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December 17, 2019

Mr. Rajiva Sinha
Chief Secretary
Government of West Bengal
'Nabanna', 325, Sarat Chatterjee Road
Howrah
Kolkata – 711102

Dear Mr. Sinha:

INDIA: West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project
(Ln. 80900; Cr. 50140)
Implementation Support Mission (September 4-13, 2019)

A World Bank team conducted an Implementation Support Mission of the West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project (WBADMIP) during September 4-13, 2019. I would like to thank you for the courtesies and cooperation extended to the mission. The mission's findings and agreed actions were discussed at a wrap-up meeting with the then Chief Secretary (Mr. Malay De) and are summarized in the attached Aide Memoire.

I am pleased to note that the project has successfully achieved most of the Project Development Objective (PDO) indicators and is benefitting more than 107,000 small farmers in rainfed areas, yielding a significant increase in their incomes. Based on the overall achievements to date and the continued good implementation, the Progress towards the PDO is being rated as Moderately Satisfactory and Implementation Progress as Satisfactory. I welcome that the Government of West Bengal is planning to continue the project's approach and innovations.

The project has been successful in developing several innovative models for planning, implementing, sustainably operating and maintaining irrigation schemes. To ensure that these models are firmly embedded and scaled up across the State, the Water Resources Investigation & Development Department (WRIDD) may consider creating a specialized division for guiding the Water Users Associations formed under the project and undertaking efforts to scale up such community institutions across the State.

I would also like to take this opportunity to inform you that as per the Bank's guidelines, an Implementation Completion and Results Report (ICRR) is due six months after the project's closing date of December 20, 2019. The Project team has been informed about the process and its requirements including the timeline for the preparation of the government's contribution which is called the Project Completion Report. Work has commenced on the ICRR and the formal ICRR mission is scheduled for February 2020 when our team will share its preliminary assessment.

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Please note that only expenditures for works completed, goods delivered, and services rendered up to closing date will be considered eligible for reimbursement under the Loan/Credit. There is a grace period of four months after the closing date to settle the accounts and claim these expenditures.

Kindly allow me to express my most sincere appreciation to you and your team for the excellent work and efforts put into the completion of this project. Please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Anju Gaur (email: agaur@worldbank.org) or Mr. Raj Ganguly (email: rganguly@worldbank.org), the Bank Task Team Leaders, for any further information or assistance.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Junaid Kamal Ahmad
Country Director, India

Attachments: Aide Memoire

cc:

Ms. S. Aparna, Executive Director (India), The World Bank
Mr. Santosh Dattatraya Vaidya, Senior Advisor to ED (India), The World Bank

Government of India

Ms. Bandana Preyashi, Director, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi

Mr. U.P. Singh, Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti

Government of West Bengal

Mr. Naveen Prakash, Additional Chief Secretary, Irrigation and Waterways Department
Mr. H. K. Dwivedi, Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Finance
Mr. Sunil Gupta, Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Agriculture
Mr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra, Principal Secretary, Department of Water Resources Investigation and Development
Mr. Dushyant Nariala, Principal Secretary, Department of Disaster Management and Civil Defence
Mr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra, Principal Secretary, Department of Environment
Mr. Parwez Ahmed Siddiqui, Secretary, Food Processing Industries & Horticulture Department
Mr. Rajesh Sinha, Secretary, Department of Fisheries
Mr. Prabhat Mishra, Project Director, West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project, Department of Water Resource Investigation & Development
Mr. Hirak Dey, Director, State Water Investigation & Development

Implementation Support and Review Mission Aide Memoire
September 4-13, 2019

WORLD BANK GROUP

West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project
(IBRD Loan #80900; IDA Credit #50140)
Implementation Support and Review Mission
September 4-13, 2019

Aide Memoire

Introduction

1. A World Bank team[1] visited West Bengal from September 4th – 13th 2019, for an Implementation Support and Review Mission for the West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project (WBADMIP). The main objectives of the mission were to prepare for project closure and assess: i) overall progress and achievements of the project; ii) arrangements for the impact assessment and the preparation of the project completion report; iii) the Government of West Bengal's (GoWB) plans to ensure sustainability of practices.

