

India

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

Main report and appendices

Mission Dates: 15/09/2019 to 22/09/2019
Document Date 02/12/2019
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5255-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

<u>AOS</u>	Annual Outcome Survey
<u>APD</u>	Additional Project Director
<u>AWBP</u>	Annual Work Plan and Budget
<u>CAHW</u>	Community Animal Health Worker
<u>CF</u>	Community Facilitator
<u>CRP</u>	<u>Community Resource Person</u>
<u>DEA</u>	<u>Department of Economic Affairs</u>
<u>DPMU</u>	<u>District Project Management Unit</u>
<u>DSA</u>	Daily Subsistence Allowance
<u>EPA</u>	<u>Entry Point Activity</u>
<u>FAM</u>	<u>Finance and Admin Manager</u>
<u>FAO</u>	Finance and Admin Officer
<u>FM</u>	<u>Financial Manager</u>
<u>FNGO</u>	<u>Facilitating Non-governmental Organization</u>
<u>FSC</u>	<u>Farmer Service Center</u>
<u>GAP</u>	Good Agricultural Practices
<u>GIZ</u>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<u>GoJ</u>	<u>Government of Jharkhand</u>
<u>GSPEC</u>	Gram Sabha Project Execution Committee
<u>GSRMLP</u>	Gram Sabha Resource Management and Livelihood Plans
<u>HH</u>	Household
<u>IBC</u>	Improved Biomass Cookstoves
<u>IEC</u>	Information, Education and Communication
<u>IFAD</u>	International Fund for Agriculture Development
<u>IGA</u>	Income Generating Activity
<u>IGEN</u>	Indo-German Energy Access
<u>ILSP</u>	Integrated Livelihood Support Project
<u>INR</u>	Indian Rupee
<u>IPM</u>	Integrated Pest Management
<u>INRM</u>	Integrated Natural Resource Management
<u>JREDA</u>	Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency
<u>JSPLS</u>	Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society
<u>JTDS</u>	Jharkhand Tribal Development Society
<u>JTELP</u>	Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Project
<u>KM</u>	Knowledge Management
<u>KM</u>	Krishi Mitra
<u>M&E</u>	<u>Monitoring and Evaluation</u>
<u>MIS</u>	<u>Management Information System</u>
<u>MNGREGA</u>	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
<u>MGNREGS</u>	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme

<u>MTR</u>	<u>Mid-Term Review</u>
<u>NGO</u>	<u>Non-governmental Organization</u>
<u>NRM</u>	Natural Resource Management
<u>NYKS</u>	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
<u>PFS</u>	Project Financial Statement
<u>POP</u>	Package of Practices
<u>PSWP</u>	Promotion of Solar Water Pump
<u>PVTG</u>	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
<u>SAC</u>	Social Audit Committees
<u>SCA</u>	<u>Special Central Assistance</u>
<u>SHG</u>	<u>Self Help Group</u>
<u>SHS</u>	Solar Home Systems
<u>SoE</u>	Statement of Expenditure
<u>SPD</u>	State Project Director
<u>SPMU</u>	State Project Management Unit
<u>SPRERI</u>	Sardar Patel Renewable Energy Research Institute
<u>SWC</u>	Soil and Water Conservation
<u>THP</u>	Targeting Hard Core Poor
<u>TRDP</u>	Tejaswini Rural Development Programme
<u>TSA</u>	Technical Support Agency
<u>TSP</u>	Tribal Sub-Plan
<u>VDF</u>	Village Development Fund
<u>WA</u>	Withdrawal Application
<u>YG</u>	Youth Group

A. Project Overview

Region:	Asia and the Pacific Division	Project at Risk Status:	Actual problem
Country:	India	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project	Climate Risk Classification:	not available yet
Project ID:	1100001649	Executing Institution:	not available yet
Project Type:	Agricultural Development	Implementing Institutions:	not available yet
CPM:	Rasha Omar		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:	14 sub-plan districts of Jharkhand		

Approval Date:	21/09/2012	Last audit receipt:	23/10/2019
Signing Date:	04/10/2013	Date of Last SIS Mission:	21/11/2019
Entry into Force Date:	04/10/2013	Number of SIS Missions:	15
Available for Disbursement Date:	04/10/2013	Number of extensions:	0
First Disbursement Date:	26/06/2014	Effectiveness lag:	13 months
MTR Date:	not available yet		
Original Completion Date:	31/12/2021		
Current Completion Date:	31/12/2021		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	IFAD	\$51,001,000
Domestic Financing breakdown	Other Domestic	\$55,738,000
	National Government	\$7,928,000
	Beneficiaries	\$925,000
Co-financing breakdown,		
Project total financing:		\$115,592,000

Current Mission

Mission Dates:	15/09/2019 to 22/09/2019
Days in the field:	Six
Mission composition:	<p>Ms. Herma Majoor, Mission Leader; will cover food security and nutrition, poverty targeting and gender</p> <p>Mr Crispino Lobo, IFAD consultant, NRM Specialist</p> <p>Mr. Karan Sehgal, ECG, renewable energy</p> <p>Mr. Virender Kumar Garg IFAD Consultant – Procurement</p> <p>Mr. Pratul Dube, IFAD consultant, Financial Management Specialist</p> <p>Mr. Frew Behabtu, PO, IFAD, M&E and KM; focal person</p> <p>Ms Rasha Omar, Country representative, mission support</p>
Field sites visited:	Selected villages in the project district

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		3	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		3

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus	4	Project Management	3
Effectiveness	3	Quality of Project Management	4
Targeting and Outreach	4	Knowledge Management	3
Gender equality & women's participation	4	Value for Money	3
Agricultural Productivity	5	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	3
Nutrition	3	Performance of M&E System	4
Adaptation to Climate Change	4	Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)	

Sustainability and Scaling-up	4	Financial Management and Execution	4
Institutions and Policy Engagement	4	Acceptable Disbursement Rate	3
Partnership-building	4	Quality of Financial Management	3
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	4	Quality and Timeliness of Audit	4
Quality of Beneficiary Participation	4	Counterparts Funds	4
Responsiveness of Service Providers	3	Compliance with Loan Covenants	4
Environment and Natural Resource Management	4	Procurement	3
Exit Strategy	3		
Potential for Scaling-up	4		

Relevance	4
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C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

IFAD fielded a Supervision Mission from 16 to 22 September 2019 in the State of Jharkhand, with the following objectives:

- (i) To perform the regular supervisory, accountability and fiduciary responsibilities in line with IFAD's direct supervision and implementation support policies.
- (ii) To review progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the last supervision mission.
- (iii) To provide support to the project team in identifying and resolving any bottleneck or emerging issues.
- (iv) To review the performance of the NGO partners of the project, the DPMU and SPMU staff, as part of the assessment of project management.
- (v) To review the project logframe and project guidelines as required.
- (vi) Review Project exit strategy and sustainability.

Following the SPMU presentation of the JTELP progress on 16 September 2019, the mission divided into three teams and travelled to the field from 16 to 22 September. It covered all fourteen project districts and visited 29 blocks out of the 32 blocks where the project operates, and 52 villages out of 1,780. In the field, the mission teams had interactions with GSPECs, SHGs, Youth Groups, FNGOs and the DPMUs besides their core interaction with participating communities.

The findings and recommendations of the draft aide-memoire were presented to the SPMU and DPMs on 24 September; and to the Secretary, Welfare Department, Ms Himani Pande, on 27 September 2019. The mission aide mémoire was discussed with Dr Prasanna V Salina, Deputy Secretary, the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) on 9th October 9, 2019, and DEA provided its endorsement in writing on 21 November 2019. The mission would like to thank the SPD and other senior staff of JTELP for their courtesy and hospitality during the mission's stay in Ranchi and in the field.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

The mission congratulates the project for a turn-around in the performance of the sub-component 1.3 related to support to PVTG communities and sub-component 3.2 on integrated production and marketing with special focus on intensification of crop production, which started since last rabi season. The support to Barbati cultivation, a major crop for PVTG communities, enabled these communities to reduce reliance on moneylenders to finance inputs like seeds. The Targeting Hard Core Poor initiative is enabling destitute SHG households to develop their asset base and graduate out of extreme poverty. Thanks to more participatory approach to planning agricultural activities and to timely supply of inputs, the project is able to reach 70% of the households in targeted villages. The on-boarding of the Technical Support Agency for agriculture has enabled the project to train the Community Resource Persons and the farmers on simple agricultural techniques: seed treatment, row sowing, fertilization and bio-pesticides were well applied and farmers understood the basis for the selection of short and longer maturing varieties of rice. This is the first year JTELP experiments with direct seeded rice and farmers' response is very positive. The mission observed that the late onset of monsoon and long dry spells are impacting crop yield: water security is urgent and the mission recommended that the project addresses this issue through developing small scale irrigation and equipping it with solar power in collaboration with Indo-German Energy Programme - Promotion of Solar Water Pump (IGEN-PSWP), as well as stepping up soil and water conservation in convergence with MGNREGA.

The positive results from the last rabi and this kharif seasons are insufficient to move JTELP out of problem status. As a result, the mission proposes to re-rate the project on development effectiveness and overall implementation progress after the rabi planting: in the event the project reaches its set target for rabi in terms of outreach and area under cultivation, the mission would consider that the project is on target to scale up its activities and achieve its objective.

The main factors still constraining JTELP are: (i) the scale of the interventions remains small and although JTELP is now able to cover the majority of targeted number of PVTG households, it just reached 38% of tribal households, as villages covered with integrated activities represent 30-35% of total project villages; (ii) the financial and physical progress as of August 2019 against the AWPB 2019-20, is very low at 12%. Low achievement is due to many engineering activities (shed construction, irrigation schemes, farmer service centers) as well as capacity building activities for the community organizations being planned in quarter 1 and 2, and not implemented. The SPMU should avoid planning such activities before and during the kharif season as the workforce of the project is fully involved in getting kharif campaign right, and this leaves little time for other activities which can best be implemented in quarter 4; (iii) the continued vacancies in SPMU and DPMUs which are limiting the implementation capacity of the project. This is also seen in the expenditures, which for the last 3 years have plateaued at 25 to 30 Crore INR/ year from the IFAD loan, and 12 to 14 Crore INR/year from SCA to TSP. This signals that current vacancies are limiting delivery. As a result, the IFAD loan is not likely to be fully utilized; (iv) at two years from completion, the community institutions and resource persons supported by the project are not yet self-reliant, and JTELP should firm up its exit strategy.

The mission would like to make the following 5 main recommendations:

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline
Re-assessment of project effectiveness and implementation performance after rabi sowing - IFAD and Welfare Dept to re-assess progress in scaling up JTELP activities and results achieved after rabi sowing	Welfare Dept/IFAD	December 2019
Water security - JTDS to enter into a cooperation agreement with GIZ's Indo-German Energy Programme - Promotion of Solar Water Pump (IGEN-PSWP), a bilateral technical measure mandated to support sustainable deployment of solar water pumps.	SPMU	October 2019
Improve the human resources available to JTELP - Fill the vacant position immediately (ensure effort to recruit female staff), and if required hire the manpower agency that JSLPS works with - Finalise the staff performance assessment - Finalize the application of the revised salary scale for JTELP	PD	November 2019
Reallocation of IFAD loan resources to category IV and partial cancellation of the loan - Category IV of the loan is over disbursed and JTELP should submit a request for re-allocation to DEA for approval; and about 15 million USD of the IFAD loan are projected to remain unutilized and should therefore be cancelled (see annex 1 for proposal).	Welfare Dept/DEA/IFAD	November 2019
Exit strategy of JTELP - JTELP needs to draft the exit strategy that will turn community institutions and resource persons more self-reliant and autonomous in accessing support services.	SPD/APD	March 2020

D. Overview and Project Progress

Component 1. Community Empowerment

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4) against 3 last year.

Sub-component 1.1. Promotion of Self Help Groups (SHG) and Youth Groups (YG)

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4), equal to last year. The mission heard powerful testimony from SHGs about how they no longer rely on moneylenders. YGs are active on social and economic fronts and their work is recognized through allocation of additional seed capital of INR 25,000 from the Chief Minister.

From 5,500 SHGs planned, 5,265 were formed; 5,221 opened an account and 4,938 received seed capital (INR 5.43 cr.); 64,432 women are SHG members; 10% of the SHGs is exclusively PVTG. Since 2017, JTELP coordinates with Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) the hand-over of 4,055 SHGs. JSLPS has not been able to continue support to all SHGs, manifested in SHG books not always updated or available. Inter-loaning is suitable, as women can select what to use it for. The interest rate on inter-loans is 2% per month instead of 10% from moneylenders. Repayment schedule is adapted to the needs i.e. per month or upon harvest. The rate of inter-loaning stands at 50% at a repayment rate of 28%.

About 37% of SHGs are Grade A, 53% Grade B, and 20% Grade C. High percentage of defunct SHGs was reported in villages where only entry point activities (EPAs) and GSPEC formation were implemented without livelihood activities.

SHGs are often reluctant spending the seed capital. Loans are used for non-productive purposes and for activities that are familiar: SHGs in one village selected the same activity whereas for profitability, it would be better to diversify. JTELP should coordinate with JSLPS to share information on successful SHG enterprises within the project area and beyond.^[1] Business management training can help the women understand the potential and risk of income generation.

Out of 800 YGs planned, 739 were established and 683 have opened an account and were given seed capital at a total of INR 2.05 cr. About 23% of the groups are female, and there are 14 mixed groups. JTELP support was uniform, even if groups had different needs, like Kishori groups (15-18 years of age), who are in need of different activities as compared to working youth. They could be engaged in raising community awareness and sports activities. Although recommended last year, the action plan for youth was not systematically implemented in the different blocks. About 40% of the seed capital of YGs is currently used.

Subcomponent 1.2. Building capacity of Community Resource Persons (CRPs), GSPECs and staff of Facilitating NGOs (FNGOs) and the Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS)

Rated moderately unsatisfactory (score=3), equal to last year. Less than 18% of planned training was conducted. Given the upcoming state election and code of conduct, it is unlikely that the target will be achieved. The Technical Support Agencies (TSAs) have trained CRPS, CFs and GSPECs. The GSPECs were trained by CRPS and CFs, and still need handholding support.

CRPs are instrumental to the progress in villages and they are already overburdened: it would be good to re-benchmark the number of villages and HHs per CRP and recruit new CRPs dedicated to certain roles (such as agriculture extension, book-keeping of community organizations).

The project planned training and exposure visits for JTDS/FNGO staff but topics, participant number, areas for exposure visit and responsible people were not detailed.

Subcomponent 1.3. Special support to the PVTGs

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4), up from 3 last year. The JTELP intervention in PVTG villages is now substantive. The support to Barbatti cultivation, food crops, fruit trees, livestock intensification, and the Targeting Hardcore Poor (THP) among PVTG communities, are set to have a transformative effect on PVTG livelihoods. The Barbatti cropping area was 12,000 acres, and 4,000 beneficiaries were reached. Income was increased by INR 12,000 to 14,000, which helped free them from money lenders. Also, part of the harvest ends up on their plates.

The THP programme is under implementation in 4 districts of Santhal Pargana with an objective to graduate 5000 PVTG households out of extreme poverty. The THP is in its early stage: the beneficiaries, all poor women, have already been identified, enterprises selected and assets transferred. Periodic mentoring is under way. Enterprises include petty shop, livestock rearing (goat and backyard poultry), sal plate making, etc.. Women selected 2-3 different activities. The Welfare Dept requested and the mission agreed, to scale up the THP to the single women headed households among the Scheduled Tribe communities of Saraikela, Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Lohardaga and Latehar districts. Accordingly, the Welfare Dept will share a proposal with IFAD to make best use of the remaining implementation period.

PVTG HHs were supported with horticulture (2,000 HHs in 2018/19, 8,000 HHs in 2019/20). Also, 121 beneficiaries are engaged in papaya plantation. PVTG SHGs receive double the amount compared to non-PVTGs (INR 20,000 instead of INR 10,000)

In total, 5,000 solar lanterns were distributed to support women to cook and children to study. It diminished health risks and saved costs of kerosene lamps. Still, there are difficulties in estimating the number of operational solar lanterns and assessing beneficiary satisfaction. Discussions with Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) indicate they have an outstanding amount of INR 23.35 Lakh, and JTELP should finalize the pending tenders for solar lanterns. Although, solar home systems (SHS) would better cater the energy needs of PVTG villages, yet due to remoteness, the mission recommends not to distribute SHSs given limited after-sales services and incremental risks posed from improper battery disposal. The State Government prioritized PVTG villages for infrastructure development including electrification of homes.

Component 2. Integrated Natural Resources Management

Rated overall as moderately satisfactory (4) against 3 last year.

Subcomponent 2.1. Community Mobilization

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4), up from 3 last year. About 1,718 GSPECs (97% of target) were formed with 18,867 members (45% women) and bank accounts opened in 1,616 villages. 1,202 Gram Sabha Resource Management and Livelihood Plans (GSRMLPs) were approved. In total, 1,254 villages received Village Development Funds (VDFs) totalling

INR 17.9 crore, and 253 villages will receive the funds this year.

Not all GSPEC members attend meetings regularly. The VDF is not utilized as per guidelines and GSPECs hardly invest the VDF. Some GSPECs invested money in livestock, and most put it aside for future infrastructure maintenance and repair. Mission reiterates that the VDF is not meant to finance collective or individual loans. While VDF is for maintenance/repair, funds can be used to procure inputs, equipment or facilities to improve agriculture productivity, add value, aggregate produce, improve marketability and increase producers' incomes. The GSPEC board members are unaware of this, and of the potential to generate income to build capital for repair and maintenance.

Exchange visits for GSPECs and CRPs must be organized. GSPECs, YGs and CRPs were trained on bookkeeping and leadership, and similar topics were proposed for the current year. The project has to conduct training need assessment and formulate training topics. About 133 Social Audit Committees have been recently formed (78%) but these are still in training.

Subcomponent 2.2 Land and Water Resource Development

Rated as moderately unsatisfactory (3), equal to last year. There was no training conducted in integrated natural resource management (INRM) out of 64 planned for GSPECs/ CRPs and no exposure programs out of the 32 planned for PECs/PRIs. For 2019-2020, the claimed MGNREGA contribution (42% of target) needs clarification; SCA –TSP's contribution is only 7%. In total, for land and water management, an amount of INR 243 crore is expected from MNGREGA in 1,350 villages and INR 18.30 cr. from SCA-TSP for irrigation in 1,330 villages, over project life. The project has reported works in 1,244 villages involving MGNREGA funds amounting to INR 169.33 cr. (70% of target) and SCA-TSP funds totalling INR 10.49 crores (57% of target). It is not clear if the financial figures refer to overall works undertaken in the indicated villages or only to natural resource management (NRM) works aligned with the GSRLMPs.

The JTELP recognizes that it needs to step up soil and moisture conservation works. In addition to GSRLMP, a more detailed planning is now required based on the local topography to prepare shelf of works to match local specificities. The JTELP proposes to expand the scope of work of PRADAN to cover NRM issues.

Irrigation facilities were installed in 78 villages only (12% of target); 32 shallow wells were achieved at 23% of target; actual expenditure for irrigation facilities was only 3.3% of plan (INR 22.40 cr.) and for shallow wells 14% (target of INR 42 lakhs). Beneficiaries noted significant benefits of water harvesting structures and irrigation facilities, but these are few and far between, with no noticeable impact at village level. A "saturation" approach must be adopted for both drinking and irrigation water. Details are in technical note.

Subcomponent 2.3: Productivity enhancement and crop diversification

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4), up from 3 last year. Out of 64 FSCs targeted, 48 have been constructed and the rest are under construction. In total, 40 FSCs have received partial sets of equipment for custom hiring. The project has not implemented the 2018 supervision mission recommendation on FSC fee-based management. Different models of FSC management exist: set up of a FSC committee, or SHG/CF in charge of management. The machinery is for transplanted rice. The supply of weeders for dry seeded rice was delayed. The service fee charged is very low (INR 5) and the expected revenue is about INR 300/ month, which is well below capacity.

PRADAN trained 40 project coordinators and CFs as Master Trainers. In addition, during Kharif season, 143 CFs and 27 PCs were trained on direct seeded rice, raised bed nursery, seed germination, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). In addition, 273 CRPs were trained on crop practices and plant protection. Training modules were designed in simple local language using pictorial representations. This helped the CRPs to disseminate knowledge to farmers more easily increasing the outreach. ASSET&W trained 130 community animal health workers (CAHWs) on livestock management and treatment. Out of these, 45 women work in JTELP.

Component 3. Livelihoods Support

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4), against 3 last year.

Subcomponent 3.1 Support to IGAs

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4), against 3 last year. The project has achieved only 25% of outreach target and the income target was not achieved due to high mortality and poor feeding. During the last rainy season the mortality rate had significantly decreased. This is attributed to ASSET&W mass de-worming and vaccination of animals and birds and administering stress reduction drugs to the newly inducted animals and birds, helping reduce transit related stress.

The villages appreciated the CAHWs or Pashu Sakhis, who were able to share the knowledge from training. CAHWs were trained on one module out of five. Livestock population is stable, there is a good uptake of *Azola* production, awareness posters are displayed visibly, and training manuals distributed to CAHWs. Issues include: (i) only 59% sheds have the intended number of herds fully financed by JTELP; (ii) no segregation of animals based on condition and sex; (iii) no service based model for Pashu Sakhis for feed production/vaccine services. The project should encourage CAHWs to charge fees for their services to enhance motivation for community support, as a promising sustainable service-based

model. Refresher trainings should include schedule of vaccination, shed management, rearing and feeding practices, waste management and facilitation skills; (iv) improve goatery and piggery sheds to ensure waste management and rainwater harvesting collection methods given future intensification of livestock activities; (v) block/district level consultations need to address vaccines storage throughout the year (considering solar energy at panchayat/block level and in farmer service centres).

JTELP is considering expanding the role of ASSET&W and the contract can be revised to ensure larger village coverage.

Subcomponent 3.2 Integrated Production and Marketing Support

Agricultural uptake has changed since Rabi 2018 and the appointment of PRADAN in March 2019. A well-designed participatory strategy was developed, based on inputs from senior agronomists and PRADAN, and deployed based on farmers' engagement, providing communities/FNGOs/CRPs with training and on-site support. During Kharif 2019, a campaign was launched, reaching 616 villages covering 68,100 acres and 47,321 farmers. It was noted that (i) in villages where it is implemented, intensification of agriculture covers over 80% of HHs and each HH benefits from support to upland and lowland farming; (ii) seeds and fertilizers support is largely subsidized and the supply to villages organized by JTELP; (iii) there was water stress in direct seeded rice planted in upland areas and in transplanted rice in lowlands, which is likely to reduce yields. Despite this, farmers expect a net benefit since most of the upland was not cultivated previously during kharif. The harvest is set to boost food security at HH level.

The crop productivity is expected to increase from last year, and there may be surplus produce for selling. Yet, there is little effort going into supporting the beneficiaries to sell their produce or improve access to markets. Food processing is not pursued either.

The project should support the adoption of biogas in goatery/piggery sheds and breeding centres to enhance mixed crop-livestock systems; waste of animals would become resource for biogas digesters and bioslurry can significantly increase agricultural production.

Subcomponent 3.3 Innovative Interventions

Rated as 4, equal to last year. In total, 20 biogas units were set up: rather than concentrating them geographically, they were installed in all districts, making after-sales services provision costly and time-consuming. Farmers' targeting was not appropriate as HHs were targeted with 3-4 cattle rather than prioritizing districts with the highest number of piggery sheds/breeding centres and a willingness to pay cash or in-kind. The prohibitive cost of the Deenbandhu model remains a challenge. The cost of a biogas plant is INR 71,000 (INR 33,000 for raw materials and manufactured items, INR 28,000 for construction and INR 10,000 for service charge). Awareness on biogas benefits (especially bioslurry) was limited. The mission recommends JTDS to identify piggery sheds and breeding centres to adopt biogas as a waste management tool to improve community sanitation. Awareness raising on piggery shed management (daily cleaning, improved sheds, rooftop water harvesting) is also required.

In total, 1,000 improved biomass cookstoves (IBCs) at INR 1,175 were distributed. The women beneficiaries appreciated lower fuelwood use, reduced smoke emissions, and adequate cooking time. The IBC promotion is a sustainable alternative, compared to other clean cooking fuels. Only a few beneficiaries were regularly using LPG stoves from Ujjwala Yojana. The Ujjwala scheme was less successful due to: (i) high upfront refilling costs; (ii) distant supply points; and (iii) traditional firewood use practices.

There is potential to use solar powered irrigation systems for beneficiaries' needs. Solar water pumps promotion can be integrated within existing ponds and wells, small-scale irrigation schemes, horticulture production, nutrition gardens and water for livestock. As JTELP is considering setup of mother units, solar energy can be used for incubators and vaccine storage.

GIZ promotes solar energy application in agriculture in Jharkhand and can provide technical assistance to pilot solar powered irrigation, which is explained in a technical note.

[1] For instance from OPELIP. Examples are plant nursery, food processing, mushroom cultivation, weaving

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Disaggregation of MGNREGA funds - Activities and funds reported as converged from MNREGA and SCA-TSP, etc., should be disaggregated (from the start of the project to end August 2019) and only those in line with the GSRLMP-related NRM activities should be reported	SPMU	10/2019

Feed and fodder production and composting units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start feed and fodder production i.e. Berseem (leguminous fodder) for pig and goats and concentrate feed for goat, pig and poultry - Provide composting units in all sheds and breeding centres - Support training on composting in all districts/villages where there is an intensification of livestock activities 	Heifer, SPMU, DPMU, FNGOs	11/2019
Revise the TSA contract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amend the current contract with ASSET&W to cover larger number of project villages for livestock intensification - Amend the current contract of PRADAN to provide additional support related to NRM 	SPMU	11/2019
Targeting Hard core Poor (THP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JTDS/Welfare Dept to submit proposal for scaling up THP among ST communities 	SPMU/Welfare Dept	11/2019
Number and quality of CRPs to ensure quality implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess the number of households and villages that each CRP is responsible for and revise the benchmark. - Recruit new CRPs where needed and ensure additional capacity building in terms of GSPEC engagement and SHG beneficiary literacy training. 	SPMU	12/2019
Number and quality of CRPs to ensure quality implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess the number of households and villages that each CRP is responsible for and revise the benchmark. - Recruit new CRPs where needed and ensure additional capacity building in terms of GSPEC engagement and SHG beneficiary literacy training. 	SPMU	12/2019
Populating livestock sheds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASSET&W to map the sources of supply of desi and improved breeds adapted to the local conditions, including potential supply from the breeding centres established by WB-funded JOHAR. ASSET&W to work out a shed populating action plan for each block. 	ASSET&W and JTELP	12/2019

Improve biogas implementation / inclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amend contract with Punjab Agricultural University to include an additional 20 biogas units - Identify piggery sheds/breeding centres for deploying an additional 20 biogas units - Obtain access to the subsidy scheme under JREDA for biogas digesters - Conduct training of local masons, CRPs, CFs, AEs of FNGO/DPMU - Provide laminated troubleshooting manual (in pictorial format) in all sites where biogas units have been installed - Conduct village/block level awareness raising campaigns as well as exposure visits to farmers using biogas - Provide training for biogas beneficiaries on proper use and application of bioslurry (organic fertilizer) - Provide marketing and business support for biogas beneficiaries on sale of bioslurry - Finalize annual progress report on functioning of biogas digesters - Pilot one large-scale community-based biogas digester for a pig cluster village 	SPMU, DPMU, FNGOs, Punjab Agricultural University,	12/2019
Appropriate workplan for livestock sheds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a work plan to improve poultry/goatery/piggery sheds include rainwater harvesting and waste management methods (composting/biogas units), (partly) financed by beneficiaries 	SPMU, DPMU, Heifer	03/2020
Improve solar pump implementation <p>Sign a cooperation agreement with GIZ's Indo-German Energy Access (IGEN) - Promotion of Solar Water Pump (PSWP) project.</p>	SPMU, DPMU, GIZ, FNGOs	03/2020
SHGs stronger and more diversified engagement in livelihood activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess and document successful examples of SHGs' engagement in livelihood activities and share these with all SHG members - Provide the SHG women with a simple business management training, based on options for their village - For the 1,210 SHGs not yet handed over to JSLPS, JTELP will be responsible for the activities, for the others it will be under JSLPS 	JSLPS, with support from JTELP	04/2020
Strengthening Youth Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train the YGs (to enable them preparing their own development agenda incorporating: (a) social action plan; (b) culture & sports action plan; and (c) economic improvement action plan. - Seek support from resource people including from Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). - For Kishori groups, explore collaboration with the World Bank funded TEJASWINI project. 	SPD, DPMU, Gender Officers	04/2020
Improve IBC implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extend the contract with Sardar Patel Renewable Energy Research Institute (SPRERI) until December 2021 - Increase the target of improved biomass stoves from 3,000 to 5,000 	SPMU, DPMU, FNGOs, SPRERI	12/2021

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness	Rating: 3	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

Rated as moderately unsatisfactory (score=3), equal to last year. In terms of outputs, JTELP performed well on: creation of 5,280 SHGs (106%) and 739 YGs (225%); hiring of 1,397 CRPs (138%), training 160 CFs (49%), 7000 solar lanterns distributed (69%); VDF provided to 1,254 villages (125%) but not yet released; 1,202 irrigation infrastructure (90%); 4,475 people trained in watershed management; 3,000 HHs (60%) provided backyard poultry units, 1,324 HHs (134%) pig-rearing units and 2,760 HHs (50%) goat-rearing units; 90 vegetable growers clusters. JTELP underperformed on (i) 41 FSCs constructed (25%); (ii) 7,663 crop demonstrations (44%); 21 goat clusters (35%); (iii) 11 mango clusters established (78%), but high sapling mortality.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

Outcome 1. 122,400 tribal households from highland benefit from increased food production, greater participation and returns from improved rainfed farming practices. About 41,177 HHs (37%) of the target upland farmers adopted improved technology and in situ water-harvesting measures. Income increase per HH / year was reported as INR 5,445 against the plan of INR 2,075; the average yield was expected to increase from 1,624 kg/ha to 2,070 kg/ha and currently it was reported as 1,987kg/ha; 46% households reported an increase in production. With regards average cropping intensity increasing from 75% to 105%, JTELP is not yet tracking and reporting on this indicator

Outcome 2. 26,640 households in lowland benefit from improved village irrigation facilities. About 10,024 HHs (38%) benefited from improved village irrigation facilities in the lowlands; 27% reported increase in farm yields against 40% target. The command area under irrigation is estimated at 3095 acres^[1]. Currently, 1202 villages out of target 1330 villages have irrigation infrastructure. With availability of irrigation, cropping intensity is expected to reach 123% but this indicator is not yet tracked by JTELP.

Outcome 3. 42,650 households benefit from market-linked, commercial production and livelihoods activities. This refers to the HH benefitting from the intensification of livestock activities and who are estimated at 6,308 so far (households who were provided with herd and sheds). However, the income earned from livestock does not exceed 5,000 Rs/ year and this represents 10% of the targeted income. The project also launched mangoes and papaya clusters: the mortality of mango seedlings is 75% ; and the investment costs for papaya are high compared to return from first harvest. The project launched vegetable clusters in kharif FY 2018-19, and the supervision mission advised to discontinue it due to disease burden. In contrast, vegetable production in rabi covered 966 acres and earnings varied reached 37,000 Rs/acre. The mission suggests that the target for commercial production be revised downward: the current project strategy is to intensify and diversify crop and livestock production with focus on food security, improved agricultural productivity and adoption of good agricultural practices. Commercial crops will be taken up where irrigation and market potential exist.

Objective: Empower and enable 136,000 tribal households including 10,000 PVTGs households to take up livelihood opportunities based on sustainable and equitable use of natural resources in 164 village Panchayats falling in 30 Blocks of 14 TSP districts. JTELP is operating in 32 blocks in all 14 tribal sub-plan districts, and covers 169 Gram Panchayats. Based on the RIMS report FY 2018-19, 103,500 households increased their income including 4000 PVTG households who cultivated Barabati during the last kharif season. As JTELP is implementing intensification of agriculture and livestock combined with irrigation in about 35% of the villages, the total number of beneficiary HH appears overestimated. Based on AOS, 68% of beneficiary HH are reporting increase in income: (i) HH with less than 1700 Rs average monthly income decreased from 53% to 18%; (ii) HH with monthly income in 1700-5000 Rs increased from 45 to 55%; (iii) HH with monthly income 5001-9000 Rs increased from 2 to 21%; and (iv) HH with a monthly income exceeding 9000 Rs stand at 6% in AOS 2018. In comparison, non beneficiary households have suffered an overall reduction in income.

^[1] This number covers the cumulative command area of ponds, shallow wells and irrigation wells, based on the annual progress report for FY 2018-19.

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Rating is moderately satisfactory (score =4), equal to last year. JTELP overall manages to reach poor tribal families, and THP helped achieve the target outreach for ultra-poor, women-headed PVTG households. Four thousand HH out of the targeted 5,000 were reached with the first interventions. In general, having better trained CRPs in place would help reaching out and ensure the capacity issues are addressed. In a few cases, slightly better-off villagers would benefit from cluster agriculture or leading the GSPEC board.

Main issues

All targeted beneficiaries live in the geographical area as intended at design (14 Tribal Sub-plan Districts). Activities and assets reach the target group as foreseen, characterized as STs, PVTGs, women-headed households, rural youth and families living below the poverty line. Even if no hard data are collected on the income situation of targeted households, the mission observed sufficient evidence that the majority of the target group was poor to very poor, the latter especially when coming from PVTG households.

SHG members in PVTG communities were very poor, often, all members were illiterate, an indication of their poverty. In one of the PVTG HHs, the group was discontinued since even 10 Rupee savings per week was too much. After JTELP took off, they had income from agriculture and restarted the group. Now the same group owns a power tiller.

THP targets especially households among PVTGs, where women are breadwinners, are virtually landless and have little or no other source of income. These women and their households are supported with assets and capacity building to start their own enterprises. The women get to choose the type of income generating activity they want to implement. In the majority of cases, the same village is covered by regular JTELP activities, and women are members of SHGs. The THP is supported by Bandhan-Konnagar, an NGO with experience in this approach. The implementation as seen by the mission was good, and the Participatory Rural Appraisals that were used to guide the selection were of good quality and recognised and supported by the beneficiaries.

Outreach to youth is specifically achieved through working with Youth Groups. There is a need to clearly demarcate the approach in certain age brackets though, since most of the groups consisted of participants above 18, but some of them were formed by adolescents, who were still in school, and cannot be targeted with income generation at risk of missing their education.

The mission noted certain instances of elite capture. In a few GSPECs, better off, more educated and thus stronger men would take the leadership and use it to their benefit. The mission observed that quite a large number of the water harvesting structures was availed by the influential and better off persons in the village with men being the largest recipient of such structures. It was also observed that the beneficiary contribution of 10% of labour costs for water harvesting structures was largely recovered from the wages of labourers and mostly not paid for by the owner. This was not intended by project design; it becomes particularly objectionable when the beneficiaries take undue advantage of the created asset. For example, some owners of ponds, have demanded as much as 50% of the produce, and a land owner had asked the YG raising goats for 25% of the net produce.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Nature of revenue sharing - Review the nature of revenue sharing arrangements resulting from project funded assets and recommend a ceiling to ensure fairness to all stakeholders.	SPMU/DPMU/FNGO	11/2019

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4), equal to last year. JTELP has a strong focus on poor and tribal women and strives to close the gender gap by strengthening women empowerment through SHGs and GSPECs, by capacity building, increasing their income and strengthening access to assets. There is a risk however that their work burden further increases. Though women mostly participate at least equally in capacity building, a few issues were observed, including on awareness about government schemes. The proportion of women staff implementing JTELP is very far below the 50 per cent recommended by the Gender Strategy.

Main issues

JTELP has recently developed a Gender Strategy (2019). The strategy highlights, that 57% of agricultural labourers in Jharkhand are women. Their work burden is larger than men's, even more so if household work is included, at 14.9 against 9.1 hours per day. JTELP provides women equal or at times even better opportunities than men to benefit, supports them with empowerment, capacity building, income generation and increase in productivity. Women's access to (agricultural) assets has increased as well, even though ownership of land, which is mostly in the hands of men, is not a focus area of the project. Decreasing the work burden is addressed with providing cookstoves and access to biogas, however, there is still a risk that the work load will further increase. In one of the villages, the SHG members could not work with their seed capital since they were too busy, which included other JTELP supported activities. The project should therefore be careful not to increase women's drudgery.

SHGs have helped building women's empowerment in terms of speaking up and decision-making. In the board of the

GSPEC, JTELP has set a quota of 50% for female participation, and it was estimated that 40% was achieved. In the three key positions, one was always taken by a woman, as per quota. SHG women regularly participate in GSPEC meetings, but they do not speak up often and mostly come to obtain information, which they say is useful to them.

Among youth groups, 77% has male members only. If compared to SHGs, the youth groups in most cases have a more business-like approach, they have better task distribution, they make more profit and they have invested a larger proportion of their seed capital and savings. Women members of SHGs seem more hesitant, they tend to invest in education, health and household expenditure rather than in productive assets, and they are less aware of what is possible. More exchange with youth groups (in areas where these are operational) as well as introduction to business management and successful examples of suitable small enterprises could help the women overcome this constraint (see also section D). It would be good to promote women's participation in youth groups more strongly.

Women participate equally in agricultural activities and they are equally targeted in training. Still, it was found that in a PVTG village, only men were trained, since "women were shy to come forward", which is something that should not happen. Moreover, awareness among youth groups is raised on government schemes (see section on human and social capital). On the other hand, among trained CRPs, 78% is female, and all trained Community Animal Health Workers are female.

Even though JTELP has a strong focus on women, and the Gender Strategy prescribes having 50 per cent female staff, the proportion of women among the staff in SPMU, DPMUs and FNGOs is extremely low. It is understood that it may not be feasible to reach 50 per cent, but it is a topic where more effort should go into (see also technical note).

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Increase female proportion of staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When recruiting new candidates for the still unfilled vacancies and in future, strengthen the effort to find female candidates. If candidates are equally suitable, always select a woman. - Engage women in selecting new staff in general and in particular for the vacancies that still need to be filled - Help female staff to find solutions to implement JTELP activities that suit their needs - Ensure contracts, job descriptions and labour conditions are gender sensitive 	SPMU, DPMUs, FNGOs	11/2019
Do not increase women's drudgery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the workload of women does not increase further based on JTELP activities and promote options to also divide household tasks in a more equal manner - Promote solutions for child nurseries as a pilot in areas with FSCs - Consider mechanizing threshing and milling with the increase in rice and other cereal production - Assess provision and use of labour saving equipment for women 	SPMU, DPMUs, FNGOs	11/2020

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Rated as satisfactory (score=5), against 3 last year. An effective strategy was developed that includes identifying the resource base and farmers' challenges, building on their traditional knowledge, farm/ parcel-specific crop selection planning and training to farmers, CRPs and FNGOs. Demonstrations of 4-5 types of crops were done in each district based on suitability and community preferences. Farmers expressed appreciation for the Kharif planning and hands-on-training approach. As a result, the POP and specificities of seed varieties are better understood. This is in stark contrast to last kharif season, where promoted crops were decided in a top-down fashion, limited training was provided, and implementation was not technically sound.

