

India

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

Mission Dates: 27 July to 21 September 2020

Document Date: 03/12/2020

Project No. 1100001649

Report No. 5513-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

A. Project Overview

Region:	Asia and the Pacific Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
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:	30/09/2020
Signing Date:	04/10/2013	Date of Last SIS Mission:	26/10/2020
Entry into Force Date:	04/10/2013	Number of SIS Missions:	17
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	Beneficiaries	\$925,000
	National Government	\$7,928,000
	Other Domestic	\$55,738,000
Co-financing breakdown,		
Project total financing:		\$115,592,000

Current Mission

Mission Dates:	27 July to 21 September 2020
Days in the field:	Remote mission. No field visit
Mission composition:	Ms Rasha Omar, Country director and Team Leader; Dr V P Singh, Agronomist; Ms Helen Leitch, Livestock Specialist; Mr Karan Sehgal, Renewable Energy Specialist; Mr Frew Behabtu, Programme Officer; Mr Pratul Dube, Financial Management Specialist; Mr Virender Garg, Procurement Specialist.
Field sites visited:	Interviews conducted with District project management units and producers in Sahibganj, Pakur, Jamtara, Godda, Lohardaga, Ranchi, Khunti, West Singhbhum

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		4.08	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		3.83

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus	4	Project Management	4
Effectiveness	4	Quality of Project Management	4
Targeting and Outreach	4	Knowledge Management	4
Gender equality & women's participation	4	Value for Money	4
Agricultural Productivity	5	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	4
Nutrition	4	Performance of M&E System	4
Adaptation to Climate Change	4	Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements	4

Sustainability and Scaling-up	4	Financial Management and Execution	4
Institutions and Policy Engagement	3	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 Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback	4	Counterparts Funds	4
Responsiveness of Service Providers	4	Compliance with Loan Covenants	4
Environment and Natural Resource Management	4	Procurement	4
Exit Strategy	4		
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 27 July to 6 August 2020 in the State of Jharkhand. Due to the Covid pandemic, the mission was conducted remotely. The main mission objectives are:

- (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 27 July 2020, the mission carried out virtual meetings with 8 district units and met with the component managers, technical support agencies, GIZ and JSLPS to discuss project progress during the period 27 to 31 July 2020. With thanks to the district teams, the mission could also interview various beneficiary groups (SHGs, GSPEC, YG, Krishak mitra, pashusakhi).

The findings and recommendations of the draft aide-memoire were presented to the SPMU and DPMUs on 5 August 2020. The mission presented its findings and recommendations to the Secretary, Welfare Department on 5 August 2020. The Secretary provided assurances that the BOD and SPC will be convened at the earliest and the Department will further reflect on the sustainability of JTDS as well as review the option of surrendering the exchange rate gains to DEA. The mission waited until 14th August to obtain a meeting with the Chief Secretary but was not successful in doing so due to the Chief Secretary's busy schedule. The mission will proceed to brief DEA on the main findings and recommendations of the mission and seek DEA concurrence accordingly: the meeting with DEA is tentatively scheduled on 28th August 2020.

The mission would like to thank the SPD and other senior staff of JTELP for their courtesy and professionalism throughout the mission and for their active participation throughout the mission.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

The project achievement in FY 2019-20 is impressive: from 12% physical and financial achievement of the AWPB 2019-20 in September 2019, the project reached 74% by March 2020. Project implementation capacity also improved: expenditures in FY 2019-20 are triple the average annual expenditure to date, and this has allowed the project to make the final leap and largely achieve all its physical outputs. All performance domains witnessed improvement in FY 2019-20 except financial management, which continues to be assessed as moderately unsatisfactory.

The lockdown measures imposed to contain the Covid pandemic in March 2020 slowed down the implementation and the financial execution in Q1 2020-21 stands at 5% only of the annual budget. Activities that are adversely affected by the lockdown include training, construction works and field visits by FNGOs and the technical support agencies (TSA). Nonetheless, the project was successful in cushioning the impact of the lockdown on beneficiaries thanks to : 1) effective support provided to improve agricultural productivity in FY 2019-20 leading to higher food security; 2) the trained cadre of community workers whose services were well appreciated by project beneficiaries as demonstrated by the steep increase in the earnings of the community animal health workers for example during the lockdown period; 3) the linkages facilitated by the project with input suppliers and with traders to facilitate GSPEC access to seeds and fertilizers as well as farmers' marketing of their produce. With the easing of the lockdown conditions since May 2020, the frontline staff of DPMUs, FNGOs and TSA are resuming the fieldwork albeit at lower frequency.

In conclusion, the mission is pleased with the implementation progress of the project and the fact that it is on track to achieve its objectives. The mission is disappointed of the limited action taken to address human resources management and financial management aspects, and this situation has not changed since project became effective in 2013. Given overall progress to date, the mission main recommendations centre on : 1) improving returns from the various agri and allied enterprises promoted by JTELP; 2) strengthening community organizations established by the project such as SHG, YG and GS-PEC and linking these with more permanent organizations like the Gram Panchayat committee (GS-PEC), the FPOs established by Pradan Development Services (PDS) and other agencies (producers and community extension workers like the Krishak Mitra and the PashuSakhi), and the apex body of PashuSakhi established by JSLPS; 3) revisiting the exit strategy of the project; 4) suspending disbursement to the project if all HR and Financial Management recommendations are not implemented by the agreed date.

The mission calculated the exchange rate gains for the project as per DEA Office Memorandum of 19 June 2020 to the

State Governments. The amount is equivalent to 850 million Rs. As per recommendations from DEA during the TPRM, the mission also looked at Government prefinancing of the project in the past 3 years, which on average is about 430 million Rs. It concluded that the exchange rate gain will not be utilized by project completion in December 2021. The mission recommends the State Government surrenders the amount to DEA.

D. Overview and Project Progress

Component 1. Community Empowerment

Overall component is rated as moderately satisfactory (score = 4) similar to last year.

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

Rated as moderately satisfactory. JTELP achieved 96% of the target for SHG formation and 99% of the membership target; and exceeded the YG formation target and membership target by 147%. The mission noted that the performance of SHGs improved in terms of savings which increased from 7.1 Crores Rs in March 2019 to 8 Crore Rs in March 2020; the interloaning increased slightly from 4.3 Crores Rs to 4.5 Crore Rs during the same period; the rate of conversion of savings into loans decreased marginally from 60% to 56%; and the repayment rate which stood at 39% in March 2019 improved to 42% in 2020. Loans are mostly used for consumption needs (education and health) as well as financing agricultural inputs. The project reports that out of 5265 SHGs, only 3958 are using the seed capital provided. In previous missions, it was noted that low levels of inter-loaning and utilization of seed capital were mainly due to: 1) the project funding many activities on grant basis with limited contribution from beneficiaries; 2) lack of ideas for potential IGAs. The JTELP is currently implementing its exit strategy and providing less subsidies to the beneficiaries and it also undertook business training for the SHGs to help them identify ideas for enterprise development.

According to SHG performance rating by JTDS, 56% of the SHGs are in category A, 37% in category B, and 7% in category C. The project made great efforts to ensure no SHGs are classified D[1] so that they can be handed over to JSLPS. The JTELP handed over 5164 SHGs to JSLPS for continued handholding and sustainability; and JSLPS is currently reviewing 101 SHGs and plans to take these over within next 2-3 months. The mission noted with satisfaction that the SHGs met reported that JSLPS was visiting them frequently, provided them with training and released the revolving fund. Coordination between JTELP and JSLPS is progressing well.

The mission was impressed with the women's commitment to keep the SHGs running despite the lockdown to contain the Covid pandemic. Frequency of meeting reduced from once a week to twice a month. The groups contribute the same amount of savings equivalent to 20Rs/ month. The SHGs were at the forefront of the fight against Covid by managing quarantine centres, pooling contributions from the community to help returning migrant workers to sustain their families while they were in quarantine. These measures show high civic engagement.

The project reported that no additional SHGs could be formed in the target villages as saturation level was achieved. Yet in the discussion with GSPEC members, there were 1-2 instances where the GSPEC leaders flagged the issue of vulnerable households requiring additional support.

The number of YG increased to 811 in March 2020 up from 708 in March 2019. Out of 811 YG, 811 have opened bank accounts to date and 781 received the seed capital, but only 493 YG are utilizing the seed capital. Savings of youth groups increased to 5.89 million Rs and interloaning stands at 2 million Rs while loan repayment so far is 26%. JTELP graded the performance of YG as follows 50% fall in category A, 39% in category B, and 11% in category C. The mission noted greater diversification in the enterprises promoted by youth, building on the opportunities created by the expansion of agricultural and livestock production. To illustrate, the mission met with YG who started a papaya nursery and trading in agriculture commodities. The presence of TSAs like PDS and ASSET&W offers the opportunity to explore additional business options. The mission is also of the view that the current 1 day training on business management may not be sufficient and more hands on skills based, coaching and case study approach to training is needed as well as exposure to successful entrepreneurs who can motivate the youth. The JTELP may consider the enterprise selection and training approach promoted by Bandhan Konnagar under the THP and adapt to youth groups.

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 satisfactory (4). Last September 2019, the mission emitted doubts that the annual targets for training and capacity building would be achieved. The physical progress report of the project for FY 2019-20 shows that more than 50% of the training was achieved and the bulk of the training was focused on capacity building of GS-PEC and CRPs. The Youth groups obtained training in leadership and book-keeping. Training on tribal rights had the lowest achievement at 30%. However, what lacked in YG training, JTELP made up for in exposure visits and the project exceeded planned visits by 120%. The project planned training and exposure visits for JTDS/FNGO mainly through the training provided by the TSAs.

Subcomponent 1.3. Special support to the PVTGs

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4). The implementation of this sub-component changed from what was planned at design and the following 3 activities were added: 1) support to PVTG agriculture production systems namely Barbati cultivation (a cash crop) and fruit trees as well as set up of farmer service centres (FSC); 2) implementation of the Targeting Hardcore Poor Programme (THP), targeting 5000 destitute PVTG households; and 3) the distribution of improved cookstoves.

Barbati cultivation reached 8000 beneficiaries with an average production of 176 q/ beneficiary and earnings of 5000 Rs/beneficiary. Nearly 69% of the production was sold at triple the price that moneylenders paid. The project supplemented this intervention with distribution of seeds for staple crops (maize, sorghum and pigeon pea) as well as fruit trees (guava, custard apple, wood apple, jack fruit). Yield from the staple crops is adequate considering that they are cultivated under shifting cultivation practices on hilly and poor soils and using seed broadcasting. Out of 20 FSC planned, 15 are completed in FY 2019-20. Barbati intervention is gaining popularity in Santhal Pargana. Sowing of barbati by slashing the vegetation only, without burning it, has many advantages. The slashed vegetation is expected to provide moisture retention for longer duration and add to the organic matter content in the soil.

THP has now reached the intended 5000 destitute households. The bulk of the enterprises selected by the beneficiaries are livestock related with a mix of livestock species, or combination of livestock rearing with non-farm activities such as grocery shops, tailoring, beauty parlour etc... The value of the mix of enterprises is about 12000 Rs. While 69% of the beneficiaries still record a monthly income less than 2000 Rs, the value of their assets is slowly increasing: 16% of beneficiaries have assets valued at 15000 Rs or more in June 2020 compared to nil in February 2020. Significant changes are also recorded in opening of individual bank accounts, savings habit, access to safe potable water, use of sanitary toilets, children education, development of kitchen garden, writing own name. More efforts are still required in linking the beneficiaries to social security schemes especially those of the Welfare Dept. The mission found that the HH met received the relief support provided by the central Government under the PM Gareeb Kalyan Yojana (3 months food rations and support of 500 Rs/ month for 3 months to women with bank account). The HH access to the rice + pulses scheme of the State Government however is only 49%.

The project distributed 8500 solar lanterns to PVTGs through two companies authorized by the Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) (up from 5000 last Sep 2019). Selected companies need to devise take-back schemes for proper disposal of batteries. The amount of INR 23.35 Lakh with JREDA remains unresolved and JTDS must urgently request JREDA to initiate a tender for the remaining 1,500 solar lanterns to reach the project target of 10,000 solar lanterns.

Component 2. Integrated Natural Resources Management

Rated overall as moderately satisfactory (4) similar to last year.

Subcomponent 2.1. Community Mobilization

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4). The significant activity in 2019-20 is that the Village Development Fund procedures were developed and the District teams trained accordingly who in turn trained the GSPEC. The mission learned from the GSPEC that they received the VDF of 125,000 Rs but many of them could not utilize the VDF yet as they could not hold the Gram Sabha to discuss and validate how VDF will be applied. So far, 71 villages are using the VDF for purchase and sale of organic manure (63%) and seeds (35%). The mission noted that the GSPEC aim to subsidise the costs of these inputs to the farmers: it is important that JTELP ensures that GSPEC sells these inputs at mark up so that they can recover the investment, reinvest the capital and set aside funds for maintenance of village infrastructure funded by the project.

Subcomponent 2.2 Land and Water Resource Development

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4) up from last year 3. The project did not implement the recommendations of the 2019 supervision mission. However, and in view of the crop intensification and increased cropping intensity which reached 117%, the project took stock of the irrigation command area created by the project and MGNREGA investments (ponds, shallow wells and irrigation). The total additional land brought under irrigation is a staggering 6080 Ha (funded by JTELP) and 12332 Ha funded by MGNREGA. The irrigation potential was put to use in zaid season which area reached 15600 Ha. Development of fallow land was planned in 300 villages in FY 2019-20 but was implemented in 34 villages only and this activity is funded by SCA to TSP. The mission is of the view that the project is right in giving priority to irrigation as its part of its logframe outputs. Yet the mission is also of the view that JTELP should also focus on bunding (including raising bund height) and field levelling. This would enhance the retention of soil moisture for longer duration, and provide ease in weed control and inter cultural operations. The technical note has more information on this.

Subcomponent 2.3: Productivity enhancement and crop diversification

Rated as satisfactory (5), up from 4 last year. In FY 2019-20, the project succeeded in bringing this intervention to scale as can be seen from the figures below:

Crop intensification program at a glance				
Season	Villages	HHs	Acres	Net Return (INR Cr)
Rabi 2018-19	84	16592	4676	1.87
Kharif 2019-20	616	47321	68100	112
Rabi 2019-20	1000	92248	107684	286
Zaid 2019-20	1450	177000	39000	62
Kharif 2020-21	1450	125000	133000	300 (Estimated)

The project analysed for each district the yields (based on crop cutting) and recommended the most suitable varieties for each crop based on various land types (don 1/2/3 or tanr). The expansion of crop intensification has raised a new set of challenges which are described in the technical note and include source of organic fertilizer and integration of the crop system with livestock, promotion of DSR as 2019 kharif crop cutting indicates that DSR produced about 30% higher yield than the transplanted rice, mix of equipment in FSC.

The project selected and trained **441 Krishak Mitra** 16% of whom are women with help from PDS and trained them in February 2020. PDS also trained 1047 existing CRP 36% of whom are women. PDS developed PoP for all crops grown in kharif, rabi and zaid. The mission found that the foundational training on basic agriculture received by the CRP and Krishak Mitra was satisfactory. Additional handholding will be required during the season through provision of on-site training using social distancing, development of short videos about the crops grown and sharing through social media with CRP and KM, flex which depict in pictorial form the critical cultivation steps for the various crops. Since 2019-20, the project is mobilizing the SHGs for improvement of crop cultivation practices and the response is impressive: women are actively participating in the Gram Sabha meetings when the decision on type of crops and varieties is made. This seems to have galvanized greater participation from the GSPEC which is in charge of the procurement of agri-inputs. The Krishak Mitra and CRP are now paid by the project and this raises the issue of their financial self-reliance post project completion.

Component 3. Livelihoods Support

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4).

Subcomponent 3.1 Support to IGAs

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4). This is justified by improvement in outreach, population of sheds, reduction in livestock mortality.

A total of 10700 HH received sheds (46% goat, 37% poultry and 17% pigs) of which 75% are populated with livestock (up from 59% last supervision). Income generated was 1140 Rs cumulative for beneficiaries with livestock which is extremely low given the average investment of 44100 Rs (down from the project original average investment of over 63620 Rs / HH).

Early indications show that ASSET&W capacity building efforts are starting to yield results: mortality rates have decreased and of the total income generated from livestock, nearly 80% resulted since last October 2019. Mortality rates reduced due to the vaccination campaigns organized by ASSET&W and the services of the Pashu Sakhi/Mitra (PS/M). Mortality decreased from 31.8% goats, 31.3% poultry and 27.2% pigs to 17.9% goats, 21.6% poultry, 6.1% pigs. A total of 191 PS/M (79% women) were trained and in turn trained 6500 farmers, vaccinated 38584 and dewormed 73348 animals and provided 28.6 t of feed supplement. All of the PS/M are new recruits as all previous 198 PS/M before ASSET &W joined, had quit. A further 59 PS/M are yet to be recruited, trained and equipped to reach 250 fully functional PS/M. PS/M incomes are still low and average 1424 Rs per month (<40% of reasonable target of 3600 Rs / month). Producers appreciate the services of PS/M but they are reluctant to pay them as they know that the PS/M are getting an honorarium from the project (2000 Rs/month) and that vaccine and other medicine were provided to them free of charge.

The presence of PashuSakhis has led to positive change among livestock rearers' practices: 65% of rearers are adopting improved shed management; 85% low cost feed preparation; 60% ensure vaccination; 85% deworm their herd; 80% self-consume meat and egg products. This is significant improvement from baseline situation and before PS/M started operation.

Project developed 32 breeding centres – 18 pig and 14 goat – which operate at 20% and 25% of potential (also accounting for a very high mortality of 15%). Breeding centres were graded and 85% were found to be at risk of being unsustainable. Performance targets were established for each centre and a customized training and capacity building plan needs to be developed for each. Details are provided in the technical annex.

Subcomponent 3.2 Integrated Production and Marketing Support

This is rated moderately satisfactory (score=4) on account of proactivity of the project to overcome difficulties faced in the implementation of these activities.

In FY 2019-20, the project pursued the expansion of papaya cultivation and area cultivated reached 40 acres and 142 beneficiaries. With seedling mortality at 38%, JTELP with help of PDS, shifted to establish nurseries managed by YG close to the papaya clusters to better control quality and reduce stress during transport. PDS informed that as long as mortality in the nursery does not exceed 70%, costs of production can be controlled and amount to 10 Rs/ seedling whereas the sale price of the seedling is 20 Rs/ each, competitive with the market rate of 40 Rs and providing good return to the YG. PDS also carried out a market study for papaya and linked producers with traders from Ranchi who lift the produce directly from the field in a remunerative rate in Gumla, Lohardaga and Simdega districts. Farmers of Jamtara district were linked with local markets.

With regards vegetables, the project launched major cultivation of cucurbits during this zaid season which coincided with the lockdown period. As a result, the sale price crashed by half as producers were only able to sell locally and many reported wastage of the crop. Some farmers successfully sold on e-NAM and JTDS also facilitated sale through the Ajeevika Farm Fresh which specializes in the supply of fresh and organic produce to Ranchi during the lockdown period. Ajeevika Farm Fresh is operated by JSLPS and is likely to expand to the two other main cities of Jamshedpur and Dhanbad, creating good opportunities for JTELP beneficiaries as well.

Subcomponent 3.3 Innovative Interventions

This is rated moderately satisfactory (4) on account of good implementation of the improved cook stoves and compilation of data on the effects of its use. Although 20 biogas units were installed, implementation issues need to be addressed.

A total of 1000 improved biomass cookstoves (IBC) were installed in 4 districts at unit price of Rs 1175. In May 2019, a post-implementation survey was conducted showing that the adoption of IBCs reduce 6.5kg/day of firewood per household. In December, SPRERI and JTDS agreed to expand collaboration to implement 5000 IBC and 18 solid-state 2m³ biogas units which cost 25,000 Rs/unit and uses less amount of manure and water. The proposal received no objection from IFAD but due to COVID-19, the implementation is delayed. Learning from the experience of the 20 biogesters installed by PAU, the mission will provide JTDS with technical note for the selection of districts and beneficiaries in order to avoid thinly spreading the activity. SPRERI offers an upgraded model of the IBC in form of double pot cookstoves with chimney and with hot water generation system, which suit the existing cooking patterns in tribal areas. Seeing the benefit of IBC, it is recommended that JTELP in collaboration with JSLPS, comes up with a loan product for the double pot cookstove with chimney that SHGs can finance.

A total of 20 biogas units at unit cost of Rs.78000 were established in the year 2019-20. It is estimated that out of 20 units, 4 biogas units are not working at optimal capacity due to irregular feeding of water and animal manure. This situation underlines the challenge of having conducted the pilot in a geographically dispersed manner, which has limited farmer-to-farmer learning as well as provision of timely after-sales service support by PAU. An updated progress report on the performance of biogas units is required since the last one submitted by Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) was in September 2019. PAU will continue to support JTELP for the initial 20 biogas units for a 3 year period as per contract agreement. In addition, PAU will continue to provide refresher trainings as required for 14 District level NRMOs and 20 Block level engineers. Mission suggests that the refresher training focus on the use of bio-slurry for crop cultivation as this resource appears to be unutilized.

The project progressed in its discussion with GIZ for a pilot on solar powered irrigation. The plan is to pilot 20 units of micro-solar pumps up to 1hp^[1]. GIZ is about to complete the hiring of the consultancy agency that will undertake site validation and feasibility study of the small scale pumps based on sites identified by JTELP. The consultancy agency will also procure the pumps. During the mission discussion, it became apparent that JTDS and GIZ have different expectations on the size of the pump and on the cost sharing modality. It is now clarified that the pumps that the GIZ can pilot are up to 1hp and this in agreement with the MNRE. GIZ also demonstrated flexibility in financing the 20 units of 1hp which will be procured by the consultancy agency. In case JTELP would like to install larger pumps to service command areas of 20-30 acres, the consultancy agency can help select suitable sites and advise on pump specifications. JTDS is yet to share the two districts where the pilot will be conducted.

The full set of recommendations on the 3 project components are below :

^[1]The field visits with GIZ in September 2019 confirmed that micro-solar pumps (up to 1hp) would be ideal for pumping water from shallow irrigation ponds and wells. Generally, these solar pumps are equipped with two 160-watt panels, provide water for a command area of 1.5 acres with a flow rate capacity of 1 litre per second at 10 meters depth. These

units are not intended to compete with diesel pumps but rather to provide a stable source of irrigation for off-season vegetable production.

