

ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA- National Groundwater Management Improvement Program (Loan No. 8874-IN)
Mid Term Review cum Implementation Support Mission
December 19, 2022 – January 19, 2023

Aide Memoire

I. MISSION BACKGROUND

1. A World Bank team¹ conducted the Mid-Term Review (MTR) and the Implementation Support Mission (ISM) for the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY) from December 19, 2022, to January 19, 2023. As part of MTR and implementation support, the World Bank and National Program Management Unit (NPMU) team visited all the participating States.² The visit to States included field visits as well as review of the Program with the Officers of the relevant line departments, State Project Management Units (SPMUs), Project Directors, and Project Coordinators. The field visits covered Gram Panchayats (GP) in each State (except Uttar Pradesh due to bad weather) whose Water Security Plans (WSPs) have been completed and field level interventions are underway. The mission also reviewed the findings presented in the MTR report prepared by NPMU.

2. The key objectives of the mission were to carry out an in-depth progress review of Program implementation, identify key constraints to implementation, and agree actions to correct the risks identified to the Program's ability to meet its development objective. The mission held meetings with the Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Secretaries, Project Directors, District Collectors, and officials of SPMU of all the participating States, together with the Project Director and officials of the NPMU. The mission discussed the findings of the review and agreed actions in a wrap-up meeting held at New Delhi on January 19, 2023, chaired by Ms. Debashree Mukherjee, Special Secretary, and Mr. Subodh Yadav, Joint Secretary and Program Coordinator, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Dept. of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS). The wrap-up meeting was joined by Secretary and Project coordinator, Karnataka; Special Secretary and Project Coordinator, Gujarat; Special Secretary, Uttar Pradesh; and Project Director, at national level as well as all the Project Directors from the participating States. The mission is grateful for the support from the leadership of MoJS and the governments of participating states. The mission also conveys its gratitude to all SPMUs, District Program Management Units (DPMUs), District Implementing Partners (DIPs)³ and their contribution towards developing capacity building program in support of ABHY's implementation. This Aide Memoire reports on the detailed progress review at mid-term of the implementation of the Program and summarizes the mission's findings, recommendations, and agreed actions on key constraints and risks to implementation. The list of key persons met is attached as **Annex 1**.

II. PROGRAM DATA AND RATINGS

Table 1: Key Project Data and Ratings

Program Data		
Board Approval Date	June 5, 2018	
Effectiveness Date	March 24, 2020	
Closing Date	September 29, 2025	
Loan Amount	US\$420.00 million	
Amount Disbursed	US\$137.4 million (33%)	
Program Ratings		
	Previous	Current
Progress towards achievement of Program Development Objectives (PDO)	MS	MS
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	MS	MS
Technical	S	S
Fiduciary Systems	MS	MU
Environment & Social Systems	S	S
Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs)	MS	MS

III. OVERALL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND KEY FINDINGS

¹ Mission Members: Satya Priya (Senior Water Resources Specialist and TTL); Abed Khalil (Sector Leader and Co-TTL); Qiong (Janet) Lu (WRM Specialist); Mariappa Kullappa (Senior Water and Sanitation Specialist); Tapas Paul (Lead Environmental Specialist); Priti Jain (Senior Procurement Specialist); Puneet Kapoor (Senior Financial Management Specialist); Swati Dogra (Social Development Specialist); Arun K Dobhal (Consultant – Senior Water Specialist); Anil Das (Consultant – Senior Operations Specialist); M K Goyal (Consultant – Senior Water Specialist); and Roshni John (Program Associate).

² Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh (MP), Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh (UP).

³ DIPs are NGOs that have been hired under the Program by States and are operating at GPs level for Program implementation.

3. The Program Development Objective is to improve the management of groundwater resources in the selected states. A core aspect of the Program is centered around community-led Water Security Plans preparation at GP level and its implementation through convergence of different on-going schemes with a greater focus on demand side interventions to bring behavioural changes towards management of groundwater resources.

4. **Key Findings at MTR:** There has been good progress with project implementation and achievement of DLIs and the constant implementation review by MoJS management, the National Program Coordinator, and NPMU team have helped in accelerating progress with Program implementation after initial delays, due to lockdowns and related restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, more time may be required to fully meet the Program's development objective and to demonstrate increased convergence with the activities of the line departments to accelerate implementation of demand side interventions to achieve the Program's desired results. It is expected that full achievement of the results from DLIs 1, 3, and 4 will go beyond the current project closing date of September 2025, leading to an undisbursed balance of around US\$60-80 million. A one-year extension of the closing date of the Program would facilitate achievement of DLI results, complete disbursement of the balance under the loan, and accomplish the overall Program Development Objective.

5. At the MTR, DLI#1⁴ has disbursed 25%⁵ of the Bank's share and DLI#2 has disbursed 100. As per MTR assessment, an additional total US\$ 48.6 million has been disbursed against DLIs #1, #3 and #4, on March 22, 2023, in the current FY of Government of India (Gol). The total disbursement now stands at US\$137.4 million (33% of the loan amount).

6. **Implementation Effort:** The focus of Program has shifted to implementation of activities approved in the WSPs to enable timely achievement of results under DLI#3 and DLI#4. To that effect based on the findings during the mission, it was agreed that TPGVA shall conduct another round of verification in April-May 2023 to pursue achievement of results under DLI#3 and DLI#4. The verification results are expected to enable disbursement of additional US\$47 million by July 31, 2023.

7. Projected Disbursements

In Q1 of Gol FY23/24 (April to June, 2023): The overall projected disbursement claim expected against DLIs 3, 4, and 5 till June 30, 2023 for verification done by TGPVA in April – May 2023, is US\$47 million and includes:

- **DLI#3: US\$16.0 million.** The proposed expenditure on convergence between April 2022 to March, 2023 is INR 1571.9 Cr (US\$196.48 million). A successful verification of 80% is expected to facilitate disbursement of US\$ 16 million being 10% of the convergence expenditure incurred on the supply and demand side interventions;
- **DLI#4: US\$29.0 million.** The proposed area (ha) covered under demand side measures between April 2022 to March, 2023 is 72620 ha. A successful verification of 80%, enable disbursement of US\$29 million based on US\$ 500 per ha; and
- **DLI#5: US\$2.0 million** based on firming the baseline data of 10% observation wells in the Program blocks.

8. **Key Challenges at MTR:** For the Program to remain on track to fully meet its development objective, some of the key challenges that need to be addressed are mentioned below:

- i). **Incentive Funds Utilization:** The states have reported an expenditure of only 17% against the incentive funds⁶ released to them till date (INR 119.8 Cr as against INR 621.4 Cr released). At the current pace and modus operandi towards utilization of these incentive funds, the mission concludes that around 60% of the incentive funds would be expended by June 30, 2023. The expenditure pace hereon shall be critical as the quantum of incentive funds proposed to be released will increase in the coming months, based on the verified results, cited in the preceding para (9). The mission advised the States and MoJS to establish a separate cell within the SPMUs which would be responsible for

4 While the Program Guidelines refers it as DLI#1, the legal agreement refers the same indicator as DLI#5. DLI#1 to be read accordingly in this document as follows: "Improved groundwater monitoring and disclosure of groundwater data".

5 DLI#1 disbursement has achieved 52 % of the Bank's share as of March 22, 2023.

6 Incentive funds are the World Bank funds released to the states, against successful verification of the DLIs, Convergence funds are the funds mobilized by the states through central/state programs towards the implementation of both supply and demand side interventions in the approved WSPs

monitoring of the utilization of the incentive funds and avoid confusion with convergence activities and the related expenditures. It was also agreed that post FY 22-23, incentive fund allocation to the States shall be adjusted by MoJS based on the utilization rate of each SPMU, in accordance with the new guidelines for disbursement of funds issued by Government of India. Consequently, the poor performing states may lose their allocations to better performing states to maximize Program results and disbursements.

- ii). **NPMU:** The mission apprised the Project Coordinator, MoJS that while NPMU is fully functional, the MTR mission recommends appointment of one Assistant Project Director with technical experience to provide additional support to the Project Director in reviewing various program documents and enhance overall program monitoring and implementation. The mission also reviewed the performance of M/s. WAPCOS consultants as *National Technical Support Agency (N-TSA)*. The deployment of consultants by N-TSA firm complies with the contractual terms agreed and have been supporting the NPMU on a day-to-day basis. However, the mission conveyed its concerns pertaining to the timeliness and overall program reporting that is solely dependent on the N-TSA Team Leader. To resolve this issue, it was agreed that the services provided by the N-TSA be further strengthened by appointing a Deputy Team Leader. NPMU was also advised to review the performance of the experts from time to time and necessary actions may be taken, as appropriately.
- iii). **SPMUs:** It was agreed that strengthening of DPMUs and DIPs is paramount. The mission agreed that the States will evaluate performance of experts hired under the Program to strengthen the overall functioning of the SPMUs to improve implementation of WSP interventions as these are expected to grow many folds in coming years.
- iv). **GP Level Training and Capacity Building:** While the States have carried out GP level trainings for preparation of WSPs, the GP functionaries needs to be trained further to improve and enhance interventions proposed in WSPs that are currently under implementation. Further NPMU and SPMUs were advised to undertake updation of their WSPs in the coming months using the field-level data collected in FY 22-23. All SPMUs with their respective DPMUs and DIPs need to focus on the critical component of community ownership and sustainability, and expedite the planned trainings for which budgetary provisions have already been made that remain underutilized.

9. **Relevance of the Program and Priority of the Government:** The Program continues to be highly relevant being one of the major adaptation programs for sustainable groundwater management in the country. The over-exploited groundwater areas that often suffer from drought have acquired community led participatory characteristics for management of resources with a great emphasis on convergence in the journey towards self-regulation of invisible groundwater resources for its management. Early results of this approach are well recognized by participating states' policy and decision-makers, groundwater agencies, scientists, specialists and other stakeholders at the community level. The shift from technocratic approach to use of collaborative, participatory knowledge and data systems is being well received by all stakeholders. In this Program, government agencies, groundwater users, scientists, and NGOs have contributed to public information campaigns to raise awareness on the threats to groundwater and to align knowledge, methods of management through economic incentives, investments, and a new norm of governance reforms for groundwater management.