Main issues

540 out of 768 training events to be conducted during the year, were done. Against a target of 40 Master Trainers (PCs/CFs), 170 (143 CFs/ 27 PCs) were trained (+325%). On average, each PC and CF was exposed to 10-12 days of training. Against this year's target of 100 CRPs, 273 (+173%) were trained on different crop practices and plant protection measures. Each CRP was exposed to about 9 days of training. Trainings have been conducted both in classrooms as well as on field. Paddy demonstrations were undertaken at scale (on 0.80 acres/ family). A total of 6,074 farmers (60% female) were engaged. Compared to a target of 65,000 acres under improved cultivation practices, a notable 58,619

acres was covered and this despite poor rainfall in most project blocks.

These efforts are showing results. Farmers are more aware of and are increasingly using improved practices and integrated nutrient, pest and disease control measures for plant growth and protection. Wherever water harvesting structures and wells have been created, area under cultivation and productivity have increased and crop diversification occurred.

Farmers who adopted the line sowing method of paddy cultivation have reported an average per hectare production of 4.69 tonnes, 2.6 times more than in 2016-17. [1] Those growing paddy using traditional methods say productivity declined from 2.9 tons/ha in 2017-2018 to 2.5 tons/ha (-14%), mainly due to drought. The results of this year's Kharif campaign are due, but from what is observed in the field, they should be promising.

JTELP supplied barbatti seeds and inputs to the PVTGs, enabling them to break their dependence on trader-lenders who advanced them these as loan before the rains and recovered it at usurious interest rates against the produce at harvest time. The sales of 546 tonnes of barbatti at market prices fetched the PVTG farmers INR 2.06 cr. – much more than they would have otherwise obtained.

Orchard development has not been successful due to high sapling mortality or high cost of establishment. Targets have been achieved in the case of crop and vegetable cultivation and trainings; 90 HHs benefitted from trainings in apiculture (18% of target) and the rest will be covered post rains.

For papaya, an exotic variety (Taiwan Red Queen) has been promoted. Mortality has been high (36%) due to pest/disease attacks. JTELP may consider growing locally adapted varieties such as Jharkhand Papaya. The costs of establishing such plantations are high – an investment of INR 674,500 for 5 acres established in April/May 2018 yielded a revenue of only INR 57,000. The viability and continuance of the scheme must be assessed.

The challenges to be urgently addressed are:

1. A separate village level cadre (Krishak Mitras - KMs) is needed as CRPs are fully engaged. Mission recommends 3 KMs per GP (total 507) be appointed on par with the existing CRPs.
2. Efficient market linkages and a coherent marketing strategy involving CFs, CRPs, KMs, PSs/ YGs, SHGs, are necessary to realise better prices. This should address the challenge to sustain remunerative returns to farmers growing barbatti (and papaya) post project. The TSA shall lead this effort supported by JTELP.
3. Currently, JTDS is driving the agriculture program – it procures and supplies all key agricultural inputs and facilitates market linkages. The Pashu Sakhis/KMs/CRPs, etc., can be trained to become agri-entrepreneurs to provide these services for a fee - supplies of inputs, aggregation, advisories, and market linkages. The TSA shall lead this effort supported by JTELP.

[1] AOS:2018-2019 and MTR Report

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Finalise the Rabi Plan at the earliest drawing upon lessons learnt NA	TSA supported by JTELP	10/2019
Appoint Krishak Mitras (3/GP-507 in all) and identify revenue generation model that will sustain their activities post JTELP completion NA	JTELP/ SPMU	10/2019
Training Train interested KM/CRPs/SHG/ YG on trading and marketing agri-produce on pilot basis and assess based on the lessons learned	TSA supported by JTELP	12/2019

Nutrition

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 2

Justification of rating

Rated as moderately unsatisfactory (3), up from 2 last year. JTEP promotes nutrition through creating the availability of and access to a more diversified diet by increasing own production or production at village levels, which looks like it is gradually being taken up. Food security has strengthened as a result of agricultural production and diversification. There is nonetheless still a need for more nutrition specific activities, including already tested successful local approaches and stronger collaboration with Anganwadi Centres.

Main issues

Malnutrition is a serious issue among tribal women in Jharkhand, as 41% suffers from anaemia and 71% from malnutrition.^[1] The target group of JTELP is therefore the right one to address nutrition issues. The approach to improving nutrition of JTELP is through access to and consumption of more and more diversified food items. Some SHG members reflected that the increased “hard cash” income enabled them to spend more on nutrition. Ponds are often used simultaneously for irrigation and fish farming; thus they help improve crop production as well as provide fish for diets or sales. The project had supported nutrition gardens, which provided food items as long as they lasted and seeds were provided, but many of them were no longer in use. Nonetheless, many SHG members shared that they had eaten more vegetables last year than in previous years, because they had become more habituated to growing and eating vegetables, and since they had more money to spend on the daily diet. Livestock provided by JTELP also contributed to this, even if in some cases it was still too early to tell. Villagers eat pork, goat meat and eggs from their own production, whereas poultry is mostly sold. As for rice, for most beneficiaries, this remains the main source of food. Rice production has considerably increased in the last Kharif season under JTELP, and many respondents shared that whereas they used to be entirely subsistence farmers not able to cover their own needs, they cover their own consumption needs now and even at times are able to sell the small quantity that remains.

A few SHG groups lived close to an Anganwadi Centre, and they were trained on nutrition and health. They indeed demonstrated a stronger knowledge and better practice with regard to household diets than was seen in other groups. There is opportunity to include simple approaches into JTELP to strengthen the focus on nutrition, which have been discussed but not introduced yet. The Saat din Saat Ghar and Tiranga Thali models are simple and well working approaches from the IFAD-supported Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme in Madhya Pradesh (TRWEP) and have a strong potential to be introduced and scaled up in JTELP. In this regard, strong engagement of Anganwadi staff is instrumental. It should be ensured that community members visit Anganwadi Centres if these are sufficiently close in distance. Additionally, Anganwadi staff should be invited to GSPEC meetings to help raising awareness on nutrition and promoting the introduction of Saat din Saat Ghar and Tiranga Thali and to provide technical assistance on how to manage nutrition gardens.

[1] JTELP Gender Strategy 2019

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Include existing successful nutrition approaches - Initiate the model of Saat Din Saat Ghar and Tiranga Thali initiatives in project areas. - Engage Anganwadi staff into JTELP to strengthen awareness on nutrition gardens and nutritious diets in general and Saat Din Saat Ghar and Tiranga Thali in particular.	SPMU / DPMUs	12/2019

Adaptation to Climate Change

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4), equal to last year. JTELP was not designed to address climate change. However, the activities proposed and undertaken, namely, building human and institutional capacities, diversifying and increasing agriculture production, land and water management and enhancing irrigation potential, promotion of nutrition and market oriented farm and non-farm based production systems and livelihoods help build resilience to climate change and adaptive capacities of communities.

Main issues

Soil and water conservation works augment water stocks on ground, sub-surface and underground, reduce soil erosion, conserve soil fertility and improve the soil moisture regime. This enhances water security and the ability of communities to raise crops and livestock for food and income and pursue related livelihoods. It is recommended that the project promote in-situ soil and water conservation works in a big way across the landscapes on priority followed by water harvesting along the drainage channels.

Promoting agricultural practices and products that are environmentally low impact and yet result in enhanced yields - such as, low external input agricultural practices that build soil health, support microbial life, friendly biota (pollinators, natural predators and dispersal agents) and reduced chemical use - can make agriculture more climate resilient, more viable and better able to provide nutritious foods.

There is need to inform communities of how climate variability (which is already being experienced) - precipitation and temperature patterns - are likely to change in the coming years, as also the increasing likelihood of extreme weather events and apprise them of how these will affect their health, agriculture, livelihoods, access to water and agriculture, economic and social well-being. This will prepare and help them to cope better, adapt better and mitigate, to an extent, the

adverse effects of climate variability and climate change.

With weather becoming increasingly erratic, JTELP with support from the TSA agriculture, can consider familiarising farmers with the weather based crop advisories issued by the IMD and disseminated through the Kisan Portal of the Agriculture Ministry. Those with mobile phones should get their numbers registered with the Agriculture Department in order to avail this free service.

By project completion, JTDS should ensure a cumulative quantification of greenhouse gas emissions reduction potential from the implementation of all the various renewable energy technologies deployed.

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

Rated moderately satisfactory (score=4), up from 3 last year. JTELP is implementing the policies of the Welfare Dept with regards ST and PVTG HH access to : (i) their entitlements; (ii) graduation of ultra-poor PVTG HH out of poverty; and finally (iii) formation of GS-PEC and implementation of the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) 1996. The PESA allows for the formation of Panchayats in tribal areas and decentralises powers of defining social and economic development priorities to the Gram Sabha and Panchayat, as well as, implementation responsibilities by the Panchayat at the village level. The GS-PEC acts as the nodal organization for village development, with support from a range of community cadres (book-keepers of SHGs, CRPs, Pashu Sakhis, and soon Krishi Mitras).

Main issues

As part of the GSPEC capacity building, JTELP should promote better linkage and collaboration between GSPEC, Gram Panchayat (GP) and the Block Development Office. The office bearers of the GSPEC should be fully aware of the Government programs and the required application procedures. Social audit should also be done on regular basis.

Convergence with MGNREGA represents 38% of the project costs. The mission uses this indicator to assess two aspects : (i) level of investment in NRM at village level; (ii) effectiveness of the linkages between the GS-PEC, the GP and the Block Development Office to crowd-in public investments in the tribal villages. An effective engagement between JTDS/JTELP and MGNREGA would be a significant opportunity to develop a successful convergence model that addresses the key challenges facing villagers (especially water security and crop productivity) and which can be scaled up across the tribal areas of Jharkhand.

The project was tasked by the Welfare Dept to assess ST and PVTG HH access to entitlements. JTELP should internalize this as part of GS-PEC activities as well as capacity building of YGs and SHGs so no tribal HH is left behind. Access to such entitlements should also be incorporated in AOS as these indicate social awareness and contribute to livelihoods and HH income.

Selected interventions of the project are having a transformative impact and there is interest from district officials to replicate them. For example, in Godda, the District Collector requested to replicate the gravity flow irrigation system that JTELP developed. The district administration appreciates the high value for money of the intervention which is likely to bring 18 acres under irrigation and provide potable drinking water to the village. The District Collector requested a proposal from JTELP to replicate this in all tribal villages of the district where access to potable and irrigation water is lacking. The district collectors particularly appreciate the participation of the community in planning the works, executing these and being responsible for operation and maintenance.

Partnership-building	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4), up from 3 last year. The project is currently working in partnership with 4 strategic partners : 1) MGNREGA for NRM; 2) JREDA for innovations in the use of renewable energy; 3) JSLPS for handover and capacity building of SHG; and 4) NYKS for support of YGs. There is a strong interaction between the JTDS and JSLPS team. The project has handed over 4,055 SHGs to JSLPS (77%). The foreseen collaboration with NYKS has not taken off due to their lack of manpower.

Main issues

MGNREGA is a major partner of the project. Active engagement to the desired extent has not been forthcoming. However, with the proposed support from PRADAN and the emphasis MGNREGA gives to SWC measures, it is expected that greater on-field collaboration will take place and works at scale will be undertaken.

NYKS has provided 30 trainings (out of 49 total) for YGs on different topics including leadership and bookkeeping. This

partnership is constrained by lack of manpower in NYKS.

Over the past one year, new partnerships were implemented around innovative technologies. JTELP collaborated with SPRERI to deploy 1,000 IBCs and plans to further implement 5,000 IBCs. Cooperation materialized also with the Department of Energy Engineering at the Central University of Jharkhand. Moreover, JTDS has collaborated with the Punjab Agricultural University for the installation of biogas digesters and will support an additional 20 units in piggery sheds/breeding centers with the objective to promote waste management technologies for better community sanitation.

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The rating is moderately satisfactory (score=4), equal to last year. Capacity building is being successfully implemented through asset creation and various forms of technical training on agriculture as well as soft skills. Livestock training however has not been implemented as planned. Lack of basic literacy / numeracy skills hampers SHGs to function optimally and limits women from getting full insight of and access to their potential.

Main issues

Capacity building and technical assistance to communities (both PVTGs and STs) has contributed to their increased knowledge and skills in agriculture and livestock, through training and follow up refresher training. On a parallel trail, leadership trainings are provided to selected members in GSPEC and SHGs, which help establish group cohesion, as well as enable empowerment, in particular for women members of SHGs.

In terms of technical training, the technical support agency, PRADAN, was doing very well, with their training on crop production and good agricultural practices being implemented on time. They had staff on the ground and baseline data handy and could start implementing right away. The quality of training was perceived as good and most farmers had been able to successfully utilise their acquired skills and knowledge, which appeared to lead to better results.

ASSET&W on the other hand was delayed with their livestock training, since they had to recruit staff first and do a baseline. At the time of the mission, they had just finished training the community animal health workers, who would be an asset to livestock recipients in the communities. CAHWs were trained for seven days in Ranchi, to be followed by refresher training and one-year on-the-job support, on animal management, hygiene, feeding, shed building, azola preparation, and making local mineral cakes. The training had been so recent though, that CAHWs had been provided a kit, but had not been able yet to provide any services to the community. The foreseen training for community members, which already should have been ongoing, had not started yet.

One of the issues hampering the progress of SHGs in multiple ways is the level of literacy. Women members, particularly from PVTGs, are not able to keep records and decision of their own meetings and do the bookkeeping due to their lack of literacy and numeracy. This is a serious threat to sustainability, and JTELP needs to consider how to address this.

Another observation was on convergence. There was only limited linkage to government schemes in the villages visited by the team, and awareness among SHGs was low. The SPMU reports, that 6,218 beneficiaries have received seeds and fingerlings, 1,760 training, 1,101 farm equipment and 531 benefited from other collaboration under convergence, so these are relatively small numbers.

It appeared, that youth group members were trained on awareness of government schemes and how to apply for those, but SHGs were not. In order to make convergence successful and create equal access also for women, it is recommended that SHGs are also trained on this topic and supported in their applications.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Speed up and further support to the livestock recipients - Ensure ASSET&W starts and finalises training of livestock recipients soon	SPMU / DPMU, ASSET&W	12/2019
Increase convergence through strengthening awareness and application by SHGs/GSPECS - Design, develop and conduct awareness raising sessions among SHG members on government schemes, eligibility and how to apply, and support the application process.	JSLPS and JTELP	12/2019
Improve basic literacy and numeracy of selected GSPEC and YG members - JTELP to select GSPEC and YG members with a basic level of education for basic literacy/numeracy training in SHGs where this is needed - Assess possibilities with and engage the Department of Welfare and Ministry of Education - Develop simple materials for conducting such training and support CRPs in conducting it - Conduct basic literacy / numeracy training with two / three members of each GSPEC and YG	SPMU / DPMU, FNGOs, CRPs	06/2020

Quality of Beneficiary Participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4), equal to the last year. Beneficiary participation in the project activities is commendable: this is reflected in the regular meetings of GSPECS, YGs and SHGs and very good execution of the kharif agricultural activities which covered a large share of the HH in targeted villages. GSPECS provided a platform for all villagers to match project support to their needs and potential. In most of the villages, proper consultation was done but this can be further improved as seen below.

Main issues

The participation of communities was ensured by working through GSPECS, SHGs and YGs. The mission observed that SHG women's participation in GSPEC was less strong and that leading community members in GSPECS were sometimes members of the VDF as well. The project has established social audit committees to review the project interventions: 133 Social Audit Committees were formed at GP level, and JTELP is yet to provide training on the roles and responsibilities for the committee members.

SHG members participate in the monthly GSPEC meetings, though in different extents. A number of women actively participate, whereas others just listen, and they were rarely engaged in decision-making. Nonetheless, all of them reported that there was some take away from the meetings.

A limited number of SHGs had not finalised their micro-credit plan (though some of them were in existence since 2016) and had therefore not received their seed capital yet. FNGOs, who were supposed to facilitate this process, had not performed as expected.

The mission noted that there was a strong demand from the communities in terms of the improved technologies provided by the project mainly related with crop production. The farmers were requesting additional inputs, mainly improved seed, to cover their crop field. The youth groups were requesting the project to engage them with additional income generation activities based on the opportunities in their locality. Some groups mentioned their interest to engage in maintenance of motor bikes. It will be important for the project to wean away the HH from dependence on direct project support to setting up own enterprises.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Adapt GSPEC guidelines - Develop and include text in the guideline advising against the combination of leadership or secretariat and membership of VDF in one person.	SPMU	10/2019
Finalisation of SHGs action plan and disbursement of seed capital - FNGOs need to ensure that all SHGs finalise and submit an action plan for micro-credit and IGAs of acceptable quality - Upon finalisation of the plan, DPMU must provide the seed capital and FNGOs to disburse immediately, provided that the SHGs have complied with existing rules.	SPMU / DPMUs / FNGOs	11/2019

Responsiveness of Service Providers

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Rated as moderately unsatisfactory (score=3), equal to last year. The main service providers assessed are the FNGOs and TSAs. The support from TSAs was acknowledged as good by most of the project staff and beneficiaries. However, the performance of FNGOs is still not at the expected level; one FNGO was disengaged but replacement was not done, and in the same district, the other FNGO submitted to terminate the contract, but the project maintained them. The PMU has conducted a performance assessment for the FNGOs, but the result was not officially disclosed at the time of the mission.

Main issues

The initial contract for all FNGOs was renewed twice for three months and is expected to finish at the end of September 2019. The PMU conducted a performance evaluation for all FNGOs engaged in the project, but the result was not officially disclosed to them. The project is planning to extend the contract for the FNGOs for the next six months. It was agreed to include key performance indicators into the contract, and to systematically evaluate each FNGO and renew the contract for the remaining project period based on their performance.

Some of the FNGOs mentioned their difficulties to cover all the villages with the limited number of community facilitators (CFs). Given the level of engagement and difficulties to reach most of the villages, there is a need to hire additional CFs. It was agreed to assess the demand and recruit additional CFs for FNGOs.

The project has hired PRADAN and ASSET&W as TSA to deal with agriculture and livestock interventions respectively. There is positive response from the FNGOs and DPMU on the services rendered by both TSAs. During the debriefing meeting with the project team, it was advised to maximize the support provided by the TSA teams. The TSA teams have to prepare their plan in consultation with the SPMU and DPMU staff and conduct regular review meetings.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Contract renewal of FNGOs - Renew contracts of NGOs, which expire end of September 2019 - Include key performance indicators in the new contracts - Evaluate performance as per indicators prior to future renewal	PD	09/2019
Enlarge the number of CFs in place for JTELP - Assess the demand for CFs in the project areas as compared to the number of available CFs - Identify and recruit additional CFs if and where needed	PD	10/2019

Environment and Natural Resource Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4), up from 3 last year. A major component in the project for this purpose is the use of

MNREGA funds for purposes of land and water management. However, this facility has not been used to the desired extent. The SCA-TSP funds have been used primarily for building water harvesting infrastructures and providing irrigation facilities. While interventions have resulted in environmental benefits, they are restricted to relatively small patches in the project villages. SWC works, which could have resulted in greater benefits to the community, have not been undertaken to the extent needed.

Main issues

Environmental benefits from the adoption of IBCs are as follows: wood saved per day 6.5kg (annual wood saving of 2.37 tons per household). The project distributed 1000 IBCs with total annual wood savings of 2,370 tons (which amounts to approximately 790 trees per year – 1 mature tree saves approximately 3 tons of biomass). Other issues have been discussed above.

Exit Strategy	Rating: 3	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Rated as moderately unsatisfactory (score=3), down from 4 last year. As for agricultural support, most of the interventions have been targeted to individual beneficiaries who will reap the benefits of these assets, and it is reasonable to expect that they will continue these activities and benefit from higher production post project.

Main issues

The project has adopted a multi-pronged exit strategy which consists of the following elements:

- The GSPEC is the implementing partner with the project facilitating, accompanying and building capacities. Decisions of what is to be done as well as organising the implementation effort is done by the GSPEC. This strengthens "ownership" of the effort.
- Substantial investments are made in building the capacities of village level functionaries in different aspects of project management. These skills will serve them well in the post project period for furthering their own well-being as well as in addressing developmental challenges that will arise in the future.
- The training and capacity building of local functionaries – GSPEC and Panchayat Raj Institutions members/ CRPs, Master Trainers, etc. – creates a pool of locally accessible and capacitated resources persons having the knowledge and skills to access and avail of entitlements and facilities.
- The NOC/Agreement signed between the project and the individual beneficiary, endorsed by the GS, can help ensure that the benefits of investments undertaken on private lands/ assets are shared by others too.
- By linking up the GSPEC with the governance, administrative and development machinery, familiarising them and facilitating the establishing of institutional and personal relationships, the project is putting in place an arrangement that can provide continued benefits and resources to the beneficiary villages in the post project period.
- Guidelines for use of the VDF have been issued. The project should now undertake an intensive campaign to familiarise the GSPECs on how it is to be used including accountability and transparency compliances.

It should be observed that even if the project has put considerable effort and resources into building the capacity and ownership of local institutions and partners such as GSPECs, YGs, SHGs, FSCs, CRPs and Pashu Sakhis, none of those is sufficiently strong yet to be able to carry project activities forward if external funding and support is no longer available. JTELP needs to develop an exit strategy and plan therefore, to intensify and focus its work with these institutions on conducting the work independently, and on creating a mechanism that would enable them doing so.

Potential for Scaling-up	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4), up from 3 last year. There is high interest in the community to scale up the project intervention especially for good agricultural practices (GAP) such as line sowing, direct seeded rice and cultivation of cowpea. The government has shown interest to replicate the Farmer Service Center (FSC) model of the project as well as the small-scale irrigation approach (as indicated above).

Main issues

Farmers were very positive about the results of direct seeded rice, lowland rice and barbatti. They had already started expanding the production beyond the area supported by JTELP, and additionally were selling part of their produce as seed to others. The project has already planned to reach additional farmers in the coming Rabi season and registration of farmers is being undertaken. The GAP that are introduced by the project can be easily replicated by the farmers as they were provided with the necessary skills. The additional support that is being provided from the TSA will ensure the scalability of the new interventions. Besides, the ongoing government schemes provide better opportunity for scaling up the successful interventions from the project.

As for small-scale Irrigation, this was planned in 640 villages in 2019/20 but progress is still limited. Nonetheless, schemes visited (apart from the gravity flow irrigation in Godda) are low cost and yet effective, and thus there is a large potential for replication. The District Collector in Godda has already expressed her willingness to provide financial and human resources (students from agricultural college) to saturate the district with irrigation and water access for livelihood.

If the convergence with MGNREGA is properly maintained, which is not the case now, there is high probability to scale-up the intervention related to natural resource management. The mission had discussions with both parent departments and an agreement was reached to collaborate in the target area of the project. Besides, the collaboration with the Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society will provide better guidance and backstopping for the SHGs and YGs established by the project.

Activities related with pig and goat breeding centres, nutrition garden and bio gas have either just started, or not worked well or have turned out to be too expensive, hence potential for scaling up of livestock activities is highly limited. The TSAs are expected to support the project team in these aspects.

The project is capitalizing on the experience learnt from Targeting Hardcore Poor programme, which provides opportunity for people who are so poor that they do not qualify for micro-credit. The THP programme provides capacity building and assets for the target groups. The project has planned to expand the current target to additional 5000 poor women headed households. The Welfare Dept informed the mission that it is interested to replicate THP among ultra poor HH of ST communities and a proposal will be submitted to IFAD accordingly.

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

This component was rated moderately satisfactory (score=4), up from 3 last year. There has been considerable improvement in the project implementation since the replacement of non-performing staff last year. The new Additional Project Director (APD) and the 2 TSAs joined the project team. Following last kharif season, IFAD provided the services of an experienced agronomist to work with JTELP and modify the approach to crop development and designed a simple package of practices that the project can disseminate in target communities. As a result of all these measures, the project implementation improved both qualitatively and quantitatively. Nonetheless, Serious management issues continue to plague the project and constrain implementation capacity.

Main issues

Coordination meetings with Government authorities need to be more regular. The mission noted that the State Level Project Steering Committee meeting was not held since March 2018. It also noted that the district/block project coordination committee may not be meeting regularly. Greater oversight from the Government authorities as the project nears its completion and aspects related to its sustainability become more prominent. .

The project is maintaining the monthly review meeting at SPMU and DPMU level and a similar practise is followed at FNGO level. However, the topics being discussed in each meeting were not directly related with the overall plan of the project, as most of the discussion focused on routine or urgent activities. It was advised to conduct the monthly meetings to review the status of the project from the annual planned activities perspective.

The mission noted a lack of understanding about the project among the newly recruited FNGO team, as there was no handover note and proper orientation. The role and responsibilities among each project team from SPMU, DPMU, FNGOs and TSAs have to be clearly communicated as there was confusion on the role of TSA. It was agreed to map out the role of each actor in the project and maximize the effort to deliver the project objective.

There was little consultation at the grassroots level and some of the interventions followed a top-down approach, particularly regarding the engagement of the youth groups, where the groups were not properly consulted, and similar interventions were recommended for each group.

The project could not obtain qualified candidates for the vacant positions being advertised. The mission noted that there are still 9 positions vacant in the project compared to 14 last year. One of the main reason for not finding qualified candidates is the unattractive salary scale in place in JTELP.

The recommendation of the 2018 supervision mission regarding staff performance assessment and revision of salary scale has not yet been implemented. Moreover, the 2018 supervision mission also flagged the issue of inadequate DSAs and the ceiling for medical claims and this recommendation was not fully implemented. These matters must be expedited.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Regularity of steering committee meetings - Ensure steering committee meetings are conducted with the necessary regularity and minutes are uploaded to the JTDS website	PD, Welfare Development Department	10/2019
Map out the role of each actor in the project - Prepare a brief note on the role and responsibilities of the project team from PMU, DPMU, FNGOs and TSAs and provide orientation for each team to avoid the ambiguity on the role of TSA	APD	10/2019
Recruitment of staff - Expedite the recruitment of staff for the vacant positions - Provide orientation for the new staff - Request handover note for staff who are resigning	PD	11/2019
Staff performance assessment, revision of salary scale and DSA - Complete the staff performance assessment - Implement the new salary scale - Revise the DSA in line with increase in costs	PD	12/2019

Knowledge Management

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Rated as moderately unsatisfactory (score=3), equal to last year. The project has allocated budget for the knowledge management (KM) activities. Different information, education and communication technology (IEC) materials were produced by the project and shared with stakeholders. The project team uses social media, mainly WhatsApp, to share and disseminate information. The Project presented their experience in tech fair session of COP14.. The rating remains as 3 as the project website was not updated; there were no detailed plan for the proposed activities under KM and as a result, it is being done arbitrarily.

Main issues

Although the KM strategy was developed and shared with the project team, some of the key project team members both at the SPMU and DPMU appeared not aware of the strategy. The former Livelihoods and Knowledge Management Manager has left, and the convergence manager was assigned to undertake the KM interventions, but proper orientation was not provided. It was agreed to assign a focal person, preferably the documentation officer, to lead activities related to KM. The DPMU and FNGO staff have to be familiarized with the KM strategy and adapt it based on the context of their locality.

In the current reporting period, close to INR 1,672,000 was planned for KM related activities, which included publication of newsletter, study reports, website development and maintenance, IEC materials, KM trainings and workshop and documentation. However, only IEC materials worth 147,000 Rs were published in this reporting period. There is no detailed plan for the implementation of the activities proposed each year. It was agreed to prepare a detailed breakdown for each proposed activity and assign relevant staff at DPMU and FNGO to take the lead.

The mission appreciates the involvement of all project team members in the exchange of information on the WhatsApp group. The project posted different banners using local language and graphics to disseminate information to the local community.

The website developed by JTDS (<http://www.jtdsjharkhand.org>) provides the overview about the project activities and other relevant information. However, the information in the website was not updated and some of the information was incorrect. For instance, JTELP operates in 32 block while the website indicates 30 blocks; the links to provide additional information are not working; minutes of the Steering Committee meetings were not uploaded; the old IFAD logo was used. It was agreed to expedite the website development and assign a focal person in the team that will regularly update the website.

During the debriefing session in respective DPMUs, the mission advised the project team to familiarize themselves - with the KM strategy; use the correct IFAD logo; share the draft document of any publication for prior review of SPMU; continue sharing the status of the project interventions on WhatsApp; organize experience sharing event within and

among the village mainly on the interventions that have been recently demonstrated like line sowing.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Activity plan for KM Prepare detailed activity plan for each activity proposed in the KM section of AWPB with related time frame and responsibilities	PMU	10/2019
JTDS website updating Update the JTDS website and assign a focal person to do so now and with responsibility for regular updating	PMU	12/2019

Value for Money

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Performance is rated as moderately unsatisfactory (score=3), same as last year. The delay in the initial 2 years of the project and low disbursement rate (40%) in 6th year of project implementation, coupled with poor performance of the investment done on fruit orchards and livestock resulted in low rate of return. Against a disbursement rate of 40%, the project achieved nearly 38% of outcome 1 and lagging behind on outcome 2 (related to adoption of irrigated agriculture in lowlands) and outcome 3 (related to income generating activities).

Main issues

While orchard and livestock activities have been high cost investments that did not yield the required returns to date; other activities have been done in a cost efficient manner for example, the demonstrations which cost 50% less than estimated at MTR. One area that needs to be urgently addressed is the high mortality rate in respect of goats, pigs and poultry, nearly wiping out all investments. With the intensification of vaccination and de-worming campaigns and provision of guidelines on how to transport animals, the mortality is reported to have reduced, thanks to the intervention of the TSA Livestock. Impact on mortality will become more apparent when the Pashu Sakhi will commence their services. Meanwhile, the annual cost of TSA Livestock is 3 times what was envisaged at MTR. This is justified by the larger scope of work conferred on the TSA to remedy weaknesses in JTELP implementation.

Value for money is adequate for the water infrastructure developed by the project which has a long term impact on the livelihood activities of the beneficiaries. Implementation costs are very much in line with the estimates at MTR, however works are very much delayed : 8% of committed works on ponds are not yet completed; 23% of works on shallow wells are not yet completed; and 75% of irrigation wells committed are not completed (source: Annual Progress report of JTELP, 2018-19). Moreover, approximately 10% of works committed for ponds and shallow wells, were closed in incomplete stage due to hard rocks which prevented further excavation/digging.

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The rating is moderately unsatisfactory (score=3), down from 4 last year. The project reports 57% expenditure for 2018-19, but this includes an unconfirmed expenditure of the MGNREGA budget, otherwise it is 38%. Expenditure against the budget 2019-20, reached 20%.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

AWPBs are generally prepared in due time with full details of components and financiers. The approved budgets are provided to the districts. The budget is compared with the actual expenditure outside the accounting software. The project had budgeted INR 1,583 million during the year 2018-19, including INR 503.6 million out of MGNREGA funds. Though the project has reported an achievement of INR 905.35 million (57%) during the year 2018/19, this has been arrived at after considering the entire MGNREGA budget having been spent. The project does not have any documentary evidence for this. If the MGNREGA funds are not considered for both the AWPB and the achievement, the utilization is INR 408 million (38%) against the AWPB of INR 1079 million.

The quality of the AWPB is adequate and is generally prepared before the beginning of the fiscal year. The overall budget for the year 2019/20, is INR 1,887.3 million including all sources of funding. The achievement against the budget is INR 375.4 million (20%) until the end of August 2019. If the performance is measured without considering MGNREGA (for which evidence is not available), the achievement is only 12% till August 2019 against the whole year's budget of 2019-20. There has been a delay in terms of executing plans, for instance the procurement of seeds for Rabi for the current

year have not yet been undertaken. The project needs to track the physical progress against the financial progress as also for the schemes undertaken under the project for it to be reported as actual expenditures.

Performance of M&E System	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4), up from 3 last year. JTELP conducts monthly meetings at SPMU and DPMU level. The Annual Progress Report and the Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) were submitted on time; different formats were developed to capture relevant field data, and additional indicators will need to be captured on regular basis. The project developed an M&E plan and the mission provided guidance to elaborate it further. The M&E data is disaggregated by gender and social groups. Although JTELP has an MIS developed with assistance of IFAD co-financed Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP), only the excel-based system is functional while the online system needs upgrading to fit with the current project interventions. The team lacks expertise in-house to update the system.

M&E System Review

The project is not fully utilizing the MIS. Initially, the project managed to utilize the system and rollout to DPMU, and orientation was provided accordingly. However, as additional activities were implemented by the project, the system was not updated to capture all new information and the M&E team has no expertise in this domain. The project plans to hire a qualified firm to provide support in updating the MIS. PRADAN has shown interest to provide the service as they have a good MIS in their organization that can be easily adopted.

Huge data is already collected by respective DPMUs and shared with SPMU. The project has hired data entry operators to collect and organize the information. It was agreed to provide continuous handholding support for the data entry operators and to facilitate their work by equipping them with tablets for data collection.

The project is conducting review meetings on a regular basis at SPMU and DPMU levels, where senior management are updated on the JTELP progress and can guide the team accordingly. During the stakeholder meeting, it was agreed to break down the activities planned in the year into quarter and monthly plans and use this as a planning tool to review the progress of the project.

At DPMU, the Planning and M&E officer is consolidating the information provided by respective FNGOs. The data are usually collected by the CRPs and provided to the FNGO through Community Facilitators. The FNGO compiles the information collected from respective community facilitators, but there are no means to verify it. Data verification methods have to be in place to make sure the data collected in the field is consistent and reliable. Sector managers from SPMU and DPMU staff have to conduct systematic and regular checks to validate the data gathered.

The project has a Planning and M&E officers at DPMU level, who are also focal persons for the youth and gender interventions. They engage in the selection and distribution of inputs and other routine activities, which diverts their full engagement for Planning and M&E. The mission advised the Planning and M&E officers to focus on providing guidance to the FNGOs in data collection, analysis, interpretation of the data and dissemination of the information. The respective thematic specialists have to conduct thematic studies focusing on goatery, chicken, kharif season interventions and others.

The formats that are currently being used for data collection provide ample information about the beneficiaries and the support being provided in the current fiscal year. Nevertheless, there are few indicators that need to be included in the format, like the status of the crop, livestock mortality, actual yield and others. Regular orientation and handholding support has to be provided to the CRP and community facilitators, who collect the data at the grassroots level. The project has to revisit the formats to capture the key indicators of the logframe. It was agreed with the 2 TSAs to develop the data collection formats and provide orientation to the project team accordingly. The M&E teams at DPMU level requested additional training and orientation and it was agreed to organize the workshop by mid-October 2019.

The project team was trained on data analysis and report writing to provide better AOS report. The results of the AOS were used as input for the project management to draw lessons and review the outcomes of the project. The AOS was conducted by the project team in the previous year and in this reporting period, the project has allocated budget to hire a qualified service provider to conduct the next AOS. The AOS has to focus on capturing the key outcome indicators mentioned in the logframe.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Development of data collection formats Further develop the data collection formats so that they include all needed indicators	TSA	10/2019
Align the organogram Adjust the organogram so that both data officer and documentation will report to M&E manager.	PD	10/2019
Technical support to update the MIS Identify and recruit hire a firm with relevant background on long term basis to update and customize the MIS system	PD	11/2019

Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)

Rating:

Previous rating: 4

SECAP Review

No issues to raise.

d. Financial Management & Execution

Disbursement by financier

Type	Name	Current Amount	Disbursed Amount	Actual Rate
Domestic Financing breakdown	Other Domestic	\$55,738,000	\$0	0.0%
	National Government	\$7,928,000	\$0	0.0%
	Beneficiaries	\$925,000	\$0	0.0%

Acceptable Disbursement Rate

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

The rating is moderately unsatisfactory (3), equal to last year. 40.24% of the loan has been disbursed, which is 34.45% without initial allocation. Withdrawal applications were processed until March 2019. Under category IV, over-expenditure was observed. Reallocation of loan proceeds may be necessary.

Main issues

The project is in its sixth year of implementation and the loan disbursed till date is only 40.24% of the total allocation of SDR 33.55 million. The disbursement includes the initial allocation of SDR 1.94 million; without which the disbursement is 34.45%.

Withdrawal Applications (WAs) have been submitted and processed for the period up to March 2019. The WA for the quarter ended June 2019 for INR 27.5 million is being submitted currently. The project should submit the withdrawal applications within 45 days of the end of the quarter from the quarter ending September 2019 onwards. The amount disbursed under category IV, which is Funds to FNGOs, TSAs, SHG, GS-PEC, PG and LC is already about 107%. The reallocation was proposed in the MTR in the year 2017 considering the increase in funds being provided to the VDFs, seed capital to SHGs and YGs, payment to CRPs from SDR 3.45 million to SDR 6.45 million. It was recommended that JTELP through Government of Jharkhand (GoJ) submit the proposal to DEA regarding the re-allocation of IFAD loan proceeds by utilizing the unallocated amount towards this category.. IFAD needs to reallocate the funds to provide for excess withdrawal under this category on receipt of a proposal from the project/DEA. At the same time, IFAD needs to do partial cancellation of the loan funds of an estimated amount of USD 15 million. This is based on the fact that (i) the project has been able to spend only about 35% till March 2019; (ii) the activities to be undertaken do not entail any big expenditure as of now; (iii) the exchange rate difference during project design and the present, resulting in about an

additional USD 5 million. These actions viz. reallocation and cancellation should be done simultaneously and within the end of the year

The project has segregated taxes from the expenditure incurred and has not claimed it from IFAD as recommended in the past Missions.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Expedite the process of reallocation of funds Status 25 Nov 2019: ONGOING – It should be noted that WA 24 will further increase the overdraft in category IV. Joint action of IFAD/PROJECT is required to approve the reallocation of the “unallocated funds” in Schedule II of FA.	SPD/ Finance and Admin Manager (FAM)	10/2019

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 2

Justification of rating

Performance is rated moderately unsatisfactory (score=3), up from 2 last year. Actions taken on key issues of last year include: (i) Chart of accounts has been updated; (ii) Internal auditor has been appointed and the report for the year 2018-19 has been submitted; (iii) External auditor has test checked the vouchers. Funds have been released by the GoJ within three months of the start of the fiscal year 2019-20. However, staff vacancies have not been filled up for the past year.

