WOMAN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

2.3 Performance Audit on Supplementary Nutrition Programme under Integrated Child Development Services

Executive Summery

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is India's response to the challenge of breaking a vicious cycle of malnutrition, impaired development, morbidity and mortality in young children. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the recommendatory dietary allowance and average daily intake. Every beneficiary of SNP is provided supplementary nutrition (SN) for 300 days in a year, which is supplied by the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the form of cooked meals and Take Home Ration (THR).

In Madhya Pradesh, ₹ 5012.17 crore was incurred on implementation of SNP during 2011-12 to 2015-16. A performance audit of the implementation of ICDS (Supplementary Nutrition Programme) in Madhya Pradesh during the period 2011-16 revealed the following:

Financial Management

State Government provided allocated food grains to District Programme Officers (DPOs) through Madhya Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (MPSCSC) for release under SNP. Audit scrutiny revealed that DPOs did not adhere to Central Issue Price (CIP) of wheat and rice and payments were made to MPSCSC at higher rates. This resulted in excess payment of ₹ 40.87 crore to MPSCSC during 2012-13 to 2014-15. Further, unreconciled advance of ₹ 13.81 crore was lying with MPSCSC on account of short lifted food grains by DPOs.

(Paragraphs 2.3.6.1 and 2.3.6.3)

Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MP Agro), which was the agency for supply of THR packets, utilised excess wheat and rice as compared to quantity of food grains required for THR packets actually supplied by it. Department did not reconcile the reasons for excess utilised food grains, which resulted in undue financial benefits of ₹ 15.57 crore to MP Agro.

(Paragraph 2.3.6.2)

Short coverage of beneficiary

ICDS was to be extended to all children upto the age of six years and all pregnant and lactating mothers. During 2011-16, 20.94 lakh registered children in the age group of six months to three years, 57.02 lakh registered children in age group of three years to six years and 7.99 lakh registered pregnant and lactating mothers were not provided SN. The shortfall was due to deficient infrastructure at AWCs, preparation of less quantity of SN or at times no supply of SN and long distances of AWCs, which acted as disincentives to enrolled beneficiaries affecting their attendance at AWCs.

(Paragraph 2.3.7.2)

Disruption in delivery of services

In 14 test-checked Project Offices, SN was not supplied during various months (ranged from one day to 120 days) during 2011-12 to 2015-16 in 983 AWCs having 37,079 registered beneficiaries.

(Paragraph 2.3.9.1)

Distribution of cooked meal

There was a shortfall of 24432.05 MT wheat and 3592.06 MT rice in distribution to Self Help Groups (SHGs) engaged in preparation of cooked meal during year 2011-16, which affected the distribution of cooked meal to beneficiaries.

(Paragraph 2.3.9.2)

Shortage of AWCs in the State

There was shortage of 18604 AWCs and 3400 Mini-AWCs in the State as of March 2016 as per population norms laid down by Government of India. Out of total 61755 villages/wards in the State, 11156 villages/wards covering 53.84 lakh population were without AWCs. GOI sanctioned 4305 (November 2014), however, these AWCs were not opened.

(Paragraph 2.3.10)

Growth monitoring and nutritional status of children

As per National Family Health Survey (2015-16), there were 9.2 *per cent* of severely malnourished children in the State. Thus, State could not achieve target for reducing severely malnourished children from 12.6 *per cent* to 5 *per cent*. Similarly, State was lagging behind the targets set for reducing percentage of underweight children and under-5 mortality rate.

(Paragraph 2.3.11)

Monitoring of the scheme

Meeting of State Level Monitoring and Review Committee was not held. Monitoring and Review Committee was not constituted at District and Block level for proper monitoring and supervision.

(Paragraphs 2.3.12.3 and 2.3.12.4)

2.3.1 Introduction

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme was launched in October 1975 by Government of India as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Scheme aims at holistic development of children in the age group of zero to six years, pregnant and lactating mothers. The ICDS scheme is a package of six services, viz., Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Immunization, Health check-up, Referral Services, Pre School Education (PSE) and Nutrition and Health Education.

The Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI). Every beneficiary under SNP is to be provided supplementary nutrition for 300 days of a year, which is delivered by the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) at village level. The types of SN provided in Madhya Pradesh are shown in the **Table 2.3.1.**

Table- 2.3.1: Types of Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS

Target Group	Type of SN	Menu	Days for food provided in a year	Frequency
Six months to three years children	Take Home Ration (THR) {packed food material}	*Halwa, BalAahar* and *Khichadi*	THR for five days per week and Cooked food on Tuesday.	Every Tuesday for a week
lactating and pregnant mothers		*Soya Barfi, AataBesanLaddu* and *Khichadi*		
Three years to six years children	Cooked Food	As per day to day menu decided by State Government	300 days (six days per week)	Two times a day for all children and additional third meal for malnourished children

2.3.2 Organisational Setup

The organizational structure along with functions and responsibilities at various levels for implementation of ICDS in the State are shown in **Chart 2.3.1**.

Chart 2.3.1: Organisational Structure

State Government (Women and Child Development Department)
Principal Secretary
(Administrative head at Government level)

Oversee implementation of the scheme, monitor the performance of the scheme in the State, policy formulation and all kind of administrative approval and interface with GOI.

Commissioner, ICDS
(Administrative head at Department level)

Ensure timely sanction & release of fund, exercise administrative control over all districts and subordinate offices, oversee implementation of the scheme in the districts including procurement and supply of THR, monitoring the performance of the scheme in the districts and submission of Reports & Returns to Ministry.

Divisional Joint Directors (10)

Over all responsibility for overseeing implementation of the scheme in his jurisdiction, administrative control of concerned districts, monitoring the performance of the scheme in concerned districts and reporting to higher offices.

District Programme Officers (51)

Preparation & Submission of Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) to Directorate, obtaining monthly progress reports (MPRs) from CDPOs and submission to Joint Director and overall responsibility for overseeing progress of implementation of the scheme in the district.

Child Development Project Officers (453)

Selection and engagement of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)/Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs), overall responsibility for implementation of the scheme, administartive Control of Supervisors, monitoring of the functioning of AWCs/Mini-AWCs through supervisors and submission of Reports & Returns to DPO.

Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) (80160 nos) and
Mini Anganwadi Centers(Mini AWCs) (12070 nos)

Run by AWWs and AWHs, household survey and selection of beneficiaries and providing of nutritional food, cooked food & THR to beneficiaries, medical care, education and weighing of beneficiaries etc. under the scheme.

2.3.3 Audit Objectives

The audit objectives of the Performance Audit were to ascertain whether:

- funds provided by the Central and State Government for supplementary nutrition under the ICDS were utilised efficiently and economically;
- the services of the ICDS (SNP) were being implemented effectively so as to achieve its objective of improving the nutritional status of beneficiaries.
- required infrastructure facilities were adequate in AWCs for efficient and smooth delivery of ICDS (SNP); and
- monitoring system was adequate to ensure effective implementation of the ICDS (SNP).

2.3.4 Audit Criteria

The Audit criteria for the Performance Audit were drawn from:

- Scheme guidelines of ICDS (SNP) of GOI and State Government.
- Instructions issued by the GOI and State Government.
- Prescribed monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

2.3.5 Scope of Audit and Audit Methodology

The Performance Audit covers implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS during 2011-12 to 2015-16. For the performance audit, 14 Districts[56] and three Project Offices in each of these districts have been selected on the basis of Simple Random Sampling without Replacement (SRSWOR) method. Ten AWCs in each selected Project Office were selected on random basis.

The implementation of ICDS (Supplementary Nutrition Programme) was reviewed through a test check of the records of the Commissioner, ICDS at State level, 14 sampled district level offices of District Programme Officers (DPOs), 42 sampled Project level offices of Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) and 420 sampled AWCs. Records of Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MP Agro) relating to supply of THR and Madhya Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (MPSCSC) relating to supply of food grains for ICDS were also test checked.

Joint physical inspection of 210 AWCs and 57 SHGs and joint beneficiary survey of 2080 beneficiaries, including parents (either mother or father) of children in the age group of six month to six years, and pregnant and lactating mothers were carried out with departmental officers.

An entry conference was held on 11 March 2016 with the Principal Secretary of Department of Women and Child Development (WCD) to discuss the audit objectives and audit criteria. The draft report was issued to WCD in August 2016. The audit findings were also discussed in an exit conference with the Commissioner on behalf of Principal Secretary, WCD held on 14 October

56 Alirajpur, Balaghat, Bhopal, Chhindwara, Dhar, Indore, Khandwa, Khargone, Panna, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Satna, Seoni and Vidisha.

2016. The replies of Government and views expressed during exit conference have been suitably incorporated in the review.

Audit Findings

2.3.6 Financial Management

ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on cost sharing basis between Government of India (GoI) and State Government. The funds are provided for implementation of the scheme under two heads:

- ICDS (General), for meeting operational costs under which cost sharing between GoI and State Government is 90:10; and,
- Supplementary Nutrition, under which cost sharing between GoI and State Government is 50:50.

During 2011-12 to 2015-16, Department incurred ₹ 5012.17 crore on implementation of SNP. The details of actual amount received and expenditure incurred on SNP during 2011-12 to 2015-16 are as given in **Table 2.3.2:**

Table 2.3.2: Fund received and expenditure incurred on Supplementary Nutrition Programme

(₹in crore)

Year	Central Share			State Share		
	Actual Received	Expen-diture	Excess (+)/ short (-) received	Actual received	Expen-diture	Excess/ short received
2011-12	523.23	446.83	76.40	451.00	446.83	4.17
2012-13	575.74	521.13	54.61	523.68	521.13	2.55
2013-14	423.86	447.40	(-)23.54	489.73	494.57	(-) 4.84
2014-15	484.62	485.63	(-)1.01	574.99	485.63	89.36
2015-16	423.82	581.51	(-) 157.69	600.78	581.51	19.27
Total	**2431.27**	**2482.50**	**(-) 51.23**	**2640.18**	**2529.67**	**110.51**

(Source: Data provided by Directorate)

Thus, the fund of Central share was short received to the tune of ₹ 51.23 crore during the year 2011-12 to 2015-16. Further, audit observed that expenditure of ₹ 191.76 crore (19.75 *per cent*) was excess incurred during year 2015-16 in comparison with expenditure of year 2014-15, whereas the increase in the benefited beneficiaries was only 9.34 *per cent*.

