

Project Procurement Strategy For Development (PPSD): OIIPCRA



Government of Odisha

Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture: (OIIPCRA)

Project Procurement Strategy For Development (PPSD)



**ODISHA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT SOCIETY (OCTDMS)**

**Department of Water Resources
Government of Odisha**

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ABBREVIATIONS

ATMA:	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
BAFO:	Best and Final offer
CIFA:	Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture
CIFT:	Central Institute of Fisheries Technologies
CIWA:	Central Institute for Women in Agriculture
CoF:	College of Fisheries
DFPR:	Delegation of Financial Power Rules
DLPMT:	District Level Project Monitoring Unit
ESMF:	Environment and Social Management Framework.
GeM:	Government e-Marketplace
ICARDA:	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
IMAGE:	Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension
IPF:	Investment Project Financing
IRRI:	International Rice Research Institute
KVK:	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
M&E:	Monitoring & Evaluation system
MIS:	Management information system
MSME:	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
OCTMP:	Odisha Community Tank Management Project
OGFR:	Odisha General Financial Rules
OIIAWMIP:	Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Investment Project
OIIPCRA:	Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture.
OPDC:	Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation
OPWD:	Odisha Public Works Department
OUAT:	Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology
PPSD:	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
SBD:	Standard Bidding Documents
SPMU:	State Project Monitoring Unit
STEP:	Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement
STEP:	Systematic tracking of exchanges in procurement.

1.0 Introduction:

The Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) document for OIIPCRA Project is prepared based on the World Bank's Procurement Regulations for IPF Projects dated July 2016 revised August 2018. The objective of the PPSD is to determine the optimum procurement approach to be adopted for the Project to deliver the right procurement result. The PPSD has taken into consideration *inter alia* the market situation, the operational context, previous experience and the residual risks.

Based on this PPSD, a Procurement Plan has been prepared for the first 18 months of the Project and will be agreed with the World Bank prior to negotiations. The Procurement Plan will be updated every 12 months or earlier in STEP, as needed.

2.0 Project Overview

2.1 Project Development Objectives

The Project Development Objective is to intensify and diversify agricultural production and enhance climate resilience in selected districts of Odisha.

2.2 Project Components

Odisha Integrated Irrigation for Climate Resilient Agriculture Project has 5 components.

Project Components

1. Climate Resilient Intensification and Diversification of Production
2. Improving Access to Irrigation and Water Productivity
3. Institutional Capacity Strengthening
4. Project Management
5. Contingent Emergency Response

2.3 Project Cost and Financing

Total project cost including physical and price contingencies (5 percent) is US\$234.7 million of which IBRD will contribute US\$164.4 million (70 percent) under Investment Project Financing (IPF) and the balance, US\$70.3 million will be counterpart financing (see Table 1 below).

Project Costs by Component and Source of Financing (US\$, millions)

Project Components	Project Cost (USD)	IBRD Financing (USD)	Counterpart Funding (USD)
Climate Resilient Intensification and Diversification of Production	74.60	52.22	22.38
Improving Access to Irrigation and Water Productivity	137.90	96.53	41.37
Institutional Capacity Strengthening	9.7	6.79	2.91
Project Management	12.93	9.05	3.88
Contingent Emergency Response	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Project Cost	235.13	164.59	70.54
Front end fees	0.41	0.41	
Total financing required	235.54	165.00	70.54

2.4 Geographical Coverage

The project will cover 15 districts in the state with intensive focus for agricultural development and increase in the irrigation potentiality. The framed project activities will be implemented over a period of six years in a phased manner. The detailed district wise coverage has been given in Table 1 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 1: Coverage of Block, GPs and MI Tanks in Project Districts

Project District	No of Blocks	No of GPs	No of MIP tanks
Balangir	10	17	21
Balasore	5	6	6
Bargarh	4	19	24
Bhadrak	5	12	13
Boudh	1	8	10
Gajapati	1	3	3
Ganjam	18	166	251
Jajpur	3	3	5
Kalahandi	10	30	36
Kandhamal	4	6	6
Keonjhar	11	39	49
Mayurbhanj	20	81	107
Nabarangpur	3	3	3
Nuapada	2	2	2
Subarnpur	1	1	2
Grand Total	98	396	538

2.5 Major Procurement Activities

60% of the Project funds will be used to finance development of hydraulic infrastructure for irrigation of crops to include tanks, canal bunds, field channels, distribution network and installation of subsurface pressurized pipes. 70% of the tanks to be rehabilitated or constructed are concentrated in two (2) out of fifteen (15) districts covered under the Project. Works packages are envisaged to be of small value not exceeding US\$40million (threshold for international competition). Other major procurement activities will include consultancy and advisory services to improve paddy production and agribusiness advisory services.