Main issues

The post of FAM at SPMU is vacant since a year. Three posts of the Finance & Admin Officer (FAO) and 4 DPMU accountants' posts are vacant also since a year. The FAOs from the neighbouring DPMU do the work of the vacant positions without any extra remuneration. At SPMU, the FAM position is being done by a district FAO, which also does not have an accountant and hence he has to work for three portfolios. Absence of sufficient and full time staff at the SPMU results in ineffective guidance and control over the DPMUs. The posts need to be filled up immediately. Since the post of the FAM has been advertised twice without any success it is recommended that an internal candidate satisfying the eligibility criteria should be appointed as a full time FAM to streamline the accounts and finance section. The GoJ disburses funds to the project comprising its own and IFAD's share. Sufficient funds are available in each DPMU. Surplus funds are deposited in flexi deposits, which earn interest. One DPMU who has a current account on which no interest is earned has been advised to switch to a savings account linked to flexi deposit.

Lack of full staff strength at SPMU and the DPMUs hampers the internal control system. There is thus no segregation of duties resulting in the same person recording the transactions and checking it in cases where the staff position is vacant. The officiating FAM has managed to settle advances amounting to INR 61.21 million during the month of August 2019. However old outstanding advances still exist. The FAOs have been advised to prepare an age wise analysis of the advance and settle all old outstanding ones. The previous Mission reported that some cheques issued to the SHGs and PECs have not been cleared by the bank and that these amounts were reversed and credited to Miscellaneous Income/ receipts account resulting in excess claim in the WA. For the current year, uncleared cheques have been reissued but remain pending for uncleared cheques prior to 2018-2019. Statutory compliances such as filing of Income tax Returns will enable JTDS to claim the TDS on the interest earned.

The project uses Tally software for accounting with a uniform chart of accounts.. The project should use the software for synchronization of data of all the DPMUs to facilitate the preparation of the PFS and the WAs. The SoE review revealed that some entries in the SoE did not match with the Tally software as the same had been altered subsequently. This , if required should be done only with the prior approval of the SPMU.. A security system should be introduced whereby entries once made cannot be altered subsequently. The claims of some FNGOs are delayed and one FNGO has submitted a claim for the full year 2018-19 at a time. All FNGOs should submit their claims within the quarter so as to include it in the WA of the quarter. DPMs should also clear the FNGOs management cost on a quarterly basis which has been delayed in a few cases. Balance confirmations should be obtained from each FNGO at the end of each year.

During the year the project introduced a system of quarterly internal audit but since the appointment was delayed, the audit was conducted for a period of six months initially, followed by two quarterly audits. However, all the reports were issued in August 2019, which did not serve the purpose of quarterly audits. Action taken on observations of the earlier report should be reported in the quarterly internal audit report. The objective of internal audit is to have a good internal control system and not just compliance of a requirement. The internal audit report lacks quality and observations are repetitive in all the quarters..

Audit of all GSPECs has been done for three years by CA firms,. The same should be continued for the 2018-19 also.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Partial cancellation of the loan An amount of 15 million USD can be cancelled as the project is not likely to utilize full loan amount given exchange rate gains and lower number of villages than previously estimated at MTR.	Welfare Dept/DEA/IFAD	03/2019
Customize software for synchronization and implement security control measures Status update: 25 Nov 2019: PARTLY COMPLETED – security measure introduced (there is only one system administrator, the FM/SPMU, for all SPMU/DPMUs). The measures include the possibility to retroactively make adjustments in tally up to 15 days back by FM/DPMUs and 7 day for ACCOUNTANTS. The on-line SYNCHRO is customised in Tally, but currently not used both for (i) technical problems and (ii) and not alignment/uniformity in its utilization. Tally consultant has been contacted for solving the technical problem (by END DECEMBER). A training with DPMU accountants for right entry system and synchro must be scheduled (JANUARY 2020)	FAM	11/2019
Issue fresh cheques for reversals made in earlier years Status update 25 Nov 2019: ONGOING – no monitoring process against a specific deadline is in place yet.	FAO/FAM	11/2019
Provide deputation allowance to staff working in two different offices or posts Status update 25 Nov 2019: NOT COMPLETED- Priority should be given first to the fulfilment of vacant positions: 4 Finance Officers DPMU, 1 Accountant DPMU, 1 FM SPMU. The organizational structure foresees: 1FM+2ACC (SMPU) and 1FM+1ACC (DPMU). Currently there are 4 FM covering 2 districts (including the FM SPMU who is temporary in the role and it is proposed that he is confirmed in the position). Recruitment process must start IMMEDIATELY.	FAM	12/2019
Conduct audit of GS-PECs for 2018-19 Status update 25 Nov 2019: NOT COMPLETED – The audit has not started yet. It will be renewed the contract to the same auditor who conducted the audit for first 3 years. Auditor will be contracted after MCC.	SPD/FAM	12/2019
Appoint another internal auditor and get the audit done and reported quarterly Status update 25 Nov 2019: NOT COMPLETED – Procurement process not started yet. The process is currently on hold due to the “Model Code of Conduct (MCC)” currently in place due to the political elections which will end on 23rd December. The Auditor is targeted to be contracted by END OF FEBRUARY.	FAM	02/2020

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The audit report was received in time and the audit opinion was unqualified.

Main issues

Performance is rated moderately satisfactory (score=4), equal to last year.

The revised audit for 2017-2018 was issued in February 2019. The original audited financial statements were unacceptable due to differences in the opening balances brought forward and the opinion was missing. The re-submitted version fairly presented all the necessary financial statements.

The accounts for the year 2018-19 have been consolidated and the audit has been completed. The audit report did not specify cash basis accounting standards used. The audit was reported to have been conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The opinions on the financial statements and the statements of expenditure were unqualified. A separate Management Letter was issued, which contained observations, which need to be followed up and complied with. The observations in the Management Letter should be provided with specific cases and supported by evidence to enable the project to address the discrepancy and reply appropriately. The auditor should validate the management's replies to the earlier year's observations. Based on the recommendation of IFAD, the auditor has been replaced for the year 2018-19. The accounts for the year 2018-19 have been consolidated and the audit has been completed. The audit -report and the PFS have been submitted on 30th September. The audit work is satisfactory. It was possible to reconcile with IFAD's records. The Management Letter findings were pertinent and presented specific follow-up on the implementation of the auditor's prior year's recommendations, stating that none of them has been fully complied. Nevertheless, the management response was not included. The Notes to the Accounts could be clearer regarding the specific accounting standards followed.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Renewal of contract agreement of staff & officers of JTDS Pending recommendation from previous year	FAM	12/2019
File Income Tax Return of JTDS for 2017-18 and 2018-19 Pending recommendation from previous year.	FAM	12/2019
Adjustments of advances Advances need to be monitored and efforts should be made so that the adjustments are done at the earliest.	FAM	12/2019
Budget to be fixed as a whole and not by component The budgetary allocation lacks vision and clarity.	FAM	12/2019
Achievement sheets to be prepared with due regard to the core areas of the project Management costs are disbursed to the FNGO based on the achievement of the target fixed by the unit. Nevertheless, the comparative sheet of the target achievement presented ambiguity in its manner of preparation, affecting the successful achievement of the purpose of the project (i.e. to empower and provide livelihood to the rural areas). More attention in the preparation of such achievement sheet needs to be paid to the core areas of the programme such as completion of irrigation well, shed completion, FSC completion, etc.	FAM	12/2019
Rent Agreement to be submitted by the FNGO every year for renewal Bills and vouchers submitted for operational costs were not sufficient and complete for full reimbursement but the payments were made full.	FAM	12/2019
Compliance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 It is advised to fully comply with section 194J of Income Tax Act, 1961, regarding tax deduction.	FAM	12/2019
Take credit of the TDS by filing income tax return to get refund of tax credit This is a 2018 recommendation and it is still pending.	FAM	12/2019

Counterparts Funds

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Performance is rated moderately satisfactory (score=4), same as last year. During the FY 2019-20 funds have been received from the GoJ in June 2019 which is within three months of the start of the fiscal year. Expenditure of MGNREGA is reported based on the budgeted amount without any supporting evidence of actual expenditure incurred.

Main issues

During the year 2018-19, the GoJ has disbursed an amount of INR 50 million as its own share and INR 520 million as IFAD funds. During the year 2019-20, INR 30 million has been disbursed as GoJ contribution and INR 350 million towards IFAD funds till date. The Mission was informed that the fund for SCA-TSP had been sanctioned for the year but the same has not been received as yet. The excess expenditure of about INR 10 million towards SCA-TSP is being met from the GoJ funds.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Track MGNREGA funds used due to project intervention and report the same. Deadline date: Ongoing Status update 25 Nov 2019: NOT COMPLETED – PD/APD to follow up with the tracking system of MGNREGA financing as well as for Beneficiary contribution	DPMUs	12/2019

Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Performance is rated moderately satisfactory (score=4), up from 3 last year. Internal auditor has been appointed. Funds are released on time.

Main issues

The project has generally complied with the loan covenants but has not complied with Clause 9.02 of the General Conditions requiring the project to submit financial statements within the end of four months from the end of the financial year. Further, the meetings of SPCC as required have not been held. During the year 2019-20, funds have been disbursed by the GoJ in June 2019 which is within the prescribed period of 3 months from the start of the fiscal year. Further, the internal auditor has been appointed for 2018-19 and the project has been advised to continue the system of internal audit for 2019-20 as well.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Compliance Comply with the loan covenants by submitting the required financial reports within the stipulated time and conducting SPCC meetings as stipulated	SPD/FAM	

Procurement

Procurement

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 2

Justification of rating

Procurement is rated as moderately unsatisfactory (3), up from 2 last year. In the absence of full-time procurement staff, the FM manages it part-time. SPMU hired a Procurement Consultant w.e.f. 16 August 2019. Implementation of the procurement plan is only 4% so far as per signed contracts for PP 2019-20. SPMU procured seeds for kharif for INR 16.15 million successfully. There is no system to verify the quality of seeds and other items locally procured by GS-PEC. Procurement from higher bidders was made at times without justification. Procurement documentation for community procurement is often not transparent. The quality of relatively high value construction including Farmer Service Centers must be verified. Record keeping for input distribution is not satisfactory.

Procurement Review

There is no full-time procurement staff in place at SPMU level though recommended by earlier mission and the procurement is made by the Finance Manager and Accountant on a part-time basis. A procurement consultant has been hired from the 16 August 2019 with 120 days input for the next one year. During discussions, it was noted that he had similar past experience and can work effectively.

Procurement of seeds for Rabi 2019 has not even been planned at the time of the mission which assessed the risk of delayed procurement as high. Distribution of seeds procured through central contract does not have proper documentation at village level and some beneficiaries complained about receiving less quantity than expected.

The FNGOs performance review carried out so far, only gives an overall impression, without developing and evaluating using effective criteria. The contract time for all FNGOs has expired and the performance of some of the FNGOs is not satisfactory. SPMU has to develop comprehensive evaluation criteria as a basis for assessment, which should also be shared with FNGOs so that they are given a chance to improve their performance.

The majority of community procurement systems and documentation were found to be of poor quality. In some districts, it was observed that quotations were obtained from three sources, which included items not even required by GS-PEC. In

other villages, photocopies of the same quotations were found. It was obvious that someone had collected a quotation for use of more than one buyer. In another case, quotation was taken from three sources, but supplies were taken from fourth source from whom quotations were not taken. In one village, three quotations were taken for procurement of fertilizers and approval was from Gram Sabha for procurement from lowest bidder. However, later, the name of the winning bidder was changed to a higher bidder in the proceedings of Gram Sabha and supplies were taken from this higher bidder. This bidder was paid INR 81,872, which is more than the threshold of direct procurement. There are similar issues in most of the villages.

Seeds have also been procured by some districts on behalf of GSPECs on single source basis from the National Seeds Corporation and payment has been made by GSPEC. IFAD has not been approached in any of these cases for no objection, even though value of purchase for some village is as high as INR 500,000.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Manual for community procurement Prepare manual for community procurement including simple templates for quotation and evaluation	SPD	11/2019
Procurement training of GSPEC Arrange training of GSPEC community procurement committee and CRP/Community Facilitator to build their capacity on procurement process and document preparation.	SPD	11/2019
Development of system for material quality verification Develop systems to verify quality of material including seeds and construction material supplied to GSPEC procured by SPMU or GSPEC	SPD	11/2019
Development of system for quantity verification Develop systems and documentation to ensure that quantity received by beneficiaries is as per their eligibility decided by the project	SPD	11/2019
Regular FNGO evaluation Develop a system for periodic evaluation of FNGOs and analysis thereof by preparing template and effective criteria. Prepare effective short-listing criteria to engage only qualified FNGOs by following EOI route of selection	SPD	11/2019

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective	Rating: 3	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

As mentioned above, JTELP would be on track to achieve its objectives if it ensures wider outreach of the project activities and benefits. In order to do so, JTELP needs to overcome the following constraints: (i) the scale of the interventions remains small and although JTELP is now able to cover the majority of targeted number of PVTG households, it just reached 38% of tribal households, as villages covered with integrated activities represent 30-35% of total project villages; (ii) better synchronization of activities with the agricultural season and being mindful of constraints on manpower as many of the activities planned for capacity building and civil works could not be undertaken in Q1 and Q2 as they clash with kharif season; (iii) the continued vacancies in SPMU and DPMUs which are limiting the implementation capacity of the project; (iv) at two years from completion, the community institutions and resource persons supported by the project are not yet self-reliant, and JTELP should firm up its exit strategy.

Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance	Rating: 3	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

As mentioned above, JTELP made significant progress in sub-component 1.3 related to support to PVTG communities, sub-components 2.3 with regards demonstrations of improved agricultural practices, and sub-component 3.2 on integrated production and marketing with special focus on intensification of crop and livestock production, which started since last rabi season. The positive results from the last rabi and this kharif seasons are however, insufficient to move JTELP out of problem status, as these only reach about 38% of the targeted households. As a result, the mission proposes to re-rate the project on development effectiveness and overall implementation progress after the rabi planting: in the event the project reaches its set target for rabi in terms of outreach and area under cultivation, the mission would consider that the project is on target to scale up its activities and achieve its objective.

F. Relevance

Relevance	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Rating is moderately satisfactory (4), equal to last year. JTELP is relevant to the situation in Jharkhand. With rainfall and weather patterns becoming increasingly erratic, aspirations growing, markets becoming more and more connected and the demands for jobs and remunerative livelihoods growing, a project like JTELP can demonstrate possible pathways to reducing poverty, growing incomes and increasing resilience and adaptive capacities of poor communities.

Main issues

The project needs to make optimal use of existing government schemes and ensure its approach is always suitable to the local circumstance and potential.

G. Project Modifications

Responsibility	Modification type	Description
IFAD and JTELP	Logical Framework	The logframe for JTELP was modified in 2017 (to include core indicators), in 2018 and again in 2019. The main changes in 2019 refer to : (i) adding an outcome specific to the effective functioning of community groups and tagging to this outcome, all the outputs related to community groups and to community cadre that were initially placed under outcome 1 related to upl, the farmer service centres, and farming; (ii) revising quantitative end targets of the project downward for the no. women with improved decision-making power, the no of FSC, the no of HH who benefit from improved market linkages and commercial production, the income derived from livestock rearing; (iii) removing certain indicators (like youth benefitting from long term vocational training, all indicators related to tasar/lac/forestry as these are not major activities in the project currently). The logframe of JTELP still requires further fine tuning to ensure there is no double counting, all indicators and multipliers are reported upon, and there is consistency in the figures. It is also worth noting that although JTELP expanded to 1780 villages, the outreach figures have not changed (still at 136,000 HH when the population universe is about 215,000 HH), the no of beneficiaries from upland rainfed farming and from irrigated farming has not changed while the no of HH benefitting from IGAs in farm and non farm sector was reduced by 46% from 42,650 to 25,510 HH.
IFAD	Reallocation	The re-allocation among categories is required as category IV is over-disbursed. The main reason for increased expenditure under category IV relate to : (i) increase in number of GSPEC and YG compared to the design of the project which led to increase disbursement of EPA funds, VDF and seed capital; (ii) the cost of IGAs was channelled through the GSPEC, and unit cost was higher than planned at design. The proposed re-allocation is in annex 1.

Responsibility	Modification type	Description
IFAD	Cancellation	IFAD needs to do partial cancellation of the loan funds of an estimated amount of USD 15 million. This is based on the fact that (i) the project has been able to spend only about 35% till March 2019; (ii) the activities to be undertaken do not entail any big expenditure as of now; (iii) the exchange rate difference during project design and the present, resulting is about an additional USD 5 million. These actions viz. reallocation and cancellation should be done simultaneously and within the end of the year.

H. Lessons Learned

MIS systems

Access-on-demand to correct data/ information on the progress/ developments in a project is important to manage and steer a project to achieve its goals. Robust and IT-enabled MIS systems staffed with the required personnel are important to the success of large-scale, complex projects involving multiple stakeholders.

Convergence

Where convergence is crucial to the success of a project, constitutes an appreciable amount of funds envisaged, requires inter-departmental collaboration, then an institutional mechanism for progress monitoring and review should be set up jointly chaired by the Chief Functionaries of those departments or their nominees. which should meet frequently during the initial years of project implementation or whenever the project runs into difficulties.

I. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Overview and Project Progress		
Disaggregation of MGNREGA funds - Activities and funds reported as converged from MNREGA and SCA-TSP, etc., should be disaggregated (from the start of the project to end August 2019) and only those in line with the GSRLMP-related NRM activities should be reported	SPMU	10/2019
Feed and fodder production and composting units - Start feed and fodder production i.e. Berseem (leguminous fodder) for pig and goats and concentrate feed for goat, pig and poultry - Provide composting units in all sheds and breeding centres - Support training on composting in all districts/villages where there is an intensification of livestock activities	Heifer, SPMU, DPMU, FNGOs	11/2019
Revise the TSA contract - Amend the current contract with ASSET&W to cover larger number of project villages for livestock intensification - Amend the current contract of PRADAN to provide additional support related to NRM	SPMU	11/2019

Targeting Hard core Poor (THP) - JTDS/Welfare Dept to submit proposal for scaling up THP among ST communities	SPMU/Welfare Dept	11/2019
Number and quality of CRPs to ensure quality implementation - Assess the number of households and villages that each CRP is responsible for and revise the benchmark. - Recruit new CRPs where needed and ensure additional capacity building in terms of GSPEC engagement and SHG beneficiary literacy training.	SPMU	12/2019
Number and quality of CRPs to ensure quality implementation - Assess the number of households and villages that each CRP is responsible for and revise the benchmark. - Recruit new CRPs where needed and ensure additional capacity building in terms of GSPEC engagement and SHG beneficiary literacy training.	SPMU	12/2019
Populating livestock sheds - ASSET&W to map the sources of supply of desi and improved breeds adapted to the local conditions, including potential supply from the breeding centres established by WB-funded JOHAR. ASSET&W to work out a shed populating action plan for each block.	ASSET&W and JTELP	12/2019
Improve biogas implementation / inclusion - Amend contract with Punjab Agricultural University to include an additional 20 biogas units - Identify piggery sheds/breeding centres for deploying an additional 20 biogas units - Obtain access to the subsidy scheme under JREDA for biogas digesters - Conduct training of local masons, CRPs, CFs, AEs of FNGO/DPMU - Provide laminated troubleshooting manual (in pictorial format) in all sites where biogas units have been installed - Conduct village/block level awareness raising campaigns as well as exposure visits to farmers using biogas - Provide training for biogas beneficiaries on proper use and application of bioslurry (organic fertilizer) - Provide marketing and business support for biogas beneficiaries on sale of bioslurry - Finalize annual progress report on functioning of biogas digesters - Pilot one large-scale community-based biogas digester for a pig cluster village	SPMU, DPMU, FNGOs, Punjab Agricultural University,	12/2019
Appropriate workplan for livestock sheds - Develop a work plan to improve poultry/goatery/piggery sheds include rainwater harvesting and waste management methods (composting/biogas units), (partly) financed by beneficiaries	SPMU, DPMU, Heifer	03/2020
Improve solar pump implementation Sign a cooperation agreement with GIZ's Indo-German Energy Access (IGEN) - Promotion of Solar Water Pump (PSWP) project.	SPMU, DPMU, GIZ, FNGOs	03/2020

SHGs stronger and more diversified engagement in livelihood activities - Assess and document successful examples of SHGs' engagement in livelihood activities and share these with all SHG members - Provide the SHG women with a simple business management training, based on options for their village - For the 1,210 SHGs not yet handed over to JSLPS, JTELP will be responsible for the activities, for the others it will be under JSLPS	JSLPS, with support from JTELP	04/2020
Strengthening Youth Groups - Train the YGs (to enable them preparing their own development agenda incorporating: (a) social action plan; (b) culture & sports action plan; and (c) economic improvement action plan. - Seek support from resource people including from Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). - For Kishori groups, explore collaboration with the World Bank funded TEJASWINI project.	SPD, DPMU, Gender Officers	04/2020
Improve IBC implementation - Extend the contract with Sardar Patel Renewable Energy Research Institute (SPRERI) until December 2021 - Increase the target of improved biomass stoves from 3,000 to 5,000	SPMU, DPMU, FNGOs, SPRERI	12/2021
Development Effectiveness		
Finalise the Rabi Plan at the earliest drawing upon lessons learnt NA	TSA supported by JTELP	10/2019
Appoint Krishak Mitras (3/GP-507 in all) and identify revenue generation model that will sustain their activities post JTELP completion NA	JTELP/ SPMU	10/2019
Nature of revenue sharing - Review the nature of revenue sharing arrangements resulting from project funded assets and recommend a ceiling to ensure fairness to all stakeholders.	SPMU/DPMU/FNGO	11/2019
Increase female proportion of staff - When recruiting new candidates for the still unfilled vacancies and in future, strengthen the effort to find female candidates. If candidates are equally suitable, always select a woman. - Engage women in selecting new staff in general and in particular for the vacancies that still need to be filled - Help female staff to find solutions to implement JTELP activities that suit their needs - Ensure contracts, job descriptions and labour conditions are gender sensitive	SPMU, DPMUs, FNGOs	11/2019

Training Train interested KM/CRPs/SHG/ YG on trading and marketing agri-produce on pilot basis and assess based on the lessons learned	TSA supported by JTELP	12/2019
Include existing successful nutrition approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiate the model of Saat Din Saat Ghar and Tiranga Thali initiatives in project areas. - Engage Anganwadi staff into JTELP to strengthen awareness on nutrition gardens and nutritious diets in general and Saat Din Saat Ghar and Tiranga Thali in particular. 	SPMU / DPMUs	12/2019
Do not increase women's drudgery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the workload of women does not increase further based on JTELP activities and promote options to also divide household tasks in a more equal manner - Promote solutions for child nurseries as a pilot in areas with FSCs - Consider mechanizing threshing and milling with the increase in rice and other cereal production - Assess provision and use of labour saving equipment for women 	SPMU, DPMUs, FNGOs	11/2020
Sustainability and Scaling up		
Contract renewal of FNGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renew contracts of NGOs, which expire end of September 2019 - Include key performance indicators in the new contracts - Evaluate performance as per indicators prior to future renewal 	PD	09/2019
Adapt GSPEC guidelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and include text in the guideline advising against the combination of leadership or secretariat and membership of VDF in one person. 	SPMU	10/2019
Enlarge the number of CFs in place for JTELP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess the demand for CFs in the project areas as compared to the number of available CFs - Identify and recruit additional CFs if and where needed 	PD	10/2019
Finalisation of SHGs action plan and disbursement of seed capital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FNGOs need to ensure that all SHGs finalise and submit an action plan for micro-credit and IGAs of acceptable quality - Upon finalisation of the plan, DPMU must provide the seed capital and FNGOs to disburse immediately, provided that the SHGs have complied with existing rules. 	SPMU / DPMUs / FNGOs	11/2019
Speed up and further support to the livestock recipients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure ASSET&W starts and finalises training of livestock recipients soon 	SPMU / DPMU, ASSET&W	12/2019

Increase convergence through strengthening awareness and application by SHGs/GSPECs - Design, develop and conduct awareness raising sessions among SHG members on government schemes, eligibility and how to apply, and support the application process.	JSLPS and JTELP	12/2019
Improve basic literacy and numeracy of selected GSPEC and YG members - JTELP to select GSPEC and YG members with a basic level of education for basic literacy/numeracy training in SHGs where this is needed - Assess possibilities with and engage the Department of Welfare and Ministry of Education - Develop simple materials for conducting such training and support CRPs in conducting it - Conduct basic literacy / numeracy training with two / three members of each GSPEC and YG	SPMU / DPMU, FNGOs, CRPs	06/2020
Project Management		
Regularity of steering committee meetings - Ensure steering committee meeting s are conducted with the necessary regularity and minutes are uploaded to the JTDS website	PD, Welfare Development Department	10/2019
Map out the role of each actor in the project - Prepare a brief note on the role and responsibilities of the project team from PMU, DPMU, FNGOs and TSAs and provide orientation for each team to avoid the ambiguity on the role of TSA	APD	10/2019
Activity plan for KM Prepare detailed activity plan for each activity proposed in the KM section of AWPB with related time frame and responsibilities	PMU	10/2019
Development of data collection formats Further develop the data collection formats so that they include all needed indicators	TSA	10/2019
Align the organogram Adjust the organogram so that both data officer and documentation will report to M&E manager.	PD	10/2019
Recruitment of staff - Expedite the recruitment of staff for the vacant positions - Provide orientation for the new staff - Request handover note for staff who are resigning	PD	11/2019
Technical support to update the MIS Identify and recruit hire a firm with relevant background on long term basis to update and customize the MIS system	PD	11/2019

Staff performance assessment, revision of salary scale and DSA - Complete the staff performance assessment - Implement the new salary scale - Revise the DSA in line with increase in costs	PD	12/2019
JTDS website updating Update the JTDS website and assign a focal person to do so now and with responsibility for regular updating	PMU	12/2019
Financial Management & Execution		
Partial cancellation of the loan An amount of 15 million USD can be cancelled as the project is not likely to utilize full loan amount given exchange rate gains and lower number of villages than previously estimated at MTR.	Welfare Dept/DEA/IFAD	03/2019
Expedite the process of reallocation of funds Status 25 Nov 2019: ONGOING – It should be noted that WA 24 will further increase the overdraft in category IV. Joint action of IFAD/PROJECT is required to approve the reallocation of the “unallocated funds” in Schedule II of FA.	SPD/ Finance and Admin Manager (FAM)	10/2019
Manual for community procurement Prepare manual for community procurement including simple templates for quotation and evaluation	SPD	11/2019
Procurement training of GSPEC Arrange training of GSPEC community procurement committee and CRP/Community Facilitator to build their capacity on procurement process and document preparation.	SPD	11/2019
Development of system for material quality verification Develop systems to verify quality of material including seeds and construction material supplied to GSPEC procured by SPMU or GSPEC	SPD	11/2019
Development of system for quantity verification Develop systems and documentation to ensure that quantity received by beneficiaries is as per their eligibility decided by the project	SPD	11/2019
Regular FNGO evaluation Develop a system for periodic evaluation of FNGOs and analysis thereof by preparing template and effective criteria. Prepare effective short-listing criteria to engage only qualified FNGOs by following EOI route of selection	SPD	11/2019

Customize software for synchronization and implement security control measures Status update: 25 Nov 2019: PARTLY COMPLETED – security measure introduced (there is only one system administrator, the FM/SPMU, for all SPMU/DPMUs). The measures include the possibility to retroactively make adjustments in tally up to 15 days back by FM/DPMUs and 7 day for ACCOUNTANTS. The on-line SYNCHRO is customised in Tally, but currently not used both for (i) technical problems and (ii) and not alignment/uniformity in its utilization. Tally consultant has been contacted for solving the technical problem (by END DECEMBER). A training with DPMU accountants for right entry system and synchro must be scheduled (JANUARY 2020)	FAM	11/2019
Issue fresh cheques for reversals made in earlier years Status update 25 Nov 2019: ONGOING – no monitoring process against a specific deadline is in place yet.	FAO/FAM	11/2019
Renewal of contract agreement of staff & officers of JTDS Pending recommendation from previous year	FAM	12/2019
File Income Tax Return of JTDS for 2017-18 and 2018-19 Pending recommendation from previous year.	FAM	12/2019
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Rent Agreement to be submitted by the FNGO every year for renewal Bills and vouchers submitted for operational costs were not sufficient and complete for full reimbursement but the payments were made full.	FAM	12/2019

Compliance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 It is advised to fully comply with section 194J of Income Tax Act, 1961, regarding tax deduction.	FAM	12/2019
Take credit of the TDS by filing income tax return to get refund of tax credit This is a 2018 recommendation and it is still pending.	FAM	12/2019
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Conduct audit of GS-PECs for 2018-19 Status update 25 Nov 2019: NOT COMPLETED – The audit has not started yet. It will be renewed the contract to the same auditor who conducted the audit for first 3 years. Auditor will be contracted after MCC.	SPD/FAM	12/2019
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Compliance Comply with the loan covenants by submitting the required financial reports within the stipulated time and conducting SPCC meetings as stipulated	SPD/FAM	

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members							GRIPS			
	Household members			726 000	52 522	503 732	69.4				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							RIMS	Annual		
	Women-headed households										
	Non-women-headed households			9 000							
	Households			136 000	10 942	104 944	77.2				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project							RIMS	Annual		
	Females				8 754	96 932					
	Males				2 188	46 931					
	Young										
	Not Young										
	Indigenous people				10 942	101 349					
	Non-Indigenous people					42 514					
	Total number of persons receiving services				10 942	143 863					
	Groups receiving project services							RIMS	Annual		

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	No. of groups			5 828	68	6 006	103.1				
	Number of smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change (men/women)							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of household members				7 147	47 321					
Project Goal Improve living conditions of the Tribal communities and in particular, particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PTGs) in the Tribal Scheduled Area districts in Jharkhand.	At least 75% of households with improvement in household asset ownership index							RIMS+ impact surveys at baseline, mid-terms and completion			Relative stability in the price of food and in general economic conditions are conducive to poverty reduction
	% HHs improved household asset			75		29	38.7				
	Reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition by gender							RIMS+ impact surveys at baseline, mid-terms and completion			
	% reduction child malnutrition										
	At least 75% of households that have improved food security and incomes							RIMS+ impact surveys at baseline, mid-terms and completion			
	Households			75		77	102.7				
	Reduction in IMR from 67 and increases in % of child immunization from 34%							RIMS+ impact surveys at baseline, mid-terms and completion			
	% increase child immunization			34		100	294.1				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Development Objective Empower and enable 136,000 tribal households including 10,000 PTGs households to take up livelihood opportunities based on sustainable and equitable use of natural resources in 164 village Panchayats falling in 30 Blocks of 14 TSP districts	122,400 households report income increases from rainfed agriculture from INR 483 to INR 2035							RIMS + impact surveys Annual outcome surveys Participatory gender and community evaluations			Policies of Tribal development, political stability and security situation allow communities access to economic opportunities and natural resources
	Households			122 400							
	136,000 households report increases in total incomes							RIMS + impact surveys Annual outcome surveys Participatory gender and community evaluations			
	Households			136 000							
	Average household food production increases from 644 kg to 813 kg/year							RIMS + impact surveys Annual outcome surveys Participatory gender and community evaluations			
	Kg increase average production per year			813							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	65,000 women SHGs report improvement in decision making, assets, mobility etc.							RIMS + impact surveys Annual outcome surveys Participatory gender and community evaluations			
	Female			65 000		64 332	99				
	4,920 youth report benefits from the projects							RIMS + impact surveys Annual outcome surveys Participatory gender and community evaluations			
	No. of youth			4 920	819	12 131	246.6				
	10,000 PTG households report increases in incomes from livelihood activities averaging INR 13,749							RIMS + impact surveys Annual outcome surveys Participatory gender and community evaluations			
	Households			10 000							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	No. of Gram Sabha PECs functioning effectively							RIMS + impact surveys Annual outcome surveys Participatory gender and community evaluations			
	No. of gram sabha			1 780	76	1 720	96.6				
Outcome 122,400 tribal households from highland benefit from increased food production, greater participation and returns from improved rainfed farming practices	122,400 highland and upland farmers adopt improved technology and in situ water-harvesting measures							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs			Weather patterns do not change to the extent that seriously affects farming; Prices do not fall to the extent that makes local production uneconomic; Markets for vegetables and other produce are not affected by external completion
	No. of farmers			122 400	6 144	47 321	38.7				
	income increase from INR 483 to INR 2075 household / year							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs			
	INR currency increase income per year			2 075		5 445	262.4				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	average yield increases from 1,624 kg/ha to 2,070 kg/ha							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs			
	KG average yield increases			2 070		1 987	96				
	average cropping intensity increase of 75% to 105%							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs			
	% average cropping increase			105		75	71.4				
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices							RIMS	Annual		
	Households				22	22					
	Males				20 821	20 821					
	Females				26 500	26 500					
	Young				10 411	10 411					
	Not Young				36 910	36 910					
	Indigenous people				43 062	43 062					
	Non-Indigenous people				4 259	4 259					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Women-headed households				2 350	2 350					
	Non-women-headed households				44 971	44 971					
	Households				47 321	47 321					
	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production							RIMS	Annual		
	Households					46					
	Total number of household members					98 900					
	Males					30 660					
	Females					68 240					
	Young					21 758					
	Not Young					77 142					
	Indigenous people					88 021					
	Non-Indigenous people					10 879					
	Women-headed households					5 440					
	Non-women-headed households					93 460					
	Households					98 900					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 122,400 HH provided with inputs and improved technologies	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages										
	Females				26 500	26 500					
	Males				20 821	20 821					
	Indigenous people				43 062	43 062					
	Non-Indigenous people				4 259	4 259					
	Total rural producers				47 321	47 321					
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies										
	Men trained in crop				7 603	7 603					
	Women trained in crop				7 989	7 989					
	Indigenous people trained in crop				14 190	14 190					
	Non indigenous people trained in crop				1 402	1 402					
Outcome 5500 groups functioning effectively	No of groups functioning properly and maintaining books regularly										
	No of groups			5 500	427	6 006	109.2				
Output Increased community awareness, strengthened Gram sabha PECs, women's groups, youth's groups and PTGs households	5000 new women SHGs formed, trained and capacitated and 328 youth groups organised, trained and capacitated							Project progress reports			Communities are interested and willing to take active participation in the project interventions
	No. of new women SHGs groups			5 000		5 265	105.3				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	No. of youth groups			328	34	741	225.9				
	1000 community facilitators and 328 CRPs trained							Project progress reports			
	No. of community facilitators trained			169		168	99.4				
	No. of CRPs trained			2 400	130	1 397	58.2				
	Exposure visit organised for 164 Panchayat groups							Project progress reports			
	No. of Panchayat groups			164		168	102.4				
	For PTG villages 68 CRPs, VHWs and VAHWs and 55 TBAs trained							Project progress reports			
	No. of CRPs, VHWs and VAHWs trained			68		179	263.2				
	No. of TBAs trained			55							
	10,126 solar lanterns and medicated mosquito nets distributed to PTG households							Project progress reports			
	No. of solar lanterns and medicated mosquito nets			10 126							
	People trained in community management topics							RIMS	Annual		
	Men trained in other					13 226					
	Women trained in other					35 880					
	Community groups formed/strengthened							RIMS	Annual		

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	No. of community groups				466	1 720					
	Community groups with women in leadership positions							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of community groups			5 828	500	7 177	123.1				
	People in community groups formed/strengthened							RIMS	Annual		
	Males				2 730	20 664					
	Females				2 310	78 094					
	Community workers/volunteers trained							RIMS	Annual		
	Males					2 055					
	Females					947					
	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages							RIMS	Annual		
	Females				5 179	26 965					
	Males				2 614	20 821					
	Young				2 797	10 411					
	Not Young				25 466	37 375					
	Indigenous people				6 024	43 485					
	Non-Indigenous people				1 769	4 301					
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							RIMS	Annual		
	Men trained in crop				3 358	7 603					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Women trained in crop				7 989	13 915					
	Young people trained in crop				1 835	3 275					
	Not young people trained in crop				6 177	12 317					
	Indigenous people trained in crop				7 293	14 190					
	Non indigenous people trained in crop				719	1 402					
	Men trained in livestock					498					
	Women trained in livestock					2 454					
	Young people trained in livestock					1 152					
	Not young people trained in livestock					1 800					
	Indigenous people trained in livestock					2 642					
	Non indigenous people trained in livestock					310					
	Men trained in forestry										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Women trained in forestry										
	Young people trained in forestry										
	Not young people trained in forestry										
	Indigenous people trained in forestry										
	Non indigenous people trained in forestry										
	Men trained in fishery										
	Women trained in fishery										
	Young people trained in fishery										
	Not young people trained in fishery										
	Indigenous people trained in fishery										
	Non indigenous people trained in fishery										
	Total persons trained in crop				15 592	18 160					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification		Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
	Total persons trained in livestock					2 952				
	Total persons trained in forestry									
	Total persons trained in fishery									
Outcome 26,640 households in lowland benefit from improved village irrigation facilities	26,640 lowland households adopt irrigated agriculture and improved farming practices each with average area of 0.2 ha							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs		
	Households			26 640		9 814	36.8			
	Farmers report increased farm yields ranging between 25% and 40% and increases in cropping intensity from 84% to 123% and income increases from INR 13,955 to INR 36,091							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs		
	% increase farm yields			40		27	67.5			
	% increase in cropping intensity			123						
	INR currency increase income			36 091		7 950	22			
	1.2.3 Households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs							RIMS	Annual	
	Households					42				
	Males									
	Females									

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Young					20 730					
	Not Young					73 489					
	Indigenous people					69 722					
	Non-Indigenous people					24 497					
	Women-headed households					5 653					
	Non-women-headed households					88 566					
Output Land and water resources conserved and used sustainably for the benefit of tribal communities	164 CRPs trained in INRM and exposure visits for 164 PECs							Project progress reports			Adequate funds are available for the implementation of land-based activities under MGNREGS; completed works are under proper maintenance by beneficiaries; effective functioning of GS-PECs and FSCs
	No. of CRPs trained			164		800	487.8				
	1350 new and old villages covered under INRM							Project progress reports			
	No. of villages			1 350		1 244	92.1				
	VDF provided to 1,000 villages							Project progress reports			
	No. of villages			1 000		1 254	125.4				
	1,330 village irrigation infrastructure is constructed							Project progress reports			
	No. of villages			1 330		1 202	90.4				
	64 farmer service centres designed and constructed							Project progress reports			
	No. of farmer service centres			64	8	49	76.6				
	17,200 crop demonstrations conducted							Project progress reports			