10. **Program Scope:** At the start of the Program, the MoJS had identified 7 states, 78 districts, 193 blocks and 8353 GPs. Due to consistent demand by the States and reorganisation of the GP boundaries, the program today covers 80 Districts, 229 Blocks and 8220 GPs. The MoJS uses the World Bank funds and GoI allocations to cater the needs of the additional blocks and GPs in the Program states. This being a PforR operation, release of incentive funds is based on accomplishment of Program targets in the Result Framework which relies on the achievement of pre-defined DLIs. The expansion of the coverage has enhanced competition among the states to deliver results. It is therefore expected that the progress under the Program by the current closing date will be achieved mostly by the best performing states and therefore an extension of the closing date is critical to ensure all participating states achieve the envisaged PDO results for continuity of the activities beyond the life of the Program.

11. **Result Areas:** The Program has two result areas: (i) Improved planning and implementation of groundwater management interventions; and (ii) Strengthened institutional framework and effective groundwater data monitoring and disclosure.

12. **Progress against Results Area 1** – Improved planning and implementation of groundwater management interventions. Activities under Results Area 1 - (a) bottom-up planning of groundwater interventions through community-led WSPs prepared by the communities; (b) allocation of public financing from government spending through the planning process; and (c) implementing participatory groundwater management, including both supply- and demand-side measures – are steadily increasing. All activities under this pillar are ongoing and have begun to help improve the management of groundwater resources, which is expected to alleviate the scarcity of water that increasingly affects targeted areas under the Program.

13. **Progress against Results Area 2** – Strengthened institutional framework and effective groundwater data monitoring and disclosure. It focuses on building institutional capacity at all levels, including improving groundwater information and making it publicly accessible. Activities pertaining to (a) building institutional capacities at the central and state levels by ensuring that staff are adequately trained to effectively manage groundwater resources have been implemented; (b) trainings carried out included strengthening professional skills and also bridging boundaries that often exist between areas of expertise; and (c) Links between the various agencies involved in groundwater management is being strengthened on a continuous basis through establishment of functional interagency Steering Committees both at the national and state levels, in addition to SPMUs direct communication with the stakeholders. The focus under the result area continues to be pursued to foster and support agents of change at all levels to champion new ways of working and thinking that are core towards achieving the results of the Program.

Table 2: Projected achievement of current PDO indicators at Project Closure - September 2025

Indicators	Unit	Baseline	Jan 2023	Dec 2024 Projection	End of Program Target-Sept 2025
PDO Indicator 1: States with improved groundwater monitoring and disclosure of groundwater data (DLI 1)	Number	0	7	7	7
PDO Indicator 2: GPs with Community led WSPs prepared and approved (DLI 2)	Number	0	8204	8220	3750
PDO Indicator 3: Direct Program beneficiaries (million)	Number	0	0.45	10	15
PDO Indicator 4: GPs which have adopted participatory groundwater management (DLI 4)	Number	0	8204	8220	2000
PDO Indicator 5: Area with reduction in water consumption (DLI 5)	Hectares	0	60,000*	200,000	200,000
PDO Indicator 6: Blocks with arrest in the decline of groundwater levels (DLI 5)	Number	0	0**	50	80

*PDO Indicator 5 is expected to achieve 60K Ha of area as part of DLI 4 successful results by March'23 for which TPGVA is currently under progress.

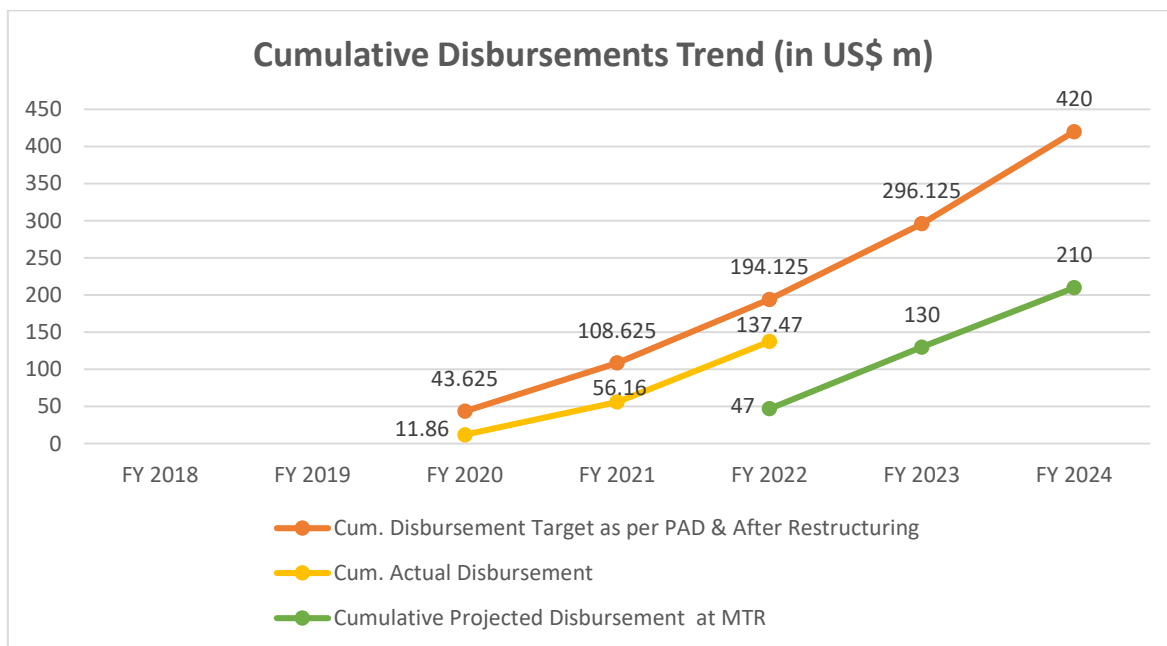
**This DLI is scheduled to trigger in year 4 according to the PAD. A total of 20 blocks are likely to trigger successful results in the June'23 report of TPGVA.

14. **Disbursements:** The Program has disbursed to GOI an aggregate loan amount of US\$137.4 million⁷, 33 percent of the loan amount. Although disbursement of the Program was minimal in the first 18 months of implementation period due to Covid-19 pandemic, the Program has disbursed US\$81.3 million during CY22. The Program is expected to disburse additional US\$47 million by July 31, 2023. The total expenditure is expected to reach around US\$185 million by July 31, 2023, i.e., 44 % of the total loan amount.

Figure 1 shows the disbursement projection with a business-as-usual scenario, based on current implementation delivery progress⁸.

⁷ The disbursement amount is based on actual disbursements made to MoJS after five rounds of results verification as verified by Quality Control of India - the TPGVA for the Program.

⁸ Above figure mentions Bank's FYs. As on today, roughly USD \$ 50 million is available in excess due to prevailing USD and INR exchange rate and this may be cancelled upon the request from the DEA towards the end of calendar year 2023 after assessing the stability of the exchange rate. This should cover the gap between the cumulative projected disbursements of 300 US\$ m and cumulative disbursement target of 420 US\$ m



15. At mid-term, the total Program Expenditure (as reported by the SPMUs till January 18, 2023) which may include advances) is estimated at INR3,591 million which is just 51 percent of the amount disbursed. While expenditure under the Program component has picked up over the last year (68 percent), overall utilization of incentive funds is low. These funds should be expended quickly to be translated into Program expenditure and accounted for in the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) operationalized by Government of India.

16. **Ratings:** The Program implementation has picked momentum in the last two quarters. Even though there has been substantial progress since the last review mission, the overall Implementation Progress (IP) currently remains **Moderately Satisfactory**. Upgrading the rating will be considered when verification and disbursement takes place as explained above in this document.

IV. PROGRESS AGAINST DISBURSEMENT LINK INDICATORS (DLIs)

17. **DLI 1: Improved groundwater monitoring and disclosure of groundwater data (US\$50 million).** As of March 23, 2023, DLI#1 achieved a total of 8394 (52%) successful occurrences of the results against the total targeted 16,000 occurrences, resulting in total disbursement of US\$26.23 million. In GOI's FY 22-23, the draft analysis of historical water quality (WQ) data compiled has been strengthened further by selecting five wells per GP for pre-monsoon period annual check and ten wells per GP for water level monitoring and collection of data during the Program period. It was agreed that analysis of WQ at GP level will be prepared to report the incidence of key parameters. Finding of these analyses can be shared with communities during field level training and capacity building process at GP level and disclose the same as part of Block level groundwater hydro-geological reports. It was also agreed to fast track accreditation of WQ test laboratories in the states where needed.

18. **DLI 2: Community-led Water Security Plans prepared (US\$75 million).** At MTR, DLI#2 has fully achieved the Program target of 3,750 WSPs prepared to satisfactory level. The Bank's share of US\$75 million for this DLI is fully disbursed and incentive funds for the balance 4,454 WSPs will be drawn from the GoI component and disbursed to the respective states by March 31, 2023.

19. **DLI 3: Public financing allocated to approved Water Security Plans (US\$70 million).** The implementation of this DLI has commenced in the areas where the WSPs have been verified. A review of approved WSPs shows that many of the proposed intervention have started to secure public financing under the on-going programs of both central and state governments. Verification of the results under this DLI have been carried out by TPGVA in January - February 2023 for the convergence achieved in FY 2021-22, and will be carried out again in April - May 2023 for achievements in FY 2022-23. It was agreed that for supply-side interventions, Program guidelines need to be adhered following the list of interventions/activities identified to claim the incentive under DLI#3 through field verification carried out by TPGVA. As of March 22, 2023, US\$8.34 million has been disbursed against the verified allocated public financing of 3836 WSPs.

20. ***DLI 4: Area with reduction in water consumption (US\$173.8 million)***. The States have prepared a detailed action plan for implementation of DLI#4, in close coordination with their respective state line departments. A total of 107,232 ha has been covered under this DLI between April 2022- December 2022 addressing demand side requirements. Majority of the DLI#4 results submitted for verification currently are from the states of Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, and Karnataka. Some early results under this DLI include adoption of water use efficient interventions in these states. Some notable examples⁹ include the GPs- Takhatgarh in Sabarkantha, Gujarat, Beholi in Panipat, Haryana, and Bhoslewadi in Pune, Maharashtra. First round of verification of the results have been carried out in January - February 2023. The second round of verification will be undertaken by TPGVA in April-May 2023 for achievements in FY 2022-23. As of March 22, 2023, US\$26.77 million has been disbursed against the verified area in 3882 WSPs.

