### BASIC INFORMATION

#### A. Basic Project Data

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
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<td>India</td>
<td>P170645</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth Project</td>
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<td>24-Jun-2020</td>
<td>Agriculture and Food</td>
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<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
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<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
<td>Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture, Farmer Welfare and Biotechnology, Government of Chhattisgarh</td>
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#### Proposed Development Objective(s)

The PDO of the proposed project is “to improve income opportunities and the availability of nutritious foods in the targeted households of the tribal dominated areas in Chhattisgarh.”

#### Components

1. Community Empowerment and Institutional Strengthening
2. Diversified, Resilient and Nutrition Supportive Food and Agriculture Systems
3. Value Addition And Access To Market
4. Project Monitoring And Management, Knowledge Management And State Capacity

### PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

#### SUMMARY

<table>
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<th>Total Project Cost</th>
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The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate.

B. Introduction and Context
Country Context

1. While India remains one of the fastest growing major emerging market economies, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth has slowed markedly in the past three years. The current slowdown is due to unresolved domestic issues (impaired balance sheet issues in the banking and corporate sectors, compounded by stress in the non-banking segment of the financial sector), and significant external headwinds. These have not only prevented a sustainable revival in private investment, but also affected private consumption in FY19/20. The Covid-19 outbreak is an additional significant source of stress and uncertainty, affecting real outcomes as well as expectations. While the government is undertaking measures to contain the outbreak through various measures including social distancing, and the RBI has indicated readiness to provide calibrated support, a large fiscal stimulus may become necessary in the event of a full-fledged and or protracted domestic outbreak. In such a scenario growth projection will be revised downwards, and fiscal slippages can be expected.

2. Since the 2000s, India has made remarkable progress in reducing absolute poverty. Between FY11/12 and 2015, poverty declined from 21.6 percent to an estimated 13.4 percent at the international poverty line (US$1.90 per person per day in 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), continuing the earlier trend of rapid poverty reduction. Owing to robust economic growth, more than 90 million people escaped extreme poverty and improved their living standards during this period. Despite this success, poverty remains widespread. In 2015, 176 million Indians were living in extreme poverty, while 659 million—half the population—were below the higher poverty line commonly used for lower middle-income countries (US$3.20 per person per day in 2011 PPP). With the recent growth slowdown, the pace of poverty reduction may have moderated.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

3. While living standards have improved for almost all Indians, spatial and social disparities remain. The States of India are diverse economies with substantially different growth and poverty characteristics. The seven low income States\(^1\) house 62 percent of India’s poor.\(^2\) The inter-district variations are also high with 40.4 million people living in districts where more than 60 percent of people are poor.\(^3\) Spatially, rural poverty is concentrated along the central Indian tribal belt and the Indo-Gangetic plains. Moreover, poverty is also disproportionately high, among social groups such as tribal who are identified by the Constitution as Scheduled Tribes (STs).

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\(^1\) Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
\(^3\) Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), UNDP and OPHI, 2019
4. The State of Chhattisgarh is relatively new and resource-rich, yet it has the highest poverty rate in India. Formed in 2000, Chhattisgarh is one of the richest Indian States in terms of natural and mineral resources. State growth is led by the mining-driven manufacturing sector which contributes 47.65% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Over the last decade, overall State growth has been volatile and Gross Value Added (GVA) growth in employment-intensive sectors remains low. Chhattisgarh has the lowest per-capita income in the country and the gap between it and the national average is widening. Home to 26 million people, Chhattisgarh has the highest poverty rate in India (40%), with poverty reduction lagging behind all other States. The State also has the highest proportion of STs (31.6%) in the country amongst large States.

5. A diversified primary sector is an opportunity for the State. About 80% of the State population is dependent on the agriculture sector which contributes only 17% to State GSDP. On the other hand, the State’s rich biodiversity provides an opportunity for the State to facilitate sustainable growth across primary sub-sectors in an integrated manner. Crop husbandry, forests, fisheries and animal husbandry are all significant contributors to the State GSDP at varying levels (12.37%, 10.89%, 5.46% and 20.35%, respectively). The three diverse agro-climatic zones of the Central Plains, Northern Hills and Southern Bastar Plateau are enablers toward further diversification.