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	No. of demonstration conducted			17 200	341	7 974	46.4				
	Groups managing social infrastructure formed/strengthened							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of groups					1 254					
	Rainwater harvesting systems constructed / rehabilitated							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of rainwater systems					1 702					
	Other productive infrastructure constructed / rehabilitated							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of infrastructure					825					
	People trained in NRM watershed management							RIMS	Annual		
	Males					3 007					
	Females					1 468					
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							RIMS	Annual	PMU	
	Men trained in crop										
	Women trained in crop										
	Men trained in livestock										
	Women trained in livestock										
	Total persons trained in crop										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Total persons trained in livestock										
	1.1.7 Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services							RIMS	Annual	PMU	
	Persons in rural areas trained in FL and/or use of FProd and Services (total)			1 230							
	1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated							RIMS	Annual		
	Hectares of land					1 289					
Outcome 25,150 households benefit from market-linked, commercial production and livelihoods activities	25,150 households benefit from cluster-based commercial production of vegetables, mango, and livestock and reporting net incomes of INR 11,000 and 31,000 a year							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs			As above plus Quality seeds and other inputs available on schedule and as per crop calendar; Cluster and collective cooperation continues without hindrances; Good communication exists
	Households			25 150		15 200	60.4				
	Income from vegetable cultivation from INR 21,693 to INR 35,063 per year per household							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs			
	INR currency increase income			35 063		16 897	48.2				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification		Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
	Income from mango cultivation at INR 85,769 per household per year from 2.3 ton of mango							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs		
	INR currency income			85 769						
	Income from livestock keeping increased to 15,000 Rs/year/HH							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs		
	INR currency income			15 000		6 214	41.4			
	17,500 households benefit household-based income generating activities and getting an average net income of INR 13,749 a year							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs		
	Households			17 500						
	INR currency income			13 749						
	2.2.2 Supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit							RIMS	Annual	
	Number of enterprises									
	Percentage of enterprises									

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Farm										
	Non-farm										
Output Producers supported to develop IGAs in the farm and non farm sectors	5,000 hh supported in setting up of backyard poultry units, 1000 hh in pig-rearing units; 5500 hh in goat-rearing units							Project progress report			Communities are willing to form into clusters and adopt the better farming technology; adequate quality seeds and other inputs available on time; market-linkages established for all produce; availability of TSA services for mentoring
	No. of HHs supporting poultry units			5 000	309	3 310	66.2				
	No. of HHs supporting pig-rearing units			1 000		1 324	132.4				
	No. of HHs goat-rearing units			5 500	156	2 916	53				
	14 vegetable growers clusters, 14 mango clusters, 60 goat clusters supported							Project progress report			
	No. of supported vegetable growers clusters			14		4 500	32 142.9				
	No. of mango clusters			14							
	No. of goat clusters			60	41	62	103.3				
	People receiving vocational training							RIMS	Annual		
	Males				219	679					
	Females				43	73					
	Fish ponds constructed/rehabilitated							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of fish ponds			1 384		1 702	123				
	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management							RIMS	Annual	PMU	

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Females			10 000		781	7.8				
	Males			2 000		4 935	246.7				

India

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance; by financier by component and disbursements by category

Mission Dates: 15/09/2019 to 22/09/2019
Document Date 02/12/2019
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5255-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 1: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Com- ponent	Acct. Code	Activity	Unit	AWP&B No. of Unit	Physical			Appraisal Target	%
					FY - 2019-20 (Till August 2019)	%	Cumulative till August 2019		
Community Empowerment	11000	Promotion of SHG & youth group							
	11201	Seed capital to women SHG	No. of Group	0	85		4938	5000	99%
	11202	Support to youth groups	No. of Group	160	108	67.5%	683	800	85%
	11204	Youth group competition	Panchayat	0					
	11205	Audit of SHG Account	No. of Group	0				29000	0%
		Cash book and Minutes and Loan register for YG	No	0					
	11206	Financial Management support of Youth group	No. of Group	0					
		Sub total support to SHGs & YGs		160		0.0%			
	11400	D. Kala jatha (street plays)	No.	0					
	11500	E. Service Providers contracts							
	11501	FNGO services	No. of month	384	145	37.8%	1579	2880	55%
		Sub total		384		0.0%			
Capacity Building		Total:							
	12000	Capacity Building							
	12100	A. Training							
	12105	SHG/YG Leadership training (1 day NR)	No	128	31	24.2%	520	300	173%
	12106	Book keeping training of PEC Book keepers (2 day NR)	No	128	6	4.7%	101		
	12106	Book keeping training of YG/SHG Book keepers (2 day NR)	No	128	9	7.0%	514	100	514%
	12112	Training for Youth Group (1 day NR Awareness generation)	No	128	40	31.3%	127		
		GSPEC Leadership training (3 day R)	Person days	1600		0.0%	56	500	11%
	12113	Developing Master Trainer for YG (3 day R)	No	0			21		
	12113	Developing Master Trainer for GSPEC (3 day R)	No	0			4		
	12114	ToT for Book Keeping of GSPEC (3 day R)	No	0			33		
	12115	Capacity Building training of CRP (3 day R)	Person days	5435	1260	23.2%	5130		
	12116	Capacity Building training of CF (3 day R)	No	28		0.0%	6		
		Training on Tribal Rights (1 day NR)		64		0.0%			
		SubTotal Training							
	12200	B. JTDS/NGO Staff training							
	12201	Exposure visits to other projects/ MDP and Training	Person days	50	10	20.0%	200	1650	12%
	12201	JTDS exhibition, fair and meeting	LS	1		0.0%			
	12201	Annual Beneficiary Sammalan	LS	1	1	100.0%	3		
	12201	Exposure visits for PEC members	LS	32	2	6.3%	18		
	12201	Exposure visits for YG members	LS	32	4	12.5%	21		
	12203	Training of NRMO and JE	LS	0	1		1		
	12202	Overseas visits	Person days	25		0.0%		300	0%
		Sub Total:							
		Total							

Special Support to PTGS	13000	Special support to PTGS							
	13100	A. Training							
	13101	Part time CRPs	Person	0				476	0%
	13102	Training of Village Health worker/TBAs	Numbers	0				136	0%
	13103	Village Health Workers kit	No persons	0				408	0%
	13104	Health Camps	Numbers	0				408	0%
		Sub Total							
	13200	B. Support facilities							
	13201	Solar Lantern (carry fwd from 17-18)	HH	0		7000		10126	69%
	13202	Medicated Mosquito Net	No	0				10126	0%
	13203	Seed Capital to PVTG SHG	No of Grp	0		478		500	96%
	13204	Consultant for PVTG development	LS	0		1			
	13205	Improved cook stoves	HH	0	1000		1000		
		Targetting Hardcore Poor (IFAD Contribution)	HH	5000	726	14.5%	726	5000	15%
		Targetting Hardcore Poor (GoJ Contribution)	HH	5000		0.0%			
		Drinking water System	Village	0					
		Plantation of fruit trees & Training	HH	8000	8000	100.0%	8000		
		Barbatti (Cowpea) Cultivation & Training (New)	HH	4000	4000	100.0%	4000		
		Barbatti (Cowpea) Cultivation & Training (Exsisting)		4000	4000	100.0%	4000		
		Crop for PVTG		8000	8000	100.0%	8000		
		Establishment of FSC		20		0.0%			
		Sub Total							
		Total:							
Community Mobilisation	21000	Community Mobilisation							
	21200	B. TSA							
	21200	TSA for Livestock	LS	1	1	100.0%			
	21200	TSA for Agriculture	LS	1	1	100.0%			
		Sub Total							
	21300	C. Training							
	21301	State level INRM methodology harmonisation/ GSRMLP training for FNGO/JTDS staff (3 day residential Training)	Persondays	0			540	100	540%
	21302	Regional level Training of FNGO/NRMO/PMEO on GSRLMP (3 day residential Training)	Persondays	0			450	896	50%
	21303	ToT FNGO/JTDS staffs on INRM (2 day residential)	Persondays	0			300		
	21303	Technical Training/Workshop of PEC/ CRPs on INRM (1 day non-residential)	Persondays	64		0.0%	870	984	88%
	21304	Exposure visits for PEC & PRI	Persondays	32		0.0%	1575	7956	20%
	21305	Documentatin of GSRMLP	Persondays	0			1202		
	21306	Preparation of GSRMLP (4 days)	Persondays	0			13800		
		Sub Total							
	21400	D. Part time CRPs & Master CRP							
	21401	Payment to CRPs	Per_month	21444	3085	14.4%	29015	8478	342%
	21401	Provision for Bicycle (DBT)	No.	0				1312	0%
Land		Sub total							
		Total:							
22000	Land & Water Resources Development								

	22100	Land & Water Development							
	22101	Land & Water Development work- MGNREGA	village	1781		0.0%		24300	0%
	22101	Land & Water Development work- SCA to TSP (Development of Fallow Land)	village	300		0.0%			
		Sub total							
	22302	VDF to other village	PEC	253		0.0%	1076	1000	108%
		Payment to GSPEC		21372	1054	4.9%	1054		
	22303	Audit of GS-PEC account	PEC	1781		0.0%	1254	32800	4%
		Sub total							
Productivity Enhancement		Total:							
	23000	INRM							
	23100	Irrigation Facilities - Civil Work	Village	640	18	2.8%	1424 pond, 158 irrigation well completed	1330	
		Irrigation Facilities - Equipment	Village	640	60	9.4%			
	23100	Shallow well (Carry Fed of 18-19)	No	140	32	22.9%		704	
	23103	Training of CRPs in agriculture 1 day non-residential	Persondays	1920	2399	124.9%	2399	1476	163%
	23104	Establishment of FSC	No	14	work is going on		48	164	29%
	23104	Establishment of FSC (Carry Fwd of 18-19)	No	25	4	16.0%			
	23104	Equipment to FSC (Carry Fwd of 18-19)	No	25	Partially provided to 40 FSC		Partially provided to 40 FSC		
	23104	Equipment to FSC		14		0.0%			
	23104	Operating cost for FSC	Person Month	0					
Support for income generating activity	23200	Crop demonstration - SRI	No. farmers	0	616		8249	17200	48%
		Total:							
	31000	Support to IGA							
	31100	1. Investment Costs							
	31110	Backyard Poultry (Intensification - Carry fwd of 17-18)	Cluster	0	332		2914	3300	88%
	31111	Pig-Rearing (Intensification - Carry fwd of 17-18)	Cluster	0	64		862	1400	62%
	31112	Goat Rearing (Intensification - Carry fwd of 17-18)	Cluster	0	203		2015	2500	81%
	31117	Backyard Poultry (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	250	40	16.0%	150	700	21%
	31118	Pig-Rearing (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	90	60	66.7%	91	300	30%
	31119	Goat Rearing 4 Goat + 1 Buck (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	100	365	365.0%	572	2500	23%
	31119	Goat Rearing - 4 goat (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	1000		0.0%			
		Pig Breeding Centre - Livestock & feed (Carry fwd 18-19)	Unit	7	1 shed completed and 26 pigs procured		18		
		Goat Breeding Centre (Carry fwd 18-19)	Unit	14	2 shed completed and 400 goats procured		14		
		Health care of Livestock		10700	one round of deworming and vaccination of new born and newly purchased completed and Work is going on				

		Sub total						
		Training to beneficiaries						
	31114	Beneficiary Training	Per Person	10700		0.0%	4826	17500 28%
		Sub total						
		Development of cadre of pashu Mitra						
	31115	Training to Pashu Mitra	Persondays	2000		0.0%	650	
	31115	Kit to Pashu Mitra	No	250		0.0%	20	
		Honararium to Pashu Mitra	Person Month	3000		0.0%		
		Sub total						
		Pisciculture						
	31118	Fish farming (Stocking of fingerlings)	LS	1200	work is going on and stocking completed in 289 ponds		865 Ponds	
		Hatchery & Stocking	Unit	0				
		Training of Hatcery Beneficiaries	Per Person	0				
		Sub total						
		Total:		29311		0.0%		
Integ ated Produ ction & Marke t Supp ort		Intigrated Production & Market Support						
	32000							
	32100	Crop & Vegetable Intervention	Acre	49000	43000	87.8%	49379	56 88177%
		Training on Agriculture	No	768	56	7.3%	56	
	32100	Nutrition garden	Cluster - 1 acre	0			200 acre	
		Sub Total						
		Development of Orchard	HH	8000		0.0%	109	
		Apiculture	HH	500		0.0%		
		Sub Total						
		Total:						
Innov ative Interv entions	34000	Innovative Interventions						
		Solar Pumps (In Vegetable Cluster Village)	No	0				
		Low cost Cook stove	HH	0				
		Power loom for PVTG YG	LS	1		0.0%		
		Molasses production unit	No	5		0.0%		
	34332	Bio Gas	Village	0	20		20	
		Total:						
	4140	Equipment SPMU						
	4142	Desktop	No	70000		0.0%	4	6 67%
	4142	Ipad	No	85000		0.0%	3	20 15%
	4143	Printer	No	10000		0.0%	4	
	4144	Biometric Attendance	No	20000		0.0%	15	6 250%
	4145	Photocopier	No	150000		0.0%	15	1 1500%
	4146	High resolution Camera	No	50000		0.0%	2	
	1	Office Furnishing	Set	100000		0.0%	1	1 100%
	4152	Wifi Device	No	2000		0.0%	8	
	4158	Cash book and Minutes book for GSPEC	No	280		0.0%	1254 set	

4159	Tab	No	15000		0.0%			
4160	Pico Projector	No	10000		0.0%			
	Sub Total							
	Equipment DPMU							
4151	Office Furnishing	LS	15000		0.0%	14	14	100%
4141	Laptop	No				66	112	59%
4142	Desktop	No				28	56	50%
4143	Printer	No	10000		0.0%	14	56	25%
4146	High resolution Camera	No	40000		0.0%	14		
	Sub Total							
4162	Thematic Study (Agriculture & Livestock)	LS	500000		0.0%			
	Sub Total							
4170	G. Annual audits							
4171	Internal audit	year	15000		0.0%	56	448	13%
4172	Statutory audit	year	800000	1	0.0%	4	8	50%
4192	Social Audit	LS	1500000		0.0%			
	Sub Total							
	Consultants							
4180	National Consultants (YG & MIS)	Person Month	750000	24	0.0%	6	80	8%
	Procurement Consultant	LS	500000	1	0.0%			
	HR Consultant	Person Month	50000		0.0%			
4185	Legal consultants	LS	250000		0.0%		27	0%
4190	HR Agency/Consultant/ Staff Recruitment Exps.	LS	885000	1	0.0%			
4191	Third Party Evaluation/Appraisal	LS	1500000		0.0%			
	Sub Total							
41100	A.SPMU Staff Salary & allowances							
41110	State Project Director	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	70	99	71%
41110	Deputation Allowance to SPD	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	70	99	71%
41200	Additional Project Director	Pres_month	12		0.0%	54	99	55%
41200	Manager -Finance & Administration	Pres_month	12		0.0%	42	99	42%
41200	Specialist - Agriculture	Pres_month	12		0.0%			
41200	Manager-Convergence	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	42	99	42%
41200	Specialist - Livelihood	Pres_month	12		0.0%			
41200	Manager-CI & Gender	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	42	99	42%
41200	Manager-planning & M&E	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	66	99	67%
41200	Documentation Officer	Pres_month	12		0.0%	30		
41200	Data Officer	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	66		
41200	Administrative officer	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	108	192	56%
41200	Accountant	Pres_month	12	10	83.3%			
41200	Driver	Pres_month	12	10	83.3%	132	471	28%
41200	Stenographer	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	174	199	87%
41200	Office Assistant	Pres_month	12	10	83.3%			
41300	Obligatory Provision	Year	1	1	100.0%	5	8	63%
	Sub Total SPMU:Staff Salary & Allowences							

		B.SPMU Other Operating Expenses							
	41210	Travel Allowances	per month	12	5	41.7%	66	99	67%
	41220	Utilities	per month	12	5	41.7%	66	99	67%
	41230	Office Operating Expenses	per month	12	5	41.7%	66	99	67%
	41240	Vechile O & M and Fuel	per month	12	5	41.7%	66	99	67%
		Sub Total SPMU:Other Operating Expenses							
	41200	C.DPMU Staff Salary & allowences							
	41200	District Programme Manager (old)	per month	168	65	38.7%	756	1344	56%
	41200	District Programme Manager(new)	per month						
	41200	Finance & Admin Officer (old)	per month	168	55	32.7%	756	1344	56%
	41200	Finance & Admin Officer(new)	per month						
	41200	Planning & ME Officer(new)	per month	168	55	32.7%	756	1344	56%
	41200	Planning & ME Officer(old)	per month						
	41200	Accountants(old)	per month	168	60	35.7%	756	1344	56%
	41200	Accountants(new)	per month						
	41200	NRM Officer(old)	per month	168	60	35.7%	756	1344	56%
	41200	NRM Officer(new)	per month						
	41200	Programme Executive(old)	per month	28	10	35.7%	90		
	41200	Programme Executive(new)	per month						
	41200	Data Entry Operator cum Office assistant (Old)	per month	168	70	41.7%			
	41200	Data Entry Operator cum Office assistant (New)	per month						
	41200	Driver	per month	28	10	35.7%			
	41300	Obligatory Provision	Year	1	1	100.0%	5	8	63%
		Sub Total DPMU:Staff Salary & Allowences							
	41400	C. DPMU Operatingl Cost							
	41410	Office Rent/h	per month	12		0.0%		1344	0%
	41230	Office Operating Expenses	per month	12	60	500.0%	648	1344	48%
	41210	Travel Allowances	per month	12	60	500.0%	648	1344	48%
	41440	Vechile rentals	per month	12	60	500.0%	648	1344	48%
		Sub Total DPMU:Other Operating Expenses							
		Total							
Monit oring & Know eldge Mana geme nt	42000	Monitoring Evaluation & Knoweldge Management							
		A.Monitoring & Evaluation							
		Sub Total							
	42200	2.Monthly Review meetings							
	42202	At District Level by DPMU	LS	168	56	33.3%	453	1344	34%
	42220 1	At Block level for CRP and CF by DPMU (By Monthly)	LS	192	10	5.2%	38		
	42203	At State level by SPMU with DPMU/FNGO/TSA	LS	12	2	16.7%	15	96	16%
		Sub Total							
	42300	3.Learnings & Sharing Workshop							
	42301	Half yearly Workshop at GP level (NR)	Number	326	10	3.1%	72	32000	0%
	42302	Qtly Workshop at District level (NR)	Number	56	4	7.1%	29	448	6%
	42303	Qtly Workshop at State level (NR)	Number	4	2	50.0%	3	32	9%
		Sub Total							
	42400	4.Review Workshop							

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42410	Mid-term review	LS	0			1	1	100%
	Sub Total							
42500	5.RIMS and M&E Training							
42510	State level training (3 day residential)	LS	1		0.0%	3	1	300%
42520	Regional level training (1 day non residential)	LS	14		0.0%	28	70	40%
	Sub Total							
42600	6.Surveys & Studies							
42610	Annual Outcome Survey	LS	1		0.0%	4	7	57%
42630	Annual Outcome Survey Training (1 day NR)	LS	15	1	6.7%	14		
	Sub Total							
42630	7. ME Support & out Sourcing							
42631	M & E Support and MIS Maintenance	LS	1		0.0%		7	0%
42632	MIS-software Design	LS	0					
42634	Participatory M&E Consultant	Person Month	0				4	0%
	Sub Total							
42640	8.Knowledge Management							
42642	Publication of News letter	No	0				16	0%
16	Study Reports	LS	1		0.0%			
42644	Website development of JTDS	LS	1		0.0%			
42644	WEB site maintenance	Month	12		0.0%	12	96	13%
42645	IEC Materials	LS	1		0.0%	4	16	25%
42646	KM trainings & Workshop	Year	1		0.0%	1	7	14%
42647	Documentation/Documentary	LS	1		0.0%	1	9	11%
	Sub Total							
42650	Gender Sensitisation							
42651	Staff Workshop/training	LS	1		0.0%	1	4	25%
4651	Staff training of Gender officer and CF	LS	0			1		
42652	Legal literacy ToT	No	0			1	2	50%
	Sub Total							
	Convergence							
42653	State level inter dept. Convergence Workshop	LS	1		0.0%	1		
42653	District level inter dept. Convergence Workshop	No	0					
	Sub Total							
	Total: M&E and KM							
	GRAND TOTAL							

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Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 15/09/2019 to 22/09/2019
Document Date 02/12/2019
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5255-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Com- ponent	Acct. Code	Activity	Unit	AWP&B No. of Unit	Physical			Appraisal Target	%
					FY - 2019-20 (Till August 2019)	%	Cumulative till August 2019		
Community Empowerment	11000	Promotion of SHG & youth group							
	11201	Seed capital to women SHG	No. of Group	0	85		4938	5000	99%
	11202	Support to youth groups	No. of Group	160	108	67.5%	683	800	85%
	11204	Youth group competition	Panchayat	0					
	11205	Audit of SHG Account	No. of Group	0				29000	0%
		Cash book and Minutes and Loan register for YG	No	0					
	11206	Financial Management support of Youth group	No. of Group	0					
		Sub total support to SHGs & YGs		160		0.0%			
	11400	D. Kala jatha (street plays)	No.	0					
	11500	E. Service Providers contracts							
	11501	FNGO services	No. of month	384	145	37.8%	1579	2880	55%
		Sub total		384		0.0%			
Capacity Building		Total:							
	12000	Capacity Building							
	12100	A. Training							
	12105	SHG/YG Leadership training (1 day NR)	No	128	31	24.2%	520	300	173%
	12106	Book keeping training of PEC Book keepers (2 day NR)	No	128	6	4.7%	101		
	12106	Book keeping training of YG/SHG Book keepers (2 day NR)	No	128	9	7.0%	514	100	514%
	12112	Training for Youth Group (1 day NR Awareness generation)	No	128	40	31.3%	127		
		GSPEC Leadership training (3 day R)	Person days	1600		0.0%	56	500	11%
	12113	Developing Master Trainer for YG (3 day R)	No	0			21		
	12113	Developing Master Trainer for GSPEC (3 day R)	No	0			4		
	12114	ToT for Book Keeping of GSPEC (3 day R)	No	0			33		
	12115	Capacity Building training of CRP (3 day R)	Person days	5435	1260	23.2%	5130		
	12116	Capacity Building training of CF (3 day R)	No	28		0.0%	6		
		Training on Tribal Rights (1 day NR)		64		0.0%			
		SubTotal Training							
	12200	B. JTDS/NGO Staff training							
	12201	Exposure visits to other projects/ MDP and Training	Person days	50	10	20.0%	200	1650	12%
	12201	JTDS exhibition, fair and meeting	LS	1		0.0%			
	12201	Annual Beneficiary Sammalan	LS	1	1	100.0%	3		
	12201	Exposure visits for PEC members	LS	32	2	6.3%	18		
	12201	Exposure visits for YG members	LS	32	4	12.5%	21		
	12203	Training of NRMO and JE	LS	0	1		1		
	12202	Overseas visits	Person days	25		0.0%		300	0%
		Sub Total:							

	Total							
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Special Support to PTGs	13000	Special support to PTGS							
	13100	A. Training							
	13101	Part time CRPs	Person	0				476	0%
	13102	Training of Village Health worker/TBAs	Numbers	0				136	0%
	13103	Village Health Workers kit	No persons	0				408	0%
	13104	Health Camps	Numbers	0				408	0%
		Sub Total							
	13200	B. Support facilities							
	13201	Solar Lantern (carry fwd from 17-18)	HH	0			7000	10126	69%
	13202	Medicated Mosquito Net	No	0				10126	0%
	13203	Seed Capital to PVTG SHG	No of Grp	0			478	500	96%
	13204	Consultant for PVTG development	LS	0			1		
	13205	Improved cook stoves	HH	0	1000		1000		
		Targetting Hardcore Poor (IFAD Contribution)	HH	5000	726	14.5%	726	5000	15%
		Targetting Hardcore Poor (GoJ Contribution)	HH	5000		0.0%			
		Drinking water System	Village	0					
		Plantation of fruit trees & Training	HH	8000	8000	100.0%	8000		
		Barbatti (Cowpea) Cultivation & Training (New)	HH	4000	4000	100.0%	4000		
		Barbatti (Cowpea) Cultivation & Training (Exsisting)		4000	4000	100.0%	4000		
		Crop for PVTG		8000	8000	100.0%	8000		
		Establishment of FSC		20		0.0%			
		Sub Total							
		Total:							
Community Mobilisation	21000	Community Mobilisation							
	21200	B. TSA							
	21200	TSA for Livestock	LS	1	1	100.0%			
	21200	TSA for Agriculture	LS	1	1	100.0%			
		Sub Total							
	21300	C. Training							
	21301	State level INRM methodology harmonisation/ GSRMLP training for FNGO/JTDS staff (3 day residential Training)	Persondays	0			540	100	540%
	21302	Regional level Training of FNGO/NRMO/PMEO on GSRLMP (3 day residential Training)	Persondays	0			450	896	50%
	21303	ToT FNGO/JTDS staffs on INRM (2 day residential)	Persondays	0			300		
	21303	Technical Training/Workshop of PEC/ CRPs on INRM (1 day non-residential)	Persondays	64		0.0%	870	984	88%
	21304	Exposure visits for PEC & PRI	Persondays	32		0.0%	1575	7956	20%
	21305	Documentatin of GSRMLP	Persondays	0			1202		
	21306	Preparation of GSRMLP (4 days)	Persondays	0			13800		
		Sub Total							
	21400	D. Part time CRPs & Master CRP							
	21401	Payment to CRPs	Per_month	21444	3085	14.4%	29015	8478	342%
	21401	Provision for Bicycle (DBT)	No.	0				1312	0%
		Sub total							
		Total:							
La nd	22000	Land & Water Resources Development							

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	22100	Land & Water Develpement							
	22101	Land & Water Development work- MGNREGA	village	1781		0.0%		24300	0%
	22101	Land & Water Development work- SCA to TSP (Development of Fallow Land)	village	300		0.0%			
		Sub total							
	22302	VDF to other village	PEC	253		0.0%	1076	1000	108%
		Payment to GSPEC		21372	1054	4.9%	1054		
	22303	Audit of GS-PEC account	PEC	1781		0.0%	1254	32800	4%
		Sub total							
		Total:							
Productivity Enhancement	23000	INRM							
	23100	Irrigation Facilities - Civil Work	Village	640	18	2.8%	1424 pond, 158 irigation well completed	1330	
		Irrigation Facilities – Equioment	Village	640	60	9.4%			
	23100	Shallow well (Carry Fed of 18-19)	No	140	32	22.9%			
	23103	Training of CRPs in agriculture 1 day non-residential	Persondays	1920	2399	124.9%	2399	1476	163%
	23104	Establishement of FSC	No	14	work is going on		48	164	29%
	23104	Establishement of FSC (Carry Fwd of 18-19)	No	25	4	16.0%			
	23104	Equipment to FSC (Carry Fwd of 18-19)	No	25	Partially provided to 40 FSC		Partially provided to 40 FSC		
	23104	Equipment to FSC		14		0.0%			
	23104	Operating cost for FSC	Person Month	0					
	23200	Crop demonstration – SRI	No. farmers	0	616		8249	17200	48%
		Total:							
Support for income generating activity	31000	Support to IGA							
	31100	1. Investment Costs							
	31110	Backyard Poultry (Intensification - Carry fwd of 17-18)	Cluster	0	332		2914	3300	88%
	31111	Pig-Rearing (Intensification - Carry fwd of 17-18)	Cluster	0	64		862	1400	62%
	31112	Goat Rearing (Intensification - Carry fwd of 17-18)	Cluster	0	203		2015	2500	81%
	31117	Backyard Poultry (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	250	40	16.0%	150	700	21%
	31118	Pig-Rearing (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	90	60	66.7%	91	300	30%
	31119	Goat Rearing 4 Goat + 1 Buck (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	100	365	365.0%	572	2500	23%
	31119	Goat Rearing - 4 goat (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	1000		0.0%			
		Pig Breeding Centre - Livestock & feed (Carry fwd 18-19)	Unit	7	1 shed completed and 26 pigs procured		18		
		Goat Breeding Centre (Carry fwd 18-19)	Unit	14	2 shed completed and 400 goats procured		14		
		Health care of Livestock		10700	one round of deworming and vaccination of new born and newly purchased completed and Work is going on				

		Sub total							
		Training to beneficiaries							
	31114	Beneficiary Training	Per Person	10700		0.0%	4826	17500	28%
		Sub total							
		Development of cadre of pashu Mitra							
	31115	Training to Pashu Mitra	Persondays	2000		0.0%	650		
	31115	Kit to Pashu Mitra	No	250		0.0%	20		
		Honararium to Pashu Mitra	Person Month	3000		0.0%			
		Sub total							
		Pisciculture							
	31118	Fish farming (Stocking of fingerlings)	LS	1200	work is going on and stocking completed in 289 ponds		865 Ponds		
		Hatchery & Stocking	Unit	0					
		Training of Hatcery Beneficiaries	Per Person	0					
		Sub total							
		Total:		29311		0.0%			
Integ ated Produ ction & Marke t Supp ort		Intigrated Production & Market Support							
	32000								
	32100	Crop & Vegetable Intervention	Acre	49000	43000	87.8%	49379	56	88177%
		Training on Agriculture	No	768	56	7.3%	56		
	32100	Nutrition garden	Cluster - 1 acre	0			200 acre		
		Sub Total							
		Development of Orchard	HH	8000		0.0%	109		
		Apiculture	HH	500		0.0%			
		Sub Total							
		Total:							
Innov ative Interv entions	34000	Innovative Interventions							
		Solar Pumps (In Vegetable Cluster Village)	No	0					
		Low cost Cook stove	HH	0					
		Power loom for PVTG YG	LS	1		0.0%			
		Molasses production unit	No	5		0.0%			
	34332	Bio Gas	Village	0	20		20		
		Total:							
	4140	Equipment SPMU							
	4142	Desktop	No	70000		0.0%	4	6	67%
	4142	Ipad	No	85000		0.0%	3	20	15%
	4143	Printer	No	10000		0.0%	4		
	4144	Biometric Attendance	No	20000		0.0%	15	6	250%
	4145	Photocopier	No	150000		0.0%	15	1	1500%
	4146	High resolution Camera	No	50000		0.0%	2		
	1	Office Furnishing	Set	100000		0.0%	1	1	100%
	4152	Wifi Device	No	2000		0.0%	8		
	4158	Cash book and Minutes book for GSPEC	No	280		0.0%	1254 set		

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4159	Tab	No	15000		0.0%			
4160	Pico Projector	No	10000		0.0%			
	Sub Total							
	Equipment DPMU							
4151	Office Furnishing	LS	15000		0.0%	14	14	100%
4141	Laptop	No				66	112	59%
4142	Desktop	No				28	56	50%
4143	Printer	No	10000		0.0%	14	56	25%
4146	High resolution Camera	No	40000		0.0%	14		
	Sub Total							
4162	Thematic Study (Agriculture & Livestock)	LS	500000		0.0%			
	Sub Total							
4170	G. Annual audits							
4171	Internal audit	year	15000		0.0%	56	448	13%
4172	Statutory audit	year	800000	1	0.0%	4	8	50%
4192	Social Audit	LS	1500000		0.0%			
	Sub Total							
	Consultants							
4180	National Consultants (YG & MIS)	Person Month	750000	24	0.0%	6	80	8%
	Procurement Consultant	LS	500000	1	0.0%			
	HR Consultant	Person Month	50000		0.0%			
4185	Legal consultants	LS	250000		0.0%		27	0%
4190	HR Agency/Consultant/ Staff Recruitment Exps.	LS	885000	1	0.0%			
4191	Third Party Evaluation/Appraisal	LS	1500000		0.0%			
	Sub Total							
41100	A.SPMU Staff Salary & allowances							
41110	State Project Director	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	70	99	71%
41110	Deputation Allowence to SPD	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	70	99	71%
41200	Additional Project Director	Pres_month	12		0.0%	54	99	55%
41200	Manager -Finance & Administration	Pres_month	12		0.0%	42	99	42%
41200	Specialist - Agriculture	Pres_month	12		0.0%			
41200	Manager-Convergence	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	42	99	42%
41200	Specialist - Livelihood	Pres_month	12		0.0%			
41200	Manager-CI & Gender	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	42	99	42%
41200	Manager-planning & M&E	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	66	99	67%
41200	Documentation Officer	Pres_month	12		0.0%	30		
41200	Data Officer	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	66		
41200	Administrative officer	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	108	192	56%
41200	Accountant	Pres_month	12	10	83.3%			
41200	Driver	Pres_month	12	10	83.3%	132	471	28%
41200	Stenographer	Pres_month	12	5	41.7%	174	199	87%
41200	Office Assistant	Pres_month	12	10	83.3%			
41300	Obligatory Provision	Year	1	1	100.0%	5	8	63%
	Sub Total SPMU:Staff Salary & Allowences							

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		B.SPMU Other Operating Expenses							
	41210	Travel Allowences	per month	12	5	41.7%	66	99	67%
	41220	Utilities	per month	12	5	41.7%	66	99	67%
	41230	Office Operating Expenses	per month	12	5	41.7%	66	99	67%
	41240	Vechile O & M and Fuel	per month	12	5	41.7%	66	99	67%
		Sub Total SPMU:Other Operating Expenses							
	41200	C.DPMU Staff Salary & allowences							
	41200	District Programme Manager (old)	per month	168	65	38.7%	756	1344	56%
	41200	District Programme Manager(new)	per month						
	41200	Finance & Admin Officer (old)	per month	168	55	32.7%	756	1344	56%
	41200	Finance & Admin Officer(new)	per month						
	41200	Planning & ME Officer(new)	per month	168	55	32.7%	756	1344	56%
	41200	Planning & ME Officer(old)	per month						
	41200	Accountants(old)	per month	168	60	35.7%	756	1344	56%
	41200	Accountants(new)	per month						
	41200	NRM Officer(old)	per month	168	60	35.7%	756	1344	56%
	41200	NRM Officer(new)	per month						
	41200	Programme Executive(old)	per month	28	10	35.7%	90		
	41200	Programme Executive(new)	per month						
	41200	Data Entry Operator cum Office assistant (Old)	per month	168	70	41.7%			
	41200	Data Entry Operator cum Office assistant (New)	per month						
	41200	Driver	per month	28	10	35.7%			
	41300	Obligatory Provision	Year	1	1	100.0%	5	8	63%
		Sub Total DPMU:Staff Salary & Allowences							
	41400	C. DPMU Operatingl Cost							
	41410	Office Rent/h	per month	12		0.0%		1344	0%
	41230	Office Operating Expenses	per month	12	60	500.0%	648	1344	48%
	41210	Travel Allowences	per month	12	60	500.0%	648	1344	48%
	41440	Vechile rentals	per month	12	60	500.0%	648	1344	48%
		Sub Total DPMU:Other Operating Expenses							
		Total							
Monit oring & Know eldge Mana geme nt	42000	Monitoring Evaluation & Knoweldge Management							
		A.Monitoring & Evaluation							
		Sub Total							
	42200	2.Monthly Review meetings							
	42202	At District Level by DPMU	LS	168	56	33.3%	453	1344	34%
	42220 1	At Block level for CRP and CF by DPMU (By Monthly)	LS	192	10	5.2%	38		
	42203	At State level by SPMU with DPMU/FNGO/TSA	LS	12	2	16.7%	15	96	16%
		Sub Total							
	42300	3.Learnings & Sharing Workshop							
	42301	Half yearly Workshop at GP level (NR)	Number	326	10	3.1%	72	32000	0%
	42302	Qtly Workshop at District level (NR)	Number	56	4	7.1%	29	448	6%
	42303	Qtly Workshop at State level (NR)	Number	4	2	50.0%	3	32	9%
		Sub Total							
	42400	4.Review Workshop							

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42410	Mid-term review	LS	0			1	1	100%
	Sub Total							
42500	5.RIMS and M&E Training							
42510	State level training (3 day residential)	LS	1		0.0%	3	1	300%
42520	Regional level training (1 day non residential)	LS	14		0.0%	28	70	40%
	Sub Total							
42600	6.Surveys & Studies							
42610	Annual Outcome Survey	LS	1		0.0%	4	7	57%
42630	Annual Outcome Survey Training (1 day NR)	LS	15	1	6.7%	14		
	Sub Total							
42630	7. ME Support & out Sourcing							
42631	M & E Support and MIS Maintenance	LS	1		0.0%		7	0%
42632	MIS-software Design	LS	0					
42634	Participatory M&E Consultant	Person Month	0				4	0%
	Sub Total							
42640	8.Knowledge Management							
42642	Publication of News letter	No	0				16	0%
16	Study Reports	LS	1		0.0%			
42644	Website development of JTDS	LS	1		0.0%			
42644	WEB site maintenance	Month	12		0.0%	12	96	13%
42645	IEC Materials	LS	1		0.0%	4	16	25%
42646	KM trainings & Workshop	Year	1		0.0%	1	7	14%
42647	Documentation/Documentary	LS	1		0.0%	1	9	11%
	Sub Total							
42650	Gender Sensitisation							
42651	Staff Workshop/training	LS	1		0.0%	1	4	25%
4651	Staff training of Gender officer and CF	LS	0			1		
42652	Legal literacy ToT	No	0			1	2	50%
	Sub Total							
	Convergence							
42653	State level inter dept. Convergence Workshop	LS	1		0.0%	1		
42653	District level inter dept. Convergence Workshop	No	0					
	Sub Total							
	Total: M&E and KM							
GRAND TOTAL								

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Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 15/09/2019 to 22/09/2019
Document Date 02/12/2019
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5255-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status
B – Clause 6	The Borrower shall open and maintain a Designated Account in USD in a bank acceptable to the Fund	On Loan effectiveness (04-10-2013)	Complied
B – Clause 7	There shall be a Project Account denominated in local currency opened and operated by the SPMU in a bank mutually acceptable to JTDS and the Fund	On Loan effectiveness (04-10-2013)	Complied
B – Clause 8	There shall be 14 sub project accounts, one for each DPMU and shall be opened and maintained in a bank mutually acceptable to JTDS and the Fund	On Loan effectiveness (04-10-2013)	Complied
B – Clause 9	The Borrower shall cause the State to provide approx USD 7,900,000 to the Project as counterpart financing and approx USD 55,700,000 as parallel financing from SCA to TSP and MGNREGS	During the project period	Compliance has commenced
E- Clause 2 (a)	JTDS shall have been duly registered with the State Registrar of Societies	Prior to first withdrawal (June 2014)	Complied
E- Clause 2 (b)	The SPCC and the SPMU shall have been duly established	Prior to first withdrawal (June 2014)	Complied. However , the meeting of SPCC as required has not been held
E- Clause 2 (c)	A State Project Director (SPD) shall have been duly appointed	Prior to first withdrawal (June 2014)	Complied
E- Clause 2 (d)	The Designated Account shall have been duly opened by the Borrower	Prior to first withdrawal (June 2014)	Complied
E- Clause 2 (e)	The Project Account shall have been duly opened by the SPMU	Prior to first withdrawal (June 2014)	Complied
E- Clause 2 (f)	The Project Agreement in form and substance acceptable to the Fund shall have been duly concluded between the Fund and the State of Jharkhand	Prior to first withdrawal (June 2014)	Complied with
II-C- Clause1	The JTDS shall prepare a draft PIM in consultation with the Fund to be approved by the Board of JTDS	Prior to first withdrawal (June 2014)	Complied
II-C Clause 2	The JTDS shall adopt the PIM substantially in the form mutually agreed with the Fund	Prior to first withdrawal (June 2014)	Complied
Section 4.02 of GCFADF	<i>Withdrawals</i> No Withdrawal shall be made from the Loan until the first AWPB has been approved by the Fund and all other conditions specified in the Financing Agreement have been fulfilled	Prior to first withdrawal (June 2014) AWPB to be submitted by 31 Jan, 2019	Complied with Complied with – delay in submission (submitted in April 2019)
Section 4.08 of GCFADF	<i>Eligible Expenditures</i> The financing shall be used exclusively to finance expenditure required for the project and covered by the relevant AWPB during the Project Implementation period in accordance with the Financing Agreement	During the project period	Compliance has commenced
Section 7.05 of GCFADF	<i>Procurement</i> Procurement of goods , works and services financed by the Loan shall be subject to the provisions of the“ Guidelines for Procurement under Financial Assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development”(1982) in accordance with Part B and Part C of the Schedule	Throughout the project period	Ongoing compliance
Section 7.06 of	<i>Use of Goods and Services</i>	Throughout the project	Ongoing compliance

GCFADF	All goods, services and buildings financed by the Project shall be used exclusively for the purpose of the Project	period		
Section 7.08 of GCFADF	<i>Insurance</i> The Borrower shall insure all goods and buildings used in the Project against such risks as shall be consistent with sound commercial practice	Throughout the project period	Only vehicle is insured.	
Section 7.11 of GCFADF	<i>Key Project Personnel</i> The Borrower/ Recipient shall appoint the Project Director and key project personnel in the manner specified in the Agreement or otherwise approved by the Fund. Efforts shall be made for their continuity and the Project shall insure the key Project personnel against health and accident risks to the extent consistent with sound commercial practice or its customary practice in respect of its national civil service, whichever is appropriate	Throughout the project period	Complied with	
8.02 of GCFADF	<i>Monitoring</i> The PCU shall establish ,as soon as practicable but in no event later than 90days after the Effective Date, and thereafter maintain an appropriate information management system in accordance with The Fund's“ Guidelines for Project Monitoring and Evaluation” to enable it to continuously monitor the Programme in accordance with paragraph2 ofSchedule3A and Section8.02 (Monitoring of Project Implementation)of the General Conditions based on indicators agreed by the Borrower and the Fund	By 04-01-14	MIS System has been set up but not fully operational	
8.03 of GCFADF	<i>Progress Reports</i> The PCU shall submit to The Fund periodic progress reports on the Project in such form and substance as the Fund shall reasonably request.	By 30 th June and 31 st December every year	Complied with	
8.03 of GCFADF	<i>Mid-Term Review</i> The Borrower, through the Lead Programme Agency, the Fund And The Cooperating Institution, shall jointly carry out a Review of Programme implementation no later than thirty-six(36)months after the Effective Date(the Mid-Term Review”)		Complied with	
9.01 of GCFADF	<i>Financial Records</i> The Project parties shall maintain separate accounts and records in accordance with consistently maintained appropriate accounting practices adequate to reflect the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Project until the Financial Closing Date and shall retain such accounts and records for at least 10 years thereafter.	Throughout the project period	Compliance commenced	
9.02 of GCFADF	<i>Financial Statements</i> The Borrower/ Recipient shall deliver to the Fund detailed financial statements of the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Project for each fiscal year prepared in accordance with standards and procedures acceptable to the Fund and deliver such financial statements to the Fund within 4 months from the end of each Fiscal Year.	31 st July every year	Not complied	
9.03 of GCFADF	<i>Audit Reports</i> (a) The Borrower shall each Fiscal Year have the accounts of the Project audited in accordance with the auditing standards acceptable to the Fund and its Guidelines on Project Audits by independent auditors acceptable to the Fund (b) Within 6 months of the end of each Fiscal Year furnish a certified copy of the audit report and reply to the Management Letter of the auditors within one month of receipt thereof	30-09-2018	Delayed compliance . Revised and final audit report submitted in February 2019. However audit of FY 2018-19 submitted on time on 30 th Sep 2019.	
Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks

Section 4.02	PCU to open and maintain a Project Account (in INR); GOJ to make an initial deposit	Complied.
Section 4.02	GOJ to replenish Project Account quarterly in advance	Complied
Section 4.03	Procurement of goods, works and services carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in Schedule 3	Partial compliance. Procurement rated 3
Section 4.04	Insurance of vehicles, equipment and civil works financed from the loan proceeds to be consistent with sound commercial practice.	Complied only for vehicles.
Section 4.05, section 11.10(b)	Audit report submitted to IFAD.	Report of Audit 2017-18 delayed . But the report for audit 2018-19 is timely.
Section 4.06	Progress reports to be submitted to IFAD on a quarterly basis.	Partial compliance.
Schedule 4, para 7	AWPB to be submitted to the Fund, for its review and comments	Complied.
Schedule 4, para 8(a)	A Mid-Term Review (MTR) to be carried out jointly by the Borrower and IFAD.	Completed.
Schedule 4, para 16	Project to be exempted from all import duties, excise taxes and value added tax (VAT) on investment expenditures	No taxes claimed from the loan.

