

CHAPTER II

PERFORMANCE AUDIT

This chapter contains performance audit of Integrated Child Development Services (2.1), Mahatma Gandhi (Kalwakurthy) Lift Irrigation Scheme (2.2), Functioning of Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority (VUDA) (2.3) and Rajiv Yuva Sakthi (2.4).

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT, CHILD WELFARE AND DISABLED WELFARE DEPARTMENT

2.1 Integrated Child Development Services

Executive summary

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) launched throughout the State in October 1975. It is designed to promote holistic development of children in the age group of 0 - 6 years, expectant and lactating mothers and adolescent girls of 11 - 18 years. The objectives of ICDS are to be achieved through a package of services comprising Supplementary Nutrition, Immunisation, Health Check-ups, Nutrition and Health Education and Non-formal Pre-school Education of children of 3 - 6 years.

During the five year period 2005-10, a sum of ₹ 3,633 crore was provided including the Government of India (GOI) releases of ₹ 1,966 crore in the budget for implementing the ICDS programme. Against this, an amount of ₹ 2,783 crore was spent.

The implementation of the programme in the State was last reviewed and the findings included in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999. As a follow-up audit assessed and evaluated the action taken by the Government on the audit observations included in the Audit Report for 1998-99. The purpose of follow-up, is to inform the Legislature about actions that the department has taken to address previous observations and recommendations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

The present performance audit review covers the period from 2005-06 to 2009-10. For this purpose, test-check of the records of Government in the State Secretariat, Directorate of Women Development and Child Welfare and the offices of Child Development Project Officers (CDPO) in seven (out of 23) districts¹ including Anganwadi centres (AWCs) was conducted.

The department has not complied with the audit observations and most of the deficiencies continued to exist during the five year period 2005-10.

¹ Anantapur (8 Projects), Chittoor (11 Projects), East Godavari (14 Projects), Guntur (8 Projects), Kurnool (6 Projects), Nalgonda (14 Projects) and Visakhapatnam (8 Projects)

Major audit observations/main points

- Eight to as high as forty *per cent* of the allocated funds under ICDS (including Supplementary Nutrition Programme - SNP) remained unspent during the years 2005-06 to 2009-10. Audit noticed shortfalls in establishment of AWCs, inadequate delivery of package of services like feeding interruptions, etc.
- There was a shortage of 26,362 AWCs (28 *per cent*) under urban/rural sector and 1,237 AWCs (20 *per cent*) in the tribal sector. Strengthening of the existing projects with population of more than two lakh envisaged (November 2008) by GOI remains unachieved. Two urban projects in Ranga Reddy District and 9,743 additional AWCs in existing projects in the State, sanctioned (December 2008) by GOI were also not yet operationalised.
- The construction of AWCs suffered significantly due to failure of the department to effectively utilise NABARD/World Bank assistance. More than 72 *per cent* functional AWCs in the test checked ICDS projects lacked basic infrastructure facilities like safe drinking water, toilets, etc. More than 33 *per cent* AWCs in the State were not provided even the utensils required for cooking and distribution of food. Absence of basic infrastructural facilities in AWCs had adverse implications on the delivery of services to the targeted beneficiaries.
- Neither all the eligible beneficiaries were enrolled (shortfall: 6 to 23 *per cent*) under Supplementary Nutrition nor all the enrolled beneficiaries were covered defeating the objective of achieving universalisation of the scheme as envisaged.
- Adolescent girls who were to be covered under SNP as contemplated by GOI way back in 2004, were not even identified in the State thereby depriving the population of the benefit under the scheme besides foregoing the Central assistance.
- Supply of substandard/time expired food, etc. was noticed. The objective of ensuring micronutrients in diet as per Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) norm remains unachieved in the State.
- The number of children who remained out of Pre-school Education in the State during 2005-10 varied from 0.73 lakh to as high as 1.31 lakh.
- The department has made progress in addressing the findings with regard to 'Referral Services' pointed out in Para 3.4.5 (iii) of the Audit Report for the year ended 1999. However, in about half of the test checked projects no mechanism was in place to watch proper distribution of medicines to the targeted children, pregnant and lactating mothers.

- Underweight children is an indicator of inadequate nutrition. Weighment of children assumes significance as it gives a good feedback on the impact of nutrition programme. This important aspect was ignored.
- Immunisation of children under ICDS was not fully carried out. Under the component 'Nutrition and Health Education' the achievements were far below the targets.
- Huge number of vacancies existed in the key posts viz., CDPOs (upto 55 *per cent*) and Supervisors (upto 20 *per cent*) during the period 2005-10. There were huge shortfalls (upto 47 *per cent*) in the visits of Supervisors to AWCs during 2007-10. Thus, the objective of physical monitoring of the functioning of AWCs has not been fully achieved in all the projects.

Recommendations

- Efforts should be made to augment Anganwadi centres and provide them with adequate infrastructure.
- Database of beneficiaries should be prepared for all components of the scheme to facilitate effective implementation of the scheme.
- Ready to Eat (RTE)/Hot Food Mixes supplied to Anganwadi centres should conform to ICDS norms.
- Implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme should be strengthened by identifying adolescent girls and periodical weighment for monitoring the impact of the programme.
- Vigorous monitoring of the ICDS programme should be done to make it more effective.

2.1.1 Introduction

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) launched throughout the State in October 1975. It is designed to promote the holistic development of children in the age group of 0 - 6 years, expectant and lactating mothers and adolescent girls of 11 - 18 years. The objectives of the ICDS are (i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0 - 6 years, (ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child, (iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop-out, (iv) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education and (v) to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among the various departments to promote child development. The objectives are to be achieved through a package of services comprising Supplementary Nutrition, Immunisation, Health Check-ups, Nutrition and Health Education and Non-formal Pre-school Education of children of 3 - 6 years.

2.1.2 Organisational Setup

At the State level, the Special Chief Secretary, Women Development, Child Welfare and Disabled Welfare Department, is the administrative head for overall implementation of the programme. The Director of Women Development and Child Welfare (Director) is the implementing and coordinating officer. The Director is assisted by two Joint Directors, three Deputy Directors, five Assistant Directors, two Accounts Officers, etc. Six Regional Deputy Directors function in six zones² in the State. At the district level, the programme is implemented by Project Director (PD) who is assisted by Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) at project level and Supervisors at Anganwadi centres (AWCs). The ICDS services are delivered through AWCs in a village or urban ward (especially slum areas) by engaging trained female workers designated as Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) on honorarium³ basis. As of June 2010, out of 387 ICDS projects sanctioned there were 385 ICDS projects functioning in the State and on average a project covers 190 AWCs.

2.1.3 Audit objectives

The objectives of the performance audit were to assess and evaluate whether

- funds allotted were utilised economically, effectively and efficiently for achieving the scheme objectives;
- required infrastructure facilities viz., buildings, drinking water, supporting manpower, etc. created for the projects were adequate for efficient and smooth delivery of quality services; and
- delivery of services under various packages i.e. Supplementary Nutrition, Non-formal Pre-school Education, Health Check-ups and Referral Services, Immunization, Nutrition and Health Education, etc. of the scheme was effective.