3.0 Overview of Country and State Operational Context

3.1 Operational Context:

3.1.1 Governance Aspect

India is the World's largest democracy and headed by stable governments at Centre [Government of India (GoI)] and at the state governed by Government of Orissa (GoO) state in the project area. India's legal system is based on common law. The country has well established policies, institutions and law relating to public procurement, right to information system and arbitration system.

India's rank in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business 2019 survey climbed 23 places to 77 among 190 countries surveyed, making it the only country to rank among the top 10 improvers for the second consecutive year. Within India, the State of Odisha was ranked 14th out of the 29 states in terms of ease of doing business. India ranks 78/180 on the Transparency International Corruption perception survey for the year 2018.

The population of Odisha as per 2011 census is 4,19,74,218 out of which 2,12,12,136 are male and 2,07,62,082 are female with a sex ratio of 979. The density population for Odisha is 270 persons per square kilo meter (km), as against 382 persons per square km at all India level in 2011. The literacy rate of the State is 72.9 percent in 2011.

3.1.2 Economic Aspects

The economy of Odisha recorded an annual average growth rate of 4.2 percent during the period 1951-2011 against the all-India average of 4.9 percent at base price of 2004-05. This implies a gap of 0.7 percentage points for the State from national average. From 2003 onwards, the growth rate of the State accelerated and entered a higher trajectory of above 8 percent as against the national average of 7.5 percent thus becoming one of the fast-growing economies of the country.

Odisha remains a better performer of economy among all major States in current decade. Both industries and services sectors, accounting for more than four-fifths of GSDP, continued to be the largest contributors to economic growth.

The State's real growth rate averaged an impressive 7.02% as against 6.80 % at national level in last six years. 2016-17 was the year of macro buoyancy for Odisha with double digit real growth rate of 10.4%. During 2017-18, the state has registered a growth rate of 7.14% at 2011-12 prices, which surpassing all India growth rate of 6.5%.

3.1.3 Legal Basis for Public Procurement

Public procurement in Odisha is governed by Odisha General Financial Rules (OGFR), Odisha Treasury Code, Odisha Service Code, Delegation of Financial Power Rules (DFPR), Odisha Public Works Department (OPWD) Code and Central Public Works Accounts Code. These rules are periodically supplemented by departmental orders /notifications /guidelines. Responsibility for updates/ revision of OGFR and DFPR lies with Finance Department and of OPWD Code with OWD. Procurement is decentralized to procuring departments and agencies. Permissible methods for procurement of goods, services and works along with associated conditions under which each method to be used are specified in OGFR and OPWD code, respectively. In case of works, OPWD code permits splitting of work but only under special circumstances and with due approval. Requirement for adoption of e-procurement for all works over the value of INR 10 lakh is specified in the Code. Rules for advertising for procurement of goods, works and services are also specified in OGFR and OPWD Code. For works, timelines for bid submission differ by value of work while for goods & services, timelines differ based on whether international bidders are permitted to participate or not. Registration of a contractor, in case of civil works, is mandatory before award of contract. A contractor is required to register as per 'PWD Contractor's Registration Rules, 1967'. Fore- procurement, unregistered contractors are allowed to participate after necessary enrolment in e-procurement portal but they have to register themselves before award of contract. There are special rules for participation for SC/ST contractors & unemployed engineers. There is an Odisha MSME Development Policy, 2009 which also guides procurement of goods and services reserved for Micro & Small Enterprises in the State. Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) for good, works and services are currently absent. OWD has prepared draft SBDs for goods, works and services but these are pending for approval. The project also plans to procure few low value items which are commonly used through e-procurement using Government e-Marketplace (GeM).

Key conclusions on Governance and Operating Context. The Project will be implemented with an established governance and legal framework. However legal framework is dispersed in several documents with no unified procurement law to guide procurement. Non -existence of standard bidding documents are likely to cause confusion

among public officials and private sector and the risk of contractual disputes and contractual non compliance is high. Economic parameters support project implementation positively, but risk of corruption remains substantial especially with dispersed project implementation.