Country: India	Loan /Grant ID: 879 IN
Project Name: JTELP	
Executing Agency ; JTDS	CPM: Rasha Omar
Reviewing Finance Officer/FMS: Pratul Dube	Date of this review: 26 September 2019

Topic		Risk Rating (H/M/L)	Issues / Comments / Recommendations
A. Inherent Risks			
B. Control Risks			
1. Organization and Staffing			
a.	Adequacy of organizational structure to meet functional needs of the project.	M	The organization is well structured to meet the functional needs of the project. Each district office is structured to have a Finance & Admin Officer and an Accountant and the SPMU to has two accountants and the Finance & Admin Manager. Positions of the FAM at SPMU, 3 FAOs and 4 Accountants are vacant
b.	Availability of clear job description for key project positions, including fiduciary positions.	L	There are clear Job descriptions for key project positions
c.	Adequacy of project financial management staff (numbers and skill) matching functional needs of project.	H	Adequate staff allocated for the project but due to vacancies for about a year now project not fully staffed
d.	Availability and adequacy of operating manuals and guidelines for staff.	L	Operating manuals and guidelines are available to the staff – PIM is available.
e.	Existence of a performance based evaluation system in place and timely completion of performance evaluation for all staff.	M	The employees are on contract basis. Self appraisals have been carried out but not from the management. Independent third party appraisal is commissioned.
f.	Adequacy of health insurance coverage for all staff (where applicable).	L	Staff members are insured for health coverage.
g.	Timely payment of social security fees (where applicable).	L	Provident Funds contributions are made for all staff. Payments are timely.

h.	Staff adequately informed about IFAD's national and anti-corruption policy and relevant contact details.	M	Senior staff are aware of this and such knowledge but not at all levels.
2. Budgeting			
a.	Timely preparation and approval of AWPB.	M	Budget submitted to IFAD in April 2019 for the year 2019-20
b.	AWPB in line with expenditure categories in Financing Agreement Schedule 2.	L	Yes
c.	Financing sources and implementing agencies for each category in the AWPB are identified.	L	Yes
d.	Linkage between AWPB and Procurement plan are identified (for cost estimate and activities). Check assumptions to support cost estimates. Test check high value items.	H	Procurements have not been in accordance with the AWPB
3. Fund flows and Disbursements / Withdrawals			
a.	Timeliness of funds disbursed by different sources (and co-financiers funding if applicable).	L	During 2018-19 GoJ disbursed funds towards IFAD share and its own share in the month of September 2018 and January 2019. For the year 2019-20 funds have been disbursed in June 2019
b.	Timeliness of counterpart funds disbursed.	L	During 2018-19 GoJ disbursed funds towards IFAD share and its own share in the month of September 2018 and January 2019. For the year 2019-20 funds have been disbursed in June 2019
c.	Efficiency of the funding channels. Timeliness and traceability of funds flows.	M	Funds are traceable, but receipt is not timely.
d.	Efficiency of the funding channels for credit lines. Timeliness and traceability of funds flows, if applicable.	NA	The project does not have any credit lines
e.	Special Account(s)/Dedicated Account(s) Management, Disbursements.	NA	This is handled by CAAA
	i) Adequacy of the authorized allocation to ensure a smooth flow of funds		
	ii) Appropriateness of disbursement methods used		
	iii) Adequacy of documentary support for SOE disbursements, reimbursements, direct payments and Special Commitments. (refer to Appendix IV and complete, reflecting finding in rating).		

	iv) Timely preparation and accuracy of Withdrawal Applications		
	v) Authorization of WA preparation.		
	vi) Status on expenditures withdrawn from Special Account but not yet claimed for replenishment (old cases to be noted)		
	vii) Regularity of Special Account(s) monitoring and monthly reconciliations signed by the project manager. Review and assess the reconciliations		
	viii) Disbursement rate compared to the AWPB and whether satisfactory given the remaining implementation time. Provide comments as appropriate		
	ix) Recovery of SA balances by loan closure		
4.InternalControls			
a.	Segregation of duties - are the following functional responsibilities performed by different units or persons: (i) authorization of a transaction (ii) execution of a transaction (iii) recording of the transaction; and (iv) custody of assets involved in the transaction.	M	There is segregation of duties in cases where the DPMU is fully staffed but not in other cases. Most of the procurement is centralized at the SPMU
b.	Clarity and adequacy of decision processes and sequence of events for control functions in project implementation reflected in the Financial Manual (or equivalent there-of).	M	Govt. rules and PIM are in place. However most of the procurement is centralized at the SPMU and the SPMU does not have any procurement specialist leading to delays in procurement.
c.	Adherence to Financial Manual.	M	PIM, office guidelines and the accounting system is good. The project does not consolidate the accounts at the SPMU through the accounting software
d.	Effectiveness and efficiency of internal controls over inflows of funding sources other than IFAD.	M	The internal controls over inflows of funds other than IFAD are effective. There have been delays in disbursement.
e.	Adequacy of contract management (use of contracts register and monitoring form) and filing there-of.	H	Contract register is not maintained
f.	Effectiveness and efficiency of internal controls over expenditures (full cycle from commitment, payment, receipt of good and services, approval of payments, classification, etc.)	M	The project has a system of controls for placement of order, payment and receipt of goods and services. However the systems are weak at the GS-PEC level.
g.	Documentary evidence to confirm delivery and acceptance of contracted goods, works or services.	M	Yes, documentary evidence for receipt of goods were available. In some cases GS-PEC did not have full records

h.	Physical controls over cash, documents and records. Adequacy of filing systems. Is the petty cash subject to monthly reconciliation as well as surprise checks; custody of cash box and control of keys.	L	Cash Transactions are limited and there are no cash boxes. Most of the cash expenses are through advances provided to staff members and they in turn use the cash for expenditure and submit the claim to the project
i.	Adequacy of physical management of cash.	H	Cash management is poor at the GS-PEC level
j.	Timely payment to suppliers and consultants.	L	Yes
k.	Eligibility of expenditures with respect to Financing Agreements.	L	Mission reviewed WA 22. No material discrepancies noted in the claim submitted
l.	Legality/eligibility of advances from project funds and timely justification for use there-of.	M	Yes. Substantial advances settled during the year. However, settlement of old outstanding advances need to be expedited. The project has been advised to conduct an age wise analysis of the advances
m.	Compliance with financial management covenants in the Financing Agreements and LTB.	M	Mostly complied. Unaudited results not being submitted. SPCC meeting not held
n.	Adequacy of up-to-date record keeping for fixed assets and inventories.	L	Fixed assets register exists.
o.	Adequacy of controls concerning project assets including: i) Vehicle and other assets management (are assets property tagged, is a physical inventory count done on a regular basis?) ii) Fuel management (do drivers maintain a log book?) iii) Travel authorisations (incl. DSA paid to staff)	L	Vehicles have been purchased only at the SPMU. Assets are tagged and log books are maintained. Physical verification is not carried out DSA is paid to staff on travel authorization
p.	Adequacy of vehicles and assets insurance.	M	Except vehicles, assets are not insured
q.	Workshops: i) Availability of list of participants ii) DSA paid to participants iii) Receipts for workshop expenditure	M	Relevant documentary evidences exist. No course material available for the training programmes conducted
r.	Adequacy of controls and authorization process for use of funds (payments, transfers, Cash/Bank balance management) / and other operational accounts – non-special account.	L	Yes
s.	Banking arrangement and controls (reconciliation of bank statements with financial accounts).	L	Bank Reconciliations are prepared on a monthly basis across the project.
t.	Existence of a proper IT support unit in place.	M	Does not exist.
5. Accounting			
a.	Basis of accounting (cash, accrual) and whether accounting standards are in line with IFAD'd requirements (e.g. IFRS/IPSAS/IPSAS cash).	L	Cash Basis of Accounting is being followed.
b.	Adequacy and reliability of accounting system, (is double entry	M	Double Entry is used and Synchronization of data through the software

	accounting used, specify software used, is budget data entered into the accounting system, can the accounting system produce regular automated financial reports?).		not being used. Budget is not entered into the accounting system. Tally software needs to be customized for effective control mechanism and consolidation
c.	Recordkeeping (including documentation and filing/archiving)	M	Filing of documents needs improvement. Original records from the GS-PEC are collected by the FNGOs and submitted to the DPMU.
d.	Fixed assets register maintained and reconciled (sample and physical check).	L	Sample checked and found in order
e.	Adequate documentation and controls for Information Systems, including documented accounting procedures, backup of financial records, integration of all sub-systems.	L	For Accounting the project uses Tally. Back ups are regularly taken
f.	Adequacy of chart of accounts for project accounting purposes	M	Uniform Chart of Accounts. However some of the DPMUs create new account heads which should not be permitted. The SPMU has been advised to freeze the Chart of Accounts which can be amended only by the SPMU
g.	Timeliness of recording transactions, regularity of performance and approval of reconciliations, controls on erroneous recordings.	M	Transactions are recorded regularly. Fortnightly reports are submitted by the DPMUs to the SPMU. Erroneous transactions not immediately traced at SPMU due to shortage of manpower but the same is checked at the time of preparation of WA
h.	Appropriate/ adequate accounting and reporting of counterpart funds contributions (incl. tax and tax exemptions) as well as beneficiary contributions.	L	Records in respect of Government Counterpart Contribution are maintained The amount of beneficiaries contribution is linked to one category of expenditure and accordingly reported
6. Financial Reporting & Monitoring			
a.	Completeness, accuracy, usefulness, and timeliness of financial reports.	H	The financial report submitted for 2017-18 was incorrect as opening balances were not matching and had to be redone. The revised audited PFS were submitted in Feb 2019
b.	Interim FM reports and linkage to progress reports - timely preparation, submission to IFAD.	M	No interim financial reports are produced for management or sent to IFAD, only annual Financial Statements.
c.	Preparation of reports showing actual vs budget income/expenditure and AWPB execution rate.	M	Reports are not prepared showing actual vs. Budget income/expenditure and AWPB execution rate though data is separately available for the same.
d.	Follow up of previous aide-memoirs fiduciary recommendations.	M	Most of the recommendations of the previous supervision mission recommendations have been fully implemented. Only the recommendation for re-allocation of funds has not been implemented
e.	Reasonable alignment between disbursement rate of recurrent versus investment cost categories.	M	Disbursement rate is currently at 40% including the initial advance. The recurrent cost is about 15% of the total disbursement
7. Internal Audit			
a.	Existence of Internal Audit arrangements.	L	Internal audit was conducted for the first time for the year 2018-19 However the quality of reports is weak. Reports for the whole year has been submitted at a time and the observations are repetitive

b.	Adequacy of internal audit arrangements (organization - staff capacity).	M	The internal audit function is through an independent CA firm
c.	Adequacy of internal audit scope of work and quality of reports.	M	The scope of work is adequate. It covered the authorization of expenses, compliance to the budget, verification of books and records, bank reconciliations, timely preparation of reports, verifying supporting documentation for expenses, advances and their settlement and payment to FNGOs in terms of the agreement.
d.	Assessment of matters raised in audit reports.	M	The audit observations are general in nature and repeated in almost all districts and the SPMU and provides recommendations even when there are no adverse comments The observations should be rated in respect of the risk factors – H/M/L and the compliance thereof to be reported

8. External Audit ¹			
a.	Adequacy of scope and ToR.	L	Scope and TOR of the audit for 2018-19 are detailed.
b.	Adherence to ToR.	H	The latest audit presented to IFAD (2017-18) was in compliance and hence unacceptable to IFAD as there were differences in opening balances. The audit report and the PFS had to be revised which was then compliant with IFAD's requirements. The audit for 2018-19 has been completed and the report is awaited
c.	Timeliness of audit report.	H	The last audit report for 2017-18 was delayed and unacceptable to IFAD as the PFS were incorrect. The revised audited accounts were resubmitted well beyond the stipulated time.
d.	Quality of audit.	M	The quality of last revised audit was assessed as satisfactory.
e.	Implementation of audit recommendations/agreed action plan in place to address these.	L	Most of the previous years recommendations/ observations have been complied with which needs to be validated by the auditor

¹ Refer to IFAD audit review.

Appendix III

Summary of Project Fiduciary Risk Assessment at Supervision

Project # : JHARKHAND TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD PROJECT (JTLP)

Implementing Agency : JTDS

	Risk Assessment H/M/L	Proposed Mitigation
Inherent Risk		N/A
Control Risks		
1. Organization and Staffing	H	Vacant positions need to be filled up. Performance appraisal by independent agency is still not available
2. Budgeting	M	Budget submission should be within the stipulated time and should be adhered to
3. Funds flow & Disbursement Arrangements	L	During the current year timely funds have been provided
4. Internal Controls	M	The old outstanding advances need to be settled and cheques issued prior to 2018 which were not cleared to be reissued
5. Accounting	M	Synchronization of accounts at the SPMU has to be done
6. Financial Reporting and Monitoring	M	Interim financial reports to be prepared. PFS to be complete in the formats prescribed by IFAD
7. Internal Audit	M	Internal audit system has been introduced but lacks timeliness and quality
8. External Audit	H	Observations of the earlier audit report need to be fully complied with. The quality of audit for the year 2017-18 initially was not acceptable and had to be revised. The report for 2018-19 should be submitted by 30 th September 2019
Overall Project Fiduciary Risk	M	
H=High, M=Medium, L= Low		
Comments: There is improvement since the previous Mission. Internal audit has been conducted. GS-PEC audit has been conducted. Staffing remains to be a concern with no full time FAM at the SPMU and many positions on deputation – handling two offices at the same time. The quality and timely submission of internal and external audit reports is crucial for meeting with IFAD's requirements.		

India

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

Mission Dates: 15/09/2019 to 22/09/2019
Document Date 02/12/2019
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5255-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 4: Technical Background Analysis

Technical note 1

Observations of three high value contracts by JTELP during calendar year 2019

I. Contract for Technical Support for livestock

This contract has been signed with consultant Adharsila for Sustainable Socio-Economic transformation and Wealth (ASSET & W) on 27 February 2019. Duration of the contract is for 3 years and ceiling amount for contract is INR 54.03 million, with following cost break up

Remuneration Expenses:	26,138,904
Reimbursable Expenses:	14,874,500
Sub Total:	41,013,404
Management Cost @ 10%:	4,101,340
Total Cost:	45,114,744
Project Assessment Cost:	675,000
GST:	8,242,154
Grant Total	: 54,031,898
(Inclusive of Taxes)	

Comments/observations

1. Reimbursable expenses are INR 148,74,500 but as a typographical error, it has been shown as INR 41,013,404 in appendix D.
2. The contract is time-based, and it is agreed to be time-based due to nature of services.
3. The standard template for time-based contracts has been used and arbitration clause has been well defined.
4. The ToR is clear, and activities are well defined.
5. The job description and qualification of experts have been clearly defined.
6. The price is for three years and includes price adjustment. Remuneration rates seem to be reasonable.
7. The risk for underperformance is mitigated to a large extent based on a clause of review after one year.
8. There is a provision of payment of three months expected expenditure in advance. This advance payment has been provided on an undertaking and there is no collateral guarantee. This provision carries a risk of about INR 5 million.
9. Another risk in this contract pertains to availability of experts in the field. Since the contract is time-based, DPMs must ensure the presence of consultant staff in the field and provide a report to SPMU. **It is suggested that the time sheet for experts in a district should be approved by DPM. This should become a supporting document for payment of remuneration. Similarly, time sheet of team at SPMU level may be approved by APD/PD.**
10. The consultant will submit a monthly, quarterly and final report. SPMU must develop a system to review monthly and quarterly reports and compare it with expected deliverables. There seems to be no system in place to review these reports in SPMU and the same need to be developed.

II. Contract for Technical Support for Agriculture

This contract has been signed with consultant Pradan Development Services on 21 February 2019. Duration of the contract is for 3 years and ceiling amount for contract is INR 79.02 million, which includes INR 190,06,020 as reimbursable expenditure.

Technical proposal was evaluated by a committee followed by evaluation of financial proposal. Negotiation was also conducted with the consultant. Expert deployment in the field is on intermittent basis as 120 days a year for key experts and 180 days a year for non-key experts.

Comments/observations-

1. The contract is time-based, and it is agreed to be time-based due to nature of services.
2. The standard template for time-based contracts has been used and arbitration clause has been well defined.
3. The ToR is clear, and activities and deliverables are well defined.
4. The price is for three years and includes price adjustment. Remuneration rates seem to be reasonable.
5. The risk for under performance is mitigated to a large extent due to a clause of review after one year.
6. The job description and qualification of experts have been clearly defined.
7. There is a provision of payment of three months expected expenditure in advance. This advance payment has been provided on an undertaking and there is no collateral guarantee. This provision carries a risk of about INR 7.0 million.
8. Another risk in this contract pertains to availability of experts in the field. Since the contract is time based and experts are to be deployed intermittently, DPMs must ensure the presence of consultant staff in the field and provide a report to SPMU. **It is suggested that time sheet for experts in a district should be approved by DPM. This should become a supporting document for payment of remuneration. Similarly, time sheet of team at SPMU level may be approved by APD/PD.**
9. The consultant will submit inception, monthly, quarterly and final report. SPMU must develop a system to review monthly and quarterly reports and compare it with expected deliverables. There seem to be no system in place to review these reports in SPMU and the same need to be developed.

III. Contract for Targeting the Hard-core Poor (THP) Programme

This MoA has been signed with Bandhan-Konnagar, a registered NGO based at DN-32, Sector V, Salt Lake City, Kolkata and The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, South Asia (J-PAL South Asia) at the Institute for Financial Management and Research based at 24 Kothari Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai on 8 March 2019. Duration of the contract is for 3 years and ceiling amount for contract is INR 135 million.

The breakup of the total price is as below:

S No	Head	Items	Costs per beneficiary (in INR)	% of Total Costs	Costs to be borne by
1	ASSET	Asset Transfer to selected beneficiary for Income Generating Activities (IGA)	13,500	50%	First Party (JTELP)
2	TRAINING	Enterprise Development Training (EDT) + Refresher Training + Weekly Coaching + Group visits + Training Stipend	10,000	37%	Welfare Department, Govt. of Jharkhand through First Party
3	OPERATIONS	Field Level Programme Operations + Branch Staff Travel+ Knowledge Management + Policy outreach	2,150	8%	
4	OVERHEADS	Head Office Overheads + Monitoring and Evaluation	1,350	5%	Second Party and Grant Recipient (Bandhan-Konnagar)
Total			27,000	100%	
Total costs for THP programme implementation in JTELP for 5000 beneficiaries (in INR)			13,50,00,000		

Payment will be made to the service provider as displayed below

Comments/observations-

1. The agreement is based on lump sum and it is agreed that it should be lump sum based on to nature of services. However, it is not clear which items will be transferred as assets, and thus the basis of costing is not understood. Fifty per cent of the contract cost pertains to asset transfer about which there is no clarity in the agreement.
2. The standard template for time-based contract has not been used.
3. The payment terms are much higher and not linked to cost of deliverables and may be very risky for the project. It is clear from the payment plan that 30% of the payment will be made after 2nd mile stone when financially insignificant work is performed. There is no collateral security to mitigate this risk. Similarly at other mile stones also, the service provider gets paid much higher than actual proportion of expenditure.
4. SPMU/DPMU may not have **capability to review the performance of the contract**

10.1 The Schedule of payments for each milestone is below:

Description	Milestone	Timeline	% of payment to be released	Grant amount to be released
Year 2019-2020 (1 st Installment)	Signature of the Contract	Within 1 Month from the project commencement date	4.36%	55,90,000/-
Year 2019-2020 (2 nd Installment)	Selection of 2600 Beneficiary of Phase I and selection of enterprise for 2600 beneficiaries	Within 6 Months from the project commencement date	21.64%	2,77,55,000/-
Year 2019-2020 (3 rd Installment)	Complete transfer of at least one asset to 2600 Beneficiary of Phase I	Within 9 Months from the project commencement date	26.00%	3,33,45,000/-
Year 2019-2020 (4 th Installment)	Selection of 2400 Beneficiary of Phase II and selection of enterprise for 2400 beneficiaries	Within 9 Months from the project commencement date	24.00%	3,07,80,000/-
Year 2019-2020 (5 th Installment)	Complete transfer of at least one asset to 2400 Beneficiary of Phase II	Within 12 Months from the project commencement date	19.00%	2,43,67,500/-
Year 2020-2021 (6 th Installment)	Submission of a Satisfactory Completion report and Final Audited Statement of Expenditure	Within 28 Months from the project commencement date	5.00%	64,12,500/-
Total			100.00%	12,82,50,000/-

10.2 For the second payment onwards, the first party will release the payments to the second party upon the latter submitting the following documentation to the first party:

- Physical and Financial Progress Report
- List of the beneficiary households with identification information/village
- Type of assets requested/ obtained by the beneficiaries
- Statement of Expenditure and Certificate of utilization of the previous tranche


State Project Director
Jharkhand Tribal Development Society
Ranchi



Technical Note 2

Procurement and distribution of seeds for Kharif season

JTELP signed a contract with National Seeds Corporation, Ranchi for supply of four varieties of paddy seeds on 24 May 2019 with date of delivery as 16 June 2019 and 20 June 2019 for partial quantities mentioned in the contract. Procurement process has been used as direct contracting. Contract has been signed for 15835 bags with 4750 quintal (475,000 kg) seeds.

Some of the conditions of the contract and remarks are given below

S. No.	Contract Condition	Remarks/Recommendations
1	Specification includes germination more than 80%, duration of cultivation period for different variety (145-150, 120-130, 115-120 and 105-110 days), suitability of land (Don 1, Don 2 and Don 3), flood tolerant/ drought tolerant and moisture content (13%)	TSA- Agriculture advice may also be considered in future for finalizing specifications and types of seeds for various
2	Consignees were all 14 District Project Managers (DPM) for quantity indicated against each	Consignments were received by DPMs who have no space for stocking seeds and hence they diverted full quantity to FNGOs at block levels. FNGOs were informed in advance and they collected seeds immediately on arrival at district level. Some FNGOs stocked seeds in their warehouse before distribution to beneficiaries in villages. Some FNGOs had no storage space and thus kept them in one of the Farmer Service Centers in their block.
3	Physical verification of quantity to be made at DPMU level.	Since DPMUs arranged for further distribution of seeds to FNGOs as per allocated quantity, it may be presumed that DPMs might have verified quantity in terms of at least number of bags. It was confirmed from DPMs and they had not made weighment of any bag to verify quantity in Kgs.
4	Germination test at DPMU level with germination test more than 80%	Since no bag was opened at DPMU level and the consignment was transferred to FNGOs at block level, there was no test conducted at DPM level. It was verified in all villages that germination test was carried out at individual beneficiary level. DPMs followed their own method. Individual beneficiary, after treatment, put 100 (at some places 200) moist seeds in a packet and opened it after specified time 3-4 days. At some places, germinated seeds were counted by the beneficiary in the presence of FNGO representative. In some other cases, this process was in the presence of TSA- Agriculture representative. Some DPMs arranged this certification from Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK). On verification of the record kept in DPMUs, which was not more than 4-5 samples in entire district, germination was more than 80%. Since no sample failed to achieve minimum requirement as per the contract, there was no dispute. However, test was not conducted at DPMU level and hence supplier could have created dispute. SPMU staff responsible for procurement has been advised to rectify this anomaly in future contracts and specify testing at the level where it is actually carried out.
5	Liquidated damages (LD) @ 0.5% per week with maximum LD as 10%	This agreement was signed on 25 May, 2019 with delivery as 10 June and 20 June, 2019. This implies that delivery time is about 25 days. As per the LD clause, the supplier can delay up to 20 weeks to reach LD level of 10%. Since requirement is to receive supplies even earlier than stipulated delivery date, such liquidated damage clause does not reduce the risk of delayed supply. LD clause should be changed to higher quantum for risk reduction. In future, procurement should also be made well in advance. It is also observed that SPMU has not finalized contract for rabi so far and any further delay may affect rabi crop adversely. I was told that sowing after 30 November reduces 50 Kgs per day harvest per acre. Thus seeds have to be procured

		well in time.
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Quality check on seeds procured from other sources

There is no provision or system of making a quality check on seeds and other agricultural inputs which are procured by GS-PEC or DPMU in some cases when seeds cannot be procured by GS-PEC. Even germination test is not carried out.

Distribution mechanism

All DPMs have measured field sizes of the beneficiaries and information is available with them about variety of seeds and quantity thereof required by each individual beneficiary. Thus based on this data, DPMs distributed quantity to each block. FNGOs received quantity for allocation of their block and distributed quantities to GS-PEC as per the village requirement.

A random check was made in some districts and it was found that the quantity distributed by DPM to block matched in the register of block (FNGO). Similarly quantity distributed to GS-PEC by FNGO from block to village also matched. Further distribution by GS-PEC to individual beneficiaries had problems. Most GS-PEC had maintained distribution register in which they made columns like the following:

S. No	Name	Husband name	Field size	Don 1 qty due	Issued	Don 2 qty due	Issued	Done 3 qty due	issued	maize	arhar	potash	urea	sig nat ure

(Items other than paddy were mostly procured by community at their level).

The above table demonstrates that there are a number of items against each name and all the items were not distributed at one time. The signature was taken on the day of first issue and quantity for subsequent distribution was just filled in the register without any acknowledgement, leading to scope of leakage and mismatch between quantity actually received and that indicated in the register. This was checked randomly (in the presence of SPMU and DPMU staff) by asking the beneficiaries about the actual quantity received by them. In many villages, quantity received by many beneficiaries was less than that indicated in the register.

DPMU staff, FNGO, CRP and GS-PEC were advised to get a computerized list of beneficiaries from DPMs so that they don't have to write names and fixed data every time and use that print out for each time distribution and record only those items which are distributed on a particular day.

Recommendations for procurement of seeds for Rabi requirement

Based on discussion with stakeholders including the TSA-Agriculture team lead, the JTELP project staff at all levels, and community and FNGO staff, it is clear that only a small quantity of seeds can be procured from the local market, which may be good for some shortfall or some seeds required in smaller quantity by villages.

Thus, centralized procurement is necessary to have good quality seeds for which in principle approval from IFAD is needed, as this item is reflected as single source procurement from NSC in Procurement Plan. This is the recommended approach until the agro input market picks up in Jharkhand. However, in view of likely implementation of the model code of conduct in Jharkhand in very near future, immediate action by SPMU is needed so that the contract is placed in time.

Technical note 3

Convergence with MNREGA

- (1) In all villages visited, villagers complained about water shortages for both drinking and irrigation, a fact officially confirmed with the Centre announcing that Jharkhand has witnessed a rainfall deficit of 34% (as on end August 2019) and declaring 10 districts drought affected. With the quantum of rain Jharkhand normally receives, this problem can be addressed/ remediated by adopting SWC measures for in-situ water harvesting, improving the soil moisture regime and ground water recharge.
- (2) Such measures must be implemented using hydrological principles (from the upper to lower reaches- also referred to as “ridge-to-valley”) with priority and emphasis given to soil conservation measures over water harvesting ones; that is privileging area/ landscape over drainage line treatments. Indicative area/ landscape treatments are contour and staggered trenches, water absorption trenches (WATs), contour stone bunds, farm bunds, compartment bunds, etc. Similarly, drainage line treatments would include gully plugs, vegetative and earthen bunds, gabions, underground dams, masonry weirs, etc. Generally, SWC works (area treatments) should be undertaken first and then water harvesting measures along the drainage channels so that surplus runoff can be safely drained and further impounded.

Given the topography and land use pattern in Jharkhand, farm and compartment bunds undertaken on a “saturation” basis undertaken at scale would be particularly useful in significantly increasing rain water capture, increasing infiltration and groundwater aquifer recharge. This is especially recommended if availability of drinking water and irrigation coverage is to be increased and sustained. It would also attenuate elite capture as benefits accrue to all beneficiaries and a much wider set of people due to externalities.

- (3) There is a unique window of opportunity to undertake SWC measures:
 - (i) MGNREGA, as informed¹, is now funding SCW works on a priority basis and the Commissioner has expressed his willingness to work with the JTELP;
 - (ii) The leadership in JTELP recognises the need to promote SWC works at scale on a “saturation” mode and have expressed a strong desire to intensify the project’s engagement with the NREGA program²;
 - (iii) Communities (particularly those affected by water scarcity) recognise the need for undertaking SWC works on their farms going beyond merely water harvesting structures.
- (4) In order to facilitate convergence at all levels, it is suggested that an institutional arrangement be established between the JTELP and the MGNREGA authorities which could include the following elements:
 - (i) A Joint Monitoring and Review Committee (JMRC) to be set up, jointly chaired by the SPD of JTDS and the Commissioner, MGNREGA;
 - (ii) Joint project review to be conducted on a fortnightly basis for the first 6 months and monthly, thereafter, up to the end of the project period;
 - (iii) The roles and responsibilities of both parties need to be clearly demarcated based on their respective strengths and mandates: JTELP to mobilise communities, raise awareness, develop capacities (including that of NREGA functionaries, if required), undertake planning and formulation of work proposals (including revising the GSRLMP, as necessary); supervision and follow up of works. MGNREGA to assist in works planning, include these proposed works in the approved “shelf of projects” under MGNREGA, ensure execution of works, related documentation, processing .
 - (iv) The SOP outlined in the letter of the MGNREGA Commissioner (10th Jan 2017) may be revisited and improvised upon in the light of present day requirements.
 - (v) To begin with, the JTELP will select those blocks where DPMUs and FNGOs are proactive and propose these where NREGA, on an intensive basis, can be undertaken. Based on this experience, other blocks may be progressively included, even during the financial year itself. To begin with JTELP has proposed 4 districts (5 blocks). Based on this experience, in the 2nd and 3rd phases, another 7 districts (15 blocks) and 6 districts (11 blocks) will be undertaken, as the case may be.
 - (vi) An Annual Action Plan (AAP), on a quarterly basis³, in line with a revised NRM component of the existing GSRLMPs⁴ will be developed by JTELP for these blocks together with the MGNREGA functionaries and the same sanctioned by the respective parties. This Annual Action Plan will be the basis for monitoring progress by the JMRC.
 - (vii) JTELP will ensure that technically qualified personnel are appointed/ available in all the selected Blocks at all levels (engineers-Civil/ Agri. Eng at the FNGOs and DPMUs) as well as a full time experienced person at the SPMU to coordinate this initiative. This person must have an engineering/ NRM background together with good relational and communication skills. These staff should be prioritised for works to be undertaken under Component 2 (NREGA/ SCA-TSP, etc).
 - (viii) The APD, JTELP, shall be the contact and referral point with the corresponding MGREGA functionary.
 - (ix) During preliminary discussions, the Commissioner, MGNREGA, has indicated that in order to ensure timely and effective follow up from the MGNREGA side, he would require funding from JTELP to deploy one person for 4-5 of the blocks designated by the JTELP. Mission recommends that this be considered favourably.

¹ During discussions, it was informed as such by the Addl. Commissioner. MGNREGA

² Given the scale of the water problem, a “saturation” mode of remediation will likely require substantial funding, which, at present, only MGNREGA can provide.

³ The AAP can also include provision and planning for inclusion of additional districts, if circumstances so demand.

⁴ This is because many of the GSRLMPs were formulated some years back and may need to be suitably updated in this regard.

- (x) An intensive hands-on, practice focussed training should be conducted for NRM staff at all levels (including that of NREGA's, if required) on the why and how of land and water management as well as on the mechanics of implementation, documentation and reporting. Well known institutions with a reputation in this sector should be approached to provide this training.
- (xi) In order to promote inter-block competition and reward performance, a recognition-cum-incentive scheme should be developed to assess and reward both individuals and outstanding teams.

Since end October 2019 is the deadline for finalising, submitting and including proposed works in the "shelf of projects" for MGNREGA funding, Mission recommends that the project operationalise the institutional arrangements with MGNREGA urgently and issue instructions to the FNGOs/ DPMUs to revisit the GSRLMPs in the selected 5 blocks and in collaboration with the related MGNREGA functionaries prepare projects for inclusion in the "shelf of projects".

Technical Note 4

Nutrition

Introducing 7-Din 7-Saat Gar and Tiranga Thali into JTELP

The nutrition initiatives of 7-Din 7-Saat Ghar and Tiranga Thali from the IFAD-supported project of Tejaswini Rural Development Programme (TRDP) in Madhya Pradesh has significantly improved food intake and dietary diversity among beneficiary households through improved agriculture and consumption practices. JTELP has a strong potential to emulate and integrate these two models in their project activities.

7-Din 7-Ghar' is an innovative system, whereby households are encouraged to grow a variety of vegetables for home consumption in a structured manner on a land area (widely known as Bageecha in rural area) close to their homes. The targeted households are provided with high-quality seeds to grow seven types of vegetables – coriander, eggplant, fenugreek, chickpea (eaten green), spinach, red amaranth, and tomatoes in their home kitchen gardens fields on seven different vegetable beds. The beneficiaries are to pick one type of vegetable each day for home consumption, so that on the first day, the vegetable grown in the first bed is consumed and on the second, the vegetables in the second bed and so on until the completion of the week, after which the cycle repeats.

Tiranga Thali is an initiative that was well received by communities in Madhya Pradesh. It promotes the consumption of a balanced diet through a simple message to households to include foods of three colours- saffron, white and green- in their diet. The term Tiranga means the Indian tricolour flag so it is easy to remember. Women are taught to prepare meals with inclusion of the three colours - white to represent carbohydrates (rice or wheat) or dairy like curd, green to represent vitamins and minerals (leafy vegetables) and saffron to represent proteins (e.g. pulses, eggs, meat etc).

The staff from TRDP can visit JTELP project areas, conduct training, provide peer to peer learning, and answers queries of project staff to facilitate the adoption of these two initiatives. Alternatively CRPs and FNGOs staff can visit TRDP for exposure and learning about 7-Din 7-Saat Ghar and Tiranga Thali. The following section provides an overview of the two initiative along with step-wise inputs on integrating them in JTELP.