2. The team held discussions with the State and District Project Management Units (PMUs) to assess the project impact and hear case studies from different WUAs. The review and findings were discussed with the Chief Secretary (Mr. Malay De), Finance Secretary (Mr. H.K. Dwivedi), Principal Secretary (Mr. Hridyesh Mohan) and the Project Director (Mr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra). To appreciate the project impact, the team visited selected sites that had been handed over to beneficiaries. During the site visits, the team interacted with project beneficiaries in focus group format in three districts (Bankura, Purulia, and West Midnapore) where various types of schemes have been completed. DPMUs and WUAs also shared stories about their achievements through individual stalls and case studies during a one-day event organized in Kolkata. The team sincerely thanks project management staff for arranging these discussions both at the head office and during field visits.

Key Project Data

Table 1: Key Project Data and Ratings

Project Data	USD (millions)	
Project Amount	IDA: SDR 78.2 million (equivalent to USD 110.66 million), IBRD: USD 30.0	Total = 140.65
Total Disbursement	117.95	84%
Disbursement in FY	14.52	10%
Board date	October 4, 2011	
Closing Date	December 20, 2019	
Project Age	8.0 Years	

[1] The Mission comprised Mmes./Messrs. Anju Gaur (Sr. Water Resources Specialist & Task Team Leader), Yoro Sidibe (Water Resources Management Specialist); Manvinder Mamak (Sr. Financial Management Specialist), Parthapriya Ghosh (Sr. Social Development Specialist), Tapas Paul (Lead Environmental Specialist), Jai Mansukhani (Senior Program Assistant); Pamela Patrick (Program Assistant – Procurement); Hitesh Thakur (M&E Specialist); Shouvik Mitra (WUA Expert) and Vinay Tuli (Agri Market Expert).

Project Ratings			Previous	Current
Project Development Objective			MS	MS
Implementation progress			S	S
Component:	A	Strengthening Community based Institutions	MS	S
	B	Irrigation system improvement	S	S
	C	Agricultural support services	S	S
	D	Project Management	MS	MS
Project Management			MS	MS
Procurement			MS	MS
Financial Management			MS	MS

Status of Project and Key Findings

3. **As detailed below, the mission found that most project components are performing Satisfactory and most (revised) project targets are being met (Table 6).** The PDO and Implementation progress are thus rated as *Moderately Satisfactory* and *Satisfactory*, respectively.

4. **Current disbursements stand at USD 117.18 million (84%).** Further disbursements are expected; however, USD 7 million dollars are likely to be left unutilized thanks to savings achieved as a result of an optimized design. The client was informed that only expenditures for works completed, goods delivered and services [consultancy and non-consultancy] rendered up to closing date will be considered eligible for reimbursement under the Loan/Credit. Such expenditures may be paid for in the grace period of four months after the Closing Date.

5. **Component A - Strengthening Community-based Institutions:** The project has formed 2,044 WUAs constituting 107,000 beneficiaries. WUA members have been trained to plan, supervise, manage, operate and maintain schemes. Of the 2,044 WUAs formed (against the target of 2,000), 1,359 WUAs have taken charge of schemes and 50% have been operating for more than three years.

6. A total of 1,117 WUAs which have been operating schemes for the past one year were graded according to their performance. Sixty three percent of the 1,117 graded WUAs are performing satisfactorily with A and B levels. As expected, older schemes (>3 years old) are performing better and 23 WUAs have been rated outstanding (A+). These WUAs have stretched their activities beyond operating schemes and have begun to engage with markets independently. The Project is using such well performing WUAs to train other WUAs. Based on the outstanding performance of WUAs, this component is rated as *Satisfactory*.