On being pointed out, Commissioner replied that number of benefitted beneficiaries under SN was given through Management Information System (MIS), which was not 100 *per cent* accurate. Expenditure figures under SN were taken on the basis of actual expenditure. Further, annual expenditure differed due to ban imposed by Finance Department on drawal of bills at the end of financial year and bills not received from SHGs in time.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that in case of short receipt from Central share, expenditure was met out from the State share in anticipation of Central share.

Fund was also given for construction of Anganwadi buildings separately under various schemes viz; 13th Finance Commission, Additional Central Assistance, as detailed in ***Appendix 2.3.1.*** The details of budget allotment and expenditure incurred on the construction of AWCs during 2011-12 to 2015-16 are given in **Table 2.3.3**.

Table-2.3.3: Budget allotment and expenditure of construction of AWCs

(₹ in crore)

Year	Original budget	Supplementary budget	Re-appropriation / surrender	Total available budget	Expenditure incurred	Unspent amount
2011-12	100.01	0	0	100.01	100.01	0
2012-13	100.00	50.00	0	150.00	0	150.00
2013-14	108.38	103.00	(-) 4.13	207.25	104.17	103.08
2014-15	185.25	64.75	0	250.00	87.44	162.56
2015-16	11.00	83.16	(-) 2.00	92.16	57.01	35.15
Total	**504.64**	**300.91**	**(-) 6.13**	**799.42**	**348.63**	**450.79**

(Source: Data provided by Directorate)

Out of ₹ 799.42 crore available for construction of AWCs, ₹450.79 crore remained unspent.

Thus, out of a total budget of ₹ 799.42 crore for construction of AWCs, ₹ 450.79 crore (56 *per cent*) remained unspent. In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that construction of AWCs sanctioned under various schemes were carried out by various executing agencies selected at the district level. The progress of construction works were slow due to disputed land, site selection and delay in construction by the executing body.

2.3.6.1 Excess payment of food grains to MPSCSC

GoI annually released foods grains (wheat/rice) on Below Poverty Line (BPL) rates under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) to States for use in SNP. The purpose was to reduce the procurement cost of the SN and ensure the availability of more food grains for the beneficiaries. During the year 2011-16, the Central Issue Price (CIP) of wheat for BPLwas ₹ 415 per quintal and of rice for BPL was ₹ 565 per quintal, which was payable by the State to the Food Corporation of India.

GoI had allowed Government of Madhya Pradesh to draw its allocation from the Decentralised Procurement (DCP) stocks procured under decentralised procurement system. Accordingly, State Government provided allocated food grains to Districts through MPSCSC and from there it would be sent to Fair Price Shop under Public Distribution System for release under SNP. The payment for food grains was to be made by DPOs to MPSCSC.

Excess payment of ₹ 40.87 crore was made to MPSCSC.

Audit scrutiny revealed that the DPOs did not adhere to the CIP of wheat and rice for BPL at the time of releasing payments to MPSCSC. The payments were made to MPSCSC at higher rates, as detailed in **Table 2.3.4**, which resulted in excess payment of ₹ 40.87 crore to MPSCSC.

Table 2.3.4: Details of food-grains lifted in the State and amount paid during 2012-15

(₹in crore)

Year	Food grains lifted (in MT)		Amount actually paid to MPSCSC		Amount that should have been paid to MPSCSC @ CIP of rice and wheat for BPL		Excess Payment to MPSCSC
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	
2012-13	137117.431	55804.900	65.69	38.94	56.90	31.53	16.20
2013-14	139947.571	56325.439	63.79	38.99	58.08	31.82	12.88
2014-15	125277.050	50305.873	55.74	36.46	51.99	28.42	11.79
Total							**40.87**

(Source: Data provided by MPSCSC)

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that transportation/storage charges in addition to basic rate of wheat ₹ 415 per quintal and rice ₹ 565 per quintal was paid to MPSCSC for providing food grains to SHGs. Therefore, payment was not made to MPSCSC at higher rate.

The reply was not acceptable, as the payment to MPSCSC was to be released on the basis of CIP rates of wheat and rice for BPL as notified by GoI. Further, Directorate had issued (October 2013) instruction to DPOs that MPSCSC should be paid for BPL food grains under WBNP at Central rates. MPSCSC had also issued instruction (May 2012) to its District Managers for release of food grains under SNP after receiving payment for food grains at the rate of CIP of wheat for BPL (₹ 415 per quintal) and of rice for BPL (₹ 565 per quintal). Therefore, the excess payment of ₹ 40.87 crore was required to be recovered from MPSCSC.

2.3.6.2 *Excess utilisation of food grains for THR*

THR consists of packed food material, viz., *Halwa, Bal Aahar, Soya Barfi, Aata Besan Laddu* and *Khichadi*. For the preparation and supply of THR, Department had entered into agreement with (June 2008 and December 2011) Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MP Agro). As per the agreement, Department was responsible to make available BPL wheat/rice to MP Agro from FCI. Department had also prescribed norms for food grains to be utilised in THR. The requirement of wheat and rice in view of these norms were as detailed in **Table 2.3.5:**

Table 2.3.5: Norms for consumption of Wheat and Rice for preparation of THR

Sl. No.	Name of THR	Quantity of packet (in gram)	Name of food grains	Percentage of composition
1	Halwa	600	Wheat	42
			Rice	03
2	BalAahar	600	Wheat	56
3	Khichadi (for children)	625	Rice	58
4	Soya Barfi	750	Wheat	40
5	*AataBesan*Laddu	750	Wheat	47.50
6	Khichadi (for pregnant and lactating mothers)	750	Rice	58

(Source: Data provided by Directorate)

On the basis of supply order received from the Department, THR was supplied by MP Agro to project level godown for further distribution to the beneficiaries through AWCs. Scrutiny of information received from MP Agro revealed that MP Agro had utilised excess quantity of wheat/rice as compared to that required for preparation of THR supplied by MP Agro during 2011-12 to 2015-16. The details are given in **Table 2.3.6**:

Table-2.3.6: Details of wheat/rice required and utilised by MP Agro for preparation of THR

(Quantity in MT)

Year	Food grains required as per norms against supplied THR packets		Food grains reportedly utilised by MP Agro for preparation of THR		Excess utilised	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
2011-12	55005.594	25749.360	60511.321	27269.159	5505.727	1519.799
2012-13	56321.870	26409.451	61821.370	27908.011	5499.500	1498.560
2013-14	52399.018	24571.122	57478.843	25948.397	5079.825	1377.275
2014-15	50602.384	23724.835	55495.629	25049.419	4893.245	1324.584
2015-16	54163.473	26965.262	60640.076	28639.830	6476.603	1674.568
Total					**27454.900**	**7394.786**

(Source: Data provided by MP Agro)

Department extended undue financial benefits of ₹ 15.57 crore to MP Agro.

In view of CIP of wheat for BPL at the rate of ₹ 415 per quintal and of rice for BPL at the rate of ₹ 565 per quintal, the cost of excess utilised wheat and rice was ₹ 11.39 crore and ₹ 4.18 crore respectively. However, Department did not reconcile the reasons for excess utilised food grains for preparing THR packets during 2011-16, which resulted in undue financial benefits of ₹ 15.57 crore to MP Agro.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that MP Agro had lifted the entire allocated food grains from MPSCSC. There was no excess allocation of food grains to MP Agro.

The reply was not acceptable, as the allocation and utilisation of food grains to MP Agro was in excess of THR packets actually supplied by MP Agro, as detailed in **Table 2.3.6**. The failure of Department in reconciling the utilisation of food grains with reference to supplied THR packets resulted in excess lifting of food grains worth ₹ 15.57 crore by MP Agro, which was due to be recovered.

2.3.6.3 Unreconciled advance for food grains lying with MPSCSC

As per order (October 2009 and February 2014) of the Department for providing SN to AWCs, DPOs were required to make advance payment to MPSCSC for quarterly food grains allocated to them. The advance payment was to be adjusted after receiving status of actual lifting by SHGs, which was to be compiled by MPSCSC. The status of allotment and actual lifting was to be reconciled by the Department at State and District level.

Audit scrutiny revealed that seven test checked DPOs did not reconcile the status of actual lifting vis-à-vis allotment of food grains. Further scrutiny revealed that due to short lifting of food grains in these districts for which payment was released in advance to MPSCSC, there was unreconciled advance of ₹ 3.90 crore with MPSCSC. The status of short lifted food grains lying with MPSCSC was as detailed in **Table 2.3.7**:

Table 2.3.7: Details of foodgrains lying with MPSCSC

(₹in crore)

Sl. No.	Level	Food Grains Allotted (in MT)		Food Grains Lifted (in MT)		Food Grains Lying with MPSCSC (in MT)			
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Amount	Rice	Amount
1	State	473790.00	163751.47	386871.34	139305.70	86918.66	36.07	24445.77	13.81
2	Seven districts[57]	48594.43	17576.13	42229.94	15343.15	6364.49	2.64	2232.98	1.26

(Source: Data provided by Directorate and Districts)

86,918 MT of wheat (₹ 36.07 crore) and 24445 MT of rice (₹ 13.81 crore) were short lifted by DPOs for which advance payment was released to MPSCSC.

Thus, 86,918 MT of wheat (₹ 36.07 crore) and 24445 MT of rice (₹ 13.81 crore) were short lifted by DPOs for which advance payment were released to MPSCSC. DPOs of seven test checked districts replied that adjustment would be made from MPSCSC after reconciliation of food grains.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that food grains were lifted by MP Agro and SHGs in various districts, from godowns of MPSCSC and FPS as per requirement and payment made on the same. Payment was made for such food grains, which was lifted by MP Agro and SHGs and reconciliation of food grains lifted by SHGs was done continuously by DPO. As per allocation of foodgrains by GOI, quantity which was not lifted from MPSCSC, assumed to be lapsed. Foodgrain was not lying with MPSCSC.

The reply was not acceptable, as payments for food grains were released by DPOs in advance to MPSCSC on the basis of allotment. Further, DPOs of test checked districts had accepted that reconciliation were yet to be made.