Adoption of 7-Din 7-Saat Ghar in JTELP's project areas:

- Existing TRDP guidelines can be used to introduce both 7-Din 7-Saat Gar and Tiranga Thali into JTELP.
- The PMU Nutrition Officer should train FNGO Nutrition Officers and CRPs on the concept, adoption and monitoring of 7-Din 7-Ghar and Tiranga Thali, building on their understanding of kitchen garden and discussing the enabling factors for successful adoption of the practice in Madhya Pradesh
- The findings from the MTR on kitchen gardens were mixed, and implementation has only been partial. In order to integrate 7-Din 7-Ghar in JTELP, existing kitchen gardens need to be rejuvenated and planned gardens implemented on a parallel trail.
- Backyard garden at the household level and unused land in the villages can be promoted for growing of vegetables.
- It is imperative to build ownership of the community members and therefore, during GSPEC meetings, developing kitchen gardens and consuming vegetables should be discussed, with input from the FNGO. Some of the key point for discussion could include:
 - i) Prepare the land using a structured approach, integrating the knowledge of how and where the community had traditionally grown vegetables.
 - ii) How to use the available unused space for productive means and enhancing nutrition status of the community
 - iii) Focus on behaviour change and habit formation among the community members to include home grown green leafy vegetables in their diet every day for improved nutrition (with the help of ASHA and Anganwadi workers)
 - iv) Encourage discussion around a) how families access and consume vegetables, b) whether they think they would benefit from the availability of vegetables in their villages c) choice of seeds which are suitable to the local conditions, d) Planning for water use to not bring additional burden to women in terms of bringing water for irrigating the plots/land and e) promoting organic fertilizers and pesticides using locally available materials and have healthy outcomes
 - v) Providing inputs and support to the community members and SHGs to prepare the land, cropping pattern, availability of seeds, protection against pests, monitoring and sustainability of kitchen gardens.
 - vi) Sustainability of kitchen gardens after the end of JTELP activities.
- On a parallel trail, EPA activities to ensure water availability during the dry seasons for growing vegetables. EPA have connected most of the household in project villages with taps and water storage facilities and the infrastructure development component focusing on irrigation facilities will further ensure water availability during the dry seasons for growing vegetables to ensure perennial availability of vegetables for consumption.
- Provide training to the community members and SHGs on land preparation, pest control, vermin-compost and water management along with seeds and nutritional package for developing kitchen gardens to grow seven different types of vegetables. Handholding support and robust monitoring to be continued by FNGOs for developing and sustaining kitchen gardens. Most of these activities have just started in the project areas and need to be continuously monitored for the remaining duration of the project.
- JTELP staff must create community awareness about existing resources such as the Department of Horticulture for seeds and technical support; Department of Agriculture for trainings and extension services through experts from KVKs on topics such as land preparation, seed preservation and preparation, composting, organic fertilizers etc.; and convergence with MGNREGS for development of small irrigation works and development of farm level ponds for irrigation and water conservation.

Integration of Tiranga Thali in JTELP through awareness, messaging, inputs and handholding support to PVTGs

- Tiranga Thali can be introduced during SGCEP meetings by an Anganwadi staff member of an FNGO Officer along with issues related to health and nutrition. An effective convergence between Anganwadi workers and GSCEPs can be leveraged to highlight the importance of nutritious diets stressing on pregnant women and children, infant and young children, and adolescent girls.
- Availability of fresh vegetables from kitchen gardens (7 din 7 ghar) in JTELP's project areas can subsequently help enhance the consumption at the household level and provide the right ingredients for Tiranga Thali.
- JTELP to develop calendars for use by households allocating seasonal and locally available vegetables to days of the week and distribute those in SHGs.
- Simple messaging coupled with awareness through a) sharing and demonstration of nutritious recipes, b) peer to peer learning and rallies in village level led by children, c) discussion at GSCEP and SHG level and d) regular monitoring by the community resource persons would help in promoting the adoption of Tiranga Thali.
- Behaviour change can be encouraged among households through regular monitoring, discussions in SHGs and GSCEP on impact of nutritious tri –colour diet. In SGCEPs, Anganwadi workers can be invited to raise awareness on increasing medical expenses at the household level and malnourishment among children and how adoption of Tiranga Thali can address the malnourishment and improve health (and thus decrease medical expenses).
- The messaging should be simple and focus on three colours and not on the concept of macronutrients. Awareness must be created among community members about common diseases and their potential link to nutrition. The availability, quality and cost effectiveness of locally produced products must be emphasised.

Technical Note 5

Sub-component 3.4: Innovative interventions

1. Background of Programme

Concerning energy related activities, the Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (JTELP) supports the use of solar energy for household and community lighting. Solar lanterns provide cheaper, safer and better-quality lighting, and are emission-free. Contrarily, kerosene lanterns are extremely inefficient (limiting educational and income-generating opportunities), dangerous, expensive (with an estimated cost of Rs. 4060/litre) and have extensive health and environmental downsides.

For cooking purposes, tribal communities have traditionally relied on firewood to meet their energy needs. The use of fuelwood has led to a number of adverse impacts on livelihood systems, including a higher risk of respiratory diseases (with a disproportionate burden on female household members), large-scale deforestation and soil erosion. Additionally, increasing global concerns about climate change linked to the dependency on fossil fuels and volatility of oil prices have become major constraints for tribal farmers.

At farm level, integrated natural resource management (INRM) activities support the construction of irrigation systems from wells, tanks and farm ponds and the establishment of micro-irrigation systems. Through convergence with ATMA, these activities have benefitted from the distribution of diesel pumps for lifting water for vegetable and rice cultivation. Within this context, solar pumping sets are planned through support with GIZ's Indo-German Energy Programme – Promotion of Solar Water Pumps (IGEN-PSWP) with the intention to decrease the reliance on diesel fuel.

The present technical note provides an update on the status of activities, challenges and next steps for renewable energy technologies (RETs) implemented under *sub-component 3.4: Innovative Interventions*. The last section provides criteria for site selection and a roadmap for pilot testing solar pumps.

2. Progress and Performance under sub-component 3.4

A holistic understanding of the added benefits of RETs is vital in order to bridge these with the various JTELP activities (INRM, IGA and vocational training for the youth). In many villages the lack of skilled expertise in repairing and operating pump sets, and more generally, mechanical labour offer opportunities for the youth to engage in and generate additional income revenue streams. Under *sub-component 3.4: Innovative Interventions*, the project has supported biogas digesters and improved biomass cookstoves (IBC) as an alternative to firewood. It also plans to pilot solar pumps and with technical support of GIZ India, details on the modalities for implementation are described in the last section.

Improved Biomass Cookstoves (IBC)

A total of 1,000 improved biomass cookstoves (IBC) costing Rs. 1175 each were distributed in *Pahariya* communities in Santal Pargana region. More specifically, 300 cookstoves in Godda (Boarijore and Sunderpahari blocks), 200 in Sahebganj (Borio and Karmatand blocks), 400 in Pakur (Amarapara, Littipara blocks) and 100 in Dumka (Gopikandar and Masaliya blocks) were installed for PVTG villages. The Sardar Patel Renewable Energy Research Institute (SPRERI)⁵ manufactured the units, which is part of the consortium formed under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.



Beneficiaries receiving the SPRERI improved biomass cookstove. Source: SPRERI, 2019

Women beneficiaries of IBC informed the mission that they appreciated lower use of fuelwood, reduced smoke emissions, and adequate cooking time. The promotion of IBC is proving to be a more sustainable alternative among the other programs supporting clean cooking fuels. SPRERI mobilized four students from the Central University of Jharkhand (CUJ)⁶. In March 2019, these students along with district/block officials and field level workers received training on basic cooking technologies and performance parameters (thermal efficiency, carbon monoxide and power output). The post-implementation survey in May 2019 indicates that the average wood consumption reduced from 16kg to 9.5kg. This has

⁵ <https://www.spreri.org/index.htm>

⁶ Name of Surveyors: Ashutosh Negi, Programme Officer (SPRERI); Nishit Kumar Singh, M.Tech Student (CUJ); Vivek Prasad, M.Tech Student (CUJ); Rajat Xalxo, M.Tech Student (CUJ); Santosh Kumar Rajak, M.Tech Student (CUJ).

had a direct impact on beneficiaries through a reduction in drudgery of wood collection, primarily for women, and availability of time for other livelihood generation activities. The IBC emits 80% less emissions and uses approximately 50% less biomass compared to the traditional C-type chulhas. For beneficiaries purchasing wood (at Rs. 3/kg), daily savings amount to Rs.19.5 per day (Rs.7020 per year per household). SPRERI has also provided an operation and maintenance manual to beneficiaries on the proper usage of the IBC.

Although some beneficiaries have obtained LPG stoves through the Ujjwala Yojana, only a few were found to be using it regularly. The scheme has not been as successful in the target areas due to: (i) high upfront costs of refilling (Rs. 730/cylinder); (ii) distant supply points; and (iii) traditional practices of using firewood. Direct switching from solid to clean cooking fuels might not be possible for *Pahariya* community due to economic, social and geographical constraints for the time being, but using IBC could certainly help in the transition from solid fuels to clean cooking fuel.

Biogas

The project successfully implemented 20 biogas units of 2m³/day capacity. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS) and Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana. As per contract stipulated between PAU and JTDS, PAU led the implementation of biogas and provided the necessary technical support for constructing biodigesters. However, rather than being geographically concentrated, the units were installed in all districts making the provision of after-sales services/troubleshooting costly and time-consuming. The following table provides details on the location of biogas units:

District	Block	Panchayat	Village	No. of Plants	Distance from Ranchi (km)
Ranchi	Tamar	Kudia	Kuchru	2	60
Gumla	Sisai	Kudra	Kudra	1	60
		Jerku	Oraon	1	60
Khunti	Karra	Chhata	Kurse	1	40
Lohardaga	Kairo	Guri	Nagra	1	90
Latehar	Manika	Matlong	Matlong	1	130
		Jungur	Aurnatanr	1	130
Simdega	Sedar	Pithra	Gulda	1	100
	Kurdeg	Hetma	Semberbera	1	150
Seraikela	Rajnagar	Bandu	Maharajganj	1	150
	Seraikala	Murkum	Jhaliyaposi	1	150
East Singhbhum	Potka	Narda	Narda	1	120
West Singhbhum	Sonua	Porahat	Udhania	1	150
Jamtara	Jamtara	Shaharpura	Raghunathpur	1	300
	Fatepur	Banarnacha	Bamanbandhi	1	300
Dumka	Gopikandar	Surjodih	Surjodih	1	350
Pakur	Littipara	Jordiha	Chhota Kutla	1	350
Sahibganj	Taljhari	Brindawan	Rampur	1	350
Godda	Boarjore	Kusumghati	Bahua	1	400

Source: Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), 2019

Three separate workshops were held in the month of February 2019 to provide general awareness on biogas with participation of all DPMs, NRM officers at DPMU level and PC of FNGOs. The workshops provided the same content and took place in Ranchi, West Singhbhum and Sahibganj districts. Training of local masons, CRPs, CFs, Agricultural Engineers of FNGOs/DPMU was lacking primarily because PAU contracted self-employed workers (SEW) from Punjab, which have extensive experience in installing biodigesters. A positive aspect is that PAU mobilized three teams comprising 15 persons and constructed all 20 units within 2 months (March-April 2019). PAU's technical team along with the SEWs conducted a site visit in the month of July to ensure proper functioning of biogas digesters.



Installation of biogas digesters in Kudra village, Gumla district (left) and Narda village, East Singhbhum (right)

Targeting of farmers was not appropriate as the project targeted households with 3-4 cattle (around 50 kg/day) rather than prioritizing those districts with the highest number of piggery sheds/breeding centres and a willingness to pay (either

cash or in-kind contribution in the form of digging, construction etc.). Another challenge remains the prohibitive cost of the Deenbandhu model. At present, the total cost of one-biogas plant amounts to Rs. 71,000 (cost of raw materials and manufactured items amount to Rs. 33,000, construction costs amount to Rs. 28,000 and service charge of Rs. 10,000)⁷. Overall, the mission notes a top-down approach in the selection of farmers and limited awareness raising at village level on the benefits of biogas (especially the by-product, bioslurry as an optimal high-nutrient organic fertilizer). Moving forward, the mission recommends JTDS to identify piggery sheds and/or breeding centres to ensure biogas is adopted as a waste management tool for the improvement of community sanitation. This needs to be done hand-in-hand with a sensitization process on the management of piggery sheds (daily cleaning, improving sheds with canals so animal manure can be directly channeled into the digester, rooftop water harvesting for supplemental water needs).

Solar Pumps

Overall, the mission noted the potential for use of solar powered irrigation systems (SPIS) to address some of the felt needs of project beneficiaries. Promotion of solar water pumps can be integrated within the existing INRM work (ponds/wells), horticulture production (especially in *Rabi* season), nutritional gardens and water for livestock. Solar pumps can replace the use of diesel pumps by promoting a more sustainable and climate-friendly technology. There are also opportunities to explore the use of excess energy generated from solar panels for productive load such as space heating for chicken brooding (warming) or for storage of vaccines.

Potential use of Solar pumps within the project area:

Potential use of solar pumps	Pump capacity	Target population / Deployment model	Additional productive use
Potential for Lift irrigation	Between 3 to 5 HP ideally based on the specific site assessment	Farmers within the manageable catchment area; Youth group or local entrepreneur managed model	Explore alternative use of the energy beyond irrigation for productive purpose
Horticulture for vegetables and nutritional garden	Micro-pumps (up to 1 HP)	Farmers who are manually watering vegetables during Rabi session; Asset may be managed through Custom Hiring Center (CHC)	Pumping water for livestock
Water for livestock	The pump size can be determined based on site assessment. Micro-pumps (up to 1 HP)	Pig / Goat breeding centers/ Chicken breeding centers	Portable pump or panels on the roof of livestock sheds; Alternative use of lighting for chicken brooding (warming) vaccines storage of animals.

Source: GIZ India, 2019

Based on the field visits, most of the ponds, shallow wells and wells constructed under the project are functional and currently used by beneficiaries (e.g. Harda village, Dumaria Block, East Singhbhum, Dholadih village, Rajnagar Block in Seraikela district). In some cases, ponds are used for providing water for irrigation but also for cultivation of fish (e.g. Jurguria village of Seraikela district). In some cases, the beneficiaries have also created a small patch of land for vegetable cultivation. Dewanbir village of Sonua Block and West Singhbhum district have a total of 4 ponds, 14 shallow wells and 2 wells. Since access to water is not a challenge, this becomes an ideal location for solar water pumps (up to one HP) associated with vegetable cluster production. However, some of the ponds might need desilting for improved performance. Based on the discussions, it was observed that in some of the ponds water is not available round the year and hence there may be a potential to explore opportunities for groundwater recharge. Most of the villages in West Singhbhum and Seraikela districts, old drinking water wells that are currently not utilized present a clear opportunity to reclaim, renovate and utilize these wells for water for livestock.



Fixed pump as a shared asset by group of farmers (left) and portable solar pump developed by CLARO Energy (right).

Moving ahead with pilot testing of solar pumps require JTDS to consider a number of key recommendations:

⁷ See annex III for revised cost for installation of one *Deenbandhu* biogas plant of 2m³ capacity

- 1. Address the irrigation need of marginal farmers during the Rabi season for horticulture.** In most of the villages visited, it was observed that a substantial amount of vegetable farmers is presently using manual labour to access water for horticulture during the Rabi season. Micro-pumps (up to one HP) may be suitable to address the need for these small and marginal farmers.
- 2. Move towards pay-as-you-use for solar-based irrigation.** It is important that the end users pay for water as a move towards more sustainable practices. At present, the farmers are anyway paying for using the diesel pumps along with the cost of the fuel. Therefore, the farmers should continue the same practice of payment for the use of solar pump. Pay-as-you-use mechanism can also provide checks and balances on the over extraction of water. The farmers group within the village can decide the payment mechanism.'
- 3. Water conservation and ground water recharge measures.** The project may support water conservation measures and facilitate ground water recharge to the extent possible. Intake wells can be explored as a mechanism was for groundwater recharge. The project may revive wells to allow water for livestock or for kitchen gardens that are presently unused.
- 4. Potentials for convergence with the PM-KUSUM scheme by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).** Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) scheme, the Jharkhand state government has requested about 10,000 solar water pumps. As per the scheme, 30% of the capital cost comes from Central Government, 30% comes from state government, 30% will be bank financed and 10% will be beneficiary contribution. Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) is responsible for implementing the scheme, which provides the basis for expanding the cooperation between JREDA and JTELP towards sustainable deployment of solar powered irrigation pumps.

Based on discussions during the supervision mission with GIZ and JTDS, it was agreed that GIZ could provide technical assistance in the following key areas (see annex I for a detailed roadmap):

- Awareness building of stakeholders through organizing workshops;
- Facilitate interactions with private sector and exhibitions for technology demonstration;
- Technical support in drafting tendering documents for competitive selection and deployment of solar water pumps;
- Support in the use of decision support tools and other relevant communication materials already developed by GIZ
- Technical support in design, monitoring and evaluation of solar water pumps.
- Facilitate exposure visits for JTDS staff and potential stakeholders:

3. Agreed actions and implementation modalities

Based on the positive results from the implementation of 1,000 IBC, the project plans to increase the number to an additional 5,000 units. The proposal is to expand the type and scale of IBC. A double-pot stove is being proposed by SPRERI as well as thermal gasifiers with larger capacity to be installed at institutional level for schools. The double pot cookstove costs approximately Rs 2,500 per system (with 3 feet pipe as chimney and double pipe system for water generation as well). The thermal gasifier (50kg/hr capacity) retails at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 (to meet 3 meals a day for approximately 300 students)

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Amend contract with SPRERI to include installation of an additional 5,000 IBC	SPMU, SPRERI	October 2019	
Expand the proposed IBC to double-pot stove and large-scale at institutional level	SPMU, SPRERI	Ongoing	

For biogas activities, the mission has recommended the following proposed actions:

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Amend contract with Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) to include an additional 20 biogas units	SPMU, PAU	October 2019	
Identify piggery sheds/breeding centres for deploying an additional 20 biogas units	SPMU, PAU, Heifer	December 2019	
Pilot one large-scale community-based biogas digester for a pig cluster village	SPMU, DPMU, PAU	April 2020	
Obtain access to the subsidy scheme under JREDA for biogas digesters	SPMU	Ongoing	
Conduct training of local masons, CRPs, CFs, AEs of FNGO/DPMU	SPMU, DPMU, FNGOs, PAU	December 2019	
Provide laminated troubleshooting manual (in pictorial format) in all sites where biogas units have been installed	SPMU, PAU	October 2019	
Conduct village/block level awareness raising campaigns as well as exposure visits to farmers using biogas	SPMU, DPMU, PAU	Ongoing	
Provide training for biogas beneficiaries on proper use and application of bioslurry (organic fertilizer)	DPMU, PAU	Ongoing	
Provide marketing and business support for biogas beneficiaries on sale of bioslurry	SPMU, DPMU, PAU	Ongoing	
Finalize annual progress report on functioning of biogas digesters	SPMU, PAU	April 2020	

For pilot testing of solar pumping irrigation systems, the mission has recommended the following proposed actions:

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Sign a cooperation agreement with GIZ's Indo-German Energy (IGEN) - Promotion of Solar Water Pump (PSWP) project. This includes preparation of a letter by JTDS to request GIZ technical support.	SPMU, GIZ	October 2019	
Conduct field assessments to identify appropriate sites for solar pumps especially for Rabi season (potential of solar pumps higher when associated with horticulture production).	SPMU, DPMU, FNGOs	March 2020	
Amend AWPB to increase the number of planned solar pumps based on site-specific feasibility studies on water availability all-year round.	SPMU, DPMU, FNGOs	October 2019	
Exposure visits and capacity building for JTDS. Suggested to visit (i) Solar water pump managed by a farmer's cooperative through a Joint Liability Group based model with Small Farmer's Institute, Vaishali Bihar; (ii) IWMI-Aga Khan village level entrepreneur based water as a service model, Samasthipur, Bihar; (iii) Pradan supported lift irrigation models through solar pumps in Jharkhand.	SPMU, DPMU, GIZ	January 2020	

In addition to the above, the section below provides criteria for selection of sites for solar powered irrigation:

Technical criteria

- Access to perennial source of water (either surface or groundwater). Perennial source of water should be a criterion for installation of solar pumps and focus on replacing diesel pumps or providing solar pumps in locations that do not have access to any technology for irrigation.
- Lack of access to grid electricity for running irrigation pumps
- Areas predominantly using diesel pump for irrigation
- Catchment area should predominantly cater to horticulture crops
- Catchment Areas preferably with small patches of lands with small and marginal farmers
- Availability of shade-free land for installation of solar panels. (rule of thumb is 10 metre squared per 1000 Wp)
- Sizing of the solar pump should be based on the total water requirement for irrigation (Generally the rule of thumb is 1000Wp per Horse Power; As per MNRE specifications 1 HP should have 900 Wp)

Institutional indicators

- Local District team has a strong leadership, open to ideas and experiments
- Local village level institutional structures are active like GSPEC, community resource person (CRPs), Community Facilitators (CFs) and Youth Groups (YGs)
- Facilitating Non-governmental organizations (FNGOs) presence and support

Geographic spread:

- Since solar pump will be trialled for the first time, it is worth to explore the initial few installations either in the same block or in nearby blocks within most potential districts.

Annex I: Potential role of GIZ and Action plan for 2020-21

Proposed Activities	Role of GIZ	Output	Role of JTELP	Duration
1. Capacity Building Workshop on Solar Water Pumps (4 in number) Scope of the Workshop: - Basic overview of the solar water pumps - Operational and functional aspects of solar water pumps - Site selection for solar water pumps	Designing the ToR and selection of a firm to conduct the capacity building programme (duration 8-9 months) Managing the firm for effective delivery of the training programme	4 capacity building trainings for the following groups: - JTELP and TSA (1 workshop) - DPMU (2 workshops) - Selected FNGOs (1 workshop)	Provide venue for the workshop - Selection of the participants from DPMU and FNGOs - Invite the suitable institutions - Pay the cost of the participants for travel and accommodation	Q1-Q2 2020
2. Organize Exposure	Facilitate exposure visits	One exposure visit,	- Facilitate the	Q1-Q2 2020

visits for JTELP staff and other suitable stakeholders	within and outside state to demonstrate the technical and institutional mechanism for sustainable management of SPIS	with focus on the technology and the service delivery model	exposure visits including the accommodation and the cost of travel - Selection of the team for the exposure visit	
3. Interaction with private players for technology demonstration (at least 3 players to be invited)	Facilitate interactions with private players to provide more hands-on training on the use of solar water pumps	Two technology demonstration events in Ranchi to address questions from the project staff, TSA and FNGOs on the technical issues	Support the cost of the venue and accommodation and travel for the private sector to demonstrate their product	Q1-Q2 2020
4. Technical Support in shortlisting of the most suitable sites for SPIPs and for reviewing the tender documents of procurement for JTELP	Provide Technical Support in selection and shortlisting of the most suitable sites and technical support for procurement of solar pumps.	Revised Tender documents as per the need of JTELPs. - Narrowing down to the most suitable districts - Technical support in answering to queries from bidders if required	Design the tender documents for procurement of solar pumps Longlist of the potential sites for solar pump installation	Q 2-Q3, 2020
Facilitate in designing the monitoring and evaluation of the solar water pumps	Integrate mechanisms for remote monitoring mechanisms Safe disposal of the solar panels or alternative use of the panels post productive period	Integration of the Operation and Maintenance; capacity building on does and don'ts and safe disposal of panels within the contract with the private sector	Support in integration of these aspects within the bidding document	Q2- Q3

Annex II: Potential risks and mitigation strategies from application of solar pumps

Description of Risk	Likelihood	Mitigation Strategy
Over extraction of ground water There is an inherent risk that overuse of solar water pumps may lead to faster depletion of ground water	Low to Medium	<p>In order to address the challenge, we can look at the following mitigation strategies.</p> <p>Limit the use of solar pumps by only replacing the existing diesel pumps Focus on replacing diesel pumps or providing solar pumps in location, which do not have access to any technology for irrigation.</p> <p>Pay-as-you-use mechanism in place Water for irrigation should not be provided free of cost. The use of solar pumps will remove the cost of buying fossil fuel and this saving can be used for payment for irrigation services.</p> <p>Promote ground water recharge mechanisms. Efforts can be made to ensure mechanisms for ground water recharge. This will help in recharging of ground water.</p> <p>Explore alternative productive use of solar pump. Alternative use of the energy generated from the solar panels would optimize the use of the asset and would facilitate in alternative productive use beyond irrigation.</p> <p>Remote monitoring mechanism in place. Efforts can be made to facilitate remote monitoring of the solar water pumps.</p>
Misplaced enthusiasm Solar water pump may not be a silver bullet to solve the irrigation challenge in the region. Misplaced enthusiasm may lead to over expectations from the technology.	Low to Medium	<p>Proper understanding of the technology Ensure that the stakeholders are aware of the proper expectations from the technology. There should be manuals to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the technology.</p> <p>Exposure visits and Capacity building at different levels Facilitate in exposure visit to sites with solar water pumps will allow the project team to have touch and feel experience of the technology. It will also allow the project team to interact with farmers already using the technology.</p>
Solar pump running dry	Low to Medium	<p>Proper Site Selection. There is a need for a proper site selection mechanism in place keeping in mind the diverse parameters. Perennial source of water should be a criterion for installation of solar pumps.</p>
Operation and maintenance of the solar water pumps in remote areas	Medium to High	<p>Regional presence and a helpline number for addressing the operational issues The tender document should have a warranty for 5 years. Ensure that the bidders have an office in either Ranchi or Tata Nagar and have a toll- free helpline number. There can also be mechanisms in place to ensure that the District team is also automatically informed in case of any problem with te pump.</p> <p>To start with, ideally the solar pumps should be concentrated in a few districts to have the economy of scale for the private sector.</p>
Theft of solar water pumps	Medium to High	<p>Anti-theft locks for fixed assets. Most of the solar pumps come with the anti-theft lock and therefore the panels cannot be dismantled easily. This feature will facilitate in reducing the theft of the assets.</p> <p>Strong social institutions. For portable pumps, theft can be a significant risk. Hence, it can be deployed in regions with strong community-based institutions or in groups with strong leadership.</p>

Annex III: Installation cost of Deenbandhu Biogas Plant of Capacity 2 m³

PART A: Construction costs⁸:

1) No.	Details of the material	2) Unit	3) Quantity	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Bricks	Nos.	1500	9000
2.	Cement	Bags	10	4500
3.	Stone ballast / Bajri	m ³	1.00	1000
4.	Sand	m ³	3.00	4000
5.	G.I. Pipe (2.5 cm diameter with socket)	cm	45	1000
6.	PVC pipe (15 cm diameter)	cm	180	3000
7.	Steel for slabs of outlet chamber	Kg	20	1500
8.	Gate valve	No.	2	1000
9.	P.V.C. Pipe (diameter of 2.5cm)	m	50	2000
10.	Drip-trap	No.	1	1000
Total Cost		28,000/-		

PART B: Labour costs and cost of manufactured items⁹

4) No.	5) Details of the material	6) Unit	7) Quantity	8) Amount (Rs.)	9) Revised Amount 10) (Rs.)
1.	Labour for digging the pit of biogas plant	Lump sum	-	11) 2500 ^A	12) -
2.	Labour for construction of biogas	Lump sum	-	13) 24000	14) 24000
3.	Food Charges	Lump sum	-	15) 1500 ^B	16) -
4.	Transportation Charges	Lump sum	-	17) 1500	18) -
5.	Burner and other accessories	No.	1	19) 3500	20) 3500
21) Total Cost		22) 33,000/-			23) 27,500 /-

PART C: Service Charges for installation of one biogas plant = Rs. 10,000/-

		Already Submitted	Revised
Total cost of one biogas plant	=	(Part A) + (Part B) + (Part C)	(Part A) + (Part B) + (Part C)
	=	28,000 + 33,000 + 10,000	28,000 + 27,500 + 10,000
	=	Rs. 71,000/-	Rs. 65,500/-

⁸ This work has to be completed by the beneficiary.

⁹ The food charges have to be arranged by the beneficiaries / JTDS

Technical note 6

IFAD prioritises gender and women's empowerment, as reflected in the IFAD Policy on Gender and Women Empowerment. JTELP has potential to contribute to this, and has indeed made considerable progress up to now, but more is possible, including to reach the recommended score of satisfactory (5) at Project Completion.

IFAD's gender and women empowerment policy

The gender policy has three strategic objectives:

1. *Promote economic empowerment to enable rural women and men to have equal opportunity to participate in, and benefit from, profitable economic activities.*

Through support to agriculture, to SHGs and by recruiting CAHWs, JTELP has provided women with an opportunity to gain additional income. At the same time, the additional income is small, and moreover, the project does not assess whether women get to keep this income and/or spend it at their own discretions, which is possibly not the case. As the project continues, JTELP may try to address this issue. Also, by supporting women groups and producers in access to markets and collective marketing, the additional income has the potential to increase.

2. *Strategic objective 2: Enable women and men to have equal voice and influence in rural institutions and organizations.*

JTELP made a good effort by requiring quota for women in community institutions like GSPECs, including in the boards, and report demonstrate that these have been complied with. Still, the head of these institutions is often a man, with a lot of power; also, even though women are members, they also shared that their role is often limited to audience, and that they do not raise their voice often. The mission acknowledges that this will not change overnight, but JTELP may be instrumental by raising awareness about this topic and bringing it up with the leaders of the institutions., as well as promoting putting women forward as candidates when new leaders are elected.

3. *Achieve a more equitable balance in workloads and in the sharing of economic and social benefits between women and men.*

Related to the strategic objectives, this is the weakest point of JTELP. The project has exposed women with additional activities to gain more income and voice, but has not tried to compensate the additional work load that originates from this. Especially in PVTG villages, where a number of activities targeted the same beneficiaries, women reported that they simply did not have time to for instance invest the SHG seed capital. Their work burden was already much larger than men's before JTELP, even more so if household work is included, at 14.9 against 9.1 hours per day. The project has created the risk that this gap widened: in general activities men and women would invest the same number of extra hours, in the SHGs, the women would have to spend even more hours, whereas the full burden of household work remained on their shoulders. JTELP must help to decrease women's drudgery therefore, by providing support in the form of mechanised equipment, as well as by encouraging men to participate more strongly in the household work. A stronger household-based approach (asking women as well as men how such task distribution can change) would help.

General observations

Women accounted for a substantial number of beneficiaries; in activities to support agriculture with training and inputs, they were equally targeted, and even if there were minor issues with equal selection, in general this was followed. Additionally, under the community empowerment section, JTELP supports SHGs, which fully consist of women. The procedures and allocations under JTELP were found appropriate and in line with this focus on targeting women.

Nonetheless, gender was not fully mainstreamed in all activities. In Youth Groups for instance, 77% were formed by men, and the project had not really made additional effort to rectify this. The Youth Groups have been formed now so it is too late to rectify, but in a potential new project, this is something that needs attention. Moreover, among project staff and FNGO staff, the proportion of women was negligent, even though the project also works with women-only groups. On the other hand, among trained CRPs, 78% is female, and all trained CAHWs are female.

The mission therefore recommends, to ensure that whenever new staff is recruited by FNGOs, SPMU and DPMU, a women is selected in case of equal suitability, and that the project makes additional efforts to reach women for vacancies, as well as try to make labour conditions gender-friendly, by asking the female (future) staff what would be conducive to them in their work, and what hampers them, and following up on these. Also, JTELP is considering the recruitment of Krishak Mitras; this could also be an opportunity to recruit more women, who are known to do well in this position.

As for sustainability, it is likely that women will be able to continue earning a bit more than they did before, based on the increased capacity including on good agricultural practices, but the achievements in decision-making are still too weak to continue in the long run.

India

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met

Mission Dates: 15/09/2019 to 22/09/2019
Document Date 02/12/2019
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5255-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 5: Mission Preparation and Planning, TORs, Schedules, People met

5a. Mission schedule

Team 1 (Ms. Herma Majoor, Ms. Rasha Omar, SPD JTDS, A. Anand, Ranjana, Mr. Pranjal (PDS), ASSET &W representative, Soumitra Roy (BANDAHAN))					
Date	Detail				Night Stay
16th Sept 2019	Start for Jamtara in the second half				Jamtara
17th Sept 2019	Jamtara Visit and night stay at Godda				Godda
18th Sept 2019	Godda Visit and night stay at Godda.				Godda
19th Sept 2019	Pakur and night stay at Sahibganj.				Sahibganj
20th Sept 2019	Sahibganj and night stay at Dumka				Dumka
21st Sept 2019	Dumka and night stay at Dumka.				Dumka
22nd Sept 2019	Back to Ranchi and night stay at Ranchi				Ranchi
Team 2 (Karan Sahgal, Mr. Nilanjan Ghose (GIZ), Ved Prakash, Mr. A Gaur (ASSET&W), Sarwani (PDS))					
Date	Detail				Night Stay
16th Sept 2019	Start for Tata Nagar in the second half				Tata Nagar
17th Sept 2019	E Singhbhum				Tata Nagar
18th Sept 2019	Saraikela				Tata Nagar
19th Sept 2019	W Singhbhum				CKP
20th Sept 2019	Khunti				
By train to Godda Via Jasidih.					
21st Sept 2019	Godda (for gravity flow irrigation system & PVTG).				Godda
22nd Sept 2019	Back to Ranchi and night stay at Ranchi				Ranchi
Team 3 (Mr Crispino Lobo, Mr. Frew Behabtu, Mr. Pratul Dube, Mr. Virender Kumar Garg, Mr. P.K. Singh, Mr. C. Prasad, Mr. D. Kundu, Jane Sindhu, Rajeev Ranjan (PDS), Nikhil (ASSET&W))					
Date	Detail				Night Stay
16th Sept 2019	Start for Simdega in the second half				Simdega
17th Sept 2019	Simdega				Simdega
18th Sept 2019	Gumla				Gumla
19th Sept 2019	Latehar				Latehar
20th Sept 2019	Ranchi				Ranchi
21st Sept 2019	Lohardaga				Ranchi
JRM visit (final list of villages)					
#	District	Block	Panchayat	Village	Activities
1	Godda	Sunderpahari	Bada Sindri	Tilaipada	INRM, PVTG,Community Empowerment
			Chandana	Loudih	Livestock, Agriculture, PVTG
		Boarijore	Kusumghati	Chakra	NRM, Agriculture, Community Empowerment
2	Jamtara	Fatepur	Dumaria	Dandpuja	Community Empowerment, Agriculture
			Banudih	Kusma	Livestock (Breeding centre), Community Empowerment
		Jamtara	Shaharpur	Jorbhita	Agriculture, Community Empowerment
			Ladhna	Nitaidih	Papaya, INRM, FSC
3	Dumka	Masaliya	Kolarkonda	Singari	Agriculture, Community empowerment,
				Taldangal	INRM, Community empowerment, PVTG
		Gopikander	Surjodih	Surjodih	Livestock, Agriculture, DSR
			Tengjore	Amarpani	THP

4	Sahibganj	Taljhari	Vrindavan	Rampur	Agriculture, Community Empowerment, INRM
			Bhatbanga Santhali	Bansbera	Livestock
			Bhatbanga Santhali	Bhatbangle Santhali	FSC, Goat Breeding centre, Pond, Agriculture
		Borio	Bara Taufir	Adropahar	PVTG, Community Empowerment
			Bara Raksho	Kadma	Pig Breeding centre, INRM, FSC, Agriculture
5	Pakur	Littipara	Jamjori	Gad Pahari	Agriculture, Community Empowerment, INRM
		Amrapara	Dumarchi	Pusarbththa	Livestock Cluster (Low Cost), Plantation, PVTG
			Panchara	Tutrapahar	PVTG, THP
6	Latehar	Manika	Kope	Kope	Agriculture, Community Empowerment
			Kope	Dathi	Agriculture, Community Empowerment
			Jungur	Auratand	Goat Breeding centre, INRM, Agriculture
7	Loherdaga	Bhandra	Bhitta	Kachmachi	Agriculture, Community Empowerment
		Kairo	Naroli	Charima	Backyard poultry, Agriculture.
		Kairo	Naroli	Pachagai	INRM
		Kairo	Guri	Bhaghi	Mango Orchard, FSC, INRM
8	Khunti	Karra	Jurdag	Pargaon	Agriculture, Community Empowerment, Backyard Poultry
		Karra	Bamarja	Dumari	Agriculture, Community Empowerment
		Karra	Jurdag	Jurdag	INRM
		Arki	Arki	Barubeda	Livestock
9	Gumla	Bharno	Karundajour	Jouli+Kounjali	Agriculture, Community Empowerment
			Dumbo	Dumbo	Agriculture, INRM, Livestock
		Sisai	Dumbo	Samal	Papaya, INRM, Agriculture
			Kudra	Kudra	Livestock (Piggery)
	SK	Kuchai	Chota Segai	Chotabandi + Karalore	Low cost goat cluster, Agriculture, INRM
		Rajnagar	Bijadih	Kumdih	Agriculture, Community empowerment, INRM
		Rajnagar	Katanga	Dholadih	INRM, Poultry, Community Empowerment
		Saraikele	Pandra	Dholandih +Jorguria	Goat Breeding centre, Pig Breeding centre.
11	Ranchi	Tamar	Peraidih	Jaradih	Agriculture
			Peraidih	Kasamburudih	INRM, Goat Cluster, Agriculture
			Peraidih	Murpa	Community Empowerment, Low cost Shed, Pig Breeding Centre
		Bundu	Kanchi	Bhabri	Goat Breeding centre
		Angara	Soso	Chingari	Agriculture
12	ES	Dumaria	Kantaola	Harda	Agriculture, Goat Cluster,INRM, Connunity empowerment
		Dumaria	Dholabera	Kashibera	Agriculture, INRM
		Potka	Narda	Narda	Low cost goat cluster, Bio-gas, Agriculture.
13	WS	Sonua	Dewanbir	Dewanbir	Agriculture, INRM, Community Empowerment.
		Sonua	Dewanbir	Taira	Goat Cluster.

		Tonto	Nimdih	Nimdih	Agriculture, INRM, Community Empowerment.
14	Simdega	Sadar	Sewai	Sansewai	Agriculture, Backyard Poultry, Community Empowerment
		Sadar	Pithra	Pithra	Agriculture, Mango orchard, INRM, Fish stocking, FSC
		Kurudega	Hetma	Hetma	Agriculture, Community Empowerment, Bio Gas.

5b. Terms of Reference for Consultants and other persons hired by IFAD to participate in missions under a non-staff contract

COUNTRY OF ASSIGNMENT/LOCATION: India

MISSION NAME: Supervision Mission Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Projects (JTELP)

MISSION START AND END DATES: 15-30 September 2019

REPORT TO: Ms Rasha Omar, CD&R, APR/PMD.

