



जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION



ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA (Atal Jal)

6th TPGVA Report for Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs)



QUALITY COUNCIL
OF INDIA
Creating an Ecosystem for Quality

Year 2023



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Prepared by :
**QUALITY COUNCIL[®]
OF INDIA**
Creating an Ecosystem for Quality

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ABBREVIATIONS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BJSY	Baliraja Jal Sanjivani Yojana
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
D/o	Department of
DA&FW	Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
DIP	District Implementation Partner
DLI	Disbursement Linked Indicator
DoWR, RD&GR	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
DPMU	District Program Management Unit
GGRC	Gujarat Green Revolution Company Ltd.
GKLEUS	Guruvarya K. Lakshmanraoji Inamdar Lift Irrigation Scheme
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GW	Ground Water
GWRDC	Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Ltd.
LIS	Lift Irrigation Scheme
M/o Jal Shakti	Ministry of Jal Shakti
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MICADA	Micro Irrigation & Command Area Development Authority
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MIS	Management Information System

ABBREVIATIONS

MKSY	Mukhya Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
MMJSY	Mukhya Mantri Jal Samvardhan Yojana (CM Water Conservation Scheme)
MMLSY	Mukhya Mantri Laghu Sinchai Yojana
MPMV	Mera Pani Meri Virasat
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NPMU	National Program Management Unit
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PDN	Piped Distribution Network
PforR	Program for Results
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PMU	Program Management Unit
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
QCI	Quality Council of India
QCI HQ	Quality Council of India Head Quarter
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
SPMU	State Program Management Unit
SSJA	Sujlam Suflam Jal Abhiyan
TPGVA	Third Party Government Verification Agency
VWSC	Village Water & Sanitation Committee
WRD	Water Resources Department
WSC	Water and Sanitation Committee
WSP	Water Security Plan



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Atal Bhujal Yojana is a Central Sector Scheme that envisages improvement in groundwater management in the water-stressed areas of identified states viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The total outlay of the scheme is INR 6,000 crore, of which INR 3,000 crore shall be in the form of a loan from the World Bank and INR 3,000 crore from the Government of India (GoI). It is being implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 till 2024-25. The World Bank is financing the scheme under its Program for Results (P for R) lending instrument, in which disbursements are linked to achievements of predefined results.

The scheme has two components:

- i. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Component**, aimed at strengthening the groundwater governance mechanism in the participating States.
- ii. Incentive Component**, aimed at rewarding/ incentivizing the States for various measures aimed at improving groundwater management practices and ensuring the long-term sustainability of groundwater resources.

Disbursements under the incentive component are linked to the performance of states against the identified Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs), duly verified by an independent Third-Party Government Verification Agency (TPGVA). To carry out independent verification of results in respect of the DLIs, M/s Quality Council of India (QCI) has been engaged as the TPGVA by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India.

The current report showcases the findings of the 2nd round of verification of DLI#3 and DLI#4. It includes the physical verification done for the seven participating States by the Quality Council of India, from April 2023 to June 2023.

DLI#3 incentivizes the implementation of interventions (both supply-side and demand side) that contribute to improvement in groundwater management involving public financing through convergence of various Central/State Government schemes.

The 1st round of verification of DLI#3 was carried out between **January 2023 – February 2023** in **853 Gram Panchayats** (20% sample of the **3836 Gram Panchayats**). The total admitted claim was **Rs. 51257.25 Lakhs** of the sample which after verification, was **Rs. 41626.28 Lakhs** which was extrapolated to **Rs. 68466.36 Lakhs** at an accuracy rate of **81.2%**.

The 2nd round of verification of DLI#3 was implemented between **April 2023 – June 2023** for **1658 Gram Panchayats** for FY 2022-2023 (20% sample of **6816 Gram Panchayats**). The total admitted claim was **Rs. 44002.93 Lakhs** of the sample which after verification, was **Rs. 42265.40 Lakhs** which was extrapolated to **Rs. 110778.12 Lakhs** at an accuracy rate of **95.5%**.

For the State of Madhya Pradesh FY 2021-2022 was also carried out for **48 Gram Panchayats** (20% sample of **197 Gram Panchayats**). The total admitted claim was **Rs. 35.12 Lakhs** of the sample which after verification, was **Rs. 33.13 Lakhs**. This was further extrapolated to **Rs. 110.01 Lakhs** at an accuracy rate of **94%**.

DLI#4 incentivizes the implementation of demand-side measures proposed by the communities in the WSPs and highlights the importance of shifting focus from supply-side measures to demand-side measures to improve groundwater sustainability.

The 1st round of verification of DLI#4 was carried out between **January 2023 – February 2023** in **826 Gram Panchayats** (20% sample of the **3882 Gram Panchayats**). The total admitted claim area was **25055.76 Ha.** of the sample which after verification, was **21947.71 Ha.** This was further extrapolated to **53546.87 Ha.** at an accuracy rate of **87.6%**.

The 2nd round of verification of DLI#4 was carried out between **April 2023 – June 2023** in **1578 Gram Panchayats** (20% sample of **6945 Gram Panchayats**). The total admitted claim area was **51388.67 Ha.** of the sample which after verification, was **49766.69 Ha.** This was further extrapolated to **173240 Ha.** at an accuracy rate of **96.6%**.

For the State of Madhya Pradesh FY 2021-2022 was also carried out for **41 Gram Panchayats** (20% sample of **163 Gram Panchayats**). The total admitted claim area was **111.90 Ha.** of the sample which after verification, was **93.80 Ha.** This was further extrapolated to **370.00 Ha.** at an accuracy rate of **83.8%**.

Table A:

Summary table of successful occurrences across the seven states
for the disbursement of funds under DLI#3 (Year: 2022-23)

State	Total No. of Admitted GPs by NPMU	Total Admitted Claim Amount (In Lakhs)	20% Sampled GPs ¹ (In Nos.)	Admitted Claim Amount of Sampled GPs (In Lakhs)	Verified Claim (In Lakhs)	Extrapolated Claim ² (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	1569	14438.24	346	4757.04	4614.56	14005.79
Haryana	1452	28499.51	343	9452.99	9333.86	28134.14
Karnataka	1184	40456.05	292	15598.31	15113.83	39199.51
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2021-2022)	197	116.63	48	35.12	33.13	110.01
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2022-2023)	578	4093.81	148	1502.07	1500.77	4090.29
Maharashtra	932	15537.69	241	8520.11	8437.08	15386.27
Rajasthan	725	10270.65	177	2992.75	2139.81	7342.03
Uttar Pradesh	376	2746.20	111	1179.67	1125.49	2620.09
Total	7013	116158.78	1706	44038.04	42298.53	110888.13

¹ The 20% sample for Madhya Pradesh is considered for two FYs i.e. 2021-2022 and 2022-2023. The field assessment sample for Madhya Pradesh was a total of 148 Gram Panchayats (common for FYs)

² During the QCI verification process, 1 Gram Panchayat of Haryana and 2 Gram Panchayats of Rajasthan were disqualified.

Table B:

Summary table of successful occurrences across the seven states for the disbursement of funds under DLI#4 (Year: 2022-23)

State	Total No. of Admitted GPs by NPMU (In Nos.)	Total Admitted Claimed Area (In Ha.)	20% Sampled GPs ³ (In Nos.)	Admitted Claimed Area of Sampled GPs (In Ha.)	Verified Claimed Area (In Ha.)	Extrapolated Area ⁴ (In Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	1546	15937.03	317	4428.42	4351.21	15659.17
Haryana	1418	62976.79	331	18716.12	18504.17	62250.39
Karnataka	1157	53144.69	286	13828.60	13251.98	50928.67
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2021-2022)	163	441.40	41	111.90	93.80	370.00
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2022-2023)	549	5720.51	132	1388.08	1263.00	5205.03
Maharashtra	1043	22028.28	236	7715.58	7637.21	21804.53
Rajasthan	884	14387.04	193	3756.03	3204.73	12255.72
Uttar Pradesh	348	5141.60	83	1555.84	1554.39	5136.81
Total	7108	179777.34	1619	51500.57	49860.49	173610.33

³ The 20% sample for Madhya Pradesh is considered for two FYs i.e. 2021-2022 and 2022-2023. The field assessment sample for Madhya Pradesh was a total of 146 Gram Panchayats (common for FYs)

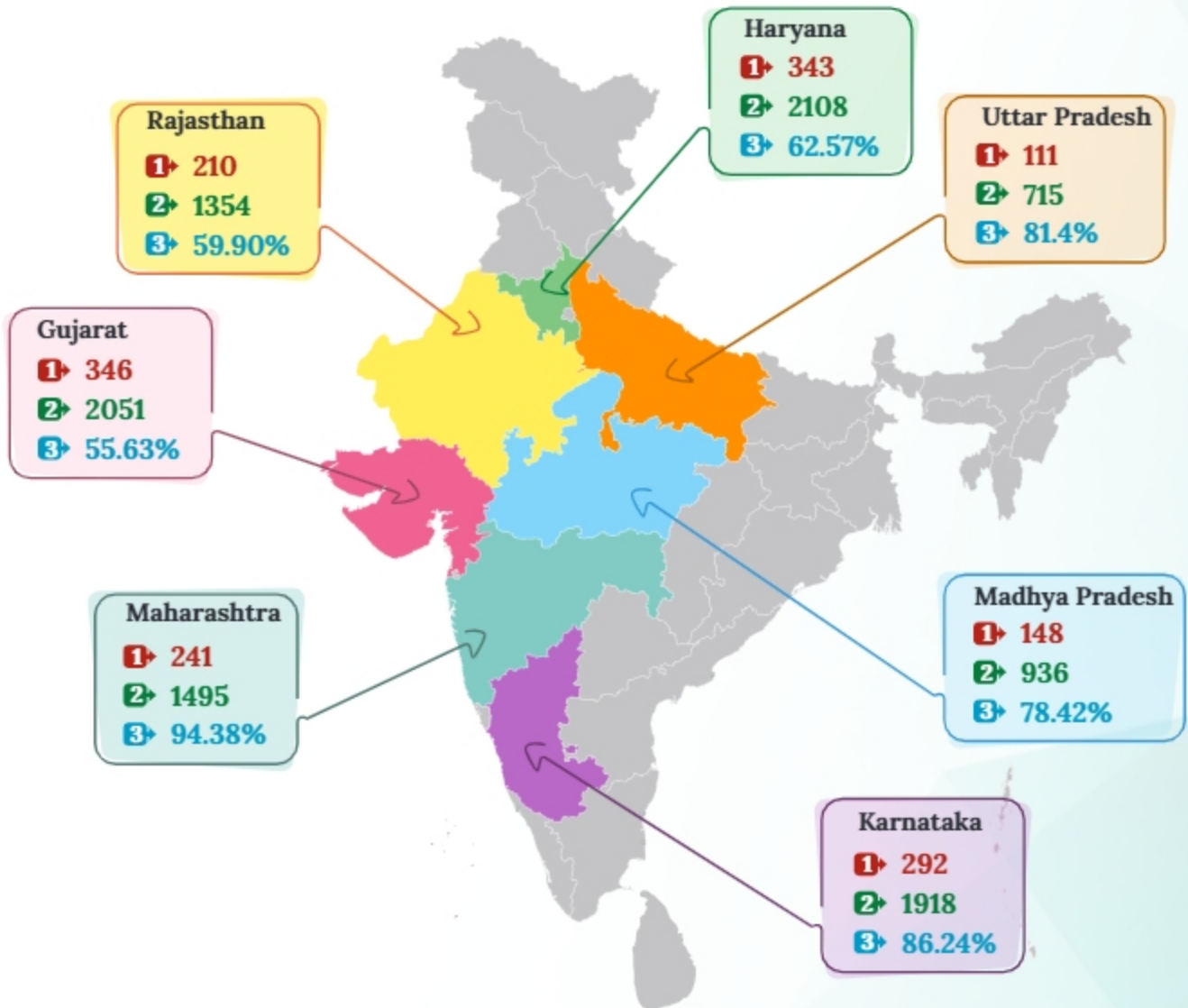
⁴ During the QCI verification process, 1 Gram Panchayat of Haryana and 2 Gram Panchayats of Rajasthan were disqualified.