2.3.7 Programme Implementation

2.3.7.1 Survey of beneficiaries

As envisaged in the User's Manual of ICDS, Family Detail Register comprising details of families, all births and deaths, migration of family was to be maintained at AWC level. This register would be used to make monthly summary of events. Monthly Progress Report (MPR) of AWC was to be prepared by the AWW every month and was to be uploaded on MIS, which was compiled at state level.

AWWs were to conduct house-to-house survey of all families in AWC areas for enrolling eligible beneficiaries for providing services under ICDS. The survey was to be conducted annually in April.

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57 Alirajpur (Wheat 26.12 MT and Rice 7.83 MT, ₹ 1.53 lakh), Dhar (Wheat 171.47 MT and Rice 94.67 MT ₹ 12.46 lakh), Indore(Wheat 26.00 MT, Rice 10 MT, ₹ 1.64 Lakh), Panna (Wheat 1211.209 MT and Rice 619.296 MT, ₹ 85.26 lakh), Rajgarh (Wheat 1983.71 MT and Rice 316.48 MT ₹ 1.00 crore), Ratlam (Wheat 384.18 MT and Rice 97.90 MT ₹ 21.47 lakh) and Satna (2561.80 MT wheat and 1086.80 MT Rice ₹ 1.68 crore).

Out of 42 test-checked Projects, 41 Projects conducted household survey of the families every year. However, 27 Projects did not update family register monthly. Since family registers were not updated and MPR of all functional AWCs/Mini-AWCs was not uploaded on MIS, the State level data in MIS was not realistic.

Audit noticed that the number of beneficiaries in the State under ICDS increased from 97.50 lakh in 2011-12 to 105.00 lakh in 2015-16. However, the number of beneficiaries during 2012-13 to 2014-15 was constant at 97.68 lakh. This shows that the number of beneficiaries were not based on actual survey and updated information from AWCs.

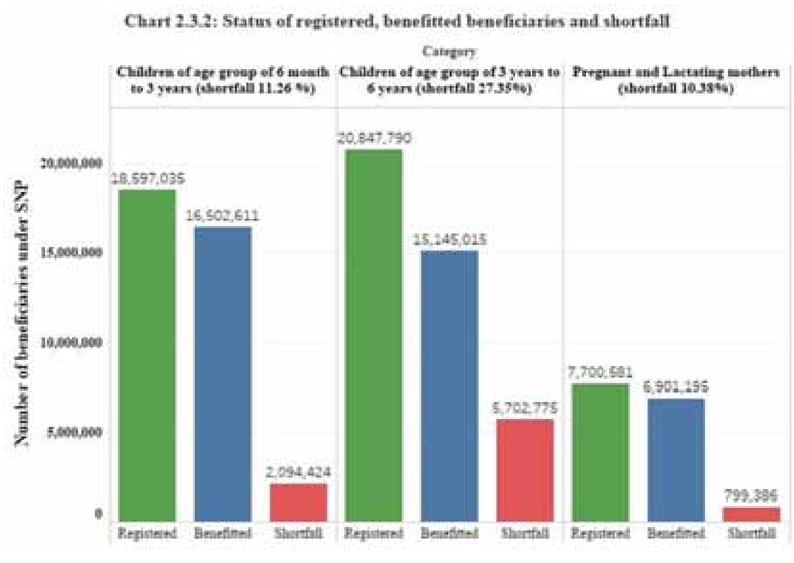
In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that survey was conducted each year in the month of April as per GOI instructions, which was recorded in survey register. On the basis of this, MPR was prepared. The number given in Administrative Report was estimated number.

The reply was not acceptable, as test checked projects were not updating family register on monthly basis and updated information was not uploaded on MIS.

2.3.7.2 Short coverage of beneficiaries

ICDS was to be extended to all children upto the age of six years and all pregnant and lactating mothers. However, considerable number of beneficiaries could not be brought under the ambit of SNP. The category-wise position of registered beneficiaries and those benefited at the State level during 2011-16 are listed in **Chart 2.3.2.**

There was huge shortfall in coverage of beneficiaries due to deficient infrastructure of AWCs, no supply of SN and preparation of less quantity of cooked meal.



(Source: Data provided by Directorate)

Thus, 20.94 lakh children of the age group of six months to three years, 57.02 lakh children of age group of three years to six years and 7.99 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers registered under ICDS were deprived of receiving the envisaged benefit of the SNP during 2011-16.

The year wise data of shortfall during the year 2011-12 to 2015-16 in providing benefits to registered beneficiaries at test-checked districts and projects are given in ***Appendix 2.3.2*** and ***Appendix 2.3.3*** respectively, which was as summarised in **Table 2.3.8**:

Table-2.3.8: Details of shortfall of beneficiaries under SN at selected Districts, Projects and AWCs during 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Sl. No.	Type of beneficiaries	Shortfall at District level	Shortfall at Project level	Shortfall at AWCs
1	Children in the age group of six months to three years	974245 (15.52 %)	219893 (12.79 %)	15577 (12.13 %)
2	Children in the age group of three years to six years	1749187 (26.46 %)	436447 (24.16 %)	34189 (26.85 %)
3	Pregnant and lactating mothers	271718 (10.92 %)	74972 (10.90 %)	5005 (9.47 %)

(Source: Data provided by Districts, Projects and AWCs)

The shortfall in providing supplementary nutrition was due to poor infrastructure of AWCs, failure of AWCs to distribute SN as per menu, preparation of either less quantity of SN or at times no supply of SN at AWCs and long distances of AWCs, as discussed in succeeding paragraphs. These deficiencies acted as disincentives to enrolled beneficiaries affecting their attendance at AWCs.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that efforts were being made constantly against shortfall. Instructions had been issued to enroll the uncovered children and to enhance the regular attendance through *Anganwadi Chalo Abhiyan* and monthly review to ensure providing 100 *per cent* benefits. Due to first registration/enrollment of children in the age of three to six years in school, 100 *per cent* target could not be achieved. Further, due to migration of parents/guardian to other places and admission of children of three to six years in school, less number of beneficiaries got SN.

The reply was not acceptable because as per the instructions of GOI, all the beneficiaries should be covered under ICDS. The shortfall has been commented with reference to registered beneficiaries and the migrated parents/guardian would not appear in the enrolment of beneficiaries. Further, State Government could have linked enrolled beneficiaries with Aadhar, so that it could be tracked whether there was indeed migration within the State and whether those people were availing of the benefits at the next place.

In its further reply (December 2016), the Commissioner informed that action for registration of all beneficiaries under Aadhar were being taken.

2.3.8 Take Home Ration

Take Home Ration (THR) consisting of six types of packed food material, namely; *Halwa, Bal Aahar* and *Khichadi* are provided to the children in the age group of six months to three years and *Soya Barfi, Aata Besan Laddu* and *Khichadi* are provided to pregnant and lactating mothers. One packet of THR per beneficiary was distributed on Tuesday for following five days at AWCs. As per the agreement entered into with MP Agro, supply order of THR was given by Directorate to MP Agro. On the basis of supply order, THR was supplied by MP Agro to project level godown for further distribution to the beneficiaries through AWCs.

- **Excess/short supply of THR**

Audit scrutiny of supplies of THR with reference to the number of beneficiaries during the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 revealed excess as well short supply of THR at State, selected districts and selected project levels, as details shown in **Table 2.3.9:**

Table-2.3.9: Details of excess/short supply of THR at State, selected Districts and Selected Projects level

(Quantity in MT)

Sl. No.	Level	Category of beneficiary	Number of districts/ projects	Excess Supply	Number of districts/ projects	Less Supply
1.	State	Six month to three years		---		13850.63
		Pregnant and lactating mother		8709.65		---
2.	In selected District	Six month to three years	4	2437.62	9	6038.33
		Pregnant and lactating mother	7	4281.90	6	1029.99
3.	In selected Project	Six month to three years	13	1413.51	28	2798.89
		Pregnant and lactating mother	23	1511.51	18	732.13

(Source: Data provided by MP Agro)

Thus, THR were not supplied to Projects during the years 2011-12 to 2015-16 on the basis of enrolled beneficiaries, which had impact on providing SN to infants and lactating mothers.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that the requirement of THR was generated on the basis of beneficiaries shown in the MPR of AWCs and accordingly monthly supply order was given to MP Agro. In case of saving of THR, the same was used in following month. That was a continuously running process. The number of beneficiaries shown in MPR was not fixed. There was no excess/short supply of THR.

The reply was not acceptable, as District Programme Officers and Project Officers had informed that they had received either excess or less quantity of THR than requisitioned in MPR.

- **Outdated THR found at Project level godown and AWCs**

Outdated THR packets were found at Project/ AWCs level.

As per order issued by Directorate (May 2014), THR must be distributed on First in First out (FIFO) basis. Physical verification of THR godown/AWCs was to be done monthly by the Project Officer/Sector Supervisor. THR of expiry date should never be distributed. THR must be utilised within three months from manufacturing date.

During the joint inspection on 31.03.2016 of THR godown of Jaora Urban Project of District Ratlam, Audit noticed that 2240 packets of THR (manufacturing date 31.12.2015 Batch No. NK 188) were lying in the godown, which was received by Project Officer on 01.01.2016. On being pointed out, CDPO replied (April 2016) that THR had been distributed on 01.04.2016. Further, 250 packets of outdated THR were noticed in the joint inspection of eight AWCs[58] during March 2016 to July 2016.

Outdated THR found in Godown of Jaora Urban Project in Ratlam District (Date of Inspection 31.03.2016)

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that THR found at Project office, Jaora, district Ratlam was distributed before expiry date. Due to late distribution, warning letter had been issued to Store Incharge and Supervisor. Regarding expired THR found at AWCs level, notice was issued to AWW and action for recovery of amount of expired THR was being taken.

2.3.9 Hot cooked food

Hot cooked food is prepared and provided by SHGs to the children in the age group of three years to six years at AWCs as per day to day menu prescribed by State Government.

2.3.9.1 Disruption in delivery of services

As per the agreements between SHGs and the Project Officers, in cases of interruption in supply of cooked food at the AWCs, the Project Officers were empowered to impose penalties at prescribed rate and could also revoke the agreements and assign other SHGs to supply the items. Monitoring Committee was to be constituted at AWC, Block and District level for monitoring the implementation of SN.

In 983 AWCs in 14 Project Offices of seven selected districts SN was not supplied by SHGs. The SN interruption ranged from one to 120 days.