[1] D classification of SHGs means that concerned SHGs are not at all functional and not following the Panch Sutras (regular weekly meeting, weekly saving, internal lending, repayment and regular book keeping)

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Organic fertilization Promote Sesbania, Crotalaria, Leucaena, Azolla, and Indigofera, and residues of green gram, black gram, groundnut and pigeon pea to supply organic matter to the soil. Include also composting of the waste from livestock sheds	SPMU/DPMU with assistance of PDS	08/2020
Populating livestock sheds Reduce number of livestock provided by project to 2 female pigs/ shed and 3 female goats/ shed	PD	08/2020
Barbati cultivation Obtain new varieties of Barbati developed by Central Arid Zone Research Institute in Bhuj	APD, Convergence Manager	09/2020
THP monitoring Map various interventions the THP HH are benefitting from JTELP (besides THP) Carry out an assessment of THP with involvement of JTELP M&E team Carry out a phone survey of THP beneficiaries about impact of Covid on livelihoods and adjust support accordingly Facilitate beneficiary HH access to the housing scheme (AwasYojana) and the relief scheme of the Det of Welfare Facilitate beneficiary HH access to PS/M services	C&IB Manager, M&E Manager, JPAL, BandhanKonnagar	09/2020
Exposure visit to the livestock activities promoted by JOHAR Organize a field visit for core team from JTDS to visit JOHAR and learn about livestock interventions, revenue model of PS/M, sustainability of the service, and the apex organization for PS/M	Livelihood Manager and ASSET&W	09/2020
SWC Include as part of agricultural practices bunding and land levelling	SPMU/DPMU	10/2020
Business management training for SHG and YG and GSPEC/VDF Adapt the enterprise selection and handholding approach developed by Bandhan Konnagar in THP	Livelihood Manager	11/2020

Capacity building for Livestock based IGAs -Breeding centres pigs and goats need targeted planning, training, procurement of livestock - PS/M provided with additional training supporting marketing - Expand PS/M and extension material developed by ASSET&W to support to THP beneficiaries as well as SHG members investing in livestock as well as non JTELP beneficiaries in village or Gram Panchayat - YG orientation, technical and business training supporting livestock production - Improve income and cost calculation for the various livestock IGAs and monitor progress towards reaching income targets	SPMU/ASSET&W	11/2020
SHG expansion Provide the list of HH who are poor and are yet to join SHGs to JSLPS.	C&IB Manager	12/2020
Non utilization of seed capital in SHG and YG In case seed capital is not utilized by December 2020, recover the funds from the groups	PD, APD and C&IB Manager	12/2020
Better use of IT Download the PS/M App developed by JSLPS which supports monitoring of productivity, marketing, training and capacity	SPMU/Asset&W	12/2020

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

The rating improved to moderately satisfactory (score=4) on account of the following: JTELP reached 95% of the target HH; 168 108 persons receive services, 62% of whom are women. Project achieved the following impact indicators at goal level: 98% households increased their assets (compared to target of 75%), 83% of HH improved food security vs target of 75%, and all children in project villages are immunized. With regards the impact indicators at objective level, the project indicates 7360 PVTG HH out of 10000 HH report increase in income, all women member of SHG report improved decision-making (99% target), average HH food production is 943 Kg (116% target).

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 92,248 HHs (74% target) adopted improved agricultural practices and improved their cropping intensity. Income increase per HH / year was reported as INR 7,329 against the target of INR 2,075; the average yield was reported as 2,433 kg/ha compared to target of 2,070 kg/ha; 44% of the village population reports adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices. Cropping intensity increased to 117% vs target of 105%.

Outcome 2. 26,640 households in lowland benefit from improved village irrigation facilities. About 87,158 HHs (327% target) benefited from improved village irrigation facilities in the lowlands. 31% reported increase in farm yields against the plan of 40%. Income increase reached 12,400 Rs vs 36,000 Rs planned at design. About 65% HH report reduced water shortage vs production needs.

Outcome 3. 25,150 households benefit from market-linked, commercial production and livelihoods activities A total 15,200 (60%) of the HH are beneficiaries of vegetable, orchard and livestock clusters and IGAs. Income reported is

16,897 vs 35,063 Rs planned. Project was expecting to improve achievement of this indicator by taking up potato cultivation and expanding livestock based IGAs : however the time remaining to project completion excludes this.

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, covers 169 Gram Panchayats and 1780 villages populated with 215,000 HH. Based on logframe update of the project, Total income increased for 146,200 HH (107% target HH) and the average income is now Rs 67,000 up from an average of Rs 36,000 at baseline in 2015. About 12,131 youths report benefits from the project (246% target). About 7,360 PVTG HH improved their income: their annual income from livelihood activities is estimated at 12,000 Rs slightly lower than the target of Rs 13,750.

Other Indicators. The mission carried out a comparative analysis between the findings of the baseline and the AOS 2019 and noted that there were a number of transformations happening among beneficiary households as a result of project interventions especially those related to crop intensification and diversification. The results are reported in the table below and explain the improvements reported in food security and income earned from rainfed farming:

Indicator	2015 (Baseline)	2019
HH owning land	66%	99%
Avg cultivable land owned	< 2 acres	2.94 acres
HH taking land on lease	2%	43%
Avg cultivable land on lease	1 acre	1.5 acres
Avg sown area paddy	1.48 acres	2.15 acres
Paddy yield	5.82 /acre	10 q/ acre
Avg sown area maize	0.8 acre	0.45 acre
Maize yield	2.35 / acre	6.65 q/acre

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Rating is moderately satisfactory (score =4), equal to last year. JTELP is on track to achieve the target outreach and targeted population continues to be among the poorer groups and predominantly tribal (73% of persons receiving project services are tribal).

Main issues

The poverty targeting of the project is effective. AOS 2019 shows that the share of HH who have BPL and Antodaya cards is higher among project villages than control villages: About 73% and 15% of treatment farmers bear BPL and Antodaya cards affirming higher poverty levels than the control HH who report 65% and 18% holding these cards respectively. Moreover, 82% of control and treatment samples reported to dwell in traditional and kuchha houses; and 59% of project HH earn less than 5000 Rs/ month.

In 2019, the supervision mission reported concern over elite capture and that certain influential people, members of GSPEC, may be benefitting from more than one asset from the project especially water related structures. The mission therefore reiterates the same recommendation as last year.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Nature of revenue sharing (repeated) 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	11/2020

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4). JTELP operated a major shift in FY 2019-20. Rather than restricting its gender empowerment activities to component 1 only, JTELP is now mainstreaming gender considerations in the other project components. This led to 78% of the persons trained in agriculture, livestock and other IGAs being women. The project also noticed that since women participation in agriculture activities increased, the community mobilization has become a lot easier.

Main issues

JTELP partially implemented the 2019 recommendations on the topic. While project is taking measures to reduce women drudgery and is expanding machinery and equipment in FSC in FY 2020-21, the project did not implement the establishment of child nurseries in FSC. This is understandable as the use of FSC is increasingly geared towards rental of tools and equipment and soon as aggregation centres for livestock and crops. Therefore, children nurseries usually exist in Anganwadi centres and the project may request expansion of such centres in project villages.

With the new recruitments, the representation of women among staff has not changed. However, the project developed detailed procedures for the anti-harassment committee, which can be used as reference by other Societies in the IFAD portfolio in India.

JTELP is supporting the women to become technical service providers (such as PashuSakhi and Krishak Mitra). Women ability to earn more from these activities is connected with greater mobility. The project had allocated a budget to avail bikes to service providers but this has not materialized. The project may consider equipping service providers accordingly.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Allocation of bikes to service providers Project to allocate bikes to services providers on a cost sharing basis (50% contribution from beneficiary)	SPMU	08/2020

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

This continues to be rated satisfactory (score=5) based on the results of the AOS 2019 which confirms the significant changes between beneficiary and non-beneficiary HH. This is also confirmed under Effectiveness section above which shows doubling of yields and increase in cultivated area. Among the beneficiary HH, the cropping system is more diversified, the productivity is higher, and the income from the surplus sale is higher than control HH. This is all the more significant because the monsoon set in late, and 10 out of 14 districts had a deficit rainfall in FY 2019-20. JTELP carried out crop cutting and analysed in detail the suitable varieties for each agro-ecology and this is part of the annual progress report FY 2019-20.

Main issues

Based on the mission interaction with beneficiary HH in 8 districts, all reported significant increase in the productivity of crops, in the cropping intensity, and in income levels. Beneficiaries reported sufficient supply of food for the entire year, and they have surplus for the market. The nutritional security of the households also improved as a result.

Such a change is brought about by bringing, both the Upland (Tanr) and Lowland (Don) lands under cultivation in both, Kharif and Rabi seasons. Prior to coming under the folds of this project, most of the Uplands (more than 70 %) were uncultivated during the kharif season and all of them remained fallow during the Rabi season. Farmers are now able to grow rice, finger millets, pigeon pea, horse- gram, sesame, maize, black gram, green gram, barbatti, and groundnut during Kharif season; and wheat, chick-pea, mustard, lentil, linseed, and potato during the Rabi season. Some farmers have also successfully tried a 'Zaid' (crop) of green gram and cucurbits, though they had to sell at lower prices as they

could not bring the farm produce out of the village due Covid-19 lockdown, and all the crops, except green gram were perishable.

The next challenge is for the project to achieve the same level of improved productivity for livestock. The project succeeded in drastically reducing mortality of livestock thanks to services of ASSET&W, PS/M and technical assistants supporting THP. The metrics of fertility, daily weight gain, and egg production also need to improve.

Nutrition	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4). The annual outcome survey indicates that beneficiary HH are consuming more cereals, pulses, vegetables and fruits. Consumption of milk and eggs is very low although higher than the control HH. JTELP plans to reach 100 000 HH with nutrition interventions over next 18 months.

Main issues

The project has definitely diversified the vegetarian portion of the food diet and this reflects the significant improvements in agricultural productivity. The non vegetarian part of the diet, although improving, is lagging behind on account of limited productivity of livestock and the fact that about 41% of beneficiary HH earn slightly more than the poverty line. By addressing livestock productivity and key drivers of HH income, the project would be able to make greater impact on nutrition.

The 2019 supervision mission recommended that the project take up the saat din saat ghar nutrition gardens promoted in Tejaswini Madhya Pradesh. This is included in the AWPB FY 2020-21 and the target is 63,000 HH this FY 2020-21, and implementation will commence shortly before rabi season.

Adaptation to Climate Change	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4), equal to last year. JTELP was not designed to address climate change.

Main issues

Adoption of alternative livestock feeds like moringa and azola; and fodder storage are important climate change options that the project still has time to take-up. Improved use of crop residue serves to decrease the water footprint of crop and livestock production. Other management practices like timing vaccination schedules to monsoons can be best supported by awareness campaigns and use of IT to send SMS reminders.

As far as agriculture is concerned -in face of uncertainty of rainfall and soil moisture excess or lack of it - one of the ways to deal with climate change is to practice direct seeded rice. In this practice, rice seed is sown in the last week of May to first two weeks of June (Rohini Nakshatra) in well prepared summer ploughed soil having received one or two light showers. Summer ploughing ensures desiccation of weeds and reduction in pest pressure. After sowing it does not matter much if there is less moisture or if the fields are flooded with excess moisture. The crop can continue growing in both the cases. If there is scanty rain, the crop growth will be stunted, but will catch up when rains resume. If there is too much of rain, the rice crop will tolerate, or even can remain under submerged condition for a week and come up well after submergence recedes. The recommended varieties (Swarna sub 1, Sahbhagidhan, etc.) have built-in mechanism for tolerating such conditions. In both the cases, though crop yields may reduce a bit, there will never be a total crop failure. The seed rate used is also less (about 40 kg) per ha.

Finally, in situ SWC can very well complement the crop intensification that the project embarked upon. This is indicated under sub-component 2.1.

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

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

Rated as moderately unsatisfactory (score=3). The 2019 supervision mission had made two recommendations of developing a successful model of convergence to saturate SWC activities at village level and crowding in investments from the District Mineral Fund. None of these recommendations were implemented. The main challenge for the project now is to get the institutional linkages right for the sustainability of project benefits.

Main issues

Based on the discussions the mission had with the GSPEC, there seems to be regular interaction with the Gram

Based on the discussions the mission had with the GP, there seems to be regular interaction with the Gram Panchayat around development activities. This interaction evolves into full collaboration especially when the head of the GP and wardens are members of the GSPEC.

Although there is no structured convergence with MGNREGA around the implementation of GSRMLP, the GSPEC reported that they are able to receive 1-2 activities from MGNREGA every year. It is worth mentioning here that at MTR, one of the key performance indicators for GSPEC was their ability to mobilize Rs 3-5 lakhs a year for village development. GSPEC will require more formal linkages with Government authorities so that they are able to mobilize this quantum of funds on an annual basis.

SHGs have a clear organizational path as per the norms of the State Rural Livelihood Mission. This is not the case for the youth groups, PS/M, CRPs and Krishak Mitra. For PS/M, the suggestion is to link them to JSLPS which established an apex body of PS/M that facilitates continued training, input supply and supervision support to PS/M. Project will need to explore options for YG, CRPs, Krishak Mitra as part of its exit strategy (please see technical annex 4).

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

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4). The project is currently working in partnership with 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. The foreseen collaboration with NYKS has not taken off due to their lack of manpower. Collaboration with JREDA is still sub-optimal. Collaboration with JSLPS has improved.

Main issues

As part of its exit strategy, the project needs to develop closer collaboration with Department of Agriculture, Department of Youth and Department of Rural Development. The mission discussed potential areas of collaboration with the Dept of Agriculture and the following was agreed : ATMA and KVK support to the Krishak Mitra; submission of seed requirements in advance and this can be prepared for the rabi crop; share the detailed analysis that JTELP carried out of the kharif season FY 2019-20 and paddy varieties that are adapted to various agro-ecologies in the districts.

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

The rating is moderately successful (score=4). The grading of the various community organizations shows that they are functioning reasonably well. The project undertook major effort to train community cadres specialized in livestock, crop production as well as multidisciplinary topics, and to ensure that their competencies are robust to help them gain credibility in their own communities.

Main issues

The current Covid pandemic tested the cohesion of the community organizations. However as reported by the SHGs, the determination to keep the groups together was strong and despite the pandemic, the SHGs continued to meet but adjusted their operation modality.

It is evident that continued hand holding and training is required for the community organizations formed by the project and the cadre of community workers. The project found innovative ways to remain in touch through whatsapp, video capsules for training and on-job and classroom training using social distancing. The mission discussed options of equipping the cadre of community workers with smartphones so that their reports can be digitized and the training can be delivered online as well.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Training and capacity building Digitize training content and PoP developed by Pradan and ASSET&W	Livelihood Manager	09/2020

Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback	Rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4). Beneficiaries already contributed 60% of the target contribution. They

contribute mainly in kind. The project included in the VDF guideline a text advising against the combination of leadership or secretariat and membership of VDF in one person.

Main issues

The culture of grants and high dependence on the project for access to inputs and advisory services is not sustainable. For example, the honorarium paid by JTELP for the PashuSakhi is triple what JSLPS pays. As a result the project HH are reluctant to pay the services of the PashuSakhi limiting the sustainability of the service once the project ends. Similarly, the GSPEC wants to use the VDF to subsidize the cost of inputs to farmers and this should be checked as it would lead to quick erosion of the VDF. In the remaining 18 months to completion, the project should negotiate with GSPEC a higher level of beneficiary contribution

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Beneficiary contribution Increase share of beneficiary contribution in biogas to 30% and in IBC to 10%, in livestock up to 15% , and in agri-inputs the full cost should now be paid for seeds. Fertilizers can still be on a cost sharing basis with higher contribution from beneficiaries than in past.	SPMU	08/2020
Phasing out the honorarium for PS/M and Krishak Mitra A standard fee should be set for various services in accordance with JSLPS norms and the honorarium should be phased out gradually over the next 18 months.	SPMU in consultation with FNGOs, ASSET&W and Pradan	08/2020

Responsiveness of Service Providers

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4), up from 3 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 team staff and beneficiaries. Besides, most FNGOs delivered their respective plan and closely collaborated with respective DPMU staff, though in one particular district, the senior management of the FNGOs didn't participate in the regular consultation meeting requested by DPMU. SPMU plans to review the performance of the FNGOs and TSAs prior to 15 August 2020.

Main issues

The PMU has conducted a performance evaluation for all FNGOs engaged in the project and extended their contract based on their performance as it was agreed during the last supervision mission. Currently in all the districts FNGOs are operating. The discussion with the 8 DPMU staff revealed that the performance of FNGOs was satisfactory except in one district (West Singhbhum), where the team couldn't manage to conduct the regular consultation meeting with the senior management of the FNGOs. The mission advised the project management team to closely monitor the situation and take corrective actions, the current FNGO performance evaluation process provides good assessment of the performance of each FNGO and allows the project to take required and timely measures in case of non performance.

The PMU has approved the recruitment of additional 320 community facilitators (CFs) and revised the allocation of operation costs for those FNGOs who covered more villages. This has been one of the key issues raised by FNGOs in the previous supervision mission.

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. The mission advised the TSA team to provide more guidance for the project team on the exit strategy. The TSA for livestock has requested for additional personnel and expansion of the current target areas. The mission advised the project team to review the demand while focusing on the exit strategy.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Performance assessment of FNGO and TSAs Review the performance of all service providers in periodic manner to allow resolution of pending issues.	PD	08/2020

Environment and Natural Resource Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4). During the discussions with beneficiaries and project team, the mission tried to understand the environmental impacts of the project especially in the case of crop intensification and no adverse impacts are reported.

Main issues

The use of IBC has generated environmental benefits such as : 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.

The mission verified that with crop intensification, there is no overuse of fertilizers and pesticides. The discussion with beneficiaries show that the fertilizer use is still low and that farmers have been able to combat pests with the use of biopesticides except in the case of the fall army worm.

A new concern is the African Swine Fever for which there is no vaccine and no treatment. Affected herd is destroyed. The mission recommended that ASSET&W supports JTELP with developing biosecurity measures. Finally the implementation of biogas and solar powered irrigation is also likely to generate environmental benefits which will be reported next year.

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

Rated as moderately satisfactory (4). The project developed a detailed exit strategy document, which the mission reviewed. The mission will be providing a detailed feedback on the JTELP exit strategy as part of the supervision report. Main issues are listed below.

Main issues

For crop related activities: 1. Continue all activities as per plan for the kharif and Rabi seasons at least for 2-3 years. The productivity of crops is not stable yet. Stabilize the productivity first and move up in steps, take short and small steps. 2. Arrange to procure seed and other inputs through GSPC. 3. Continue to monitor the quality of seeds and other inputs by random sampling. 4. Stay with inbred and avoid hybrids. Farmers will be better off if they remain with the inbred. Hybrids are necessarily not superior to inbred. The hybrid seed cost is about 10-15 times, which offsets the yield advantage. The advantage of using hybrid seed is only 10 –15 %, and there are many ways to take that advantage. e. g. recurrent selection from the standing crop. Herein the apparently healthy panicles are selected and dried and stored. 5. Use as much as possible organic fertilizers and organic pesticides. 6. If at all needed, buy seeds from National Seed Corporation (NSC).

For livestock related activities the mission is of the view that the project should link the PS/M with the JSLPS organizational set for these service providers. While for KrishiMitrak and farmers, the mission proposes to connect them to existing functional FPOs promoted by Pradan or by JSLPS or other organization.

For the integration of the various activities with a view to boost incomes of beneficiary households the mission recommends that fodder crops and utilization of crop residues be incorporated as part of the seasonal agricultural planning and this can be taken up from the harvest of kharif crop onward; composting of the manure from livestock production or use of bioslurry from the biodigesters; improved productivity of livestock; extension of PS/M services to THP beneficiaries.

For the YG, it is important to ensure they are recognized by NYKS and that the enterprises undertaken are financially viable. Depending on their line business, they would need to be linked with FPOs, Cluster level federations, LAMPS/ PACS, or other services providers/ dealers.

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

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4). The main activities that can be scaled up are the GSPEC, YG, the THP, the weather based and localized planning of agricultural crops at village level in both PVTG and ST communities. There is already a decision by the State Government to create a THP cell within JTDS to expand the poverty graduation approach to more destitute tribal HH. In other activities like FSC, livestock rearing, PS/M and orchard/ vegetable clusters, the model developed by the project suffered from a number of weaknesses to start with and turned out to be expensive in terms of

investments (livestock units) or generated comparatively low productivity (orchards/vegetables) and limited income (PS/M).

Main issues

For those activities that are scalable, the project needs to develop detailed guidelines and include cost norms so as to facilitate replication by Welfare Dept and by other like minded agencies. These successful models also need to be disseminated more widely within the State and within the Eastern part of India where productivity of agri and allied sector is lagging and poverty incidence remains high.

For those activities that are not scalable, the project should still document its experience in implementation and lessons learned. This is valuable learning so that public resources are more efficiently used.

c. Project Management

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

Rated moderately satisfactory (score=4). The mission commends the project management for an exceptional performance during FY 2019-20. However, the mission notes that several recommendations related to HR and governance of the project remain pending. Furthermore, with project activities now mature, it is important for project management to start integrating its main activities and facilitate knowledge exchange.

Main issues

With regards HR, there are still 5 vacant positions. Moreover, the BOD meeting to review staff performance and take decision on salary scale did not convene.

Governance and project oversight by nodal department and State Government are weak. This is evidenced by the fact that the project steering committee did not meet and that the meetings of the district and block coordination committees are not very regular.

SPMU needs to be more actively support integration as project operates now too much in silos. Several areas of integration are possible: agriculture and livestock; TSAs Pradan and Asset &W sharing knowledge and identifying win-win options for example plans for optimal use of crop residue and fodder markets; THP and mainstream project livestock activities for services and inputs; livestock and YGs for business options supporting livestock input and output markets.

SPMU needs to be more aware of outcome targets to better monitor and guide the project eg HH income targets above the poverty line which work out to about 60,000 Rs/ year are practical given the asset transfer ; service provider income targets (3,600 Rs monthly is practical – about double current), which affect project success and sustainability respectively.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Staff performance assessment, application of new salary scale Review the staff performance assessment and implement the new salary scale	PD/BOD	09/2020
Revision of DSA Revise the DSA in line with increase in costs	PD	09/2020
Regularity of BOD and state steering committee meetings - Ensure BOD steering committee meeting s are conducted with the necessary regularity and minutes are uploaded on the JTDS website. Meetings can be held virtually. - Monitor regularity of District and Block Coordination Meetings and ensure a quarterly frequency given near completion of the project.	PD, Welfare Development Department	10/2020
Recruitment of staff - Expedite the recruitment of staff for the vacant positions Provide orientation for the new staff, and request handover note for staff who are resigning	PD	11/2020

Knowledge Management

Rating: 4

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 av(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

The project has produced a range of good quality KM products, which include:

- The production of 5 Documentary Films on Barbatti Cultivation, Livestock Intensification, Crop Intensification, Land & Water resources and overall intervention of JTDS,
- Table and wall calendars for the year 2020,
- Standee on Barbatti cultivation and Rabi Cultivation,
- 100 Success Stories Booklet,
- 3 Process Document Booklet (Goat, Poultry, Swine),
- 3 PashuMitra Training Modules (Goatry, Poultry, Swine)
- 4 Successful case studies Booklet (Barbatti, SHG, YG, Livestock)
- 2 Pictorial Process Document (Rabi Cultivation, Kharif Cultivation)

PoP for all kharif, rabi and zaid crops

The Project Management team has a better understanding on the importance of the KM. At SPMU level, the documentation officer leads activities related with KM in close collaboration with APD and manager PM&E. while at the DPMU / FNGO level, the PM&EO or NRMO manage the KM activity. The mission appreciates the involvement of all project team members in the exchange of information on the WhatsApp group. The project has posted different banners using local language and graphics to disseminate information to the local community.