3.1.4 Sustainability Aspects consisting of Social and Environmental issues

The overall impact of the proposed project on the environment and tank-based livelihoods is expected to be positive. However, there is a possibility of short-term adverse impacts associated with some of the interventions such as strengthening and up-gradation of tanks, crop diversification, productivity enhancement, etc. The safety of the smallholder irrigation structure may be compromised if the rehabilitation works are not carried out with technical accuracy.

3.1.5 Technological Aspect

The project envisages strengthening of technology dissemination and extension services in partnership with research organizations and other public / private institutions, such as OUAT, KVK, ATMA, IMAGE, and other reputed NGOs. Project implementation will be built on the experience of these agencies and complementing resources. As project interventions will be implemented keeping resilience as the keystone, there will be substantial inter-departmental coordination between the implementing departments. The project plays facilitative role by providing required inputs, other logistics and coordinate with line departments, KVKs, ATMAs, research institutions and university for technology flow and synergizing effect of the line department activities. The project adopts participatory approach from planning to implementation. The project plans to setup an agriculture technology media lab which will be used for enabling the stakeholders to use the latest interactive multimedia technology for ensuring higher productivity and sustainability of their agri-enterprises.

Project aims to promote innovative, climate resilient, and modern technology packages in production, post-harvest management and marketing. The project will promote improved fish production techniques in irrigation tanks including innovative technologies such as cage culture in an environmentally sustainable manner; and build institutional capacity of the fishery sector. The project will facilitate suitable linkages for better access to markets, and support measures for maintaining hygienic conditions throughout the fish value chain.

Project activities will be complimented using innovative information and communication technology (ICT) for enhanced efficiencies and faster turnaround time for delivering

services to project beneficiaries, and new media technologies for real time reporting and data sharing among project teams working at different levels.

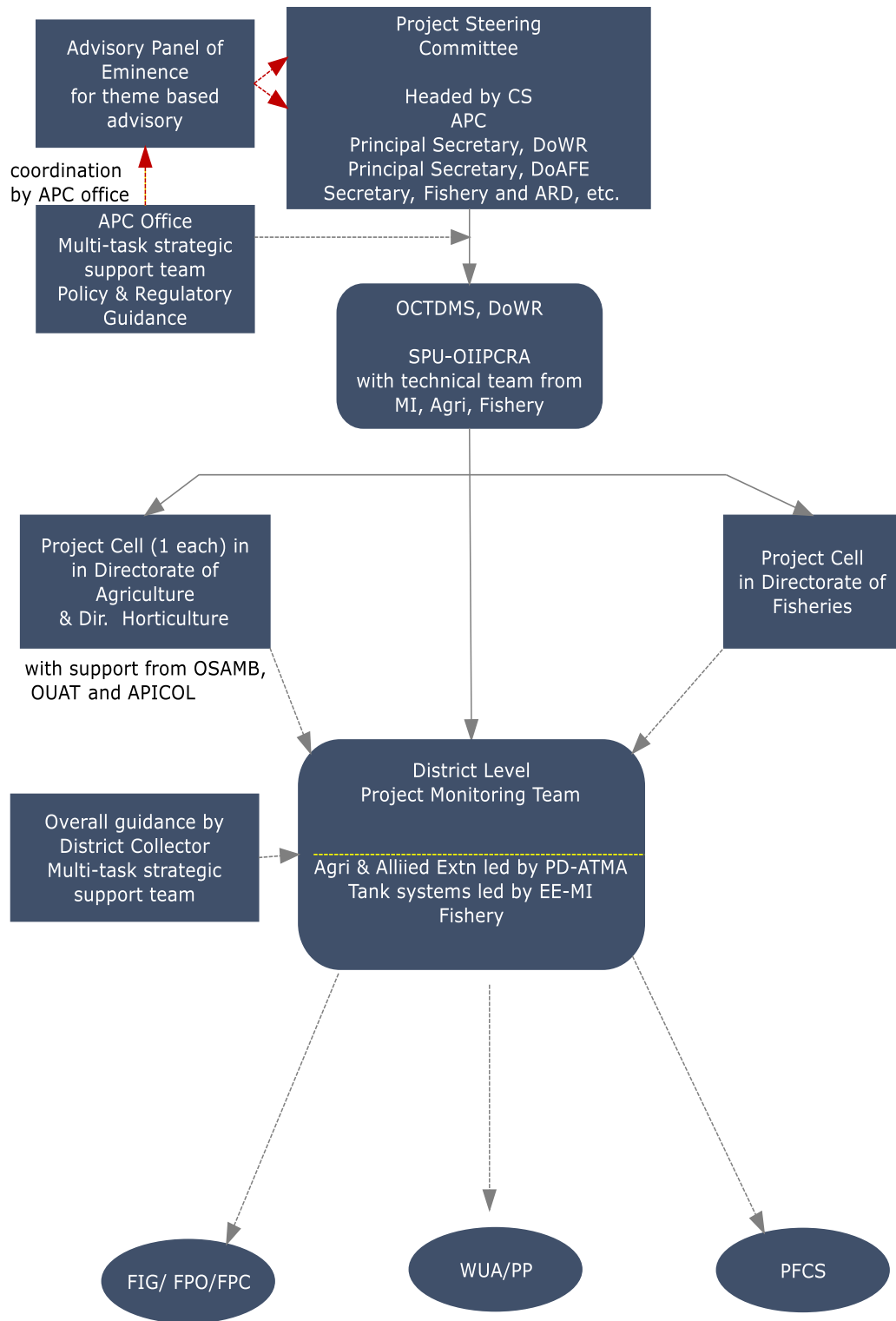
Key Conclusions: The overall environmental and social impacts of the proposed Project is expected to be positive. Nevertheless, negative impacts are expected during construction and procurement documents will include appropriate provisions to mitigate these impacts. The Project will introduce new and innovative farming techniques and improved seeds (including fish). The Project will include partnership with established research and agricultural inputs with international expertise to work with farmers to mitigate technology related challenges.