2.1.4 Scope and Methodology of Audit

The implementation of the programme in the State was last reviewed and the findings included in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999. The present performance audit review covers the period from 2005-06 to 2009-10. For this purpose, test-check of the records of Government in the State Secretariat, Directorate of Women Development and Child Welfare and 69 out of 385 offices of Child Development Project Officers (CDPO) in seven⁴ (out of 23) districts including AWCs was conducted. As a follow-up, Audit assessed and evaluated the action taken by the Government on the audit observations included in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999.

² Eluru, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Ongole, Visakhapatnam and Warangal

³ ₹ 2,200 (₹ 1,400 upto 31 August 2008) to AWW; ₹ 1,200 (₹ 700 upto 31 August 2008) to AWH

⁴ Anantapur (8 Projects), Chittoor (11 Projects), East Godavari (14 Projects), Guntur (8 Projects), Kurnool (6 Projects), Nalgonda (14 Projects) and Visakhapatnam (8 Projects)

Selection of districts and the projects was done based on Simple Random Sampling without Replacement method. The methodology of the performance audit was explained to the Officers of the State Government in the entry conference held in February 2010. Views of the Supervisors/CDPOs and the Director have been taken into account while arriving at the audit conclusions. The audit observations were discussed with the Director and other officers concerned in the exit conference held in August 2010.

Audit analysis of follow-up action by the Government on earlier audit observations

The following major deficiencies in the implementation of the scheme were pointed out in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999:

- (i) Non-utilisation of allocated scheme funds in full;
- (ii) Non-operation of sanctioned ICDS projects;
- (iii) Shortfall in coverage of identified beneficiaries under the Supplementary Nutrition and other components of the scheme;
- (iv) Shortfall in number of feeding days under Supplementary Nutrition;
- (v) Inadequate coverage of beneficiaries for immunization/supply of Vitamin-A solution to the targeted beneficiaries;
- (vi) Shortage in attendance of children in Pre-schools;
- (vii) Shortage in deployment of staff for scheme implementation;
- (viii) Shortfall in training of personnel in the key areas of the programme implementation;
- (ix) Shortfall in field visits to Anganwadi centres by CDPOs/Supervisors; and
- (x) Non-conduct of Project level Coordination Committee meetings.

In the Explanatory Notes submitted (October 2000) to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) the Government assured that steps would be taken to address the audit findings.

Audit also analysed whether the Government have addressed the audit observations included in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999. The analysis revealed that the audit findings were not fully addressed and the deficiencies continued to exist as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Audit findings

2.1.5 Utilisation of funds

Upto forty per cent of the allocated funds remained unspent during the five year period 2005-10

2.1.5.1 Financial outlay and expenditure

The Programme was fully funded by GOI (except SNP) upto 2008-09 and from the year 2009-10 onwards, the funding is in the ratio of 90:10 (GOI : State).

For Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), the expenditure is borne by GOI and the State Government on 50:50 basis (from 2006-07⁵).

Non-utilisation of substantial scheme funds was pointed out earlier in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999 (Para 3.4.4). Audit noticed similar deficiency during the current review period 2005-10. During the five year period 2005-10, a sum of ₹ 3,633 crore was provided (including the GOI releases of ₹ 1,966 crore) in the budget for implementing the ICDS programme. Against this, an amount of ₹ 2,783 crore was spent. The year-wise details are given in Table-1.

Table-1

(Rupees in crore)

Year	GOI* releases	Budget provision** (GOI as well as State Share [§])	Expenditure**	Unutilised funds (Percentage)
2005-06	148.91	295.86	242.65	53.21 (18)
2006-07	327.47	504.15	452.83	51.32 (10)
2007-08	384.21	790.38	598.31	192.07 (24)
2008-09	427.60	811.65	750.43	61.22 (8)
2009-10	677.50	1231.03	738.94	492.09 (40)
Total	1965.69	3633.07	2783.16	849.91 (23)

*Figures as furnished by the department; **Figures as booked by the PAG (A&E) Office

[§]towards Honorarium payable to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers

Note: Apart from the above, for construction of Anganwadi centres, the State Government made a budget provision of ₹ 80.50 crore (World Bank assistance: ₹ 49 crore; NABARD (RIDF-XIV) loan: ₹ 22.50 crore; and Scheme funds: ₹ 9 crore) during 2005-10. Against this a meagre amount of ₹ 14.24 crore was spent

Table-1 indicates that 8 to as high as 40 *per cent* of the allocated funds remained unspent during the five year period 2005-10. The Director while accepting the audit observation, attributed (August 2010) the non-utilisation of funds to submission of Budget proposals on the basis of sanctioned AWCs instead of operational AWCs and release of funds by the Government at the fag end of the financial year, non-finalisation of tenders for procurement of food material, etc. Thus, deficient budgetary exercise, as well as non-utilisation of funds in time pointed towards lax financial controls.

Audit noticed shortfalls in establishment of AWCs, inadequate delivery of package of services like feeding interruptions, etc. as discussed in succeeding paragraphs. The fund-wise Budget provision made, GOI releases and the expenditure incurred thereon during 2005-10 towards ICDS and SNP are given separately in [Appendix-2.1](#).

⁵Upto 2005-06 the expenditure on SNP was fully borne by the State Government

2.1.5.2 Item-wise expenditure

The item-wise expenditure on scheme implementation is detailed in Table-2.

Table-2

(Rupees in crore)

Item of expenditure	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
Supply of food under Supplementary nutrition	78.20	204.28	307.00	337.77	270.15	1197.40
Material and Supplies*	1.09	8.13	10.49	10.37	17.91	47.99
IEC**	0.43	0.82	0.94	0.73	5.17	8.09
Total	79.72	213.23	318.43	348.87	293.23	1253.48
Salaries	37.38	49.12	57.13	71.35	85.49	300.47
Honorarium to AWWs/AWHs	90.17	143.98	157.47	263.05	292.38	947.05
Office expenses	35.38	46.50	65.28	67.16	67.84	282.16
Total	162.93	239.60	279.88	401.56	445.71	1529.68
Grand Total	242.65	452.83	598.31	750.43	738.94	2783.16

* Pre-school kits under 'Pre-school Education', Medical kits under 'Health check-ups', etc.

**Information, Education and Communication activities under 'Nutrition and Health Education'

Source: Figures as booked by the PAG (A&E) Office

While the basic purpose of the scheme is to improve the nutritional status of children, the above table shows that the expenditure on procurement of food and material component was only 45 *per cent* indicating that a very large percentage (55 *per cent*) was spent on delivering the material to the ultimate beneficiaries. It is also pertinent to note that the salaries do not include salaries of Health officials⁶ involved in carrying out the Health Check-ups.

2.1.6 Infrastructure and capacity building

Anganwadi centre is a focal point for delivery of ICDS services in a village or an urban ward. In order to discharge the functions effectively, the AWCs require basic infrastructure facilities such as spacious buildings with store, kitchen and toilets, drinking water, utensils, furniture, etc.

Non-operation of sanctioned ICDS projects was already commented upon earlier in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999. In the Explanatory Notes submitted (October 2000) to the PAC although the Government assured that as a part of universalisation of ICDS programme, it was proposed to cover all the erstwhile blocks with ICDS projects in a phased manner. Audit noticed non-augmentation of the required number of AWCs, delays in construction of AWCs and inadequate infrastructure facilities in AWCs, etc. as follows.