Based on 20% QCI sample - Cumulative for DLI#3 & DLI#4

20% QCI sample
(in Nos)-1691

Total No. of Citizens
Interacted-10577

No. of structures
visited-1413



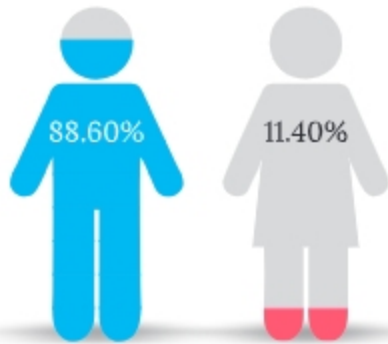
1 20% GPs Verified

2 No. of citizens Interacted

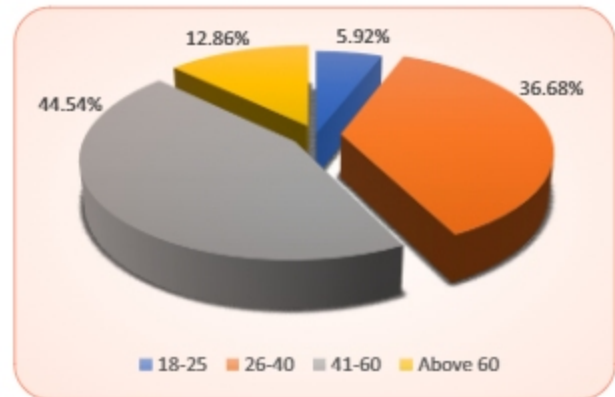
3 Awareness among the citizen regarding the existence of GW monitoring system

Details of Respondent

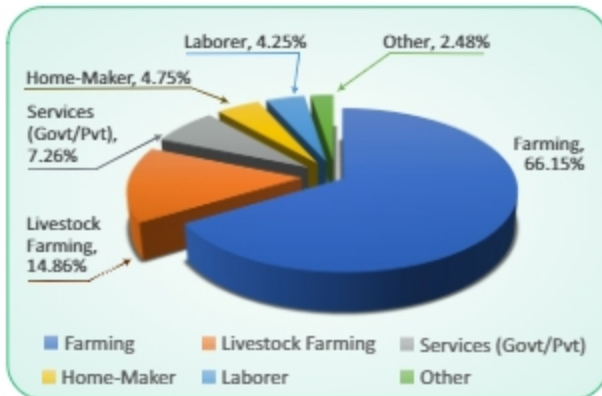
Gender of Respondent



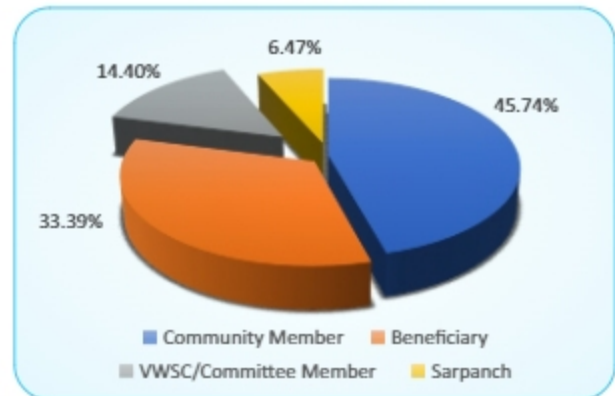
Age of Respondent (in Years)



Occupation of Respondent



Type of Respondent

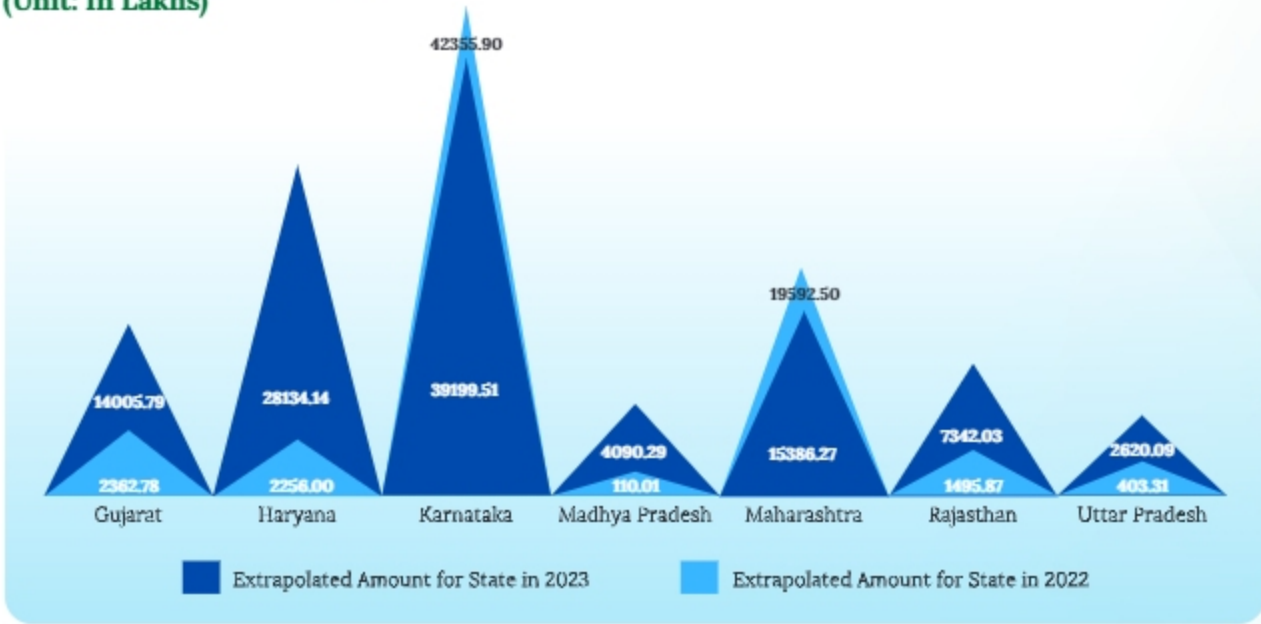


85.72%
of the respondents
were aware about
Atal Bhujal Yojana.

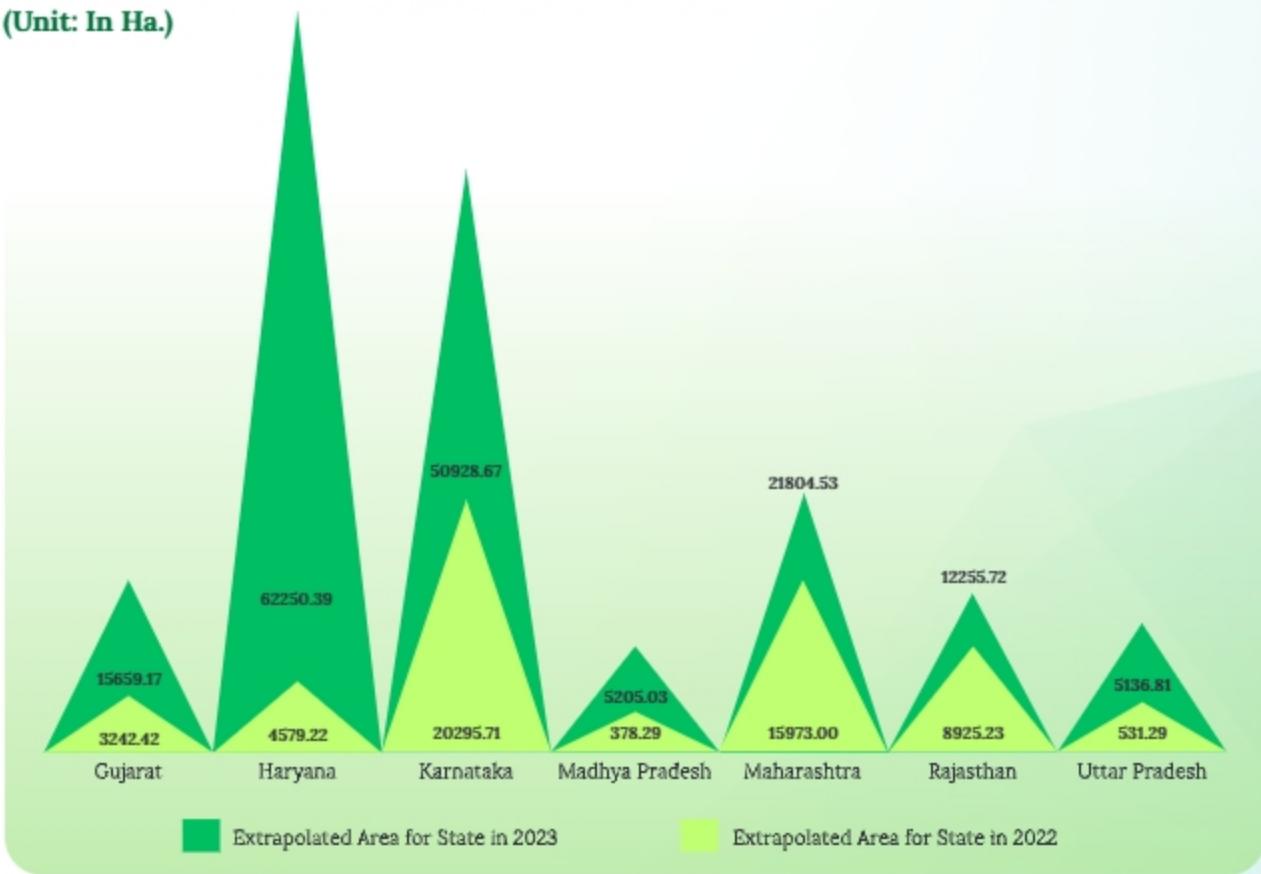


88.39%
of the respondents said that
training/workshops/meetings were
conducted under Atal Bhujal Yojana.

DLI#3: Year-on-Year Comparison from FY 2021 - 2022 to FY 2022 - 2023
(Unit: In Lakhs)



DLI#4: Year-on-Year Comparison from FY 2021 - 2022 to FY 2022 - 2023
(Unit: In Ha.)





INTRODUCTION

Atal Bhujal Yojana was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 25th December 2019, the 95th birth anniversary of former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The scheme endeavours to improve groundwater management in the identified water-stressed regions of seven states viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Atal Bhujal Yojana is a Central Sector Scheme with an outlay of INR 6,000 crores, out of which INR 3,000 crores will be loaned by the World Bank and INR 3,000 crores will be contributed by the Government of India (GoI). The funds under the scheme shall be provided to the States as grants-in-aid. The World Bank financing will be done under a lending instrument known as Program for Results (PforR), wherein funds under the scheme will be disbursed from the World Bank to the GoI based on the achievement of predetermined parameters. The scheme will be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 till 2024-25.