MISSION COMPOSITION:

1. Ms Herma Majoor, Mission Leader; will cover food security and nutrition, poverty targeting and gender
2. Mr Crispino Lobo, IFAD consultant, NRM Specialist
3. Mr. Karan Sehgal (ECG, renewable energy),
4. Mr. Virender Kumar Garg IFAD Consultant – Procurement
5. Mr. Pratul Dube - IFAD consultant – Financial Management Specialist
6. Mr. Frew Behabtu, PO, IFAD – M&E and KM; focal person
7. Ms Rasha Omar, Country representative, mission support

BACKGROUND:

Project Title	Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (JTELP)
Loan No.	I-879-IN
Lead Programme Agency	ST Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand.
Implementing agency	Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (established by Govt of Jharkhand)
Country	India
State	Jharkhand
Districts	14 (West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawan, Latehar, Khunti, Lohardaga, Gumla, Simdega, Ranchi, Dumka, Godda, Sahibganj, Pakur & Jamtara)
Region/Division	4 (Kolhan, Palamu, Chotanagpur & Santhal Pargana)
Blocks	30
Panchayats (at design)	164
Villages (at design)	1,330
Households (targets post MTR)	243,000 (of which 10,000 HHs from PVTG) in approx. 2039 villages
Total Project Cost	USD 115.59 million (INR 650.0 crore approximately)
Total IFAD Loan	USD 51.00 million
Date of loan effectiveness	4 th Oct 2013
Number & dates of supervisions	3 SM/JRM (8-16 Dec 2014; 29 Nov – 12 Dec 2015; 25 July – 6 Aug 2016), and 26 August - 3 October 2018
Date of project MTR	16-28 August, 2017
Project duration	8 years
Date of project completion	31 December 2021

Target Groups and Project Area: The MTR recommended that JTELP extends to all villages within a GP covered by JTDP or JTELP, which would result in the project working with approximately 215,000 households in about 1700+ villages of 30 Blocks (sub-districts) in the 14 Tribal Sub-Plan districts, targeting STs, PVTGs, women-headed families, rural youth and BPL families. The districts are Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Simdega and Lohardaga districts in Ranchi Division, West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharsawan districts in Kolhan Division, Latehar district in Palamau Division and Godda, Dumka, Pakur, Sahibganj and Jamtara districts in Santhal Pargana Division. All these are TSP districts. Within these districts the blocks (sub-districts) that have rural tribal population of more than 50% and population below poverty line (BPL) of at least 50% will be selected.

Objective and Strategy: The overall goal of JTELP is to improve the living conditions of tribal people in general and PVTGs in particular. This is sought to be achieved by “organising and enabling the communities to adopt sustainable and productive natural resource management regimes, adopt market-oriented production systems and learn the skills and gain the experience of planning and implementing development plans relevant to their villages”.

Components: JTELP has four components, namely (i) Community Empowerment; (ii) Integrated Natural Resource Management; (iii) Livelihoods Support; and (iv) Project Management.

Component	Sub component
1. Community empowerment	I. Promotion of SHGs & YG II. Capacity building III. Special support to PVTGs

2. Integrated Natural Resource Management	I. Community mobilization II. Land and water resource development III. Productivity enhancement and crop diversification
3. Livelihood support	I. Support for IGAs II. Integrated Productions and Marketing Support III. Vocational training & placement for rural youth IV. Innovative interventions
4. Project management	I. Establishment of PMU at Ranchi II. Establishment of DPMU (14 nos) III. Cross cutting issues: M&E, Gender & KM IV. Fiduciary aspects

Convergence: Convergence with ongoing government programmes would be a key development strategy of JTELP for mobilising financial resources. The programmes that are to be drawn upon are Central Subventions under Article 275(1), SCA to TSP, MGNREGS and other schemes of the Government of India for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). Other programmes relevant for the JTELP are the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and special schemes under Minor Irrigation. NRLM is slated to be implemented in phases over the next three Five Year Plans and facilities and support available under NRLM will be appropriately integrated with JTELP.

Project Costs and Financing: The project cost was recalculated post MTR and the budget required for the period from 2018/19 to completion of the project is 6.26 billion INR broken down as follows: GoJ with 302,67 million INR; TSP with 1.65 billion INR; MGNREGS with 2.15 billion INR; IFAD with 2.06 billion INR, and beneficiaries with 107,8 million INR. .

Key development milestone and output indicators:

Indicators	End Target	Project year 2018			Cumulative	%
		Year Targets	Year Results	%		
Corresponding number of households reached	136,000	32,100	25,187	78%	196,646	145%
No. of groups receiving project services	5,828	200	107	54%	5,938	102%
No. of community facilitators trained - Number of people	1,000	168	10	6%	160	16%
No. of CRPs trained	328	1,780	71	4%	1,397	426%
No. of exposure visit organised for panchayat groups	164	60	42	70%	168	102%
No. of community groups formed/strengthened	1,300	160	473	296%	7,598	584%
No. community groups with women in leadership positions	5,828	1,500	1,332	89%	7,142	123%
Men trained in crop - Number		5,400	4,245	79%	4,245	
Women trained in crop - Number		3,600	3,335	93%	13,915	
Young people trained in crop - Number			1,440		1,440	
Indigenous people trained in crop - Number			6,897		6,897	
Men trained in livestock - Number		800	498	62%	498	
Women trained in livestock - Number		5,200	2,454	47%	3,351	
Total number of persons trained in fishery		250	192	77%	252	
No. of CRPs trained in INRM	164	1,000	650	65%	800	488%
No. of crop demonstration conducted - Number	17,200	9,000	7,633	85%	7,633	44%
No. of Rainwater harvesting systems constructed / rehabilitated		329	250	76%	1,702	
No. of other productive infrastructure constructed / rehabilitated		546	259	47%	825	
Number of male trained in NRM watershed management		1,120	840	75%	3,007	
Number of female trained in NRM watershed management			656		1,468	
Hectares of Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated		1,018	633	62%	3,222	
No. of HHs supporting poultry units - Number	5,000	3,086	1,127	37%	3,001	60%
No. of HHs supporting pig-rearing units	1,000	1,199	121	10%	1,324	132%
No. of HHs goat-rearing units	5,500	4,169	990	24%	2,760	50%
No. of Fish ponds constructed/rehabilitated	1,384	330	251	76%	1,702	123%

Expenditure by Category [up to 13 May 2019]

Category	Allocated amount	Amount used	Percent used	Available
270001: Authorised allocation	XDR 0	XDR 1,943,206.55	0.00%	XDR -1,943,206.55
121726: Civil works	XDR 2,950,000.00	XDR 364,715.86	12.36%	XDR 2,585,284.14
121727: Vehicles and equipment	XDR 1,200,000.00	XDR 363,361.55	30.28%	XDR 836,638.45
121728: Capacity building	XDR 3,600,000.00	XDR 581,207.87	16.14%	XDR 3,018,792.13
121729: Funds to fngos, tsas, shgs, gs pecs, pgs and lcs	XDR 3,450,000.00	XDR 3,404,735.94	98.69%	XDR 45,264.06
121730: Livelihood financing	XDR 6,600,000.00	XDR 2,133,146.59	32.32%	XDR 4,466,853.41
121731: Services providers contracts	XDR 6,650,000.00	XDR 1,523,848.32	22.92%	XDR 5,126,151.68
121732: Staff salaries and operating costs	XDR 5,800,000.00	XDR 1,283,874.24	22.14%	XDR 4,516,125.76
121733: Unallocated	XDR 3,300,000.00	XDR 0	0.00%	XDR 3,300,000.00
Total	XDR 33,550,000.00	XDR 11,598,096.92	34.57%	XDR 21,951,903.08

The 2018 supervision mission assessed that, with the current pace of implementation, the project is not likely to achieve its objectives. The reason for this is mainly due to inadequate technical content of the activities implemented and limited nurturing of partnerships for convergence. Moreover, the project presented high fiduciary risks given weak internal controls and poor management of procurement. A set of key recommendations were made, and these were partially implemented to date. So far, 3 implementation support missions focusing on planning, implementation and review of Rabi crop were fielded since the 2018 supervision mission, as well as one training on procurement held in April 2019 in New Delhi and delivered by IFAD. An additional ISM is planned in June for the implementation of the kharif crop.

MISSION OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS:

Objectives of the supervision Mission. IFAD in collaboration with the project team will undertake the supervision mission to assess programme achievements and implementation constraints including issues relating to loan administration, financial management and procurement. The mission will broadly have the following objectives:

- To perform the regular supervisory, accountability and fiduciary responsibilities in line with IFAD's direct supervision and implementation support policies.
- To review progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the last supervision mission.
- To provide support to the project team in identifying and resolving any bottleneck or emerging issues.
- To review the performance of the NGO partners of the project, the DPMU and SPMU staff, as part of the assessment of project management.
- To review the project logframe and project guidelines as required.
- Review Project exit strategy and sustainability.

The mission will visit selected villages, in the 14 sub-districts of the project and this would be facilitated by SPMU.

11. **Mission outputs.** The Mission will have the following outputs:

- Upon completion of the supervision mission, each member of the supervision team shall provide respective contributions to the mission leader to prepare the Aide Memoire as per the template provided.
- Mission aide memoire prepared and findings shared with the SPMU and DPMUs with clear understanding of changes/modifications proposed; the Aide Memoire presented and discussed with the Secretary, Welfare Department, Govt of Jharkhand with participation of JTELP team during the wrap up meeting at the end of the mission; recommended action points as per the recommendations of the mission are discussed and agreed for actions.
- Mission members submit their respective full contributions to the mission leader in the form of Technical Paper for the Main Report of the Mission in IFAD template.
- The Mission shares the Aide Mémoire with the Government of India (DEA) on its findings and recommendations and seeks endorsement of these.
- Final report of mission provided to DEA, Govt of Jharkhand and the Project after due processes of review/QA.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

Ms Herma Majoor, IFAD Consultant – Mission Leader; and food security and nutrition, poverty targeting and gender

The Mission Leader (ML) will be required to provide overall leadership, management and coordination of the mission. In addition, you will also be responsible for assessing progress under component 1 with regards the

effectiveness of the community organizations established such as SHGs and Youth Groups, the food security and nutrition situation, the poverty targeting in the project with special focus on the review of the implementation of the initiative entitled "targeting the hard core poor in PVTG communities", and gender mainstreaming in the project. The ML task will involve coordinating all mission activities to ensure that the MTR report is delivered in a timely manner and complies with IFAD's required formats and quality standard. In particular, the ML will be responsible for:

- Coordinate all activities of the mission ensuring full compliance with the ToRs.
- Lead the mission and organize the work of the mission in the field.
- In collaboration with other mission members, assess the overall implementation progress of the project (against its objectives as well as annual work plan and budget), identify implementation bottlenecks, if any.
- Engage with key project actors and stakeholders for the assessment of project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, exit strategy and potential for scaling-up.
- Assess the overall implementation progress of the project activities planned under component 1, identify implementation bottlenecks, if any.
- Assess the JTELP – JSLPS collaboration in supporting the SHG established under JTELP and handed over to JSLPS, and its effect on strengthening SHGs and the livelihood activities undertaken by the women members.
- Assess the effectiveness of the youth groups and their social and financial sustainability, as well as their social networks and access to services.
- Assess the progress in the implementation of the targeting the hard core poor in PVTG communities and assess the extent the targeted households conform to the criteria of extreme poverty, their satisfaction level with support provided, access to other entitlements, and progress towards graduation out of poverty. Assess also the extent to which the targeted households developed better social networks and access to public services.
- Assess the effectiveness of the poverty targeting and gender mainstreaming within this component and throughout the project activities and institutional arrangements as well as M&E system.
- Assess the project effect on food security and nutrition and validate the results of the annual outcome survey 2018 in this regard.
- Assess the project implementation of the recommendations of the 2018 supervision mission.
- Review the project exit strategy and sustainability and make recommendations to strengthen these.
- Based on the team's analysis and discussions with project stakeholders at community, district and state levels, assess the likelihood of the project to achieve its objectives and to utilize the available loan resources.
- Lead the drafting of the supervision mission report and aide mémoire. You will provide the contribution for all the sections of the aide mémoire and supervision report based on the inputs of the mission members.

Outputs – You will be expected to collect input from respective mission members and finalize the following Mission outputs:

- Full supervision Report;
- The Aide-Memoire;
- Management letter.

Mr. Crispino Lobo, NRM Specialist

Reporting to the Mission Team Leader, you will support the mission team in areas related with the component 2 of the project INRM and Agriculture. Specifically, you will assure the following

- Review the implementation of the INRM component (component 2), cumulatively up to March 2019 and as per AWPB 2019-20.
- Review the GSRLMP formulation and the rate of implementation of these plans as well as the extent they influenced the planning and implementation of JTELP activities in target villages and GP.
- Review the convergence between JTELP and MGNREGS for the implementation of INRM interventions, and how it can be further enhanced to leverage more resources for tribal villages and households.
- Review the capacity of the GSPEC in planning, accounting, monitoring for INRM interventions in their villages. Review the equity, gender mainstreaming and poverty targeting in planning and execution of INRM activities. Review the relationship between the GSPEC and the GP committee.
- Review the monitoring of the INRM activities and their tracking in project MIS and in the annual outcome surveys and recommend improvements in this regard.
- Review progress against the project targets for INRM and suggest means to accelerate the achievement of the targets within the available implementation period of the project.
- Identify quick wins in INRM activities that JTELP can promote to support the on-going project efforts in crop and livestock intensification.
- Review the progress made in improvement of cropping intensity and sustainable agriculture with focus on rationalizing input use especially selection of seeds, application of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Review the capacity of the committee managing the Farmer Service Centres to manage effectively the equipment library and to aggregate inputs and outputs. Propose improvements in this regard.
- Identify with the mission and the JTELP management unit, the exit strategy for component 2 of the project.
- Review the agricultural package of practices recommended, the farmer training, the extension system in place, the technical knowledge and competency of the FNGO/DPMU/SPMU staff involved in this activity.

- Assess the progress and effectiveness of the resource agency, PRADAN, in meeting the deliverables of its contract with JTELP.
- Assess the effectiveness of the poverty targeting and gender mainstreaming of these activities as well as benefit to ST and PVTG populations.
- Review the progress made under the INRM, and the status of implementation of the 2018 supervision mission recommendations in this regard.
- Contribute to the aide mémoire of the mission on assessment of performance of component 2 , agricultural productivity, exist strategy/ sustainability/ scaling up as it relates to component 2.
- Draft an annex on INRM for the supervision report providing guidance on implementation modalities, exit strategy and sustainability.

Outputs – You will be expected to contribute (for those aspects that are directly related to your TORs) to the following Mission outputs:

- An Aide-Memoire;
- Supervision Report;
- Prepare a Technical Guidance Note on the implementation of GSRMLP and agriculture in cluster and non-cluster villages.

Mr. Pratul Dube, Financial Management Specialist

Using the IFAD FMAQ as the basis to collect the relevant information, the Financial Management Specialist will assess the strengths and weaknesses of financial management systems, internal controls and financial reporting systems relating to financial management and financial administration of project funds in order to ensure that they satisfy IFAD's fiduciary requirements and comply with the Financing Agreement and LTB. He will be responsible for:

- Based on the financial reports prepared by the project , review the financial performance by expenditure category and component to assess the project's overall financial performance to date against (i) appraisal and (ii) approved AWPBs since project start. Review the cumulative status of funds by category of expenditure, approved AWPB and the project commitments (contracts signed not paid) in order to estimate the adequacy of funds and the potential need for category reallocations. Summarize the reasons for significant variances between expected and actual disbursement rates. Identify actual or potential problems and bottlenecks.
- Review the financial execution of the current AWPB and obtain from the PIU explanations for significant budget-to-actual variances. Comment on the project's budget monitoring system.
- Discuss the status of preparation of the annual financial statements (if relevant for the period). Validate the latest IFR, if applicable.
- Review availability of counterpart funds (government and beneficiaries), identifying bottlenecks if any. Verify that the value of in kind contributions from government and beneficiaries, if any, are estimated and recorded by the project.
- Assess regularity of WA preparation. Recommend concrete measures to ensure faster and more efficient disbursements. Review SOEs prepared since the last field review to verify adequacy, completeness and validity of claims by selecting on a sample basis expenditure items from each category of expenditures and performing a system 'walk-through'. Document findings on individual SOE items, noting down any ineligible expenditures. Provide recommendations on any weakness in internal controls noted. Assess the adequacy of the project's filing of financial records.
- Assess the project's treasury planning; analyse adequacy of DA authorised allocation, with respect to projected expenditure requirements.
- Review functionality of accounting and financial reporting system; identify accounting standards used and report differences with IFRS/IPSAS. Assess timeliness of recording transactions, budget posting and reconciliations. Assess suitability of the chart of accounts.
- Gain an understanding of the accounting system and specify accounting software used, whether software produces WAs and other automated reports, and whether budget posted; comment on required customisations if any. Assess financial staff ability to operate accounting system, comment on training requirements if any.
- Describe banking arrangements. Review the operation of the project's designated and other accounts to ensure that the bank reconciliations and DA account reconciliations are correctly prepared on a monthly basis. Validate the closing balances from copies of the bank statement and clarify the status of the reconciliation items (if any). Note down any pending payments and withdrawal applications still not paid by IFAD.
- Review contractual and payment procedures; check contract register, usage of contract monitoring forms, register of advances; highlight outstanding advances (ageing analysis); verify compliance with audit requirements foreseen in contracts/ MOUs, if applicable
- Review the financial situation of field offices and implementing partners/service providers, if any (advances issued vs. expenditure justified), as well as the quality and regularity of financial returns submitted to the PIU.
- Review project's administrative management procedures related to personnel, travel, vehicles/fuel and IT. Review asset accounting and management procedures; maintenance of fixed asset register; inventory processes and latest inventory report.
- Identify financing agreement covenants and verify project's compliance.

- Describe internal audit arrangements including reporting lines, methodology/procedures, audit work plan and status/follow up on past recommendations; review IA reports [if the Borrower is willing to share them], describe findings;
- Review latest external audit report and project's audit log, assess status of implementation of management letter recommendations. Verify status of preparation of upcoming audit and make recommendations as appropriate for extending the scope of audit to specific implementing entities, physical checks, performance audit, transaction list or other;
- Review action taken to address recommendations of previous FM-related mission.
- Contribute to relevant sections of the mission Aide Memoire and supervision report including data, field observations, project results, findings and recommendations following structure set out in IFAD supervision report templates and FMA guidelines.

Mr. Virender Kumar Garg, Procurement specialist

Reporting to the Mission Leader, you will support the mission team on all procurement related matters.

Specifically, as procurement specialist, and in line with Module IV of the IFAD Procurement Manual, you will carry out the following tasks:

- Review the current Procurement Plan in order to assess it has been fully updated and upgraded, ascertain its completeness, its concurrence with the AWPB, and its consistency with the country systems and/or IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook;
- Provide support, advice and recommendations on the following:
 - a. The thresholds, ceilings and preferences to be applied in the implementation of procurement under the project;
 - b. The contract types and contractual arrangements for goods, works and consulting services required to implement the projects;
 - c. The proposed methods of procurement;
 - d. The related IFAD review procedures and provide suggestions to improve the overall quality of the procurement processes;
- Review a minimum sample of 10% of all procurement contracts for compliance;
- Carry out spot checks on past procurement activities and assess the extent these adhere to Government and/or IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook; in particular, verify that the goods, services and works procured correspond with the approved AWPB and Procurement Plan, in terms of quality and quantities;
- Review the procurement, contracting and implementation processes and timeliness and appropriateness of procurement actions;
- Assess contract administration and management procedures;
- Assess the procurement capacity of all entities to be reviewed in terms of manpower, levels of training of procurement staff, work environments and independence of procurement staff to carry out their statutory assignments;
- Conduct specific analysis of value for money (VFM) at all levels and the reasonableness of prices for:
 - Goods, equipment, etc. using available price indicators;
 - Civil Works, compared to locally accepted standards and prices; and
 - Services compare quality-output to international standards and prices;
- Determine whether adequate systems are in place for procurement planning, implementation and monitoring, and whether documentation are maintained as per required standards and can be relied upon;
- Verify to the extent possible, whether goods, works and consulting services contracted were supplied/completed according to the required specifications and technical standards;
- Review issues identified in the previous procurement review and aide-mémoire and procurement related issues identified in project audit reports;
- Identify deficiencies and make recommendations for improvements and control mechanisms in the procurement procedures and processes;
- Conduct a review of any significant changes in the borrower/recipient's procurement system and practices, and ensure project procurement procedures and systems are updated accordingly;
- Review/update the Procurement Risk Assessment, using the IFAD Procurement Risk Matrix (Module I of the IFAD Procurement Manual);
- Assess further procurement staff training needs and ensure relevant training is planned and provided to project management and procurement staff in a timely manner;
- Submit an assignment report (as per IFAD format), and any other relevant ancillary documents;
- Carry out any other activity, as required by IFAD.

Outputs – You will be expected to contribute (for those aspects that are directly related to your TORs) to the following Mission outputs:

- The Aide-Memoire – section on overall project assessment as it relates to procurement and section on procurement;
- Prepare a Technical Working Paper on findings of the review of procurement operations and provide guidance on implementation of procurement in remaining period of project.

Mr. Frew Behabtu, Programme Officer, IFAD

Reporting to the Mission Team Leader, you will support the mission team with M&E, Knowledge management, NGO performance and project management related matters. Working closely with the ML, you will carry out the following:

- Review the M&E and MIS system of the project and its reporting on the key indicators of the logframe. Finalize with the SPMU the targets for the project implementation. The targets will be agreed upon and will be achievable within the remaining implementation period and will conserve the financial and economic viability of the project.
- Review whether the data is disaggregated by gender, by poverty group, and by tribal group. Assess reliability of the data by reviewing the data collection, verification, compilation, analysis and reporting processes.
- Review the project KM strategy and its implementation status and provide guidance for the project team.
- Review the performance of the SPMU, BOD and Steering Committee of the project.
- Assess the performance of the NGOs, based on a sample. The assessment will be based on their scope of work, level of physical and financial achievement, adherence to reporting requirements and quality of implementation in the field.
- Review the implementation of the 2018 supervision mission recommendations on PVTG, M&E and KM, project management and NGO performance.
- Contribute to the supervision mission on: overview and project progress; development effectiveness log-frame analysis & main issues of effectiveness; coherence between the AWPB and implementation; performance of M&E system; Knowledge Management: Project Management; performance of service providers.

Outputs – You will be expected to contribute (for those aspects that are directly related to your TORs) to the following Mission outputs:

- The Aide-Memoire;
- Supervision Report;
- Prepare a Technical Guidance Note on M&E and MIS,

Mr. Karan Sehgal (ECG, renewable energy)

Reporting to the Mission Team Leader, you will support the mission team in areas related with renewable energy, IGAs under component 3 and SECAP for the project as a whole. Specifically, you will assure the following:

- Review the status of the cook stoves and their effect on women health and drudgery reduction. Carry out a comparative analysis between low cost cook stoves, access to the Ujjwala scheme (LPG). Assess the extent to which SPRERI adhered and met the conditions and deliverables of the contract with JTELP.
- Assess the performance of the biogas units constructed by the project and assess the plans for the construction of biogas units to utilize the organic matter from the livestock units. Assess the extent to which the biogas units have reduced the likelihood of transmission of diseases from animal to humans. Assess the extent PAU Ludhiana met the conditions and deliverables of the contract with JTELP.
- Review the roll-out plan, community awareness, synchronization of the training with the construction of the units, envisaged plans for the management and maintenance of the biogas units and low-cost cook stoves.
- Review the project promotion of solar energy devices (solar lanterns, solar home systems and solar pumps) and assess beneficiary satisfaction with their use, constraints met and recommend ways to overcome these constraints. Provide an estimate of the % of solar lanterns still in operation.
- Review the responsiveness of service providers and the quality of the work they provided.
- Review the feasibility study of the power loom and molasses production unit, the energy cost, planned no of jobs to be created. Review the status of implementation and progress against the business plan.
- Review how SECAP procedures are being implemented by the project team and provide guidance to improve, if any.
- Review the implementation of the 2018 supervision mission recommendations related with your TOR and provide guidance for the project team.

Outputs – You will be expected to contribute (for those aspects that are directly related to your TORs) to the following Mission outputs:

- The Aide-Memoire;
- Supervision Report;
- Prepare a Technical Guidance Note on the biogas and Solar energy devices.

Ms Rasha Omar, Country representative (mission support)

Working closely with the mission leader, you will support the mission team in areas related to project relevance, exit strategy and sustainability. She will join the mission at its start and at the state wrap up meeting. Specifically you will assure the following:

- Provide the mission with the background information about the project, its implementation, constraints and remedial measures taken by the State Gvt, GOI and IFAD.
- Follow-up on the implementation of Targeting the Hard Core Poor in PVTG communities as well as integration with other project activities.
- Thoroughly review the project targets, likelihood of achievement and utilization of loan resources.
- Follow-up on the partial cancellation of JTELP loan.
- Review the AM, supervision report and annexes.

DOCUMENTATION

The following documentation will be made available to the mission:

- (i) Project Design Report (PDR)
- (ii) Annual progress report for 2018-19
- (iii) Physical Progress report against AWPB 2019-20.
- (iv) Table with physical achievements by year up to August 2019
- (v) Financial progress report against AWPB 2019-20.
- (vi) Updated Contract Register.
- (vii) Village Development plans, Gender Strategy, KM Strategy.
- (viii) AWPB and PP for 2019-20.
- (ix) List of project villages by panchayat, blocks, districts etc.

On site, all the implementing partners and reports should be available as well as all the books of the village association.

Draft MISSION SCHEDULE: (To be adjusted based on the feedback from the project team).

#	Date	Day	Particulars / Activities
1	15 Sep	Sun	Mission arrives in Ranchi;
2	16 Sep	Monday	Presentation of the project physical and financial progress Courtesy visit to Welfare department and meeting with implementing partners
3	17 Sep to 21 Sep	Tuesday to Saturday	Mission to be divided into 3 teams Field visits to be planned in such a way as to allow each team to visit 2 villages/ day ; interact with DPMU and NGO, as well as block/ district administration. The 2 villages would be one cluster village and another non cluster village. All 14 districts should be covered.
4	22 Sep	Sunday	Return to Ranchi
5	23 Sep	Monday	Mission de-briefing within team and preparation of aide mémoire
6	24 Sep	Tuesday	Drafting AM Discussion with PMU, meeting with NGOs and other implementing partners
7	25 Sep	Wednesday	Finalization of AM and discussion of recommendations within mission
8	26 Sep	Thursday	Transmission of AM to JTELP Drafting of technical notes starts
9	27 Sep	Friday	Discussion of the AM with the PMU in the forenoon Discussion of the AM in the afternoon with Development Dept and Chief Secretary
10	28 Sep	Saturday	Revision of AM Discussion of technical notes with concerned PMU members Submission of technical notes by mission members to Mission Leader
11	29 Sep	Sunday	Travel of the mission to Home base
12	30 Sep	Monday	Transmission of AM to DEA
13	3 Oct	Thursday	Meeting with DEA to discuss AM

5.c People met East Singhbhum

DPMU Persons with Designation	TSA persons with Designation	FNGO persons with Designation	Block	Panchayat	Village
Atonu Sen(DPM), Uttam Kumar(FAO), PradeepKumar(NRMO), Dilip KumarSingh(PMEO)		Libin Minz(PC-KGVK), BishambharPradhan(CIGO-KGVK), Chaturbhuj Pradhan (CF-Rasunchopa)	Potka	Rasunchopa	Sarse
Atonu Sen(DPM), Uttam Kumar(FAO), PradeepKumar(NRMO), Dilip KumarSingh(PMEO)		Libin Minz(PC-KGVK), BishambharPradhan(CIGO-KGVK), Abhishek Sardar (CF-Narda)	Potka	Narda	Narda
Atonu Sen(DPM), Uttam Kumar(FAO), PradeepKumar(NRMO), Dilip KumarSingh(PMEO) Mrs Subhasini Kujur(Accountant)	Mr.Tarak Nath Das(TSA-PDS), Mr.Shishir kumar Sahu (TSA-PDS) Dr. Umesh Gautam-ZPM(TSA-ASSETW) Mr.KunjBihari-PO(TSA-ASSETW)	Bishwaroop Chaterjee(Nodal officer,JTELP-KM), Sunil Kumar (PC-KM) MrityunjayChakraborty(CIGO-KM),Narayan Soren & Jawahar Tudu(CF-KM)	Dumaria	Kantasola	Harda
Atonu Sen(DPM), Uttam Kumar(FAO), PradeepKumar(NRMO), Dilip KumarSingh(PMEO) Mrs Subhasini Kujur(Accountant)	Mr.Tarak Nath Das(TSA-PDS), Mr.Shishir kumar Sahu (TSA-PDS) Dr. Umesh Gautam-ZPM(TSA-ASSETW) Mr.KunjBihari-PO(TSA-ASSETW)	Bishwaroop Chaterjee(Nodal officer,JTELP-KM), Sunil Kumar (PC-KM) MrityunjayChakraborty(CIGO-KM),Dinesh Soren, Sukhlal Tudu(CF-KM)	Dumaria	Dholabera	Kashibera
Atonu Sen(DPM), Uttam Kumar(FAO), PradeepKumar(NRMO), Dilip KumarSingh(PMEO) Mrs Subhasini Kujur(Accountant)	Mr.Tarak Nath Das(TSA-PDS), Mr.Shishir kumar Sahu (TSA-PDS) Dr. Umesh Gautam-ZPM(TSA-ASSETW) Mr.KunjBihari-PO(TSA-ASSETW)	Libin Minz (PC-KGVK) Bishambhar (CIGO-KGVK),Abhishek Sardar, Deepak Mondal(CF-KGVK)	Potka	Narda	Narda

West Singhbhum

Present DPMU Staff	Present FNGO Staff	Block	Panchayat	Village
Anita Manju Hassa - DPM Sushanta Roy - PM&EO Obed Barla - NRMO Amit Kumar Verma - DEO	Salil Jems Honhaga - PC Abhijit Machhua - CI&GO Shyam Sunder Sharma - JE Anuj Kumar Mahto - CF Andres Korah - CF Vijay Kumar Pradhan - CF Nardeep Pradhan - CF	Sonua	Dewanbir	Dewanbir
Anita Manju Hassa - DPM Sushanta Roy - PM&EO Obed Barla - NRMO Amit Kr. Verma - DEO	Salil Jems Honhaga - PC Abhijit Machhua - CI&GO Shyam Sunder Sharma - JE Anuj Kumar Mahto - CF Andres Korah - CF Vijay Kumar Pradhan - CF Nardeep Pradhan - CF	Sonua	Dewanbir	Taira
Anita Manju Hassa - DPM Sushanta Roy - PM&EO Obed Barla - NRMO Amit Kr. Verma - DEO	Salil Jems Honhaga - PC Abhijit Machhua - CI&GO Shyam Sunder Sharma - JE Nardeep Pradhan - CF	Sonua	Parahat	Udania
Anita Manju Hassa - DPM Sushanta Roy - PM&EO Obed Barla - NRMO Amit Kr. Verma - DEO	Chhotu Soren - PC Mukesh Kumar - CI&GO Shashi Shekhar - JE Arti Patro - CF Ashok Kumar Poddar - CF	Tonto	Nimdih	Nimdih

Dumka

Name	DPMU/FNGO/TSA/THP	Post	Block
Abhay Dung Dung	DPMU	PMEO	Gopikander
Bhupendra Kumar	DPMU	NRMO	Gopikander
Ujjwal Kr Jha	FNGO	PC	Gopikander
Shiv Prajapati	FNGO	GO	Gopikander
Keshab Mandal	FNGO	JE	Gopikander
Jatru Bhagat	FNGO	JE	Gopikander
Jitendr Kr Pal	FNGO	CF	Gopikander
Vijay Mandal	FNGO	CF	Gopikander

Sudarshan Pal	FNGO	CF	Gopikander
Amit Kr Gorai	FNGO	CF	Gopikander
Kundan Kr Bhagat	FNGO	CF	Gopikander
Roshan Hansda	FNGO	CF	Gopikander
Srijan Tudu	FNGO	CF	Gopikander
Shyamu Pal	FNGO	CF	Gopikander
Fahad Khan	TSA (PRADAN)	Agriculture Expert	Gopikander
Soumitra Roy	THP		Gopikander
Dr Tuku Kr Sitha	TSA (ASSET&W)	Zonal Programme Manager	Gopikander
Gopinath Pankaj	TSA (ASSET&W)	Program Officer	Gopikander
Janmanjay Bouri	JSLPS	BPM	Gopikander
Koushik Mandal	JSLPS	MIS Expert	Gopikander
Krishna Ram Manjhi	DPMU	DPM	Masaliya
Faruque Saifullah	DPMU	FAO	Masaliya
Birghunath Singh	FNGO	PC	Masaliya
V K Verma	FNGO	GO	Masaliya
Birendra Kr Mahto	FNGO	JE	Masaliya
Alok Kumar	FNGO	JE	Masaliya
Fileen Murmu	FNGO	CF	Masaliya
Jitendr Kr Yadav	FNGO	CF	Masaliya
Kanauj Kanti Sen	FNGO	CF	Masaliya
Niranjan Chandra Mandal	FNGO	CF	Masaliya
Arvind Marandi	FNGO	CF	Masaliya
Sunil Kumar	TSA (PRADAN)	Agriculture Expert	Masaliya
Raju Maity	TSA (PRADAN)	Agriculture Expert	Masaliya
Pranjal Saikiya	TSA (PRADAN)	Agriculture Expert (Marketing Agri Produce & Allied)	Masaliya

Godda

Name	DPMU/FNGO/TSA/THP	Post	Block
Hema Ekka	DPMU	DPM	Sunderpahari
Navneet Tiwary	DPMU	FAO	Sunderpahari
Abhay Dung Dung	DPMU	PMEO	Sunderpahari
Bhupendra Kumar	DPMU	NRMO	Sunderpahari
Salgemani Hembrom	FNGO	GO	Sunderpahari
Samir Bal	FNGO	JE	Sunderpahari
Anuplal Mahto	FNGO	JE	Sunderpahari
Arhenius Kisku	FNGO	CF	Sunderpahari
Manwel Tudu	FNGO	CF	Sunderpahari
Manoj Kumar	FNGO	CF	Sunderpahari
Premal Soren	FNGO	CF	Sunderpahari
Manish Murmu	FNGO	CF	Sunderpahari
Sweety Chauhan	TSA (PRADAN)	Agriculture Expert	Sunderpahari
Pranjal Saikiya	TSA (PRADAN)	Agriculture Expert (Marketing Agri Produce & Allied)	Sunderpahari
Abhijeet Maliik	TSA (PRADAN)	Agriculture Expert	Sunderpahari
Jib Das Sahu	TSA (PRADAN)	Agriculture Expert	Sunderpahari
Soumitra Roy	THP		Sunderpahari
Achint Mishra	TSA (ASSET&W)	Program Officer	Sunderpahari
Dr Kanik Verma	TSA (ASSET&W)	Zonal Programme Manager	Sunderpahari
Sagar Sinha	FNGO	JE	Boarijore
Sudist Ray	FNGO	GO	Boarijore
Dulal Modi	FNGO	CF	Boarijore
Dharmendra Mandal	FNGO	CF	Boarijore
Sumati Hansda	FNGO	CF	Boarijore
Christopher Murmu	FNGO	CF	Boarijore
Sanjeev Malto	FNGO	CF	Boarijore

Seraikela – Kharsawan

Name	DPMU / FNGO / TSA / THP	Post	Block
Niraj Nayan	DPMU- SK	DPM	-
Komal Tirkey	DPMU- SK	NRMO	-
Manoj Marshal Hans	DPMU- SK	FAO	-
Shambhu Kumar Gupta	DPMU- SK	PM&EO	-
P. Ram Krishna Rao	DPMU- SK	ACCOUNTANT	-
Manik chandra Mahato	DPMU- SK	DRIVER	-
Samrat Ganguly	YUVA	Project Coordinator	SERAIKELA
Chandmani Sawaiyan	YUVA	CI&GO	SERAIKELA

Ravi Shankar Dubey	YUVA	Junior Engineer	SERAIKELA
Genda Tudu	YUVA	Community Facilitator	SERAIKELA
Shambhu Saw	YUVA	Community Facilitator	SERAIKELA
Bahadur Jonko	YUVA	Community Facilitator	SERAIKELA
Mangal Singh Munda	YUVA	Community Facilitator	SERAIKELA
Arup Kumar Mandal	YUVA	Community Facilitator	SERAIKELA
Alphonse Xaxa	SAHYOGI MAHILA	Project Coordinator	RAJNAGAR
Thakur Singh Murmu	SAHYOGI MAHILA	CI&GO	RAJNAGAR
Hemant Kumar Mahato	SAHYOGI MAHILA	Junior Engineer	RAJNAGAR
Manoj Kumar Roy	SAHYOGI MAHILA	Community Facilitator	RAJNAGAR
Hari Ram Mardi	SAHYOGI MAHILA	Community Facilitator	RAJNAGAR
Sri Ram Tudu	SAHYOGI MAHILA	Community Facilitator	RAJNAGAR
Shiv Ram Soren	SAHYOGI MAHILA	Community Facilitator	RAJNAGAR
Amit Kumar Behra	JAN SEWA PARISHAD	Project Coordinator	KUCHAI
Surendra Sardar	JAN SEWA PARISHAD	CI&GO	KUCHAI
Vishnu Kumar	JAN SEWA PARISHAD	Junior Engineer	KUCHAI
Singray Munda	JAN SEWA PARISHAD	Community Facilitator	KUCHAI
Manoj Kumar Besra	JAN SEWA PARISHAD	Community Facilitator	KUCHAI
Devimuni Soy	JAN SEWA PARISHAD	Community Facilitator	KUCHAI
Hasan Adib Khan	PRADAN	Agriculture Specialist	-
Sanjeeb Kumar Sahoo	PRADAN	Executive	-
Dr. Umesh Gautam	ASSET&W	ZPM, Vet. Kolhan	-
Sheshadev Khamari	ASSET&W	Programme Officer	-

Gumla

Name	Post
PRAMUDIT DUNGUNG	District project manager
RAJIV RANJAN	Finance & administrative officer
BOMSHANKAR SAH	Planning & monitoring Evaluation officer
Amit Kumar Singh	Natural resource management officer
Mohit Emmanuel Kerketta	ACOUNTANT
Raphael Minj	DEO CUM OA
Current staff position of FNGO	
District - Gumla	Block: Sisai
Name of the FNGO	Chotanagpur craft development society
Staff position	Name
PC	Amit kumar
CIGO	Dhanjany Rrasad
JE	Pramider singh
CF1	Kishan kumar singh
CF2	Reena oraon
CF3	Anjit oraon
CF4	Ravinder sahu
CF5	Laxmi bhagat
Block -Bharno	
Name of the FNGO	Sharmik vedyapeeth
Staff position	Name
PC	Ranjit kumar prasad
CIGO	Kartik oraon
JE	Kasuhlander sharma
CF1	kaushalya devi
CF2	Shankar singh
CF3	Budhnath oraon
CF4	
TSA-PDA	
Rajeev Ranjan	Team Leader
Nayan Tarai	Ag. Specialist
TSA-ASSET&W	
Nikhil Ritesh Sanga	Team Leader
Sanjay Bharti	PO
Dr. Jitendra Patel	ZPM