⁶except Health Officials working in urban projects

Operationalisation/re-organisation of Anganwadi centres

There was a shortage of 26,362 AWCs (28 per cent) under urban/rural sector and 1,237 AWCs (20 per cent) in tribal sector

Two urban projects (in Ranga Reddy District) and 9,743 additional AWCs in the State sanctioned (December 2008) were also not operationalised

Strengthening of the existing projects with population of more than two lakh remains unachieved

- According to the prescribed norms⁷, the requirement of AWCs in urban/rural areas of the State was 95,263⁸ during the period (2005-10) covered under the review. Against this, 68,901 AWCs were sanctioned. In tribal projects, as against the requirement of 6,280 AWCs, only 5,043 were sanctioned. Thus, there was a shortage of 26,362 AWCs (28 per cent) under the urban/rural sector and 1,237 AWCs (20 per cent) in the tribal sector. Failure to augment AWCs needs to be looked into.
- As per the revised population norms under Phase-III expansion of the ICDS programme GOI sanctioned (December 2008) two Urban projects (Sherlingampally and Quthbullapur) in Ranga Reddy District and 6,537 additional AWCs and 3,206 Mini-AWCs in the State, along with staff. None of the additional projects (and the AWCs) were operationalised as of September 2010.
- Although GOI asked the States way back in November 2008, to furnish specific requirement of additional projects based on the revised population norms⁹ under 3rd phase (April 2007) of expansion of ICDS Scheme, proposals for reorganisation of 80 projects into 161 projects were sent belatedly in April 2010. Thus, strengthening of the existing projects with population of more than two lakh remains unachieved with adverse implications on the coverage of the whole targeted population under ICDS.
- Under the expansion of Phase-IV (June 2009) there was also failure of the Director in submitting the proposals for sanction of additional AWCs/Mini-AWCs consequent on mapping of uncovered habitations. Failure to operationalise the sanctioned projects/AWCs not only resulted in losing Central assistance of about ₹ 62 crore every year but also deprived the targeted population of the benefits under the scheme.

Construction of Anganwadi centres

Majority of AWCs (67 per cent) in the State are functioning in rented buildings without adequate facilities

- Out of 73,409 operational AWCs (other than Mini-AWCs) in the State, 48,900 (67 per cent) AWCs were functioning in rented accommodation (of which 4,045 AWCs were located in houses of AWWs/AWHs) as of May 2010. In the seven test checked districts, out of 8,820 AWCs only 1,972 AWCs (22 per cent) were housed in Government accommodation and 6,035 AWCs (69 per cent) were functioning in rented accommodation as shown in Table-3.

⁷ The scheme envisaged (April 2007) establishment of one AWC for 400 - 800 population in a rural/urban project and one AWC for 300 - 800 population in a tribal project

⁸ worked out on the basis of 2001 census norms

⁹ GOI revised the population norms in November 2008, according to which, for blocks with more than two lakh population, the State could opt for more than one project or strengthen the existing staff pattern

Table-3

District	Number of Projects	Number of AWCs	Number of AWCs functioning in		
			Government accommodation	Rented accommodation	Community Centres, etc.
Anantapur	8	1696	409	1207	80
Chittoor	7	1200	437	652	111
East Godavari	9	1810	372	1365	73
Guntur	2	364	21	184	159
Kurnool	6	1191	222	946	23
Nalgonda	10	1733	316	1219	198
Visakhapatnam	6	826	195	462	169
Total	48*	8820	1972	6035	813
Percentage			22	69	9

* The information in respect of 17 Projects (consisting of 3,252 AWCs) is not available

Source: Data as furnished by the CDPOs



AWCs functioning (13th & 20th March 2010) under a small roof in Udatalapalli (V) (Nalgonda District) and dilapidated kutcha house in Bommarajupalli (V) (Guntur District)

The construction of AWCs suffered significantly due to failure to effectively utilise World Bank/NABARD assistance

- NABARD sanctioned (May 2008) a loan of ₹ 47.82 crore (apart from State Government's share of ₹ 8.50 crore) for construction of 1,976 AWCs (unit cost: ₹ 2.85 lakh). Out of the 1,976 AWCs taken up for construction, a meagre 152 AWCs (8 per cent) had been completed; 857 AWCs (43 per cent) were at various stages of construction and construction of 967 AWCs (49 per cent) has not yet started as of May 2010. While the target date for completion of all the AWCs was fixed as 31 March 2011 the progress made so far is not satisfactory. Low unit cost (₹ 2.85 lakh per AWC), site disputes, delay in finalisation of tenders, election code, etc. were quoted as reasons for the delay/non-taking up of construction of the remaining AWCs by the Director.
- As a part of the World Bank assistance envisaged for the period 1998-2006 (for which the project period ended in 2000 but extended upto 30 September 2005) the State Government released (2005-06) ₹ 5 crore for construction of 400 additional Anganwadi centres (AWCs) under Tsunami relief in 21 districts. All the 400 additional AWCs remained incomplete by the end of the project period. Consequently, World Bank assistance of

₹ 5 crore could not be availed of. As a result, as of May 2010, 166 AWCs¹⁰ (out of the 400 sanctioned) still remained incomplete at various stages as against the stipulated date (30 September 2005) of completion.

Basic infrastructure facilities in Anganwadi centres

Seventy two to eighty two *per cent* functional AWCs in the test checked ICDS projects lacked basic infrastructure facilities

- In all the 65 test checked projects in the seven test checked districts (consisting of 12,072 AWCs) basic amenities (safe drinking water, separate kitchen, toilets, etc.) were not available in 72 to 82 *per cent* of the AWCs as shown in Table-4. Absence of basic infrastructural facilities in AWCs had adverse implications on the delivery of services to the targeted beneficiaries as was also confirmed by the CDPOs.

Table-4

District	Number of Projects	Number of AWCs	Non-provision of basic facilities					
			Safe drinking water	Separate kitchen and Store room	Gas stoves	Furniture	Toilets	Play-ground
Anantapur	8	1667	1487	1163	1667	1458	1438	1525
Chittoor	11	2079	1604	1633	1923	1552	1542	1801
East Godavari	10	1936	1164	1296	1033	1244	1354	1452
Guntur	8	1284	767	1130	380	965	907	949
Kurnool	6	1191	1092	1036	1191	1191	1096	1167
Nalgonda	14	2659	2054	1722	2063	1627	2225	2058
Visakhapatnam	8	1256	533	775	753	600	996	959
Total	65	12072	8701	8755	9010	8637	9558	9911
Percentage			72	73	75	72	79	82

Note: Information pertaining to four Projects of East Godavari District is not available

Source: Data as furnished by the CDPOs



AWCs functioning (20th & 13th March 2010) without basic infrastructure facilities in Ipur (V) (Guntur District) and Udatalapalli (V) (Nalgonda District)

¹⁰Adilabad (14), Chittoor (4), East Godavari (20), Guntur (16), Karimnagar (6), Khammam (15), Krishna (2), Mahbubnagar (15), Medak (14), Nalgonda (10), Nizamabad (4), Prakasam (5), Ranga Reddy (7), SPS Nellore (16), Srikakulam (4), Vizianagaram (3), Warangal (8) and YSR (3)

More than 33 *per cent* AWCs in the State were not provided even the utensils required for cooking and distribution of food

- Though for cooking of Hot Food Mixes and distribution thereof necessary utensils are required to be supplied to AWCs, more than 33 *per cent* of AWCs in the State were not provided (June 2010) even the utensils¹¹ required for cooking and distribution of Hot Food Mixes. The Director while confirming the audit observation stated that procurement of utensils was being made.