Scrutiny of records of 983 AWCs in 14 Project Offices of seven selected districts[59] revealed that SN was not supplied by 606 SHGs to 37079 beneficiaries of these AWCs during various months in the year from 2011-12

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58 Alirajpur (Katthiwada-3, 11 packets, Mordha 15 packets), Dhar (Kunjda Khodrah of Nalchha project 62 packets), Panna (Lamtara 20 packets), Ratlam (AWCs Ward no. 13A, Parmilaganj, Alot Project 4 packets, Minipura in Jaora urban project 81 packets), Satna (Sonvari 10 of Maihar 01 project 17 packets) and Vidisha (Atarikheda 3 of Gyarashpur project 40 packets).

59 Bhopal, Chhindwara, Dhar, Khargone, Panna, Rajgarh and Seoni.

to 2015-16, as detailed in ***Appendix 2.3.4.*** The SN interruption ranged from one to 120 days.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that inspection of AWCs were being conducted by departmental officers from time to time so that interruption of supplementary nutrition did not happen.

The reply was not acceptable, as respective CDPOs had accepted disruption in delivery of cooked food. Thus, the beneficiaries were deprived of the SN and the intended objective of ICDS was defeated. The following case studies present the cases of nutrition interruption.

Case Study 1: SN was not distributed at AWCs for two years

During inspection (March 2016) of Nevali AWC of Lateri Project in district Vidisha, it was noticed that cooked food was not given to 127 beneficiaries since last two years. In Unheli AWC of Sardarpur 1 Project in district Dhar, breakfast was not given to 96 beneficiaries from 2013-14 to 2015-16.

Audit observed that District Level Monitoring and Review Committee and Block Level Monitoring Committee were not functional in both districts as well as in their projects.

On being pointed out, CDPO, Sardarpur 1 project replied (April 2016) that action would be taken to get rid of discrepancies found at AWCs. In exit conference, the Commissioner replied that that action would be initiated in the case.

Case Study 2: SN was not distributed during summer vacation by *Sanjha Chulha*[60] in Satna District.

SN was not distributed during summer vacation in district Satna.

Audit scrutiny of the records/bills for payment of SN to SHGs of sampled Project Maihar-01, District Satna for the months of summer vacation (May of 2013, 2014 and 2015) revealed that SN was not supplied at 269 AWCs (43 *per cent*) out of 623 rural AWCs by SHGs under *Sanjha Chulha* during May 2013, May 2014 and May 2015.

DPO replied (May 2016) that notices were being issued to SHGs to ensure distribution of SN at AWCs and beneficiaries were distributed THR packets as an alternative arrangement.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that the Collector, Satna had issued a letter (June 2013) regarding regular distribution of supplementary nutrition under *Sanjha Chulha* in the summer vacation. Show cause notice had been issued to SHGs who did not supply SN at AWCs.

Reply was not acceptable, as no alternative arrangement was made to provide cooked food at AWCs during summer vacation.

2.3.9.2 Short allotment of food grains to SHG

District wise allotment of foodgrains under SNP was given by Directorate after receiving allocation from GOI. Further, project wise re-allocation of

60 *Sanjha Chulha* is a scheme for serving hot cooked meal by SHGs to beneficiaries under MDM and SNP.

foodgrains was given by DPOs to CDPOs. Release Order (RO) was issued by Project officers to SHG for lifting of foodgrains from FPS. Cooked food was prepared and provided by SHGs to the beneficiaries of the children in the age group of three years to six years at AWCs level as per prescribed menu.

The lifting of food grains by SHG and quantity of food grains required on the basis of average number of beneficiaries actually benefitted under SNP during year 2011-12 and 2015-16, was as given in **Table 2.3.10**:

Table-2.3.10: Details of food grains required and distributed to SHG at State level

(Quantity in MT)

Year	Food grains required		Food grains allocated and distributed to SHG		Excess(+)/ Short(-) distributed to SHG	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
2011-12*	77840.54	26719.88	78269.30	26124.00	428.76	-595.88
2012-13	96561.53	33179.76	80340.03	30692.90	-16221.50	-2486.86
2013-14	77225.94	26489.99	81697.57	30025.44	4471.63	3535.45
2014-15	75711.76	25954.96	71517.05	26000.87	-4194.71	45.91
2015-16	83359.98	28585.00	74443.75	24485.32	-8916.23	-4090.68
Total					-24432.05	-3592.06

(Source: Data provided by MPSCSC, * Data provided by Directorate)

There was a shortfall of 24432.05 MT wheat and 3592.06 MT rice in distribution to SHGs of all districts during year 2011-16.

Thus, there was a shortfall of 24432.05 MT wheat and 3592.06 MT rice in distribution to SHGs of all districts during year 2011-16. Due to shortage of food grains, distribution of SN to the beneficiaries as per prescribed menu and quantity could not be ensured.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that release order (RO) was issued to SHGs on the basis of wheat/rice required for SN. Lifting of food grains as per RO was made by SHGs from godown of MPSCSC and Fair Price Shop.

The reply was not acceptable, as physical verification of kitchen of SHGs revealed preparation of less quantity of SN against requirement of beneficiaries, as detailed in paragraph 2.3.9.5.

2.3.9.3 Engagements of cooks

As per para 5.3 of the guidelines issued (February 2014) by WCD, GOMP regarding providing SN at AWCs/Mini-AWCs, as far as possible, a separate cook for each AWC would be deployed by SHG, which would be paid ₹ 500 per month. Wherever it was not possible, cook of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM) would be deployed. It would be the responsibility of cook to provide food regularly as per required quantity and quality.

- **Shortage of cooks**

Scrutiny of the records of three Districts (Chhindwara, Dhar and Rajgarh) revealed that only one cook had been deployed by SHG to provide breakfast and lunch under SNP to more than one AWCs and remuneration were paid at the rate of ₹ 500 per AWC per month for the number of AWCs. This resulted in irregular payment of ₹ 13.09 lakh on engagement of cooks, as detailed in **Table 2.3.11**:

Table-2.3.11: Details of number of cooks engaged by SHG for AWCs

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Project	Number of AWCs	Number of SHG engaged	Number of cook engaged	Period	Payment made to cook
1	Chhindwara	Jamai, Pandhurna Mohkhed, Ghansaur	2 to 10	1	1	June 2014 to October 2015	₹ 5.83 lakh
2	Dhar	Sardarpur 01	25	1	1	September 2014 to May 2015	₹ 1.12 lakh
3	Rajgarh	Khilchipur, Jirapur Sarangpur, Suthalia	2 to 7	1	1	November 2014 to October 2015	₹ 6.14 lakh

(Source: Data provided by districts)

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that supplementary nutrition was being provided by a SHG to more than one AWC. Therefore, no irregular payment to cook was made.

The reply of the Commissioner was not acceptable, as separate cook for each AWC was required to be deployed by SHG.

- **Undue benefit given to SHG**

Honorarium of the cook amounting to ₹ 1.67 crore was paid to 588 SHGs during June 2014 to March 2016 in district Satna, instead of depositing directly to his bank account.

Under the scheme, the honorarium to cook would be deposited directly in his bank account by the DPO. During scrutiny of vouchers for payment of SN in Satna district, audit noticed that honorarium of the cook amounting to ₹ 1.67 crore was paid to 588 SHGs during June 2014 to March 2016.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that due to change of cooks frequently by SHG and the fact that the cooks did not have bank accounts, the honorarium amount was deposited in the bank accounts of the SHGs and honorarium was paid to cook by SHGs.

The reply was not acceptable, as payment of cook's honorarium to SHG was in violation of scheme guidelines. Further, no evidence in support of the fact SHGs had paid the honorarium to the cooks was furnished by the DPO. Fact also remains that without direct transfer of benefits of cooks to their bank accounts, charges of corruption and misappropriation cannot be ruled out.

2.3.9.4 Shortcomings in providing supplementary nutrition by AWCs

Shortcomings in providing supplementary nutrition by AWCs.

GOMP prescribed (October 2009 and February 2014) the menu for breakfast and lunch to be provided under SNP. This menu was to be displayed on display board at AWCs for awareness of public. AWCs were required to provide the utensils for preparation and distribution of SN. AWCs were also required to keep weighing scale to record the weight of children for providing additional meal to malnourished children. As per order issued (July 2015) by GOMP, *Panchnama* for distribution of SN was to be prepared at AWCs consisting of details of quantity of SN and date of distribution duly signed by AWW/AWH, one guardian, ASHA worker, representative of SHG, *Poshan Mitra, Poshan Sahyogini and Panch/Sarpanch.*

On scrutiny of information furnished by 420 selected AWCs, audit noticed that *Panchnamas* in 314 AWCs, Survey register in 15 AWCs, *Poshan Aahar* stock register in 47 AWCs, Monthly and Annual Abstract in 19 AWCs, growth chart in 63 AWCs, Inspection register in 38 and *Bhojan Patrak* in 302 AWC were not prepared.

During inspection of 210 AWCs out of 420 sampled AWCs, audit noticed the following deficiencies:

- On the inspection day, attendance register was not filled in 85 AWCs. Therefore, the number of beneficiaries which attended the AWC on the inspection day vis-à-vis total enrollments could not be ascertained in audit.
- SN was not distributed as per menu in 155 AWCs on the date of inspection. SN was not provided at 11 AWCs on the date of inspection.
- Utensils for distribution of cooked food were not found at 41 AWCs.
- Weighing scale was not found in 10 AWCs. Thus, physical growth/malnutrition of infant/ children could not be measured and recorded.
- Display board for menu in 95 AWCs was not available.
- Two AWCs (Miyapura, Nalchha project, District Dhar and Unida, Berasiya 01 project, District Bhopal) were found closed during the inspection.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that instructions had been given to concerned officials from time to time to ensure maintenance of services in prescribed register.

The reply was not acceptable, as the aforementioned shortcomings were noticed despite departmental instructions to Project Officers. Thus, the State Government failed to ensure compliance of its own instruction for providing SN to beneficiaries.

Case Study 3: **Acute shortfall in actual beneficiaries on the day of inspection of AWCs**

During joint inspection of 210 AWCs attendance of shortage of 60 *per cent* beneficiaries were found.