During the last supervision mission, the project agreed to update the website (<http://www.jtdsjharkhand.org>). However, this was not done and most of the information in the website is outdated: for example, the previous SPD, who retired end of March 2020, is still posted as PD. The project is currently processing the recruitment of a consultant who will update the website. It was agreed to assign a dedicated person from the project team to update website on regular basis and closely work with the consultant and acquire the necessary skill and knowledge.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
JTELP website update Update the JTDS/JTELP website and assign a focal person to regularly update it	SPMU	08/2020
Documentation of JTELP activities for scaling up and learning Document in form of guidelines and cost norms the formation of GSPEC and YG, the weather based localized planning of agricultural season, and THP Document the activities that are not scalable and draw out main lessons learned	SPMU	12/2020
Document successful experiences Document successful experiences of JTELP in promotion of SHG, YG and GSPEC and their effect on social cohesion and empowerment	SPMU/IFAD	12/2020

Value for Money

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4). The project disbursed 61.2% of its total costs and largely achieved the physical outputs as well as the outcomes under components 1 and 2. With regards component 3, the project achieved 60% of outputs and 45% of the target for income increase, as a result of high mortality affecting planting material and livestock and the high costs of investments. The cost per beneficiary HH currently stands at USD 547, compared to the estimated USD 850 at design. The review below refers to the project costs in USD.

Main issues

Under component 1, the financial execution reached approx. 43% of the costs at design, and yet it has fully achieved the outcomes expected in terms of SHG formation and PVTG reporting improved incomes while it has exceeded the targets for youth reporting benefits from the project. It is worth noting that the financial execution of the sub-component on special support to PVTG stands at 281%, which suggests that the allocated budget was quite insufficient to boost the incomes and livelihoods of the PVTGs. The main driver of the cost increase is the THP which total budget is about 2 million USD to support 5000 PVTG households.

Under component 2, the financial execution reached 66% of the costs at design, and the project has fully achieved the outcomes related to rainfed farming while exceeding the physical outputs for irrigated farming but falling short on the income targets for income from irrigated farming. It is worth noting that community mobilization has exceeded the costs at design, which now stands at 125%, reflecting expansion in number of GSPEC formed from 1330 GSPEC to 1733 currently. Financial execution of the land and water resource development stands at 74.5% mainly on account of the water development work conducted by JTELP and MGNREGS which combined created an irrigated area of 18,412 Ha serving 87,158 HH (327% target). The financial execution of the sub-component on productivity enhancement stands at 25% yet to the benefits surpass the targets for yield, cropping intensity and food security.

Under component 3, the financial execution reached 77% of the costs at design. However, for this component, the physical outputs and outcomes are still partially achieved. This component is key to the project viability as per the EFA at design and revised at MTR.

In order for the project to be viable at completion, the currently observed reduction in benefits arising from IGAs and irrigated crops as well as vegetable and orchard clusters must be reversed. The JTELP should target to double the current level of income earned from the higher value activities this year, and this means managing costs of inputs, keeping mortality of livestock/ planting materials low and improving price realization for producers.

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

The rating is moderately satisfactory (score=4), up from 3 last year. The project has shown significant improvement as compared to last year despite higher AWPB planned in the FY 2019-20. The project has achieved 74% of the budget FY 2019-20. The Covid pandemic broke the momentum of the project and slowed down implementation during 1st quarter of

FY 2020-21. As a result, the expenditure up to June 2020 is 5% of the annual budget.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

The project has a carry forward from FY 2019-20 of 36 Crores Rs representing IFAD and GoJ share. With low financial and physical achievement during Q1 FY 2020-21, the carry forward amount would cover the project financial requirements up to September 2020 assuming full implementation. The revised AWPB submitted in July 2020 exceeds the budget approved by the State Government. Indeed, IFAD and GoJ share come to 93.5 Crores Rs, yet the approved budget and carry forward amount to 81 Crores Rs. The mission was told that the State Government may approve a supplementary budget, yet this has not happened to date. The mission is of the opinion that the activities in the AWPB should be reprioritized to fit within available budget.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Revised AWPB 2020-21 Revise the AWPB so that IFAD and GoJ share amount to 81 Crore Rs and resubmit in NOTUS	SPMU	08/2020

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

Rated as moderately satisfactory (score=4). The project conducts regular monthly meetings at PMU and DMPU level as per the M&E plan; the Annual Progress Report and the Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) were submitted on time and JTELP is usually the first project in the portfolio to do so; different formats were developed and data is collected periodically from the field. The collected data is disaggregated by gender and social groups. However, the project still lacks a functional MIS, the recruitment of service provider to update the MIS coincided with the nationwide lockdown and the contract was not signed.

M&E System Review

The project is not utilizing the MIS developed with assistance from ILSP. In the initial stage, the project managed to utilize the system and roll it out to DPMU. Orientation was provided to respective staff. However, as additional activities were implemented by the project, the system couldn't capture the information and the system required updating. As the JTELP M&E team has no expertise in this domain, the project shifted to use excel sheets to compile and analyse M&E data. As per 2019 supervision mission recommendation, the project selected a service provider to update the existing MIS. The project even organized a virtual meeting with IFAD and the service provider where key milestones were agreed. However, due to the nationwide lockdown then vacancy of the PD position for 2 months, the official agreement with the service provider did not materialize. At this stage, it is better to hire an IT person on long term consultancy basis who can be with the project up to its completion. Experience from ILSP and OPELIP reveals that in-house MIS development by staff with IT background, is more effective than hiring a short-term consultant. The discussion with the project Planning and M&E team revealed that, data from the field was regularly collected and verification was done by FNGO staffs, District PM&EO and at state level by the M-PM&E. Orientation was provided for the field level staffs (CRPS, CF, PashuMitras/Sakhi and Krishak Mitra), who collect the data at the grassroots level. However, regular handholding support and refresher training needs to be provided continuously for the field level staffs and M&E team. The project hired a service provider to conduct the 2019 AOS. The initial draft report had many gaps which the project and IFAD highlighted. This served as a good lesson for the project to rigorously review the work of service providers. Government livestock procurement and distribution programs are generally not rigorously evaluated, JTELP has contributed richly to the knowledge base for livestock. The project has usefully quantified 'business as usual' government livestock handout programs which show conclusively that constructing expensive poorly designed shelters and handing out livestock, results in massive mortalities of livestock as high as 100% and cumulative incomes from livestock measured over a 3 year period of 1400 Rs or <500 Rs per year. M&E has usefully quantified mortality rates, animals born, kept and sold, and has shown early indicator of well trained PS/Mand presence of veterinarians in the field for dramatically reducing high mortality rates. It also highlights the work ahead to reduce mortality by a further 300 to 500% to reach acceptable norms. M&E needs to be realtime, app based, which also supports ongoing data, information, aggregation of critical input supply, market support and supervision support post project. To enable this, the mission recommends that PS/M be supplied JSLPS App. JTELP may also explore with JSLPS if a similar App exists for the Krishak Mitra. In its technical note, the mission will suggest additional indicators that need to be included in the format, like the status of the fodder crop, livestock mortality, livestock productivity (eg eggs produced per hen; average daily gain) which indicate profitability of the livestock enterprise.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
MIS Hire an IT professional on contractual basis to update the existing MIS.	PD	09/2020

Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

The SECAP was not applicable at the time of the project and default rating provided at 4.

d. Financial Management & Execution

Acceptable Disbursement Rate

Rating: 3.0

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

The rating is 3, "moderately unsatisfactory" which is the same as last year. The project is in its seventh year of implementation and the loan disbursed up until now is only 50% 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 44.18%. The loan allocation in INR was 2805 million as against which the GoJ has disbursed INR 1889 million (67%) to the project towards IFAD share.

Main issues

Withdrawal Applications (WAs) have been submitted and processed for the period up to December 2019. The WA for the quarter ended March 2020 for INR 241.30 million has been submitted in the last week of July 2020. The amount disbursed under category IV, which is Funds to FNGOs, TSAs, SHG, GS-PEC, PG and LC is about 115% and with the pending WA for the quarter ended March 2020 it will be about 129%. IFAD will not disburse any amount under category IV once the disbursement reaches 130% of the allocation and hence the reallocation should be prioritized. JTELP through GoJ should submit the proposal to DEA. At the same time, IFAD wants to combine the reallocation with partial cancellation of the loan funds of an estimated amount of INR 850 million equivalent to USD 11.35 million. This is based on the fact that (i) the project has gained in terms of INR due to exchange rate between INR and SDR, the amount of gain as on date is about INR 850 million; (ii) the average disbursement by the GoJ in the past three years has been around 43 crores which is insufficient to fully utilize the exchange rate gains and (iii) the project has only 18 months left for completion and would need to spend about 10 Crores Rs every month on IFAD loan to utilize the full amount within remaining period. These actions viz. reallocation and cancellation should be done simultaneously and preferably before submission of the next WA.

Taxes claimed in the WA have been quantified and reported in the ISM in November 2019 at INR 986,085/- This amount is to be adjusted against the subsequent WA. Mission verified pending payments to vendors and service providers that amounts to about 3 Crore Rs.

The proposed reallocation is presented in Annex 1.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Submit WA for the quarter ended June 2020 Update Sept 2020: status still noted as pending.	FAM	08/2020

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Performance is rated moderately unsatisfactory, same as last year. Action is pending on key issues raised last year such as : 1) the submission of WA regularly (except for Jan-Mar 20 quarter due to COVID 19) complied with; 2) internal audit for the year 2019-20 not carried out; 3) external audit for the year 2019-20 yet to be contracted; 4) audit of GSPEC not carried out for FY 2018-19; 5) customization of software not completed and 6) taxes and reversed cheques to be adjusted in the WA still pending.

Main issues

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the financial management of the project. Due to the country lockdown, the pace of the activities had come to a halt resulting in delays in accounting, reporting, submission of unaudited financial statements, submission of WA, appointment of auditors and the commencement of audit. Hence, the overall performance has been affected. The project has started limited operations but statutory compliances may be delayed.

Staffing: The post of FAM at SPMU has been filled-up in February 2020. However, three posts of the Finance & Admin Officer (FAO) continue to be vacant since more than a year. The FAOs from neighbouring districts handle the work of the vacant positions without extra remuneration.

Budgeting: 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 separately and not through the accounting software. The expenditure does not include the amount of convergence through MNREGA as also contribution by beneficiaries.

Flow of funds: The GoJ disburses funds to the project, which comprises its own and IFAD's share. Last disbursement was made by the GoJ in June 2019. To enable the project to implement the activities in accordance with the AWPB, funds available are insufficient. Funds for the year 2020-21 are yet to be disbursed to the project.

Internal controls: Lack of full staff strength hampers the internal control system. There is thus no segregation of duties, resulting in situations where the same person both records and checks the transaction. The total project advances as on 30 June, 2020 amount to INR 256 million. Though a substantial portion of old outstanding advances were settled in August 2019, advances amounting to about INR 28 million have been outstanding since more than the past six months. Statutory compliances need to be undertaken in respect of filing of Income tax Returns, which will enable JTDS to claim the TDS being deducted by banks on the interest earned by JTDS.

Accounting and reporting: The project uses Tally software for accounting with a uniform chart of accounts. It is still not being used for synchronization of data of all the DPMUs to facilitate the preparation of the project financial statements (PFS) and the WAs. The unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 have not been prepared. Had the project used the synchronization feature of the software, preparation of the consolidated financial statements would have been facilitated. Stale cheques need to be reversed and reduced from expenditure rather than treated as income. The reversal will have the effect of reversal of claims made in the WA. WA 25 and 26 have been checked as part of the SOE review and no major discrepancies were noted except for tax (GST) amounting to INR 175,042 claimed in WA 26. The tax amount needs to be reversed in the subsequent WA.

Internal Audit: The internal audit for the year 2018-19 was not effective and hence the 2019 supervision mission recommended replacing the internal auditor to improve quality and timeliness. However, the project did not appoint any internal auditor for the year 2019-20 and the process for the audit of 2020-21 is not yet completed. The internal audit should be carried out quarterly.

The GSPECs accounts were audited for three years ended March 2018. However, the audit for the year ended 31 March 2019 has not been carried out. The project proposes to get the audit done for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 during the current year.

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. Update July 2020 Mission: Still pending, issue from 2018 reiterated in 2019 and 2020. Government needs to take action Update Sept 2020: Project has sent proposal to DEA, the MoF has to communicate to IFAD.	Welfare Dept/DEA/IFAD	03/2019
Settle balance advances, particularly the long outstanding ones, promptly and clear all unsettled invoices. Project cash flow requirements by month. Update Sept 2020: status noted as pending.	FAO/FAM	08/2020

Fill up the vacant positions Update Sept 2020: status still noted as pending.	SPD	09/2020
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. Update July 2020 Mission: Partially completed- in some cases the account number of payees is not identifiable and hence re-issue is pending. The recommendation is repeated in 2020 mission report Update Sept 2020: some of the cheques have been issued after reversal of previous payments but some are yet to be reversed after identification of nature of transactions.	FAO/FAM	10/2020
Audit management letter - reply Reply to the observation in the Management Letter - Audit Report FY 2018-19 Update July 2020 Mission: Status noted as pending, has been agreed to be completed during current year's audit. Update Oct 2020: Management replies not included in 2020 audit report (neither for 2019, nor for 2020) Updated deadline from meeting Oct 2020: 31-10-2020	SPMU-Finance	10/2020
IFR - Financial reporting Implement Interim Financial Reports as disposed in the Revision to the Letter to the Borrower. Update July 2020 Mission: Status noted as pending. The financial reporting on a quarterly basis has not started. The process is delayed due to a new incumbent as the FAM followed by the pandemic. Updated deadline from meeting Oct 2020: 31-10-2020 Update Sept 2020: quarterly IFRs are being prepared but not yet submitted	SPMU - Finance	10/2020
Customize software for synchronization and implement security control measures Update Sept 2020: under process of finalization, foreseen to be completed by 31 October 2020.	FAM	10/2020
Appoint internal auditor and get the quarterly audit done and reported Update Sept 2020: There have been some issues in relation to the appointment of the internal auditor during negotiations which are not yet resolved, resulting in delays for the appointment.	FAM	10/2020

Conduct audit of GS-PECs for 2018-19 and 2019-20 Update Sept 2020: audit is to be started from April 2020 but it could not be initiated due to the COVID-19 lockdown. The project wrote a letter to all DPM on 21 July 2020 to make necessary arrangement so that audit could be started from 27 July 2020. Updated deadline from meeting Oct 2020: foreseen to be completed by 15-11-2020	SPD/FAM	11/2020
Ensure submission of audited accounts by the FNGOs for the year 2019-20 Update Sept 2020: Status noted as pending Updated deadline from meeting Oct 2020: 30-11-2020	FNGOs/FAM/FAO	11/2020
Comply with the statutory compliances of IT filings and claiming refund of tax deducted at source Update Sept 2020: status noted as pending Update after meeting Oct 2020: form submitted but deadline extended to 31-12-2020 due to the fact that the processing will take approx. 3 months.	FAM	12/2020

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
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. Update August 2020 mission: still pending, the process of registration has commenced. A consultant has been appointed to undertake the work. Update Sept 2020: project has provided required documents to the Sushil Kumar Sharma & Co. Chartered accountants on 20 July 2020 for Income Tax registration of Jharkhand Tribal Development Society. The tax refund can be claimed on filing of income tax return after Income Tax registration.	FAM	12/2019

Counterparts Funds

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Performance is rated 4, "moderately satisfactory" which is the same rating as last year.

Main issues

During the year 2019-20, the GoJ had disbursed an amount of INR 30 million as its own share and INR 350 million as IFAD funds. The amount was received in June 2019. During the year 2020-21, the project has budgeted a sum of INR 852 million towards IFAD share and INR 83 million towards the GoJ share. However, the GoJ has allocated a sum of INR 450 million of which INR 20 million is GoJ contribution and INR 430 million towards IFAD. The allocation has not been disbursed by the time of the mission.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Ensure Funds in accordance with the AWPB are disbursed by the GoJ in a timely manner Update October 2020: minister approved allocation, funds foreseen to be received by 31-10-2020.	SPD	10/2020

Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Performance is rated moderately satisfactory (score=4), same as last year. The project has generally complied with the loan covenants except for 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

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
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: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Rating improved to 4 from last year score of 3. Processes, procedures and systems applied exhibit some gaps and inconsistencies that have limited impact on project implementation and performance. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely.

Procurement Review

Procurement Plan: Implementation of procurement plan is 89% to the total procurement specified in the procurement plan

for 2019-20 and nil for 2020-21. Methods of procurement in the plan and actual procurement are consistent with the provision of the Financing Agreement, Letter to the Borrower and IFAD guidelines. The procurement plan is not accessible publicly. Community procurement guidelines have been prepared in Hindi but the same need to be compared with the template in English to enable IFAD to review and community is yet to be trained. Upper Threshold for community procurement proposed by the project @ INR 17,50,000 is very high as national shopping limit is USD 10,000. Procurement plan of 2019-20 does not have any of the package of FNGO contract extensions. There is no planning for procurement of seeds/fertiliser in PP 2020-21, as this falls under the community procurement. Community procurement has not been included in procurement plan 2020-21. Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to bidding: Most of the contracts finalized from last supervision mission till this review are either direct contracts or extension of earlier contracts. The project has no past successful experience for NCB procedure. Bid document for Procurement of equipment for farmer service centres has been uploaded on 31 July, 2020, which has number of deficiencies and cross references for document upgradation may delay the procurement. Procurement consultant hired for 120 days input in August 2019, has been used for only 16 days. Community procurement documents presented to the mission for procurement of goats and equipment for farmer service centre were satisfactory. Process and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award: The project has signed 30 contracts with FNGOs during 2019-20. All the contracts were signed even before taking no objection from IFAD on draft contract. Contracts have some deficiencies including not deleting tax implications clause in the template and advance payment provisions. Bank details of FNGO and method of appointment of arbitrator have not been specified in the contract. Another contract for GS-PEC audit does not specify breakdown of contract prices in appendix C. Procurement of seeds for rabi 2019-20 from NSC on direct contract is satisfactory. Review of Contract Administration and Management: The Contracts Register (C10) was provided by the project but the same is deficient as method of review has been shown as post review for many cases whereas actually it was prior review. Monthly expenditure for FNGO contracts have been mentioned as against requirement of Contract value. Review of Project's procurement filing system and the ease of document retrieval: Physical filing system could not be reviewed due to remote mission. However, bulk of the documents relating to any procurement packages were promptly provided electronically barring some documents from field, which indicates that there is a consolidated filing system for the procurement records.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Update procurement plan for 2019-20 Update procurement plan for 2019-20 and include FNGO services packages with method of procurement as Direct Contract	PMU/JTELP	08/2020
Finalize Community Procurement Guidelines Finalize community procurement guidelines including reducing upper threshold from INR 17,50,000 to INR 700,000 or less. Upload revised guidelines on NOTUS along with a matrix indicating differences vis-a vis template shared by IFAD	PMU/JTELP	08/2020
Update contract register Update contract register by rectifying prior/post review procedure; include total contract value and change method of procurement as direct contract for FNGO contract on extension basis and submit contract register to IFAD every quarter	PMU/JTELP	08/2020
Finalize plan for procurement of seeds/fertiliser for 2020-21 Procurement of seeds/fertiliser has not been included in PP 2020-21. Plan immediately for procurement of seeds/fertilisers as to avoid supply delays for Rabi crop. Community Procurement being major part of procurement, should be included in procurement plan	PMU/JTELP	08/2020
Amend contract with FNGO signed in Nov 2019 Amend contracts with FNGO signed in Nov 2019 by including total contract value, clear tax implications, FNGO bank details, arbitrator appointment procedure and delete advance payment provisions.	PMU/JTELP	09/2020
Train GS-PEC, CRP, CF etc. on community procurement Provide training related to community procurement to GS-PEC, CRP, CF etc.	PMU/JTELP	10/2020
Utilize services of procurement specialist consultant. Utilize the procurement consultant to prepare bid documents and advise in preparation of evaluation reports especially for procurement under NCB and QCBS	PMU/JTELP	

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective	Rating: 4.08	Previous rating: 3.0
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Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance	Rating: 3.83	Previous rating: 3.0
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F. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Overview and Project Progress		

Organic fertilization Promote Sesbania, Crotalaria, Leucaena, Azolla, and Indigofera, and residues of green gram, black gram, groundnut and pigeon pea to supply organic matter to the soil. Include also composting of the waste from livestock sheds	SPMU/DPMU with assistance of PDS	08/2020
Populating livestock sheds Reduce number of livestock provided by project to 2 female pigs/ shed and 3 female goats/ shed	PD	08/2020
Barbati cultivation Obtain new varieties of Barbati developed by Central Arid Zone Research Institute in Bhuj	APD, Convergence Manager	09/2020
THP monitoring Map various interventions the THP HH are benefitting from JTELP (besides THP) Carry out an assessment of THP with involvement of JTELP M&E team Carry out a phone survey of THP beneficiaries about impact of Covid on livelihoods and adjust support accordingly Facilitate beneficiary HH access to the housing scheme (AwasYojana) and the relief scheme of the Det of Welfare Facilitate beneficiary HH access to PS/M services	C&IB Manager, M&E Manager, JPAL, BandhanKonnagar	09/2020
Exposure visit to the livestock activities promoted by JOHAR Organize a field visit for core team from JTDS to visit JOHAR and learn about livestock interventions, revenue model of PS/M, sustainability of the service, and the apex organization for PS/M	Livelihood Manager and ASSET&W	09/2020
SWC Include as part of agricultural practices bunding and land levelling	SPMU/DPMU	10/2020
Business management training for SHG and YG and GSPEC/VDF Adapt the enterprise selection and handholding approach developed by Bandhan Konnagar in THP	Livelihood Manager	11/2020
Capacity building for Livestock based IGAs -Breeding centres pigs and goats need targeted planning, training, procurement of livestock - PS/M provided with additional training supporting marketing - Expand PS/M and extension material developed by ASSET&W to support to THP beneficiaries as well as SHG members investing in livestock as well as non JTELP beneficiaries in village or Gram Panchayat - YG orientation, technical and business training supporting livestock production - Improve income and cost calculation for the various livestock IGAs and monitor progress towards reaching income targets	SPMU/ASSET&W	11/2020

