

(Note) The portion with “(P/R and PCR)”, “(P/R)”, and “(PCR)” should be filled in Progress Reports (P/R) and/or Project Completion Reports (PCR).

1: Project Description (Relevance)

1-1 Project Objective

Original:

To improve quality of forest in the targeted catchment by sustainable forest management, soil and moisture conservation and livelihood development, thereby contributing to development of forest ecosystem services and livelihood improvement of forest dependent communities in the State of Tripura.

Modified objective and its reason(s):*(P/R and PCR)*

1-2 Necessity and Priority of the Project

- Consistency with development policy, sector plan, national/regional development plans and demand of target group and the recipient country.

Original:

1) Necessity of Intervention on “Sustainable Catchment Forest Management in the State of Tripura”

Tripura is located in the mountainous area in the north east of India bordering Bangladesh on three sides. The state has 3.67 million people (2011) and high population increase (1.5% per year from 2001 to 2011). Industrial growth in the state is not so high compared with some of the other Indian states due to limited transportation facilities and lack of better road, rail and air connectivity with other parts of India. However, abundant forest resources (which cover 60% of the state, 2015), plentiful rainfall and fertile soil are suitable for afforestation; thus, forestry is a major source of income of the state along with agriculture. The proportion of the workforce in agriculture and forest sector as well as residents' dependence on forests is high.

Under such circumstances, the state government has been making efforts in promoting joint forest management, transforming shifting cultivation to agroforestry and providing alternative livelihood activities. Within the said initiative, "Tripura State Forest Environment Improvement and Poverty Reduction Project (TFIPAP)" has been implemented since 2007 with the focus on poverty alleviation as the ratio of below poverty line of Tripura (34.4%) was higher than the national average (26.1%) in 2006. TFIPAP supported 463 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) and achieved more than 52,000 ha of plantation. As a result, dense forest has increased by 4 km² during the period between 2011 and 2015. However, the state faces the third largest decline rate in forest area in India; the state forest area has declined greatly (166 km² decrease between 2011 and 2015). This change has much influence on the natural environment and the living conditions of local population. In Tripura, forest cover loss and forest degradation have been mainly caused by shifting cultivation, which increases soil erosion risks on hill slopes especially in upper catchment areas. In the area wherein the most severe soil erosion confirmed, 80 ton of soil per year has been runoff. Furthermore, soil erosion not only reduces the capacity of irrigation facilities due to sedimentation but also decreases the access to drinking water in rural communities. To decrease these negative impacts on their living environment, appropriate interventions, such as the improvement of degraded forests through artificial regeneration (AR) and assisted natural regeneration (ANR) and mitigation of soil erosion risks by the construction of check dams, need to be implemented in a timely manner.

In addition to these direct interventions for the increasing forest degradation and soil erosion, it is also important to address a major cause of the expansion of shifting cultivation. In Tripura, local

people in rural communities still live under unfavourable socioeconomic conditions today. For example, land resources available for their income and job opportunities in rural communities are quite limited. This situation makes it difficult for local people to conduct settled agriculture especially in hilly area with steep slopes wherein agricultural water accessibility is challenging, and local people still need to depend on shifting cultivation. Under these circumstances, alternative livelihood opportunities for local people need to be introduced in order to slow the expansion of shifting cultivation and the increasing forest degradation and soil erosion.

2) The Consistency with National Level Policy

a. National Forest Policy 1988

The National Forestry Policy 1988 provides the foundation of the current forest management including joint forest management. Before promulgation of the National Forestry Policy 1988, the objective of forest management by the government was to produce timber and generate revenue. However, the National Forest Policy 1988 shifted the objective to improve livelihood of local communities depending on forest. The Policy also governs maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and restoration of the ecological balance. The basic objectives of the policy are as follows:

- Maintenance of environmental stability
- Meeting the requirements of fuelwood, fodder, minor forest products
- Creating a massive people's movement for achieving those objectives and to minimize pressure on existing forests
- Checking soil erosion and denudation in the catchment area for mitigation floods and droughts and for the retardation of siltation of reservoirs

The policy emphasizes the necessity of increase in forest and vegetal cover on hill slopes in catchment areas. It also stipulates that industrial wood needs should be met increasingly by farm forestry.

b. Green Indian Mission

Green Indian Mission (GIM) was established in 2014 as one of the eight national missions of the government under its National Action on Climate Change. GIM is aiming at increasing 5 million ha forest areas in ten years and improving the quality of forest to materialize sustainable forest management and eco-system conservation.