4.0 Client Capability Assessment

4.1 Project Implementation Setup:

The project will be implemented by three-line departments (Irrigation, Agriculture and Fisheries) with clearly defined responsibilities. The proposed Project will retain the services of the Management Unit located within the Minor irrigation Department. The SPMU includes Procurement Specialist and technical officers. Diagrammatic representation of institutional arrangements is summarized below:

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4.2 PIU Assessment

STRENGTHS (+)	WEAKNESSES (-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing departments have prior experience of working with the World Bank funded project (OCTMP). The institutional memory in the system will be a major contributing factor towards the project management. • Significant local capacity regarding awareness, understanding and use of M&E exists. The project would seek to build upon this to ensure availability of adequate expertise for data collection and analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The institutional and capacity risks associated with coordination of multiple line departments and agencies during implementation. • Limited capacity to supervise works at local level • A strong MIS system needs to be developed for the system with proper procurement complaints and Grievance Redressed Mechanism. • There SPMU need extra manpower for handling all procurement related activities.
OPPORTUNITIES (+)	THREATS (-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of STEP portal for procurement would make the procurement process more transparent, planning and tracking will be easier. • The project may leverage from the rich experience it has gained about the market from the implementation experience of previous project. • The expansion of M&E and MIS for the project through newly developed software during the project implementation will help monitor the procurement activities in a much-advanced way. • Project envisages support of various technical support agencies, technical assistance from these agencies and experts hired through them will augment the technical expertise of not only the project staff but the beneficiaries' too. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in timely availability of funds for payments (procedural delays) to contractors may have an adverse impact on project implementation. • Large number of implementing agencies will result in increase in procurement non-compliance and oversight will be a challenge • Elite capture and entrenched interest groups prevent PP from working fairly and equitably in interest of all members. • Collusion between local contractors leads to limited bids with higher value.

5.0 Market Analysis

60% of the project cost will finance irrigation related works at sub national level scattered in districts across the state. Other major procurements will include consultancy and advisory services. Market assessment therefore focused on contractors for works and high value consultancy services.