SHG expansion Provide the list of HH who are poor and are yet to join SHGs to JSLPS.	C&IB Manager	12/2020
Non utilization of seed capital in SHG and YG In case seed capital is not utilized by December 2020, recover the funds from the groups	PD, APD and C&IB Manager	12/2020
Better use of IT Download the PS/M App developed by JSLPS which supports monitoring of productivity, marketing, training and capacity	SPMU/Asset&W	12/2020
Development Effectiveness		
Allocation of bikes to service providers Project to allocate bikes to services providers on a cost sharing basis (50% contribution from beneficiary)	SPMU	08/2020
Nature of revenue sharing (repeated) 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	11/2020
Sustainability and Scaling up		
Beneficiary contribution Increase share of beneficiary contribution in biogas to 30% and in IBC to 10%, in livestock up to 15% , and in agri-inputs the full cost should now be paid for seeds. Fertilizers can still be on a cost sharing basis with higher contribution from beneficiaries than in past.	SPMU	08/2020
Phasing out the honorarium for PS/M and Krishak Mitra A standard fee should be set for various services in accordance with JSLPS norms and the honorarium should be phased out gradually over the next 18 months.	SPMU in consultation with FNGOs, ASSET&W and Pradan	08/2020
Performance assessment of FNGO and TSAs Review the performance of all service providers in periodic manner to allow resolution of pending issues.	PD	08/2020
Beneficiary contribution Increase share of beneficiary contribution in biogas to 30% and in IBC to 10%, in livestock up to 15% , and in agri-inputs the full cost should now be paid for seeds. Fertilizers can still be on a cost sharing basis with higher contribution from beneficiaries than in past.	SPMU	08/2020
Phasing out the honorarium for PS/M and Krishak Mitra A standard fee should be set for various services in accordance with JSLPS norms and the honorarium should be phased out gradually over the next 18 months.	SPMU in consultation with FNGOs, ASSET&W and Pradan	08/2020

Training and capacity building Digitize training content and PoP developed by Pradan and ASSET&W	Livelihood Manager	09/2020
Project Management		
JTELP website update Update the JTDS/JTELP website and assign a focal person to regularly update it	SPMU	08/2020
Revised AWPB 2020-21 Revise the AWPB so that IFAD and GoJ share amount to 81 Crore Rs and resubmit in NOTUS	SPMU	08/2020
Staff performance assessment, application of new salary scale Review the staff performance assessment and implement the new salary scale	PD/BOD	09/2020
Revision of DSA Revise the DSA in line with increase in costs	PD	09/2020
MIS Hire an IT professional on contractual basis to update the existing MIS.	PD	09/2020
Regularity of BOD and state steering committee meetings - Ensure BOD steering committee meetings are conducted with the necessary regularity and minutes are uploaded on the JTDS website. Meetings can be held virtually. - Monitor regularity of District and Block Coordination Meetings and ensure a quarterly frequency given near completion of the project.	PD, Welfare Development Department	10/2020
Recruitment of staff - Expedite the recruitment of staff for the vacant positions Provide orientation for the new staff, and request handover note for staff who are resigning	PD	11/2020
Documentation of JTELP activities for scaling up and learning Document in form of guidelines and cost norms the formation of GSPEC and YG, the weather based localized planning of agricultural season, and THP Document the activities that are not scalable and draw out main lessons learned	SPMU	12/2020
Document successful experiences Document successful experiences of JTELP in promotion of SHG, YG and GSPEC and their effect on social cohesion and empowerment	SPMU/IFAD	12/2020
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. Update July 2020 Mission: Still pending, issue from 2018 reiterated in 2019 and 2020. Government needs to take action Update Sept 2020: Project has sent proposal to DEA, the MoF has to communicate to IFAD.	Welfare Dept/DEA/IFAD	03/2019
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. Update August 2020 mission: still pending, the process of registration has commenced. A consultant has been appointed to undertake the work. Update Sept 2020: project has provided required documents to the Sushil Kumar Sharma & Co. Chartered accountants on 20 July 2020 for Income Tax registration of Jharkhand Tribal Development Society. The tax refund can be claimed on filing of income tax return after Income Tax registration.	FAM	12/2019
Update procurement plan for 2019-20 Update procurement plan for 2019-20 and include FNGO services packages with method of procurement as Direct Contract	PMU/JTELP	08/2020
Finalize Community Procurement Guidelines Finalize community procurement guidelines including reducing upper threshold from INR 17,50,000 to INR 700,000 or less. Upload revised guidelines on NOTUS along with a matrix indicating differences vis-a-vis template shared by IFAD	PMU/JTELP	08/2020
Update contract register Update contract register by rectifying prior/post review procedure; include total contract value and change method of procurement as direct contract for FNGO contract on extension basis and submit contract register to IFAD every quarter	PMU/JTELP	08/2020
Finalize plan for procurement of seeds/fertiliser for 2020-21 Procurement of seeds/fertiliser has not been included in PP 2020-21. Plan immediately for procurement of seeds/fertilisers so as to avoid supply delays for Rabi crop. Community Procurement being major part of procurement, should be included in procurement plan	PMU/JTELP	08/2020
Submit WA for the quarter ended June 2020 Update Sept 2020: status still noted as pending.	FAM	08/2020
Settle balance advances, particularly the long outstanding ones, promptly and clear all unsettled invoices. Project cash flow requirements by month. Update Sept 2020: status noted as pending.	FAO/FAM	08/2020

Amend contract with FNGO signed in Nov 2019 Amend contracts with FNGO signed in Nov 2019 by including total contract value, clear tax implications, FNGO bank details, arbitrator appointment procedure and delete advance payment provisions.	PMU/JTELP	09/2020
Fill up the vacant positions Update Sept 2020: status still noted as pending.	SPD	09/2020
Train GS-PEC, CRP, CF etc. on community procurement Provide training related to community procurement to GS-PEC, CRP, CF etc.	PMU/JTELP	10/2020
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. Update July 2020 Mission: Partially completed- in some cases the account number of payees is not identifiable and hence re-issue is pending. The recommendation is repeated in 2020 mission report Update Sept 2020: some of the cheques have been issued after reversal of previous payments but some are yet to be reversed after identification of nature of transactions.	FAO/FAM	10/2020
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Ensure Funds in accordance with the AWPB are disbursed by the GoJ in a timely manner Update October 2020: minister approved allocation, funds foreseen to be received by 31-10-2020.	SPD	10/2020

Customize software for synchronization and implement security control measures Update Sept 2020: under process of finalization, foreseen to be completed by 31 October 2020.	FAM	10/2020
Appoint internal auditor and get the quarterly audit done and reported Update Sept 2020: There have been some issues in relation to the appointment of the internal auditor during negotiations which are not yet resolved, resulting in delays for the appointment.	FAM	10/2020
Conduct audit of GS-PECs for 2018-19 and 2019-20 Update Sept 2020: audit is to be started from April 2020 but it could not be initiated due to the COVID-19 lockdown. The project wrote a letter to all DPM on 21 July 2020 to make necessary arrangement so that audit could be started from 27 July 2020. Updated deadline from meeting Oct 2020: foreseen to be completed by 15-11-2020	SPD/FAM	11/2020
Ensure submission of audited accounts by the FNGOs for the year 2019-20 Update Sept 2020: Status noted as pending Updated deadline from meeting Oct 2020: 30-11-2020	FNGOs/FAM/FAO	11/2020
Comply with the statutory compliances of IT filings and claiming refund of tax deducted at source Update Sept 2020: status noted as pending Update after meeting Oct 2020: form submitted but deadline extended to 31-12-2020 due to the fact that the processing will take approx. 3 months.	FAM	12/2020
Comply with the loan covenants by submitting the required financial reports within the stipulated time and conducting SPCC meetings as stipulated	SPD/FAM	
Utilize services of procurement specialist consultant. Utilize the procurement consultant to prepare bid documents and advise in preparation of evaluation reports especially for procurement under NCB and QCBS	PMU/JTELP	

India

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

Logical Framework

Mission Dates: 27 July to 21 September 2020
Document Date: 03/12/2020
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5513-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members							GRIPS			
	Household members			726 000	116 376	620 108	85.4				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							RIMS	Annual		
	Women-headed households				1 430	7 070					
	Non-women-headed households			9 000	22 815	122 119	1 356.9				
	Households			136 000	24 245	129 189	95				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project							RIMS	Annual		
	Females				7 850	104 782					
	Males				16 395	63 326					
	Young				4 776	31 849					
	Not Young				19 469	136 259					
	Indigenous people				21 728	123 077					
	Non-Indigenous people				2 517	45 031					
	Total number of persons receiving services				24 245	168 108					
	Groups receiving project services							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of groups			5 828	70	6 076	104.3				
	Number of smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change (men/women)							RIMS	Annual		

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	No. of household members				0	92 248					
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		98	130.7				
	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		83	110.7				
	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 (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	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		47 321	38.7				
	136,000 households report increases in total incomes							RIMS + impact surveys Annual outcome surveys Participatory gender and community evaluations			
	Households			136 000		146 200	107.5				
	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		943	116				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	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		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		7 360	73.6				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	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	13	1 733	97.4				
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	0	92 248	75.4				
	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		7 329	353.2				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	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		2 433	117.5				
	average cropping intensity increase of 75% to 105%							Annual outcome surveys KAP surveys Case studies Reports from FNGOs			
	% average cropping increase			105		117	111.4				
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices							RIMS	Annual		
	Households					44					
	Males					45 183					
	Females					47 065					
	Young					18 973					
	Not Young					73 275					
	Indigenous people					80 202					
	Non-Indigenous people					12 046					
	Women-headed households					4 620					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Non-women-headed households					87 628		RIMS	Annual		
	Households					92 248					
	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production										
	Households					44					
	Total number of household members					442 790					
	Males					45 183					
	Females					47 065					
	Young					18 973					
	Not Young					73 275					
	Indigenous people					80 202					
	Non-Indigenous people					12 046					
	Women-headed households					4 620					
	Non-women-headed households					87 628					
	Households					92 248					
	Output 122,400 HH provided with inputs and improved technologies	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages									
Females					0	47 065					
Males					0	45 183					
Indigenous people					0	80 202					
Non-Indigenous people					0	12 046					
Total rural producers					0	92 248					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outcome 5500 groups functioning effectively	No of groups functioning properly and maintaining books regularly										
	No of groups			5 500	70	6 076	110.5				
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		5 280	105.6				
	No. of youth groups			328	70	811	247.3				
	1000 community facilitators and 328 CRPs trained							Project progress reports			
	No. of community facilitators trained			169	169	338	200				
	No. of CRPs trained			2 400	658	2 055	85.6				
	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		7 000	69.1				
	People trained in community management topics							RIMS	Annual		
	Men trained in other				0						
Women trained in other				0							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Community groups formed/strengthened							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of community groups				13	1 733					
	Community groups with women in leadership positions							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of community groups			5 828		7 177	123.1				
	People in community groups formed/strengthened							RIMS	Annual		
	Males					20 664					
	Females					78 094					
	Community workers/volunteers trained							RIMS	Annual		
	Males					2 055					
	Females					947					
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							RIMS	Annual		
	Total number of attendances to training sessions				0	62 478					
	Men trained in crop				0	20 102					
	Women trained in crop					34 178					
	Young people trained in crop				0	9 760					
	Not young people trained in crop				0	44 520					
	Indigenous people trained in crop				0	48 600					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Non indigenous people trained in crop				0	5 680					
	Men trained in livestock				0	1 793					
	Women trained in livestock				0	6 153					
	Young people trained in livestock				0	2 111					
	Not young people trained in livestock				0	5 835					
	Indigenous people trained in livestock				0	6 493					
	Non indigenous people trained in livestock				0	1 453					
	Men trained in forestry					0					
	Women trained in forestry					0					
	Young people trained in forestry					0					
	Not young people trained in forestry					0					
	Indigenous people trained in forestry					0					
	Non indigenous people trained in forestry					0					
	Men trained in fishery				0	170					
	Women trained in fishery				0	82					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Young people trained in fishery				0	74					
	Not young people trained in fishery				0	118					
	Indigenous people trained in fishery				0	153					
	Non indigenous people trained in fishery				0	39					
	Total persons trained in crop				0	54 280					
	Total persons trained in livestock				0	7 946					
	Total persons trained in forestry					0					
	Total persons trained in fishery				0	252					
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			As above plus Irrigation systems are not damaged by erosion and these are under good maintenance by the beneficiaries
	Households			26 640		87 158	327.2				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	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		31	77.5				
	% increase in cropping intensity			123		117	95.1				
	INR currency increase income			36 091		12 400	34.4				
	1.2.3 Households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs							RIMS	Annual		
	Households					65					
	Males										
	Females										
	Young					26 055					
	Not Young					111 075					
	Indigenous people					112 633					
	Non-Indigenous people					24 497					
	Women-headed households					6 860					
	Non-women-headed households					130 270					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
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		1 463	146.3				
	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	7	67	104.7				
	17,200 crop demonstrations conducted							Project progress reports			
	No. of demonstration conducted			17 200	279	10 097	58.7				
	Groups managing social infrastructure formed/strengthened							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of groups					1 733					
	Rainwater harvesting systems constructed / rehabilitated							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of rainwater systems				127	8 877					
	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated							RIMS	Annual	PMU	
	Total number of facilities				0	825					
	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated				0	825					
	People trained in NRM watershed management							RIMS	Annual		

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Males					3 007					
	Females					1 468					
	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		0	0				
	1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated							RIMS	Annual		
	Hectares of land				112	6 172					
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 (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	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		1 173	7.8				
	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							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
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	125	3 435	68.7				
	No. of HHs supporting pig-rearing units			1 000		1 324	132.4				
	No. of HHs goat-rearing units			5 500	249	4 097	74.5				
	14 vegetable growers clusters, 14 mango clusters, 60 goat clusters supported							Project progress report			
	No. of supported vegetable growers clusters			14		10 497	74 978.6				
	No. of mango clusters			14		44	314.3				
	No. of goat clusters			60	15	89	148.3				
	People receiving vocational training							RIMS	Annual		
	Males					1 167					
	Females					262					
	Fish ponds constructed/rehabilitated							RIMS	Annual		
	No. of fish ponds			1 384		8 750	632.2				
	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management							RIMS	Annual	PMU	
	Females			10 000	55	1 520	15.2				
	Males			2 000	144	7 153	357.7				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total)				199	8 673					

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Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

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

Mission Dates: 27 July to 21 September 2020
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Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

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

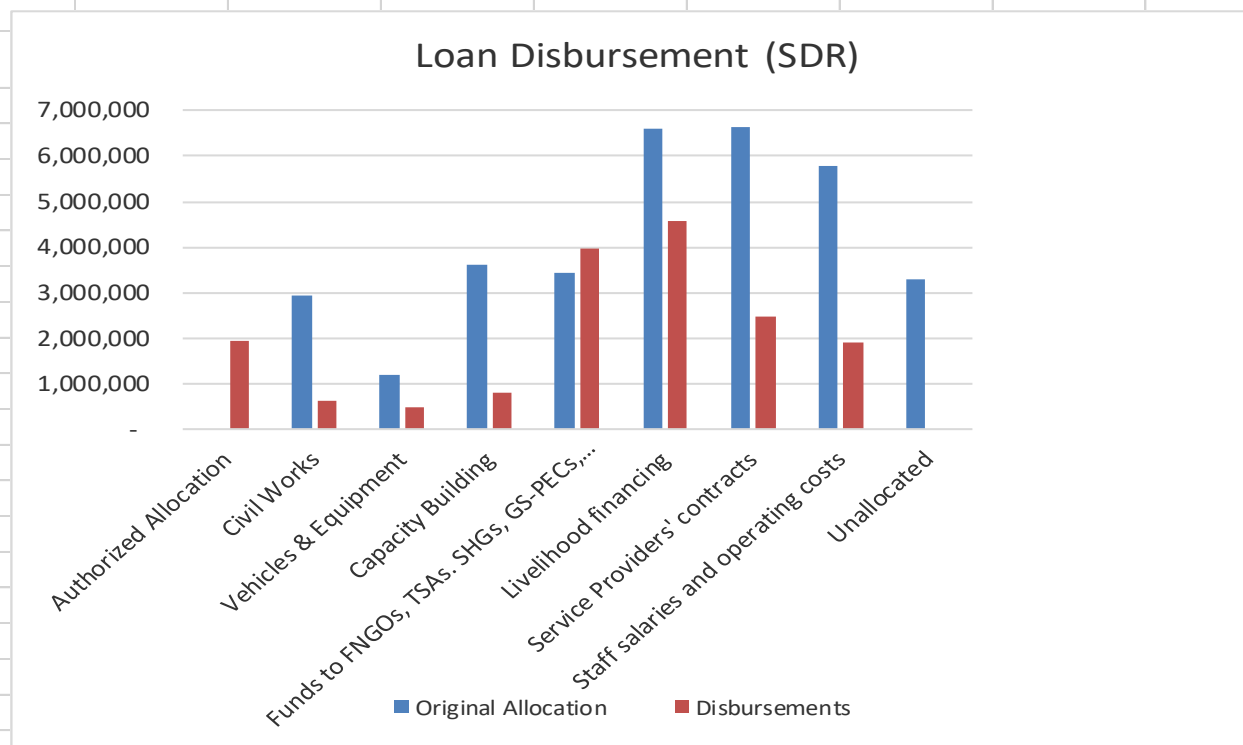
Table 1A: Financial performance by financier		(amount in USD'000)	
Financier	Approval	Disbursements (upto 30-06-20)	% disbursed
IFAD Loan	51,001	23,623.71	46.32%
Government	7,927	4,432.31	55.91%
SCA to TSP/ Article 275	11,556	11,806.37	102.17%
NREGA	44,182	30,318.24	68.62%
Beneficiary Contribution	925	552.99	59.78%
Total	115,591	70,733.62	61.19%

Table 1B: Financial performance by financier by component upto 30-06-2020																			(Amount in USD'000)
	Component	IFAD Loan			Government			SCA to TSP/ Article 275(1)/CCD			NREGA			Beneficiaries			Total		
		Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%
1	Community Empowerment	13,417	5,847.60	43.58%	1,891	716.63	37.90%	-	1,672.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,308	8,237.04	53.81%
	Promotion of SHGs	11,870	4,570.91	38.51%	1,829	507.88	27.77%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,699	5,078.79	37.07%
	Capacity Building	784	1,011.03	128.96%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	1,011.03	128.96%
	Special support to PTGs	763	265.66	34.82%	1	208.75	-	-	1,672.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	764	2,147.22	280.91%
2	Integrated Natural Resource Management	12,973	6,857.06	52.86%	857	216.57	25.27%	4,341	3,862.93	88.99%	44,182	30,318.24	68.62%	-	-	-	62,353	41,254.79	66.16%
	Community Mobilization	1,679	2,439.75	145.31%	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,883	2,439.75	129.57%
	Land and Water Resources Development	3,525	2,772.38	78.65%	-	52.07	-	-	2,382.49	-	44,182	30,318.24	68.62%	-	-	-	47,707	35,525.18	74.47%
	Productivity enhancement	7,769	1,644.93	21.17%	653	164.50	25.19%	4,341	1,480.44	34.10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,763	3,289.87	25.78%
3	Livelihoods Support	12,473	9,331.12	74.81%	127	-	-	7,215	6,189.22	85.78%	-	-	-	925	552.99	59.78%	20,740	16,078.58	77.52%
	Support for IGA	1,725	3,562.04	206.50%	-	-	-	1,006	2,374.69	236.05%	-	-	-	144	121.44	84.33%	2,875	6,058.18	210.72%
	Integrated Production & Marketing	9,151	5,721.81	62.53%	-	-	-	5,338	3,814.53	71.46%	-	-	-	763	431.55	56.56%	15,252	9,967.89	65.35%
	Vocational Training	379	17.50	4.62%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	17.50	4.62%
	Innovative interventions	1,218	29.76	2.44%	127	5.25	-	871	-	0.00%	-	-	-	18	-	0.00%	2,234	35.01	1.57%
4	Project Management	12,138	3,365.50	27.73%	5,052	1,390.41	27.52%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,190	4,755.91	27.67%
	Project Management Unit	10,903	3,227.32	29.60%	5,032	1,383.13	27.49%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,935	4,610.46	28.93%
	Monitoring Evaluation and Knowledge Management	1,235	138.18	11.19%	20	7.28	36.40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,255	145.46	11.59%
	Total	51,001	25,401.28	49.81%	7,927	2,323.62	29.31%	11,556	11,724.96	101.46%	44,182	30,318.24	68.62%	925	552.99	59.78%	115,591	70,326.33	60.84%

Note: 1 USD=68 INR (average rate over the project period)

Table 1C: IFAD Loan Disbursements (SDR as at 31-07-2020)						
	Categories	Original Allocation	Disbursements	WA pending	Balance	% disbursed
	Authorized Allocation		1,943,207	-	(1,943,207)	100%
I	Civil Works	2,950,000	618,971	147,430	2,183,599	20.98%
II	Vehicles & Equipment	1,200,000	472,476	180,290	547,234	39.37%
III	Capacity Building	3,600,000	819,967	107,990	2,672,043	22.78%
IV	Funds to FNGOs, TSAs, SHGs, GS-PECs, PGs and LCs	3,450,000	3,953,677	510,791	(1,014,468)	114.60%
V	Livelihood financing	6,600,000	4,567,278	1,022,064	1,010,658	69.20%
VI	Service Providers' contracts	6,650,000	2,485,380	213,421	3,951,199	37.37%
VII	Staff salaries and operating costs	5,800,000	1,904,104	116,202	3,779,694	32.83%
	Unallocated	3,300,000	-	-	3,300,000	-
	Total	33,550,000	16,765,059	2,298,188	14,486,752	49.97%