3) The Consistency with State Level Policy

a. Perspective Plan for Development of Forestry Sector (2002-03 to 2011-12)

Perspective Plan for Development of Forestry Sector (2002-03 to 2011-12) was a ten-year plan at the state level aiming at management of renewable natural resources for sustained flow of goods and benefits in reconciliation with requirements of conservation. The plan identified and analysed constraints and issues on forest and the forest sector in detail and proposed the following seven programmes to overcome the issues.

- In-situ and ex-situ conservation
- Protection of forests
- Increasing forest productivity
- Reducing pressure on existing forest resources
- Strengthening of policy and institutional framework
- Expanding tree cover beyond forest areas
- Research and development

Though the period of the plan was over, the current forest management is still carried out in the line with the plan mostly. The successive plan is in the process of consideration.

b. State Afforestation Policy

State Afforestation Policy was developed under broad framework of the National Forest Policy 1988, envisages effective rehabilitation of degraded forests and extending tree cover beyond traditional forest areas through suitable multi-product afforestation models to conserve biodiversity and to satisfy local people's need and use. Joint forestry planning and management arrangement involving local communities would be integral part of all afforestation efforts to ensure replication of low cost afforestation models over vast areas and to ensure enhanced productivity of multiuse products from existing forests. The main goals of the policy are as follows:

- Biodiversity conservation
- Ecological restoration of degraded forests and fragile areas
- Expanding forest cover beyond traditional forest areas
- Enhancing the productivity of the forests and tree cover to meet the growing requirements of multiple use products

Actual: (P/R, PCR)

Attachment(s): required only when they are revised.

1-3 Rationale of the Project Design

- Timing, scale, technology of the project

Original: (P/M)

The Project aims to improve quality of forest in the targeted catchment with main focus on catchment protection; 1) sustainable forest management, 2) soil and moisture conservation, 3) livelihood development. The project shall be implemented mainly in upper catchments where forest degradation and soil erosion are severe and livelihood improvement needs are high. In order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of project activities in such area, the Project shall be implemented at Forest Beat wise; Forest Beat is the smallest administrative unit of Tripura Forest Department (TFD) with which JFMC makes agreement for managing allocated forestlands.

In order to address the issues strategically within the upper catchment with comprehensive manner, Beat Forest Basic Plan (BFBP) shall be prepared for all selected Beats as per socio-economic and topographical conditions. Its objective is implementation of appropriate activities in order to solve the issues based on the site specification for the purpose of catchment protection. Throughout the BFBP preparation process, the Project shall identify the potential area of project intervention and JFMCs to be targeted at the Beat level. The project activities are identified as per forest land potential, socio economic conditions of the villages, and current conditions of existing JFMCs. BFBP is prepared as the first document in order to initiate project activities. The validity period of BFBP is for ten years and can be revised as required during the project period. In the course of micro planning process, while BFBP shall be the foundation as a framework of catchment protection within the Beat for consideration of project intervention, the finalization of project activities shall be done based on the Micro Plan.

The implementation period of the Project is 10 years from September 2018 to September 2028 in consideration of capabilities of stakeholders and time required to conduct activities in sustainable manners. The project activities shall be implemented in selected forest Beats.

The Project will be divided into three phases; Preparatory Phase, Implementation Phase, and Phase-Out.

1. Preparation Phase

Preparation Phase is crucial for successful implementation of the Project. The first step would be institutional arrangement by way of amendment of bylaws and name of the Society of the Project in accordance with the requirement of the new project, setting up Project Management Unit (PMU), District Management Unit (DMU), Sub-Divisional Management Unit (SDMU) and Range Management Unit (RMU) followed by deployment of contractual staff at PMU/DMU/SDMU/RMU.