The objective of the Atal Bhujal program is to improve the management of groundwater resources in identified water-stressed regions of the implementing states with an emphasis on community participation, demand-side management and convergence of various on-going schemes of the Central and State Governments.

The scheme has two components, which are as follows:

- i. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Component** - It is aimed at strengthening the groundwater governance mechanism in the implementing states.
- ii. Incentive Component** - This is directed at incentivizing the implementing states for various measures to improve groundwater management practices and ensuring long-term sustainability of groundwater resources.

Under the incentive component, states will be rewarded for activities such as:

- a.** Disclosure of groundwater monitoring in the public domain.
- b.** Preparation of community led water security plans (WSPs) which includes finalization of demand and supply side interventions at Gram Panchayat level.
- c.** Successful convergence from various on-going schemes of the Central and State Governments for implementation of community led supply-side and demand-side interventions to promote sustainable groundwater management.
- d.** Bringing irrigated area under micro irrigation/ other water saving techniques
- e.** Arresting the decline in groundwater levels through improved and sustainable water usage practices.

Disbursements under the incentive component are linked to the performance of states against identified Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs). Disbursement of funds is subject to achievement of these predetermined indicators by the implementing agencies after due verification by a Third-Party Government Verification Agency (TPGVA).

Roadmap to the verification done by the Quality Council of India for the five DLIs:

DLI#1 - Public disclosure of ground water data/information and reports: This DLI incentivizes the strengthening of groundwater management institutions to ensure periodic collection of data and public disclosure of groundwater related information. This is taken as a measure for improved quality of groundwater monitoring and data dissemination.

DLI#2 - Preparation of community-led water security plans: This DLI incentivizes the roll-out of a standardized bottom-up approach for groundwater planning process through the preparation of community-led Water Security Plans (WSPs) at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level.

DLI#3 - Public financing of approved water security plans through convergence of ongoing/new schemes: This DLI incentivizes the implementation of the groundwater planning process to improve the effectiveness of public financing through the convergence of various government schemes.

DLI#4 - Adoption of practices for efficient water use: This DLI incentivizes the implementation of demand-side measures in the WSPs and highlights the importance of shifting focus from supply-side measures to demand-side measures to improve groundwater sustainability.

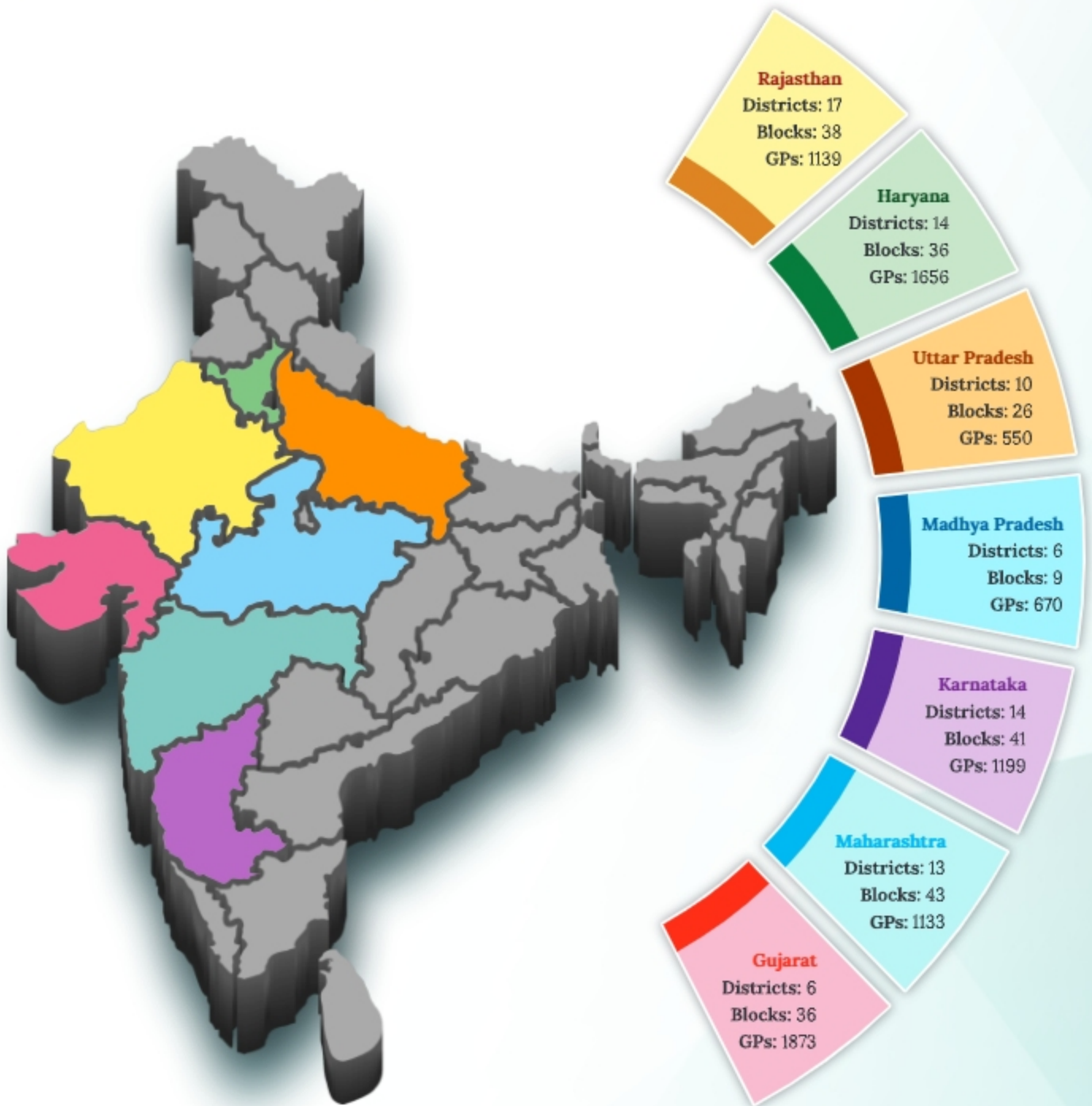
DLI#5 - Improvement in the rate of decline of groundwater levels: This DLI incentivizes the arrest in decline of groundwater levels in target areas. This will be realized by comparing the improvement in the declining groundwater levels compared to the baseline trend.

In order to carry out independent verification of results with respect to the above-mentioned DLIs, the Quality Council of India (QCI) has been selected as the Third-Party Government Verification Agency (TPGVA) by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD&GR), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. The key tasks of the agency include establishing baseline data, building the verification protocols to assess the performance of seven implementing states, and preparing performance reports with respect to achievement of DLIs to DoWR, RD&GR within the prescribed time-frame.

This report presents the results for the verification of assessment of the 2nd round of DLI#3 and DLI#4 carried out by the QCI from April 2023 to June 2023.

EXTENT OF ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

The following map shows the number of Districts, Blocks and Gram Panchayats under the Atal Bhujal Yojana in the seven participating states.



TIMELINE



QUALITY CONTROL MECHANISM





A. PLANNING PROCESS

Quality Council of India in consultation with NPMU ensured that the States had adequate awareness about the verification process followed by TPGVA for the evaluation. The correctness of the documentation as per the prescribed templates, file organization at all state levels and data keeping was thoroughly checked to make certain that the process was in alignment with DLI#3 and DLI#4 protocols.



B. DATA SAMPLING AND DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

For the verification of the 2nd round of DLI#3 and DLI#4, QCI ensured district-wise proportional representation of Gram Panchayats for document verification and field verification. During the sampling, QCI prioritised to select those Gram Panchayats which were common in both DLI#3 and DLI#4 in order to capture the essence of the scheme on ground.

After the preliminary desktop assessment by NPMU, QCI further assessed the data along with the supporting documents which were collected from SPMU offices. The documents pertaining to line departments consisted of interventions, schemes, which contained information about beneficiaries, area, expenditure, structures details, etc. The physical verification was conducted in two parts, namely - (a) document verification and (b) field verification at Gram Panchayat level.



C. INTERNAL QUALITY CHECKS

QCI as the TPGVA exercised several quality control measures for the verification of the 2nd round of DLI#3 and DLI#4:



Data monitoring: Internal trackers and detailed sheets were maintained to track live progress of assessment. Weekly status update was shared with NPMU to ensure adequate progress of the assessment.



Field visits: Qualified and trained QCI empanelled assessors conducted verification in the sampled Gram Panchayats. As a part of the SOP, QCI personnel commenced the verification through introductory calls made to the Sarpanch/DPMU officials, along with the geo-tagged photo and location of the assessor. Post completion a closing call was made to the Sarpanch/DPMU officials. This was done to make certain that the evaluation done on-ground was credible and uninfluenced.

Simultaneously, a 24x7 war-room was established at the Delhi HQ which ensured the quality of the responses and data, through real-time backend quality-checks and re-evaluation of each assessment.



Documentation: For various parameters, the documents were thoroughly checked and verified at the backend to ensure the correctness of the same. Documents that were required for the verification process of DLI#3 and DLI#4 were checked at the SPMU and the line department level. QCI team compared the updated WSPs for the 20% sampled Gram Panchayats at random basis, regarding the interventions claimed under DLI#3. QCI Declarations were signed by the SPMU nodal officers and authorizations of documents were done by the respective line departments. This ensured the authenticity of the intervention installed/constructed in the GPs.⁵



Field Assessment of Structures: For field verification, supply side structures were chosen at random. The QCI empanelled assessor verified the structure present at the GP and made note if the structure was absent. The assessor also took a note of the supporting documents provided for the same if it was made available during the field verification.



Surveys: To maintain the transparency and quality, QCI ensured geo-tagging of all photographic evidences taken during the field assessment. Additionally, QCI undertook satisfaction declaration from GP officials post completion to ensure transparency and accountability.⁶



Clarifications and Checks: Every state had a dedicated single point of contact from the QCI team interacting with state/district officials to help them out with queries related to the assessment. Also, QCI took weekly updates with the State officials in order to ensure smooth implementation of the assessment done on ground. This helped to mitigate issues on a real-time basis.

⁵ The declaration template for the supporting document collection is given on page number 16

⁶ The declaration template for the satisfaction declaration is given on page number 18

Template IA: Verification and Satisfaction Declaration (Supporting Document Collection)

I, _____, _____, authorised representative of _____ State PMU declare that the second round of verification of DLI#3 and DLI#4 under Atal Bhujal Yojana, supporting document collection was conducted by the Quality Council of India (QCI) officials named _____ and _____ during the period _____ to _____ and I am satisfied with the verification process.

We hereby confirm that we have fulfilled all the standards of supporting document collection for the convergence claim/ area that has been submitted on the MIS by SPMU.

During the course of visit and verification, the QCI team asked for relevant documents for the verification of public financing of approved water security plans through convergence claim of on-going / new schemes submitted by SPMU on the MIS for DLI#3 and DLI#4. The documents primarily consisted different line department information related to the intervention specific cost, intervention specific area, list of beneficiaries, details of the structures constructed/renovated.

We have presented all the relevant documents available with us, and no other information/ documentation is pending from SPMU to be shared with QCI team, to the best of our knowledge. Also, we have shared all the documentation in digital form to QCI team.