Figure 1 - IFAD disbursements vs allocation



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Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 27 July to 21 September 2020
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Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Com- ponent	Acct. Code	Activity	Unit	AWP&B 2019-20 (in Rs.)					Percentage of Physical Achievement	For 20-21 (Till June 20)		
				Unit cost (in Rs.)	Physical Target	Financial Target	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement		Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Cumulative Physical Achievement
Community Empowerment		Promotion of SHG & youth group										
	11000											
	11201	Seed capital to women SHG	No. of Grou	5 000.00	0.00	0.00	328	3 275 000.00		200		5 265.00
	11202	Support to youth groups	No. of Grou	20 000.00	160.00	3 200 000.00	391	7 820 000.00	244	808		781.00
		Sub total support to SHGs & YGs				3 200 000.00		11 095 000.00				
	11400	D. Kala jatha (street plays)	No.	4 000.00	0.00	0						
	11500	E. Service Providers contracts										
	11501	FNGO services	No. of month	267 500.00	384.00	102 720 000.00	384	63 458 754.00	100	384	88	32 FNGO in 32 blocks
		Targetting Hard Core Poor (2nd Phase)								5000		
		Sub total				102 720 000.00		63 458 754.00				
Capacity Building		Total:				105 920 000.00		74 553 754.00				
	12000	Capacity Building										
	12100	A. Training										
	12105	YG Leadership training (1 day NR)	No	8 000.00	128	1 024 000.00	78	627 439.00	61	64	10.00	154.00
	12106	Book keeping training of PEC Book keepers (2 day NR)	No	15 000.00	128	1 920 000.00	58	877 396.00	46	64	5.00	242.00
	12106	Book keeping training of YG Book keepers (2 day NR)	No	15 000.00	128	1 920 000.00	47	699 239.00	36	64	2.00	105.00
	12112	Training for Youth Group (1 day NR Awareness generation)	No	8 000.00	128	1 024 000.00	53	421 269.00	41	32	4.00	144.00
		GSPEC Leadership training (3 day R)	Person days	600.00	1600	960 000.00	893	535 690.00	56	32	10.00	1 380.00
		Training on Sexual Health & Hygiene for Kishori Group (2 day NR)								32		
	12113	Developing Master Trainer for YG (3 day R)	No	50 000.00	0	0.00		0.00				21.00
	12113	Developing Master Trainer for GSPEC (3 day R)	No	50 000.00	0	0.00		119 100.00				14.00
	12114	ToT for Book Keeping of GSPEC (3 day R)	No	150 000.00	0	0.00		124 825.00				12.00
	12115	Capacity Building training of CRP (3 day R)	Person days	600.00	5435	3 261 000.00	4182	2 509 374.00	77			4 211.00
	12116	Capacity Building training of CF (3 day R)	No	30 000.00	28	840 000.00	16	487 394.00	58	64.00		22.00
		Training on Tribal Rights (1 day NR)		8 000.00	64	512 000.00	19	152 694.00	30	32.00		19.00
		SubTotal Training				11 461 000.00		6 554 420.00				
	12200	B. JTDS/NGO Staff training										
	12201	Exposure visits to other projects/ MDP and Training	LS	500 000.00	3	1 500 000.00	1	737 992.00	49	4		
	12201	JTDS exhibition, fair and meeting	LS	1 000 000.00	1	1 000 000.00	0	0.00		1		
	12201	Annual Beneficiary Sammalan	LS	3 000 000.00	1	3 000 000.00	1	2 005 223.00	67	1		
	12201	Exposure visits for PEC members	LS	20 000.00	32	640 000.00	13	268 534.00	42	32		38.00
	12201	Exposure visits for YG members	LS	20 000.00	32	640 000.00	71	1 428 413.00	223	32		87.00
	12203	Training of NRMQ and JE	LS	20 000.00	0	0.00				4		
	12202	Overseas visits	Person days	30 000.00	25	750 000.00				25		
		Sub Total:				7 530 000.00		4 440 162.00				
		Total				18 991 000.00		10 994 582.00				
	13000	Special support to PTGS										
	13100	A. Training										
	13101	Part time CRPs	Person	6000.00	0	0						
	13102	Training of Village Health worker/TBAs	Numbers	10000.00	0	0						
	13103	Village Health Workers kit	No./Per per	2000.00	0	0						
	13104	Health Camps	Numbers	10000.00	0	0						
		Sub Total				0.00						

Special Support to PTGs	13200	B.Support facilities										
	13201	Solar Lantern (carry fwd from 17-18)	HH	600.00	0	0.00	5000	2 875 000.00				8 500.00
	13202	Medicated Mosquito Net	No	300.00	0	0.00						
	13203	Seed Capital to PVTG SHG	No of Grp	10 000.00	0	0.00	30	300 000.00				523.00
	13204	Consultant for PVTG development	LS	350 000.00	0	0.00						
	13205	Improved cook stoves	HH	2 000.00	0	0.00	1000	1 300 500.00				1 000.00
		Targetting Hardcore Poor (IFAD Contribution)	HH	12 183.75	5000	60 918 750.00		18 526 655.00	100			5 000.00
		Targetting Hardcore Poor (GoJ Contribution)	HH	10 965.38	5000	54 826 875.00	5000	16 543 922.00	0	5000	5000 hh received atleast one assett	
		Drinking water System	Village	1 000 000.00	0	0.00						
		Plantation of fruit trees & Training	HH	2 500.00	8000	20 000 000.00	8000	10 393 000.00	100			8 000.00
		Barbatti (Cowpea) Cultivation & Training (New)	HH	10 000.00	4000	40 000 000.00	4000	26 844 517.00	100			8 000.00
		Barbatti (Cowpea) Cultivation & Training (Exsisting)		6 000.00	4000	24 000 000.00	4000	14 121 728.00	100	8500		
		Crop for PVTG		6 000.00	8000	48 000 000.00	8000	22 281 232.00	100			8 000.00
		Establishment of FSC		900 000.00	20	18 000 000.00	15	2 277 134.00	75	5	WIP	15.00
		Sub Total				265 745 625.00		115 463 688.00				
		Total:				265 745 625.00		115 463 688.00				
Community Mobilisation	21000	Community Mobilisation										
	21200	B. TSA										
	21200	TSA for Livestock	LS	18 000 000.00	1	18 000 000.00	1	13 496 926.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
	21200	TSA for Agriculture	LS	26 000 000.00	1	26 000 000.00	1	12 240 042.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Sub Total				44 000 000.00		25 736 968.00				
	21300	C. Training										
	21301	State level INRM methodology harmonisation/ GSRMLP training for FNGO/JTDS staff (3 day residential Training)	No.	150 000.00	0	0.00						7.00
	21302	Regional level Training of FNGO/NRMO/PMEO on GSRLMP (3 day residential Training)	No.	60 000.00	0	0.00						6.00
	21303	ToT FNGO/JTDS staffs on INRM (2 day residential)	No.	40 000.00	0	0.00	1	30 820.00				8.00
	21303	Technical Training/Workshop of PEC/ CRPs on INRM (1 day non-residential)	No.	3 000.00	64	192 000.00	3	8 500.00	5	64.00	20.00	71.00
	21304	Exposure visits for PEC & PRI	No.	20 000.00	32	640 000.00	20	312 205.00	63	32.00	1.00	97.00
	21305	Documentatin of GSRMLP	No.	600.00	0	0.00		18 756.00				1 093.00
	21306	Preparation of GSRMLP (4 days)	No.	2 000.00	0	0.00						138.00
		Sub Total				832 000.00		370 281.00				
	21400	D. Part time CRPs & Master CRP										
	21401	Payment to CRPs	Per_month	2 000.00	21444	42 888 000.00	1397	25 214 022.00	7	21 444.00		28 355.00
	21401	Payment toKrishak Mitra	No.	3 500.00	0	0.00				6 084.00	500.00	500.00
		Sub total				42 888 000.00		25 214 022.00				
		Total:				87 720 000.00		51 321 271.00				
Land & Water Resources Development	22000	Land & Water Resources Development										
	22100	Land & Water Develpement										
	22101	Land & Water Development work- MGNREGA	village	280 000.00	1781	498 680 000.00				1 781.00	On Going	
	22101	Land & Water Development work- SCA to TSP (Development of Fallow Land)	village	50 000.00	300	15 000 000.00	34	3 424 253.00	11	300.00	WIP	34.00
		Sub total				513 680 000.00		3 424 253.00				
	22302	VDF to other village	PEC	125 000.00	253	31 625 000.00	250	31 200 000.00	99			
		Payment to GSPEC		1 000.00	21372	21 372 000.00	1254	12 240 000.00	6	20 808.00	924.00	1 731.00
	22303	Audit of GS-PEC account	PEC	1 000.00	1781	1 781 000.00		3 267 576.00				
		Sub total				54 778 000.00		46 707 576.00				
		Total:				568 458 000.00		50 131 829.00				

Productivity Enhancement	23000	INRM										
	23100	Irrigation Facilities - Civil Work	Village	120 000.00	640	76 800 000.00		28 593 326.00		320.00		1567 Water Harevesting Tank and 340 Irrigation well constructed
		Irrigation Facilities - Equioment	Village	23 375.00	640	14 960 000.00	80	14 766 312.00	12.50			
		Development of Irrigation facility with Solar Pump								169.00		
	23100	Shallow well (Carry Fed of 18-19)	No	30 000.00	140	4 200 000.00	70	6 797 505.00	50			760.00
	23103	Training of CRPs in agriculture 1 day non-residential	No.	2 000.00	96	192 000.00	55	102 753.00	57			55.00
	23104	Establishement of FSC	No	1 000 000.00	14	14 000 000.00	5	11 766 040.00	36	64.00		68.00
	23104	Establishement of FSC (Carry Fwd of 18-19)	No	400 000.00	25	10 000 000.00	17	3 860 055.00	68	25.00	1.00	
	23104	Equipment to FSC (Carry Fwd of 18-19)	No	200 000.00	25	5 000 000.00	17	2 694 800.00	68	25.00	2.00	68.00
	23104	Equipment to FSC		200 000.00	14	2 800 000.00	5	8 281 137.00	36			
	23104	Operating cost for FSC	Person Mon	5 000.00	0	0.00		1 000.00				
	23200	Crop demonstration - SRI	No. of farm	1 150.00	0	0.00		156 332.00				
		Total:				127 952 000.00		77 019 260.00				
Support for income generating activity	31000	Support to IGA										
	31100	1. Investment Costs										
	31110	Backyard Poultry (Intensification - Carry fwd of 17-18)	Cluster	0	0	0.00	31 shed and 34279 bird procurement	10 447 346.00		208	21 shed completed and 8963 bird procured	3210 shed completed and 175080 bird procured
	31111	Pig-Rearing (Intensification - Carry fwd of 17-18)	Cluster	0	0	0.00	18 shed and 1249 pig procurement	4 083 119.00		383	342 pig procured	1389 shed completed and 4046 pig procured
	31112	Goat Rearing (Intensification - Carry fwd of 17-18)	Cluster	0	0	0.00	2 shed and 2580 goat procurement	10 407 066.00		230	2 shed completed and 400 goat procured	2495 shed completed and 14007 goat procured
	31117	Backyard Poultry (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	39375	250	9 843 750.00	115 shed and 18856 bird procured	1 739 039.00		500	2322 bird procured	668 shed completed and 21178 bird procured
	31118	Pig-Rearing (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	56474	90	5 082 660.00	7 shed and 619 pig procured	7 657 995.00		67	62 pig procured	300 shed completed and 993 pig procured
	31119	Goat Rearing 4 Goat + 1 Buck (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	39362	100	3 936 200.00		7 229 689.00		70		
	31119	Goat Rearing - 4 goat (Carry fwd Intensification - Sca to TSP17-18)	HH	34962	1000	34 962 000.00	856 shed and 4430 goat procured	21 003 381.00		1250	16 shed completed and 2285 goat procured	2377 shed completed and 7304 goat procured
		Pig Breeding Centre - Livestock & feed (Carry fwd 18-19)	Unit	250000	7	1 750 000.00	1 shed and 26 pigs procured	1 033 282.00				18 shed and 107 pigs procured
		Goat Breeding Centre (Carry fwd 18-19)	Unit	300000	14	4 200 000.00	2 shed and 553 goat procured	1 466 420.00				14 shed and 578 goat procured
		Health care of Livestock		2000		21 400 000.00		113 276.00		10 700.00	Castration - 170 goat & 19 Pig; Deworming - Goat - 11157, Pig - 1746, Poultry - 12547; Vaccination - Goat - 626 & Pig - 246; General Health Service - Goat - 4225, Pig - 1242, Poultry - 11173	Vaccination and deworming done for procured livestock along with medical care
				10700			7725		72			
		Sub total				81 174 610.00		65 180 613.00				
		Training to beneficiaries										
	31114	Beneficiary Training	Per Person	300	10700	3 210 000.00	2810	841 805.00	26	10 700.00	610	7 434.00
		Sub total				3 210 000.00		841 805.00				
		Development of cadre of pashu Mitra										
	31115	Training to Pashu Mitra	Persondays	600	2000	1 200 000.00	1337	1 207 320.00	67	100.00		
	31115	Kit to Pashu Mitra	No	6000	250	1 500 000.00	191	250 214.00	76	100.00		
		Honararium to Pashu Mitra	Person Mon	2000	3000	0.00	500	738 454.00	17	3 000.00	160.00	660.00
		Sub total				2 700 000.00		2 195 988.00				
		Pisciculture										
	31118	Fish farming (Stocking of fingerlings)	LS	1200	1200	1 440 000.00	612	535 382.00	51			3171 (With repetition) water bodies stocked with fingerlings
		Hatchery & Stocking	Unit	1050000	0	0.00						
		Training of Hatcery Beneficiaries	Per Person	2500	0	0.00						

[illegible]

4171	Internal audit	year	60	15 000.00	900 000.00		558 627.00		1.00		
4172	Statutory audit	year	1	800 000.00	800 000.00	1	349 337.00	100	1.00		
4192	Social Audit	LS	1	1 500 000.00	1 500 000.00				1.00		
	Sub Total				3 200 000.00		907 964.00				
	Consultants										
4180	National Consultants (YG & MIS)	LS	2	750 000.00	1 500 000.00		6 966.00				
	Procurement Consultant	LS	1	500 000.00	500 000.00	1	84 459.00	100.00	1.00		1.00
	HR Consultant	Person Month	1	300 000.00	300 000.00						
4185	Legal consultants	LS	1	50 000.00	50 000.00		6 660.00		1.00		
4190	HR Agency/Consultant	LS	0	885 000.00	0.00		230 001.00				1.00
4191	Third Party Evaluation/Appraisal	LS	1	1 700 000.00	1 700 000.00	1	1 454 946.00				1.00
	Sub Total				4 050 000.00		1 783 032.00				
41100	A.SPMU Staff Salary & allowances										
41110	State Project Director	Pres_month	12	200 000.00	2 400 000.00				12		
41110	Deputation Allowance to SPD	Pres_month	12	20 380.12	244 561.40		4 192 559.00		12		
41200	Additional Project Director	Pres_month	12	125 000.00	1 500 000.00				12		
41200	Manager- Finance & Administration	Pres_month	12	88 200.00	1 058 400.00				12		
41200	Specialist - Agriculture	Pres_month	12	75 000.00	900 000.00				12		
41200	Manager-Convergence	Pres_month	12	74 060.00	888 720.00				12		
41200	Specialist - Livelihood	Pres_month	12	75 000.00	900 000.00				12		
41200	Manager-CI & Gender	Pres_month	12	74 060.00	888 720.00				12		
41200	Manager-planning & M&E	Pres_month	12	77 792.40	933 508.80				12		
41200	Documentation Officer	Pres_month	12	36 000.00	432 000.00				12		
41200	Data Officer	Pres_month	12	38 896.20	466 754.40				12		
41200	Administrative officer	Pres_month	12	44 100.00	529 200.00				12		
41200	Accountant	Pres_month	24	38 896.20	933 508.80				24		
41200	Driver	Pres_month	36	23 338.00	840 168.00				36		
41200	Stenographer	Pres_month	12	18 522.00	222 264.00				12		
41200	Office Assistant	Pres_month	24	18 522.00	444 528.00				24		
41300	Obligatory Provision	Year	1	2 500 000.00	2 500 000.00		10 808 512.00		1		
	Sub Total SPMU:Staff Salary & Allowences				16 082 333.40		15 001 071.00				
	B.SPMU Other Operating Expenses										
41210	Travel Allowences	per month	12	150 000.00	1 800 000.00		1 001 832.00		12		
41220	Utilities	per month	12	150 000.00	1 800 000.00		2 029 806.00		12		
41230	Office Operating Expenses	per month	12	150 000.00	1 800 000.00		931 421.00		12		
41240	Vechile O & M and Fuel	per month	12	100 000.00	1 200 000.00		771 990.00		12		
	Sub Total SPMU:Other Operating Expenses				6 600 000.00		4 735 049.00				
41200	C.DPMU Staff Salary & allowances										
41200	District Programme Manager (old)	per month	72	68 068.00	4 900 896.00		15 810 415.00		72		
41200	District Programme Manager(new)	per month	96	64 827.00	6 223 392.00		3 509 797.00		96		
41200	Finance & Admin Officer (old)	per month	24	61 261.20	1 470 268.80				24		
41200	Finance & Admin Officer(new)	per month	144	55 566.00	8 001 504.00		2 333 754.00		144		
41200	Planning & ME Officer(new)	per month	156	55 566.00	8 668 296.00				156		
41200	Planning & ME Officer(old)	per month	12	61 261.20	735 134.40		2 809 190.00		12		
41200	Accountants(old)	per month	24	36 757.00	882 168.00				24		

	41200	Accountants(new)	per month	144	35 007.00	5 041 008.00		1 845 349.00		144		
	41200	NRM Officer(old)	per month	12	61 261.20	735 134.40				12		
	41200	NRM Officer(new)	per month	156	55 566.00	8 668 296.00		2 500 542.00		156		
	41200	Programme Executive(old)	per month	12	38 896.20	466 754.40				12		
	41200	Programme Executive(new)	per month	12	35 280.00	423 360.00		281 184.00		12		
	41200	Data Entry Operator cum Office assistant (Old)	per month	12	20 420.40	245 044.80				12		
	41200	Data Entry Operator cum Office assistant (New)	per month	156	19 448.80	3 034 012.80		148 519.00		156		
	41200	Driver	per month	24	24 509.80	588 235.20		913 709.00		24		
	41300	Obligatory Provision	Year	1	5 000 000.00	5 000 000.00		40 950.00		1		
		Sub Total DPMU:Staff Salary & Allowences				55 083 504.80		30 193 409.00				
	41400	C. DPMU Operatingl Cost										
	41410	Office Rent/h	per month	0	5 000.00	0.00		90 000.00				
	41230	Office Operating Expenses	per month	168	50 000.00	8 400 000.00		3 917 531.00		168		
	41210	Travel Allowences	per month	168	40 000.00	6 720 000.00		3 483 390.00		168		
	41440	Vechile rentals	per month	168	40 000.00	6 720 000.00		5 657 512.00		168		
		Sub Total DPMU:Other Operating Expenses				21 840 000.00		13 148 433.00				
		Total				110 261 838.20		66 017 817.00				
Monitoring & Knoweldge Manageme nt	42000	Monitoring Evaluation & Knoweldge Management										
		A.Monitoring & Evaluation										
		Sub Total										
	42200	2.Monthly Review meetings										
	42202	At District Level by DPMU	LS	8 000.00	168	1 344 000.00	122	610 505.00	72.62	168	14.00	562.00
	422201	At Block level for CRP and CF by DPMU (By Monthly)	LS	5 000.00	192	960 000.00	35	238 431.00	18.23	192	5.00	95.00
	42203	At State level by SPMU with DPMU/FNGO/TSA	LS	20 000.00	12	240 000.00	9	144 726.00	75.00	12	1.00	32.00
		Sub Total				2 544 000.00		993 662.00				
	42300	3.Learnings & Sharing Workshop										
	42301	Half yearly Workshop at GP level (NR)	Number	3 000.00	326	978 000.00	72	178 628.00	22.09	326		134.00
	42302	Qtly Workshop at District level (NR)	Number	8 000.00	56	448 000.00	14	83 483.00	25.00	56	2.00	
	42303	Qtly Workshop at State level (NR)	Number	35 000.00	4	140 000.00	2	59 738.00	50.00	4		8.00
		Sub Total				1 566 000.00		321 849.00				
	42400	4.Review Workshop										
	42410	Mid-term review	LS	280 000.00	0.00	0.00		15 330.00				1.00
		Sub Total				0.00		15 330.00				
	42500	5.RIMS and M&E Training										
	42510	State level training (3 day residential)	LS	175 000.00	1	175 000.00	1	66 345.00	100.00	1		5.00
	42520	Regional level training (1 day non residential)	LS	8 000.00	14	112 000.00	3	5 700.00	21.43	14		9.00
		Sub Total				287 000.00		72 045.00				
	42600	6.Surveys & Studies										
	42610	Annual Outcome Survey	LS	500 000.00	1	500 000.00	1	78 629.00	100.00	1.00		5.00
	42630	Annual Outcome Survey Training (1 day NR)	LS	8 000.00	15	120 000.00	5	35 700.00	33.33	15.00		18.00
		Sub Total				620 000.00		114 329.00				
	42630	7. ME Support & out Sourcing										
	42631	M & E Support and MIS Maintenance	LS	200 000.00	1	200 000.00				1.00		
	42632	MIS-software Design	LS	100 000.00	0	0.00						
	42634	Participatory M&E Consultant	LS	200 000.00	0	0.00						

	Sub Total				200 000.00						
42640	8.Knowledge Management										
42642	Publication of News letter	No	25 000.00	0	0.00						
42643	Study Reports	LS	50 000.00	1	50 000.00				1		
42644	Website development of JTDS	LS	100 000.00	1	100 000.00				1		
42644	WEB site maintenance	Month	6 000.00	12	72 000.00				12		
42645	IEC Materials	LS	5 000 000.00	1	5 000 000.00	Register, Pamphlet and booklets printed	3 103 767.00		1		
42646	KM trainings & Workshop	Year	150 000.00	1	150 000.00				1		
42647	Documentation/Documentry	LS	1 500 000.00	1	1 500 000.00	3 short documentary prepared	191 250.00		1		
	Sub Total				6 872 000.00		3 295 017.00				
42650	Gender Sensatisation										
42651	Staff Workshop/training	LS	150 000.00	1	150 000.00	1	37 395.00	100.00			2.00
4651	Staff training of Gender officer and CF	LS	10 000.00	0	0.00						
42652	Legal literacy ToT	No	150 000.00	0	0.00		30 967.00				
	Sub Total				150 000.00		68 362.00				
	Convergence										
42653	State level inter deptt. Convegence Workshop	LS	150 000.00	1	150 000.00				1.00		1.00
42653	District level inter deptt. Convegence Workshop	No	10 000.00	0	0.00						
	Sub Total				150 000.00						
	Total:M&E and KM				12 389 000.00		4 880 594.00				
GRAND TOTAL					1 886 302 073.20		1 026 099 727.00				

India

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 27 July to 21 September 2020
Document Date: 03/12/2020
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5513-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, 2020	Complied with Complied with – delay in submission (submitted in April 2020)
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 GCFADF	<i>Use of Goods and Services</i> All goods, services and buildings financed by the Project shall be used exclusively for the purpose of the Project	Throughout the project period	Ongoing compliance

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	30-09-2019	Complied with

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Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

Mission Dates: 27 July to 21 September 2020
Document Date: 03/12/2020
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5513-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

A. Technical annex on Agricultural Production

Sources of Organic Fertilizer: With the increase in productivity and cropping intensity, the soil fertility is expected to decline; and the demand for higher doses of organic fertilizers is expected to increase with time. There is not enough organic fertilizers available in any of the districts in Jharkhand. Farmers are therefore bound to look for alternative sources, green manuring for example. There are a number of crops for the green manuring along with the livestock shed washings (dung and urine), which can be collected at source.

The green manure crops don't have to be necessarily established at the start of the rainy season. The biomass can be composted in the compost pits and used when desired. Some of the green manuring crops include, Sesbania, Crotalaria, Leucaena, Azolla, and Indigofera. In addition, residues of green gram, black gram, ground nut and pigeon pea are also helpful in supplying the organic matter. Moreover, the leftovers from feeding the livestock can also be used in the compost making system. Furthermore, the weed biomass during summer ploughing will also contribute to the accumulated nitrate, which rice plants can make use of.

Any or all of these materials can be composted in open pits, close pits, or simply piled over. The advantage of close pits is that there is no loss of nutrients from the pit, whereas in the open pits though there is no loss from the bottom, there is a substantial loss from the top, mostly in the form of volatilization. And when simply piled over there is a huge loss of nutrients through leaching, runoff, and volatilization. If farmers have access to, they should use decomposition inoculum, which can be sourced Organic Farming Research Institute, in Ghaziabad. The equivalent in Hindi for decomposition inoculum roughly is "Sadana", for making organic fertilizers using green manure plants plus livestock shed washings (Hari khaad, gobar tatha pasu mal mutra ke saath).