The World Bank carried out a State Procurement Assessment in 2015. Competitiveness of the private sector in the state is weak. Local contractors are unable to qualify for high value complex contracts. Also, availability of medium and small contractors for executing housing and urban development projects of the range INR 20 crore to 100 crores is inadequate. Cases of single /no bids are frequent across all departments. In rural areas, problem of low response has been observed in rural water drinking projects and irrigation projects such as OIIAWMP. Field visits revealed that at divisional level, running bills were cleared on time but final payment was often delayed due to (i) delay in measurement verification of final works by sub- divisional officers (ii) delay in check measure to be carried out by superior officers, (iii) objections raised by Divisional Accounts Officer on calculations of due amount, (iv) unavailability of funds. For works, sub-divisional officers are responsible for ensuring quality control (QC) of outputs. OWD also has a Research Development & Quality Promotion (RD&QP) wing for carrying out quality assurance for construction works. However, RD&QP only carries out quality checks on requisition basis and not in dependently. OWD also has a system of appointing the services of Quality Management Personnel (QMP) on contractual basis for conducting quality checks.

As part of the advance procurement as part of the Project, forty-three (43) works packages were floated. 17 out of 43 packages received no bids and the average number of bids for the other packages was 2. The project has decided to conduct a bidder's conference to address the issues faced by them.

The expected average value of works contracts is ₹ 1.2 CR or \$ 0.17 million .The Project does not envisage at this time to have works that will involve international procurement.

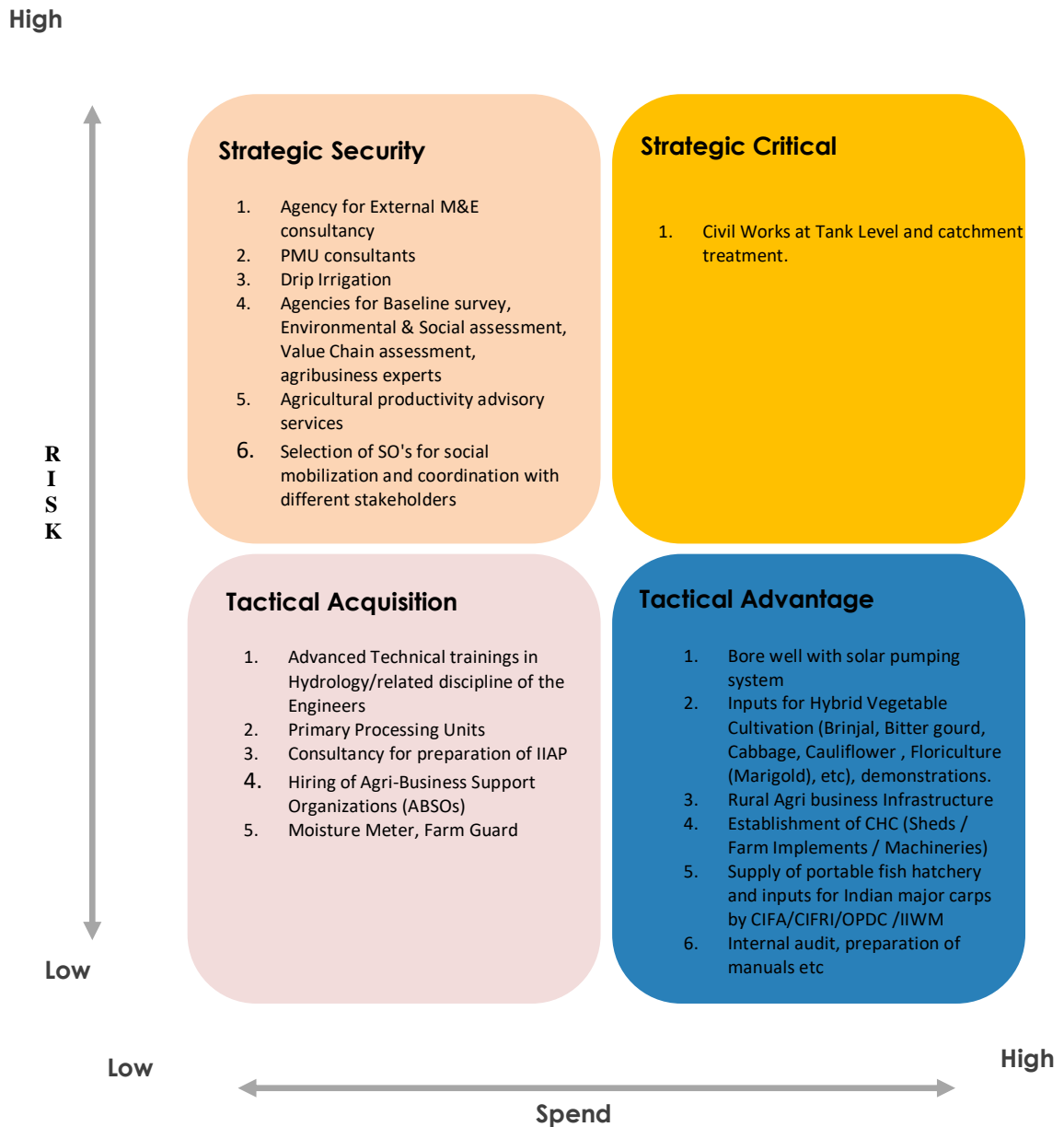
Based on this experience, packaging of works will need to consider capability of contractors in the state, nature and location of works and opportunity to attract contractors from outside the state. Use of e-procurement at thresholds lower than mandated may assist increase participation. The Project will also hold discussion with private sector to understand their concerns.