6. Agriculture is primarily small-holder, rainfed and single cropped. Rice is the major crop of the State (66% of cropped area), but the ‘rice bowl’ is restricted to the Central Plains where 35% of the State’s irrigated area is concentrated. Seventy-six percent of the State’s 3.74 million farmers are small and marginal, own 34% of land and have an average landholding of 1.6 hectares. Average cropping intensity is low (138%), along with low productivity across crops (food grain productivity: 1,532 kg/ha against national average of 2,101 kg/ha), with the lowest intensity in the targeted southern and northern areas. The agriculture base is diversified with fruits (mango, tamarind, jackfruit, banana and papaya) and

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4 With 46% of the State under forested area, the second-highest carbon stock in the country amongst large States, annual average rainfall of approximately 1,292 mm, groundwater development of 20% and four major river systems, the State is rich in biodiversity.

5 Leading producer of coal, steel, tin and iron ore in the country and third-highest in value of major mineral production

6 States of Growth, CRISIL 2.0, 2019

7 State Brief, World Bank Group [2016]

8 Census 2011


10 Notably more than 19,116 varieties of rice are grown in the State

vegetables, spices, flowers, medicinal and aromatic plants all in significant production, although marked by regional variations. In the northern and southern regions of Chhattisgarh, there is limited diversification at household-level with the majority of farmers investing only in a single season largely because of erratic rainfall and very low irrigation infrastructure.

Figure 2. Chhattisgarh State Map Depicting Percentage of Net Sown Area That is Irrigated

7. **Left-Wing extremism, State service delivery and access to economic opportunities are inter-linked factors for inclusive growth of Chhattisgarh.** Fourteen of the 27 districts in the State are affected by Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) and 8 of them are amongst the 30 most affected districts in the country. About 69% of the State’s Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population reside in extremist affected areas. Although overall LWE-related violence has decreased in the country, Chhattisgarh remains affected by it. Factors which had previously contributed to overall lack of development in these regions and furthered LWE are being addressed through the Government of India’s multi-pronged strategy which aims to strengthen State service delivery, improve community participation and enable access to entitlements and State-led developmental initiatives. Diversifying economic opportunities, especially for the historically excluded regions, is thus central to the development of the State.

8. **High levels of malnutrition exist along with income poverty.** While Chhattisgarh has made progress over the last two decades in improving income poverty as well as acute undernutrition, both continue to pose significant challenges. Thirty-seven percent of children under 5 years have stunted growth, 38% are underweight, 23% are wasted and 47% of women in the reproductive age group are

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12 Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI
14 South Asia Terrorism Portal, Institute of Conflict Management, 2018
15 Transformation of Aspirational Districts Program (TADP) aims at improving service delivery in LWE affected districts by ensuring convergence of Government initiatives of States and Centre, collaboration between different arms of Government and professional technical assistance. Source: https://niti.gov.in/about-aspirational-districts-programme
anemic\textsuperscript{17}. Global evidence indicates that both malnutrition and income poverty tend to coexist in perpetuity. Improvements in nutrition are, therefore, critical to the attainment of the State’s human capital development and realizing its full earning potential.

9. **Spatially, poverty and malnutrition are concentrated in northern and southern tribal-majority regions of the State.** Most industrial development and primary sector growth are restricted to the central plain areas, while the northern and southern regions (with 13 out of 27 State districts) have the highest concentration of poverty. Roughly 61% of the population in these districts is tribal, compared to 31.6% across the State. The inter-district variation in poverty is high in these regions with 7 out of the 13 districts amongst the most backward districts in the country.\textsuperscript{18} In 9 out of the 13 districts, the number of undernourished and anemic women is higher than the state average\textsuperscript{19}. These areas are further characterized by child undernourishment.