SPMU Team	QCI Team
Name of Officer-	Name of Officer-
Designation of Officer-	Designation of Officer-
State-	State-
Office address-	Office address-
Date-	Date-
Time-	Time-

Seal and signature of authorised SPMU official

**Template IB: District wise Supporting Documents Shared by the Participating States
(Supporting Document Collection)**

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS SHARED BY THE STATES	
No. of Districts	
Designation of No. of Blocks	
No. of Gram Panchayats	

DISTRICT NAME	SUPPORTING DOCUMENT SHARED FOR

Template IIA: Field Assessment Satisfaction Declaration

Date:

I, (DPMU Official/Sarpanch/.....) of Gram Panchayat declare that I am satisfied with the assessment held for Atal Bhujal Yojana for DLI#3 & DLI#4 by the QCI Assessors;

During the inspection, the assessors did not ask for any type of favour, monetary or in kind (travel, lunch, lodging or any other) and post completion of the assessment, and the same has been personally informed to the Quality Check coordinator from QCI.

I declare that the GP has not offered or provided any favours to the assessor during the course of inspection.

GP DETAILS

State:

District:

Block:

Gram Panchayat:

Signature of the Official

Date and Time: ____/____/____



CHAPTER-I

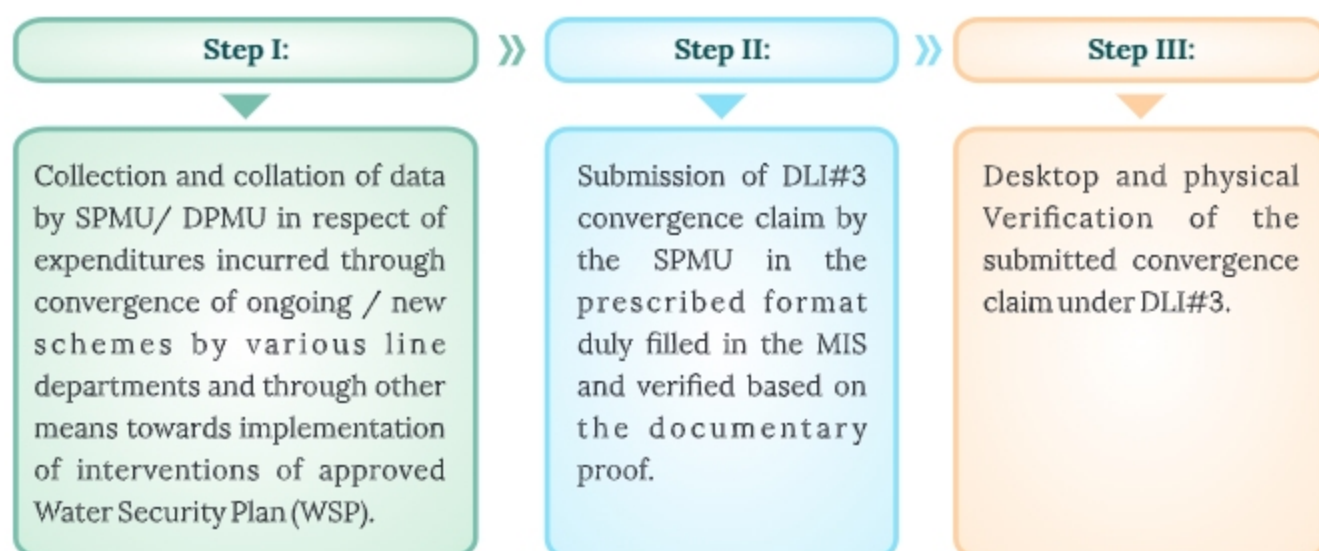
DISBURSEMENT LINKED INDICATOR #3

Chapter I reflect the framework designed by Quality Council of India (TPGVA) for the verification and assessment of the implementation of the demand-side and supply-side interventions proposed in the Water Security Plan (WSP) at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level. The chapter also includes the methodology followed for verification and the results achieved by the participating States.

DLI#3 focuses on the incentivising the financing done for groundwater saving interventions, and also to identify bottom-up groundwater planning process i.e., the water security plans for sustainable groundwater management. It will also help to align the implementation of various programs and improve the effectiveness of financing on groundwater by moving to more coordinated investment to improve groundwater level in the seven States. The DLI is defined as the aggregate amount of funds (excluding Atal Bhujal Yojana) spent in a given year for the implementation of the interventions of WSP activities

A. DLI#3 Verification Protocol

The verification protocol for incentive claim under DLI#3 comprises of three broad steps:



STEP I COLLATION OF CONVERGENCE CLAIM DATA FROM LINE DEPARTMENTS

All the states (SPMU) have to collect Gram Panchayat wise and year wise convergence data from various line departments for the implementation of approved WSP activities viz demand side and supply side both as per the devised mechanism shown below

LINE DEPT.

Collection, compilation and processing of Gram Panchayat-wise, year-wise convergence claim along with supporting documents.

DPMU

Collection, compilation and processing of Gram Panchayat-wise, year-wise convergence claim along with supporting documents from various line departments and filled in the prescribed module for DLI#3 convergence claim in Atal Jal MIS.

SPMU

Verification of all the filled DLI#3 convergence claim received from DPMU's and sharing of verified and approved convergence claim with NPMU for incentivization through MIS. Sample supporting documents regarding claim may also be shared with NPMU.

While compiling the convergence claim of expenditure incurred from various line departments/ sources for a specified period against the convergence claim of DLI#3 and transferring the data in the DLI#3 MIS claim module, the following points may be considered:

- In case if any State found it difficult to achieve the convergence through existing/new State/Central Government Schemes, then, the expenditure may be made by any of the agencies such as under CSR/Trust/NGO shall be considered while claiming the incentive amount after due authentication of documents.
- The expenditure under self-financing, such as drip/sprinkler installed by a farmer through their own resources may be considered eligible under incentive claim.
- Any expenditure towards activities as the part of WSP undertaken from ongoing Gram Panchayat schemes such as GPDP/Finance commission etc., may be considered under incentivization.

The incentive claims against the following points shall not be considered eligible:

- If the interventions implemented on ground with convergence is not at all proposed in the WSP.
- If the claimed amount against the number of structures constructed on ground is more than the numbers proposed in WSP for supply-side interventions.
- Convergence claim made under farmer share in case of partially subsidized scheme such as PMKSY etc.

STEP II SUBMISSION OF DLI#3 INCENTIVE CLAIM BY THE SPMU IN THE PRESCRIBED DLI#3 MIS MODULE

- a. DLI#3 MIS module contained two sections, viz. Gram Panchayat-wise WSP approved physical and financial targets for both demand-side and supply-side interventions and the other section comprises of interventions implemented on ground through the convergence from various line departments and any other means in both physical and financial aspects.
- b. While entering convergence claim for a Gram Panchayat in MIS module, following details to be entered regarding demand side claim:
 - Financial year of subsidy disbursement
 - Name of convergence line department
 - Name of scheme under which convergence happened
 - Expenditure incurred other than Atal Jal incentives
- c. While entering convergence claim for a Gram Panchayat following details needs to be entered regarding supply side claim:
 - Work start date & completion date
 - Latitude & longitude of the structures claimed
 - Name of convergence line department
 - Name of scheme under which convergence happened
 - Expenditure incurred other than Atal Jal incentives
- d. The SPMUs should keep all the supporting documents related to demand-side and supply-side interventions against which the expenditure claim has been made from line departments/other sources, under their custody. The same may be produced at the time of physical verification done by QCI.

STEP III VERIFICATION OF THE SUBMITTED CONVERGENCE CLAIM

Verification of DLI#3 convergence claim shall be done in two stages:

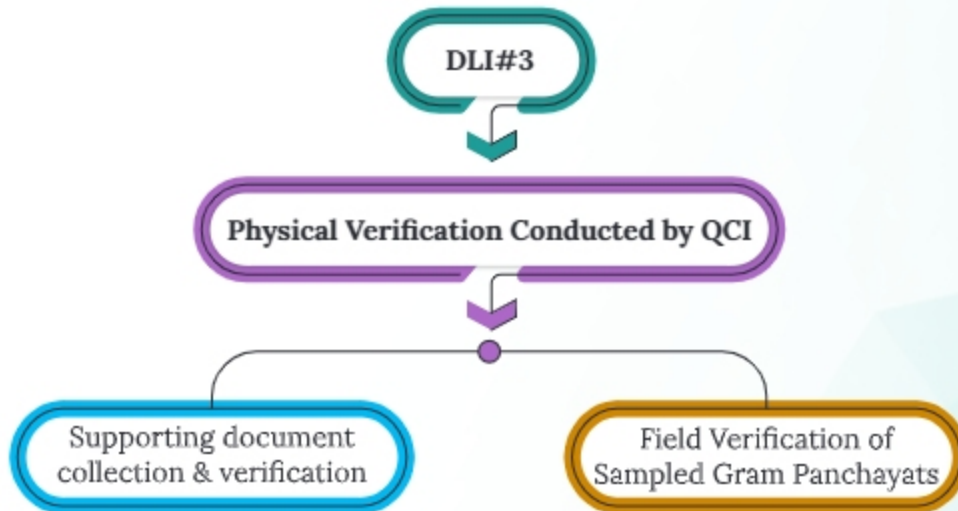
Stage-I: Desktop assessment of the submitted convergence claim at NPMU

Desktop assessment of the submitted convergence claim will be done by NPMU to arrive at admitted claim based on the claim document submitted by SPMU, the process followed are as below:

- Assessment of the submitted claim with approved WSP to ensure that the Gram Panchayat wise implemented interventions as claimed in the MIS module DLI#3 claim module are in line as proposed in the approved WSP.
- Submitted Convergence claimed shall also be assessed on various parameters via:
 - a. Whether the claimed amount is appropriate/non erroneous/realistic against the claimed interventions.
 - b. Whether claimed interventions can be incentivized under DLI#3 as per the objectives of the scheme.
- After the desktop assessment, NPMU shall provide the admitted convergence claim template to QCI for further physical verification.

Stage - II: Physical Verification by QCI

The physical verification by QCI as TPGVA was done in the following ways:



- QCI will take 20% of the Gram Panchayats as sample for physical verification from each District. Each District will be divided into 4 quartiles based upon convergence amount in a given Gram Panchayat under this DLI and then sample will be collected from each Quartile based upon weightage average.

- **Document Verification:** QCI shall visit SPMU to collect and verify supporting documents pertaining to convergence amount claimed by the State. These supporting documents consist of expenditure records, sanctioned orders, beneficiary list downloaded from the portal and countersigned by line departments.
- **Field Verification:** QCI shall verify the demand-side and supply-side interventions under DLI#3 by visiting all sampled Gram Panchayats:
 - a. Demand-side interventions will be assessed via individual interviews of the beneficiaries/ community members as well as the physical examination of the interventions, wherever it was available.
 - b. Supply-side interventions will be assessed through the inspection of structures constructed or renovated on random basis along with citizen feedback interviews.
- The field verification shall be carried out with the assistance of on-field team consisting of SPMU/DPMU, Gram Panchayat officials and DIPs.

B. Methodology for Verification of 2nd Round of DLI#3

The verification for the 2nd round of DLI#3 was carried out based on protocols developed by QCI in consultation with NPMU. The current verification for DLI#3 is carried out for the total admitted convergence claim provided by NPMU for FY 2022-2023 and total admitted convergence claim of Madhya Pradesh for FY 2021-2022.