Attendance of children was found less than registered number at all inspected AWCs. During joint inspection of 210 AWCs, audit noticed that 3536 beneficiaries (40 *per cent*) were found present on the day of inspection against 8940 registered children in the age group of three years to six years. As informed by AWCs, the main reasons for lesser attendance were migration of parents, admission of children in schools, poor and less quality of SN, inadequate sitting space at AWC, AWC running at long distance and hot weather.

The shortfall of beneficiaries at inspected AWCs was quite large as compared to figures of shortfall provided by Department, District Programme Offices and Project Offices, which were 27.35 *per cent* of beneficiaries in the age group of three to six years at State level, 26.46 *per cent* at District level and 24.16 *per cent* at Project level during 2011-16.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that deficiencies were negligible on the basis of population of State. However, efforts would be made to get rid of shortfall.

The reply was not acceptable, as the data compiled for the number of actual beneficiaries of SNP was higher in test checked cases, which renders the possibility of misreporting and even absent children were being shown as receiving SN.

2.3.9.5 Joint Inspection of SHGs

As per guidelines (February 2014) of GOMP, *Bhojan Patrak* would be given to each SHG monthly, in which AWW would mention quantity and quality of meal at the time of receiving each meal and put her signature with date. As per para 8 of guidelines (October 2009) of GOMP, stock register of BPL wheat/rice/raw materials, cash book/bill vouchers was to be maintained by SHG. SN was to be prepared in kitchen shed.

During joint inspection of 57 SHGs, following shortcomings were noticed:

- Food was prepared in open space by eight SHGs because separate kitchen was not available at AWCs.
- Firewood was used by 50 SHGs for preparation of food instead of LPG stove on the ground of easy availability of firewood.
- SN food was not prepared as per menu by any of the SHGs.
- 54 SHG did not submit *Bhojan Patrak* to AWCs for entry of foods distributed by them. Further audit scrutiny revealed that bills of SHGs were accepted and paid without insisting on filled *Bhojan Patrak.*
- Stock register of food grains, cash book and bill voucher was not maintained by 52, 45 and 49 SHGs respectively.

The Project Officer stated that SHG was a small unit run by rural women, due to which these deficiencies were noticed.

The reply was not acceptable, the deficiencies noticed during the joint inspection were in violation of scheme guidelines and therefore, required to be addressed.

Food preparing by Saraswati SHG, Nunagar at unhygienic space infront of toilet room, Sector Shahnagar 1, District Panna.

SN prepared in temporary open shed by Ganesh SHG, Badnavar 1 project in District Dhar

Short preparation of SN against about 300 beneficiaries by Ganesh SHG, Badnavar 1 project in Dhar District

Temporary open Kitchen shed of Jai MaaVaisnav Devi SHG, Jaswadi, Project Khandava Rural in Khandawa District

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that instructions had been issued to district officers and SHGs to address these deficiencies. However, efforts would be made to get rid of shortfall.

2.3.9.6 Registration of SHG under Food Safety and Standards Act

As envisaged under section 31(2) of Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 and as per circular (January 2014) of Food and Drug Administration, Madhya Pradesh, food providing institution was required to obtain registration from Food Department. In this regard, Commissioner, ICDS has also issued (July 2015) instructions to all Collectors of Madhya Pradesh to follow the guidelines.

Scrutiny of information received from 39 sampled projects revealed that 2319 (51 *per cent*) SHGs out of 4633 SHGs were not registered from the Department of Food and Drug Administration. Thus, Project Offices failed to ensure that SHGs engaged in providing supplementary nutrition at AWCs had mandatory registration under Food Safety and Standards Act 2006.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that action for registration of SHGs was completed by all districts.

The reply was not acceptable, as the verification of the reply of Department in DPO, Rewa (November 2016) revealed that only 10 SHGs out of 3343 SHGs was registered under Food Safety and Standards Act 2006.

2.3.9.7 Quality Assurance

Water used for cooking/drinking was not tested regularly for conforming to quality standards and regular testing of food was not done.

As per para 11 of Chapter 2 of the Operational Guidelines for Food Safety and Hygiene regarding food handling and safety measures for hot cooked meals under ICDS issued by GOI (December 2013), sample of food should be sent for laboratory testing at regular intervals. Water used for cooking/drinking should be regularly tested for conforming to drinking water quality standards as prescribed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Scrutiny of records in 42 test checked projects and 210 AWCs physically verified revealed that water used for cooking/drinking was not tested regularly for conforming to drinking water quality standards. Regular testing of food was not found at the 201 AWCs and sample of breakfast and lunch were not maintained at 140 AWCs out of 210 tests checked AWCs.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that as per norms of WCD, GOI, testing for quality of cooked food from laboratory was not necessary. There was a provision under *Sanjha Chulha* for testing of quantity and quality of cooked food by members of *Gram Sabha Tadartha Samiti* constituted at local level.

The reply was not acceptable, as the guidelines of ICDS specifically provided for testing of sample of cooked food from laboratory at regular intervals. Further, the provision under *Sanjha Chulha* for testing of quantity and quality of cooked food by members of *Gram Sabha Tadartha Samiti* constituted at local level was also not adhered to.

2.3.10 Infrastructure for project implementation

2.3.10.1 Inadequate manpower at State level

To operationalise the scheme effectively, adequate manpower was required. The position of sanctioned strength and men in position at State level are shown in **Table 2.3.12:**

Table-2.3.12: Position of sanctioned and Men in position at State level as of March 2016

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned	Men-in-Position	Vacant
1	DPO	51	39	12
2	CDPO	453	334	119
3	Supervisor	3213	3125	88
4	AWW	92230	91279	951
5	AWH	80160	79021	1139

(Source: Data provided by Directorate)

Thus, there was a considerable shortage of supervisory staff as well as in the cadres of AWW/AWH, which affected the proper implementation of the SNP.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that proposal for filling of vacant post of DPO/CDPO and Supervisor was sent to Public Service Commission and *Vyapam* respectively. The provision for filling of vacant post of AWW/AWH before six month had been made by State Government.

2.3.10.2 Establishments of Inadequate Project Offices

According to GOI Guidelines (December 2008), for blocks with more than two lakh population, State could opt for more than one project (@ one per one lakh population) or could opt for one project only. In the latter case, staff could be suitably strengthened based on population or number of AWCs in the block. Similarly, for blocks with population of less than one lakh or so, staffing pattern of CDPO office could be less than that of a normal Block.

Directorate informed that 453 projects at State level were running against the requirement of 701 projects as of March 2016. However, population of five selected Projects[61] were more than 2 lakh so one additional project was to be established in each block.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that a proposal for sanction of new projects had been sent to GOI.

2.3.10.3 Shortage of AWCs on the basis of population

According to the revised population norms laid down by Government of India under ICDS (December 2008), one AWC was to be opened for 400-800

61 Alot (Ratlam) 2.36 lakh, Gunnor (Panna) 2.34 lakh, Maihar 01 (Satna) 2.07 lakh, Nalchha (Dhar) 2.56 lakh and Pandhana (Khandawa) 2.60 lakh.

rural/urban population, thereafter in multiples of one AWC for population of 800.

Requirement of AWCs and Mini-AWCs at State level as per population as on March 2016 is given in **Table 2.3.13:**

Table-2.3.13: Details of requirement and shortage of AWCs and Mini-AWCs at State level

Sl. No.	Area	Anganwadi Centres			Mini-Anganwadi Centres		
		Requirement	Availability	Shortage	Requirement	Availability	Shortage
1	Urban	13067	8278	4789	422	205	217
2	Rural	56056	49098	6958	10580	7950	2630
3	Tribal	29641	22784	6857	4468	3915	553
		98764	80160	18604	15470	12070	3400

(Source: Data provided by Directorate)

There was shortage of AWCs and Mini-AWCs.

Thus, there was shortage of 18604 AWCs and 3400 Mini-AWCs in the State as of March 2016. The shortfall in AWCs had an increasing trend, which was 13226 (March 2012), 13764 (March 2013), 16130 (March 2014) and 17957 (March 2015). Due to shortage of AWCs/Mini-AWCs, the benefit of SN could not be provided adequately to intended beneficiaries.

Audit noticed that proposals for sanction of 1332 AWCs in 2010-11 and 8589 AWCs in 2012-13 were sent to GOI by the State Government. Out of those proposals, sanction for 4305 AWCs (November 2014) were received. However, these 4305 AWCs were not opened, as the approval from the Cabinet was not received.

As per data provided by Directorate (January 2017), out of total 61,755 villages/wards in the State, 11156 villages/wards covering 53.84 lakh population were without AWCs. The beneficiaries under ICDS had to travel one Kilometer (Km) in most of the areas, but in the area having sparse population density the distance was 1.5 to 3 Km to access AWCs. The status of villages/wards in the State during 2011-12 to 2013-14 was not available with the Department. Therefore, the improvement in the coverage of AWCs could not be ascertained in audit.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that sanction for 4,305 AWC and 600 Mini-AWC had been given and state government has initiated action for running of aforesaid sanctioned AWC/Mini-AWC. Commissioner further stated (January 2017) that there was no norms for opening AWCs on the basis of distance.