![Figure 3](image)

10. **Scheduled Tribes (ST) are poor, despite being traditionally rich in cultural, social, and natural capital.** Approximately 700 tribes have been categorized as STs and constitutional special provisions have been made over time recognizing their historical disadvantage. Comprising only 8.6% of India’s population (Census 2011), tribals account for 43% of India’s poor and make up a quarter of the population living in the poorest wealth decile\textsuperscript{20}. Poverty amongst tribals is multi-dimensional and in terms of wellbeing,

\textsuperscript{17} National Family Health Survey 2015-16
\textsuperscript{18} Part of Government of India’s Transformation of Aspirational Districts Program (TADP).
\textsuperscript{19} https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/hidden-failures-malnourished-south-health-nutrition-chhattisgarh-45474/
education and health, they are the worst-off social group\textsuperscript{21}. In Chhattisgarh, STs comprise nearly one third of the population, primarily dependent on forest produce for their livelihood, and, at 51%, register among the highest poverty rates in the country. Development in tribal areas has so far remained pocketed in central districts of the state, while tribal communities are concentrated in the north and south.

11. **Resource-use stress and limited productive infrastructure constrain production.** In northern and southern districts, 70% of the mostly tribal population are dependent on agriculture. Farming is smallholder, rainfed, single-crop (paddy) and subsistence in nature. Combined, the north and south have less than 1% of net sown area irrigated.\textsuperscript{22} The region’s natural systems – forests, grazing land, aquatic bodies, soil, nutrients, biodiversity etc. – enable a mixed production system which includes livestock production, inland fisheries and forestry which determine overall economic opportunities. However, uneven distribution of rainfall, reduced soil fertility due to erosion, delinked crop and animal husbandry, occasional droughts and the depletion of forests have put stress on an otherwise balanced ecosystem. In addition, low-diversification of the cropping system and insufficient investment in appropriate irrigation and post-harvest technology have limited household-level economic returns.

12. **Chhattisgarh’s agriculture policy aims to strengthen tribal production systems.** Aligned with global discourse on resource efficient production, the State policy, locally known as *Narua, Garua, Ghurwa, Badi* (NGGB)\textsuperscript{23}, promotes a sustainable and integrated farming system approach focused on water management, integration of composting for building soil health, promotion of animal husbandry and sustainable agriculture on homestead protected lands. This is aligned to landscape approaches, conservation agriculture principles\textsuperscript{24} and Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) being promoted globally for sustainable development. This approach offers opportunities for capitalizing on natural resources including rich biodiversity and for intensifying production systems for year-round production of nutritive food for local consumption and wellness markets. Recently, the State government granted land rights to 416,000 individuals and communities under the Forest Rights Act (FRA)\textsuperscript{25}. While the Government is pursuing development of these lands, there are challenges of technical capacity, sustainability and effective community participation. With access to improved water management and other critical input support, the production systems in *baadi* (homestead farms) and FRA lands could be sustainably intensified and diversified to address local food and nutrition challenges and generate marketable surplus.

13. **Existing agri-food systems contribute to undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.** The key tenet of traditional food systems of tribals was built around diversity - freely available forest foods (fruits and berries), cultivated millets, inland fisheries and hunted animals. Diversity in food systems has transformed with changes in consumption habits (dependence on rice), access to naturally available foods (forest produce for sales, climate change) and household economics (reduced incomes). The result has been low dietary diversity reflected by a Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)\textsuperscript{26} of 9.41 out of 12,

\textsuperscript{21} UNDP Global Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (2019).

\textsuperscript{22} Census of India, 2011.

\textsuperscript{23} NGGB policy of Government of Chhattisgarh: *Narua* meaning sustenance and efficient use of seasonal/perennial streams; *Garua* meaning animal husbandry; *Ghurwa* meaning ‘composting’ to improve soil health and *Badi* meaning homestead farms.

\textsuperscript{24} http://www.fao.org/conservation-agriculture/en/

\textsuperscript{25} As per the Forest Rights Act (FRA) provisions, tribal households living on and traditionally cultivating lands before 2005 need to be given individual land rights. The Government has so far received 890,000 claims under this Act.