2.1.7 Supplementary Nutrition

Mention was earlier made in the Audit Report (Para No. 3.4.5 (i) and (iv) (c)) for the year ended 31 March 1999 pointing out non-enrolling (upto 25 *per cent*) the eligible beneficiaries and non-coverage of even the enrolled beneficiaries under SNP and shortage in number of feeding days. In the Explanatory Notes submitted (October 2000) to the PAC the Government stated that steps would be taken to ensure 100 *per cent* coverage under SNP. These assurances remained unfulfilled and the shortfalls still continued to exist as discussed below:

Six to twenty three *per cent* of eligible beneficiaries were not enrolled under SNP. Not all the enrolled beneficiaries were fed

- Preparation and maintenance of database of beneficiaries facilitate assessment of logistics of delivery in terms of requirement of funds and procurement/supply of supplementary food material, etc. Audit observed that such database of beneficiaries was not maintained at State level by the Director. Further, there was no provision in the Scheme guidelines for maintaining such a database.
- There was a significant shortfall upto 23 *per cent* in enrolling the eligible beneficiaries themselves under SNP during 2005-10. Even out of the enrolled beneficiaries, 1.84 lakh to as high as 4.34 lakh beneficiaries were not covered under SNP during the five year period 2005-10 as could be seen in Table-5.

Table-5

(Population in lakh)

Year	Total number of eligible beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries enrolled	Number of beneficiaries covered under SNP	Shortfall in enrolling eligible beneficiaries (Percentage)	Shortfall in coverage of enrolled beneficiaries under the SNP (Percentage)
2005-06	42.82	33.15	31.31	9.67 (23)	1.84 (6)
2006-07	51.10	43.14	41.04	7.96 (16)	2.10 (5)
2007-08	57.96	53.21	50.78	4.75 (8)	2.43 (5)
2008-09	60.26	56.40	53.95	3.86 (6)	2.45 (4)
2009-10	59.16	55.04	50.70	4.12 (7)	4.34 (8)

Source: Figures as furnished by the department

The details of coverage of different categories of beneficiaries under SNP during 2005-10 are given in [Appendix-2.2](#). In the seven test checked districts, the shortfall in enrolling the eligible beneficiaries was upto

¹¹Aluminium Bogonas, Stainless Steel plates, glasses, basins, hastams, etc.

34 per cent during the years 2005-10 as detailed in [Appendix-2.3](#). Thus, neither all the eligible beneficiaries were enrolled nor all the enrolled beneficiaries provided with supplementary nutrition defeating the objective of achieving universalisation of the scheme as envisaged.

The Director while accepting the audit observation attributed (August 2010) the low coverage of beneficiaries under SNP to people preferring private educational institutions, lack of attractive infrastructure in existing AWCs, etc.

Seven to ten per cent of the AWCs in the State were provided SNP below 21 days in a month (as against minimum 25 days) during 2005-10

- (iii) Seven to ten per cent of the AWCs in the State were provided SNP for below 21 days in a month during the five year period 2005-10 as detailed in Table-6.

Table-6

Year	Number of AWCs operated (on average)	Number of AWCs (on average) provided SNP below 21 days per month
2005-06	55204	4413 (8%)
2006-07	58891	4146 (7%)
2007-08	66040	4848 (7%)
2008-09	71552	7198 (10%)
2009-10	73155	6214 (8%)

Source: Figures as furnished by the department

- (iv) Of the 69 test checked ICDS projects, SNP was not provided for all the 300 days to the targeted beneficiaries in 28 projects¹² as prescribed as shown in Table-7.

Table-7

Year	Number of AWCs	Number of AWCs which provided feeding for		
		150-200	201-250	251-299
2005-06	925	594	103	228
2006-07	1509	246	362	901
2007-08	3368	182	306	2880
2008-09	4452	301	1979	2172
2009-10	2876	717	855	1304

Source: Data as furnished by the CDPOs

Thus, the minimum requirement with regard to provision of nutrition to the beneficiaries was not ensured by the CDPOs of the aforementioned 28 projects in the seven sampled districts.

¹²Anantapur (2), Chittoor (4), East Godavari (5), Guntur (2), Kurnool (3), Nalgonda (7) and Visakhapatnam (5)

The objective of ensuring micronutrients in diet as per Recommended Dietary Allowance norm remains unachieved

- (v) Provision of 50 *per cent* of micronutrients as per Recommended Dietary Allowance norm through 80 gram of supplementary food¹³ to different target groups as prescribed by GOI remains unimplemented in the entire State even after lapse of over four years of the GOI's directive (January 2006). The CDPOs in the test checked districts stated that the instructions of GOI would be implemented from the year 2010-11 due to non-finalisation of tenders for supply of food material by the District Purchase Committee.

Adolescent girls who were to be covered under SNP as contemplated by GOI way back in 2004 were not even identified in the State

- (vi) Though GOI accorded approval way back in October 2004, adolescent girls were not identified (June 2010) in the State for coverage under supplementary nutrition thereby depriving the population of the benefit under the scheme besides foregoing the Central assistance. The Director confirmed (August 2010) the audit observation.

Deficiencies viz., erratic supply of RTE food, supply of substandard food, etc. were noticed in supply of RTE food/ Hot Food Mixes

- (vii) The RTE and Hot Food Mixes supplied by AP foods are to be utilised within 45 days and 30 days respectively from the date of manufacture. Audit observed that the AP Foods was not supplying the RTE food/Hot Food Mixes based on the requirement/need based allocation to the projects and the supply was erratic. Some times more quantity of food was being dumped at a time (sufficient for more than two months) to the projects without considering the monthly requirement. In the test checked ICDS projects, as against the average requirement of about 4,000 to 7,000 kg per month, the AP Foods had supplied (2008-10) 6,000 kg to 34,000 kg to the projects resulting in the excess quantity of food (1.96 lakh kg¹⁴ costing ₹ 62 lakh) becoming time expired. On the other hand, there was short supply of RTE food/Hot Food Mixes to the extent of 16,000 MT in the year 2007-08; 15,000 MT in the year 2008-09; and 19,000 MT in the year 2009-10 while the actual requirement for the 222 projects was 76,800 MT for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 and 91,800 MT for the year 2009-10.
- (viii) The report of 'Social Audit'¹⁵ stated that the supplementary menu consisting of upma, kichidi and halwa mix was found unpalatable by the beneficiaries and some of the children had fallen ill after consuming the above items. Further, the analysis of reports of Food and Nutrition Board¹⁶, Ministry of Women and Child Development also revealed that Kichidi Mix and Modified Therapeutic Food (MTF) supplied were

¹³ with the help of vitamin-mineral premix and incorporation of green leafy vegetables, seasonal fruits, milk, egg in supplementary feeding

¹⁴ (i) CDPOs of six projects (Ipur, Singanamala, Visakhapatnam Urban-II, Chennakotha Pally, Korukonda and Peddapuram) distributed 79,940 kg (value: ₹ 27.98 lakh) time expired food to the AWCs during 2008-10

(ii) AWWs of six projects (Puttur, Chennakotha Pally, Karvetinagaram, Singanamala, Kudair and Narsipatnam) distributed 1,15,698 kg (value: ₹ 33.84 lakh) time expired food to the beneficiaries during 2008-10

¹⁵ conducted (September - November 2008) by Council for Social Development, New Delhi, in respect of 154 AWCs in Anantapur District

¹⁶ inspected (April and May 2009) the AWCs which are located at Visakhapatnam Urban-II, Ponnur (Guntur District) and Vijayawada and collected the samples of SNP from AWCs and got the samples analysed at Quality Control Laboratory at Chennai

found to be not conforming to ICDS nutritional norms. However, there has been no improvement in the quality of food (as of August 2010) as 'AP Foods' continued to supply the same food which are not liked by children/pregnant and lactating mothers as reported by the CDPOs as well as the beneficiaries during the field visits by Audit.