21. ***DLI 5: Arrest in the rate of decline of groundwater levels (US\$50 million)***. This DLI incentivizes the overall goal of ABHY—to arrest the decline of groundwater levels. A baseline of 10 observation wells per block equipped with Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLRs) and/or any other functional measurement device is required to monitor the same. Bids for construction of piezometers and procurement of DWLRs for various quantities have been completed by the states and are in various stages of implementation. Apart from Haryana, other states have established the base line of 10 representative Observation Wells (OWs) in 53 blocks and have started measuring the water level data. All states have been directed to complete this activity by June 30, 2023, to enhance monitoring. TPGVA is proposed to undertake a verification of the expected results as part of April-May 2023 assessment cycle.

V. ADEQUACY OF PROGRAM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

22. ***Institutional Strengthening***: The NPMU and SPMUs of the seven states and their respective District Program Management Units (DPMUs) have been set up with Technical Support Agencies and are fully functional. District Implementation Partners have been recruited and are operational in all the states. DIPs have conducted awareness camps, community meetings, Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities, have worked closely with the village communities towards the development of WSPs, and are now in the process of updating the WSPs of the first lot that were prepared and approved in FY 2020-21.

23. ***Capacity Building (CB)***: With a focus on reducing demand for water, enhancing community participation, and designing sustainable solutions, the program depends on strong communication, community ownership, social inclusion, and behavioral change, thus making capacity development crucial component for honing perspectives, skills and overall knowhow on aquifer management. Since mid-2020, NPMU designed a Capacity Development portfolio in partnership with Arghyam to lead a consortium of organizations¹⁰ with expertise in participatory management of groundwater and allied sectors. NPMU also onboarded Sattva, a social impact consulting and implementation firm for program management and implementation support for CB activities. Further, based on extensive training needs assessment, a functional grid was developed with over 90 topics covering training needs across themes and target groups after conducting a review of existing resource material to systematize and customize for ABHY interventions. The Program has also prepared a database of NGOs engaged in participatory groundwater management across the states to access their reach with communities and knowledge for IEC activities.

24. As of December 2022, targeted training for staff of DPMUs, DIPs, and line departments have been completed. Based on the training of trainers exercises (ToT), NPMU has inducted 168 Master Trainers. All states have hired Expert Agencies¹¹ for roll out of trainings at GP level. Approximately 12,000 trainings have been completed to cover GP level communities and Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) members for knowledge, skill, and behavior change to aid WSP preparation.

⁹ Include both implementation of water use efficiency interventions such as drip and sprinklers as well as expansion of less water intensive crops in these select GPs.

¹⁰ Arid Communications & Technologies (ACT), Advanced Center for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM), Peoples' Science Institute (PSI) and Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN).

¹¹ (i) Gujarat and MP: WALMI; (ii) Haryana: Dev Rishi Educational Society, INTECCO Technical Services Pvt. Ltd., Yuva Mitra, All India Institute of Local Self Government; (iii) Karnataka: Marketing, Communication & Advertising (MC&A); (iv) UP: State Institute of Rural Development; (v) Maharashtra: SIMACES Learning LLP; and (vi) Rajasthan: Irrigation Management and Training Institute, (IMTI) Kota and 11 agencies for local support.

25. **Comprehensive Management Information System (MIS).** A dedicated Program MIS has been established to support implementation, monitoring and reporting activities undertaken by the Program. The Program MIS is used to monitor progress across the states and provides a consistent framework for WSP planning and disclosure of information. The MIS has seven key modules: (i) GP level Data Collection Module; (ii) Water Security Plan Module; (iii) Social Management Module; (iv) Environment and Social Safeguards tool; (v) Physical and financial Progress monitoring module; (vi) DLI verification Module; and (vii) Grievance Redress Mechanism. A mobile app has also been developed to integrate the MIS for expeditious collection and processing of data from the field directly into the system.

26. **Regular review by State-Level Inter-Departmental Steering Committee (SLISC).** All states have constituted SLISC and conducted quarterly meetings chaired by the State Chief Secretary.

Assessment of Implementing Arrangements

27. **The Program Guidelines.** The Program guidelines has been issued. They are sufficiently detailed to include all aspects, processes and approaches for implementing the Program activities. The MIS is regularly updated to reflect implementation changes such as the Covid-19 induced operational modus operandi, the adoption of interim changes as needed, approved WSPs, IVA reports, etc., and also functions as a single source for dissemination of information on the progress in implementation of the Program to NPMU, SPMU, SLECs, MoJS, and the World Bank, in addition to the public.

28. **Program Action Plans (PAPs).** Implementation of the PAP actions are on track and are ongoing. While the PAPs on Program Guidelines revision, Annual Progress Report, Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM), MIS and Citizen feedback system are on track, the PAP on Fiduciary Manual (FM) is pending action on the approval of the revised FM for public disclosure on Atal Jal website. Details are in **Annex 5**.

VI. FIDUCIARY MANAGEMENT

29. **Fiduciary arrangements:** Overall, NPMU and the SPMUs have made progress in implementing the fiduciary arrangements as agreed in the National/State Fiduciary Manuals. The actions agreed in the Program Action Plan in respect of fiduciary matters have been initiated, but actual performance on the ground needs more efforts, consistency, stability, and compliance with committed submission timelines. There is a significant change due to revision in the funds flow process of central sector schemes made by GoI that was operationalized by the NPMU and SPMUs in October/November 2022. Program accounts are entered in the PFMS by NPMU and SPMUs. NPMU and SPMUs shall ensure that the Program annual financial statements are continued to be prepared based on the PFMS. Internal audits are conducted, though incorporation of procurement review as per agreed TOR is in process and should be completed by March 31, 2023. This delay and other related issues (see Annex-4) needs to be resolved immediately, as they have a bearing on the oversight and due diligence required for timely corrective actions. Information on physical and financial progress and procurement and contract award are presently being done on a piecemeal basis in the Program MIS. The Mission requested NPMUs intervention and proactivity in the matter, by ensuring that information for activities undertaken in ABHY by all executing agencies, including line departments, are duly captured in the MIS.

30. **Procurement and contract management aspects:** The mission noted that all States have an approved annual work plan and specific procurement activities are to be carried out for goods, works and consultancy services. However, the actual progress in regard to procurement activities vis-a-vis allocated budget is lagging. Gaps in the estimates and actual contract value/quantities require close monitoring both at NPMU and SPMU levels. Each State needs to strengthen their procurement and expeditiously proceed with not only contract awards but also timely payments to achieve the DLIs. Delay in payments is observed in some states which will require close oversight by NPMU. The mission reiterated that all procurement and financial management actions irrespective of the implementing agency shall comply with the requirements detailed in the Program Fiduciary Manual.

31. **Staffing and Capacity Building:** The mission recommended that NPMU should continue to take the lead in carrying out overarching fiduciary trainings to ensure there is an overall compliance. NPMU shall also agree with SPMUs on sharing the roster of State specific trainings. Each State shall ensure at least one finance officer

and one procurement point person are assigned by each implementing agency (including line departments) to undergo fiduciary training scheduled over the next three months. The training shall cover all aspects of Financial Management, Procurement, Audit, and other related areas as applicable for the Program. The capacity building activity is to ensure enhanced consistency and fiduciary compliance of all agencies under the Program. NPMU was also advised to share/reiterate the Bank's Anti-Corruption Guidelines with all the states. The requirement under these guidelines includes, but are not limited to, ensuring fiduciary due diligence by all implementing agencies, not awarding contracts to firms debarred by Bank, and not to exceed the defined threshold for any contract.

32. The mission was informed by NPMU and SPMUs that there has been no case of fraud and corruption reported under the Program since the previous mission in May 2022.

33. **Fiduciary Management Performance Rating:** Overall, the fiduciary performance is being downgraded to Moderately Unsatisfactory due to delays in: (i) submission of audited Program financial statements for FY2022; and (ii) internal audit reports from participating states including procurement and contract management aspects are to be complied in accordance with the agreed terms of reference. NPMU has been advised to expedite submission of the audited financial statements of the Program and pending procurement review, in accordance with the agreed ToR and submit the review reports on immediate basis.

34. The detailed discussion on fiduciary management is given in the **Annex 4**.

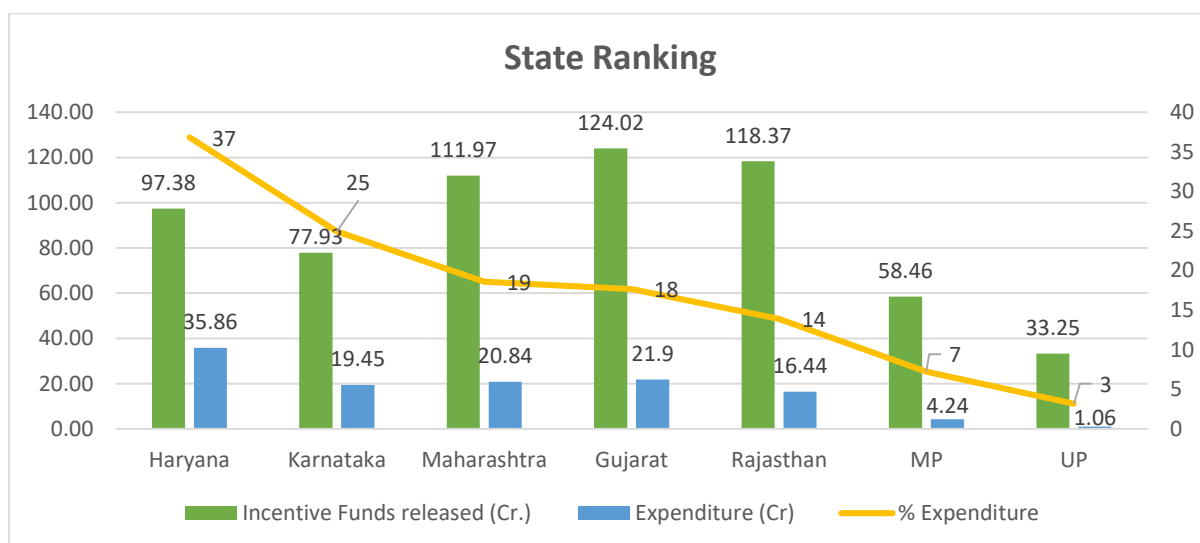
VII. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS

35. **Environment Management and Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA):** NPMU has developed an environmental safeguard tool (ESS) for management of the environmental issues across the Program. The ESS tool has been shared with the participating states and training has been organized by NPMU to ensure that the process of screening is followed by the states for the environmental management. The mission was pleased to note that all SPMUs have adequate environmental staff for overall planning and implementation of environmental management of the Program. At the MTR, a total number of 5047 Water Security Plans (WSPs) verified by third party verification agency have been screened using ESS tool to ensure safeguard assessment. No adverse impacts have been reported on site selection for supply-side interventions when implementation of works is underway. The findings following the ESS are being documented and uploaded in the prescribed template under the MIS. In addition, NPMU has finalized the approach and methodology for Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) Report for the state of Uttar Pradesh. This CIA report has been shared with the participating states as a model for them to prepare their state specific CIA reports to monitor and protect the environmental safeguard aspects of the Program. All the states have prepared their state CIA reports and are currently following for assessments of interventions that have started in the current FY 2022-23.