\textsuperscript{26} Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) is a qualitative measure of food consumption that reflects household access to a variety of foods.
with Low intake of fruits, proteins and dairy products in particular.\textsuperscript{27}

\textbf{14. Intensified production and diversified income sources could lead to improved diets.} The daily dietary recommendation of 2,500 calories from various food groups costs approximately Rs.130 per person per day. For a family of five, this comes to Rs 650 per day or Rs 19,500 per month. The current economic structure of tribal dominant regions (smallholdings and limited asset base) inhibits STs’ ability to meet the daily dietary recommendation. Hence there is a need to intensify production systems, diversify income sources through the creation of assets at the household level and optimally use available natural resources to increase food sources and dietary diversity.

\textbf{15. Nutrition-supportive agriculture and ‘nutrition-sensitive’ actions can address undernutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies in mothers and children.} Nutrition-sensitive agriculture is a food-based approach to agricultural development that uses nutritionally rich foods, dietary diversity, and food fortification to overcome malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.\textsuperscript{28} Combined with ‘nutrition-sensitive’ actions, steps which include nutrition and health behavior change communication and are carefully designed to empower women\textsuperscript{29}, these actions can support diversity, accessibility and consumption of nutritious food.

\textbf{16. Beyond agri-food production system constraints, informal markets, agri-finance remain barriers for surplus producers and regional growth.} Weekly \textit{Haat Bazars} (local markets), with temporary, informal and rudimentary market mechanisms, are the primary points of sale for tribal producers and entrepreneurs. The unorganized nature of these \textit{Haats}, high cost of aggregation and transportation, low bargaining power with traders and information asymmetry, limits the realization of market value for tribal farmers. Tribal farmers also depend on traders for non-institutional sources of credit since Chhattisgarh is amongst the bottom five states on access to institutional credit for agriculture and allied sectors, with State Credit as a percentage of State-Agri GDP less than 40%\textsuperscript{30}. In northern and southern districts, financial inclusion (branch, deposit, credit and insurance penetration) is amongst the lowest in the country.\textsuperscript{31}

\textbf{17. Chhattisgarh is a climate hotspot, and rural women and tribal households face significant impacts.} Chhattisgarh has the highest projected decrease in living standards (9.8\%) under the carbon-intensive scenario by 2050.\textsuperscript{32} The Chhattisgarh’s State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC) highlights the risks faced in the northern and southern region due to overdependence on rainfed agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forests. Declining forest cover and soil degradation are expected to further aggravate the resource constraints and disproportionately affect the tribal poor households. Risk mitigation and adaption approaches under SAPCC include integrated natural resource management (INRM), nutrition-supportive and resilient, integrated production systems following climate smart agriculture and resource efficient principles, and value chain approaches linked to profitable markets.

\textsuperscript{27} India Food-Based Dietary Guidelines and Nutrition Intake in India, Report No. 560, National Sample Survey Organization, 2011.

\textsuperscript{28} Defined by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).


\textsuperscript{31} Seven of the bottom 50 districts in India on financial inclusion fall in northern and southern Chhattisgarh region, CRISIL Inclusix 2018. Branch penetration, deposit penetration, credit penetration, and insurance penetration - into one metric.

\textsuperscript{32} India’s Hotspots: The Impact of Precipitation and Temperature Change on Living Standards, World Bank Group [2018]
18. Agriculture policies and strategies in India, while acknowledging the role of women as farmers and beneficiaries, fall short of delivering essential services to women and the withdrawal of women from the workforce is alarming. In Chhattisgarh, however, women farm workers form almost 66% of the total labor force. Female labor force participation levels in the State are higher than in most states (55%) and higher than the average for India (31 percent), as recorded in 2011-12. They are even higher for ST women. This is because tribal men and women here have traditionally had equal access to land and they complement each other in their labor relations with the land, with a higher percentage of women being farmers in their own right. Unfortunately, this practice is changing gradually, as more tribals face land alienation, resulting in increased pressure on land rights. In addition, climate shifts combined with a) high dependence on marginal agriculture and allied activities, b) low access to agriculture technology, c) low access to post-harvest technology, d) low levels of skilling and e) stagnant productivity outcomes impacts women farm workers more compared with men.