2.3.10.4 Slow Progress in construction of AWCs

Audit scrutiny revealed that 22,693 AWCs in the State were running in rented buildings, as detailed in **Table 2.3.14:**

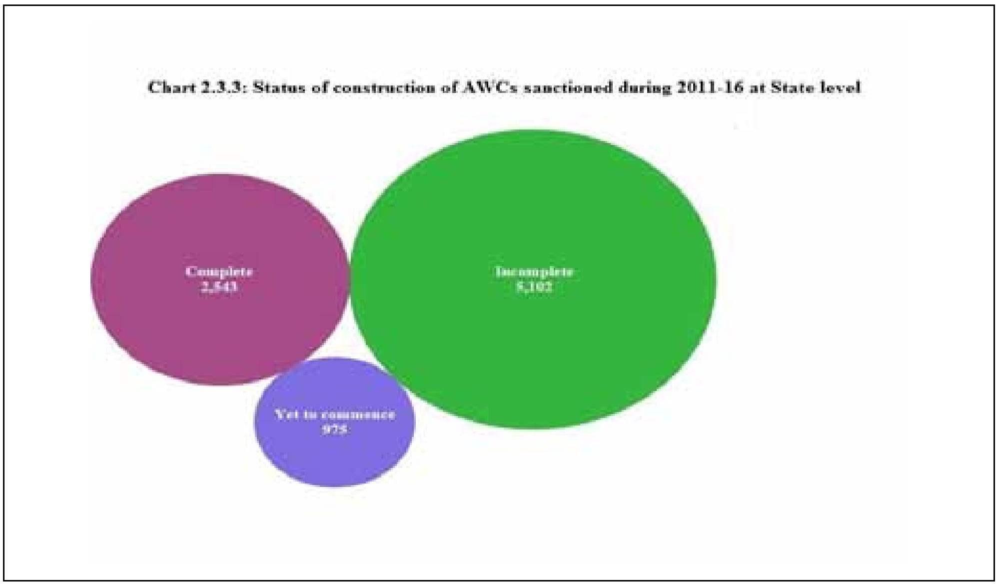
Table 2.3.14: Status of building where AWCs running

Sl. No.	Level	Departmental building	Rented building	Other government building
1	State	56146	22693	1321
2	Selected Districts	11467	9673	9221
3	Selected Projects	3519	3062	2587

(Source: Data provided by Directorate, Districts and Projects)

As per information given by Directorate, out of 11187 AWCs sanctioned before 2011-12, construction of 720 AWCs was incomplete, whereas construction of 489 AWCs was yet to be commenced as on March 2016 at the state level. Scheme wise and year wise details given in ***Appendix 2.3.5.*** However, construction work of 7286 AWCs for ₹ 450.79 crore was not executed. Construction was not completed even after the lapse of one to five years despite deposit of funds and lying with construction agencies.

The status of construction of AWC sanctioned during 2011-16 at the State level are listed in **Chart 2.3.3.**



(Source: Data provided by Directorate)

Further, 1608 AWCs were sanctioned for construction before 2011-12 in two districts[62], out of these 59 AWCs were incomplete. In seven districts[63], an amount of ₹ 56.73 crore was sanctioned for construction of 1578 AWCs, out of which 198 AWCs were incomplete and construction of 29 AWCs is yet to be commenced. An amount of ₹ 15.08 crore was lying unspent.

Audit observed that construction of 1291 AWCs, which was sanctioned during 2011-16 was incomplete and 101 AWCs were yet to commence. An amount of ₹ 116.91 crore remained unutilised with the agencies. Construction was not completed even after the lapse of one to five years despite deposit of funds. The details are given in ***Appendix 2.3.6.***

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62 Balaghat (sanctioned 963, incomplete 16) and Chhindwara (sanctioned 645, incomplete 43).

63 Bhopal, Dhar, Indore, Khandwa, Khargone, Ratlam and Rajgarh.

The following pictures are showing the status of buildings of selected AWCs:

	
Kachcha building of Anganwadi Centre, Manaura 3 of Gyaraspur project in Vidisha.	**Damaged condition of roof in Aganwadi Ward 7/2, Project Maihar 01, District Satna**
	
Unhygienic surrounding of Aganwadi Centre Ward 6/2, Project Maihar 01, Satna	**Cooked food was distributed in open space at AWC Mordha, Katthiwada Project, District Alirajpur**

Construction of 5102 AWCs were incomplete and 975 AWCs were yet to be commenced out of 8620 AWCs buildings sanctioned during 2011-16.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that efforts would be made to get rid of shortage of amenities in AWCs. Further, replied that construction of AWCs sanctioned under various schemes was carried out by various executing agencies selected at the district level. The construction work was slow due to disputed land, site selection and delay in construction by the executing body. Out of construction of 11187 AWCs buildings sanctioned at State level before 2011-12, construction of 10111 AWCs was completed, 913 AWCs was incomplete and 163 was yet to be commenced. At district level, 1608 AWCs sanctioned before 2011-12, construction of 39 AWCs was incomplete in District Balaghat and Chhindwara. Construction of 8477 AWCs buildings sanctioned during 2011-12 to 2015-16, out of which, 4509 AWCs were incomplete and 471 AWCs were yet to be commenced.

2.3.10.5 Deficient infrastructure facilities at AWCs

As per prescribed GOI norms (March 2011), an AWC was to provide basic facilities like sitting room, a separate room for a kitchen, a store room for storing food items, child friendly toilet, separate space for children to play indoor and outdoor games and safe drinking water facilities. The minimum requirements of covered area of not less than 600 sq. feet was also prescribed for an AWC.

Scrutiny of information provided by 42 test checked CDPOs in respect of 9192 AWCs revealed that AWCs were located in structures with very small spaces with no drinking water facilities in 693 AWCs, no toilets for children in 2734 AWCs, no indoor space for playing in 1457 AWCs, insufficient place for children and women to sit in 770 AWCs and no separate kitchen in 4447 AWCs.

Good Practice: AWC Bhojpura at Bairasiya 01 Project, District Bhopal was found with adequate space to play for children and all other facilities for children

Further, the joint physical verification (March to July 2016) of 210 AWCs of 42 projects in 14 selected districts revealed that:

- Adequate space for playing was not available in 75 AWCs;
- Kitchens were not found in 141 AWCs;
- A store room for storing food items was not found in 66 AWCs;
- Toilets were not found in 88 AWCs;
- Safe drinking water facility was not found in 70 AWCs.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that co-ordination with various departments was being made to provide basic amenities at AWCs.

2.3.11 Growth Monitoring and Nutrition Status of Children

Atal Bihari Vajpayee Bal Arogya and *Poshan Mission* (ABM) scheme run by the State Government with the objective to reduce the incidence of mortality and malnutrition as well as to improve the nutritional and health status of children under five years of group. The achievements of ABM as reflected from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) was as shown in the **Table 2.3.15:**

State could not achieve target for reducing severely malnourished children from 12.6 *per cent* to 5 *per* cent, even after distribution of third meals to underweight children.

Table-2.3.15: Details of Target of ABM and achievement

Sl. No.	Indicators	Target fixed under ABM by year 2015	Achievement as per NFHS-3 report (2005-06)	Achievement as per NFHS-4 report (2015-16)
1	Under-5 mortality rate	From 94.2 to 60 deaths per 1000 live births	93 deaths per 1000 live births	65 deaths per 1000 live births
2	Percentage of underweight children	From 60 *per cent* to 40 *per cent*	60 *per cent*	42.8 *per cent*
3	Severely malnourished children	from 12.6 *per cent* to 5 *per cent*	12.6 *per cent*	9.2 *per cent*

(Source: ABM guidelines, NFHS-4 report)

Thus, State could not achieve target for reducing severely malnourished children from 12.6 *per cent* to 5 *per cent*, even after distribution of third meals to underweight children. Similarly, State was lagging behind the targets set for reducing percentage of underweight children and under-5 mortality rate. The shortfall in achievement may be attributed to shortfall in providing SN and lackadaisical approach of AWCs as they were not monitoring growth of children, as detailed in paragraph 2.3.9.4.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that status of malnutrition was improving through ABM and continuous efforts was also being made.

2.3.12 Internal Control Mechanism

2.3.12.1 Integrated Child Development Scheme Mission

ICDS Mission was not constituted.

As per GOI guidelines, State ICDS Mission headed by the Chief Minister of the concerned State would be responsible for overseeing child development and nutrition system, consideration of policy matters related to child development and nutrition. The State ICDS Mission would meet at least once in every six months. Every district would have a District ICDS Mission headed by the District Collector of the concerned district.

Audit scrutiny revealed that ICDS Mission was not constituted at State level as well as District level.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that as per decision taken by State Government, committee constituted previously under ABM was to be re-established in place of constitution of ICDS Mission. The further action was under process.

Reply was not acceptable, as ICDS Mission was yet to be constituted for implementation of ICDS Programme.

2.3.12.2 Social Audit

As per provision given in guidelines of WCD, GOMP (October 2009), Social Audit of the work of SHG for providing SN would be conducted according to the procedure prescribed for MDM by Panchayat and Rural Development Department.

Social audit was not conducted during 2011-16.

Audit observed that no Social Audit of SHG for SNP was conducted during the period from 2011-12 to 2015-16 in 42 projects of 14 sampled districts.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that action for social audit was to be taken by Panchayat and Rural Development Department. A provision for preparation of *Panchnama* during distribution of supplementary nutrition by SHGs was made.

The reply of the Commissioner leads to the conclusion that in the absence of social audit, the participation of the community could not be ensured. Further, *Panchnama* was not prepared at 314 AWCs out of 420 test checked AWCs.

2.3.12.3 Monitoring and Supervision

As per GOI circular (October 2010), the monitoring and supervision schedule stipulated in **Table 2.3.16** was to be ensured for effectiveness in the delivery of services in ICDS.

Table 2.3.16: Details of schedules of Monitoring and Supervision.

Sl. No.	Category of official	Schedule/ proposed requirement
1.	District Programme Officer	All blocks to be covered per quarter. At least three AWCs during each block to be visited to ensure 10 *per cent* AWC coverage in a year equally spreading them across the year.
2.	Child Development Project Officer	At least 20 AWCs per month on a rotational basis and to ensure coverage of 100 *per cent* AWCs in a year.
3.	Supervisors	A minimum of 50 *per cent* of AWCs under the Supervisor's jurisdiction every month.

In selected districts and 40 projects, details of visits made by DPOs to projects and AWCs and by CDPOs and supervisors to AWCs within their jurisdiction to monitor their operations are given in **Table 2.3.17**. However, two projects offices (Lateri and Gyaraspur of district Vidisha) did not furnish the requisite information.

Table 2.3.17: Details of visits by DPOs/CDPOs/Supervisors

Sl. No.	ICDS Officials	Number of Visits of Projects			Number of Visit of AWCs		
		Target[64]	Achievement*	Shortfall	Target	Achievement*	Shortfall
1	DPOs	2724	736	1988 (72.98 *per cent*)	13342	5504	7838 (58.75 *per cent*)
2	CDPOs	--	--	--	43437	19351	24086 (55.45 *per cent*)
3	Supervisors	--	--	--	256476	130818	125658 (48.99 *per cent*)

(Source: *Data provided by Districts/Projects)

DPOs, CDPOs and Supervisors had not undertaken supervision of SNP as per their targets.