36. **Social Management:** With on-boarding of Social Specialists at SPMUs and regular apprising of modules on MIS, the project performance on social management is rated satisfactory: (i) The GRM is functional, and complaints received through toll free number, online icon on the project website, and physical letters are recorded and tracked through an integrated system. So far, 171 queries were received, and 169 were resolved. The grievances largely related to information on GP selection, procurement & recruitment (ii) All states have publicly disclosed groundwater quality & quantity data- Water level; Water quality; Hydro-geological comparative reports on the data disclosure tab on ABHY home page; and (iii) There is more than 33% women representation in the VWSC and 5 out of 7 states have 15% VWSC with women in leadership positions. There has been 40% women participation across all the trainings conducted under ABHY. To track qualitative outcomes for citizen engagement, social inclusion, and gender: (a) NPMU is currently conducting a Gender study in 198 GPs (28 in Gujarat, 36 in Haryana, 41 in Karnataka, 18 in Madhya Pradesh, 26 in Maharashtra, 23 in Rajasthan and 26 in Uttar Pradesh); (b) SPMUs will initiate a pilot for Social Audit in 10 GPs per state by March 31, 2023; and (c) NPMU will continue tracking community response and feedback through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) carried out by TPGVA. In terms of gaps and challenges, the overall onboarding of experts in DIPs and field functionaries at district, block and GP level has been slow. While collection, observation, mobilization has been undertaken resulting in preparation of 8420 WSPs, the updating and tasks for implementing WSPs need to be designed. The details are given in **Annex 3**.

37. **Results Framework:** The updated status against the results framework is given in **Annex 6**.

38. **State Performance Ranking (TBU).** The progress details of the Program states for the two key result areas are described in **Annex 2**. At the MTR stage, to encourage healthy competition amongst the participating states they have been ranked in the below figure based on the utilization of the incentive funds released as per their respective performances in the achievement of the DLIs. The details are placed in **Annex 7**.



VIII. NEXT STEPS AND KEY AGREED ACTIONS

S.N	Action to be taken	Responsible	By When
1.	Continue Weekly monitoring of the progress of utilization of Incentive Funds (para 8 (i))	NPMU & SPMUs	Continuous
2.	Establish a separate cell within the SPMUs to monitor progress of utilization of incentive funds and district wise convergence and support implementation (para 8 (i))	SPMUs	April 15, 2023
3.	Reappropriate/adjust incentive funds allocation to better performing states to maximize Program results in the spirit of encouraging competition among participating States, (para 8 (i))	NPMU	June 30, 2023
4.	Appoint (i) Assistant Project Director to support Project Director, NPMU and (ii) Deputy Team Leader in N-TSA, to strengthen Program implementation and monitoring (para 8(ii))	MoJS	April 15, 2023
5.	Assess performance of hired experts in SPMU, DPMUs and DIPs (paras 8 (ii), & (iii))	NPMU & SPMUs	April 15, 2023
6.	Conduct relevant GP level trainings on DLI 3 and DLI 4 implementation and WSPs updating (para 8 (iv))	SPMUs/DPMUs/DIPs	April 15, 2023
7.	Fast track accreditation of WQ test labs where needed (para 18)	SPMUs	April 15, 2023
8.	For supply-side interventions, Program guidelines to be adhered following the list of interventions/activities identified to claim the incentive under DLI#3 through field verification carried out by TPGVA (para 19)	SPMUs	Immediate/ Continuous
9.	Weekly monitor the progress of DLI#3 and DLI#4 implementation (paras 19 & 20)	NPMU & SPMUs	Continuous
10.	Expedite commissioning of Piezometer construction and DWLRs (para 21)	All SPMUs	May 15, 2023
	Fiduciary		
11.	Finalize revised National Fiduciary Manual and publish on Atal Jal website (para 28)	NPMU	April 15, 2023

S.N	Action to be taken	Responsible	By When
12.	Internal Auditors to complete the pending procurement review from commencement of the Program to September 30, 2022, in accordance with the agreed ToR and submit the review reports (para 29)	NPMU/ SPMUs	April 15, 2023
13.	SPMUs to review their respective State Fiduciary Manual and update as required and obtain approval of NPMU (including protocols for bank reconciliation and assets recording and oversight) (para 29)	SPMUs	April 15, 2023
14.	Appoint a private audit firm as internal auditors for the Program duration (para 29)	NPMU	April 15, 2023
15	NPMU to take the lead to ensure that consolidated list of contracts from inception till Dec 2022 covering NPMU and all State IA's including line departments engaged in procuring under ABhY is reflected in MIS. (para 31)	NPMU/SPMU	April 15, 2023
16.	Organize state-level sensitization and refreshers workshops for fiduciary manuals and MIS (para 31)	NPMU/ SPMUs	April 15, 2023
17.	Clear backlog and update financial and physical progress and procurement and contract award information till April 15, 2023, on Atal Jal MIS for all executing agencies and share with the Bank (para 31)	NPMU/ SPMUs	Apr 15, 2023
18.	Respond to Audit Review Letter dated June 20, 2022 on the AFS for FY2021 (para 33)	NPMU	Immediate
	Social and Environment Management		
19.	Stock taking of Agencies, roles and targets by NPMU (para 36)	NPMU	April 15, 2023
20.	Training Agency along with DIPs complete design of GP level training calendar and modules for WSP implementation (para 36)	SPMUs	April 15, 2023
21.	Complete minimum one training per GP. (para 36)	SPMUs/DPMUs/ DIPs	April 15, 2023
22.	All states to provide a clear map of tasks to be executed by DIPs and deputed field staff to streamline updating and implementation of WSPs. (para 36)	SPMUs	April 15, 2023

ANNEX 1
KEY PARTICIPANTS IN THE MISSION

S.No.	Name	Designation	e-mail
DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti			
1.	Mr. Pankaj Kumar	Secretary	secy-mowr@nic.in
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18.	Abhishek Srivastava		abhishek@arghyam.org
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26.	Sh. Rajesh Pandey	Special Secretary (UP)	gwsec1@gmail.com
State Project Directors and SPMUs			
27.	Sh. R. M. Patel	MD, GWRDC (Gujarat)	md@gwrdc.gov.in ;
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30.	Dr. Jitendra Jain	Superintending Geohydrologist (MP)	pdspmu.abhy.bpl@mp.gov.in
31.	Sh. Chintamani Joshi	Commissioner GSDA (Maharashtra)	directorgsda@gmail.com ; abhy.maharashtra@gmail.com
32.	Sh. Suraj Bhan Singh	Chief Engineer (Rajasthan)	pd.atal@rajasthan.gov.in
33.	Dr. V. K. Upadhyay	Director, GWD, (UP)	upgwd.in@gmail.com

ANNEX 2

STATUS OF PROGRAM AT MTR

Gujarat

Result Areas 1: Gujarat has done well in fully procuring the water level indicators and water quality test kits. Rain gauges procurement is around 68 % with 1360 nos. procured against the target of 2001 nos. The GPs need to be provided with trainings for the operation of these equipments and documentation of the data being generated for follow up action. There is minimal progress in the installation of DWLRs (22 installed against target of 836 nos.) and water flow meters (925 nos. procured against target of 14007 nos.) and needs immediate attention by the state. Out of the target 836 nos. Piezometer construction, 499 PZ have been constructed. The state needs to have a time bound action plan for the completion of the balance procurement. The state's individual target of GP trainings is substantial - about 25 % of the total program target of 119059 trainings of all states. It is deeply concerning that the state has carried out only 4177 GP level trainings till date (against the state's cumulative target of 29614 trainings). This negligible progress of GPs orientation trainings at the mid-point of the Program is bound to have a negative ripple effect in the results chain not only for the state but for the whole Program as well.

Result Areas 2: DLIs: For DLI 1, Gujarat has a share of 12 % of the program target and has achieved 58 %¹² of their state target (out of the target of 1540, 895 occurrences were submitted, of which 590 were incentivised). For DLI 2, the state has 22 % share of the program target of 8420 WSPs, and while 99 % of the state's target has been achieved (1860 WSPs against the target of 1873), the GPs need to be imparted the requisite trainings to fully orient them on the prepared WSPs. For DLI 3, Gujarat has a share of 12 % of the program target and has achieved about 37 % of their target (199.01 Cr convergence reported against state target of 540.15 Cr). For DLI 4, the state has a share of 12 % of the program target and has claimed 71 % of their target (39194 ha against the state target of 55,000 ha). For DLI 5, the state has a share of 16 % of the blocks to be covered under the program, but till date only the baseline of the 7 out of the 36 blocks of the state has been established. The progress of this DLI 5 is essential to initiate monitoring of the future reversal of the decline in GW levels. Gujarat has received nearly 23 % (124.02 Cr out of the state's total incentive fund allocation of 539.11 Cr), and utilized only 21.90 Cr (18%) so far. The state should expedite utilization of incentive fund in implementation of WSPs specially in demand side interventions.

Haryana

Result Areas 1: Haryana has completed the full procurement the water level indicators, rain gauges and water quality test kits. All rain gauges have been installed and measuring the rainfall, water level indicator and WQ kits are being used by VWSC members for awareness of the community. The state has installed around 1200 water flow meters out of 2000 procured so far but, documentation and analysis of the data is required to educate and motivate community for behavioral change. The progress of Piezometer construction and installation of DWLRs (1000 nos. each) is negligible (77 PZ constructed & no DWLR so far). The state needs to have a concrete, time bound action plan for the completion of the balance procurement and trainings for effective utilization of these equipments. The state has not conducted any trainings at district and lower levels, and only 281 GP level trainings have been completed against the cumulative target of 23818 trainings. The state also needs to strengthen DIP teams at ground. This negligible progress of GPs empowerment at the mid-point of the Program will have a negative ripple effect in the results chain and will affect the sustainability of the Program.

Result Areas 2: DLIs: Haryana's progress against DLIs is critical for the success of the program as it accounts for 11-15 % share of the program targets against DLIs 1, 3 and 4. For DLI 1, Haryana has achieved 64 % of their state target

¹² The achievement includes the expected numbers for ongoing verification round, which is under progress. This is applicable for all states and all the DLIs mentioned in this Annex 2.