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Market for goods and equipment required for the Project including fish seed are available within the State at competitive prices.

Key consultancy and advisory services required for the Project will include agricultural productivity advisory services and agri business. The Project proposed to hire International Rice Research Institute and International Centre for Agriculture Research in Dry Area (ICARDA on single source basis to provide customized services to farmers. The two are unique international organizations with unparalleled expertise in these areas of agriculture. They are also already working with State in these areas.

5.1 Supply Positioning Analysis



NOTE: Spend ≥ 2 million US \$ is high

6.0 Procurement Risk Analysis

The SPMU from previous project has some residual capacity to implement procurement activities. However, review previous experience showed that bidder participation was low, delays were experienced in contract management and several contractual disputes arose during implementation. Given the dispersed nature of implementation of procurement activities, oversight over procurement activities by both SPMU and the Bank was a challenge. Detailed risk assessment matrix is given below:

Sl. No	Risk Description	Description of Mitigation	Risk Owner
1.	Procurement Capacities of the existing staffs in the line departments have limited experience with the Banks Procurement regulations.	The SPMU will hire a senior procurement specialist who will be solely responsible for the capacity development of the procurement staffs in the line department and at the Atma office.	SPMU
2.	Procurement oversight and Quality control of civil works under the project. There is a lot of civil works envisaged under the project, managing that many agencies may pose challenges during implementation and cause delays.	All civil works quality check will be done by the department staffs at the district level. Third party agency will be hired to carry out annual technical and procurement reviews and based on the reviews provide capacity building to engineers supervising the works	SPMU
3.	Elite capture and entrenched interest groups prevent PP from working fairly and equitably in interest of all members.	PP membership will be made more open and inclusive by co-opting multiple tank users. Process indicators will be used during implementation to access and amend the WUA.	ATMA Office
4.	Coordination between the line departments is weak adversely impacting implementation.	Based on previous Bank project experiences the state steering committee will be chaired by the chief secretary and comprising secretaries of relevant departments, which will provide both strategic guidance and oversight and the necessary higher-level push for the effective line department coordination.	SPMU
6.	Low participation of bidders for participation in civil works for tank improvement	The project plans to bring up e-tendering for the civil works. The Project will also hold discussions with contractor associations to understand their concerns	SPMU

6.1 Procurement Objectives

Project Procurement Development Objectives (PPDO): The project procurement objectives are the following:

- (a) To ensure procurement efficiency and value for money that contributes to agricultural productivity, business promotion, access to finance and enhances market linkages in selected districts of Odisha.
- (b) Award contract to qualified and experienced bidder without extending bid validity period to achieve desired output from the contract.
- (c) To ensure appropriate market participation at district level that is critical for realizing project development objectives.

