.00
7. Re excavation and deepening of existing ponds (presently in poor condition)	To be supported by OCL	2	250000.00	500000.00
8. Individual House latrine (no one wants single pit squatting types)	To facilitate with Panchayat + own cost	0	0	0.00
9. Upgradation of existing ones	OCL to support	5	6000.00	30000.00
10. Plantation in barren lands to reduce dust and heat	To facilitate with Forest Deptt.	0	0.00	0.00
11. Two community bathing rooms, one each for male and female near pond/handpump	OCL to facilitate	2	10000.00	20000.00
12. Play ground - 'Patit land to be filled and levelled and developed into a playground	To Facilitate with Panchayat	1	50000.00	50000.00
Total D				930000.00
Total A+B+C+D				4272000.00

Chapter 6

6.0 Suggestions and Total Budget for CDP

6.1 Suggestions

OCL may consider solar lights for lighting the streets. The solar roofing system is recommended. The cost for the package is Rs.9000 for four lights, operation and maintenance will be with the community members. Similarly, for individual homes, till such time that electrical connections are provided by the WBSEB and the supplies improve, solar lights for individual homes at Rs. 4000 per solar lantern¹⁴ may be considered. On LED mode these can operate for 12hrs.

The need for improved mobility can be solved by facilitating entrepreneurship for auto rickshaw or Trekker services. Some ATs who are willing to invest may be linked with Banks with OCL as moral guarantor for obtaining loans. The cost of an auto rickshaw is about 2.5 lakhs and that for a Trekker is 5 lakhs.

It is recommended that some programs should be developed to handle emergencies and natural calamities. The area suffered during *Aila* (cyclone) about two years back. Similarly, 'forest fire' can be managed through training and developing vigilance committees.

The OCL CSRC may look into various govt. schemes that are available for STs and SCs and dovetail the CDP programme with them. West Bengal Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation was set up through the West Bengal Scheduled Castes Development and Finance Corporation Act 1976 (Act XXXIX of 1976), W.B. Act XLV of 1980 and W.B. Act XLII of 1981 with the specific object to uplift the economic condition of the SC and ST people of the State. Several programmes and financing schemes are proposed. **(Annexure 11: ST & SC Schemes in Medinipur)**

About 1/3rd of the population is tribal in the area and more than 46% among those directly affected are tribals. It therefore means that the representation of the tribal population in the development process is essential. All CDP activities would be implemented for the tribal dominated Moujas and communities on a priority basis.

6.2 Consolidated Budget for Three Years

Table 6.1: Consolidated Budget for Three Years (Indicative)

1. Budget for CSRC at Project Level	1830000.00
2. Budget for NGO	1938000.00
3. Budget for Monitoring Agency	1020000.00
4. Budget for Evaluating Agency	190000.00
5. Budget for CDP activities	4272000.00
Total	9250000.00

¹⁴ Price for a typical lantern - INR 4000, Panel: 1 x 8 Wp; Batt.: 1 x 12V, 7Ah; Lamp: 7W CFL + 0.7W LED; On LED mode can operate for 12hrs [source: Mr. Anubhav Srivastava, 9818215525, www.merinfo.com]

6.3 Year-wise Break-up of Budget

The following Table 6.2 gives yearly break-up of budget.

Table 6.2: Yearly Budget Break-up (Indicative)

Action requiring OCL's direct involvement	Yearly Break-up			
	1	2	3	4
1. Recruitment of staff for CSR at Project level	330000	600000	600000	300000
2. Appointment of NGO for CDP implementation	348000	636000	636000	318000
3. Appointment of Independent Monitoring Agency	170000	340000	340000	170000
4. Appointment of Independent Evaluation Agency	0	0	0	190000
5. Developing fund flow mechanism for smooth implementation	0	0	0	0
6. Drinking water facility in villages	720000	0	0	0
7. Bore well with pumps for agriculture and in the school with a water storage tank	0	600000	0	0
8. Re excavation and deepening of existing ponds	1150000	0	0	0
9. Upgradation of existing individual latrines	132000	0	0	0
10. Pacca Road (Moram)	0	0	1440000	0
11. Community bathing rooms near pond/hand pump for men & women	0	80000	0	0
12. Play Ground	0	0	0	150000
	2850000	2256000	3016000	1128000
Grand Total	9250000			