DLI#3 data consisted of convergence claim in respect of expenditures incurred on-ground through convergence of ongoing or new schemes by State-level line departments and through other means, towards implementation of interventions of approved Water Security Plan (WSP) under both demand-side and supply-side interventions.

As per the framework of verification protocols, QCI undertook the following steps for verification:

- A. Supporting Document Collection:** QCI professionals visited the SPMU offices for the collection of the authorised supporting documents pertaining to the demand-side and supply-side interventions against which the convergence claim was made for the year 2022 – 2023.
- B. Sampling Methodology:** The following steps were undertaken to ensure district wise proportional representation of Gram Panchayats for document verification and field verification: -
 - Step 1: Gram Panchayats received under DLI#3 were divided into 2 categories:**
 - a. Gram Panchayats received under DLI#3 common with Gram Panchayats in DLI#4
 - b. Gram Panchayats in DLI#3 only

Step 2: These categories were further divided into 4 quartiles for each district, based on total admitted expenditure. A weighted average was computed for each quartile on the basis of the 2 parameters, i.e. number of interventions and average expenditure of the interventions.

Step 3: The sample was drawn taking into account, an equal representation of Gram Panchayats above the weighted average and below the weighted average of the quartile for every district. The total of the sample taken from each two categories was then considered as the selected QCI 20% sample.

C. Document Verification of the 20% sample: the admitted convergence claims of a particular intervention for a specific department provided by NPMU was verified against the supporting documents collected from respective SPMUs. The document verification was based on the following:

- Admitted convergence claimed compared with the supporting document consisting of name of structure, amount claim, and convergence department name/scheme was considered as verified claim.
- The minimum convergence claimed under the demand-side & supply-side intervention was considered as verified claim in case of mismatch between the admitted convergence claim and the supporting documents.
- In case of absence of supporting document, the admitted convergence claim was not included in the computing of successful occurrences.

D. Field Assessment of the 20% sample: during field assessment, QCI assessed all the 20% of the sampled Gram Panchayats to verify the demand-side and supply-side interventions under DLI#3. This included the following:

- Demand-side interventions were assessed through individual interviews of the beneficiaries (based on which the convergence claim has been prepared)/community members of that particular Gram Panchayats.
- For the supply-side intervention, the structures were assessed on a random basis for the particular Gram Panchayat. A survey was also conducted to understand the accessibility, functionality and purpose of the structure with the help of citizen feedback.

The QCI empanelled assessors visited the Gram Panchayats to implement the field assessment. Additionally, QCI professional commenced the verification through introductory calls made to the Sarpanch/DPMU officials. This was done to make certain that the evaluation done on-ground was credible and uninfluenced.

The field verification included interviews of beneficiaries, committee members of water associations & other organizations, Gram Panchayat officials and random citizens. This was done in order to evaluate their awareness related to water saving techniques, scheme awareness and implementation status of the interventions at the ground level. It was carried out with the help of SPMU/DPMU, Gram Panchayat officials and DIPs.

Table C: State-wise availability of DLI#3 data submitted

State	Total No. of Admitted GPs by NPMU	Total Admitted Claim Amount (In Lakhs)	20% Sampled GPs (In Nos.) ⁷	Admitted Claim Amount of Sampled GPs (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	1569	14438.24	346	4757.04
Haryana	1452	28499.50	343	9452.99
Karnataka	1184	40456.05	292	15598.31
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2021-2022)	197	116.63	48	35.12
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2022-2023)	578	4093.81	148	1502.07
Maharashtra	932	15537.69	241	8520.11
Rajasthan	725	10270.65	177	2992.75
Uttar Pradesh	376	2746.20	111	1179.67
Total	7013	116158.78	1706	44038.04

C. Computing of Successful Occurrences

The results of DLI#3 were computed based on the total admitted convergence claim provided by NPMU and verified from the supporting documents collected by QCI from the respective SPMUs. The difference found between the admitted convergence claim and the supporting document was noted as a discrepancy.

The percentage of accuracy in the sample was computed based on the verification of admitted convergence claim for the sample Gram Panchayats against the supporting documents collected. Further, this percentage of accuracy of sample was extrapolated on the total admitted convergence claim provided by NPMU. After extrapolation, an effective number of admitted claim amount for State was achieved and considered as approved claim.

⁷ The 20% sample for Madhya Pradesh is considered for two FYs i.e 2021-2022 and 2022-2023. The field assessment sample for Madhya Pradesh was a total of 148 Gram Panchayats (common for FYs)

D. 2nd Round of DLI#3 Verification Results

Table D: State-wise results of 2nd round of DLI#3

State	Total No. of Admitted GPs by NPMU	Total Admitted Claim Amount (In Lakhs)	20% Sampled GPs ^a (In Nos.)	Admitted Claim Amount of Sampled GPs (In Lakhs)	Verified Claim (In Lakhs)	Extrapolated Claim ^b (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	1569	14438.24	346	4757.04	4614.56	14005.79
Haryana	1452	28499.51	343	9452.99	9333.86	28134.14
Karnataka	1184	40456.05	292	15598.31	15113.83	39199.51
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2021-2022)	197	116.63	48	35.12	33.13	110.01
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2022-2023)	578	4093.81	148	1502.07	1500.77	4090.29
Maharashtra	932	15537.69	241	8520.11	8437.08	15386.27
Rajasthan	725	10270.65	177	2992.75	2139.81	7342.03
Uttar Pradesh	376	2746.20	111	1179.67	1125.49	2620.09
Total	7013	116158.78	1706	44038.04	42298.53	110888.13

^a The 20% sample for Madhya Pradesh is considered for two FYs i.e. 2021-2022 and 2022-2023. The field assessment sample for Madhya Pradesh was a total of 148 Gram Panchayats (common for FYs)

^b During the QCI verification process, 1 Gram Panchayat of Haryana and 2 Gram Panchayats of Rajasthan were disqualified.

E. STATE – WISE SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF VERIFICATION

1. Gujarat

A total of **14438.24 Lakhs** claim was admitted against **1569 Gram Panchayats** of the State of **Gujarat** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **346 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim amount of **4757.04 Lakhs**. After the verification of sample, an accuracy percentage of **97%** was achieved. This resulted in the verified claim amount of **4614.56 Lakhs**. Furthermore, the total extrapolated amount for the State achieved was **14005.79 Lakhs**.

2. Haryana

A total of **28499.51 Lakhs** claim was admitted against **1452 Gram Panchayats** of the State of **Haryana** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **343 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim amount of **9452.99 Lakhs**. After the verification of sample, an accuracy percentage of **99%** was achieved. This resulted in the verified claim amount of **9333.86 Lakhs**. Furthermore, the total extrapolated amount for the State achieved was **28134.14 Lakhs**.

3. Karnataka

A total of **40456.05 Lakhs** claim was admitted against **1184 Gram Panchayats** of the State of **Karnataka** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **292 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim amount of **15598.31 Lakhs**. After the verification of sample, an accuracy percentage of **97%** was achieved. This resulted in the verified claim amount of **15113.83 Lakhs**. Furthermore, the total extrapolated amount for the State achieved was **39199.51 Lakhs**.

4. Madhya Pradesh

For FY 2021-2022 a total of **116.63 Lakhs** claim was admitted against **197 Gram Panchayats** of the State of **Madhya Pradesh** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **48 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim amount of **35.12 Lakhs**. After the verification of sample, an accuracy percentage of **94%** was achieved. This resulted in the verified claim amount of **33.13 Lakhs**. Furthermore, the total extrapolated amount for the State achieved was **110.01 Lakhs**.

For FY 2022-2023 a total of **4093.81 Lakhs** claim was admitted against **578 Gram Panchayats** of the State of **Madhya Pradesh** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **148 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim amount of **1502.07 Lakhs**. After the verification of sample, an accuracy percentage of **99.9%** was achieved. This resulted in the verified claim amount of **1500.77 Lakhs**. Furthermore, the total extrapolated amount for the State achieved was **4090.29 Lakhs**.

5. Maharashtra

A total of **15537.69 Lakhs** claim was admitted against **932 Gram Panchayats** of the State of **Maharashtra** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **241 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim amount of **8520.11 Lakhs**. After the verification of sample, an accuracy percentage of **99%** was achieved. This resulted in the verified claim amount of **8437.08 Lakhs**. Furthermore, the total extrapolated amount for the State achieved was **15386.27 Lakhs**.

6. Rajasthan

A total of **10270.65 Lakhs** claim was admitted against **725 Gram Panchayats** of the State of **Rajasthan** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **177 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim amount of **2992.75 Lakhs**. After the verification of sample, an accuracy percentage of **71%** was achieved. This resulted in the verified claim amount of **2139.81 Lakhs**. Furthermore, the total extrapolated amount for the State achieved was **7342.03 Lakhs**.

7. Uttar Pradesh

A total of **2746.20 Lakhs** claim was admitted against **376 Gram Panchayats** of the State of **Uttar Pradesh** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **111 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim amount of **1179.67 Lakhs**. After the verification of sample, an accuracy percentage of **95%** was achieved. This resulted in the verified claim amount of **1125.49 Lakhs**. Furthermore, the total extrapolated amount for the State achieved was **2620.09 Lakhs**.



CHAPTER II

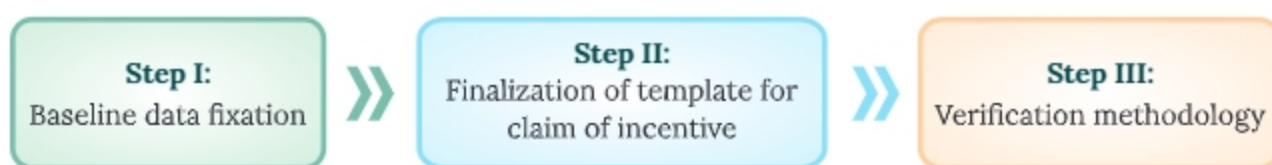
DISBURSEMENT LINKED INDICATOR #4

Chapter II highlights the framework designed by Quality Council of India (TPGVA) on assessing the extent of increase in area due to implementation of demand-side interventions. The chapter also includes the methodology followed for the verification and the results achieved by the participating States.

DLI# 4 is the second of the two indicators to incentivize the implementation of groundwater management measures included in the WSPs. The DLI will incentivize demand side measures that reduce water consumption, including the introduction of efficient micro-irrigation systems, a shift in cropping patterns away from water-intensive crops including promotion of rain-fed horticulture and feeder separation. The disbursement will be based on the increase in area (in hectares) at Gram Panchayat (Gram Panchayat) Level or the increase in number of blocks (in case of feeder separation) benefiting from these measures.

A. DLI#4 Verification Protocol

The verification protocol of DLI#4 comprised of 3 steps:



STEP I BASELINE DATA FIXATION

The broad framework for fixation of DLI#4 baseline data, indicators & sub indicators for claiming incentives against year on year increase under DLI#4 has been developed based on the Atal Bhujal Yojana Program Guidelines, Ver- 1.1 of the DoWR, Ministry of Jal Shakti and Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of the World Bank.