The Director replied (August 2010) that action had been initiated by constituting a cell to monitor the issue.

- (ix) VAT at 12.5 *per cent* was being paid instead of 4 *per cent* to AP Foods for supply of RTE foods and Hot Food Mixes. Though the AP Food was also remitting VAT at 12.5 *per cent* to the Sales Tax Department, due to the excess payment of VAT on the food supplies (₹ 43.65 crore¹⁷ during 2007-10), the ICDS scheme was deprived of the funds to that extent, which could have been utilised to cover more number of beneficiaries under the SNP. The Director replied (June 2010) that the matter would be pursued with AP Foods.

2.1.8 Pre-school Education

Mention was earlier made in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999 (Para 3.4.5 (v)) regarding the shortage in attendance of children in Pre-schools. The deficiency continued to exist as discussed below:

0.73 lakh to as high as 1.31 lakh children remained out of Pre-school education during 2005-06 to 2009-10

- As per the data furnished by the department, 96 lakh children in the age group of three to six years were enrolled during the five year period 2005-10 in AWCs for Pre-school Education; of which, only 91 lakh children attended Pre-school during the period as shown in Table-8.

Table-8 (figures in lakh)

Year	Number of children		
	Enrolled	Attended	Shortfall
2005-06	16.10	15.28	0.82
2006-07	19.03	18.30	0.73
2007-08	20.97	20.18	0.79
2008-09	20.98	19.70	1.28
2009-10	19.04	17.73	1.31
Total	96.12	91.19	4.93

Source: Figures as furnished by the department

The shortages in attendance were considerably high in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam Districts as detailed in [Appendix-2.4](#). The CDPOs in the test checked projects attributed the shortage in the attendance of wards to lack of infrastructure facilities in the AWCs and sending of children to convents by parents.

¹⁷ 2007-08: ₹ 11.33 crore; 2008-09: ₹ 14.24 crore; 2009-10: ₹ 18.08 crore

There was excess procurement of about 21,000 Pre-school kits (value: ₹ 1.09 crore) during the five year period 2005-10

- Pre-school kits were being procured by the department for all sanctioned AWCs instead of operational AWCs and also without taking into account the balance stocks available at the beginning of year. The excess kits procured in the respective years were not being used statedly due to change in syllabus every year and this has resulted in the 21,171 excess kits worth ₹ 1.09 crore lying in the godowns (May 2010). The details are given in Table-9.

Table-9

Year (Month & Year of supply)	2005-06 (July 2006)	2006-07 (June 2007)	2007-08 (June 2008)	2008-09 (October 2009)	2009-10 (March 2010)
Actual requirement of kits	56278	60761	77013	79501	79888
Number of kits procured	66101	66101	81564	80423	80423
Number of excess kits procured	9823	5340	4551	922	535

Source: Figures as furnished by the Department

The Director replied (February 2010) that the Pre-school kits were procured for all the sanctioned AWCs presuming that all the sanctioned AWCs would be operational at any time during the year. The reply does not explain as to how the unused kits would be utilised in subsequent years in the context of prescription of usage of new items of kits as per the new learning curriculum (adopted by the Government) every year.

The Director assured (August 2010) that the action would be taken to avoid such type of lapses/errors in future.

2.1.9 Health check-ups

Health check-up service includes antenatal care of expectant mothers, post natal care of nursing mothers and care of newborn babies and children below 6 years of age. There was satisfactory performance with regard to 'Referral Services' which was pointed out earlier in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999. The Health check-ups of ICDS beneficiaries was however, inadequate as discussed below:

- No database of eligible beneficiaries was maintained at State level.
- As per the scheme guidelines, each Medical Officer (MO) should visit each sub-centre under his supervision at least once in a week including AWCs located at sub-centre/village area. However, in 19¹⁸ (out of 69) test checked ICDS projects, no MO visited the AWCs located under his sub-centres during the period 2007-10. Further, in 17 projects¹⁹, no joint visits of CDPOs and MOs were conducted during 2007-10²⁰. The year-wise and project-wise details are given in [Appendix-2.5](#).

There was 100 per cent shortfall in visits of MOs to the AWCs in 19 (out of 69) test checked projects; no joint visits of CDPOs and MOs in 17 projects during 2007-10

¹⁸ Anantapur (1), Chittoor (4), East Godavari (3), Kurnool (1), Nalgonda (9) and Visakhapatnam (1)

¹⁹ Anantapur (1), Chittoor (1), East Godavari (3), Guntur (3), Nalgonda (8) and Visakhapatnam (1)

²⁰ Particulars for the period 2005-07 were not furnished by CDPOs

The Director while accepting the audit observation, stated (August 2010) that efforts would be made to coordinate with the Health, Medical and Family Welfare Department to ensure regular visits by the MOs to the AWCs.

Medical kits were not being supplied in a regular and timely manner to the AWCs. These were supplied in excess of requirement resulting in most of the medicines becoming time expired

- Scheme guidelines stipulate that the Medical kits²¹ should be procured and supplied to AWCs in a regular and timely manner and should be made available in AWCs before the onset of monsoon especially in tribal and hilly areas to prevent outbreak of common seasonal diseases among children. It was observed that while the department placed the supply orders for Medical kits, the medicines were supplied to AWCs during the subsequent years as could be seen in Table-10.

Table-10

Year	Date of issue of supply order	Month/year of allotment of funds	Date of supply by the firm
2005-06	30 January 2006	March 2006	May 2006
2006-07	27 December 2006	March 2007	May 2007
2007-08	5 March 2008	March 2008	November 2008
2008-09	14 March 2009	March 2009	January 2010
2009-10	11 March 2010	March 2010	Under process

Source: Figures as furnished by the department

The Director attributed (June 2010) the delay to belated release of budget by the Government, and delayed supply of Medical kits by the firms, etc.