Table 2. WUA profile and profile of members

	Total	Handed over	Target
Total WUA	2044	1359	2,000
Total Members	124714	96118	100,000
Women Members	19443	13894	12,000
Schedule Tribe Members	17922	10396	
Small & Marginal Farmers	99193	77070	

7. **Component B - Irrigation System Development:** Irrigation Schemes are serving target areas. Component B for scheme implementation accounts for 78% of project cost. The project has been working on 3,042 schemes with 2,291 completed schemes, 751 schemes under construction accounting for a total cost of over INR 143 crore. The remaining schemes will be completed through GoWB funding. Considering the progress of scheme implementation, this component is rated as *Satisfactory*.

Table 3: Status of schemes (Sep 20, 2019)

Particulars	Number	Amount (Crores)	Area benefitted (ha)	Irrigation Potential (ha)	No of beneficiaries
Target	**2,500**			**75,000**	**100,000**
Total number of schemes	3,042	974.1	42,961	88,141	124,714
Completed schemes	2,291	830.7	39,118	70,028	107,458
Schemes to be completed after the project	751	143.4	3,843	6,319	17,256

*Several schemes under construction are much smaller in size compared to previously completed ones

8. **Component C - Agricultural Support Services:** Agriculture support services have accelerated the crop diversification and output from irrigation schemes. WUA farmers have increasingly started adopting advanced agriculture, horticulture, and fishery techniques particularly diversifying to high value crops and adopting new varieties, machinery, good agriculture practices, indoor cultivation etc., resulting in increased cropping intensity, higher production and higher income. The project established 28,481 agriculture technology demonstrations over 7,068 Ha cumulatively, as well as 21,314 horticulture demonstrations (covering 2,841 Ha) and 1,120 fisheries demonstrations. Legume crops were promoted in 400 ha as part of a strategy to build soil health and ensure local availability of nutritive food. During last one year, the project had a strong drive for plantation in upland areas and have achieved almost 400 ha of orchards benefitting upland tribal farmers. In light of these achievements, the component is also rated *Satisfactory*.

Table 4: Demonstrations progress and plan

Parameter	Target	Cumulative Achievement by Sep 2019	Plan 2019-20	Achievement %age till date
Agriculture				
Demonstration (#)	12,600	28,481	12,000	228
Beneficiaries (#)	40,000	53,813	12,000	134
Area (Ha)	5,040	7,068	1,600	140
Horticulture				
Demonstration (#)	12,500	21,314	9,000	170
Beneficiaries (#)	24,000	21,314	9,000	88
Area (Ha)	252	2,841	1,200	
Fisheries				
Fisheries Demonstration (#)	600	1,120	450	186
Female beneficiaries (#)	1,080	3,565	1,600	330
Tribal beneficiaries (#)	780	2,568	600	329

9. **Financial Management:** All audit reports and IUFR were submitted unqualified.

10. **Procurement Management:** There are no outstanding issues except that the project needs to update all the procurement progress in STEP.

11. **Social and environmental assessment**: Overall, the environmental management systems and arrangements in the project continue to be "Moderately Satisfactory". The Project conducted environmental screening for the schemes. Several surface schemes were constructed in the command land provided by the communities. To date, 7,239 farmers have donated land for scheme under construction. Nearly 40% land donors gave unconditional land whereas others received compensation / assistance from WUAs towards land donation. This includes reduced water charges; employment as pump operator; and support for agriculture demonstration plots. The quantum of land donated varies from 0.0005 ha to 0.29 ha.

12. **Introduce online tools for knowledge dissemination**: The project has several stories to share that need to be grouped on the same online platform so that they can be available to the community and public at large. The project already has promoted networking among the WUAs through social network including Facebook. The project website will further disseminate all the learnings and models developed under the project.

13. **Governance and Accountability**: The project has a website (http://103.16.143.46/internal/IndexWBADMIP.aspx) and a toll-free number (with a dedicated officer) for grievance redressal. Each DPMU also has system for registering grievances, and the contact information for grievances have been widely disseminated. DPMUs are maintaining records of all grievances including written complaints and are available at http://web.wbadmip.org/aspx/custommain.aspx?key=portal&lang=english&ivname=outgrive. The aggrieved person has the option of approaching the judiciary if grievance remains un-resolved at SPMU level. Till-date the project has received 64 grievances, 19 are in process. Majority of issues are regarding problems in Schemes or with erratic electricity bill. Their status is available in public. Some of the pending ones require resolution through work in Schemes.