(out of the target of 1310, 836 occurrences were submitted, of which 734 were incentivised). For DLI 2, the state has 20 % of the program target of 8420 WSPs, and has completed the state's target of 1656 WSPs. The GPs need to be imparted the requisite trainings to fully orient them on the prepared WSPs. For DLI 3, Haryana has a share of 10 % and has achieved around 37 % of their target (170.82 Cr convergence reported against state target of 459.45 Cr). For DLI 4, the state has a share of 13 % of program target and has claimed 53 % of their target (32025 ha against the state target of 60,000 ha). For DLI 5, the state has a share of 16 % of the blocks to be covered under the program, but the State could not establish baseline of any of its 36 blocks so far. The progress of this DLI 5 is essential to initiate monitoring of the future reversal of the decline in GW levels. Haryana has received nearly 20 % (97.38 Cr out of the state's total incentive fund allocation of 470.52 Cr), and utilized 40.86 Cr (42%) so far, the maximum utilization amongst the states so far. The state should expedite utilization of incentive fund in implementation of WSPs specially in demand side interventions.

Karnataka

Result Areas 1: The construction of piezometers stood at 99 % (drilling of 582 against 588 nos.) and 790 DWLRs out of 1000 are installed (79 %). All the 410 WLIs were procured and handed over to the respective district geologists (100 % achievement). Water quality kits provided to the GPs by Jal Jeevan Mission are being utilized and only 58 kits were procured for demonstration purpose. Rain gauges were not procured as the rainfall data is being obtained through convergence with KSNMDC. A total of 1848 trainings were done at the GP level against the target of 16786 (11 %). The expenditure of GP level trainings was included as part of DIP engagement cost. The negligible progress of GPs empowerment at the mid-point of the Program will affect the sustainability of the Program.

Result Areas 2: For DLI#1, 73 % of the target is achieved (out of target of 2876, 2098 occurrences were submitted, of which 666 occurrences were incentivised). For DLI#2, the state has prepared 100 % of the targeted WSPs and received incentive amount of Rs. 59.45 crores. Under DLI#3, Karnataka state has achieved Rs. 450.17 Cr. in 2021-22 and Rs. 346 Cr. in 2022-23 (December 2022) and the achievement is 79.6 %. Under DLI#4 for the year 2021-22, state has achieved 24.27% (24279.93 ha of 1 lakh ha.), in 2022-23 (December 2022) 8060 ha. have been achieved (10%). Under DLI#5, 425 piezometers with DWLR Telemetry are identified for assessment. For DLI 5, the state has a share of 18 % of the blocks to be covered under the program, but till date the baseline of only 3 of the 41 blocks of the state has been established. The state has received an incentive of Rs.77.92 Cr while the total expenditure is Rs. 19.45 Cr (25 %)

Madhya Pradesh

Result Areas 1: Madhya Pradesh has achieved good progress in the procurement of the water level indicator (672 nos.) and water quality test kit (663 nos.) which have been fully procured. These have been handed over to the respective GP Secretaries after proper training of GP members, GP Secretary, Aanganwadi Worker, ASHA (Health worker) and DIP volunteers. The state needs to streamline the operation of these equipments and the documentation of the data being generated for follow up action. However, the progress of the procurement of water flow meter (6630 nos.) and Rain Gauge (663 nos.) is nil and needs immediate attention by the state. The piezometer construction progress is 99 % (663 nos. completed against 670 nos.). The DWLR procurement progress is 60 % (403 nos. procured against target of 670 nos.). Of these, 150 DWLRs have been installed in the new piezometers constructed and their integration completed in Water Information Management System (WIMS) of National Water Informatics Centre. The state has done well in carrying out 52 % of the GP level trainings till date (3994 nos. out of the cumulative target of 7616 trainings), the best performance amongst the states.

Result Areas 2: DLIs: For DLI 1, MP has a share of 5 % of the program target and has achieved 95 % of their state target (out of the target of 607, 579 occurrences were submitted, of which 225 were incentivised). For DLI 2, the state has around 8 % share of the program target of 8420 WSPs, with the state's target of 670 WSPs been fully achieved. For DLI 3, MP has a share of 5 % of the program target and has achieved only about 9 % of their target (18.65 Cr convergence reported against state target of 212.85 Cr). For DLI 4, the state has a share of around 6 %

of the program target and has claimed 34 % of their target (8485 ha against the state target of 25,000 ha). The state urgently needs to expedite the progress against the DLIs 3 and 4, to contribute to the program's progress. For DLI 5, the state has a share of 4 % of the blocks to be covered under the program, but till date the baseline of only 4 of the 9 blocks of the state has been established. The progress of this DLI 5 is essential to initiate monitoring of the future reversal of the decline in GW levels. MP has received nearly 28 % (58.46 Cr out of the state's total incentive fund allocation of 210.92 Cr), and utilized only 4.24 Cr (7 %) so far. The state should expedite utilization of incentive fund in implementation of WSPs specially in demand side interventions. The state should expedite utilization of incentive fund in implementation of WSPs specially in demand side interventions.

Maharashtra

Result Areas 1: Procurement and installation of 1,133 Rain gauges is completed at all GPs (100% achievement). The achievement is also 100 % in case of procurement of Water level indicators (1,133), all of which are handed over to respective GPs. As far as Construction of piezometers is concerned the progress stood at 33 % (334 constructed against a target of 1,133). Water quality testing kits are procured but not supplied to the GPs. The progress in procurement and installation of DWLRs and water flow meters stood at zero percent. The achievement at GP level Training stood at 17 % with 3157 trainings completed against the target of 18746. Trainings of Bhujbal Mitra (Community) are conducted for pass on the skills of measurement of Rainfall and Groundwater levels using the supplied instruments.

Result Areas 2: For DLI 1, Maharashtra has a share of 18 % of the program target. It has achieved 41 % of state target (out of the target of 2,106, 857 occurrences were submitted, of which 773 were incentivised). For DLI 2, the state has around 18 % share of the program target and has achieved 100 % of the state's target of 1,133 WSPs. For DLI 3, Maharashtra has a share of 18 % again. The state has achieved about 50 % of its target (Rs. 369.5 Cr). For DLI 4, the state has a share of about 19 % of the program target. The state has achieved about 28 % of its target (20,742.6 ha against a target of 75,000 ha). For DLI 5, the state has a share of about 21 % of the blocks to be covered under the program, but till date the baseline of any of the 35 blocks has not been established. Maharashtra has received total incentive fund of Rs. 111.97 Cr while actual utilization of incentive funds is only 20.84 Cr (19 %) so far.

Rajasthan

Result Areas 1: Rajasthan has done well in full procurement the water level indicators, rain gauges and water quality test kits. These procurements have been received at the state level, and are needed to be distributed immediately at the GP level. The GPs also need to be provided with trainings for the operation of these equipments and documentation of the data being generated for follow up action. The progress of the procurement of DWLRs (1104 nos.) and water flow meters (11410 nos.) is negligible and needs immediate focus by the state. Out of the target 760 nos. piezometer construction, 561 nos. have been constructed. The state needs to have a concrete, time bound action plan for the completion of the balance procurement and the trainings for effective utilization of these equipments. The state has carried out only 6 % of the GP level trainings till date (919 nos. out of the cumulative target of 14779 trainings). This negligible progress of GPs empowerment at the mid-point of the Program will have a negative ripple effect in the results chain and will affect the sustainability of the Program.

Result Areas 2: DLIs: Rajasthan's progress against DLIs is critical for the success of the program as it accounts for more than 25 % share of the program targets against DLIs 1, 3 and 4. For DLI 1, Rajasthan has achieved 51 % of their state target (out of the target of 2936, 1487 occurrences were submitted, of which 1101 were incentivised). For DLI 2, the state has 16 % of the program target of 8220 WSPs, and while the state's target of 1339 WSPs has been achieved, the quality of these WSPs could be of concern as the communities as the GPs have not been imparted the requisite trainings. For DLI 3, Rajasthan has a share of 22 % of the program target and has achieved only 17 % of their target (239.11 Cr convergence reported against state target of 1029.4 Cr). For DLI 4, the state has a share of 22 % of the program and has claimed only 10 % of their target (10213 ha against the state target of

100,000 ha). The state urgently needs to expedite the progress against the DLIs 3 and 4, to substantially contribute to the program's progress. For DLI 5, the state has a share of 16 % of the blocks to be covered under the program, but till date the baseline of 8 of the 38 blocks of the state has been established. The progress of this DLI 5 is essential to initiate monitoring of the future reversal of the decline in GW levels. Rajasthan has received 12 % (118.37 Cr out of the state's total incentive fund allocation of 1024.97 Cr), and utilized only 16.44 Cr (14%) so far. The state should expedite utilization of incentive fund in implementation of WSPs specially in demand side interventions.

Uttar Pradesh

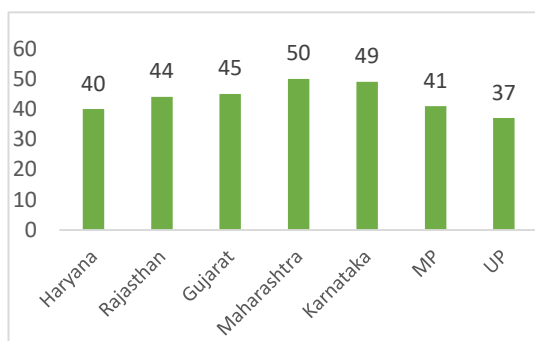
Result Areas 1: Uttar Pradesh has achieved good progress in the procurement of the water level indicator with full procurement of 392 nos. and 100 % piezometer construction (392 nos.). The state has not procured the water quality test kit (550 nos.). The water quality data is being obtained in convergence with the state's JJM. The state needs to provide trainings to the relevant stakeholders (GPs) to operate and document the data generated for follow up action. However, the progress of the procurement of water flow meter is minimal and needs immediate attention by the state. The procurement of DWLR and Rain Gauge (550 nos. each) are clubbed together and 29 % have been procured (158 nos. for each). The state urgently needs to have a time bound action plan to complete the balance procurements. The state has carried out only 22 % of the GP level trainings till date (1658 nos. out of the cumulative target of 7700 trainings). These trainings are crucial for GPs ownership of the program and need to be expedited.