Farmers are therefore advised to make the compost using green manuring crops, crop residues, weed biomass, livestock feeding leftovers and livestock shed washings.

Soil and water management: These are the key among the natural resources management in Jharkhand state, which is a rainfed state. Two main land types are found throughout the state, the Tanr land and the Don land, each with a sub division as Tanr I, II and III, Don III, II, and I. All the Tanr lands generally have shallow soils and as one moves down from Tanr I to Tanr III, in the catenary sequence, the soil depth and the bund height becomes greater. However, both these parameters are not sufficient to hold enough water. Besides, the Tanr fields are also sloping. And, they remain mostly fallow throughout the year. On the other hand, Don Lands have deeper soil and greater bund height. Generally, Don III has shortest bund height, Don I the highest bund height, and Don II intermediate bund height.

There has been some effort on rainwater harvesting in JTELP. However, not much is accomplished on field levelling, and bunding (including raising bund height), especially in Tanr Land. Some investment in this area is expected to yield dividends within a short time. They are supposed to enhance the retention of soil moisture for longer duration, and provide ease in weed control and other inter culture operations. And the productivity of both these lands could be proportionally increased, despite of the inherent differences between Tanr lands and Don lands in soil quality index.

Before creating / maintaining bunds, an attempt should be made on levelling the Tanr II and III fields, and to bund the parcels of these land. Not only the bund height, it should also take note of the bund base (width). Tanr I fields should be attempted at last because they require major efforts, and initially give poor returns on earthwork investment. The bund height of Tanr II and III could be about 45 cm in first round, because some height will be lost due to slacking in such lands, and they will have to be repaired after stabilization. Equal amount of efforts are needed to level the fields, for which some mechanical means could be employed if necessary, for example, a grader, or scraper, or simple plank. The use of simple plank will however, require multiple passes. Depending on the equipment used, extent of sloping land and the slope gradient, in the Tanr lands, there are cost consideration in bunding and levelling. On an average, The cost will be around Rs.25,000 – 30,000 per ha for Tanr I, Rs 20,000 – 25,000 for Tanr II, and Rs. 15,000 – 20,000 for Tanr III.

It will be a wise choice to plant some hardy plants, such as gliricidia, leucaena, etc. at least on field / plot boundary.

Don Lands generally are better kept and maintained than Tanr lands, and they do not require repair of the bunds as frequently as the Tanr Lands. Only bund height is to be increased and maintained along with the base of the bunds. Don lands also require little levelling, and Don I generally has decent bund height. Therefore, start increasing bund height in Don III and Don II. The bund height of the fields in these lands should be about 30 cm, that should suffice because there will be no bund height loss due to slacking. However, care should be taken in cutting out extra width and keeping the bunds clean.

Barbatti cultivation: Barbatti is gaining popularity in Santhal Pargana, both in area coverage and price in the market. Currently, there is stock of 1850 tons of Barbatti grains in the warehouse, which is produced in about twice the area than in previous years. Farmers can also sell the produce at higher price, usually at Rs 50 per kg and are out of bonds of the traders.

Barbatti usually is grown in the Kharif season, mostly in forest margins, and in Tanr I lands, which have steep slopes and shallow soil depth, mostly stony soil, and by using higher seed rate. The seed rate currently used is about 50 – 60 kg per ha, whereas it could be around 30 kg per ha. As the crop is planted during the rainy season after receiving few rain showers, this can be sown by only slashing the vegetation, without burning it on steep slopes. This practice has many advantages. The slashed vegetation is expected to provide moisture retention for longer duration and add to the organic matter content in the soil. The slashed vegetation will also provide support to the spreading of the Barbatti.

An experienced person in the village can sow the seeds, which fall on the ground, maintaining the uniformity, or the density of seeds falling on the ground. Finding an experienced person is very subjective. Alternatively, the seeds can be dibbled through hard wood stick, and making a cone at one end.

Another practice being followed in Barbatti cultivation is transplanting, in which the young seedlings are uprooted and transplanted at another location. On gentler slopes, the crop can be row seeded even without any specified row distances.

As the cropped area under Barbatti cultivation is expected to increase, gentler slopes and more Tanr I lands are supposed to be brought under Barbatti cultivation.

B. Technical annex on Exit Strategy

JTELP developed an exit strategy and shared it with the supervision mission. The exit strategy focuses on fully achieving the physical targets for the project activities and modifying the matching grant element provided to communities and individuals so that they cover gradually the bulk of the costs. The mission in this section would like to add two elements to the project exit strategy formulated by JTDS : financial viability and institutional linkages. The suggestions are reported in the following table.

LN #	Activity	Current status/ access	What needs to happen for this to be sustained POST project	Action Needed
1	JTDS	JTDS is an autonomous Society established to manage externally funded projects of the Welfare Dept, firstly JTDP then JTELP. Over the past 7 years, JTDS developed expertise in agri-based livelihoods, poverty graduation approach, energy security for ST and PVTG population and this in partnership with expert organizations and NGOs. JTDS mobilized 12 million USD over the past 7 years from tribal schemes. Management costs have been kept low at 28% of the cost planned at design.	Welfare Dept needs to make a decision to make JTDS the livelihood arm of the Welfare Dept and finalize organigram and salary scale for the Society, as well as core budget to support administrative costs as well as set target for annual resource mobilization from tribal schemes.	BOD of JTDS needs to discuss this issue and come up with a proposal to be submitted to the State Project Coordination Committee for concurrence.
2	GSPEC	The GSPEC is an informal entity and its linkages with the GP committee and the Block Development Office need to be strengthened further as well as their knowledge about the ST/ PVTG entitlements. The VDF was released to the GSPEC but due to Covid 19 it is lying unused. If used, the GSPEC went for activities that would	Capacity of the GSPEC need to be developed in book-keeping, procurement, audit (for the audit sub-committee), and better knowledge of the Govt programmes.	FNGOs and Community Facilitators need to strengthen the linkages between GSPEC and GP committee and block development officers, and ensure participation of GSPEC in the annual planning of MGNREGS. DPMUs should screen more rigorously the business plans submitted by GSPEC for use of

		have low returns which would not be sufficient for the GSPEC to pay salary of the CRP, ensure maintenance of infrastructure developed by project and new investments.		VDF so that a surplus is generated. A revenue stream for the GSPEC is also required and fees can be levied from those HH using the project infrastructure so that it can cover O&M.
3	SHGs	Handed over to JSLPS and currently backstopped by JSLPS. Main emphasis should be on full utilization of seed capital and more active interloaning and timely repayment.	Business management training to be done along the line of Bandhan Konnagar enterprise development	Increase allocation for business management training in AWPB 2020-21 and 2021-22
4	YGs	Business activities affected by Covid (for ex, tent business) and interloaning and repayment are weak. NYKS not in a position to provide backstopping to YG due to limited manpower. Some of YG are registered as Youth Clubs so that they can get benefit of the youth programmes.	Business management training to be done along the line of Bandhan Konnagar enterprise development	Track number of YG registered as Youth Clubs and continue their training on business management. For crop and livestock related businesses, involve ASSET&W and PDS so that the businesses are profitable within the next 6-12 months.
5	PVTG	Benefitting from livelihood interventions (barbati, THP) but access to entitlements is not yet fully accomplished. Access to water and energy is still required.	Ensure that THP enterprises get the services of PS/M and Krishak Mitra and that all HH are covered under the entitlement schemes of the GoJ and GOI.	DPMUs to map PS/M and Krishak Mitra that can extend support to the THP HH, ensure mechanism for fee payment (as it is practised in other villages). Bandhan Konnagar to ensure that HH access their entitlements. J-PAL to review and train on monitoring and knowledge products.
6	FSC	Currently the FSC have a variety of manual equipment. Yet the fee for rental of this equipment is extremely low. There is no full time manager for the FSC. The 2020 supervision mission made proposals for mechanized material (like transplanters) and for livestock related equipment.	Discuss with the GSPECs and SHGs a fee structure for the various material so that the tools and equipment can be maintained in good working condition.	The management of FSC and revenues generated from the rental of tools and equipment should be included in the book-keeping training for GSPEC.
7	PS/M	Currently the PS/M is paid an honorarium by the project. The revenues generated are currently low.	Develop revenue stream for the PS/M (please see annex 7)	Please see annex 7 for implementation of revenue model of the PS/M and linking them with the JSLPS apex body for PS/M and other technical support
8	Krishak Mitra	Currently the Krishak Mitra is paid an honorarium by the project. No revenue model developed.	Develop revenue stream for the Krishak Mitra from composting, nursery for green manure, seed multiplication, production of biofertilizers and pesticides	Link Krishak Mitra to existing FPOs and to KVKs as well as to the extension system of the Dept of Agriculture.
9	Agri-Inputs	Project is covering the cost of the agri-inputs (seeds, fertilizers, livestock, feed)	Free provision of various agri-inputs should be phased out at the adoption rates for the improved practices are encouraging and the SHGs and GSPEC and YGs now have funds that can be used to finance these inputs	Experience from other projects shows that bulk purchase of inputs helps cut down costs to the producers by 10% and saves on the cost of transportation. Project should encourage the SHGs, YGs and GSPECs to finance agri & allied enterprises.

C. The assessment of the FNGO performance

The project shared with the mission the quarterly assessment sheets of the FNGOs based on progress against set deliverables, for Q4 of FY 2019-20 and Q1 of FY 2020-21. The table below presents a summary of the mission's interpretation of the performance assessment of the FNGOs. The rows highlighted in grey refer to NGOs which performance should be closely watched. In

addition, the review of the quarterly performance documents submitted by DPMUs suggests that the JTELP management should take stock of the performance reviews conducted by DPMU Saraikela and Gumla as the data provided is very limited or shows 100% performance across all indicators and for all NGOs. In case of Khunti district, the NGO reviews and staff performance review are not taking place and this may be activated. JTELP management needs to take a decision about the continuation of the following NGOs : Yuva in Simdega, CCDS in Gumla, JSP in Dumka. Furthermore, the JTELP should find out about the blacklisting of SGVS in West Singhbhum : as a Government entity, JTDS should ensure that it hires NGOs with good track record for the implementation of public investments like JTELP. The SPMU should also develop a template for all districts to use to assess the performance of the NGOs so that there is uniformity in assessment and results can be compared for cross fertilization and improved implementation.

No	District	FNGO	Performance and corrective measures if any
1	West Singhbhum	JSP	As per 2019 assessment, this FNGO was supposed to be disengaged from Khuntpani block and working only in Kuchai block of Saraikela district. Main issues : slow progress in civil works ; no monthly review meeting by senior management of NGO ; no FNGO staff assessment conducted. Action : activate monthly review and performance assessment for staff. Analyze delays in civil works (irrigation and shallow wells) and whether due to involvement in agri campaign and Covid (esp for Q1 FY 2020-21).
		SVP	As per 2019 assessment, this NGO's performance was deemed acceptable but staff changes were recommended. Main issues : better progress on civil works but no monthly review meeting by senior management of NGO ; no FNGO staff assessment conducted. Action : activate monthly review and performance assessment for staff.
		SHARE	As per 2019 assessment, this NGO's performance was deemed acceptable but staff changes were recommended. Main issues : better progress on civil works and on agri season reporting, but staff change and 1 vacant position of CI&CO for 2 months in Q1 FY 2020-21, no monthly review meeting by senior management of NGO ; no FNGO staff assessment conducted. Action : activate monthly review and performance assessment for staff.
		TSRDS	This NGO was not assessed in 2019. Main issues : Limited progress on civil works and the number of staff is reducing from 8 in Q4 FY 2019-20 to 6 in FY 2020-21. No monthly review meeting by senior management of NGO ; no FNGO staff assessment conducted. Action : activate monthly review and performance assessment for staff; analyze delays in civil works.
2	East Singhbhum	KM	As per 2019 assessment, this NGO's performance is acceptable but staff changes were recommended. Main issues : DPMU in East Singhbhum adopts a more detailed performance assessment, tracks monthly progress against deliverables. Progress in civil works is good. However, it does not track staff changes, nor monthly reviews by NGOs nor staff assessment. Action : harmonize performance criteria of NGOs across districts and activate monthly review and performance assessment for staff.
		KGVK	As per 2019 assessment, this NGO's performance is acceptable but staff changes were recommended. Main issues : DPMU in East Singhbhum adopts a more detailed performance assessment, tracks monthly progress against deliverables. Progress in civil works is good. However, it does not track staff changes, nor monthly reviews by NGOs nor staff assessment. Action : harmonize performance criteria of NGOs across districts and activate monthly review and performance assessment for staff.
3	Khunti	JJK	As per 2019 assessment, JTELP flagged staff turn over and no regular field presence of FNGO staff. Main issues : the FNGOs are lagging behind on capacity building of groups and agri training but doing comparatively well on civil works. The performance criteria do not include reference to staff turn over/ vacancies and to the regular reviews by NGO management. Action : harmonize performance criteria of NGOs across districts and activate monthly review and performance assessment for staff.
		SGVS	As per 2019 assessment, this NGO is blacklisted by West Singhbhum DC office and still working with JTELP.

			<p>Main issues : Some lag observed on capacity building but good progress on all other activities. No information about staff stability and review by NGO management.</p> <p>Action : harmonize performance criteria of NGOs across districts and activate monthly review and performance assessment for staff. Check reason for backlisting of the FNGO by DC , West Singhbhum.</p>
4	Latehar	BLKS	<p>As per 2019 assessment, it was supposed to continue only in Amrapara, Pakur. It was however kept in Barwadih block, Latehar district.</p> <p>Main issues : slow progress on civil works for irrigation wells and training of CRPs. Staff and CRP review done monthly and all claims submitted by the FNGOs.</p> <p>Action : Restricting operation of the FNGO to one block may not be required as it is performing well overall.</p>
		RGMT	<p>As per 2019 assessment, staff qualification and performance were assessed as weak. Main issues : Progress against deliverables is overall very good except for uploading SHG data on JSLPS MIS, civil works and training of CRPs. The submission of financial claims is irregular.</p> <p>Action : verify staff qualification and performance; and that pending work of uploading SHG data on JSLPS MIS is now completed.</p>
5	Lohardaga	CF	<p>This is a newly hired FNGO. Clock of Bhandra has been without NGOs for 3 years.</p> <p>Main issues : Lagging against the deliverables of component 1 namely YG training, maintaining GSPEC books, effective utilization of seed capital by YG and VDF by GSPEC. Regular submission of weekly reports, staff maintained and claim submission periodical. Looks like March delay is due to Covid pandemic.</p> <p>Action : DPMU to closely monitor deliverables under component 1.</p> <p>CF performance is better in Sahibganj district, although attention needs to be given to component 1 and adjustments appear lagging in Sahibganj compared to Lohardaga.</p>
		KGVK	<p>As per 2019 assessment, the FNGO was not willing to continue in the block of Kairo. However, the FNGO maintained its activities. It covers 5 GP and 24 villages only.</p> <p>Main issues : Lagging against the deliverables of component 1 esp for GSPEC record keeping, effective utilization of VDF by GSPEC and seed capital by YG. Staff maintained and submission of claim is periodical.</p> <p>Action : JTELP management to confirm whether the FNGO will continue in Kairo block and how the team can perform as well as their peers operating in East Singhbhum.</p>
6	Simdega	MJS	<p>As per 2019 assessment, this NGO was supposed to be replaced in Sadar Sindega block and operate only in Tamar block, Ranchi district.</p> <p>Main issues : Progress against deliverables has been improving up to the lockdown period. Submission of adjustments is not regular before and during the lockdown period. There was a slow down of activities in the months of April and May and this affected mainly the GSPEC book-keeping, the updating of the MIS for SHG, timely submission of information about IGAs and slow progress in the papaya cluster. Monthly review meetings did not take place. Activities are picking up in June 2020, although more effort still required to finalize the economic plans of the YG, the civil works, the papaya cluster and the submission of adjustments.</p> <p>Action : Review progress of the NGO under component 1, submission of required supporting documentation and adjustments. The NGO should be permitted to work in 2 blocks in different districts if its performance is satisfactory.</p>
		YUVA	<p>As per 2019 assessment there were complaints of financial irregularities, pending adjustments, and staff turn over.</p> <p>Main issues : This FNGO is not meeting the minimum acceptable performance score of 75%. Its performance is lagging esp for deliverables under component 1 related to book-keeping for SHGs and GSPECs and YGs, economic plans for YGs, providing data for the IGAs MIS and submission of the adjustments. Agri activities have progressed satisfactorily and physical rate of execution is 100%.</p> <p>Action : Review progress of the NGO under component 1, submission of adjustments. Scrutinize the financial claims and adjustments submitted by the NGO. JTELP to take a decision about the continuation of the contract.</p> <p>Interestingly this NGO has a better performance in Saraikela district.</p>
7	Saraikela	YUVA	<p>As per 2019 assessment, the performance is assessed as satisfactory but staff change is recommended.</p> <p>Main issues : progress is reported as 100% of target for the month of March 2020. Report for April to June is only filled for two indicators.</p> <p>Action : JTELP to assess how the DPMU Saraikela monitors the performance of the FNGOs.</p>
		JSP	Same as above

		SM	Same as above
8	Ranchi	FNGO of Angara block	Not part of the 2019 assessment. Main issues : Good progress in Q4 FY 2019-20 but slowdown esp in agri activities in Q1 of FY 2020-21. Action : Harmonize the performance criteria across districts.
		JJK	As per 2019 assessment, the FNGO performance is found acceptable but staff change recommended. Mission does not have assessment of this FNGO. Action : SPMU to ensure that the DPMU is regularly and comprehensively assessing the FNGOs performance.
		MJS	As per 2019 assessment, the FNGO performance is found acceptable but staff change recommended. Main issues : good progress against deliverables even in Q1 FY 2020-21. However, performance criteria used very limited and there is no reference to NGO monthly review, staff and CRP performance review and submission of claims/ adjustments. Action : Harmonize the performance criteria across districts.
9	Gumla	CCDS	As per 2019 assessment, this FNGO was found to have high staff turn over and large amount of adjustments pending. Main issues : this FNGO is not meeting the minimum acceptable performance score of 70% average progress against deliverables. Despite regular monthly reviews between the DPMU and the FNGO, the adjustments are still pending esp for expenditures incurred by GSPEC. DPMU also expresses concern that procurement procedures not fully implemented at GSPEC level. The non performing staff has been replaced. Action : Harmonize the performance criteria across all districts and JTELP to make a decision on continuation of the contract of this FNGOs.
		SVP	As per 2019 assessment, this FNGO was found to have high staff turn over and large amount of adjustments pending. Main issues : Good progress against deliverables and adjustments were submitted. Reviews are taking place as planned. Action : JTELP management to examine what drove the FNGO to turn around its performance. This can be used as good example to manage low performing FNGOs.
10	Dumka	JSP	As per 2019 assessment, this FNGO was found to have high staff turn over, large amounts of adjustment pending and there were complaints of financial irregularities against the FNGO. Main issues : there is no detailed DPMU assessment report. Only the scores are reported and this indicates that the NGO performance is not consistent and falls below the minimum acceptable performance score of 75%. Action : JTELP management to decide whether to continue the contract of this FNGO.
		SUPPORT	As per 2019 assessment, the performance of this FNGO was found acceptable but staff change was recommended. Main issues : there is no detailed DPMU assessment report but the scores indicate a gradual decline in the performance of the FNGO accelerated from April 2020 onwards. Action : JTELP management to verify the reasons behind the deterioration in performance taking into consideration that it precedes the Covid pandemic. The pandemic accelerated it.
11	Godda	NIRDESH	As per 2019 assessment, this NGO was to continue in Taljhari block of Sahibganj. Main issues: Good physical progress against deliverables but adjustments still lagging. The performance indicators and presentation is different from other districts. Action: Harmonize template for performance assessment of FNGOs and enforce measures to obtain adjustments periodically. Interestingly this NGO faces similar issues of adjustment in Sahebganj district.
		GVT	As per 2019 assessment, this FNGO was found to have high staff turn over, large amount of pending payments and complaints of financial irregularities. Main issues : Lagging on physical targets but adjustment better than NIRDESH. Action : Harmonize template for performance assessment of FNGOs and and enforce measures to obtain adjustments periodically. Interestingly this NGO has better performance in Pakur district.
12	Jamtara	LCYM	As per 2019 assessment, the FNGO was found to have high staff turn over and complaints of manipulation of procurement.

			<p>Main issues : the mission received the performance scores for the period April 2019 to June 2020. These show inconsistent performance with 6 months where the performance dipped below 75%.</p> <p>Action : JTELP management to analyze the reason for the inconsistent performance and take corrective measures accordingly.</p>
		BF	<p>As per 2019 assessment, the performance of this FNGO was found acceptable but staff change was recommended.</p> <p>Main issues : the mission received the performance scores for the period April 2019 to June 2020. These show inconsistent performance and a deterioration from April 2020 onwards.</p> <p>Action : JTELP management to analyze the reason for the deterioration in performance and take corrective measures accordingly.</p>
13	Pakur	GVT	<p>As per 2019 assessment, this FNGO was found to have acceptable performance but staff change was recommended.</p> <p>Main issues: overall good progress against deliverables for the period October 2019 to June 2020. However the set of indicators monitored different from other districts.</p> <p>Action : JTELP to provide harmonized template for FNGO performance assessment.</p>
		BLKS	<p>As per 2019 assessment, this FNGO was found to have acceptable performance but staff change was recommended.</p> <p>Main issues : the performance is overall meeting the minimum acceptable level and can be improved further on par with GVT.</p> <p>Action : JTELP to provide harmonized template for FNGO performance assessment and analyze how the BLKS performance can be further improved.</p>
14	Sahibganj	NIRDESH	<p>As per 2019 assessment, this FNGO was found to have acceptable performance but staff change was recommended.</p> <p>Main issues : overall good physical progress against deliverables. The assessment stops at March 2020 and a third of the amount for rabi cultivation was still to be adjusted.</p> <p>Action : JTELP to provide harmonized template for FNGO performance assessment and DPMU to follow up on adjustments and update the performance assessment of this FNGO.</p>
		CF	<p>As per 2019 assessment, this FNGO was found to have acceptable performance but staff change was recommended.</p> <p>Main issues : overall good physical progress against deliverables. The assessment stops at March 2020 and 40% of the amount for rabi cultivation was still to be adjusted.</p> <p>Action : JTELP to provide harmonized template for FNGO performance assessment and DPMU to follow up on adjustments and update the performance assessment of this FNGO.</p>

India

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

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

Mission Dates: 27 July to 21 September 2020
Document Date: 03/12/2020
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5513-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

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

COUNTRY OF ASSIGNMENT/LOCATION: India

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

MISSION START AND END DATES: 27 July- 7 August 2020

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

MISSION COMPOSITION:

1. Ms Rasha Omar, CD&R, Mission Leader
2. Dr VP Singh, IFAD consultant - Agriculture Specialist
3. Ms. Helen Leitch, IFAD consultant - Livestock specialist
4. Ms Sashwati Mishra, Gender and Social Inclusion Analyst, IFAD
5. Mr. Karan Sehgal, IFAD consultant - Renewable energy expert
6. Mr. Virender Kumar Garg, IFAD Consultant – Procurement
7. Mr. Pratul Dube - IFAD consultant - Financial Management Specialist
8. Mr. Frew Behabtu, PO, IFAD - M&E and KM; focal person

BACKGROUND:

1. Project factsheet:

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	4 SM/JRM (8-16 Dec 2014; 29 Nov – 12 Dec 2015; 25 July – 6 Aug 2016), 26 August - 3 October 2018 and 16 -22 September 2019
Date of project MTR	16-28 August, 2017
Project duration	8 years
Date of project completion	31 December 2021

2. **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, Sahebganj 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.