Reviewing and revising Operation Manual and other guidelines, orientation and capacity development for TFD staff in each rank, contractual staff, field staff and other stakeholders, preparation of GIS map, creation of BFBP as well as identification of JFMCs as well as Eco Development Committees (EDC), and formulation of Micro Plan would be conducted after identifying JFMCs. Required surveys and assessments for planning and baseline data shall be conducted during this phase.

2. Implementation phase

In Implementation Phase, activities envisaged for all components, namely Sustainable Forest Management, Soil and Moisture Conservation, Livelihood Development, and Institutional Strengthening shall be carried out. The activities are basically implemented by three batches in accordance with Micro Plan which shall be prepared in a participatory way. Target Self Help Group (SHG) or Joint Liability Group (JLG) shall also be selected and involved in livelihood improvement activities.

3. Phase-Out

In Phase-Out state, Phase-Out activities such as asset inventory, Phase-Out training for JFMCs/EDCs as well as SHGs/JLGs and revisiting of Micro Plan shall be undertaken, which is crucial for the project sustainability.

Actual: (P/R,PCR)

2: Project Implementation (Efficiency)

2-1 Project Scope

Table 2-1-1a: Comparison of Original and Actual Location

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Location | <p>Original: (P/M) Seven target Districts in the State of Tripura</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. West Tripura 2. Sepahijala 3. Khowai 4. Gomati 5. South Tripura 6. Unakoti 7. North Tripura <p>(Gomati Wildlife Sanctuary in Dhalai District)</p> <p>15 Territorial Sub-Divisions below and Gomati Wildlife Sanctuary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Udaipur 2. Karbook 3. Amarpur 4. Khowai 5. Teliamura 6. Dharmanagar 7. Kanchanpur 8. Bishalgarh | <p>Actual: (P/Rand PCR)</p> <p>Attachment(s):Map</p> |
|-----------------|---|--|

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | 9. Sonamura 10. Kumarghat 11. Bagafa 12. Sabroom 13. Mandai 14. Sadar 15. Kailasahar ➤ 33 Ranges in Territorial Sub-Divisions and 3 Ranges in Gomati Wildlife Sanctuary ➤ 135 Beats in Territorial Ranges and 13 Beats in Wildlife Ranges | |
|--|---|--|