The baseline for DLI#4 shall be fixed for the first year i.e., 2020-21, the format for data submission by the States for baseline data fixation. The baseline data will remain constant & will incorporate Gram Panchayat wise information on following sub indicators:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Net area (in hectares) under efficient irrigation system</p> | <p>B. Area (in hectares) under high & low water consuming crops and the difference between both</p> |
| <p>C. Net area (in hectares) under other water saving methods</p> | <p>D. Adoption of electricity feeder separation in the block</p> |

Data Validation / Checklist for baseline data of DLI#4

It is pertinent to mention that the fixation of baseline data is a critical step under DLI#4 to assess the progress made under Atal Bhujal Yojana in Atal Jal Gram Panchayats. It is essential to take appropriate care of data consistency and hence a data validation/checklist have been prepared which should be strictly complied before submitting the data for fixation of baseline. The checklist is as below:

- The surface area under different crops should be equal to the gross cropped area of the Gram Panchayat
- The gross irrigated area should be less than or equal to the gross cropped area of the Gram Panchayat
- The area under micro irrigation should always be less than the gross irrigated area
- To standardize the crop nomenclature across the states, a glossary of Hindi and English names of crops have been prepared.
- Information on the source of data is mandatory for baseline data
- All the information/data shared with NPMU should be certified by Project Director, SPMU
- Submission of baseline data as well as data for claim should be strictly as per the formats shared by NPMU
- Data under all sub-indicators is required to be submitted at Gram Panchayat level for claiming the incentive under DLI#4 except for electricity feeder separation where data is required at block level

STEP II FINALIZATION OF TEMPLATE FOR CLAIM OF INCENTIVE

The data for claiming the incentive includes Gram Panchayat wise information on annual incremental area taken under efficient water utilization practices. The achievement of the DLI will be based on the sum of the following sub-indicators:

- a. **Year-on-year increase in area (in hectares) with efficient irrigation systems:** Gram Panchayat wise data on increase in area covered under the following water-efficient irrigation techniques in the Participating States will be used to determine incentive under this sub-indicator:
 - Micro Irrigation (Sprinkler) ➤ Micro Irrigation (Drip) ➤ Irrigation through pipelines
- b. **Year-on-year increase in area (in hectares) with a shift in cropping patterns:** Gram Panchayat-wise area with a shift from existing high water consuming crops to low water consuming crops will be considered for determining the annual increase in area with a shift in cropping pattern. The following information will be analysed to estimate this area:
 - Name of existing High water-consuming Crop ➤ Name of replacing low water-consuming crop
 - Area with crop shifting (in Ha) ➤ Name of Dept./CSR/NGO/ self-financing ➤ Name of Scheme
- c. **Year-on-year increase in area (in hectares) under other water-saving methods:** Gram Panchayat-wise data on the annual increase in area covered under other water-saving agriculture methods as given below shall be considered for determination of incentive under this sub-indicator:
 - Super seeder / happy seeder/ zero tillage ➤ Polyhouse /net house
 - Mulching ➤ Hydrogel ➤ DSR ➤ Other water-saving agricultural practices
- d. **Year-on-year increase in the number of blocks where electricity feeder separation has been adopted:** Electricity line distribution data collected at the block level will be used to determine the annual incremental number of blocks adopting feeder separation for agriculture. The achievement will be evaluated based on:
 - Annual incremental number of blocks adopting feeder Separation that have gone functional in the entire block

The claim for increase in area under demand-side interventions needs to be provided separately for area covered through convergence, Atal Jal incentive fund and self/private financing under various sub-indicators.

After due consideration of the state wise feedback, a standard MIS template has been devised for DLI#4 and made available on Atal Jal website for the States to enter gram panchayat wise data under various sub-indicators of DLI#4.

List of documents to be provided with claim data during submission to NPMU:

- Department-wise sample source document for each intervention needs to be uploaded in the DLI#4 module of MIS
- All the source documents related to claim under crop shifting needs to be uploaded in the MIS for verification at NPMU
- All the source documents should contain information on year of implementation, department/agency name, intervention name, gram panchayat wise incremental area and beneficiary details
- The supporting documents on crop shifting from line departments/ CSR/NGOs/gram panchayat should include name of the scheme, Gram Panchayat wise name of existing high water consuming crop, replacing low water consuming crop, area with crop shifting & name of beneficiaries.
- Claim area through self-financing will be accepted provided submission of certificate from Panchayat Secretary/ Sarpanch mentioning beneficiary names, area covered and name of activities implemented on field. All such claims under efficient irrigation, other water saving methods & crop shifting through self/private financing are required to be verified preferably at the field by SPMUs/DPMUs before submission to NPMU.
- The claim data entered by DPMUs in the MIS is to be verified by SPMU and approved at SPMU for submission to NPMU. The claim from the States shall be accepted with the assumption that all relevant documents by different line departments/ individuals/ private companies/ NGOs/ Trusts, towards incentive claim at Gram Panchayat level have been duly checked and verified at SPMU before submitting to NPMU.
- SPMUs to ensure availability of all the source documents (from the line departments/other sources) towards incentive claim at SPMUs, so that the same can be produced at the time of verification by QCI.

STEP III VERIFICATION METHODOLOGY

The verification methodology comprises of two steps:



Step I: Desktop assessment of claim at NPMU

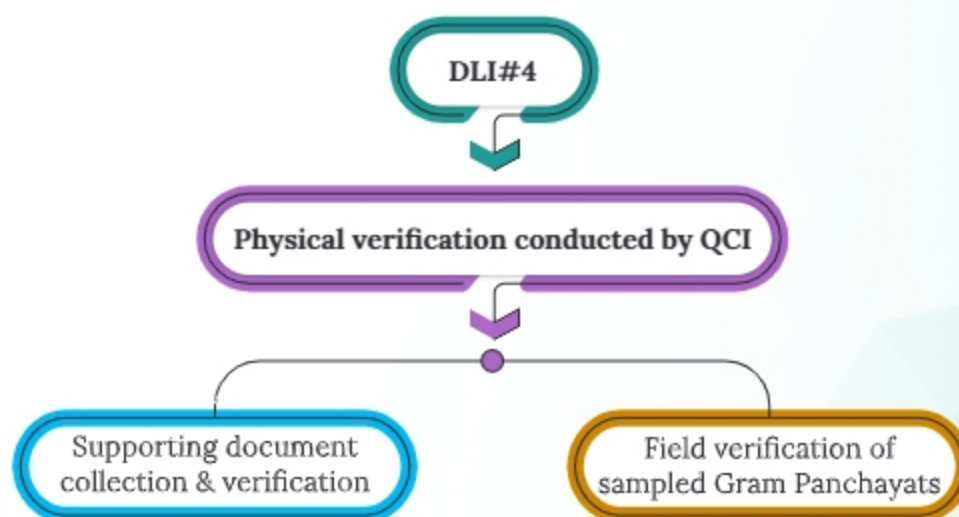
Desktop assessment of the submitted claim under DLI#4 is to be done by NPMU. The process to be followed for desktop assessment is given below

- The claim of incremental area approved by SPMUs, through various modes of convergence such as on-going schemes/initiatives, Atal Jal incentive fund & self/private financing will be verified technically based on the information provided under demand-side interventions and sample supporting documents on the MIS.
- The claim for incremental area under crop shift will be verified based on the source documents on (a) existing water intensive crops & replacing low water consuming crops and (b) the purpose of the scheme through which crop shifting has been implemented as per State claim.
- Claim for blocks taken under electricity feeder separation in the claim year will be verified in comparison with the baseline data and the source document from line department. The claim under this sub-indicator was considered once the block has been brought under feeder separation entirely
- Any inconsistency in the data will be highlighted to the SPMUs for proper justification

After completion of the desktop assessment, the admitted claim template will be shared with QCI for physical verification.

Step – II: Physical verification of claim by QCI

The physical verification by QCI as TPGVA shall be done in the following way:

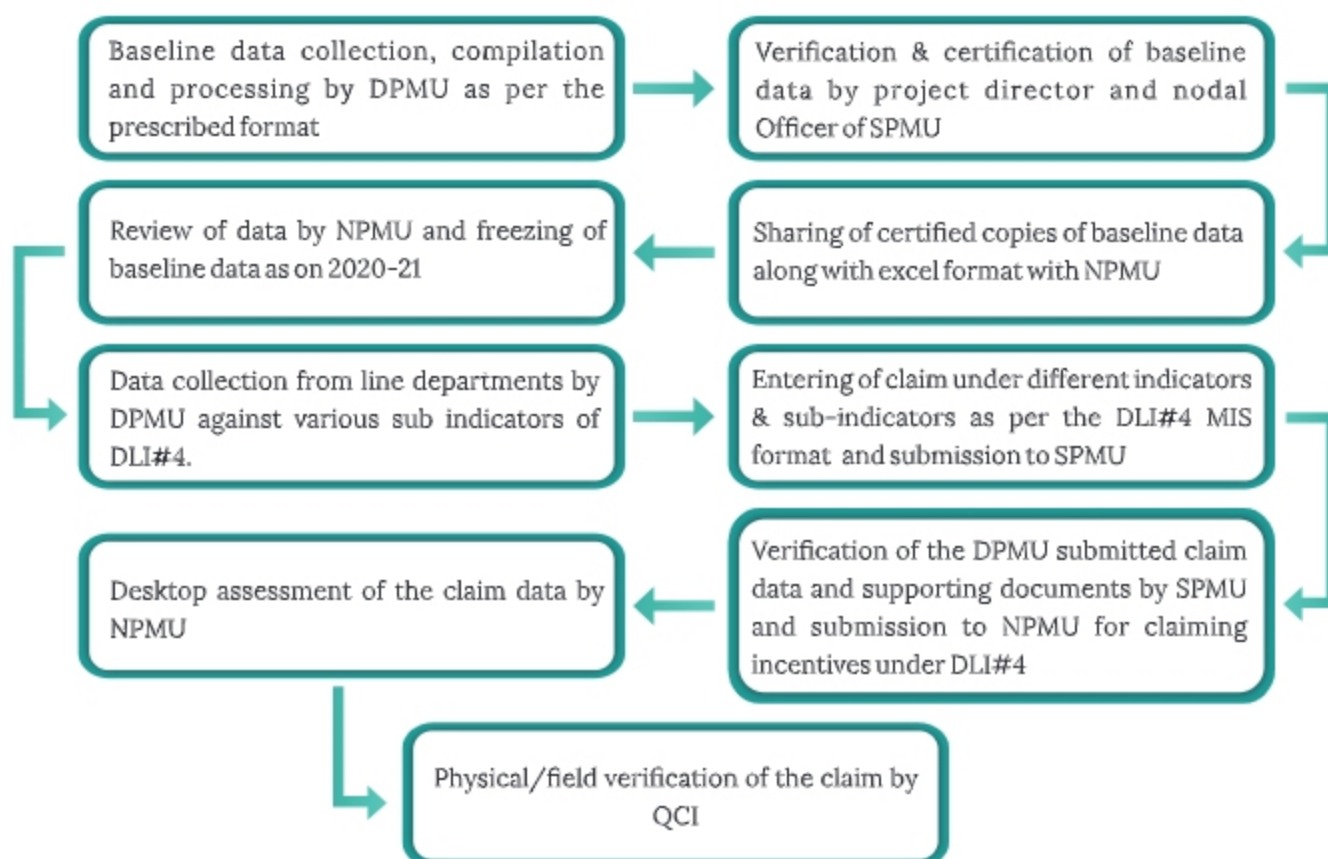


- QCI will take 20% of the Gram Panchayats as sample for physical verification from each District. Each District will be divided into 4 quartiles based upon area claimed in a given Gram Panchayat under this DLI and then sample will be collected from each Quartile based upon weightage average.