Latehar

Name	Designation
Lakhindra Nath Mahto	District Project Manager
Seema Hoda	Finance and Administration Officer
Madhulika	Planning Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

Bijay Kumkal	Natural Resource Management Officer
Basant Kumar	Accountant
Swati Kachhap	Data Entry Operator cum Office Assistant

Name	Designation
Kaushik Kumar	Project Coordinator
Deepak Kumar	Community Institution & Gender Officer
Jitendra Kumar	Junior Engineer
Narad Kumar Yadav	Community Facilitator - Dundu Panchayat
Harihar Singh	Community Facilitator - Jungur Panchayat
Farukh Ansari	Community Facilitator - Matlong Panchayat
Vikash Prasad	Community Facilitator - Kope Panchayat
Mukesh Baitha	Community Facilitator - Badkadih Panchayat

Rajmani Dharmani Bhaskar	Project Coordinator
Anil Prasad	Community Institution & Gender Officer
Ajit Kumar	Junior Engineer
Santosh Singh	Community Facilitator - Mangra Panchayat
Pradeep Kumar Singh	Community Facilitator - Ukamar Panchayat
Laldeo Singh	Community Facilitator - Kuchila Panchayat
Ashok Kumar Singh	Community Facilitator - Chhipadohar Panchayat
Sushil Prasad	Community Facilitator - Chungru Panchayat

	TSA-PDA
Team Leader	Rajeev Ranjan
Ag. Specialist	Manoj kindo
Ag. Specialist	Jitendra yadav

	TSA-ASSET&W
Team Leader	Nikhil Ritesh Sanga
PO	Dilip Yadav
ZPM	Dr. Jitendra Patel

Simdega

Name	Designations	Remark
Adi Dev	DPM	
Swati Bhengra	PMEO	
Chandan Kumar	Accountant	
Sadique Eqbal	DEO	
Rajiv Ranjan	FAO	Deputation
Amit kr. Singh	NRMO	Deputation

Name	Designation	Block	Panchayat
SHAKTI KR. PASWAN	PC	SADAR	
VINETA RAI	CIGO	SADAR	
MANOJ KR. PAL	JE	SADAR	
BRIJINIYA TETE	CF	SADAR	KOCHEDEGA
ABDUL KARIM	CF	SADAR	PITHRA
AASHISH TETE	CF	SADAR	GARJA
SANT KUMAR RAI	CF	SADAR	SEWAI

Name	Designation	Block	Panchayat
SAHEENA PARWEEN	CIGO	KURDEG	
BABAN PAL	JE	KURDEG	
DURYODHAN JAYSWAL	CF	KURDEG	BADKIBIURA
AJAY KUMAR	CF	KURDEG	CHARRIMUNDA
MANISH SAI	CF	KURDEG	KURDEG
ANJNA LAKRA	CF	KURDEG	HETMA
JITENDRA RAM	CF	KURDEG	KUTMA KACHHAR
	VACANT	KURDEG	KHINDA

TSA-PDA	
Rajeev Ranjan	Team Leader
Prem Shankar	Ag. Specialist
Manindra kesaw	Ag. Specialist
TSA-ASSET&W	
Nikhil Ritesh Sanga	Team Leader
Sanjay Bharti	PO
Dr. Jitendra Patel	ZPM

Lohardaga

Name	Designation
Manindra kumar tiwary	FAO
Vijay Bhushan Ekka	PMEO
MD ANWAR HASSAN	NRMO
Md. Salim Ansari	ACCOUNTANT
GODLIYA KISPOTTA	DEO CUM OA
Mr. Anup Upadhyay	PC
Mr. Shyam Kumar	CI& GO
Vacant	JE
Mr. Aditya Kumar	CF , Guri
Mr. Dhaneshwer Sahu	CF , Gajni
Mr. Etwa Oraon	CF, Sadhabe
Mr. Devraj Oraon	CF, Narauli
TSA-PDA	
Rajeev Ranjan	Team Leader
Sukanta karmakar	Ag. Specialist
Vikas Kumar Tandon	Ag. Specialist
TSA-ASSET&W	
Nikhil Ritesh Sanga	Team Leader
Dilip Yadav	PO
Dr. Jitendra Patel	ZPM

Ranchi

Name	Post
PRAKASH KR. XALXO	DPM
RAKESH KUMAR	FAO
KAVITA KUMARI	PMEO
ADITYA PRABHAKAR	NRMO
RAJESH KUMAR RAJAK	ACCOUNTANT
SANKAR GIRI	DEO CUM OA

NAVEEN KR RUDDA	PROJECT COORDINATOR
RAMLAGAN SAHU	CIGO
RISHU KR	JE
PANCHAMI KUMARI	CF
DOMAN MUNDA	CF
LAXMI KUMARI	CF
DINBANDHU MUNDA	CF
BUDHRAM MUNDA	CF
RAJEEV RANJAN	PROJECT COORDINATOR
ANJAN KR. PRADHAN	CIGO
AJEET KUMAR	JE
GAMBHIR MUNDA	CF
GURUA LOHRA	CF
HARIBOLA LOHRA	CF
BIRSA MUNDA	CF

TSA-PDA	
Rajeev Ranjan	Team Leader
Ashok Kumar Jha	Ag. Specialist
Sisira saho	Ag. Specialist
TSA-ASSET&W	
Nikhil Ritesh Sanga	Team Leader
Mukesh Kumar	PO

India

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

Appendix 6: Procurement

Mission Dates: 15/09/2019 to 22/09/2019
Document Date 02/12/2019
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5255-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 6: Procurement Review Working Paper

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (JTELP)
Completed by Mr Virender Kumar Garg, Procurement Specialist, Consultant

I. Review of Procurement Plan

1.1 PP 2019-20 has been analysed and found to be generally Consistent with the latest approved AWPB:

1.1.1. Nature and quantity of goods/works/services is largely consistent with the activities in the AWPB. However, procurement process for many of the contract packages has not even been initiated so far. Procurement capacity at SPMU is low but is very low at community level. There is almost no procurement at DPMU level. Project design envisages procurement mostly at community level.

1.1.2. Procurement schedule is consistent with the implementation schedules in the AWPB but procurement is not finalized as per the time schedule in PP for majority of cases. Some of the cases especially in consultancy and goods have not yet been initiated. Some goods cases are waiting for finalization of specifications.

1.1.3. Procurement budget is generally adequate. Whenever there is some short fall, APWB can be revised easily and availability of funds is not a problem.

1.2. There is good competition and large numbers of bids/proposals are received at SPMU level. However at community level, there is not enough effort to generate competition.

1.3. Time estimates indicated in the PP is realistic for most cases. In some cases, time lines have not been indicated in PP. There is a need to improve system of revising time lines in PP even after significant delays.

1.4. Adequacy of procurement packaging:

1.4.1. Procurement activities have been systematically and logically grouped according to the categories of the procurement. e.g. paddy seeds of four variety were procured from National Seeds Corporation centrally.

1.4.2. Packaging has been done in a way that generally facilitates the use of the most competitive and efficient procurement method that ensures the best value for money.

1.5 There are delays in many items as compared to procurement plan targets. There is need for revision of dates for many items where delays have occurred or activities no more required. Delay can be appreciated from some of the items indicated in the table below-

	PP year	PP item No	Description	PP target for contract award	comments by procurement unit	Remarks
1	2018-19	C5	Third Party Evaluation	June 2018	Contract not yet awarded	Delayed and even PP not updated.
2	2018-19	C6	Consultant for Thematic Study (Ujjwala Yojna)	June 2018	Contract not yet awarded	Delayed and even PP not updated.
3	2018-19	C8	Documentary	June 2018	Contract not yet awarded	Delayed and even PP not updated.
4	2018-19	C11	MIS Maintenance	June 2018	Contract not yet awarded	Delayed and even PP not updated.
5	2018-19	C15	Legal Consultant	May 2018	Contract not yet awarded	Delayed and even PP not updated.
6	2018-19	C17	YG Consultant (UNV)	April 2018	Contract not yet awarded	Delayed and even PP not updated.

1.6 Reasons for delay include absence of capability for preparing ToR. In case, there is no capability, SPMU should hire some individual consultant for writing ToR as this is a specialized job. Another way could be to get sample ToRs from other projects and customize the same. IFAD may be able to provide ToRs from other projects all over the world, if available.

II. Review of Ongoing/Completed Procurement Activities and Documentation

2.1 Deficiencies noted in procurement by DPMUs include placement of contract without approval of competent authority. In some cases, DPMUs have procured seeds from National Seeds Corporation on Direct Procurement basis on behalf of GS-PEC and proposal was not sent to IFAD for no objection. Payment has been made by GS-PEC.

2.1.1 Some GS-PECs have procured material from higher bidder without specifying reasons.

2.1.2 During public tender opening at SPMU level, tender opening minutes are prepared and signed by bid opening committee. However, these minutes are not forwarded to bidders/consultants.

2.1.3 As per IFAD policy, bid opening committee should not evaluate the bids. However, in all these cases, bids were opened and evaluated by the same committee.

2.1.4 SPMU does not follow any practice of announcement of bid/proposal results thus the bidders are restrained artificially from making challenge/protest on award decisions.

2.2 Some GS-PEC made procurement for more than INR 50000 with less than three quotations, thus in non-compliance to Project Implementation Manual.

2.3 As per PIM, DPM need approval from SPD for any procurement as they have no delegation of power, but they have not taken any such approval from SPD for any procurement made by them.

2.4 No indices have been maintained in the procurement unit. However, some of the items like motor cycles, office equipment as seen from prices on internet, have been bought at reasonable prices.

III. Review of Contract Administration and Management

3.1. Contract register review.

Contract register has been maintained at SPMU level now. Register submitted to IFAD contains description of the contract package, date of IFAD no objection etc. but was prepared only for submission to IFAD and there is no regular system of update or monitoring. Register is as per template. However, some of the cells including IFAD no objection date have been left blank.

3.2. **Contract administration review.** Contractual administration is not effective and leaves mostly on the consultants and suppliers, and it has been observed that contracts with initial execution time of 6 months have not even been completed after 15 months. Some other contracts like solar lamp have been executed after much longer time.

3.2.1 There are number of consultancy cases, but there is no standard monitoring system. Project has been asked to develop a system for making periodic evaluation of FNGOs (Facilitating Non-Governmental Organizations)

3.2.2. The majority of community procurement systems and documentation were found to be of poor quality. In some districts, it was observed that quotations were obtained from three sources, which included items not even required by GS-PEC. In other villages, photocopies of the same quotations were found. It was obvious that someone had collected a quotation for use of more than one buyer. In another case, quotation was taken from three sources, but supplies were taken from fourth source from whom quotations were not taken. In one village, three quotations were taken for procurement of fertilizers and approval was from Gram Sabha for procurement from lowest bidder. However, later, the name of the winning bidder was changed to a higher bidder in the proceedings of Gram Sabha and supplies were taken from this higher bidder. This bidder was paid INR 81,872, which is more than the threshold of direct procurement. There are similar issues in most of the villages.

3.2.3 The project has been waiving the requirement of performance security in all cases. They have been accepting letter of undertaking even for advance payment.

3.2.4. Retention money guarantee (for Works): No such guarantee available with the project

3.2.5. Timeliness of progress payments- Payments have mostly been made timely.

3.2.6. Validity of insurance policies- There is no system for monitoring insurance policies.

IV. Review of issues identified in the previous review and aide-mémoire and procurement related issues identified in project audit reports (see paragraph 59)

Previous mission had highlighted following major issues. Some of the issues have been resolved and action taken but many issues are still outstanding as given in table below

Observation	Status at the time of review
Detailed Technical evaluation reports are not undertaken.	While there is still no technical evaluation for goods (no recent works contract), Technical evaluation for consultancy contracts are being made. However, awarding of marks for technical proposals is done by a junior internal committee. This committee also evaluates as a team and there is no individual evaluation. The evaluation committee, which is superior to this committee, submits recommendations based on marking done by this junior committee.
Majority of the procurement planned for 2017-18 and 2018-19 have not been undertaken.	Procurement for most of the cases for previous years completed.
The finalized procurement have many	In recent procurement cases, there is an improvement.

deficiencies in contract management.	However, systematic review of FNGOs has not been carried out. The review carried out only gives an overall impression about an FNGO without developing and evaluating various criteria. There is no system of evaluating quality of goods/works/services. In case of procurement of seeds from National Seeds Corporation, test was required at district level where they have no stocking space and hence seeds were diverted to blocks managed by FNGO without unloading at district level and finally test was conducted at village level. Since no sample showed germination less than 80%, which was contract requirement, there was no dispute. Otherwise test was not carried out as per the contract.
For the procurement of equipment for FSC, the SPMU is stated to have sourced quotations from three suppliers and directed the DPMU to inform the GSPEC to pay the suppliers directly and obtain the goods. At best, this could be considered as a community payment rather than procurement through community participation. By splitting the payment and indicating it as procurement through community participation, this was not submitted for IFAD's prior review. This practice was followed for purchase of animals and poultry.	The SPMU has not sought post facto no objection from IFAD. However, in current cases, GS-PEC is making procurement by including beneficiaries for on the spot decision to buy goat/piglet.
Inferior quality of vegetable seeds procured has resulted in crop diseases and loss of entire crop to the farmers.	In current cases, GS-PEC is making procurement
SPMU did not enter into a rate contract agreement with any of the suppliers.	There is no progress on this issue. SPMU has procured paddy seeds of different variety from National Seeds Corporation. Other seeds and fertilizer are being procured by GS-PEC
Residential training for Pashu Mitra was awarded to Birsa Agricultural University on least cost rather than on evaluation of curriculum content and requirement. The proposals received from all the agencies are not available on file.	Training completed
PMU awarded the contract for 20 units of bio digesters to Punjab Agricultural University and released 50% advance but none has been constructed so far and the contract lapsed on 30th August 2018.	Supplies completed now.
Other contracts such as supply of solar lantern, improved cook stoves are yet to be delivered.	Solar lanterns and cook stoves have been supplied. However, Solar House lighting systems were not supplied by the government agency JREDA. I was informed that they have not finalized the contract so far.
The inordinate delay in opening of bids for GSPEC Audit and technical evaluation has resulted in the expiry of the bid validity period of 90 days and this has to now be re-advertised.	Contract awarded in 3 lots and audit completed
Despite frequent change of staff and performance below 60% in the evaluation for release of management cost to FNGOs, the PMU has not taken any punitive action (notice for suspension and on non-improvement, termination of contract) against the poor performing FNGOs.	Action still not satisfactory. Systematic review of FNGOs has not been carried out. The review carried out only gives an overall impression about an FNGO without developing and evaluating various criteria.
For the engagement of the salary survey agency, there was only one agency qualified in the preliminary examination and no detailed technical evaluation of the proposal was done and the agency was awarded the Contract. The data related to comparators and the raw data were not submitted to the project.	Now contract has been awarded to Indian Institute of Management and report is yet to be submitted.

In spite of participating in the procurement training workshops of IFAD by APD and Finance Manager, the understanding of public procurement principles and compliance to IFAD Procurement Guidelines is very weak.	Even the earlier Finance Manager has been replaced. There is one accountant, who looks after procurement as additional duty. However, a procurement consultant has been engaged from 16 August, 2019 for 120 days input during next one year
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V. Review of project's procurement filing system and the ease of document retrieval

- 5.1 Procurement filing system needs improvements. Files are not tidy.
- 5.2 Procurement files have many duplicate papers and some of them are not placed sequentially.
- 5.3 Files have been stored properly with proper numbering and can be retrieved easily.
- 5.4 In many cases, mails have not been printed and kept on file for record.
- 5.4 There are no boxes maintained for submission of bids before opening. However, as seen, bids are kept securely in lock and key.

System can be said to be moderately satisfactory.

VI. Review of any significant changes in the Borrower/Recipient's procurement system and practices

There are no significant changes in the borrower's procurement system and practices over last one year.

VIII. Assessment of further procurement staff training needs

There is no full time procurement staff at the project. The procurement at SPMU level is made by the Finance Manager and Accountant on part time basis. Finance Manager is on temporary basis and looks after the work of FM in addition to his regular job at West Singhbhum district as Finance Officer. However, a procurement consultant has been hired from the month of August 2019 with 120 days input in next one year.

However, in view of weakness observed in procurement, there is a need to train staff dealing with procurement at SPMU level for one week basic training. Staff at SPMU, should also be trained specifically on consultancy procurement.

IX. Key findings and conclusions from the PRM assessment update

Score received is 1.90 which is medium risk.

Procurement Unit is using standard bidding document with the help of IFAD/Delhi, giving adequate time for submission of bids and seeking clarification, storing of bids securely before opening.

However, weakness has been observed in following areas-

- a. There is no full time Procurement staff member. One accountant works on part time basis on procurement. One consultant has been recruited recently with 120 days input in next one year
- b. Procurement securities are not securely stored/ monitored.
- c. Bid opening minutes are made but not sent to the bidders
- d. There is no effective contract monitoring system/framework in place.
- e. Contracts awarded are not advertised publicly.

There is a need to improve in areas mentioned in paras (a) to (e) above to improve risk rating.

X. Procurement performance indicator rating and justification

Justification of rating

Procurement is rated as moderately unsatisfactory (3), higher than the last rating (2). In the absence of full time procurement staff, the FM manages it part-time. SPMU hired a Procurement Consultant w.e.f. 16 August, 2019. Implementation of the procurement plan is only 4% as signed contracts for PP 2019-20 so far. SPMU procured seeds for kharif for INR 16.15 million successfully. There is no system to verify the quality of seeds and other items locally procured by GS-PEC. Procurement from higher bidders was made at times without justification. Procurement documentation including GS-PEC proceedings is often not transparent. The quality of relatively high value construction including Farmer Service Centres must be verified. Record keeping for input distribution is not satisfactory.

Procurement Review

1. There is no procurement staff in place at SPMU level though recommended by earlier mission and the procurement is made by the Finance Manager and Accountant on a part-time basis. A procurement consultant has been hired from the 16 August 2019 with 120 days input in one year. During discussions, it was noted that he had similar past experience and can work effectively.
2. Procurement of seeds for Rabi 2019 has not even been planned until now and is thus late. Distribution of seeds procured through central contract does not have proper documentation at village level and some beneficiaries complained about receiving less quantity than expected.
3. The FNGOs performance review carried out so far only gives an overall impression without developing and evaluating a template with effective criteria. The contract time for all FNGOs has expired and the performance of some of the FNGOs is not satisfactory. SPMU has to develop comprehensive evaluation criteria as a basis for assessment, which should also be shared with FNGOs so that they are given a chance to improve their performance.
4. The majority of community procurement systems and documentation were found to be of poor quality. In some districts, it was observed that quotations were obtained from three sources, which included items not even required by GS-PEC. In other villages, photocopies of the same quotations were found. It was obvious that someone had collected a quotation for use of more than one buyer. In another case, quotation was taken from three sources, but supplies were taken from fourth source from whom quotations were not taken. In one village, three quotations were taken for procurement of fertilizers and approval was from Gram Sabha for procurement from lowest bidder. However, later, the name of the winning bidder was changed to a higher bidder in the proceedings of Gram Sabha and supplies were taken from this higher bidder. This bidder was paid INR 81,872, which is more than the threshold of direct procurement. There are similar issues in most of the villages.
5. Seeds have also been procured by some districts on behalf of GS-PECs on single source basis from the National Seeds Corporation and payment has been made by GS-PEC. IFAD has not been approached in any of these cases for no objection, even though value of purchase for some village is as high as INR 500,000.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
1. Manual for community procurement Prepare manual for community procurement including simple templates for quotation and evaluation	SPD/ Procurement Consultant	November 2019	Agreed
2. Procurement training of GS-PEC Arrange training of GS-PEC community procurement committee and CRP/Community Facilitator to build their capacity on procurement process and document preparation	SPD	November 2019	Agreed
3. Development of system for material quality verification Develop systems to verify quality of material including seeds and construction material supplied to GS-PEC procured by SPMU or GS-PEC	SPD	November 2019	Agreed
4. Development of system for quantity verification Develop systems and documentation to ensure that quantity received by beneficiaries is as per their eligibility decided by the project	SPD	November 2019	Agreed
5. Regular FNGO evaluation Develop a system for periodic evaluation of FNGOs and analysis thereof by preparing template and effective criteria. Prepare effective short listing criteria to engage only qualified FNGOs by following EOI route of selection	SPD	November 2019	Agreed

XI. Procurement Performance Indicator for Supervision Reporting

A. Procurement Planning Process

(3) Moderately Unsatisfactory:

SPMU level procurement gets delayed due to lack of capability for preparation of specifications and ToR. IFAD is providing support to them to review procurement cases of even post review threshold. There is no planning of procurement at community level and normally it is made on firefighting mode basis.

B. Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding

(2) Unsatisfactory: SPMU seeks support from IFAD even for post review cases. SPMU does not send bid opening minutes to bidders. Some clause like resolution of dispute is still vague. Instead of providing procedure for appointment of arbitrator, in many cases, SPMU has mentioned that arbitration will be conducted as per the law. It may be mentioned that the Arbitration and Reconciliation Act of India requires that procedure for appointment of arbitrator should be in agreed.

The Act says - *In the absence of a procedure to appoint an arbitrator or failure of such procedure under the agreement, the appointment will be made by the arbitral institution designated by the Supreme Court or the High Court, as the case may be. The application for appointment of an arbitrator will be disposed of by the arbitral institution within a period of thirty days from the date of service of notice on the opposite party. The arbitral*

institution will determine the fees of the arbitral tribunal and the manner of its payment to the arbitral tribunal subject to the rates specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Act.

Procurement process at community level is with high risk. Review indicated that quotations were taken even for items which were not required by the village. On probing, it was told that that item was required for neighboring village. Original quotation was not available with the GS-PEC. On digging further, it came out that perhaps FNGO collected three original quotations addressed to GS-PES without writing names of village, which were photocopies and used in different villages. In some villages, name of GS-PEC was written with hand and in few others, it was even left blank. Even font on quotation indicated that all three quotations were prepared at one place, in some of the villages.

C. Process and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award

(3) Moderately Unsatisfactory:

There is some improvement at SPMU level for this pillar as compared to last mission. However, they follow the process of advertising RFP and do not usually follow EOI route. After following open RFP route, they don't make preliminary evaluation separately and evaluate all technical proposals. Secondly, awarding of marks for technical proposals is done by a junior internal committee. This committee also evaluates as a team and there is no individual evaluation. The evaluation committee, which is superior to this committee, submits recommendations based on marking done by this junior committee. There are more problems in community level procurement. There are instances where higher quotations have been accepted without giving reasons. Proceedings in the register are not clear. In some cases, there is no approval.

D. Contract Management and Administration

(3) Moderately Unsatisfactory:

Systematic review of FNGOs has not been carried out. The review carried out only gives an overall impression about an FNGO without developing and evaluating various criteria. There is no system of evaluating quality of goods/works/services. In case of procurement of seeds from National Seeds Corporation, test was required at district level where they have no stocking space and hence seeds were diverted to blocks managed by FNGO without unloading at district level and finally test was conducted at village level. Since no sample showed germination less than 80% which was contract requirement, there was no dispute. Otherwise test was not carried out as per the contract. System for distribution of seeds/fertilizer etc. and record thereof, is also poor at village level and difficult to ensure if correct quantity was distributed.

E. Record Retention

(4) Moderately Satisfactory:

Most of the record is available at SPMU level but the same is weak at community level.

Average of five pillars works out to 3.

XI. Recommendations for improvement and follow-up actions for the Borrower/ Recipient and/or IFAD

Based on the procurement review carried out, following recommendations are made for improvement-

1. Develop short and simple manual for community procurement, which should include simple one page templates for request for quotation and GS-PEC/Gram Sabha proceedings and evaluation.
2. Arrange training of GS-PEC community procurement committee and CRP/Community Facilitator to build their capacity on procurement process and document preparation
3. Develop systems to verify quality of material including seeds and construction material supplied to GS-PEC procured by SPMU or GS-PEC
4. Develop systems and documentation to ensure that quantity received by beneficiaries is as per their eligibility decided by the project
5. Develop a system for periodic evaluation of FNGOs and analysis thereof by preparing template and effective criteria. Prepare effective short listing criteria to engage only qualified FNGOs by following EOI route of selection
6. It is strongly suggested that GeM (Government e marketing) portal should be used at PMU/DPMU level to fast track procurement of number of goods available at GeM. This will be not only more transparent method of procurement for low value procurement; it will also be cost effective.
7. There are number of cases for procurement of consultancy cases at PMU level but none of the staff engaged in procurement of these cases understand the procedure properly. As such, training on consultancy is more important for staff at SPMU level.
8. There is no system of storing and verifications of securities/guarantees. A system should be in place for independent verification from issuing bank, monitoring of BGs to have timely extension/encashment, storing them separately with a responsible person in lock and key.
9. It has been pointed out in all earlier missions but this weakness of not monitoring and updating Procurement Plan still exists. To avoid further occurrence of this issue, it is suggested that the Procurement Unit may update Procurement Plan every month and may be reviewed initially by SPD/APD every quarter. This will help in monitoring of cases at highest level in the project.
10. JTELP has developed a website on which procurement opportunities are advertised. It is suggested that tender results should also be published on this website to enhance transparency.

IFAD Procurement Risk Matrix

Division		Asia Pacific				
Country		India				
Project		Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (JTELP)				
Date		14/15 September, 2019				NET RISK RATING
INHERENT RISK RATING		#DIV/0!				
#	Description of Risk Feature	Rating	Assessment Basis	Remarks	Recommendation /Mitigation	Rating
A	COUNTRY RISK ASSESSMENT	#DIV/0!				#DIV/0!
1	Legal and Regulatory Framework	#DIV/0!				#DIV/0!
a	Country procurement law, regulations and manual exist		3 they all exist, 2 only two exist, 1 only one exist or none			
b	Existence of Standard Bidding Documents for Goods, Works and Services		3 all exist, 2 only for NCB & ICB, none for Shopping, 1 none exists			
c	Procurement Monitoring		Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details			
d	Procurement Methods		Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details			
e	Public access to procurement information		Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details			
2	Accountability and Transparency	#DIV/0!				#DIV/0!
a	Procurement Complaints Management		Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details			
b	Country Corruption Perception Index score		Score published on Transparency.org 0 to 29 = 1, 30 to 60 = 2, 61 to 100 = 3			
c	2-tiered system to handle complaints		3 as stated, 2 only a single level system, 1 no system			
d	Existence of a debarment system		3 full existence, 2 existence of complaints body that is the authority, 1 does not exist			
e	Existence of an independent and competent local authority responsible for investigating corruption allegations		3 existence of independent Anti-Corruption agency, 2 existence of an office within a government ministry/agency that carries out some/all of these functions, 1 does not exist			
B	PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT	1.90				#DIV/0!
1	Capability in Public Procurement	1.60				#DIV/0!
a	Existence of a Procurement Unit with at least 2 staff members (Design stage, reference is to govt agency) Existence of a Procurement Officer (Implementation)	1	3 as stated, 2 one staff member, 1 does not exist (at Design stage) 3 as stated, 2 someone else doing Procurement, 1 procurement function not consistently handled by anyone	No procurement staff except one consultant recruited in August for 120 days input in next one year. One accountant works on part time basis on procurement	One staff at least at level of assistant may be recruited for working full time for procurement function,	
b	Staff member(s) have at least 7 years experience in donor-funded public procurement	1	3 as stated, 2 for less than 7 years and/or experience in public procurement but not donor-funded, 1 for less than 3 years' experience	No procurement staff except one consultant recruited in August for 120 days input in next one year. One accountant works on part time basis on procurement	One staff at least at level of assistant may be recruited for working full time for procurement function,	

c	What is the general quality of documents produced by the procurement office?	2	3 for very good bidding documents, evaluation reports and contracts, 2 for mediocre documents, 1 for documents with bad quality	Some documents are as per SBD and some others of poor quality	Now procurement consultant has been recruited for 120 days input in next one year. This should improve quality	
d	Do procurement staff have immediate access to the legal and regulatory framework documents?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	limited access to these documents except website of ministry of finance, Govt of India	The staff need to be made aware about availability of these documents on website	
e	Are the procurement and financial management functions separated?	2	3 for total separation, 2 for some separation, 1 for procurement being done by FM staff	Procurement unit is under Finance Manager and no procurement staff	recruitment of at least an assistant	
2	Public Procurement Processes	2.20				#DIV/0!
i	Procurement Methods	2.25				#DIV/0!
a	Procurement methods for Goods consistent with IFAD Guidelines	2	3 as stated, 2 for national or international, 1 for none	Generally shopping and direct contracting for goods.	No contract will be in ICB limit. They should use more NCBs	
b	Procurement methods for Works consistent with IFAD Guidelines	2	3 as stated, 2 for national or international, 1 for none	Community procurement	Quality of procurement needs to be improved by training to community	
c	Procurement methods for Services consistent with IFAD Guidelines	3	3 for large-value method for firms, small value method for firms and method for individual consultants; 2 for two of the above; 1 for only one or less	Generally QCBS		
d	Easy access to bidding documents by foreign firms	2	3 bidding documents are free and could be issued/sent electronically; 2 foreign bidders have to wire funds to Project to buy bidding docs; 1 bidding docs not practically available to foreign bidders	Advertisement in news paper and SPMU also advertises on their website	All bid opportunities may be placed on SPMU website	
ii	Procurement Planning	2.33				#DIV/0!
a	Are procurement plans prepared ahead of time and consistent with annual work plans/budgets?	2	3 prepared ahead and consistent, 2 one of either, 1 none	Procurement plan has been prepared now but is still deficient as planned dates have not been provided for many cases. In some cases, even prior/post review not indicated	Consultant should rectify the situation now	

b	Do procurement people participate in the annual work planning processes?	3	3 if required by regulation and practised, 2 if required by regulation, 1 if none of above	No procurement staff except one consultant recruited in August for 120 days input in next one year. One accountant works on part time basis on procurement. He is involved		
c	Are Procurement Plans done using an effective format with planned and actual rows across 3 different categories	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	In very few cases, this has been done	Consultant should rectify the situation now	
iii	Procurement Processes	2				#DIV/0!
a	Minimum number of quotations established by law	3	3 for three or more; 2 for two, 1 if it does not state or less than two	AS per the rule, 3 quotations needed.		
b	Minimum number of days for advertised procurement under competitive bidding processes	2	3 for minimum of 30 days; 2 for minimum of 20 days; 1 for less than 20 days or not stated	Normally 21 days is norm	Small value procurement	
c	Is there enough time provided for bidders to ask questions and receive answers in the bidding process?	2	3 if bidders have a minimum of 3 days for the RFQ method and 7 days for competitive methods to ask questions, 2 if less than 3 days for RFQ and less than 7 but more than 4 days for competitive methods, 1 if not mentioned in RFQ and less than 4 days for competitive procurements	Time is available but I have not seen any clarification asked in any file	Industry should be exposed to international practice that they can ask clarifications	
d	Are clarifications provided to all bidders?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	I have not seen any clarification asked by any prospective bidder in any file		
e	Are bids received prior to the deadline securely stored?	3	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	yes, bids are secured in locked cupboard		
f	Are procurement securities securely stored?	1	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	no system.	Systems to be developed for monitoring and safe keep of securities	
g	Are public bid openings conducted for advertised procurements, and within an hour of receipt of bids?	3	3 for both, 2 for bid openings being conducted more than an hour after receipt, 1 for bid openings not being conducted	Mostly done at SPMU level.		

h	Are minutes of bid openings taken, and sent to bidders who submitted bids?	1	3 for both, 2 for minutes being taken but not being sent, 1 for none	No	officials to be trained	
i	Are evaluations conducted by a suitably qualified ad-hoc evaluation committee?	2	3 for both, 2 for qualified but not ad-hoc, 1 for ad-hoc or none	most of them are technically qualified except that they don't have procurement experience	Sensitisation of officials needed	
j	In evaluation, is responsiveness based on criteria requirements in the bidding documents?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	for some	Procurement consultant will sensitise other members	
k	Are evaluations completed within the bid validity period?	3	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none			
l	Are conditions precedent to contract effectiveness clearly stipulated in the contract? (i.e., advance payment security, performance security, insurance, etc)	3	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	yes		
m	Does the agency maintain a complete record of the process? This would include copies of all public advertisements, pre-qualification documents (if used, the pre-qualification evaluation report documenting any decisions not to pre-qualify certain potential bidders), the bidding documents and any addenda, a record of any pre-bid meetings, the bid opening minutes, the final bid evaluation report (including a detailed record of the reasons used to accept or reject each bid), appeals against procedures or award recommendations, a signed copy of the final contract and any performance and advance payment securities issued, etc.	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	Record is poor at community level	The officials need to be sensitised about proper record keeping	
n	Are all contracts awarded advertised publicly?	1	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	There is no system to advertise result or inform bidders who did not get contract	SPMU should put it on their website	
iv	Contract Administration and Management	2.09				#DIV/0!
a	Existence of authority levels in the contract management process	2	3 for existence, 2 for some practice, 1 for none	only PD		
b	Existence of approval thresholds for contract amendments	2	3 for existence, 2 for some practice, 1 for none	only PD		
c	Is there an effective contract monitoring system/framework in place?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	some	Contract management should be explained to the contract manager. Community level	

					needs more training	
d	Is there a process to monitor delivery of goods to verify quantity and quality?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	quantity is verified, not a good system to verify quality.	Training needed	
e	Is there a framework for approval of deliverables and payment process for consulting services contract?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	Some delays. Deliverables not properly verified	Training needed	
f	Is there a process for resolution of final payment and contract closure?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	takes time	Training needed	
g	Are contract disputes handled in accordance with a formal complaints/arbitration system?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	no dispute informed/shown to me	Training needed	
h	Are works contracts supervised by independent engineers or a named project manager?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	No independent engineer, but most cases, Jr. Engineer at FNGO/DPMU supervises	An independent Engineer can be recruited for costly projects like farmer service centre	
i	Are contracts completed on schedule and within approved/ contracted price?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	some	Proper contract management may improve this	
j	Does the organization have contract registers that register all contracts (with names, prices and dates), per procurement category?	3	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	Register maintained at SPMU level		
k	Are adequate contract administration records maintained? (These would include contractual notices issued by the supplier, contractor, purchaser or employer; a detailed record of all changes or variation orders issued affecting the scope, qualities, timing or price of the contract; records of invoices and payments, progress reports, certificates of inspection, acceptance and completion; records of claim and dispute and their outcomes;)	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	Records not maintained meticulously	Training needed	

Risk Rating System

3	L: Low Risk
2	M: Medium Risk
1	H: High Risk

Project Procurement - Post Review Checklist

Project	Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (JTELP)
Loan No.	1100001649
SM Dates	SM 8-19 September, 2019

#	Description	Check	Remarks
A	Procurement Planning (for entire PP)		
1	Are there planned dates for all procurements?	No	
2	Are the planned dates consistent with the procurement process and methods?	No	Dates not consistent but methods are
3	Are the procurement methods consistent with the estimated budget for each procurement?	Yes	For most cases
4	Is the reviewed Procurement Plan an updated one?	Yes	
5	How many updates of the current Procurement Plan were submitted for the year?	One	
6	How many upgrades of the current Procurement Plan were submitted for the year?	One	
B	Bidding Process (for each procurement) Procurement of consultant for contract for Hard Core Poor project		
1	Is the item in the Procurement Plan?	Yes	
2	Is there a formal Procurement Requisition that initiates the process?	No	
3	Is the Method proposed in the PP used?	Yes	
4	Is enough done to demonstrate that competition was achieved?	N/A	DC
5	Is there time provided for bidders to request/receive clarifications, before submission deadline?	N/A	DC
6	Is there sufficient time allotted for bidders to prepare quotations, bids and proposals	Yes	
7	Ensure that no late bids were accepted	N/A	
C	Evaluation Process (for each procurement)		
1	Was Preliminary Examination done?	No	
2	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Preliminary Examination?	N/A	
3	Was Technical Evaluation done?	Yes	
4	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Technical Evaluation?	N/A	
5	For QCBS and QBS was a Technical Evaluation Report submitted to and no-objected to by IFAD before the Financial Proposal(s) was/were opened?	N/A	
6	For all advertised procurement, were bidders informed of the (technical) evaluation outcome?	N/A	
7	Were the bidders given sufficient explanation as to their performance at the (technical) evaluation, if one or more requested this information?	N/A	
8	Were bidders given enough time to submit a challenge/protest?	N/A	
9	For consulting services under QCBS, QBS and LCS, was there a formal opening financial proposals?	N/A	
10	Was Financial evaluation done and properly?	Yes	
11	Were corrections to Bidders' financials/prices were done, is there correspondence to show that the bidders were (i) notified and (ii) accepted the correction?	N/A	No arithmetical corrections in file
12	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Financial Evaluation?	N/A	
13	For consulting services under QCBS, were bidders provided the results of the combined evaluation and accorded sufficient time to challenge/protest?	N/A	
14	Were challenges/protests received? Were they handled properly?	N/A	
D	Award and Negotiations (for each procurement)		
1	Was award done after all challenges/protests were received?	N/A	
2	Ensure that negotiations were not held for Goods and Works	N/A	
3	Ensure that negotiations were held for consulting services?	Yes	
4	Did the negotiations significantly alter (i) the scope, (ii) the duration and (iii) the prices?	No	
E	Contract, Contract Administration and Management Process (for each procurement)		
1	Was the Contract signed by both parties? (A copy must be evident in file)	Yes	Contract available in file
2	Has the contract the standard commercial and contractual terms required for a proper procurement agreement, as per relevant category and method?	Yes	
3	Is the procurement requirement (terms of reference, description of services, schedule of requirements, technical specifications) expressed in the contract as consistent with the successful bidder's bid, evaluation report and negotiated outcome?	Yes	
4	Was a Contract amendment made to extend time/add funds/add scope?	No	Contract under execution
Issues - Payment terms are much higher and not linked to cost of deliverable and may be very risky for the project. It is clear from the payment plan that 30% of the payment gets made after 2nd mile stone when financially insignificant work is performed. There is no collateral security to mitigate this risk. Similarly at other mile stones also, the service provider gets paid much higher than actual proportion of expenditure. - SPMU/DPMU may not have capability to review the performance of the contract - which items will be transferred as assets, is not clear and thus the basis of costing is not understood. 50% of the contract cost pertains to asset transfer about which there is no clarity in the agreement.			