19. The State Government is promoting inclusive, resource-efficient rural growth with strengthened last-mile service delivery. The project is aligned with the State’s vision which charts an alternative model of development focused on: rural growth leveraging rich natural resources (water, soil, biodiversity), augmenting agriculture and allied sector-based multiple livelihoods, building resilience against climate shocks and contributing to nutrition security of households in remote tribal dominated areas. The State vision is reflected in two new flagship Schemes of the Government: (i) Narwa, Garuwa, Ghuruwa, Baadi (NGGB): rural transformation by leveraging traditional knowledge on water conservation, livestock management, organic manure and backyard nutrition for resource-efficient growth; and (ii) Mukhyamantri Suposhan Abhiyaan (Chief Minister Nutrition Scheme), provisioning of fresh and nutritious food to malnourished children and anemic women through Panchayats and Self-Help Groups (SHG).

20. Chhattisgarh’s New Industrial Policy (2019-2024) is also aimed at inclusive, rather than GDP-based growth. The policy places special focus on economic inclusion of the rural poor, especially the tribal population. While NGGB will lead to accelerated and sustainable production of agriculture, horticulture, livestock, fisheries and agroforestry produce, the New Industrial Policy and recent initiatives envisage local aggregation and value addition through small and medium industries and entrepreneurship among women and SC/ST entrepreneurs, linking them to small and medium enterprises and food parks. The proposed Chhattisgarh Inclusive, Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth (CHIRAAG) Project is well-positioned to address the government’s policy priorities on NGGB and industrial development. The World Bank’s multisectoral community driven development, agriculture and rural livelihood projects have been implemented in most of the major states in India, however, CHIRAAG will be the first World Bank project in Chhattisgarh in more than a decade.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

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33 Climate change affecting women farmers the most in Chhattisgarh, Oxfam India, 2015
34 Pradan, case study, 2012
36 The GO CG has taken steps to brand its horticulture, forestry and handloom products (Produce of Chhattisgarh) and take them to national and international markets. An international buyer-seller meet led by the Chief Minister in November 2019 saw an impressive turn out with buyers from 17 countries and many Indian states participating and signing memoranda of understanding.
37 Chhattisgarh District Poverty Initiatives Project (DPIP) was completed in 2009
The PDO of the proposed project is “to improve income opportunities and the availability of nutritious foods in the targeted households of the tribal dominated areas in Chhattisgarh.”

Key Results

D. Project Description

Component 1: Community Empowerment and Institutional Strengthening

22. This component will empower communities and households by building their capacity to: (a) plan, implement, and monitor development investments; (b) support and strengthen community institutions toward effective management of natural resources, and community and private assets; and (c) create diet diversity and promote positive nutrition practices at household level.

Component 2: Diversified, Resilient and Nutrition Supportive Food and Agriculture Systems

23. This component will support development, optimum utilization and sustainable management of key natural resources (land, water, soil and biodiversity) using a blend of traditional local knowledge, community-based management systems and modern technologies; and promote Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) and derive optimal productive capacity of the natural resources (soil and water) to generate desired nutrition and income benefits for targeted households.

Component 3: Value Addition And Access To Market

24. This component aims to increase household income through value addition, processing, equitable market access and reduced post-harvest losses. A focus on crops of high nutritional value will also improve health indicators through home consumption and improve access to profitable wellness markets for surplus produce. Improved aggregation and primary processing will also contribute to reduction in post-harvest losses and increasing product shelf life.

Component 4: Project Monitoring And Management, Knowledge Management And State Capacity

25. This component will support project coordination, implementation, financial management, procurement, and environmental and social safeguards management at the State, Regional, District, Cluster and community levels. will actively promote knowledge exchange between various stakeholders besides accessing modern knowledge from local, national, and international organizations. Further, the project will strengthen State capacity through the sharing of new information and knowledge in a similar development context from other States/countries.

E. Project Financing

26. The total budget for the six year of CHIRAAG project is US$225m, which includes IBRD financing of US$160m.
Legal Operational Policies

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Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

27. The current scope and activities of the project indicate a “moderate” risk rating from the environmental safeguards perspective. The project activities are expected to have minimal and no adverse or irreversible environmental impacts. If not mitigated, project activities, such as, diversifying the crop mix, agro-forestry, etc. have the potential to adversely impact the physical and natural environment. Likely impact could include unsustainable use and harvesting of biodiversity and other natural resources, impacts on the physical environment (soil, land productivity, water use efficiency), increased use of pesticides and other agrochemicals, inadequate capacity and processes to procure, store, handle, manage and dispose pesticides is the key environmental risk, etc. Since project activities will be geographically spread out, they are likely to have minimal localized impacts that could be mitigated. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was undertaken to identify the potential risks and impacts (refer section B.1 ESS1 for details). Given that project locations are not known, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed.