- **Document Verification:** QCI shall visit SPMU to collect and verify supporting documents pertaining to demand-side interventions against which area claims have been made by State. Incentive/convergence documents consist of beneficiary list along with area downloaded from the portal and countersigned by line departments and self-finance documents countersigned by the Sarpanch of the respective Gram Panchayat.
- **Field Verification:** QCI shall verify the demand-side interventions under DLI#4 by visiting all sampled Gram Panchayats
 - a. Area claimed under demand-side interventions will be assessed through individual interviews of the beneficiaries/community members as well as by physically examining the interventions, wherever available
- The field verification was carried out with the assistance of an on-field team consisting of Gram Panchayat officials, DPMU/SPMU and DIPs.

Process Flow

The protocol for DLI#4 verification ideally involves several steps and interlinked processes, an attempt has been made to consolidate the entire process flow in the form of a flow diagram for better understanding. The flow diagram is given below:



B. Methodology for Verification of 2nd Round of DLI#4

The verification for the 2nd round of DLI#4 was carried out based on protocols prepared by QCI in consultation with NPMU. The current verification for DLI#4 is carried out for the total admitted claimed area provided by NPMU for FY 2022-2023 and total admitted claim area of Madhya Pradesh for FY 2021-2022.

DLI#4 consists of increase in net area (Ha) with efficient irrigation practices, area with shift in cropping pattern from high water consuming crop to low water consuming crop, area under other significant water saving methods (Ha) and no. of blocks brought under electricity feeder separation in the claim year.

As per the framework of verification protocols, QCI undertook the following steps for verification:

A. Supporting Document Collection: QCI professionals visited the SPMU offices for the collection of the legitimate supporting documents pertaining to the demand-side interventions against which the area claim was made from the FY 2022 – 2023.

B. Sampling Methodology: The following steps were undertaken to ensure district wise proportional representation of Gram Panchayats for document verification and field verification:

Step 1: Gram Panchayats received under DLI#4 were divided into 2 categories:

- a. Gram Panchayats received under DLI#4 common with Gram Panchayats in DLI#3
- b. Gram Panchayats in DLI#4 only

Step 2: These categories were further divided into 4 quartiles for each district, based on total admitted area. A weighted average was computed for each quartile on the basis of the 2 parameters, i.e. number of interventions and average area of the interventions.

Step 3: The sample was drawn taking into account, an equal representation of Gram Panchayats above the weighted average and below the weighted average of the quartile for every district. The total of the sample taken from each two categories was then considered as the selected QCI 20% sample.

C. Document Verification of the 20% sample: the verification was done on the admitted claim area of a particular intervention provided by NPMU. This was verified against the supporting documents collected from respective SPMUs. The document verification was based on the following:

- Admitted claimed area was compared with the supporting document of line departments consisting of schemes, interventions, area etc. was considered as verified claim.
- The minimum claimed area under the demand-side was considered as verified claim in case of mismatch between the admitted claim area and the supporting documents.
- In case of absence of supporting document, the admitted convergence claim was not included in the computing of successful occurrences.

D. Field Assessment of the 20% sample: during field assessment, QCI assessed all the 20% of the

sampled Gram Panchayats to verify the demand-side interventions under DLI#4. This included the following:

- Demand-side interventions were assessed through individual interviews of the beneficiaries (based on which the convergence claim has been prepared)/community members of that particular Gram Panchayats.

The QCI empanelled assessors visited the Gram Panchayats in order to carry-out the field assessment. Additionally, QCI professionals commenced the verification through introductory calls made to the Sarpanch/DPMU officials. This was done to make certain that the evaluation done on-ground was credible and uninfluenced. The field verification included interviews of beneficiaries, VWSC members, Gram Panchayat officials and random citizens. This was done in order to evaluate their awareness related to water saving techniques, scheme awareness and implementation status of the intervention at the ground level. It was carried out with the help of Gram Panchayat officials, DPMU/SPMU and DIPs.

Table E: State-wise availability of DLI#4 data submitted

State	Total No. of Admitted GPs by NPMU (In Nos.)	Total Admitted Claimed Area (In Ha.)	20% Sampled GPs (In Nos.)	Admitted Claimed Area of Sampled GPs (In Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	1546	15937.03	317	4428.42
Haryana	1418	62976.79	331	18716.12
Karnataka	1157	53144.69	286	13828.60
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2021-2022)	163	441.40	41	111.90
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2022-2023)	549	5720.51	132	1388.08
Maharashtra	1043	22028.28	236	7715.58
Rajasthan	884	14387.04	193	3756.06
Uttar Pradesh	348	5141.60	83	1555.84
Total	7108	179777.34	1619	51500.57

* The 20% sample for Madhya Pradesh is considered for two FYs i.e. 2021-2022 and 2022-2023. The field assessment sample for Madhya Pradesh was a total of 146 Gram Panchayats (common for FYs)

C. Computing of Successful Occurrences

The results of DLI#4 were computed based on the total admitted claim area provided by NPMU and verified from the supporting documents collected by QCI from the respective SPMUs. The difference found between the admitted claim area and the supporting document was noted as a discrepancy.

The percentage of accuracy in the sample was computed based on the verification of admitted claim area for the sample Gram Panchayats against the source documents collected. Further, this percentage of accuracy of sample was extrapolated on the total admitted claim area provided by NPMU. After extrapolation, an effective number of claimed area for State was achieved and considered as approved claim.

D. 2nd Round of DLI#4 Verification Results

Table F: State-wise results of 2nd round of DLI#4

State	Total No. of Admitted GPs by NPMU (In Nos.)	Total Admitted Claimed Area (In Ha.)	20% Sampled GPs ¹¹ (In Nos.)	Admitted Claimed Area of Sampled GPs (In Ha.)	Verified Claimed Area (In Ha.)	Extrapolated Area ¹² (In Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	1546	15937.03	317	4428.42	4351.21	15659.17
Haryana	1418	62976.79	331	18716.12	18504.17	62250.39
Karnataka	1157	53144.69	286	13828.60	13251.98	50928.67
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2021-2022)	163	441.40	41	111.90	93.80	370.00
Madhya Pradesh (FY 2022-2023)	549	5720.51	132	1388.08	1263.00	5205.03
Maharashtra	1043	22028.28	236	7715.58	7637.21	21804.53
Rajasthan	884	14387.04	193	3756.03	3204.73	12255.72
Uttar Pradesh	348	5141.60	83	1555.84	1554.39	5136.81
Total	7108	179777.34	1619	51500.57	49860.49	173610.33

¹¹ The 20% sample for Madhya Pradesh is considered for two FYs i.e. 2021-2022 and 2022-2023. The field assessment sample for Madhya Pradesh was a total of 146 Gram Panchayats (common for FYs)

¹² During the QCI verification process, 1 Gram Panchayat of Haryana and 2 Gram Panchayats of Rajasthan were disqualified.

Table G: DLI#4 analysis on Year-on-Year increase for the FYs 2021-2022 to 2022-2023

All units in Ha.

State	Year-on-Year increase in area during FY 2021-2022					Year-on-Year increase in area during FY 2022-2023					Cumulative increase in area during 2021-2023				
	Area under micro-irrigation (sprinkler, drip, pipe-lines)	Area under crop shift	Area under other water saving methods (mulching, DSR, vermicompost, land levelling, etc.)	Total Area	Area under micro-irrigation (sprinkler, drip, pipe-lines)	Area under crop shift	Area under other water saving methods (mulching, DSR, vermicompost, land levelling, etc.)	Total Area	Area under micro-irrigation (sprinkler, drip, pipe-lines)	Area under crop shift	Area under other water saving methods (mulching, DSR, vermicompost, land levelling, etc.)	Total Area			
1	2	3	4	5 (5-2+3+4)	6	7	8	9 (9-6+7+8)	10 (10-2+6)	11 (11-3+7)	12 (12-4+8)	13 (13-5+9)			
Gujarat	3242.42	0	0	3242.42	14893.92	0	765.25	15659.17	18136.33	0	765.25	18901.58			
Haryana	2758.22	0	1821.00	4579.22	37309.38	4987.03	19953.99	62250.39	40067.60	4987.03	21774.99	66829.62			
Karnataka	20045.47	0	250.23	20295.71	50832.04	0	96.64	50928.67	70877.51	0	346.87	71224.38			
Madhya Pradesh	370.00	0	0	370.00	4669.31	397.03	138.69	5205.03	5039.31	397.03	138.69	5575.04			
Maharashtra	15812.55	0	160.45	15973.00	21738.11	4.55	61.87	21804.53	37550.66	4.55	222.32	37777.53			
Rajasthan	8925.23	0	0	8925.23	12207.83	0	47.89	12255.72	21133.06	0	47.89	21180.95			
Uttar Pradesh	53129	0	0	53129	5136.81	0	0	5136.81	5668.10	0	0	5668.10			
Grand Total	51685.18	0	2231.69	53916.87	146787.39	5388.61	21461.35	173240.33	198477.13	4987.03	23693.04	227157.20			

E. STATE – WISE SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF VERIFICATION

1. Gujarat

A total of **15937.03 Ha.** admitted claim was submitted against **1546 Gram Panchayats** for the state of **Gujarat** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **317 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim area of **4428.42 Ha.** After the verification, the claim area of **4351.21 Ha.** was verified by QCI with an accuracy rate of **98%**. Further the total extrapolated area for the state achieved was **15659.17 Ha.**

2. Haryana

A total of **62976.79 Ha.** admitted claim was submitted against **1418 Gram Panchayats** for the state of **Haryana** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **331 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim area of **18716.12 Ha.** After the verification, the claim area of **18504.17 Ha.** was verified by QCI with an accuracy rate of **99%**. Further the total extrapolated area for the state achieved was **62250.39 Ha.**

3. Karnataka

A total of **53144.69 Ha.** admitted claim was submitted against **1157 Gram Panchayats** for the state of **Karnataka** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **286 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim area of **13828.60 Ha.** After the verification, the claim area of **13251.98 Ha.** was verified by QCI with an accuracy rate of **96%**. Further the total extrapolated area for the state achieved was **50928.67 Ha.**

4. Madhya Pradesh

For FY 2021-2022 a total of 441.40 Ha. admitted claim was submitted against 163 Gram Panchayats for the state of Madhya Pradesh after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, 41 Gram Panchayats were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim area of 111.90 Ha. After the verification, the claim area of 93.80 Ha. was verified by QCI with an accuracy rate of 83.8%. Further the total extrapolated area for the state achieved was 370.00 Ha.

For FY 2022-2023 a total of 5720.51 Ha. admitted claim was submitted against 549 Gram Panchayats for the state of Madhya Pradesh after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, 132 Gram Panchayats were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim area of 1388.08 Ha. After the verification, the claim area of 1263.00 Ha. was verified by QCI with an accuracy rate of 91%. Further the total extrapolated area for the state achieved was 5205.03 Ha.

5. Maharashtra

A total of 22028.28 Ha. admitted claim was submitted against 1043 Gram Panchayats for the state of Maharashtra after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, 236 Gram Panchayats were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim area of 7715.58 Ha. After the verification, the claim area of 7637.21 Ha. was verified by QCI with an accuracy rate of 99%. Further the total extrapolated area for the state achieved was 21804.53 Ha.

6. Rajasthan

A total of 14387.04 Ha admitted claim was submitted against 884 Gram Panchayats for the state of Rajasthan after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, 193 Gram Panchayats were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim area of 3756.03 Ha. After the verification, the claim area of 3204.73 Ha. was verified by QCI with an accuracy rate of 85%. Further the total extrapolated area for the state achieved was 12255.72 Ha.