Attachment 01: Location Map

Attachment 02: Selection of Project Target Area

Table 2-1-1b: Comparison of Original and Actual Scope

| Component/ Sub-Component | Original | Actual |
|---|-------------------|--------|
| Sustainable Forest Management | | |
| 1. Department Mode | 1. | |
| (1) Improvement of Forest Nurseries | (1) 7 nurseries | |
| (2) Filter Strip | (2) 96 km | |
| (3) River Bank Plantation | (3) 100 km | |
| (4) Bundling | (4) 222 nos. | |
| (5) Fruit Tree Plantation in Gomati Sanctuary | (5) 600 ha | |
| (6) Glassland Development in Gomati Sanctuary | (6) 375 ha | |
| (7) Weed (Invasive Arian Species) Eradication in Gomati Sanctuary | (7) 330 ha | |
| (8) Fire Line Making in Gomati Sanctuary | (8) 40 km | |
| 2. Joint Forest Management (JFM) Mode | 2. | |
| (1) Establishment of Decentralized People's Nursery | (1) 150 nurseries | |
| (2) Artificial Regeneration | (2) 5,000 ha | |
| (3) Aided Natural Regeneration | (3) 21,000 ha | |
| (4) Teak Plantation | (4) 15,000 ha | |
| (5) Silvi-Pastoral Plantation | (5) 1,000 ha | |
| 3. Eco-Development | 3. | |
| (1) Micro Plans created by Eco-Development Committee | (1) 27 Plans | |
| Soil and Moisture Conservation | | |
| 1. Construction of Check Dams | 1. | |
| (1) Earthen Check Dam (Model 1) | (1) 900 units | |
| (2) Earthen Check Dam (Model 2) | (2) 450 units | |
| (3) RCC Check Dam (Model 3) | (3) 85 units | |
| 2. Erosion Prevention Works | 2. | |
| (1) Gully Plugging | (1) 1,269 nos. | |
| (2) Contour Trenches | (2) 1,125 ha | |
| (3) Mulching and Plantation | (3) 846 ha | |
| Livelihoods Development | | |
| 1. NTFP based Livelihoods | 1. | |
| (1) Support to NTFP Centre of Excellence | (1) lumpsum | |
| (2) NTFP Collection/Primary Processing Centre | (2) 45 units | |
| (3) Advanced Processing and Value Addition Unit | (3) 4 units | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 2. Agroforestry based Livelihoods (1) Plantation of Agroforestry Crops (2) Number of JLG to be formed | 2. (1) 8,880 ha (2) 740 nos | |
| 3. Livestock/Fish Farming/Organic Farming based Livelihoods (1) JFMCs/EDCs to be supported (2) Support for Livestock Farming (3) Support for Fish Farming (4) Support for Organic Farming | 3. (1) 450 JFMC/EDC (2) lumpsum (3) lumpsum (4) lumpsum | |
| 4. Ecotourism Development (1) Support for Ecotourism Policy Arrangement (2) Upgrading Eco Parks | 4. (1) lumpsum (2) 3 nos | |
| Institutional Strengthening | | |
| 1. Institutional Set Up (1) Establishment of DMU/SDMU/RMU (2) Enhancement of GIS/ MIS facilities (3) Construction of Multi Utility Centre | 1. (1) 7 DMUs/ 16 SDMs/36 RMUs (2) 1 set (3) 450 nos | |
| 2. Project Management (1) Preparation of BFBP (2) Baseline Survey (3) Mid-Term Survey (4) End-Term Survey (5) Preparation of Micro Plans by JFMC | 2. (1) 135 Plans (2) 1 time (3) 1 time (4) 1 time (5) 450 Plans | |
| Consulting Services | | |
| Project Management Consultant (1) Pro A Consultant (2) Pro B Consultant (3) Supporting Staff | (1) 35 M/M (2) 201 M/M (3) 660 M/M | |

Attachment 03: Detailed Scope of Work

Attachment 04: Terms of Reference for the Consulting Services

2-1-2 Reason(s) for the modification if there have been any.

(P/R and PCR)

2-2 Implementation Schedule

Table 2-2-1: Comparison of Original and Actual Schedule

| Items | Original | Actual |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Loan Agreement | September 2018 | <i>(P/R,PCR)</i> As of (Date of Revision) Please state not only the most updated schedule but also other past revisions chronologically. |
| Amendment of bylaw and name of the Society of the Project | September 2018 – October 2018 | |
| Reviewing and finalizing the Operation Manual and Guidelines | October 2018 – March 2019 | |
| Preparation of BFBP | May 2019 – May 2020 | |
| Preparation of Micro Plan for batch 1 | April 2020 – September 2020 | |
| Consulting Services | October 2019 – September 2025 | |
| Project Completion | September 2028 | |
| Loan Closing | September 2031 | |

Attachment 05: Detailed Implementation Schedule

2-2-2 Reasons for any changes of the schedule, and their effects on the project.

(P/R and PCR)

2-3 Project Cost

2-3-1

Table 2-3-1a: Comparison of Original and Actual Cost BY ITEM

| Breakdown of Cost (million JPY) | Foreign Currency Portion (Mil. Yen) | | | Local Currency Portion (Mil. Yen) | | | Total (Mil. Yen) | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Total | JICA Portion | Others | Total | JICA Portion | Others | Total | JICA Portion | Others |
| Sustainable Forest Management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,487 | 3,487 | 0 | 3,487 | 3,487 | 0 |
| Soil and Moisture Conservation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,268 | 1,268 | 0 | 1,268 | 1,268 | 0 |
| Livelihood Development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,509 | 1,747 | 762 | 2,509 | 1,747 | 762 |
| Institutional Strengthening | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,791 | 2,754 | 37 | 2,791 | 2,754 | 37 |
| Price Escalation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,200 | 2,003 | 197 | 2,200 | 2,003 | 197 |
| Physical Contingency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 613 | 563 | 50 | 613 | 563 | 50 |
| Consulting Services | 147 | 147 | 0 | 319 | 319 | 0 | 466 | 466 | 0 |
| Land Acquisition | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Administration Cost | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,200 | 0 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 0 | 1,200 |
| GST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 791 | 0 | 791 | 791 | 0 | 791 |
| Import Tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest during construction | 926 | 0 | 926 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 926 | 0 | 926 |
| Front End Fee | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| Total | 1,097 | 147 | 950 | 15,177 | 12,140 | 3,037 | 16,274 | 12,287 | 3,987 |

(Note) Total figures are not necessarily tallied due to rounding.