7.0 Approach Options and Recommendation

Majority of procurement activities will involve procurement of works. The value of contracts under the proposed Project are envisaged to be low. Detailed designs and project reports have been prepared for these works' contracts and therefore the scope of works is well defined. National Procurement Procedures (subject to conditions agreed with Bank) will be used to procure these contracts. Works will be packaged based on geographical location considering the capacity of local contractors and the need to attract contractors from outside the state for large value works. Open national competitive tendering and Request for Quotation will be used for procurement of works depending on value of the contract. National competitive tendering will use e-procurement system provided by the National Informatics Centre which has been reviewed and found acceptable by the Bank

Similarly contracts for supply of goods are expected to be of low value. National procurement procedures will be used in most of the contracts. Some goods such as fish seeds will be required over a period during the Project implementation. The Project will explore the use of framework agreements with several suppliers for such type of goods. The Project will also provide matching grants to farmers and the type of goods that the farmers will procure will be demand driven. The Project will use commercial practices consistent with the core principles of the Procurement Regulations to procure these goods. Off the shelf goods and services up to a value of US\$100,000 would be procured through the Government e-market place (GeM). The Project will procure large number of small value goods (seeds, fertilizer etc) for research and demonstration purposes. These

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will be procured as part of operational expenses and will not be included in the procurement plan.

Single source selection will be the preferred approach for partnership arrangements with international institutes and research centres (including universities) such as IRRI and ICARDA. Other consultancy services will be procured through competitive procedures as appropriate

The preferred approach and contract attributes for works contracts which will form the major part of procurement activities will be as follows:

7.1 Procurement approach for works:

Contract Attribute		Selected approach
Requirements	Specifications	Conformance to technical Specification.
	Sustainability Requirements	Yes
Contract Strategy	Contract Type	Ad measurement
	Pricing and Costing Mechanism	Item based for civil works Contract
	Selection of Cost and Price Mechanism	Schedule of Rates
	Supplier Relationship	Adversarial (Competitive)
	Price Adjustments	Fixed Price
	Form of Contract (Terms and Conditions)	Civil works with NCP conditions
Selection Method	Selection Method	Requests for Bids (RFB)
	Selection Arrangement	No e-Reverse Auction, BAFO or negotiation
	Market Approach	Open and national Competitive Bidding (using e-procurement method) Single Stage, two envelope bid system [i.e. Envelope1: qualification and technical bid; and Envelope 2: financial (price) bid] will be followed. No BAFO No Negotiations
	Qualification	Post Qualification
Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Selection Method	Lowest (L1) Techno commercial qualified bidder basis
	Evaluation of Costs	On total cost
	Domestic Preference	No, Domestic Preference will not be applicable

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Contract Attribute		Selected approach
	Rated Criteria	Not applicable. Pass/ Fail criteria will be applied. Evaluation will be done on INR Cost/Unit
Contract Management	Contract Management Approach	By engineers of the department
	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) – Measures	<p>As contracts are mostly small value contracts with estimated value less than USD 1 mn, very few KPIs are proposed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely achievement of in process milestones during execution phase. • Achievement of Functional/Performance guarantees during Project implementation. • Timely release of the milestone payment by the client

7.2 Procurement Arrangements for the Project

Sl. No	Items	Arrangement
1	Computers, office equipment, and related items for state, district and block level offices	Procurement is decentralized and low value; Shopping method (with at least 3 genuine quotations) will be used. Framework Agreements (Rate contracts) of Government E-Marketplace (GeM) can be used as first option to facilitate the online procurement of common use goods and services.
2	Civil works for tank improvement and office buildings	OIIPCRA envisage major works at the tank site. According to the size of the tender RFB Open National Approach will be used.
3	Consultancy Services for Monitoring and Evaluation, Surface water assessment of tanks, third party quality assurance, inflow management study	Project envisages large number of consultancy services for undertaking various studies, trainings, capacity building activities. Most of the consultancy will follow Open, National approach with QCBS/QBS/LCS/FBS/CQS selection method with rated criteria. Both Lump-sum and Time-based contracts will be used depending upon the needs of the assignment.
4	Technical collaboration with National institutes of Centres of excellence	For providing technical know-how and augmenting the project capacities. Various universities, institutes and similar government or civil society organisation will be required. The project plans to get National institutes of centres of excellence on direct selection with appropriate justification.