Result Areas 2: DLIs: For DLI 1, UP has a share of 13 % of the program target and has achieved 43 % of their state target (out of the target of 1744, 743 occurrences were submitted, of which 292 were incentivised). For DLI 2, the state has around 7 % share of the program target of 8420 WSPs, and the state's target has been nearly achieved (3 WSPs remaining against the target of 550). For DLI 3, UP has a share of 13 % of the program target and has achieved only about 8 % of their target (50.46 Cr convergence reported against state target of 611.70 Cr). For DLI 4, the state has a share of around 13 % of the program target and has achieved only 5 % of their target (2916 ha against the state target of 60,000 ha). The state urgently needs to expedite the progress against all the DLIs, to contribute to the program's progress. For DLI 5, the state has a share of 11 % of the blocks to be covered under the program, but till date the baseline of only 4 of the 26 blocks of the state has been established. The progress of this DLI 5 is essential to initiate monitoring of the future reversal of the decline in GW levels. UP has received nearly 6 % (33.25 Cr out of the state's total incentive fund allocation of 609.96 Cr), and utilized only 1.06 Cr (3 %) so far, the minimum utilization amongst the states so far. The state should expedite utilization of incentive fund in implementation of WSPs specially in demand side interventions.

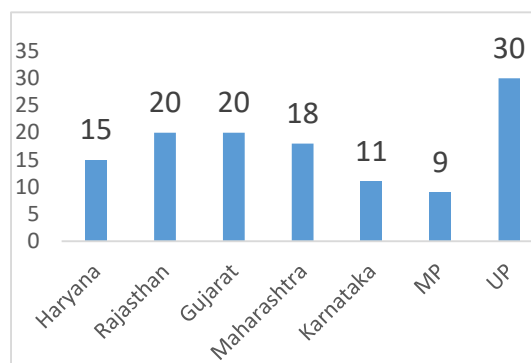
ANNEX 3

SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. **Percentage of Women's representation in VWSC:** The graph below shows how all states have more than 33 percent women in the VWSC which in quantitative terms shows gender-based inclusion at the institutional level.



2. **Percentage of Women in positions of leadership in VWSC:** The graph below shows that in most states have made efforts to have women as president and vice president in the VWSC, there is scope to improve performance under this indicator in MP, Karnataka, and Haryana.



3. **Participation of women in GP level trainings:** All states are recording gender disaggregated data on participants at GP level workshops/trainings. More than half of the states show more than 30 percent women attending trainings and there is scope to improve women's participation in Haryana and Gujarat.

State	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	MP	MH	Rajasthan	UP
Total Trainings at GP	7951	82	1793	3331	2017	413	1590
% of females	25%	24%	56%	41%	46%	31%	44%

4. **State wise status of grievances (resolved and pending):** The states are recording and addressing grievances received through toll free number, web portal and physical letters. Barring Rajasthan and UP, all states have 100 percent resolution rate. Largely, the grievances have been related to information and selection of villages.

State	Grievances
Haryana	3 complaints received and resolved
Rajasthan	67 complaints received (1 pending)
Gujarat	37 Complaints received and resolved
Maharashtra	2 complaints received and resolved
Karnataka	11 complaints received and resolved
MP	25 complaints received and resolved
UP	26 complaints received and 25 resolved (1 pending)

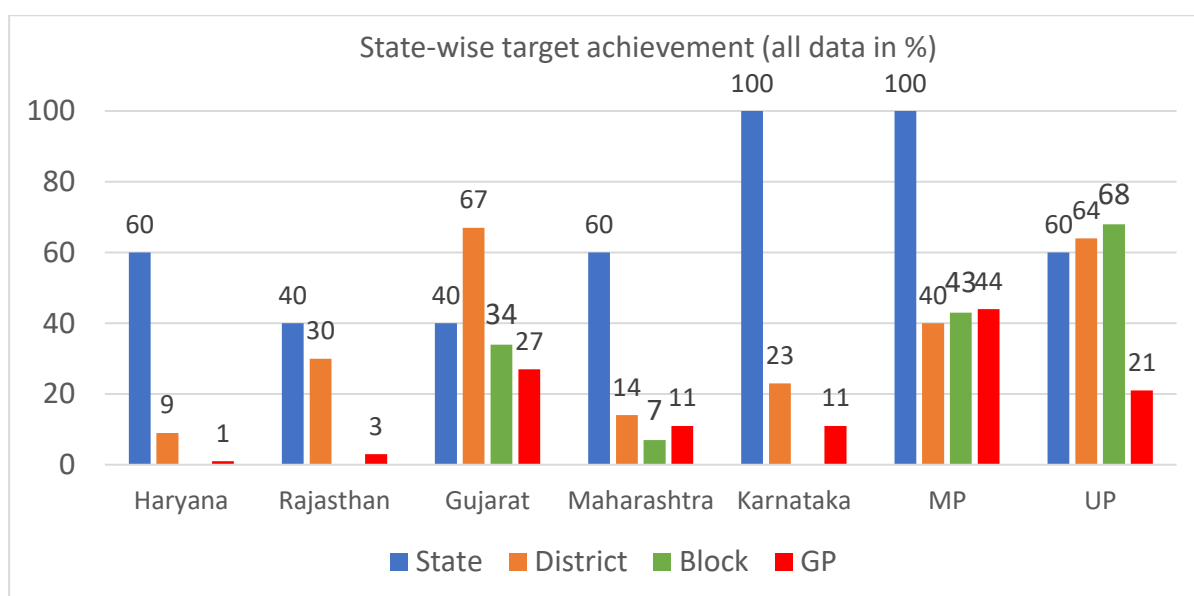
5. **Percentage of Demand side activities under WSPs:** This indicator is selected under social management because demand side interventions require community engagement and behavior change to be implemented.

Through participatory processes, communities are onboarded to agree changing practices that can help reduce demand for groundwater.

State	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	MP	MH	Rajasthan	UP
% of demand side component in WSPs	42	34	12	19	52	35	77

Capacity Development

6. The data indicates that all states have been able to achieve more than 40 percent of the training targets at the state level, in fact, MP and Karnataka have achieved 100 percent. However, barring MP, UP and Gujarat, remaining state fair low in achieving training targets at district and block level. The targets for completing trainings at Block and GP level are very low particularly for Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.



7. To complete the required capacity development activities, states need the institutional and human capital. This includes (i) expert agencies (all states have on boarded one agency for training support), (ii) district implementing partners (DIPs) and (iii) master trainers. This process has been slow which then has impacted the block and GP level outreach in capacity development. The data bellow shows that there is a workforce of master trainers in each state and number of DIPs. There is need to streamline the allocation of staff, tasks and deliverables for the available institutional and human capital to optimize resources and achieve pending targets.

State	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	MP	MH	Rajasthan	UP
Number of master trainers	15	22	34	33	24	33	59
Number of DIPs	20	5	25	1	14	8	76

ANNEX 4

FIDUCIARY MANAGEMENT

Disbursements and Program Expenditure

1. At mid-term, the Program has disbursed US\$88.8 million which is about 21 percent of the IBRD loan of US\$420 million. Since the previous mission in May 2022, the Program has disbursed US\$32.7 million. The total disbursement in Indian Rupees (INR) as on date is INR6954 million. The total Program Expenditure (as reported by the SPMUs which may include advances) is estimated at INR3591 million which is just 51 percent of the amount disbursed. While expenditure under the Program component has picked up over the last year (68 percent), utilization of Incentive funds continues to be extremely low. at Table 4.1 summarizes the funds flow and expenditure/utilization status. SPMUs held INR5901 million in their bank accounts as of January 18, 2021. NPMU and SPMUs must speed up activities to facilitate utilization of funds. NPMU has taken multiple reviews on utilization of incentive funds and impressed upon the states to strengthen their implementation resources and draw monthly plans. The mission reminded the Program that in case the Program Expenditure at close of the Program is less than the disbursements made by the Bank, the shortfall would need to be returned to the Bank.

Table 4.1: Funds Flow and Utilization (Figures in INR million)

Particulars	FY21 (audited)			FY22 (unaudited)			FY23 (provisional upto January 18, 2023)		
	Program	Incentive	Total	Program	Incentive	Total	Program	Incentive	Total
a) Opening SPMU Bank account balance	0.0	0.0	0.0	280.5	750.3	1030.8	1090.4	1540.5	2630.9
b) Funds drawn from budget for NPMU	140.3	0.0	140.3	170.8	0.0	170.8	91.3	0.0	91.3
c) Funds drawn from budget for States	340.0	750.0	1090.0	1439.3	1664.8	3104.1	1152.1	3799.1	4951.2
d) Interest and others	1.1	0.3	1.4	16.7	23.4	40.0			0.0
e) Return to C N A account								305.2	305.2
A. Total Funds available (a to e)	481.4	750.3	1231.7	1907.3	2438.5	4345.7	2333.8	5644.8	7978.6
f) Fund transfers/advances to DPMUs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
g) Fund transfers/advances to line departments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	811.8	811.8		-446.2	-446.2
h) Expenditure incurred by NPMU	140.3	0.0	140.3	170.8	0.0	170.8	91.3	0.0	91.3
i) Expenditure incurred by States	60.5	0.0	60.5	630.9	64.9	695.8	1299.0	1133.0	2432.0
j) Interest Deposited in Bharatkosh	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.2	21.3	36.4			0.0
B. Total outflows (f to j)	200.9	0.0	200.9	816.9	898.0	1714.8	1390.3	686.8	2077.1
C. Closing SPMU Bank account balance (A-B)	280.5	750.3	1030.8	1090.4	1540.5	2630.9	943.5	4958.0	5901.5

Note: Interest for FY23 not included in the above table

Program Budget

2. Budget provision for the Program expenditure is made against Program specific budget line/s under the Dept of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation of the Department of Jal Shakti, as summarized in Table 4.2 below. Total draws from the budget till date are INR9550 million and unspent balances (bank balances) lying with the states are INR5901 million which is more than 60 percent of total releases from the budget or funds transferred to the states till date. Hence, the funds drawn need to be translated into expenditure.