1. Exchange Rate: US\$1=Rs. 67.5, US\$1=JPY 110.0, Rs.1 = JPY 1.63

2. Price Escalation (a) Foreign Currency Portion: 1.83% p.a.

(b) Local Currency Portion: 4.13% p.a.

3. Physical Contingency: 5.0%

4. Base Year for Cost Estimation: June 2018

| Breakdown of Cost | Actual | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------|------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|
| | Foreign Currency Portion | | | Local Currency Portion | | | Total | | |
| | Total | JICA Portion | Others | Total | JICA Portion | Others | Total | JICA Portion | Others |
| Item | () | () | () | () | () | () | () | () | () |
| (P/R, PCR) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |

(Note): Exchange Rate: US\$1=Rs. =¥ (Rs.1=¥)

Base Year for Cost Estimation:

Table 2-3-1b: Comparison of Original and Actual Cost BY YEAR

| Breakdown of Cost | Original | | | Actual | | |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Total | JICA Portion | Others | Total | JICA Portion | Others |
| Fiscal Year | (Mil. Yen) | (Mil. Yen) | (Mil. Yen) | () | () | () |
| 2018 | 287 | 241 | 46 | (P/R, PCR) | (P/R, PCR) | (P/R, PCR) |
| 2019 | 1,362 | 1,122 | 239 | | | |
| 2020 | 1,650 | 1,369 | 281 | | | |
| 2021 | 1,765 | 1,398 | 367 | | | |
| 2022 | 1,905 | 1,453 | 453 | | | |
| 2023 | 2,023 | 1,485 | 538 | | | |
| 2024 | 1,942 | 1,389 | 553 | | | |
| 2025 | 1,739 | 1,253 | 485 | | | |
| 2026 | 1,692 | 1,256 | 436 | | | |
| 2027 | 1,462 | 1,103 | 358 | | | |
| 2028 | 447 | 217 | 230 | | | |
| Total | 16,274 | 12,287 | 3,987 | | | |

(Note): Total figures are not necessarily tallied due to rounding.

1. Exchange Rate: US\$1=Rs. 67.5, US\$1=JPY 110.0, Rs.1 = JPY 1.63

You can use any currencies in this chart, i.e. you may use your local currency as well as Yen for each figure.

If there were the portion of the financial resources such as of World Bank, ADB and so forth, other than your own budget, please fill in another column between “JICA Portion” and “Others” and fill in the figures of them

Attachment 06: Annual Fund Requirement (AFR)

Attachment 07: Cost Breakdown

2-3-2 Reason(s) for the wide gap between the original and actual, if there have been any, the remedies you have taken, and their results.

(P/R, PCR)

2-4 Organizations for Implementation

2-4-1 Executing Agency:

- Organization's role, financial position, capacity, cost recovery etc,
- Organization Chart including the unit in charge of the implementation and number of employees.

Original:

Executing Agency

Tripura Forest Department (TFD)

Organization's Role

TFD has a mandate to manage renewable natural resources of the state for sustainable flow of goods and benefits to the dependent communities and the society as a whole through preventing overexploitation of resources, improving their quality, rehabilitating degraded forest land, maintaining ecological balance, and ensuring sustainable use of the resources by local communities. TFD keeps forest resources and enhances production of forest products in Reserved Forest. In Protected Forest, TFD protects the forest land from further depletion while allowing local communities to collect firewood and other minor forest products without serious damage to the forest. TFD conducts forest operations to keep or enhance forest resources and protect forest land in Reserved Forest and Protected Forest according to working plans.