14. **Scaling up the approach**: The department acknowledges that wider adoption of the Project approach will be beneficial in realizing the State's irrigation, agriculture and farmer livelihood vision. The GoWB wishes to continue the institutional and technical guidance and is seeking support to scale up the approach in other State-run schemes. The project has already supported the Jal Tirtha program by locating ideal sites for water harvesting through utilizing GIS tool and systems developed under the Project. The Watershed Department and NGOs have also found this GIS tool useful in designing schemes. All the models introduced in the project are yet to be synthesized for scaling up that GoWB needs to work on.

15. **Project Completion Report (PCR) and Implementation Completion Report (ICR) preparation**. As project is nearing its closing date, results and achievements will be summarized in two reports: i) a Project Completion Report (PCR) prepared by the GoWB; ii) an Implementation Completion and Results Report (ICRR) prepared by the Bank team. The mission had also in-depth meeting on the content of the PCR. The PCR workshop introduced the counterparts to the structure and contents of World Bank ICR and shared the good practices and tips in preparing the PCR. The PCR should be characterized by, among others, (i) results-

orientation; (ii) quality of evidence and analysis; (iii) lessons based on evidence and analysis; and (iv) internal consistency. The project has initiated an impact analysis with in-house arrangements while also seeking the support of reputed institutes by commissioning various studies. The mission recommends the PMU to expedite the PCR preparation and it was agreed that the PCR report will be submitted to the World Bank by January 31, 2020. The World Bank ICR mission is tentatively scheduled for February 2020 and a first ICRR draft is to be completed by April 2020. The agreed outline and the mission's observations are attached as Annexure 1.

16. The next section presents an initial outcome assessment that provides a first analysis of overall project impacts and tentative lessons learnt, assessing Relevance, Efficacy and Efficiency as per the format of the ICRR:

Project Outcome Assessment and Lessons Learnt

17. The project development objective (PDO) is to enhance agricultural production of small and marginal farmers in the project area. This is being achieved through accelerated development of irrigation services to small and marginal farmers, strengthening community-based irrigation management, operation and maintenance, and support to agricultural development, including services for encouraging crop diversification, use of improved technologies and creating income-generating opportunities.

18. **Relevance of the PDO:** The project development objectives have remained fully consistent with the current World Bank India Country Partnership Framework (FY18–FY22) at closing. Particularly, the project PDO was adequately aligned with Focus Areas "Resource Efficient Growth" and "Enhancing competitiveness and enabling job creation". Under the Focus Area "Resource Efficiency Growth", the project contributed to "Promote more resource-efficient, inclusive and diversified growth in rural sector" by enhancing agricultural productivity and supporting diversification of income sources through various income generating activities including horticulture and aquaculture.

19. The project also ensured inclusiveness by targeting women, poor and tribal communities located in the western areas of the State. The project promoted efficient use of water resources through multiple channels: (i) different productive activities undertaken in conjunction in the same water resources resulting in more value per volume (example: Irrigation and fisheries carried out in the same ponds); (ii) promotion of water efficient technologies and management systems including drip, sprinkler and system of rice intensification (SRI); (iii) formation and trainings of Water User Associations in advanced water management approaches; (iv) Promotion of less intensive and high value horticultural crops in the project areas. Under the Focus Area "Enhancing competitiveness and enabling job creation", the project contributed to "Increase access to Market-Relevant Skill development" by emphasizing market driven agricultural diversification, starting with the adoption of higher value crops in the project area and by building relevant capacity with respect to agri-marketing and development of value chains. The project also generated various innovative approaches and good practices that are likely to be adopted by government institutions in Minor Irrigation Projects. Such innovations include community tailored interventions, use of MIS and GIS as project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) instruments and genuine social mobilization. The team agreed with the counterpart that the best practices will be documented in

the Borrower's Project Completion Report (PCR) and subsequently summarized in the World Bank Implementation Completion Report (ICR).