In about half of the test checked projects mechanism was not in place to watch proper distribution of medicines to the beneficiaries

Monitoring of growth was hampered due to non-functioning of weighing scales in all the test checked ICDS projects

- As in the case of Pre-school kits, Medical kits were also being procured for all the sanctioned AWCs instead of operational AWCs. During the period 2006-10 there was excess procurement of 12,489 Medical kits (including 2,282 mini-kits) worth ₹ 53.02 lakh. In nine ICDS projects²² the Medical kits supplied to the CDPOs (96 kits worth ₹ 0.43 lakh) in excess of the requirement were lying in the project godowns and the possibility of the medicines (shelf life: two years) in the kits becoming time expired cannot be ruled out.
- In 30 out of 69 test checked ICDS projects, no mechanism was in place to watch proper distribution of medicines and there was no recorded evidence of these having been distributed.
- Underweight children is an indicator of inadequate nutrition. Weighment of children assumes significance as it gives a good feedback on the impact of nutrition programme. The scheme guidelines stipulate that children in the age of 0 - 6 years are to be weighed every month in the AWCs to watch

²¹ As a vital input to provide the essential service of Health check-up, each operational AWC is to be provided every year with a Medical kit (worth ₹ 600) consisting of easy to use and dispensable medicines to remedy common ailments like cough and common cold, skin infections, etc.

²² Anantapur (CK Palli, Singanamala & Kudair), Chittoor (Gangadhara Nellore), Nalgonda (Suryapet, Huzurnagar, Munugodu and Peddavoora) and Visakhapatnam (Kotauratla)

their growth and to assess their nutritional status (monthly reports thereof are to be sent to the CDPOs). In none of the test checked ICDS projects in the seven districts baby and adult weighing scales supplied to the AWCs were even functioning, thus hampering the monitoring of growth of the targeted children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

2.1.10 Immunization

Non-coverage of beneficiaries for immunization was already pointed out earlier in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999 (Para No. 3.4.5 (ii)). In the Explanatory Notes submitted (October 2000) to the PAC the Government assured that the Medical and Health Department would be asked to ensure 100 *per cent* immunization and also to keep bottles of Vitamin-A solution in every Anganwadi centre. This problem was not addressed and the deficiency continued to exist. Audit scrutiny revealed that immunisation of children was deficient under ICDS as discussed below:

Forty five lakh children (70 *per cent*) and fifty one lakh children (80 *per cent*) were immunised against BCG and Measles respectively during 2005-10

- No database of children to be immunised was being maintained.
- There was significant performance in immunization of children of below one year age enrolled in the State. Out of 64 lakh children enrolled in the State, 45 lakh children (70 *per cent*) and 51 lakh children (80 *per cent*) were given immunization of BCG and Measles during the period 2005-10.

The shortfall was 100 *per cent* in Anantapur, Chittoor and Guntur for Measles followed by East Godavari (80 *per cent*) during 2005-06 and Nalgonda (68 *per cent*) during 2006-07. In respect of BCG, the shortfall ranged between 25 to 55 *per cent* in Guntur, 32 to 49 *per cent* in Nalgonda and 32 to 48 *per cent* in Chittoor Districts during 2005-10.
- As per the schedule of immunization, children of 18 months to 24 months age are to be given first dose of Typhoid Monovalent or Bivalent vaccine (injection) and after an interval of 1 - 2 months second dose is to be administered. It was observed that, in none of the test checked projects in the seven districts, vaccination against Typhoid was given to the children under ICDS projects during 2005-10.
- The Deputy Director (ICDS) had no information with regard to the supply of Vitamin-A solution to the ICDS projects as the entire supply was being made by the Health Department. Further, the details regarding supplies made by the Health Department were also not available in the Directorate. In none of the test checked ICDS projects in the seven districts, Vitamin-A solution was administered to infants.

2.1.11 Nutrition and Health Education

The achievements were far below the targets under the component 'Nutrition and Health Education'

Scheme guidelines contemplate imparting of Nutrition and Health Education to all women in the age group of 15 - 45 years, priority being given to nursing and expectant mothers. The department incurred ₹ 8.09 crore on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities during 2005-10. The performance under various health indicators *vis-à-vis* the targets during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are detailed in Table-11.

Table-11

Health Indicator	Target	Achievement
	in the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10	
Infant mortality rate	Below 40 per 1,000 live births	53 per 1,000 live births
Child mortality rate	Below 75 per 1,000 live births	98 per 1,000 live births
Maternal mortality rate	Below 145 per 1,00,000 live births	175 per 1,00,000 live births
Consumption of iodized salt	35/35/40 <i>per cent</i>	20/20/20 <i>per cent</i>
For SC/ST population		
Colostrum feeding within one hour of birth	20/30/80 <i>per cent</i>	15/10/10 <i>per cent</i>
Child exclusively breast feeding for first six months	80/40/80 <i>per cent</i>	30/63/63 <i>per cent</i>
Children given semi-solid food at six months along with breast milk	75 <i>per cent</i>	64 <i>per cent</i>
Children given first dose of Vitamin-A	40 <i>per cent</i>	21 <i>per cent</i>

Source: Data as furnished by the department (No targets were fixed for the years 2005-06 and 2006-07)

Audit observed that the achievements were far below the targets.

2.1.12 Manpower

The programme aims at providing adequate services at AWCs to the targeted beneficiaries. Shortfall in deployment of staff and shortfall in training of personnel in the key areas of the programme implementation were commented upon in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999 (Para 3.4.8 and 3.4.6). In the Explanatory Notes submitted (October 2000) to the PAC Government assured that action would be taken to fill up the vacant posts. Audit observed that the deficiency persisted as discussed below:

Shortage in deployment of CDPOs was upto 55 *per cent* and that of Supervisors upto 20 *per cent* during the period 2005-10

- As against the sanctioned strength of 661 CDPOs/ACDPOs and 2,708 Supervisors (in AWCs), only 413 CDPOs/ACDPOs and 2,452 Supervisors were in place leaving a shortage of 248 (38 *per cent*) CDPOs/ACDPOs and 256 (9 *per cent*) Supervisors as of May 2010. The year-wise shortages ranged from 38 to 55 *per cent* (CDPOs/ACDPOs) and 9 to 20 *per cent* (Supervisors) as detailed in [Appendix-2.6](#). The shortages in deployment of manpower especially in CDPOs and Supervisors posts has adverse implications with regard to delivery of reliable and quality services to the targeted population.

Shortfall in imparting training to CDPOs/ Supervisors/ AWWs, etc. was 27 *per cent*

- For successful implementation of different components of the programme to promote a convergence of actions in the areas of health, nutrition and early education, the scheme envisaged training of ICDS functionaries. As against the target of 4.66 lakh personnel, only 3.43 lakh personnel (73 *per cent*) in various cadres were trained; leaving 1.24 lakh personnel (27 *per cent*) not being covered for training during 2005-10 as shown in [Appendix-2.7](#).

2.1.13 Monitoring

For effective implementation of the scheme and for its physical monitoring, each CDPO is required to undertake field visits at least 18 days per month. Similarly, field visits are required to be made by the Supervisors to all the AWCs under their jurisdiction every month.

Shortfall in field visits to Anganwadi centres and non-conduct of Project level Coordination Committee meetings were earlier commented upon in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999 (Paras 3.4.7 and 3.4.11). Audit noticed that these deficiencies were not addressed by the department and continued to exist as discussed below:

There were huge shortfalls (upto 47 per cent) in visits of Supervisors to AWCs during 2007-10

- Huge shortfalls (upto 47 per cent) in visits of Supervisors to AWCs were noticed during 2007-10 as shown in Table-12.