As evident from the above table, DPOs, CDPOs and Supervisors had not undertaken supervision of SNP as per their targets.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied regular inspection of AWCs were conducted by officials of division, district, project and sector of department, for which, monitoring was done through online Management Information System. Further, shortage of inspection was due to work load. The inspection of AWCs/projects was conducted by all competent officers as per roster and oral instructions were issued on the spot for deficiency.

The reply was not acceptable, as the information provided by DPOs and CDPOs indicated shortfall ranging from 49 *per cent* to 73 *per cent* in supervision.

2.3.12.4 Monitoring and Review Committee at various levels

As per GOI Circular (March 2011), Monitoring and Review Committees at various levels were to be constituted (as detailed in **Table 2.3.18**) in the context of universalisation of ICDS with focus on improved quality in delivery of services. The committee would monitor and review the issues related with

[64] Target (DPO – All blocks to be covered per quarter. At least 3 AWCs during each block to be visited to ensure 10 *per cent* AWC coverage in a year, CDPO – 100 *per cent* in a year, Supervisors –A minimum of 50 *per cent* of AWCs under the Supervisors jurisdiction every month).

the overall progress and universalisation of ICDS, convergence with other departments, improving the AWC infrastructure, use of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) in the State.

Table 2.3.18: Details of Monitoring and Review Committee

Sl. No.	Level	Name of Committee	Chairperson	Meeting to be held
1	State	State Level Monitoring and Review Committee (SLMRC)	Chief Secretary	Once in Six month
2	District	District Level Monitoring and Review Committee (DLMRC)	District Magistrate/ Collector	Once in a quarter
3	Block	Block Level Monitoring Committee (BLMC)	Sub Divisional Magistrate	Once in a quarter

(Source: GOI Guidelines March 2011)

Meeting of State Level Monitoring and Review Committee was not held.

Audit observed that the State Government had constituted SLMRC. However, meeting of SLMRC was not held during 2011-12 to 2015-16. Further, DLMRC had been constituted only in one District (Balaghat) out of 14 selected Districts, where only two meetings were held during 2015-16. However, district Alirajpur did not provide the information.

Out of the covered 42 projects of 14 selected districts, BLMC had been formed in nine Projects[65] of five Districts. However, no meeting of BLMC was held except in Phanda (Bhopal). BLMC was not constituted in 33 projects and meetings were not held.

In the exit conference (October 2016), the Commissioner replied that meetings of SLMRC was not conducted. Departmental schemes were reviewed through other committees constituted at State level under chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Monitoring and Review Committee at District, Block and AWC levels had been constituted in all Districts of State and meetings were conducted regularly. Instructions had been issued to the concerned District Collectors where meeting were not being conducted.

The reply was not acceptable, as DLMRC and BLMC were not constituted and meetings were not held regularly in test checked districts and projects.

2.3.13 Conclusion

- SNP was to be extended to all children upto the age of six years and all pregnant and lactating mothers. During 2011-16, 20.94 lakh registered children of the age group of six months to three years, 57.02 lakh registered children of age group of three years to six years and 7.99 lakh registered pregnant and lactating mothers were not provided SN. The shortfall was due to deficient infrastructure at AWCs, preparation of less quantity of SN or at times no supply of SN and long distances of AWCs, which acted as disincentives to enrolled beneficiaries affecting their attendance at AWCs.

[65] Bhopal (Phanda in 2012-13), Chhindwara (Jamai 2 in 2015-16, Pandhurna in 2015-16, Chindwara Rural in 2014-15), Dhar (Badnawar-1 in 2012-13 and Nalchha in 2015-16), Indore (Indore Rural 01 and Urban 07 in 2012-13) and Khargone (Sanawad in 2015-16).

- There was shortage of 18604 AWCs and 3400 Mini-AWCs in the State as of March 2016 as per population norms laid down by Government of India. Out of total 61755 villages/wards in the State, 11156 villages/wards covering 53.84 lakh population were without AWCs. State Government did not open 4305 AWCs, though these AWCs were sanctioned by GoI in November 2014.
- DPOs did not adhere to Central Issue Price (CIP) of wheat and rice and payments were made to MPSCSC at higher rates. This resulted in excess payment of ₹ 40.87 crore to MPSCSC during 2012-13 to 2014-15. Further, unreconciled advance of ₹ 13.81 crore was lying with MPSCSC on account of short lifted food grains by DPOs. Department did not reconcile the reasons for excess utilised food grains by MP Agro, which resulted in undue financial benefits of ₹ 15.57 crore to MP Agro. DPOs irregularly paid ₹1.67 crore to SHGs towards honorarium to cooks instead of paying it directly in the accounts of cooks. Without direct transfer of benefits of cooks to their bank accounts, charges of corruption could not be ruled out.
- In 14 test-checked Project Offices, SN was not supplied during various months (ranged from one day to 120 days) during 2011-12 to 2015-16 in 983 AWCs having 37079 registered beneficiaries. There was a shortfall of 24432.05 MT wheat and 3592.06 MT rice in distribution to SHGs engaged in preparation of cooked meal during year 2011-16, which affected the distribution of cooked meal to beneficiaries.
- As per National Family Health Survey (2015-16), there were 9.2 *per cent* of severely malnourished children in the State. Thus, State could not achieve target for reducing severely malnourished children from 12.6 *per cent* to 5 *per cent*. Similarly, State was lagging behind the targets set for reducing percentage of underweight children and under-5 mortality rate.
- Meeting of State Level Monitoring and Review Committee was not held. Monitoring and Review Committee was not constituted at District and Block level for proper monitoring and supervision.

2.3.14 Recommendations

- *Reconciliation of allotment and lifting of food grains, and its payments should be made periodically.*
- *Efforts should be made to cover all beneficiaries under SNP. Link the beneficiaries with Aadhar Card etc. so that they can be tracked.*
- *The Government should closely monitor the progress of construction of AWCs buildings so as to ensure availability of good quality buildings for the AWCs, fulfilling the prescribed standards for infrastructure and efforts should be made to provide basic amenities like safe drinking water, toilets etc., in all AWCs to ensure healthy environment to the beneficiaries.*
- *ICDS Mission should be constituted for proper and smooth running of scheme.*
- *Inspection of AWCs by DPOs/CDPOs/ Supervisors as prescribed should be ensured for effective implementation of the scheme.*

Government stated that it would endeavor to implement these recommendations.

Appendix 2.3.1

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.6, Page No. 96)

Statement Showing the Budget Allotment and Expenditure of Construction of Anganwadi centres

13th Finance Commission

(₹ in crore)

Year	Original budget	Supplementary budget	Re-appropriation/ Surrender	Total available budget	Expenditure	Saving
2011-12	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
2012-13	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
2013-14	100.00	100.00	0.00	200.00	100.00	100.00
2014-15	135.25	64.75	0.00	200.00	80.44	119.56
2015-16	0.00	83.16	-2.00	81.16	47.64	33.52
Total	**435.25**	**247.91**	**-2.00**	**681.16**	**328.08**	**353.08**

State Plan

(₹ in crore)

Year	Original budget	Supplementary budget	Re-appropriation/ Surrender	Total available budget	Expenditure	Saving
2011-12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2014-15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**

NABARD

(₹ in crore)

Year	Original budget	Supplementary budget	Re-appropriation/ Surrender	Total available budget	Expenditure	Saving
2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2012-13	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
2013-14	1.00	3.00	0.00	4.00	1.79	2.21
2014-15	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	7.00	43.00
2015-16	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	9.37	1.63
Total	**62.00**	**53.00**	**0.00**	**115.00**	**18.16**	**96.84**

Additional Central Assistance

(₹in crore)

Year	Original budget	Supplementary budget	Re-appropriation/ Surrender	Total available budget	Expenditure	Saving
2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2013-14	7.38	0.00	-4.13	3.25	2.38	0.87
2014-15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**7.38**	**0.00**	**-4.13**	**3.25**	**2.38**	**0.87**

Budget Allotment and Expenditure of Construction of Anganwadicentres under various schemes

(₹in crore)

Year	Original budget	Supplementary budget	Re-appropriation/ Surrender	Total available budget	Expenditure	Saving
2011-12	100.01	0	0	100.01	100.01	0
2012-13	100.00	50.00	0	150.00	0	150.00
2013-14	108.38	103.00	(-) 4.13	207.25	104.17	103.08
2014-15	185.25	64.75	0	250.00	87.44	162.56
2015-16	11.00	83.16	(-) 2.00	92.16	57.01	35.15
Total	**504.64**	**300.91**	**(-) 6.13**	**799.42**	**348.63**	**450.79**

(Source: Data provided by Directorate)

Appendix 2.3.2

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.7.2, Page No. 101)

Statement Showing the Registered and Benefitted beneficiaries at District level

			Children of age group of 6 month to 3 years			Children of age group of 3 years to 6 years			Pregnant and Lactating mothers		
Sl. No	**Name of District**	**Year**	**Registered Beneficiaries**	**Benefited Beneficiaries**	**Shortfall (Percentage)**	**Registered Beneficiaries**	**Benefited Beneficiaries**	**Shortfall (Percentage)**	**Registered Beneficiaries**	**Benefited Beneficiaries**	**Shortfall (Percentage)**
1.	Alirajpur	2011-16	334405	315295	19110(5.71%)	379981	321045	58936(15.51%)	128810	114824	13986(10.86%)
2.	Balaghat	2011-16	363309	354045	9264(2.55%)	375858	306710	69148(18.40%)	151686	147401	4285(2.82%)
3.	Bhopal	2011-16	443666	354793	88873(20.03%)	493419	259414	234005(47.43%)	188605	160984	27621(14.64%)
4.	Chhindwara	2011-16	475760	437161	38599(8.11%)	486286	389027	97259(20%)	191058	180876	10182(5.33%)
5.	Dhar	2011-16	635571	600218	35353(5.56%)	691734	570130	121604(17.58%)	266365	248696	17669(6.63%)
6.	Indore	2011-16	487552	342212	145340(29.81%)	564651	304838	259813(46.01%)	207441	159800	47641(22.97%)
7.	Khandwa	2011-16	362796	341768	21028(5.80%)	408278	304181	104097(25.50%)	143366	137882	5484(3.83%)
8.	Khargone	2011-16	514660	430890	83770(16.28%)	596502	358309	238193(39.93%)	208793	176408	32385(15.51%)
9.	Panna	2011-16	306249	235156	71093(23.21%)	335684	202670	133014(39.62%)	137222	103549	33673(24.54%)
10.	Rajgarh	2011-16	588826	339491	249335(42.34%)	436398	312993	123405(28.28%)	178894	155549	23345(13.05%)
11.	Ratlam	2011-16	451474	323667	127807(28.31%)	428173	314849	113324(26.47%)	148869	131352	17517(11.77%)
12.	Satna	2011-16	643195	580606	62589(9.73%)	639708	526438	113270(17.71%)	274078	240730	33348(12.17%)
13.	Seoni	2011-16	304082	291950	12132(3.99%)	343466	269162	74304(21.63%)	125841	123688	2153(1.71%)
14.	Vidisha	2011-16	366496	356544	9952(2.72%)	431085	422270	8815(2.04%)	137895	135466	2429(1.76%)
	Total		**6278041**	**5303796**	**974245(15.52%)**	**6611223**	**4862036**	**1749187(26.46%)**	**2488923**	**2217205**	**271718(10.92%)**