7. Uttar Pradesh

A total of **5141.60 Ha.** admitted claim was submitted against **348 Gram Panchayats** for the state of **Uttar Pradesh** after the initial desktop assessment of NPMU. Out of these, **83 Gram Panchayats** were taken as the 20% TPGVA sample for QCI verification, with a claim area of **1555.84 Ha.** After the verification, the claim area of **1554.39 Ha.** was verified by QCI with an accuracy rate of **99.9%**. Further the total extrapolated area for the state achieved was **5136.81 Ha.**



CHAPTER III

STATE OBSERVATION



Gujarat

1. Documents collected from the SPMU office by QCI

QCI visited the Gujarat SPMU office to collect the supporting documents. The following was noted in the supporting documents:

- a. All the supporting documents provided by SPMU were in both Excel and PDF format.
- b. The data was categorized in accordance with the respective DLIs, Districts, and Blocks.
- c. The documents from the line departments were maintained and signed by SPMU.
- d. LGD code was mentioned against each gram panchayat in the supporting documents.

2. Document Assessment

The supporting document verification took into consideration two types of documents provided by the State in Excel sheets and signed PDFs. The State clarified all the doubts about the expenditure done for particular interventions with its respective timelines.

A. DLI#3

- Supporting documents for the deepening of the tank/check dam were not available for few of the Gram Panchayats..

- For certain Gram Panchayat, the claim was given under a different name. (For example, the data for Virol Gram Panchayat was given under Khangam gram panchayat.)
- Supporting documents for Drip were not present for few Gram Panchayats across the Districts.

B. DLI#4

- Vithodar GP includes 3 villages namely, Vithodar, Talegadh, and Taleganj. The sum of all these was considered as it had the same LGD Code.
- In the case of plastic mulching, it was noted that the data for one gram panchayat was present in another Gram Panchayat. (For example, the area for Chitroda was given under Chitrodi)

3. Field Verification

The DIPs and DPMU were actively involved to ensure timely verification, this included the mobilization of the beneficiaries and assessing the supply side structure present in the particular Gram Panchayat.

It was also observed that most of the people were aware of Atal Bhujal Yojana and information about water level/ water quality was adequately disseminated in the Gram Panchayats.



Haryana

1. Documents collected from the SPMU office by QCI

QCI visited the Haryana SPMU office to collect the supporting documents. The following was noted in the supporting documents:

- a. All the supporting documents provided by SPMU were in both Excel and PDF format with stamp and signature with LGD codes.
- b. The data was categorised in accordance with the department-wise for all respective districts and blocks.

2. Document Assessment

The supporting document verification took into consideration two types of documents provided by the State - Excel sheets and signed PDFs.

For certain gram panchayats, the names were different from the names of the claimed Gram Panchayats. (For example, Tehla, Sorda Jadid, and Ameenpur etc.) The names of these Gram Panchayats were identified with the help of the LGD codes along with supporting documents.

A. DLI#3

- In the case of Underground Pipelines, 100% self-finance was claimed and the supporting documents were available for those claimed gram panchayats.
- In the case of missing data for certain gram panchayats, PDFs were considered for verification to reach the final conclusion. However, the data were missing for a few Gram Panchayats such as Chehar Khurd, etc.

B. DLI#4

- In certain supporting documents under crop diversification, existing crop and low water consuming crop was not given in the supporting documents while crop shifting area was given.
- In the case of Palwal District, the area claimed was given as the sum of crop diversification, Horticulture, and Agriculture.
- For Keharwala Gram Panchayat (Sirsa), the claimed data was available in the drip supporting document instead of the underground pipeline supporting document for which it was claimed.

3. Field verification

- During field assessment, it was observed that a sufficient number of beneficiaries had installed demand-side water-saving interventions through subsidy.
- Respondents were mobilised on time. SPMU, DPMU, and DIPs were available and cooperative in providing assistance.
- It was also noted that water quality-related information was shared in the Atal Bhujal Yojana meetings.



Karnataka

1. Documents collected from the SPMU office by QCI

QCI visited the Karnataka SPMU office to collect the supporting documents. The following was noted in the supporting documents:

- a. All the supporting documents provided by SPMU were in both Excel and PDF format.
- b. The data was segregated on the basis of DLI#3 and DLI#4, district-wise and department-wise.
- c. The documents from the line departments were supported by an abstract page maintained and signed by SPMU.

2. Document Assessment

The supporting document verification took into consideration two types of documents provided by the State - Excel sheets and signed PDFs.

In the case of missing data for certain Gram Panchayats, PDFs were considered for verification to reach the final conclusion.

The State clarified all the doubts about the expenditure done for particular interventions with its respective timelines.

A. DLI#3

It was observed that in the supporting documents pertaining to supply-side structures, especially from the Minor Irrigation Department, the expenditure claimed by the State for certain Gram Panchayats did not match with the supporting documents.

Data for supply-side structures under the Minor Irrigation Department were absent for certain districts, such as Ramanagara and Kolar.

B. DLI#4

Under the Horticulture Department, the State claimed Mulching for other water-saving techniques. The same was reflected in the documents provided by the State.

The data for sprinklers (under the Agriculture department/Horticulture department) was absent for the Ramnagara Block in the Ramanagara District.

3. Field verification

- The DIPs and DPMU were actively involved to ensure timely verification, this included the mobilisation of the beneficiaries and records kept at the Gram Panchayat offices for the assessor's reference. They also assisted the QCI impaneled assessors to inspect the supply-side structures in the Gram Panchayats.
- Beneficiaries were present in all the Gram Panchayats with adequate knowledge about the subsidy process and the scheme i.e. Atal Bhujal Yojana.
- Supply-side structures were present in all the Gram Panchayats. Certain structures were not accessible due to bad weather conditions or the location of the structure being inaccessible.



Madhya Pradesh

1. Documents collected from the SPMU office by QCI

QCI visited the Madhya Pradesh SPMU office to collect the supporting documents. The following was noted in the supporting documents:

- a. The data was segregated on the basis of DLI#3 and DLI#4, district-wise and department-wise.
- b. For the FY 2022-2023 the data was only provided in PDF format for all the Districts. However, Excel was not present for all the line department.
- c. LGD codes were not provided in the PDFs. However, the same was given in the Excel sheets.
- d. The data on crop diversification was not streamlined. The data was hand-written data for Nowgong Block of the Chhatarpur District for the FY 2022-23.

2. Document Assessment

Financial year 2021-2022:

DLI#3

The majority of the data discrepancy was found due to the data being absent in the supporting documents.

DLI#4

The majority of the data discrepancy was found due to the data being absent in the supporting documents.



Maharashtra

1. Documents collected from the SPMU office by QCI

QCI visited the Maharashtra SPMU office to collect the supporting documents. The following was noted in the supporting documents:

- a. The data was segregated on the basis of DLI#3 and DLI#4, district-wise and department-wise.
- b. The State had provided streamlined supporting documents, which included the LGD codes of the Gram Panchayats.

2. Document Verification:

DLI#3

- The subsidy amount for drip and sprinkler provided under the Nagpur District did not match the supporting documents.
- It was noted that the data for a few Gram Panchayats were missing from the supporting documents.
- The supporting documents that have been submitted under Pipeline Distribution Network were mostly provided in PDF format.
- Few supporting documents consisted of cumulative cost for multiple structures in one Gram Panchayat.
- The establishment date of many supply-side structures is before March 2022. The information about these structures did not specify the status of its completion/renovation.

DLI#4

- The area claimed for certain Gram Panchayats did not match the area mentioned in the supporting documents.
- The supporting documents of self-funding have the signatures of the Sarpanches.

3. Field Assessment:

- A sufficient number of beneficiaries had installed demand-side water-saving interventions through subsidies.
- During field verification, respondents gathered on time, and SPMU, DPMU, and DIPs were available and cooperative in providing assistance.
- Most of the respondents during the field assessment were aware of the feeder separation.



Rajasthan

1. Documents collected from the SPMU office by QCI

QCI visited the Rajasthan SPMU office to collect the supporting documents. The following was noted in the supporting documents:

- a. The data was segregated on the basis of DLI#3 and DLI#4, district-wise and department-wise.
- b. A compendium was provided for all the Gram Panchayats in the State which has the LGD code for each Gram Panchayat. However, the supporting documents did not have the LGD code mentioned against each Gram Panchayat, except for the supporting documents under the Panchayati Raj Department.

2. Document Verification

DLI#3

- The expenditure claimed for most of the Gram Panchayats did not match the subsidy amount. The data for many Gram Panchayats were absent in the supporting documents.
- In the case of the Baran District, data was absent under the WDSC department. In the PRI supporting documents, the names of the structures were absent.

DLI#4

- The State had provided the supporting documents for the Horticulture Department under drip and sprinkler, only for convergence. No document was provided for incentive under micro-irrigation.

- The area claimed for most of the Gram Panchayats did not match the area mentioned in the supporting documents. Data for a few Gram panchayats were missing from the supporting documents.
- No separate document was provided for incentive under micro-irrigation. Many Gram Panchayats that claimed underground pipeline under convergence were verified with the incentive document that has been submitted by the Agriculture Department, as these Gram Panchayats were absent in the convergence supporting documents.

3. Field Assessment:

- During field verification, respondents gathered on time and SPMU, DPMU and DIPs were available and cooperative in providing assistance in most of the Gram Panchayats.
- In few of the Gram Panchayats, it was observed that the Gram Panchayat officials & DIPs present during verification, were unaware of the supply-side structures that were claimed under FY 2022-2023



Uttar Pradesh

1. Documents collected from the SPMU office by QCI

QCI visited the Uttar Pradesh SPMU office to collect the supporting documents. The following was noted in the supporting documents:

- a. The data was segregated on the basis of DLI#3 and DLI#4, district-wise and department-wise.
- b. The data was only provided in PDF format.
- c. LGD codes were not provided for the Gram Panchayats. Only documents maintained in Hindi had handwritten LGD codes for certain Gram Panchayats.
- d. Districts such as Baghpat (DLI#4) and Banda (DLI#3) submitted the supporting document data on the NPMU template.

2. Document Verification

DLI#3

- The supporting document comprised the information regarding all the gram panchayats, where either the work had been completed or was under for the year 2022-23.
- For District, Lalitpur, the supporting documents were taken directly from the MGNREGA portal in which the total expenditure incurred was considered during the verification.
- Therefore, the work name was considered which is present in MGNREGA documents of Lalitpur District for verification as the Gram Panchayat name was not specified in the document.

DLI#4

- Supporting document for convergence was present in the supporting document under Horticulture. Supporting document for incentive fund utilization was present for all the Districts.
- LGD codes were not provided for most of the Gram Panchayats. Only documents present in Hindi had handwritten LGD codes for a few Gram Panchayats.

3. Field Verification

- It was observed that beneficiaries were not present in most of the Gram Panchayats.
- In few of the Gram Panchayats, it was observed that the Gram Panchayat officials & DIPs present during verification, were unaware of the supply-side structures that were claimed under FY 2022-2023
- The respondents were gathered on time, with the help of the SPMU, DPMU.
- Most of the respondents were aware of Atal Bhujal Yojana through Word of mouth, Atal Bhujal Yojana Gram-Sabha meetings and by various IEC activities held.