Table-12

District	Number of projects	Number of visits required to be made	Actual visits (Percentage)	Shortfall (Percentage)
Anantapur	8	52734	32016 (61)	20718 (39)
Chittoor	8	42839	23153 (54)	19686 (46)
East Godavari	10	66045	48283 (73)	17762 (27)
Guntur	3	17276	10930 (63)	6346 (37)
Kurnool	6	41833	30121 (72)	11712 (28)
Nalgonda	14	86668	52025 (60)	34643 (40)
Visakhapatnam	8	44080	23421 (53)	20659 (47)

Source: Data as furnished by the CDPOs

Note: Information for the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 is not available

The CDPOs attributed the shortfall in field visits of Supervisors to shortage of staff. Thus, the objective of physical monitoring of the functioning of the AWCs has not been fully achieved in all the projects.

- ICDS is a multi-sectoral programme involving several departments like Health and Family Welfare, Social Welfare. Therefore, their services are required to be coordinated at village, project, district and State level to facilitate planning, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. The Coordination Committees under the scheme are required to meet monthly at the project and the district level and quarterly at the State level. However, out of the 69 ICDS projects test checked, Project Coordination Committees were not even formed in 29 projects. Though committees were formed there were no regular meetings in 18 projects as detailed in [Appendix-2.8](#).

2.1.14 Constraints and achievements

The constraints and achievements as reported by the Department are discussed below:

Although, spread of ICDS increased in the last five years due to universalisation, vacancies at various levels have not been filled up and there was no direct recruitment of Supervisors since 1994-95. There were also delays in deployment of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers. Besides, Anganwadi Workers were getting entrusted with the works of other departments like weeding out of bogus ration cards, etc. Infrastructural support was not being provided for encouraging enrolment of children. Despite these constraints, the department stated that the following achievements were made:

- About 51 lakh pregnant, lactating mothers and children were covered under SNP during the year 2009-10.
- About 20 lakh children were covered under Pre-school Education (PSE) and to stabilise PSE, child friendly curriculum was introduced in all AWCs from July 2009. Award of Pre-school certificates to all children was introduced from 2009.
- About 5 lakh children were admitted in primary schools by the AWWs under the school readiness programme.
- Five best practices viz., (i) Effective fixed nutrition and health day, (ii) Prioritised home contacts by AWWs, (iii) Prioritised AWC visits by ICDS Supervisor, (iv) Prioritised conduct of structured sector meeting by Supervisor, and (v) Supply chain management of food commodities for un-interrupted feeding were introduced (2009) to improve the services.

2.1.15 Conclusions

The implementation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme suffered as the State failed to cover the whole targeted population under the scheme despite availability of Central assistance. The department has not complied with the audit observations included in the Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 1999 and the deficiencies persisted during the five year period 2005-10. Augmentation of Anganwadi centres was not given adequate priority. Majority of Anganwadi centres (67 *per cent*) were functioning in rented buildings which lacked basic facilities such as safe drinking water, toilets, non-provision of utensils. Adolescent girls who were to be covered under SNP as contemplated by Government of India way back in 2004 were not even identified in the State. Audit also noticed deficiencies such as erratic supply of Ready to Eat (RTE) food/Hot Food Mixes (by AP Foods), supply of substandard/time expired food to children, huge shortfalls in visits of Medical Officers to Anganwadi centres, etc. The objective of ensuring micronutrients in diet as per Recommended Dietary Allowance norm remains unachieved. Underweight children is an indicator of inadequate nutrition. Weighment of children assumes significance as it gives a good feedback on the impact of

nutrition programme. This important aspect was ignored. No mechanism was in place to watch proper distribution of medicines to the beneficiaries. There were huge shortages in deployment of CDPOs and Supervisors. Monitoring of the functioning of Anganwadi centres by CDPOs/Supervisors was inadequate.

2.1.16 Recommendations

- Efforts should be made to augment Anganwadi centres and provide them with adequate infrastructure.
- Database of beneficiaries should be prepared for all components of the scheme to facilitate effective implementation of the scheme.
- Ready to Eat/Hot Food Mixes supplied to Anganwadi centres should conform to ICDS norms.
- Implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme should be strengthened by identifying adolescent girls and periodical weighment for monitoring the impact of the programme.
- Vigorous monitoring of the ICDS programme should be done to make it more effective.

The above audit observations were discussed with the Director and other officers concerned in the exit conference held in August 2010. The Director assured to take remedial action on the audit observations. The recommendations made were also discussed and accepted. Government's reply had not been received (November 2010).

Appendix-2.1
(Reference to paragraph 2.1.5.1 page 16)

A. Budget provision, GOI releases and the expenditure incurred towards ICDS during 2005-10

(Rupees in crore)

Year	GOI releases*	Budget provision** (GOI as well as State share)	Expenditure**	Unutilised funds (percentage)
2005-06	148.91	149.50	164.45	(-) 14.95
2006-07	236.95	291.54	248.55	42.99 (15)
2007-08	249.14	346.22	291.31	54.91 (16)
2008-09	299.24	377.31	412.66	(-) 35.35
2009-10	364.64	547.51	468.79	78.72 (14)
Total	1298.88	1712.08	1585.76	126.32 (7)

*Figures as furnished by the department; **figures as booked by the PAG (A&E) Office

B. Budget provision, GOI releases and the expenditure incurred towards Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) during 2005-10

(Rupees in crore)

Year	GOI releases*	Budget provision** (GOI as well as State share)	Expenditure**	Unutilised funds (percentage)
2005-06	NIL	146.36	78.20	68.16 (47)
2006-07	90.52	212.61	204.28	8.33 (4)
2007-08	135.07	444.16	307.00	137.16 (31)
2008-09	128.36	434.34	337.77	96.57 (22)
2009-10	312.86	683.52	270.15	413.37 (60)
Total	666.81	1920.99	1197.40	723.59 (38)

*Figures as furnished by the department; **figures as booked by the PAG (A&E) Office

Appendix-2.2
(Reference to paragraph 2.1.7 page 21)

Category-wise coverage of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS scheme during 2005-10

(Population in lakh)

Year	Eligible			Enrolled			Covered under SNP			Shortfall in coverage of enrolled beneficiaries under the SNP (%)		
	Pregnant	Lactating	Children (6months-6years)	Pregnant	Lactating	Children (6months-6years)	Pregnant	Lactating	Children (6months-6years)	Pregnant	Lactating	Children (6months-6years)
2005-06	3.78	3.94	35.10	3.44	3.60	26.11	3.11	3.18	25.02	0.33 (10)	0.42 (12)	1.09 (4)
2006-07	4.59	4.83	41.68	4.33	4.41	34.40	4.27	4.21	32.56	0.06 (1)	0.20 (5)	1.84 (5)
2007-08	5.30	5.42	47.24	5.11	5.23	42.87	4.96	5.06	40.76	0.15 (3)	0.17 (3)	2.11 (5)
2008-09	5.55	5.85	48.86	5.44	5.67	45.29	5.26	5.51	43.18	0.18 (3)	0.16 (3)	2.11 (5)
2009-10	5.45	5.77	47.94	5.59	5.62	43.83	5.21	5.22	40.27	0.38 (7)	0.40 (7)	3.56 (8)
Total	24.67	25.81	220.82	23.91	24.53	192.50	22.81	23.18	181.79	1.10 (5)	1.35 (6)	10.71 (6)