The Project shall be implemented through the PMU, which has already been established for the operation of TFIPAP as an autonomous society within TFD as per the provisions in the Society Registration Act. Apart from the autonomous society, the High Power Steering Committee (HPSC) created for the Project shall act as highest policy decision-making body at state government level. Within the autonomous society, Governing Body (GB) shall be created as the highest decision-making body for the Society. However, the main responsibility for project implementation shall be taken by TFD. The existing District, Sub-Division and Range offices shall operate within their respective jurisdictions for the project implementation. Details of project institutions are as follows;

1) High Power Steering Committee

HPSC shall be established within the Tripura state government, outside the Society at project initiation. HPSC shall be headed by Chief Secretary and shall act as the policy matter decision-making body for the Project at the state level. HPSC shall meet at least once in six months or more frequently if required in a year and shall oversee and review the performance of the project implementation and be responsible for giving directions to the PMU for ensuring smooth and efficient project implementation through pursuing the matters relating to policy and annual budget with the state government, as well as facilitating inter-departmental coordination and convergence.

2) Governing Body (GB)

GB of the Society shall be the highest decision making body of the Society and headed by Principle Chief Conservator of Forest, Head of Forest Force (PCCF (HoFF)). GB shall meet at least once every quarter in a year, or more frequently if required. Main roles and responsibilities of GB are to review the project progress vis-à-vis annual plans and monitor the disbursement status. GB shall accord administrative and financial sanctions of all individual schemes, proposals or procurement of goods and services amounting to INR. two million and above, but not exceeding INR. 25 million.

3) Project Management Unit (PMU)

PMU shall be headed by Project Director (PD) in the rank of Chief Conservator of Forest (CCF) or above. S/he shall also act as CEO of the Society and chair the Executive Committee (EC). PMU shall function for the overall project coordination, guidance and supervision on project implementation, procurement management, financial management including extending funds to the implementing units, collating the expenditure statements from field offices and preparation and submitting reimbursement claims to JICA, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of reports such as Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) and Project Completion Report (PCR). For the purpose of efficient

management of the day-to-day operations with collective and quick decision making as well as close supervision, guidance and follow-ups, GB shall entrust day-to-day responsibilities with the EC that may be constituted at the state level within PMU. EC shall meet at least once every month, or more frequently if the situation arises, particularly during preparatory phase of the Project.

4) District Management Unit (DMU)

District Management Unit (DMU) shall be established at District level, and would function as the dedicated and extended wing of the PMU for project implementation and as a subordinate office of the autonomous society. DMU shall be headed by a District Forest Officer (DFO) rank officer and would be designated as DMU Chief. S/he shall coordinate and facilitate project implementation at the District and Sub-Divisional level, and would extend all technical inputs and guidance on day-to-day basis to the SDMUs. DMU Chief shall be responsible for supervising and guiding the works carried out by specialised agencies/ resource organisations, and facilitate convergence at the District level.

5) Sub-Divisional Management Unit (SDMU)

Following the TFD's structure, SDMU shall be created as an extended arm of the DMU and as a part of the autonomous society. SDMU shall be headed by a SDMU Chief who is in the rank of Assistant Conservator of Forest (ACF) or above in the Forest Department. S/he shall facilitate project implementation at the Sub-Division level, and shall also extend all technical inputs and guidance to RMUs within their jurisdiction and at field level on day-to-day basis. SDMU Chief shall be responsible for supervising and guiding the works carried out by specialised agencies/ resource organisations, and facilitate convergence at the District level.

6) Range Management Unit (RMU)

Following the TFD's structure, RMU shall be created as an extended arm of the SDMU and as a part of the autonomous society. RMU shall be headed by an RMU Chief who is in the rank of Ranger or above in the Forest Department. S/he shall facilitate project implementation at the Range level, and shall also extend all technical inputs and guidance to Beats within their jurisdiction and at field level on day-to-day basis. RMU Chief shall be responsible for supervising and guiding the works carried out by the Beat Officers as well as JFMCs/ EDCs, and facilitate convergence at the Block level.