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Sl. No	Contract Description	Implementation Level (SPMU -State Level, S-SPU - Project Cell at Agri/ Horti/ Fisheries, ATMA - District)	Units/ Quantity (No of Contracts)	Unit Cost in Lakhs	Total Cost (in INR Lakhs)	Cost in US\$(million)	Procurement Method Consultancy: QCBS/FBS/ LCS/ QBS/CQS/DS	Review by Bank (Prior or Post)	Expected Proposal Submission Date (dd/mm/yy)	Remarks
C1	Selection of Consultancy services for carrying out assessment study and preparation of IIAP	SPMU	1	₹ 100.00	₹ 100.00	0.142	QCBS	Post	01-08-2019	1 agency will be hired to prepare IIAPS in 5 districts
C2	Hiring of ABSO (Agri-Business Support Organizations)	SPMU	1	1500	₹ 1,500.00	2.137	QCBS	Post	01-08-2019	
C3	Hiring of SOs for social mobilization and coordination with different stakeholders during project implementation	SPMU	7	₹ 565.00	₹ 3,955.00	5.635	FBS	Post	01-10-2019	7 SO's will be selected and 25 field level teams will be deployed by them.

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C4	Selection of agency for Audit (by CA firm)	SPMU	2	₹ 128.50	₹ 257.00	0.366	LCS	Post	01-10-2019	
C5	Selection of agency for MIS/GIS Implementation	SPMU	1	₹ 250.00	₹ 250.00	0.356	QBS	Post	01-10-2019	
C6	Selection of agency for Cascade Planning	SPMU	1	400	₹ 400.00	0.570	QCBS	Post	01-10-2019	
C7	Selection of agency for External M & E Consultancy	SPMU	1	₹ 700.00	₹ 700.00	0.997	QCBS	Post	Under Implementation	
C8	Preparation of PIP / Manuals	SPMU	1	₹ 71.47	₹ 71.47	0.102	QCBS	Post	Executed	
C9	Environmental & Social Assessment	SPMU	1	₹ 25.13	₹ 25.13	0.036	QCBS	Post	Executed	
C10	Baseline Survey	SPMU	1	₹ 29.94	₹ 29.94	0.043	QCBS	Post	Executed	

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C11	Selection of agency for Quality Control	SPMU	3	₹ 200.00	₹ 600.00	0.855	QCBS	Post	Under Implementati on	
C12	Selection of agency for preparation of DPR	SPMU	1	₹ 275.00	₹ 275.00	0.392	DS/MOU	Post	Executed	
C13	Hiring of HR agency for staff recruitment	SPMU	1	₹ 111.12	₹ 111.12	0.158	LCS	Post	Under Implementati on	
G1	Procurement of inputs for demonstration for agriculture activities	ATMA Office	15	₹ 20.43	₹ 306.40	0.437	RFQ	Post	As and When required	The procurement will be in small packets as per requirement
G2	Procurement of inputs for Tank Culture Of IMC (Indian major carps)	S-SPU/SPMU	5	₹ 60.00	₹ 300.00	0.427	RFQ	Post	As and When required	The procurement will be in small packets as per requirement

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G3	Procurement of inputs for demonstration of fishery activities	S-SPU/SPMU	5	₹ 19.00	₹ 95.00	0.135	RFQ	Post	As and When required	The procurement will be in small packets as per requirement
G4	Procurement of agency for office refurbishment and supply of equipment's and stationeries	S-SPU/SPMU	5	₹ 66.00	₹ 330.00	0.470	RFQ	Post	As and When required	
W1	Civil Works	SPMU	43	₹ 562.39	₹ 24,182.92	34.454	RFB	Post	Executed	

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bove-mentioned are proposed methods of procurement for different activities, it can vary at the time of implementation as per the directions of Project Director or concerned line department heads.

C: Consulting services, G: Goods, W: Works

8.0 Summary of PPSD to be included in the PAD

Procurement in this project will be carried out by DPDs (Executive Engineers of Minor Irrigation Departments) in districts for civil works with support from SPMU at State level. For agriculture, horticulture and fishery component, the bulk procurement of agriculture implements, and fishery items will be procured at SPMU with assistance from line departments. However, ATMA at district level with support from Department of Agriculture will carry out small value procurement related to extension activities like requirements for demo, exposers visits etc. The procurement capacity assessment of SPMU noted that the present SPMU is having many resource persons, who have worked in last world Bank funded project OCTMP and have adequate knowledge about Bank procurement process. However, there is a need for orientation of officials in Agriculture, Horticulture and Fishery departments so that they can appreciate the Bank procurement. There is a need for strengthening the Procurement section of SPMU. The overall risk rating for the project is **'Substantial'** given the low bidder participation, dispersed implementation, corruption risk and previous experience.