(Source: Data provided by district offices)

Appendix 2.3.3

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.7.2, Page No. 101)

Statement Showing the Registered and Benefitted beneficiaries at Project level

Sl. No	Name of District	Name of Project	Year	Children of age group of six month to three years			Children of age group of 3 years to 6 years			Pregnant and Lactating mothers		
				Registered Beneficiaries	Benefited Beneficiaries	Shortfall	Registered Beneficiaries	Benefited Beneficiaries	Shortfall	Registered Beneficiaries	Benefited Beneficiaries	Shortfall
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Alirajpur	Sondwa	2011-16	85316	76491	8825	88629	75753	12876	29996	27325	2671
2.		Katthiwada	2011-16	53387	43070	10317	62788	40111	22677	17319	15122	2197
3.		Jobat	2011-16	51813	43899	7914	58898	45700	13198	21393	16222	5171
4.	Balaghat	Paraswada	2011-16	31230	31230	0	25460	25460	0	9656	9656	0
5.		Birsa	2011-16	40222	37139	3083	41917	38840	3077	16206	15504	702
6.		Balaghat Rural	2011-16	40421	38872	1549	40329	28569	11760	16779	16958	-179
7.	Bhopal	Berasia 1	2011-16	50871	46027	4844	49977	44977	5000	17666	15928	1738
8.		Govindpura	2011-16	49072	36981	12091	50811	24251	26560	21386	17537	3849
9.		Phanda	2011-16	35100	31098	4002	36830	25842	10988	14249	12738	1511
10.	Chhindwar a	Rural	2011-16	39276	37827	1449	38518	27172	11346	15315	15129	186
11.		Pandurna	2011-16	37389	37246	143	38767	38394	373	14702	14542	160
12.		Jamai 2	2011-16	27898	24415	3483	24244	21145	3099	9500	8341	1159
13.	Dhar	Badnavar 1	2011-16	34823	32304	2519	38658	27822	10836	15728	14630	1098
14.		Nalchha	2011-16	77371	69100	8271	79474	61965	17509	30960	28304	2656
15.		Sardarpur 1	2011-16	41012	40218	794	46009	45084	925	16710	15882	828
16.	Indore	Indore Rural 1	2011-16	44342	32309	12033	42396	18747	23649	16502	13997	2505
17.		Indore Urban 2	2011-16	32759	19793	12966	34461	24353	10108	13181	9771	3410
18.		Indore Urban 7	2011-16	23119	16620	6499	26045	19771	6274	9839	8138	1701
19.	Khandwa	Khandwa Rural	2011-16	35170	34140	1030	40707	34863	5844	14862	14662	200
20.		Pandhana	2011-16	74760	73305	1455	80838	57715	23123	28854	28594	260
21.		Baldi	2011-16	14883	14441	442	16114	14897	1217	5719	5626	93
22.	Khargone	Segaon	2011-16	30709	27469	3240	33299	25446	7853	10472	10177	295
23.		Sanawad	2011-16	46973	40771	6202	48368	27369	20999	18203	15873	2330
24..		Bhikangaon	2011-16	54395	47287	7108	60600	38818	21782	21257	19452	1805

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
25.	Panna	Ajaygarh	2011-16	28117	26348	1769	26634	22125	4509	11605	11093	512
26.		Gunnor	2011-16	57264	42860	14404	66657	42509	24148	22304	15824	6480
27.		Shahnagar	2011-16	48340	44668	3672	51080	47765	3315	23282	21639	1643
28.	Rajgarh	Sarangpur	2011-16	49447	42825	6622	59772	33752	26020	20384	17239	3145
29.		Jirapur	2011-16	48617	44406	4211	47885	39280	8605	27519	23619	3900
30.		Suthalia	2011-16	24717	16690	8027	25329	13970	11359	13310	9010	4300
31.	Ratlam	Jaora Urban	2011-16	15557	10563	4994	17969	11392	6577	6106	4798	1308
32.		Ratlam Urban 2	2011-16	24087	17700	6387	28801	20606	8195	8482	7923	559
33.		Alot	2011-16	62497	38289	24208	64054	40451	23603	26539	20394	6145
34.	Satna	Nagod 2	2011-16	23389	22289	1100	24020	18797	5223	10349	10065	284
35.		Maihar 1	2011-16	59982	50479	9503	56376	41526	14850	26804	21650	5154
36.		Satna Urban	2011-16	35843	31275	4568	36889	31551	5338	15610	13196	2414
37.	Seoni	Rural 02	2011-16	29427	23495	5932	32237	20153	12084	11017	10286	731
38.		Ghansour	2011-16	32718	31597	1121	35966	32206	3760	14873	13026	1847
39.		Dhanora	2011-16	18702	17669	1033	22430	18228	4202	7991	7787	204
40.	Vidisha	Lateri	2011-16	33399	33399	0	27255	25215	2040	8996	8996	0
41.		Vidisha Urban	2011-16	37816	37816	0	41428	41428	0	11455	11455	0
42.		Gyaraspur	2011-16	36834	34751	2083	37898	36352	1546	14941	14941	0
		Total		**1719064**	**1499171**	**219893 (12.79%)**	**1806817**	**1370370**	**436447(24.16%)**	**688021**	**613049**	**74972(10.90%)**

(Source: Data provided by project offices)

Appendix 2.3.4
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.9.1 , Page No. 104)
Statement Showing the details of Nutrition Interruption in Anganwadi Centres

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Project	Year	Number of AWC	Number of SHG	Number of beneficiaries	Range of interruption in days
1.	Bhopal	Phanda	2011-12	11	9	1073	30
			2012-13	6	4	737	60
			2013-14	10	9	892	90
2.	Chhindwara	Rural	2015-16	29	15	431	60
		Pandhurna	2011-12	1	1	45	31
			2012-13	2	2	81	31
			2013-14	2	2	108	31
			2014-15	4	4	200	30
			2015-16	1	1	40	30
3.	Dhar	Badnavar 1	2011-12	88	40	1571	120
			2012-13	43	43	879	90
			2013-14	38	37	730	30
			2014-15	29	29	545	90
			2015-16	144	37	2847	60
		Sardarpur 1	2013-14	2	1	76	8
			2014-15	4	2	181	1
			2015-16	16	12	783	6
4.	Khargone	Segoan	2015-16	26	26	512	30
5.	Panna	Shah Nagar	2012-13	5	5	295	30
			2013-14	4	3	382	90
		Ajaygarh	2012-13	1	1	220	90
			2013-14	5	4	324	60
			2015-16	27	25	1881	60
		Gunnor	2011-12	6	5	493	60
			2013-14	17	12	1216	60
			2014-15	15	12	1328	60
			2015-16	15	16	647	30
6.	Rajgarh	Sarangpur	2012-13	28	20	2649	90
			2013-14	9	6	337	30
			2015-16	8	6	364	30
		Jirapur	2015-16	28	22	1290	60
		Suthaliya	2011-12	61	28	2300	90
			2012-13	56	13	480	30
			2013-14	31	22	1893	30
			2015-16	62	28	5433	30
7.	Seoni	Rural-02	2011-12	48	30	967	90
			2012-13	49	38	1097	30
			2013-14	31	24	1383	60
		Ghansour	2011-12	7	5	118	30
			2013-14	6	3	121	30
			2015-16	8	4	130	30
				983	**606**	**37079**	**1 to 120 days**

Appendix 2.3.5

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.10.4, Page No. 112)

Statement showing the status of construction of AWCs buildings at State level

Name of Plan	Year	Number of AWCs sanctioned	Complete	Under construction	Yet to be commenced
	Before 2011-12				
World Bank	1994-2004	5805	5671	7	127
State plan	2006-2011	5382	4307	713	362
Total		**11187**	**9978**	**720**	**489**
	During 2011-12 to 2015-16				
State plan	2011-12	12	12	0	0
13th Finance	2011-14	4227	1813	2128	286
13th Finance	2015-16	769	2	256	511
MPHSRP	2013-14	531	178	348	5
ICDS Mission	2013-14	2933	410	2350	173
NABARD	2013-14	148	128	20	0
Total		**8620**	**2543**	**5102**	**975**

(Source: Data provided by Directorate)

Appendix 2.3.6

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.10.4, Page No. 112)

Statement showing the details of slow progress in construction of AWCs at district level for the period for 2011-12 to 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Sanctioned Angan-wadi	Number of Completed Angan-wadi	Number of Anganwadi under cons-truction	Number of Anganwadi which cons-truction not started	Amount released	Expen-diture	Balance
1.	Alirajpur	33	12	21	0	2.57	1.98	0.59
2.	Bhopal	479	208	226	45	41.42	18.11	23.31
3.	Dhar	332	149	183	0	48.83	11.46	37.36
4.	Indore	567	316	226	25	27.66	15.08	12.58
5.	Khandwa	212	81	130	1	11.05	5.97	5.08
6.	Khargone	150	106	44	0	10.00	6.77	3.23
7.	Panna	182	152	30	0	27.36	6.08	21.28
8.	Rajgarh	205	48	157	0	10.33	5.74	4.59
9.	Ratlam	399	137	252	10	24.82	19.24	5.58
10.	Satna	150	108	22	20	10.01	6.71	3.30
	Total	**2709**	**1317**	**1291**	**101**	**214.05**	**97.14**	**116.91**

(Source: Data provided by district offices)