Attachment 08: Institutional Arrangement

2-4-2 Contractor(s)/ Supplier(s), and Consultant(s) and Their Performance:

2-4-2-1 Procurement and Consultant

Table 2-4-2: Procurement of Contractor(s)/Supplier(s) and Consultant(s)

| Contract Package | | Selection Method | |
|------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| | | Original: (P/M) | Actual: (P/R and PCR) |
| 1 | Contractor(s) | The works shall be implemented by TFD/PMU/DMUs/SDMUs/RMUs/JF MCs/ EDCs/ SHGs/JLGs. | |
| 2. | Technical Assistance | Local consultants as well as the outsourcing agencies shall be selected and contracted by PMU with local competitive bidding, price quotation or direct contract basis. Field staff such as Livelihood Coordinator and Community Organizer shall be selected and contracted by PMU. While Field Facilitator shall be also contracted by JFMCs/EDCs with the approval of DMUs, selection shall be done by JFMCs/EDCs. | |
| 3 | Supplier(s) | Local competitive bidding or price quotation or direct contract basis. | |
| 4 | Consultant(s) - Project Management Consultant | International competitive bidding (ICB) with short-list method for selecting Project Management Consultant | |

Attachment 09: Principles of Procurement

Attachment 10: Procurement and Implementation Methods

2-4-2-2 Performance

| |
|--|
| (P/R and PCR) |
| Name(s) and Nationality(s) of the Contractor(s)/ Supplier(s): |
| Evaluation: |
| Name(s) and Nationality(s) of the Consultant(s): |
| Evaluation: |

2-5 Photographs of Output of the project (P/R and PCR): Attachment

| |
|--|
| 3: Benefit Derived from the Project (Effectiveness) |
|--|

3-1 Operational and physical condition of each facility developed/supplied by the project.

| Facilities | Description of condition | Problems, its Background and Remedial Action Plan |
|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| (P/R and PCR) | (P/R and PCR) | (P/R and PCR) |

3-2 Precautions (Measures To Be Adopted/Points Which Require Special Attention)

- Risks and issues, if any, which may affect the project implementation and outcome, and planned countermeasures to be adapted.

(Note) Please state environmental and social impacts (e.g., land acquisition, resettlement, HIV awareness and prevention program, gender consideration and EIA clearance) and Environmental Checklist or report of monitoring indicator in the following section “3-3 Environmental and Social Impacts”.

| Original issues and Countermeasure(s) | Actual issues and Countermeasure(s) |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As preparation of BFBP is new initiative, BFBP to be created in the first round shall be well reviewed to study lessons learned, which shall be shared amongst all Management Units and incorporated into BFBP to be created in the second round. ➤ Any project activities shall be initiated after finalization of Project Operation Manual and Guidelines in order to avoid confusion in project operations. ➤ Original (baseline data) of Qualitative and Quantitative Data of Monitoring Indicators shall be reviewed based on Micro Plan and baseline survey and updated if necessary and reported to JICA. ➤ Disbursement of fund supporting to NTFP Centre of Excellence’s operation shall be done after confirmation of agreed fund allocation by the state government. ➤ As 50% of total cost of agroforestry plantation shall be covered by Mahatma Ghandi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, PMU shall closely coordinate with Rural Development Department to ensure the fund from the initiation of the Project. | (P/R and PCR) |

3-3 Environmental and Social Impacts

| Original issues and Countermeasure(s) | Actual issues and Countermeasure(s) |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Significant adverse environmental and social impacts such as land acquisition, resettlement, which require EIA clearance, are not anticipated from the project intervention. The Environmental and Social Management System for the Project to be implemented shall be established and monitored based on Environmental and Social Assessment Framework. RMU shall work on categorization of the project activities in each JFMCs/EDCs. Category B activities shall be reported through monitoring from RMU to PMU/DMU, and then to JICA. | (P/R and PCR) |

Attachment 11: Environmental Checklist

Attachment 12: Outline of Annual Environmental and Social Performance Report to JICA

Attachment 13: Definition of Environmental Categorization

Attachment 14: Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Checklist

Attachment 15: Environmental and Social Management System Framework and Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan Framework