Table 4.2: Budget Provisions and Draws (In Rs. million)

Budget Line	FY2021			FY2022			FY2023	
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual Draws	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual Draws	Original Budget	Actual Draws till Jan 18, 2023
EAP Component	500.0	750.0	750.0	1200.0	1200.0	1200.0	2580.0	2089.0
Program Component	1500.0	500.0	480.3	2100.0	2100.0	2074.8	4420.0	2956.9
Total	2000.0	1250.0	1230.3	3300.0	3300.0	3274.8	7000.0	5045.8

Funds Flows and Banking

3. The Ministry of Finance, Government of India, vide office memorandum dated April 18, 2022, made changes to the funds flow process of central sector schemes and these are applicable to the Program. The new system was implemented in the Program and all SPMUs have transitioned to the system in October/November 2022. Basically, the erstwhile dedicated Program bank accounts at each SPMU have been converted to a Central Nodal Account (CNA) to be operated by the SPMU (now called Central Nodal Agency). All other sub agencies including DPMUs, and line departments will use the CNA through a system of zero balance subsidiary accounts with defined drawing limits. Accordingly, these arrangements have been implemented, funds earlier transferred to other bank accounts were received back (other than in Maharashtra) to the CNA and drawing limits assigned. The National Fiduciary Manual has been amended (final copy to be publicly disclosed), and similar changes would be required in the State Fiduciary Manuals.

4. The mission noted that states have assigned or plan to assign drawing limits through zero balance child accounts up to the district units of the line departments. Accordingly, the number of such bank accounts are expected to be numerous (e. g. Maharashtra expects about 75 such accounts). As suggested by the mission in the previous aide memoir, too much decentralization of the funds will pose multiple issues with respect to monitoring compliance with the Fiduciary Manual, application of the Bank's Anti-Corruption Guidelines and accounting & financial reporting and particularly bank reconciliation. The State Fiduciary Manuals provide the option of sending the approved bills to the state office of say the line departments, which if implemented could reduce the number of child bank accounts including assignment of limits and bank reconciliation. While states may take a final call in this matter, NPMU must work with SPMUs to draw a protocol for bank reconciliation as the number of users will be large and reconciliation centralized at SPMU may not be feasible.

Fiduciary Manuals

5. The National Fiduciary Manual has been amended to include the changes on account of the revised funds flow mechanism. The Manual needs to be approved and thereafter publicly disclosed. These changes would need to be incorporated in the State Fiduciary Manuals. Moreover, while implementing the fiduciary arrangements at the states, there have been some changes from the processes described in the respective State Fiduciary Manual. The mission suggested to the SPMUs to revisit their respective Manuals and update the provisions considering the actual implementation, subject to concurrence of the NPMU and the Bank.

6. The mission reiterated that the National/State Fiduciary Manuals should be disseminated to all the executing agencies particularly provisions agreed and applicable for ABHY in relation to accounting in PFMS, procurement, financial reporting, auditing, and anti-corruption guidelines. Sensitization workshops should be organized by NPMU to ensure every implementing agency is on same page. The respective SPMUs also must provide oversight function and ensure implementation of the manual. Based on the agreed intervention the consolidated status of Budget allocated and actual activities carried out and contracts awarded by SPMU's for ABHY are as under, It is observed that at many places the actual award exceeds the allocation. The MIS is required to capture contract information for all IA's. This contract information shall be the basis for procurement review and also provide the basis for arriving at the value of actual expend at the end of the project:

As on April 15, 2022	UP		MP		Maharashtra		Karnataka		Rajasthan		Haryana		Gujrat	
	Allocated	Actual	Allocated	Actual	Allocated	Actual	Allocated	Actual	Allocated	Actual	Allocated	Actual	Allocated	Actual
Goods	15	14.51	18.37	19.31	36.15	13.02	27.79	19.41	28.79	13.36	45.53	9.35	60.06	24.24
woks	6.08	4.58	10.41	4.48	20.75	10.64	11.76	13.17	20	13.99	25.87	Nil	34.12	Nil
consultancy	32.50	21.42	2.81	3.57	17.56	45.51 (PIP 7025)	12.813	46.71 (PIP 51)	4.66	14.88	103.52	48.9	10.63	7.2

AWP, Budget and Contract Award

7. While activities under the Institutional Strengthening & Capacity Building component are largely being handled by SPMU, the activities under Incentive fund are being undertaken by DPMUs or line departments. Any activity at DPMU or levels below requires very close monitoring by SPMU to ensure fiduciary compliance. It has been observed that there are many activities which are yet to be taken up as the actual bids are much higher than estimated /budgeted amount. The NPMU and SPMUs need to ensure that these gaps are addressed to avoid payment or Contract management issues later. *Based on the review, NPMU was advised to issue a guidance note to all the States: (a) should there be any large variations between the quantity or price of bids invited and awarded, the same should be addressed by ensuring appropriate market survey to arrive at correct estimates prior to issue of invitation of bids; and (b) to ensure that procurement is carried out within the allocated budget. The NPMU confirmed that guidance to that effect has been issued.*

Accounting

8. According to the agreed arrangements, the Program uses the Receipts, Expenditure Advance and Transfer (REAT) Module of the PFMS which is mandatory for all central sector schemes. The legal covenant provides that Program transactions including expenditure not routed through the PFMS will not be considered eligible under the Program. A chart of accounts has been configured in the PFMS for uniform application. Since the previous mission, SPMUs, DPMUs and line departments are entering transactions in PFMS, though some of them would be maintaining parallel books and records such as cash book according to their state requirements. After the changes made by Gol to the funds flow process, transactions have now to be entered in the PFMS to generate the Bank Payment Advice or PPA which forms the basis for payments and ensuring that all Program transactions are routed through PFMS. The PPA is then digitally forwarded to the concerned bank. This system has been reasonably established at the state and district level, though there are still some issues. These include cancellation of the PPA, but expenditure not reversed (Gujarat and Maharashtra) or charging of incorrect head of account or advances accounted for as expenditure or financial reports not matching the corresponding figures in PFMS. Accordingly, there is some element of manual calculations for consolidating the financial information pertaining to the Program.

9. The NPMU is regularly monitoring expenditure progress and communicating to SPMUs of any inadequacies in accounting including any wrong booking of expenditure. However, there are still issues that need to be addressed by the PFMS Cell in Gol. The mission suggested NPMU to escalate these issues and work with PFMS Cell to address them. More sensitization workshops could be organized at each state with all PFMS users in attendance to disseminate common shortcomings and addressing specific issues.

Asset Recording and Management

10. Significant assets are planned to be acquired/constricted under the Program. NPMU and SPMUs must work together to establish systems and processes for recording of completed assets with details such as description, cost, location and suggest the way for periodical physical verification of these assets.

Program MIS

11. Physical and financial progress is required to be captured in the MIS on the Atal Jal portal. While SPMUs have commenced populating the MIS, this is to be updated. Capturing of information requires analysis to determine consistency between physical and financial progress. Procurement key performance indicators as provided in the Fiduciary manual need to be analyzed. In a few states, there were material mismatches between physical and financial progress, and it transpired that contractor bills received were being processed with delays (for instance, MP).

12. The mission reiterated that there is a need to synchronize regular entry of expenditure data in the MIS and reconciliation of financial information with PFMS. Similarly, information on procurement/contract award needs to be captured in the MIS which is not limited to SPMU but also includes consolidated information on contracts entered under ABHY by the line departments, which is presently missing. The mission advised that

backlog of all such contracts need to be addressed so that correct status of contracts can be established. This would not only help in monitoring and oversight but will also help in determining appropriate universe of sampling for internal audit and help when expenditure consolidation is done towards the end of the project.

Program Internal Audit

13. Internal audit under the Program is presently spearheaded by the Controller of Accounts in the Ministry of Jal Shakti. Accordingly, teams of auditors were deployed to conduct the audit. Partial Internal Audit has been done for FY2021/22 and for FY2022/23. However, based on review of the audit reports and discussions with the audit team, Internal Audit conducted thus far still does not meet the requirements of the agreed ToR for Internal Audit. Primarily, internal auditors have not conducted procurement review for the agreed sample size nor carried out in the manner provided in the ToR. Based on review of an initial report for UP and Karnataka, the Bank has provided comments which will need to be addressed and shared with the internal auditors. This will enable the Bank to complete the review. NPMU should prioritize and ensure that the internal audit team conducts procurement post-review and contract management review per the agreed ToR and sample size covering all executing agencies.

14. Regarding financial management aspects, compliance reports on the internal audit findings have been submitted by the states, but these are yet to be considered by the internal auditors. Karnataka and UP have yet to submit the compliances for FY2022 which needs to be expedited. NPMU may advise the auditors to consider these compliances and provide their views thereon. Unsatisfactory responses to the audit findings should then be followed up by NPMU.

15. Key findings in the internal audit reports of FY2021/22 and partial FY2022/23 pertained to: parking of funds with line departments; shortcomings in procurement; assets purchased not distributed or done with delay; delayed deposit of interest earned in Bharatkosh; and slow pace of implementation particularly in the Incentive component.

16. Considering the geographical coverage of the Program, the increased volume of activities and expenditure and requirement of experts such as procurement and contract management, it is agreed that a private audit firm will be engaged for FY2023/24 onwards. ToR for internal audit has been finalized and the selection and appointment of the audit firm is in progress, and it is expected that the audit firm will be onboarded by April 15, 2023. Should there be a lag in the coverage of procurement review for previous period/s, the same should be included as part of the TOR for internal audit firm to be hired so that concise and complete review is carried out expeditiously.

Program External Audit

17. External audit for FY2022 has been completed for all states (report for Maharashtra is awaited) by the respective State Accountant General (Audit). While the consolidated Program audited financial statements (AFS) for FY2022 were to be shared with the Bank by December 31, 2022, the same has been received on March 20, 2023. A review of the AFS indicates that five states (namely Gujarat, MP, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and UP have included advances as expenditure approx. aggregating Rs. 44 crores (which is a significant part of the expenditure reported by these states). To this extent, the expenditure has been overstated. Since the advances have been charged of as expenditure in PFMS in FY2022, it is of concern that the actual expenditure when incurred would not be subjected to audit. The following way forward is suggested: (a) inform the C&AG of the advances included as expenditure in the AFS of the states; and (b) work out a system of reversing the advances charged as expenditure and account for actual expenses during the ongoing FY, which will then be subject to audit. Pending this, such advances may not be considered as eligible Program Expenditure.