3. **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”.

4. **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

5. **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.

6. **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. .

7. Expenditure by Category [up to 05 June 2020]

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 618,971.30	20.98%	XDR 2,331,028.70
121727: Vehicles and equipment	XDR 1,200,000.00	XDR 472,475.85	39.37%	XDR 727,524.15
121728: Capacity building	XDR 3,600,000.00	XDR 819,967.07	22.78%	XDR 2,780,032.93
121729: Funds to fngos, tsas, shgs, gs pecs, pgs and lcs	XDR 3,450,000.00	XDR 3,953,676.79	114.60%	XDR -503,676.79
121730: Livelihood financing	XDR 6,600,000.00	XDR 4,567,278.05	69.20%	XDR 2,032,721.94
121731: Services providers contracts	XDR 6,650,000.00	XDR 2,485,380.04	37.37%	XDR 4,164,619.95
121732: Staff salaries and operating costs	XDR 5,800,000.00	XDR 1,904,103.73	32.83%	XDR 3,895,896.27
121733: Unallocated	XDR 3,300,000.00	XDR 0	0.00%	XDR 3,300,000.00
Total	XDR33,550,000.00	XDR16,765,059.40	49.97%	XDR 16,784,940.59

8. Despite the poor performance in 2018, the 2019 supervision mission congratulated the project for a turn-around in the performance of the sub-component 1.3 of the project related to support to PVTG communities and sub-component 3.2 on integrated production and marketing with special focus on intensification of crop production. The mission also noted the very positive results from the last rabi and kharif seasons, but they were insufficient to move the project out of problem status. A set of key recommendations were made and JTELP has taken action on most of the recommendations.

MISSION OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS:

9. **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. However, due to COVID-19 situation the mission will be conducted remotely. The mission will broadly have 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.

In general, since the mission will be held remotely, the following procedure will be followed:

- a) Mission members will review all reports and develop a set of discussion topics within their respective area as well as additional data needed from PMU and will share additional data requirements ahead of the start of the mission.
- b) Mission members may have discussion meetings with respective PMU counterparts/specialists over phone or video calls (WhatsApp, zoom, skype, messenger etc);
- c) Discussion with field officials such as DPMU, FNGO, CRPs may also be conducted over phone and video calls. The times will be set in collaboration with SPMU.
- d) List of georeferenced activities, videos and photos of various activities will be useful for the remote supervision mission and the SPMU will avail this.

- e) The Mission Leader in collaboration with SPMU may improvise any other steps to successfully complete the mission depending on the situation.

10. Mission outputs. The Mission will have the following outputs:

- i. **Output 1.** 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.
- ii. Mission aide memoire prepared and findings shared with the SPMU and DPMUs with clear understanding of changes/modifications proposed. The Aide Memoire will be subsequently presented and discussed with the Secretary, Welfare Department, Govt of Jharkhand with participation of JTELP team during remote wrap up meeting at the end of the mission; a wrap up meeting will be requested with the Chief Secretary. The Mission subsequently shares the Aide Mémoire with the Government of India (DEA) on its findings and recommendations and seeks endorsement of these.
- iii. **Output 2.** 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.
- iv.
- v. **Output 3.** Final report of mission provided to DEA, Govt of Jharkhand and the Project after due processes of review/QA.
- vi. **Output 4.** Management letter summarizing providing IFAD endorsement of the mission recommendations.

11. INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

Ms Rasha Omar, CD/R, Mission Leader

The Mission Leader (ML) will be required to provide overall leadership, management and coordination of the mission. In addition, she will also be responsible for assessing project relevance, exit strategy and sustainability. The ML task will involve coordinating all mission activities to ensure that the mission 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:

- Provide the mission with the background information about the project, its implementation, constraints and remedial measures taken by the State Gvt, GOI and IFAD.
- Coordinate all activities of the mission ensuring full compliance with the ToRs.
- Lead the mission and organize the work of the mission.
- 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 and identify implementation bottlenecks, if any.
- Assess the project effect on food security and other planned outcomes and validate the results of the annual outcome survey 2019 in this regard.
- Assess the project implementation of the recommendations of the 2019 supervision mission.
- Thoroughly review the project targets, likelihood of achievement and utilization of loan resources.
- Follow-up on the partial cancellation of JTELP loan and reallocation of loan proceeds across categories.

- 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.

Dr. V P Sing, Agriculture Specialist

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

- Review the implementation of the Productivity enhancement and crop diversification subcomponent (component 2), cumulatively up to June 2020 and as per AWPB 2019-20.
- Review the progress made in the implementation of the 2019 supervision mission recommendations in this regard.
- Review the monitoring of the agricultural related 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 crop production and suggest means to accelerate the achievement of the targets within the available implementation period of the project.
- 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.
- Make recommendations as to the exit strategy and sustainability of the crop production activities.
- 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.
-
- Contribute to the aide memoire 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 crop production 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 agriculture in cluster and non-cluster villages.

Ms. Helen Leitch, Livestock Development

Reporting to the Mission Team Leader, you will support the mission team in areas related with the component 3 of the project related with livestock. Specifically you will assure the following

- Assess the planning and implementation of the livestock related activities (pig, goat, poultry for rearing and breeding purposes), under component 3, in cluster and non cluster villages, cumulatively up to June 2020 and against the AWPB 2019-20 and AWPB 2020-21.

- Assess the effectiveness of the corrective measures implemented by JTELP with regards procurement of animals, feeding practices, shed construction, training of rearers, training of pashu sakhi and paravets, management of the breeding centers.
- Assess the effectiveness of disease prevention and surveillance measures and that all hygiene measures have been taken to prevent transmission of diseases from animals to humans. Verify the incidence of such diseases in the villages visited.
- Assess the fertility and mortality of the various livestock production and compare with the state and national average as well as with results achieved in JSLPS/ JOHAR for similar activities. The idea is to promote a harmonized model for livestock development at state level and to identify areas for further innovation.
- Based on a brief analysis of costs and benefits of the various livestock activities, assess the strengths and weaknesses of the JTELP livestock models promoted and make recommendations to improve their effectiveness, in cluster and non-cluster villages.
- Assess the performance of the resource agency ASSET&W in meeting the deliverables of its contract with JTELP, and contribution to improve the performance of the project as to livestock based livelihoods.
- Assess the effectiveness of the poverty targeting and gender mainstreaming of these activities as well as benefit to ST and PVTG populations.
- Make recommendations to increase the effectiveness, efficiency and number of beneficiaries from livestock activities to reach the project target.
- Make recommendations as to the exit strategy and sustainability of the livestock activities.
- Assess the implementation of last supervision mission recommendations with regards the implementation of livestock activities.
- Contribute to the aide mémoire of the mission especially on progress of livestock activities and livestock productivity as well as exit strategy/ sustainability/ scaling up as it relates to livestock activities.
- Draft an annex on livestock activities 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 livestock activities under component 3

Sashwati Mishra, Gender and Social Inclusion Analyst , IFAD

Reporting to the Mission Team Leader, you will support the mission team in reviewing the progress of the activities planned under component 1 and sub component 2.1, nutrition, as well as the poverty and gender focus of the project:

- 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 effectiveness of the poverty targeting and gender mainstreaming of these activities as well as benefit to ST and PVTG populations.

- Review whether the data is disaggregated by gender, by poverty group, and by tribal group.
- Assess the project effect on nutrition and validate the results of the annual outcome survey 2019 in this regard.
- Assess the effectiveness of the training provided to PMU, DPMU, FNGOs and Community Resource Persons, SHG and CRPs in developing local capacity to strengthen good governance and effective and participatory implementation of community development.
- Assess the social cohesion and level of empowerment of the women members of the Self Help Groups, Village Organizations and Panchayat level federations.
- Assess the level of implementation of the last supervision mission recommendations as they relate to component 1.
- Assess the performance of the activities under component 1 for drudgery reduction and the effect of these activities on women workload and on the division of labour within the household; for the promotion of tribal culture and values and effect on local heritage; and the policy initiatives planned under sub-component 3.2.
- Assess the extent agriculture diversification and intensification is improving dietary diversity in PVTG and in tribal communities;
- Assess extent members of SHGs are aware about good nutrition practices and importance of diet diversity.
- Assess whether the members of SHGs have access to clean water, sanitation, and medical care; and whether there is awareness about delaying marriage and pregnancy age for young girls.
- Assess if the project's interventions are reaching the intended target group(s);
- Identify implementation challenges and provide technical support and practical guidance to the PMU as appropriate;

Mr. Karan Sehgal, Renewable energy expert

Reporting to the Mission Team Leader, you will support the mission team in areas related with renewable energy and Income Generating Activities (IGAs) under component 3. Focus of the mission is to confirm relevance of the pre-selected RET, existence of better alternatives, financial sustainability of proposed RET and review management modalities:

- Review the rollout 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Review the responsiveness of service providers and the quality of the work they provided. This includes follow-up with JREDA.
- Review the feasibility study of the power loom and molasses production unit, the energy cost, planned number of jobs created which were included in 2019-20 AWPB. Review the status of implementation and progress against the business plan.
- Assess GIZ support for rolling out solar water pumps in two districts of Jharkhand.
- Review and provide input to the exit strategy developed by the project team.
- Review how SECAP procedures are being implemented by the project team and provide guidance to improve, if any.
- Review the implementation of the 2019 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.

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 progress in improving the MIS of the project.
- 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.
- Review the scope of work of the FNGOs, their adherence to the contractual deliverables and the mechanism used by JTELP to assess their performance.
- Based on available secondary data and input from the project team, assess the performance of the NGOs.
- 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 2019 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. 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 project¹, 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.

¹ as per the formats of Appendix 5 in the Aide-Memoire

- 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 preparation². Recommend concrete measures to ensure faster and more efficient disbursements. Review SOEs prepared since the last field review³ 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'⁴. Document findings on individual SOE items, noting down any ineligible expenditures. Provide recommendations on any internal controls weakness noted. Assess the adequacy of the project's filing of financial records⁵.
- 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 any⁶. 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 procedures⁷; 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.

² WAs should be based on 30% of the advance to the DA or three months of expenditure, whichever comes first

³ Appending IV of IFAD's guidance note for FM @ supervision. The SOE forms should be used to test the audit trail from AWPB through to payment.

⁴ As part of this exercise, the FMS should trace each selected item through the whole audit trail: i) part of the approved AWPB and procurement plan, ii) IFAD non objection (if applicable), iii) Contract/invoice, iv) duly authorized purchase order, v) Accounting software ID number (transaction inserted in the accounting software), vi) verification (documentary and if possible physical) of evidence as applicable that works have been completed./goods delivered/ services rendered in accordance with the contract, vii) verification of payment (bank statement/cash book) and viii) project assets duly reflected in the fixed asset register.

⁶ to contractors, service providers and implementing partners

⁵ IFAD's General Conditions require accounting records to be maintained for at least ten years after Project Completion Date, in a format and manner which will facilitate audit review as required.

⁶ If the software has never been assessed, the IFAD Accounting Software Evaluation Questionnaire should be completed if possible.

⁷ to contractors, service providers and implementing partners

- 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 ⁸

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;
- Contribute to the respective section of the AM and submit a detailed procurement working paper. (as per IFAD format), and any other relevant ancillary documents;
- Carry out any other activity, as required by IFAD.

⁸ The procurement specialist will arrive on September 8 and depart on Sep 19. (4 days in the field and 7 days at Ranchi)

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.

12. DOCUMENTATION

The Project is requested to send the following documents by 20th July 2020 to the IFAD ICO:

- Action taken report on last SM and ISM recommendations
- Detailed project expenditure by financier, for project components and categories.
- The exit strategy paper
- Physical Progress report against AWPB 2019-20 and 2020-21
- Table with physical achievements by year up to June 2020
- Updated logframe.
- Case studies/thematic studies undertaken by the project in the past year.
- Reports, Guidelines and plans which the project would like the Mission to review.
- Updated Contract Register.
- Actions on outstanding procurement from FY 2019-20 and 2020-21.
- List of investments/ activities georeferenced by block or district whichever is available.
- List of beneficiaries with their contact details from 1 non cluster village and 1 cluster village/ district.
- Progress reports of PRADAN and AASET&W submitted in FY 2019-20.
- Sample of NGO progress report : 1 from each district.
- Annex 1 has the list of the documentation required for the review of financial management.

IFAD ICO will make available the following documents to the Mission:

- Copy of the no objected AWPB and procurement plan for FY 2019-20 and 2020-21.
- Baseline survey report.
- Last SM and ISM Report.
- Project Design Report (PDR).
- Annual Outcome Survey report 2019.
- Annual Progress Report 2019-20.

13. Draft MISSION SCHEDULE: (To be adjusted based on the feedback from the project team).
 The SPMU will facilitate the meetings with key stakeholders.

SI No	Date	Day	Particulars / Activities
1	20 July	Monday	The Project team share relevant documents to IFAD and IFAD transmits to Mission members.
2	24 July	Friday	Mission members meet virtually (video call) to discussion TOR, work plan, work process, divide tasks, and set reporting deadlines
3	27 July	Monday	Video call meeting with SPMU: review of project progress towards its objectives, actions taken on ISM and supervision mission recommendations, fund flow, implementation of TPRM recommendations, exit strategy, Covid impact, challenges and opportunities. Video call with DPMUs and SPMU : review of project progress, Covid impact, challenges and opportunities.
4	28 July to 1 Aug	Tuesday to Saturday	Review documents and consultation with PMU and field personnel as well as NGOs (detailed schedule will be provided)
5	2 Aug	Sunday	Preparation of draft AM
6	3 Aug	Monday	Finalization of Aide mémoire and submission to JTELP

7	4 Aug	Tuesday	Review of the AM with JTELP (SPMU and DPMU)
8	5 Aug	Wednesday	Briefing to the Secretary, Welfare Dept
9	6 Aug	Thursday	Wrap up meeting with Chief Secretary, Government of Jarkhand
10	7 Aug	Friday	Finalization of technical notes by mission members
11	10 Aug	Monday	Transmission of AM to DEA
2	TBD	TBD	Meeting with DEA to discuss AM and seek DEA endorsement of the recommendations

India

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project Supervision Report

Appendix 6: Procurement

Mission Dates: 27 July to 21 September 2020
Document Date: 03/12/2020
Project No. 1100001649
Report No. 5513-IN

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Annex 6 Procurement Review Note

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1. Review of Procurement Plan

2. PP for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 has been analyzed and found to be Consistent with the approved AWPB.
3. Nature and quantity of goods/works/services is largely consistent with the activities in the AWPB. However, procurement process for most of the contract packages has not even been initiated so far for the year 2020-21. Procurement capacity at PMU is moderately unsatisfactory. JTELP has finalized Procurement guidelines for community procurement in Hindi. However, the project has to prepare a matrix indicating differences with the template provided by IFAD. The guidelines have proposed threshold for shopping as INR 1,750,000, which is very high and even more than NCB threshold for PMU which is @ USD 10,000. The project should consider bringing this threshold to INR 700,000 or less. Training is yet to be provided to the community.
4. JTELP has signed contracts with 30 FNGOs for services on direct contract basis in November, 2019 but procurement plan of 2019-20 does not have any of the package of FNGO contracts. Earlier contracts with these FNGOs expired in October, 2019. The project has to update procurement plan for 2019-20 to include 30 procurement packages for FNGO services on Direct contract basis with prior review. Value of contract will be INR 301000X26=7,826,000 for each of the contracts with FNGOs.
5. There is no planning for procurement of seeds/fertilizer in PP 2020-21. There is an urgency to plan for procurement of seeds/fertilizer for rabi season for 2020, for which seeds/fertilizer should be available with the farmers by November, 2020. Even if the procurement is to be made by community, there is an urgent need for working out the quantity and procurement action is needed by the community in advance of the starting of season. Community procurement being an important component, should be included in Procurement plan.
6. Procurement schedule is consistent with the implementation schedules in the AWPB but procurement has not been finalized as per the time schedule in PP for some of cases. Implementation of procurement plan is 89 percent to the total procurement specified in the procurement plan for 2019-20 and nil percent for 2020-21.
7. Procurement budget is generally adequate and matches with cost tables.
8. There is good competition and good numbers of bids/proposals are received at PMU level. Since procurement is for small value, traders have participated for most of the goods procurement cases.
9. Time estimates indicated in the PP is realistic for most cases. There is a need to improve system of revising time lines in PP after significant delays.
10. Adequacy of procurement packaging: Procurement activities have been systematically and logically grouped according to the categories of the procurement.
11. Even though majority of packages have been contracted for 2019-20 procurement plan, there are delays in some of the line items as compared to procurement plan targets. There is need for revision of dates for some items where delays have taken place. Delay can be appreciated from some of the items indicated in the table below-

S. No	PP year	PP item No	Description	PP target for contract award	comments by procurement unit	Remarks
1	2019-20	G6	Low Cost Cook Stoves	Nov, 2019	Proposal & Evaluation Submitted to IFAD	Delayed
2	2019-20	C9	Internal Auditor	Nov, 2019	Combined evaluation under process	Delayed
3	2019-20	C7	Legal Consultant	Oct, 2019	Specifications required	Delayed and no action yet

12. Most of the procurement packages for 2019-20 have been finalized but most of the cases were either direct contracts or extension of existing contracts. However, delays are expected for some of the line items which need NCB procurement procedure for 2020-21 due to lack of procurement capacity in PMU. Consultant hired in August, 2019 for an input of 120 days in one year has been used for only 16 days. Contract for the procurement consultant will expire in August, 2020 and urgent action is needed for suitable replacement.

13. **Review of Ongoing/Completed Procurement Activities and Documentation**

14. The review shows the compliance of the IFAD's Procurement Handbook Guidelines, the Financing Agreement and Letter the Borrower as well as the IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its activities and operations. Based on the review, the PMU opened the quotations/bids same day after submission of time in front of the bidders/vendors and after announcement the prices. The evaluation process was done by the authorized committee appointed by the Project Director comprising of at least three members - one member with the technical knowledge and experience in coherence with the type of procurement and two members from other departments to perform the three stages evaluation; i) Preliminary Examination, ii) technical evaluation and iii) commercial and financial evaluation. Upon completion of the evaluation process, all committee members sign the evaluation reports with recommendation. For prior review cases, technical and combined evaluation reports along with draft contract are submitted to IFAD for review and it's No Objection. Upon receipt of IFAD NO, the project announced the result and award of the contract. However, as per the standard practice PMU is not informing the results award of contract to the bidders.
15. Most of the contracts finalized from last supervision mission till this review are either direct contracts or extension of earlier contracts.
16. The project has no past successful experience for NCB procedure. Bid document for Procurement of equipment for farmer service centres has been uploaded on NOTUS on 31 July, 2020, which has number of deficiencies and cross references for document upgradation may delay the procurement. Deficiencies in the document include payment terms, no method described for appointment of arbitrator, bid security has been asked as percentage of bid price which should be a fixed amount for each lot, qualification criteria have not been specified for each lot but a high amount as one, delivery time of 15 days for 14 different location all over the state is very tight and may lead to lack of competition, apparent changes made in ITB, etc.
17. Community procurement documents presented to the mission for procurement of goats and equipment for farmer service centre were satisfactory.
18. The project has signed 30 contracts with FNGOs during 2019-20. All the contracts were signed even before taking no objection from IFAD on draft contract. Contracts have some deficiencies including not deleting tax implications clause in the template and advance payment provisions. Bank details of FNGO and method of appointment of arbitrator have not been specified in the contract. The contracts have to be amended for the clauses including SCC 38.1 to include total cost of the contract in place of only monthly ceiling, SCC 41.2.4 to include bank account details of the FNGO, SCC 41.2.1 to indicate advance payment not applicable, SCC 45.1 to describe procedure for appointment of arbitrator failing which High Court has to be approached for appointment of arbitrator, etc.
19. Another contract for GS-PEC auditor M/s Sushil Kumar Sharma does not specify breakdown of contract prices in appendix C.
20. Procurement of seeds for rabi 2019-20 from NSC on direct contract is satisfactory. However, distribution of quantity to beneficiaries has not been verified. PMU has to ensure that quantity distributed to beneficiaries was correctly accounted for.
21. Summary sheet for PP 2020-21 has not been filled up for including information on thresholds for methods of procurement and prior/post review procurement.

22. **Review of Contract Administration and Management**

23. Contract Administration and Management is assigned to the component head who is responsible for the processing the payments.
24. **Contract register review.** The Contracts Register (C10) was provided by the project but the same is deficient as method of review has been shown as post review for many cases whereas actually it was prior review. Monthly expenditure for FNGO contracts have been mentioned as against requirement of Contract value.
25. **Contract administration review.** The bank guarantee, bonds, performance security, insurance policies and

validity etc. are managed by Accountant who works for procurement on part time basis. The documents were kept in lock and key. The follow-up with vendors and banks for securities is managed by the accountant with the guidance from Finance Manager.

26. **Contract management review.** Component heads are managing the contracts with support of technical teams and the most of the contracts are executed as per the original schedule.

27. **Review of project's procurement filing system and the ease of document retrieval**

28. Physical filing system could not be reviewed due to remote mission. However, most of the documents relating to any procurement packages barring some cases of community procurement, were promptly provided electronically which indicates that there is a consolidated filing system for the procurement records.

29. **Review of issues identified in the previous procurement supervision and aide-mémoire and procurement related issues identified in project audit reports**

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

S.No	Agreed Action during SM Sep 2019	Deadline	Remarks/ Status as informed by PMU
1	Manual for community procurement Prepare manual for community procurement including simple templates for quotation and evaluation	Nov 2019	Manual has been prepared in Hindi. PMU has to make out a chart indicating differences with template provided by IFAD. Threshold limit proposed by the project is INR 1750,000 which is very high.
2.	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	Nov 2019	Yet to start due to COVID 19.
3.	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	Nov 2019	Done/Ongoing
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	Nov 2019	Done/Ongoing
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	Nov 2019	Done/Ongoing - Last review meeting was held in the 3rd week of March 2020 at Dumka for poor performing NGOs in Santhal Paragona region. For rest of the FNGOs online review meeting is planned before 15 th of August 2020.