Attachment 16: Environmental and Social Compliance Monitoring Form

3-4 Qualitative and Quantitative Data of Monitoring Indicators

| Indicators | Original (2018/2019) | Present (____/____) | Target (2030/2031) *two years after completion of the Project |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Plantation area | | | 42,000 ha |
| Survival rate of trees planted by the Project | | | 80% |
| Transition of forest cover | | | 25% of plantation area into the Moderate Dense Category |
| Transition of forest composition and biodiversity | | | 10% increase in species composition in Shannon Diversity Index |
| Ratio of households having accessibility to water in the target villages | | | 100% of household in target villages |
| The ratio of soil moisture in forest of project target area | | | 10% increase of the proportion of soil moisture at between target areas for the one in control forest in dry season |
| Forest carbon stock (research basis) | | | TBD through the research |
| Awareness on knowledge and practice of sustainable usage of forest and water resources of the target community | | | 20% increase of the target community with awareness on knowledge and practice of sustainable usage of forest and water resources |
| Transition of annual household income in the project target area | | | At least 50% increase in the average annual income of the households over the corresponding baseline figure |

(Note 1) The original data of the above indicators are collected by baseline survey.

(Note 2) The target shall be reviewed based on Micro Plans and baseline survey and reported to JICA in case of any changes.

| | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| EIRR | Original: EIRR: 14.5% Cost: Project cost (excluding tax and duties, price escalation and Front-End Fee), Maintenance cost Benefit: NTFP based activities, Prevention of Soil Erosion, profit from Income Generation Activities, Ecotourism and CO ² Reduction Project Life: 50 years | Actual: (PCR) _____ % Cost: Benefit: Project Life: Attachment(s): Supporting data for computing EIRR |
|-------------|--|--|

Attachment 17: EIRR Calculation

3-5 Monitoring Plan for the indicators

- Monitoring methods, section(s)/department(s) in charge of monitoring, frequency, the term and so forth.

Original:

- (1) Monthly Reporting by RMU to SDMU/DMU
- (2) Monthly Monitoring and Monthly Reporting by SDMU/DMU
- (3) Monthly, Quarterly, half yearly and Annually Reporting by PMU (Annual Review Meeting) and Reporting by PMU twice a year
- (4) Quarterly Reporting by PMU to JICA and at least Yearly Monitoring by JICA
- (5) Mid Term evaluation at Year 5
- (6) End Term evaluation at Year 10

JICA will conduct ex-post evaluation 2 years after the project completion.

Actual: (P/R and PCR)

3-6 Achievement of the Project Objective

(PCR)

4: Operation and Maintenance (O&M) (Sustainability)

4-1 O&M and Management

- Organization chart of O&M
- Operational and maintenance system (structure and the number, qualification and skill of staff or other conditions necessary to maintain the outputs and benefits of the project soundly, such as manuals, facilities and equipment for maintenance, and spare part stocks etc).

Original:

TFD has a responsibility of O&M and management of the assets created under the Project. To secure the continued O&M and management after the completion of the Project, the following activities shall be taken care of in the project implementation period;

- Deployment of sufficient numbers of staff
- Integration of project GIS/MIS system with the departmental GIS/MIS.
- Conducting training and workshop for Phase Out to JFMC/EDC/SHG/JLG
- Making Phase Out Plans by JFMC/EDC as well as SHG/JLG with facilitation of PMU
- Allocation of Sustainability Fund to JFMC/EDC for the sustainability of activities and assets created under the Project
- Close collaboration with Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) for smooth transition of project supported SHG to TRLM
- Consideration of credit rating of JFMC/EDC by PMU in consultation with banks for linking them to banks

Actual: (PCR)

Attachment 18: Operation and Maintenance Structure

4-2 O&M Cost and Budget

- The actual annual O&M cost for the duration of the project up to today, as well as the annual O&M budget.

(PCR)

5: Evaluation

5-1 JICA and Borrower/Executing Agency Performance

Please evaluate the performance of the two bodies.

JICA:

(PCR)

Borrower/Executing Agency:

(PCR)

5-2 Overall evaluation

Please describe your evaluation on the overall outcome of the project.

(PCR)

5-3 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

Please raise any lessons learnt from the project experience, which might be valuable for the future JICA assistance or similar type of projects, as well as any recommendations, which might be beneficial for better realization of the project effect, impact and assurance of sustainability.

(PCR)