Source: Figures as furnished by the department

Appendix-2.3
(Reference to paragraph 2.1.7 page 22)

Statement showing shortfall in enrolling eligible beneficiaries under Supplementary Nutrition in the test checked districts

District	Shortfall in enrolling eligible beneficiaries (percentage)				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Anantapur	28692 (30)	13827 (11)	2107 (2)	7146 (6)	4260 (3)
Chittoor	15456 (15)	3669 (3)	768 (1)	11219 (7)	10085 (7)
East Godavari	60203 (29)	40364 (19)	23734 (10)	4949 (2)	14928 (6)
Guntur	23396 (26)	14986 (15)	9403 (9)	4331 (4)	7819 (8)
Kurnool	17575 (25)	0	0	0	0
Nalgonda	54572 (34)	25881 (12)	12406 (6)	9442 (5)	9088 (5)
Visakhapatnam	16819 (24)	10552 (13)	9952 (9)	3582 (3)	14617 (12)

Source: Figures as furnished by the department

Appendix-2.4
(Reference to paragraph 2.1.8 page 24)

Statement showing shortfall in attendance of children in Pre-schools in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam Districts

Year	Enrolled		Attended		Shortfall (percentage)	
	East Godavari	Visakhapatnam	East Godavari	Visakhapatnam	East Godavari	Visakhapatnam
2005-06	70623	27115	63836	24753	6787 (10)	2362 (9)
2006-07	82953	29704	71476	25944	11477 (14)	3760 (13)
2007-08	93032	33390	83276	31962	9756 (10)	1428 (4)
2008-09	103412	34190	91923	27359	11489 (11)	6831 (20)
2009-10	81564	33585	66235	28327	15329 (19)	5258 (16)

Source: Figures as furnished by the department

Appendix-2.5
(Reference to paragraph 2.1.9 page 25)

(a) Statement showing the details of projects where hundred *per cent* shortfalls in visits of MOs to Anganwadi centres during 2007-10 (ICDS scheme) were noticed

Visits of Medical Officers in 19 test checked projects							
Name of the Project	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Name of the Project	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Uravakonda	No visits	No visits	No visits	Munugodu			No visits
Kasimkota		No visits	No visits	Huzurnagar		No visits	
G.D.Nellore			No visits	Nalgonda (U)	No visits	No visits	No visits
Chandragiri			No visits	Aluru	No visits	No visits	No visits
Miryalaguda	No visits	No visits	No visits	Rangampeta			No visits
Nakrekal	No visits	No visits		Rajanagaram	No visits		
Suryapeta (U)	No visits	No visits	No visits	Korukonda	No visits	No visits	
Alair		No visits	No visits	Puttur		No visits	
Nalgonda (R)		No visits		Karvetinagaram		No visits	
Suryapeta (R)	No visits						

Source: Data as furnished by the CDPOs

(b) Statement showing the details of projects where hundred *per cent* shortfalls in joint visits of CDPOs and MOs to Anganwadi centres during 2007-10 (ICDS scheme) were noticed

Joint visits by CDPOs and MOs in 17 test checked projects							
Name of the Project	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Name of the Project	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Suryapeta (U)	No joint visits	No joint visits	No joint visits	Thadikonda		No joint visits	No joint visits
Huzurnagar			No joint visits	Kothapeta		No joint visits	No joint visits
Miryalaguda	No joint visits	No joint visits	No joint visits	Rajanagaram	No joint visits		
Bhongiri			No joint visits	Peddapuram	No joint visits	No joint visits	No joint visits
Munugodu	No joint visits	No joint visits	No joint visits	Uravakonda	No joint visits	No joint visits	No joint visits
Nalgonda (R)	No joint visits	No joint visits		G.D.Nellore			No joint visits
Nalgonda(U)	No joint visits	No joint visits	No joint visits	Anakapalli	No joint visits	No joint visits	
Ipuru	No joint visits		No joint visits	Suryapeta (R)	No joint visits	No joint visits	No joint visits
Tenali	No joint visits	No joint visits	No joint visits				

Source: Data as furnished by the CDPOs

Appendix-2.6
(Reference to paragraph 2.1.12 page 28)

Shortage in deployment of CDPOs/ACDPOs and Supervisors *vis-à-vis* the sanctioned strength during 2005-10 under ICDS Scheme

Year	CDPOs/ACDPOs			Supervisors		
	Sanctioned strength	Men in position	Vacancy (%)	Sanctioned strength	Men in position	Vacancy (%)
2005-06	630	335	295 (47)	NA	NA	NA
2006-07	651	295	356 (55)	2644	2120	524 (20)
2007-08	661	315	346 (52)	2708	2385	323 (12)
2008-09	661	375	286 (43)	2708	2412	296 (11)
2009-10	661	413	248 (38)	2708	2452	256 (9)

Source: Figures as furnished by the department; NA: Not available

Appendix-2.7
(Reference to paragraph 2.1.12 page 28)

Target *vis-à-vis* the achievement with regard to imparting of training in various cadres during 2005-10

Cadre	Target			Achievement			Shortfall (Percentage)		
	JTC	RC	OC	JTC	RC	OC	JTC	RC	OC
CDPOs / ACDPOs	183	205	-	100	131	-	83 (45)	74 (36)	-
Supervisors	2140	9888	-	1035	7443	-	1105 (52)	2445 (25)	-
AWWs	37430	179082	-	25654	171546	-	11776 (31)	7536 (4)	-
AWHs	-	194186	43231	-	107047	29735	-	87139 (45)	13496 (31)
Total	39753	383361	43231	26789	286167	29735	12964 (33)	97194 (25)	13496 (31)
Grand Total	466345			342691			123654 (27)		

JTC: Job Training Course; RC: Refresher Course; OC: Orientation course

Source: Figures as furnished by the department

Note: An expenditure of ₹ 35 crore was incurred on the training component during the five year period 2005-10

Appendix-2.8
(Reference to paragraph 2.1.13 page 29)

Status of functioning of Project Coordination Committees under ICDS Scheme

Name of the District	Project Coordination Committees have not been formed (29 Projects)	Though Project Coordination Committees formed, no regular meetings were conducted (18 Projects)
Anantapur	Tadipatri	Kudair
	Dharmavaram	Anantapur (U)
	Uravakonda	
	C.K.Palli	
Chittoor	Chandragiri	G.D.Nellore
	Thottembedu	RASS (Tirupati)
	Puttur	Thamballapalli
	Karvetinagaram	Madanapalli
East Godavari District	Korukonda	Rajahmundry
	Kothapeta	Rajanagaram
	Rangampeta	Sankhavaram
	Mummidivaram	
	Kapileswarapuram	
Guntur		Tenali
		Thadikonda
		Ipuru
Kurnool	Adoni (U)	Kodumuru
	Adoni (R)	
	Aluru	
Nalgonda	Miryalguda(U)	Chintapalli
	Huzurnagar	Alair
	Bhongiri	
	Munugodu	
	Suryapeta (R)	
	Nakrekal	
	Pedavoor	
	Mothkur	
	Suryapeta (U)	
	Ramannapeta	
Visakhapatnam	Bhimili	Kotauratla
	Kasimkota	Anakapalli
	Ravikamatam	Narsipatnam

Source: Data as furnished by the CDPOs