31. **Assessment of further procurement staff training needs**

Nil

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

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

34. **Key findings and conclusions from the PRM assessment update**

35. There are no significant changes with respect to last supervision mission.

36. **Procurement performance indicator rating and justification**

Pillars	Rating	Justification
A. Review of Procurement planning	4	Procurement planning exhibits some gaps and inconsistencies that have limited impact on project implementation and performance. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely
B. Process and Procedures: from prequalification to bidding	4	Processes and procedures applied exhibit some gaps and inconsistencies that have limited impact on project implementation and performance. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely
C. Process and Procedures: from evaluation to awards	3	Processes and procedures applied exhibit significant shortcomings and inconsistencies across some of the requirements. Project implementation is negatively impacted and delayed; implementation support is required; resolution of issues/constraints is likely but will take some time.
D. Contract management	4	Processes, procedures and systems for administration, supervision and management of contracts exhibit some weaknesses. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely.
E. Record Retention	4	The project's record retention exhibits some weaknesses. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely.
Overall	4	Processes, procedures and systems applied exhibit some gaps and inconsistencies that have limited impact on project implementation and performance. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely.

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

38. Recommendations

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline
Train GS-PEC, CRP, CF etc. on community procurement Provide training related to community procurement to GS-PEC, CRP, CF etc.	PMU/JTELP	October, 2020
Amend contract with FNGO signed in Nov 2019 Amend contracts with FNGO signed in Nov 2019 by including total contract value, clear tax implications, FNGO bank details, arbitrator appointment procedure and delete advance payment provisions.	PMU/JTELP	Sep, 2020
Update procurement plan for 2019-20 Update procurement plan for 2019-20 and include FNGO services packages with method of procurement as Direct Contract	PMU/JTELP	August, 2020
Finalize Community Procurement Guidelines Finalize community procurement guidelines including reducing upper threshold from INR 17,50,000 to INR 700,000 or less. Upload revised guidelines on NOTUS along with a matrix indicating differences vis-a vis template shared by IFAD	PMU/JTELP	August, 2020
Utilize services of procurement specialist consultant. Utilize the procurement consultant to prepare bid documents and advise in preparation of evaluation reports especially for procurement under NCB and QCBS	PMU/JTELP	Ongoing
Update contract register Update contract register by rectifying prior/post review procedure; include total contract value and change method of procurement as direct contract for FNGO contract on extension basis and submit contract register to IFAD every quarter	PMU/JTELP	August, 2020 and ongoing
Finalize plan for procurement of seeds/fertiliser for 2020-21 Procurement of seeds/fertiliser has not been included in PP 2020-21. Plan immediately for procurement of seeds/fertiliser so as to avoid supply delays for Rabi crop. Community Procurement being major part of procurement, should be included in procurement plan	PMU/JTELP	August, 2020

IFAD Procurement Risk Matrix

Division		Asia Pacific			
Country		India			
Project		Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (JTLP)			
Date		14/15 September, 2019		NET RISK RATING	
INHERENT RISK RATING		1.66			2.36
#	Description of Risk Feature	Rating	Assessment Basis	Remarks	Recommendation /Mitigation
A	COUNTRY RISK ASSESSMENT	1.50			2.30
1	Legal and Regulatory Framework	1.40			2.40
a	Country procurement law, regulations and manual exist	1	3 they all exist, 2 only two exist, 1 only one exist or none	There is no procurement law or regulation at India or state level. Government of India has issued General financial rules and procurement manuals for goods, works and services in 2017 and available on website. However, state governments are not obligated to use them. Government of Jharkhand has issued Jharkhand procurement policy 2014 for procurement using public funds	MoF, Jharkhand may be persuaded to develop procurement manuals. Since MoF, Government of India has developed all procurement manuals, it will be easy for them to follow on similar lines. IFAD may like to follow up
b	Existence of Standard Bidding Documents for Goods, Works and Services	1	3 all exist, 2 only for NCB & ICB, none for Shopping, 1 none exists	None	SBDs likely to be issued by IFAD in 2020 can be used
c	Procurement Monitoring	2	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	PEFA Report has been issued in year 2010 and hence is pre 2011. This aspect not rated. Open Bid opportunities are published in newspaper. Procurement data is not available on website. Records are not maintained for most procurement methods of goods, works, and services covering type of procurement, value, and awardees' name with price. There is no analysis to see whether procurement was completed as per procurement plan etc.	All open bid opportunities and contract awards may be published on website. There should be an analysis to see the number of procurement cases finalised, executed as per procurement plan. Information related to complaint, debarment etc should be placed on website
d	Procurement Methods	2	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	PEFA Report has been issued in year 2010 and hence is pre 2011. This aspect not rated. In some of the cases reviewed, Procurement methods not used as per agreement with IFAD.	Use procurement methods as per threshold in LTB
e	Public access to procurement information	1	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	PEFA Report is pre 2011. This aspect not rated. Jharkhand has system of advertising on project website but award notices are not posted and vendors not informed of results.	Publish contract awards results on JTLP website. Place all bid documents on website.
2	Accountability and Transparency	1.60			2.20
a	Procurement Complaints Management	1	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	PEFA Report is pre 2011 and is for India as a country. PEFA has rated this as D which means rating 1 in this case. This rating seems justified for current system in Jharkhand as no systems in place except central agencies and courts	Encourage resolution of complaints at project level and second tier at MoF/Jharkhand
b	Country Corruption Perception Index score	2	The score is published on Transparency.org. 0 to 29 = 1, 30 to 60 = 2, 61 to 100 = 3	Score is 41/100 for India as per transparency international. No separate score for the states	None
c	2-tiered system to handle complaints	1	3 as stated, 2 only a single level system, 1 no system	No such system in the state except court	Develop such system at project level and persuade MoF to develop an independent complaint redressal system
d	Existence of a debarment system	1	3 full existence, 2 existence of complaints body that is the authority, 1 does not exist	No debarment system in the state of Jharkhand	Try to persuade MoF, Mizoram/Nagaland to develop such system
e	Existence of an independent and competent local authority responsible for investigating corruption allegations	3	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	Lokayuktas have been placed in Jharkhand, who are independent agencies. Central Bureau of Investigation can also be used.	
B	PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT	1.82			2.42
1	Capability in Public Procurement	1.40			2.00
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, 2019 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	Procurement staff have hard copies of policy. General Financial Rules and procurement manuals issued by Government of India are available on 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?	1	3 for total separation, 2 for some separation, 1 for procurement being done by FM staff	Procurement is done by finance staff and the unit is under Finance Manager and no full time procurement staff	One procurement staff may be recruited
2	Public Procurement Processes	2.25			2.84
i	Procurement Methods	2.25			2.50
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. Mostly consistent with IFAD guidelines	No contract will be in ICB limit. They should use more NCBs for thresholds in LTB.
b	Procurement methods for Works consistent with IFAD Guidelines	2	3 as stated, 2 for national or international, 1 for none	Works are being carried out through Community procurement. Community buys material and labour component is provided by community.	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	Procurement methods are consistent with IFAD guidelines and generally QCBS has been used	
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. However, value is very less and foreign firms may not be attracted. Some high value contracts have been finalised with foreign firms on single source basis	All bid opportunities may be placed on SPMU website
ii	Procurement Planning	2.33			3.00

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	Preparation of procurement plan should be initiated at least 4 months before beginning of next financial year	3
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	Project has no procurement staff except one consultant recruited in August, 2019 for 120 days input in next one year. One accountant works on part time basis on procurement. He is involved in planning process		3
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	3
iii	Procurement Processes	2				3
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.		3
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		2
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	2
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	Workshop for Prospective bidders. For complex cases, pre bid conference may be held	3
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		3
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	3
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	Bidding process is mostly at state level and is followed at SPMU level.		3
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, minutes are not shared with the bidders	IFAD may insist on this issue for prior review cases and mission to review.	3
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	Basic procurement training may be provided to non procurement staff	3
j	In evaluation, is responsiveness based on criteria requirements in the bidding documents?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	It was not followed for some cases	Procurement consultant will sensitise other members	3
k	Are evaluations completed within the bid validity period?	3	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	yes, all reviewed cases were evaluated with in validity		3
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		3
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 maintained at SPMU level but is poor at community level	Community to be trained for proper record keeping	3
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	3
iv	Contract Administration and Management	2.27				3.00
a	Existence of authority levels in the contract management process	3	3 for existence, 2 for some practice, 1 for none	For community procurement, community and district manager decide. For procurement at state level, only PD is authorised		3
b	Existence of approval thresholds for contract amendments	3	3 for existence, 2 for some practice, 1 for none	For community procurement, community and district manager decide. For procurement at state level, only PD is authorised		3
c	Is there an effective contract monitoring system/framework in place?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	No systemic efforts being made	Contract management should be explained to the contract manager. Community level needs more training	3
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	3
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	3
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	3
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	3
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	3
i	Are contracts completed on schedule and within the approved/contracted contract price?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	some	Proper contract management may improve this	3
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		3
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, quantities, 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; etc.)	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	Records not maintained meticulously	Staff may be continuously trained	3

Risk Rating System

3	Low Risk
2	Medium Risk
1	High Risk

JTELP Procurement Status 2020 - 2021												
S#	Activity	Component	Plan ref	Advised	RFQ / Direct Contracting/N CB	RFQ Submission & Opening	No. of days for submission	Evaluation Date	PO Raised	Estimated Amount(INR)	Contract Amount	Remarks
1	Kit to Pashu Mitra	Support to Income Generating Activity	1							500 000.00		
2	Low Cost Cook Stove	Livelihood Support	2							15 596 000.00		
3	Bio Gas	Livelihood Support	3							450 000.00		
4	Printer - (SPMU-01)	Project Management	4							20 000.00		
5	Purchase of Laptop (SPMU- 10 nos, DPMU- 28 Nos)	Project Management	5							1 900 000.00		
6	Office Furnishing	Project Management	6							1 000 000.00		
7	Purchase of Smartphone/Tab	Project Management	7							2 400 000.00		
8	Office Furnishing (For Office Equipment at DPMU)	Project Management	8							1 400 000.00		
9	Printing of IEC Material	Project Management	9							1 000 000.00		
10	Purchase of Seeds (Kharif)	Integrated Production and Market Support	10							209 250 000.00		
11	Purchase of Seeds (Rabi)	Integrated Production and Market Support	11							74 400 000.00		
12	Purchase of Seeds (Zaid)	Integrated Production and Market Support	12							19 840 000.00		
13	Equipments to FSC	Integrated Natural Resources Management	13							5 000 000.00		Bid Document under preparation to be completed soon.
14	TSA for NRM/Irrigation	Integrated Natural Resources Management	1							5 000 000.00		
15	Social Audit	Project Management	2							1 500 000.00		
16	Documentary	Project Management	3							1 000 000.00		
17	Website Development	Project Management	4							100 000.00		Short Tender Notice published for selection of new consultant
18	Thematic Study	Project Management	5							1 000 000.00		
19	GSPEC Audit (1781 GSPEC)	Integrated Natural Resources Management	6							3 468 000.00		GSPEC Audit to be commenced soon by selected CA Firms
20	Internal Audit	Project Management	7							500 000.00		Financial Evaluation under process
21	Procurement Consultant	Project Management	8							250 000.00		
22	Annual Outcome Survey	Project Management	9							550 000.00		
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
										346 124 000.00	-	

JTILP Procurement Status 2019 - 2020												
S#	Activity	Component	Plan ref	Advertised	RFQ / Direct Contracting/N S/ QCBS/FBS/IC	RFQ Submission & Opening	No. of days for submission	Evaluation Date	PO Raised	Estimated Amount	Contract Amount	Remarks
1	Purchase of Equipments for FSC (Oil expeller etc.)	Integrated Natural Resources Management	1		National Shopping				11.01.2020	600 000.00	736 188.00	Oil Expeller Supplied
2	Kit to Pashu Mitta	Support to Income Generating Activity	2		National Shopping					300 000.00	233 242.00	Procurement Completed
3	Purchase of Seeds (Kharif Season)	Integrated Production and Market Support	3		DC			13.05.2019	24.05.2019	16 150 000.00	16 150 000.00	Kharif Season Paddy seeds purchased
4	Purchase of Seeds (Rabi Season)	Integrated Production and Market Support	4		DC			05.10.2019	14.10.2019	138 165 310.00	138 165 310.00	Rabi Season Seeds Purchased
5	Purchase of Seeds (Zaid Season)	Integrated Production and Market Support	5		DC			28.03.2020	05.02.2020	19 971 000.00	19 971 000.00	Zaid Season seeds purchased but payment pending
6	Low Cost Cook Stoves	Livelihood Support	6		DC			10.02.2020		500 000.00		Previous dossier has been dropped and new dossier is to be created in FY 2020-21
7	Powerloom for PVTG YG (1 No.)	Livelihood Support	7		National Shopping					1 000 000.00		
8	Printer 15 Nos. (SPMU-03, DPMUs-14)	Project Management	8		National Shopping				14.03.2020	284 000.00	208 678.00	Procurement completed
9	Printing of IEC Material	Project Management	9		National Shopping				Various dates	5 000 000.00	2 147 517.00	Procurement completed
10	GSPEC Audit (1781 GSPEC)	Integrated Natural Resources Management	1		QCBS			17.02.2020		3 562 000.00	4 732 980.00	Contract Awarded
11	Third Party Evaluation	Project Management	2		DC			15.07.2019		1 700 000.00	1 899 800.00	Contract Awarded
12	Annual Outcome Survey	Project Management	3		FBS				17.01.2020	500 000.00	500 000.00	Contract Awarded
13	Documentry	Project Management	4		National Shopping				06.12.2019	1 500 000.00	1 275 000.00	Contract Awarded
14	Consultant (MIS)	Project Management	5		DC					250 000.00		Previous dossier has been dropped.
15	Procurement Consultant	Project Management	6	11.06.2019	IC				16.08.2019	100 000.00	420 000.00	Assignment based Contract Awarded
16	Legal Consultant	Project Management	7		IC					20 000.00		
17	External Statutory Audit	Project Management	8		QCBS	27.05.2019		31.07.2019	10.08.2019	400 000.00	298 540.00	Contract Awarded
18	Internal Audit	Project Management	9		QCBS	31.12.2019		13.07.2020		450 000.00		Financial Evaluation is under process
19	TSA for Potato (for Two years)	Integrated Natural Resources Management	10		DC					18 000 000.00		Procurement process ongoing. Approval of Govt of Jharkhand Welfare Department, pending.
20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
										208 452 310.00	186 738 255.00	

Register of Contracts

Project- Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (JTELP)
FEA D.L. No. 08701N

Period August 2011

Period	August 2019-March 2020
Time	10:00-11:00

Sl. No.	Office issuing the contract (Specify PMU or District Unit)	Contract/Reference No. and Date	Brief Description of Procurement	Category of Goods/Works/Services/Consultants	Method of Procurement	Name of Contractor/Consultant	Date of Contract signing	Contract Value	Contract Completion date	Category No. as per Schedule 2 of IFAD Financing Agreement	Reference to the approved AWP/PP	Prior or Post Review	Date of IFAD No Objection (In case of prior review)
1	JTDS, SPMU	16.08.2019	Consultancy for Procurement under JTELP	Individual Consultant	QCS	Mr. Swapneel Kumar Agarwal, C/o Carnal B.K. Singh, Latma Road, in front of PMB ATM, Singh More, Hatia, Ranchi-834003, Jharkhand M.N.E.	16.08.2019	Consultancy Fee: Rs.4,20,000/- including GST for 120 days during contract period	16.08.2019 to 15.08.2020	VI	Sl. No.-6 of PP (2019-20) Consultancy	Post	
2	JTDS, SPMU	19.10.2019	Supply of Rabi Season seeds for Crop Intervention	Goods	Single Source	National Seeds Corporation, 4th Floor, Krishi Bhawan, Kante Road, Ranchi-834008	19.10.2019	Total Cost: Rs.13,81,65,310/-	The tender period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	II	Sl. No.-4 of PP (2019-20) Goods	Prior	18.10.2019
3	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Bundu District: Ranchi	Consultancy	QCBS	Jan Jagran Kendra (JIK)	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
4	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Tamur District: Ranchi	Consultancy	QCBS	Mahila Jagriti Samiti (MJS)	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
5	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Taljhari District: Sahibganj	Consultancy	QCBS	National Institute for Rural Development, Education, Social Upliftment and Health	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
6	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Fatehpur District: Jamtara	Consultancy	QCBS	Lok Chetna Yuva Manch (LCYM)	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
7	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Arki District: Khunti	Consultancy	QCBS	Jan Jagran Kendra (JIK)	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
8	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Amrapara District: Pakur	Consultancy	QCBS	Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan (BLS)	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
9	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Karra District: Khunti	Consultancy	QCBS	Singhbhum Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
10	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Masalia District: Dumka	Consultancy	QCBS	SUPPORT	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
11	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Sunderpahari District: Godda	Consultancy	QCBS	Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT)	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
12	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Utiara District: Pakur	Consultancy	QCBS	Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT)	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
13	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Jamtara District: Jamtara	Consultancy	QCBS	Badia Foundation	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
14	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Borio District: Sahibganj	Consultancy	QCBS	Citizens Foundation (CF)	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
15	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Gopikandari District: Dumka	Consultancy	QCBS	Jan Sewa Parishad (JSP)	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
16	JTDS, SPMU	04.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Bojarjor District: Godda	Consultancy	QCBS	National Institute for Rural Development, Education, Social Upliftment and Health	04.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
17	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Sarakela District: Sarakela Khansawan	Consultancy	QCBS	Youth Unity for Voluntary Action (YUVA)	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
18	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Poksa District: East Singhbhum	Consultancy	QCBS	KGKV	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C) but should not cross upper limit. Any indirect local taxes chargeable in respect of this Contract for Services provided by the IFNGO shall be paid by the Client to the IFNGO. The amount of such taxes is (least the amount as finalized at the Contracts negotiations on the basis of the estimates provided by the IFNGO in Form FIN-2 of the IFNGO's Financial Proposal	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the IFNGO as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
19	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Manika District: Latehar	Consultancy	QCBS	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Trust (RGMT)	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 30/04/2020 but after 06 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
20	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Barwaddh District: Latehar	Consultancy	QCBS	Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sansthan (BLS)	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 30/04/2020 but after 06 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
21	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Sira District: Gumla	Consultancy	QCBS	Chotanagpur Craft Development Society	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
22	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Kairo District: Lohardaga	Consultancy	QCBS	KGKV	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 30/04/2020 but after 06 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
23	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Sonua District: West Singhbhum	Consultancy	QCBS	Shramik Vidyeppathi (SVP)	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
24	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Kurdig District: Simgeda	Consultancy	QCBS	Youth Unity for Voluntary Action (YUVA)	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 30/04/2020 but after 06 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
25	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Rajnagar District: Sarakela Khansawan	Consultancy	QCBS	Sahyogi Mahila	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
26	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Dumana District: East Singhbhum	Consultancy	QCBS	Kalamandir-The Celluloid Chapter Art Foundation	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
27	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Khugandi District: West Singhbhum	Consultancy	QCBS	Jan Sewa Parishad (JSP)	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 30/04/2020 but after 06 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	
28	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Kuchal District: Sarakela Khansawan	Consultancy	QCBS	Jan Sewa Parishad (JSP)	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019
29	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	IFNGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Tonto District: West Singhbhum	Consultancy	QCBS	Society & Healthy Action for Rural Empowerment (SHARE)	05.11.2019	The upper limit of Contact price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual IFNGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix C)	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the performance of the contractor as per the attached result matrix and may terminate the contract if the performance of the IFNGO is not satisfactory	VI		Post	31.10.2019

30	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	FMGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Simdega District: Simdega	Consultancy	QCBS	Mahila Jagriti Samiti (MJS)	05.11.2019	The upper limit of contract price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual FMGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix The upper limit of contract price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual FMGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix	The time period shall be 30/04/2020 but after 06 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the The time period shall be 30/04/2020 but after 06 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the	VI		Post	
31	JTDS, SPMU	05.11.2019	FMGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Bharno District: Gumla	Consultancy	QCBS	Shramik Vidyapeeth (SVP)	05.11.2019	The upper limit of contract price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual FMGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix The upper limit of contract price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual FMGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix	The time period shall be 30/04/2020 but after 06 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the The time period shall be 30/04/2020 but after 06 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the	VI		Post	
35	JTDS, SPMU	20.01.2020	Annual Outcome Survey	Consultancy	FBS	M/s Connect Social Enterprise Development Services, Hyderabad, Telangana	20.01.2020	Contract Value : Rs. 5,00,000/-	60 days from the date of signing or 15.03.2020 whichever earlier	VI	Sl. No.-3 of PP (2019-20) Consultancy	Post	
14	JTDS, SPMU	11.02.2019	FMGO Services as per agreement Working Area: Block: Kairo District: Lohardaga	Consultancy	QCBS	Citizens Foundation (CF)	04.11.2019	The upper limit of contract price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual FMGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix The upper limit of contract price is Rs. 301000/- (Actual may vary depending on the actual FMGO Staff Salary and inclusive of local indirect taxes as given in Appendix	The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the The time period shall be 31/12/2021 but after 12 months from the signing of the contract, client will review the	VI		Post	
32	JTDS, SPMU	14.03.2020	Statutory Audit of Books of Accounts of GSPECs of ITLP for the F.Y. 2018-19 & 2019-20	Consultancy	QCBS	Chartered Accountants, 222, Tirath Mansion, Near Over bridge, Main Road, Ranchi-834001, M. No.-9431106845, e-mail-	14.03.2020	Audit fee: Rs.15,45,800/- excluding GST. GST- Rs. 2,35,800/-	15.04.2020 to three months	VI	Sl. No.-1 of PP (2019-20) Consultancy	Post	17.02.2020
33	JTDS, SPMU	14.03.2020	Statutory Audit of Books of Accounts of GSPECs of ITLP for the F.Y. 2018-19 & 2019-20	Consultancy	QCBS	Chartered Accountants, House No.217, Kalyanpur, P.O.-Hatia, Jagannathpur, Ranchi-834003 M. No.-9234890785, 9470520785, e-	14.03.2020	Audit fee: Rs.11,42,240/- excluding GST. GST- Rs. 1,74,240/-	15.04.2020 to three months	VI	Sl. No.-1 of PP (2019-20) Consultancy	Post	26.02.2020
34	JTDS, SPMU	14.03.2020	Statutory Audit of Books of Accounts of GSPECs of ITLP for the F.Y. 2018-19 & 2019-20	Consultancy	QCBS	M/s J. N. Mittal & Co., Chartered Accountants, 506, Eastern Mall, Near Dangra Toll Chowk, Lalpur, Ranchi-834001	14.03.2020	Audit fee: Rs.14,18,360/- excluding GST. GST- Rs. 2,16,360/-	15.04.2020 to three months	VI	Sl. No.-1 of PP (2019-20) Consultancy	Post	26.02.2020
36	JTDS, SPMU	30.03.2020	Supply of Zaid Season seeds for Crop Intervention	Goods	Single Source	National Seeds Corporation, 4th Floor, Krishi Bhawan, Karim Road, Ranchi-834008	30.03.2020	Total Cost: Rs.1,99,71,000/-	The indented seeds should be delivered by NSC or its area seed depots the DPMU Offices of the districts concerned within 5 days of placement of supply order, failing which the order placed shall be deemed to be cancelled	II	Sl. No.-5 of PP (2019-20) Goods	Prior	28.03.2020

Notes

Goods NCB
 Works Shopping
 Consultancy Direct Contract
 Non-Consultancy QCBS
 Individual Consultancy FBS
 CQS
 LCS
 Single Source