18. NPMU is advised to respond to the Audit Review Letter of the Bank for FY2020/21.

Annex 5
Program Action Plans (PAPs)

PAP	Status as of January, 23
<p>#1 The interim Program Guidelines finalized including mandating the use of the PFMS/EAT Module, the Program internal and external audit arrangements with ToRs, and annual procurement performance review for agreed sample of contracts to ensure compliance</p>	<p>Completed. The updated Program Guidelines (Version 1.2) has been updated and shared with the Bank for comments.</p> <p>Annual procurement performance review for agreed sample of contracts needs to be completed.</p>
<p>#2 Program Fiduciary Manual for all Participating States prepared covering regulatory and procedural processes, controls, delegation of powers and reporting requirements, and internal and external audit, including procurement review and fiduciary framework for the GPs</p>	<p>Completed. National Fiduciary Manual has been amended to include the changes on account of the revised funds flow mechanism. Bank team has provided comments. The Manual needs to be approved and thereafter publicly disclosed by NPMU immediately.</p>
<p>#3 Annual progress report prepared.</p>	<p>Prepared and shared with Bank.</p>
<p>#4 Existing complaint and grievance redress and vigilance mechanisms at the state level strengthened to handle complaints related to procurement, FM, fraud and corruption issues, and social management under the Program; information on complaints received and remedial actions taken aggregated semi- annually and disclosed.</p>	<p>Recognizing the importance of Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) as one of the key steps of program implementation, an elaborate grievance registration mechanism has been evolved considering Gram Panchayat (GP) as the last mile target group under the scheme; it includes physical as well as online submission of grievances, through a toll-free number (1800 110 121) and in a separate module in Atal Jal portal. The functional GRM module is an online system for registering grievances related to the Atal Bhujal Yojana (http://ataljal.mowr.gov.in) as well as tracking of their status by the user. At the same time, there is also a provision to send the grievance in hard copy through postal services. So far, 171 queries received, and 169 resolved. The grievances largely related to information on GP selection, procurement & recruitment.</p>
<p>#5 Develop an MIS for procurement and contract management</p>	<p>A dedicated Program MIS has been established to support implementation, monitoring and reporting activities undertaken by the Program. However, information on physical and financial progress, and procurement and contract award are presently being done on a piecemeal basis in the Program MIS. The Mission requested NPMUs intervention and proactivity in the matter, by ensuring that information for activities undertaken in ABHY by all executing agencies including line departments are duly captured in the MIS. The mission's finding is that there is a need to synchronize regular entry of expenditure data in the MIS and reconciliation of financial information with PFMS. The mission advised to clear</p>

	<p>backlog and update financial and physical progress and procurement and contract award information till April 15, 2023, on Atal Jal MIS for all executing agencies and share with the Bank. This would not only help in monitoring and oversight but will also help in determining appropriate universe of sampling for internal audit and help when expenditure consolidation is done towards the end of the project.</p>
<p>#6 Citizen feedback systems and disclosure protocols developed and institutionalized for communities, particularly female/vulnerable / marginalized populations</p>	<p>To track status of citizen engagement, social inclusion, and gender in the Program, NPMU has developed a module in MIS to capture this information and are reported and verified as per of WSPs verification by TPGVA. However, to ensure qualitative outcomes for citizen engagement, social inclusion, and gender, NPMU has: (a) currently conducting a Gender study in 198 GPs in Gujarat, 36 in Haryana, 41 in Karnataka, 18 in Madhya Pradesh, 26 in Maharashtra, 23 in Rajasthan and 26 in Uttar Pradesh; (b) SPMUs to initiate a pilot for Social Audit in 10 GPs per state by Feb 28, 2023; and (c) continue tracking community response and feedback through FGDs carried out by TPGVA.</p>

ANNEX 6

RESULTS FRAMEWORK PDO/Outcome Indicators <i>including</i> Intermediate Results Indicators Progress	DLI#	Unit	Baseline	May 2022	Current Jan 2023	Target	Remarks
Results Area 1: Improved planning and implementation of groundwater management interventions							
PDO Indicator 1: Blocks with arrest in the decline of groundwater levels	1	Number	0	0	0	80	30 blocks are under verification by TPGVA in Q4
Intermediate Results (IR) Indicator 1.1: Blocks that show reduction in stage of groundwater development	—	Number	0	0	100 *	75	
PDO Indicator 2: GPs with Community led WSPs prepared and approved	2	Number	0	2215	8204	3,750	8204 WSPs have been prepared & approved by the Gram Panchayats.
IR Indicator 2.1: GP-level water budgets completed	—	Number	0	2215	8204	2,500	As above
PDO Indicator 3: Direct Program beneficiaries (million)	—	Number	0	0	0.45	15	
(3a) of which women	—	%	0	0	48	48.1	
IR Indicator 3.1: People benefitting from demand-side measures (million)	—	Number	0	0	0.1	10	
(3.1a) of which women	—	%	0	0	48	48.1	
PDO Indicator 4: GPs which have adopted participatory groundwater management	4	Number	0	2215	8204	2,000	As above
IR Indicator 4.1: WUAs or other village-level water committees established and functioning	—	Number	35	2215	8204	2,000	As above
IR Indicator 4.2: Women's representation in WUAs or village-level water committees	—	%	0	40	44	20	
IR Indicator 4.3: Women in decision-making roles within WUAs (President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer)	—	%	0	20	20	15	
IR Indicator 4.4: Wells with functioning meters for monitoring groundwater level (observation wells), volumetric water use, or energy use	—	Number	0	2616	2874	50,000	Includes (i) 1925 wells installed with water flow meters for capturing volumetric use (ii) 948 DWLRs installed on the wells and integrated with WIMS for real time data capturing
PDO Indicator 5: Area with reduction in water consumption	5	Hectares	0	0	169, 170	200,000	Subject to verification by TPGVA
IR Indicator 5.1: Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services	—	Hectares	0	0	113,597	160,000	Subject to verification by TPGVA
PDO Indicator 6: States with improved groundwater monitoring and disclosure of groundwater data	6	Number	0	7	7	7	
IR Indicator 6.1: Blocks with online groundwater quality and water-level monitoring reports made publicly available	—	Number	0	27	229	150	
IR Indicator 6.2: State-level accredited groundwater quality labs	—	Number	2	2	2	7	MP and Rajasthan have accredited groundwater quality laboratories.

* These Blocks have shown a reduction in the stage of ground water development; however, majority of these blocks have not shown a change in the category i.e. Over-exploited, Critical etc.

ANNEX 7

STATE SCORE CARD

Ranking on Incentive Funds Utilization Performance

	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	MP	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	UP
Incentive Funds Released (Cr)	124.02	97.38	77.93	58.46	111.97	118.37	33.25
Expenditure (Cr)	21.9	35.86	19.45	4.24	20.84	16.44	1.06
% Expenditure	18	37	25	7	19	14	3
State Rank	4	1	2	6	3	5	7

ANNEX 8

STATE LEVEL AGREED ACTIONS

S.No.	Action to be taken	By Whom	By When
	FOR ALL STATES		
1.	DLI 1: Complete installation of Piezometers and DWLRs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast track NABL accreditation of water quality testing labs, where needed 	All SPMUs	April 15, 2023 June 30, 2023
2.	DLI 2: Complete GP level trainings for uptake of proposed WSPs activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize balance WSPs and start updating all WSPs Complete GP level WSPs up dation trainings 	All SPMUs/ DPMUs	April 15, 2023 April - June, 2023
3.	DLI 3 & DLI 4: Organize meetings of DPMUs with respective District Collector/ Zila Parishads to prepare/revise the district/block/GP wise convergence plan with a great focus on demand side management with the respective line departments for FY 2022-23; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setup technical cell at SPMUs to plan and review district wise convergence and support implementation Conduct GP level camps for various schemes of line depts. to facilitate convergence of investments with ABhY 	All SPMUs/ DPMUs	April 15, 2023
4.	DLI 5: Submit work plan for completion of baseline data of water levels from OWs in balance ABhY blocks after installation of Piezometers	All SPMUs	April 15, 2023
5.	S-TSA performance: Except Karnataka and Haryana, capacity of S-TSA and/or contributions of experts hired to support implementation of the Program is either weak or not fully operational. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-performing S-TSA/experts needs to re-assess and be replaced/hired by the SPMU with immediate effect. 	All SPMUs	April 15, 2023
6.	DPMUs: Strengthen DPMUs at district level, assess the performance to undertake remedial measures such as replacement and or addition of staff/experts	All SPMUs	April 15, 2023
7.	Incentive Utilization: Submit detailed agency wise work plan on fund allocations in the format provided by NPMU and update the progress/ completion of works/ activities to NPMU on the utilization of the incentive funds	All SPMUs	April 15, 2023
8.	Capacity Building: Prepare detailed action plan for FY 22-23 on trainings, workshops, IEC and social management aspects (with state training institutions); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPMU staff to frequently visit the GPs to support the DPMUs and DIPs and accelerate project implementation SPMU, S-TSA and training agencies hired under the program are to provide trainings to DIPs for implementation of activities listed in the WSPs at GP levels. Integrate activities in the IEC plan for the process, preparation and implementation of convergent activities with line departments. Organize capacity building activities of line department officials onconvergence Prepare the district, block and GP wise data on women's 	All SPMUs/ DPMUs	April 15, 2023 a) Continuous b) Continuous c) Continuous d) Immediate

	representation in VWSCs and in decision making roles		April 15, 2023
	GUJARAT		
10.	a) Conduct GP trainings focused on WSPs implementation b) Utilize balance incentive funds – GWRDC & GGRC to accelerate implementation expeditiously	SPMU/ DPMUs	April 15, 2023 April 15, 2023
	HARYANA		
11.	a) Strengthen DIPs for community empowerment b) Conduct 2500 GP trainings focused on WSPs implementation c) Utilize balance incentive funds	SPMU/ DPMUs	April 15, 2023 April 15, 2023 April 15, 2023
	KARNATAKA		
12.	a) Conduct GP trainings focused on WSPs implementation b) Utilize balance incentive funds	SPMU/ DPMUs	April 15, 2023 April 15, 2023
	MADHYA PRADESH		
13.	a) Conduct GP trainings focused on WSPs implementation b) Trainings for DIPs and DPMUs for coordinating convergent activities with line departments c) Utilize balance incentive funds	SPMU/ DPMUs	April 15, 2023
	MAHARASHTRA		
14.	a) Conduct GP trainings focused on WSPs implementation b) Utilize balance incentive funds	PIA/SPMU/ DPMUs	April 15, 2023 April 15, 2023
	RAJASTHAN		
15.	a) DLI#4 target for FY 22-23 to be ascertained immediately b) Conduct 6000 GP trainings focused on WSPs implementation c) Utilize balance incentive funds	SPMU/ DPMUs	Immediate April 15, 2023 April 15, 2023
	UTTAR PRADESH		
16.	a) Conduct GP trainings focused on WSPs implementation b) Trainings for DIPs and DPMUs for coordinating convergent activities with line departments c) Utilize balance incentive funds	SPMU/ DPMUs	April 15, 2023