28. The civil works under the project will be carried out on government / community land that is free of encroachment and other encumbrances. Hence acquisition of private land parcels and resettlement is not envisaged under the project. Proposed activities are primarily envisaged in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples who practice traditional modes of agriculture and are involved in harvesting Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). The current practices are likely to impact not only their modes of cultivation and post-harvest processing, and impacting their participation in the higher value chains, but also impact their traditional dietary practices and nutritional standards. The proposed project aims to develop sustainable production systems of the tribal homesteads for improving year-round production of diversified commodities and building the household capacity to manage and utilize the assets optimally. None of these activities will result in any kind of adverse impacts. The social risk primarily is of exclusion of marginalized community during beneficiary selection. Project has undertaken an assessment and has developed an approach that benefits participating marginalized community including tribal people in project specific ESMF. Based on lessons learned from a range of rural livelihood initiatives in Chhattisgarh to avoid exacerbating the LWE situation, project will ensure that (a) poor, women and tribal community members are included in all aspects of implementation; (b) interventions are relatively small in scale/ have low visibility; (c) local community members are engaged in project implementation; (d) highly transparent with respect to targeting
and finances; and (e) project staff are trained and oriented on how to effectively operate in areas affected by LWE groups.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

26. The Department of Agriculture Development and Farmers Welfare and Biotechnology of the GOCG is the nodal department for overall management and implementation of the CHIRAAG project. The project’s institutional and implementation arrangements are informed by the need for efficiency in implementation progress and delivery of outputs.

27. A high-level *Project Advisory Committee* (PAC) will provide the overall project oversight and policy guidance. A *Project Steering Committee* (PSC) chaired by the Agriculture Production Commissioner will be responsible for approving and reviewing project’s annual budgets, work plans, physical and financial progress, and driving the inter-departmental coordination and convergence. The PSC will include Directors of Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary Services and Fisheries and relevant agencies such as State Agriculture Management Extension Training Institute (SAMETI), Chhattisgarh Agriculture Marketing Board, Chhattisgarh State Seed and Agricultural Development Corporation Limited, and Chhattisgarh State Seed Certification Society.

28. A *State Project Management Unit* (SPMU) will be set up (housed within the Agriculture department) drawing officers from the directorates of Horticulture, Livestock & Fisheries and engaging short term consultants and technical service providers. The SPMU will be headed by a Project Director (PD), who will be supported by a Chief Operating Officer (COO). SPMU will also have coordinators for the various project components and subcomponents, as well as experts for institution and capacity building, Social Development, Environmental and Social Standards, Financial Management, Procurement, Human Resource and Administration Officer. Multiple Technical Support Agencies (TSAs) will be engaged to provide key technical support and backstopping needed for various project components.

29. In the districts, a *District Coordination and Monitoring Unit* (DCMU) with key nodal officers from concerned departments would be setup. This unit would be responsible for meeting the CHIRAAG objectives and implementing project activities in the district. A District Project Coordinating Unit headed by the District Collector and co-convened by the CEO, *Zilla Panchayat* would provide necessary policy guidance along with staff from the key departments. In the Blocks, Block Project Implementation Unit (BPIU) will carry out the day to day implementation and management of CHIRAAG project activities.

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38 Draft TORs for TSAs are being prepared to enable GoCG to prepare a call down list of TSAs.
CONTACT POINT

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Gayatri Acharya
Lead Rural Development Economist

Varun Singh
Senior Social Development Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

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Implementing Agencies

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APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Raj Ganguly
Gayatri Acharya
Varun Singh
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<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Environmental and Social Standards Advisor:</td>
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<td>Practice Manager/Manager:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country Director:</td>
<td>Sumila Gulyani</td>
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