20. **Efficacy - Achievement of Project Objectives:** The project has made significant progress towards the achievement of the PDO and is projected to attain or exceed all revised PDO indicators and most intermediate indicators target values by project closing date. Furthermore, clear causal links exist between project outputs, intermediate outcomes, and PDO-level indicators and outcomes.

21. The project has directly benefited over 107,000 small and marginal farmers. The number of beneficiaries derive primarily from irrigation and drainage services and from access to fisheries developed in ponds, creeks and rivers. Other beneficiaries will come from orchards related activities promoted later during project implementation. The achievement of project outcomes can be imputed to the adoption of various innovative approaches including (i) tailored solutions responsive to agro-ecological constrains and community contexts; (ii) Combination of GIS and MIS to plan and monitor and adjust project activities; (iii) Adoption of an adequate mix of structural and non-structural solutions to maximize project benefits.

22. The figure of 107,000 water users provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services represents 107% of the revised target and 65 % of the original target and is expected to reach 124,000 once all irrigation schemes planned under the project are delivered. This result is achieved through the development of 2,291 irrigation schemes and the formation of 2,044 adequately trained Water User Associations to manage them. Additionally, the project supported social inclusion by ensuring representation of marginalized groups among beneficiaries. For example, the number of female water users currently stands at 15,155 against a target value of 12,000 (representing 126% of the target value) and tribal farmers represent 11% of water users against a target value of 13%. The provision of improved irrigation services enhanced the reliability of irrigation water. With more reliable irrigation water, an increasing number of farmers felt more confident to shift to diversified high-value crops which stimulated additional income generation.

23. The increase in the value of agricultural production in project areas as reflected by the ratio between post-project and pre-project values climbed to 280% against the revised target of 140%. This indicator was introduced during the restructuring in 2017. Increase in agricultural production value was achieved through multiple pathways including increase in the area provided with new irrigation and drainage services (66,000 ha against a revised target value of 75,000 ha), an increase in water harnessed with new and improved irrigation services (projected to reach target value) and change in cropping intensity in project area reaching 192% against a target value of 170%. All major crops have experienced a substantial increase in production and have achieved their target values, except for rice. However, the production of rice is more than compensated by the additional value created by other less water intensive crops including oilseed, pulses and other vegetables. Additionally, as more schemes are being delivered, the target value for rice production is expected to be achieved during next kharif season which is favorable for rice farming. The project enhanced access to irrigation water by supporting the development of different types of water retention infrastructure including ponds, check dams and excavated creeks. The nature of the infrastructure and the design were performed to suit the agro-ecological conditions and the natural topography

of the terrain to limit costs and boost benefits. For example, the project exploited creeks in the Southern parts of the State where such natural infrastructures are abundant and favorable to water retention for both fishing and farming. Concurrently implemented with structural measured, non-structural measures proved critical. The provision of agricultural services in forms of improved seeds and access to mechanization boosted production beyond initial expectations.

24. The project ensured that 2,044 Operational water user associations (WUA) were created and/or strengthened throughout the project area to carry out Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of infrastructure. This result represents 102% of revised target value and 49% of original target value. During project restructuring in 2017, the project opted to merge WUAs to serve different strategic purposes: fewer but larger WUAs in terms of membership than the original target value (4,200 WUAs) were deemed more appropriate to foster economies of scale and to reduce the transactions costs that additional WUAs may incur. The number of WUA created is adequate to guarantee the functionality of irrigation schemes. In fact, more than 50% of the WUA have been operational for more than three years and have exhibited good performance in irrigation water management and delivery to their members. Further, more than 72% of WUAs (against a target value of 70%) are currently generating at least 80% of resources required to manage, operate and maintain the developed schemes.

25. This result was achieved through proactive community mobilization and engagement through intensive participatory methods starting before schemes design. Involving local populations during the very first stages of community level interventions boosted ownership and commitment to project sustainability leading to improved propensity to contribute financially to O&M. The creation of WUAs combined with other support activities including the provision of adequate technical assistance at the grassroots levels created tangible added value. Such outcome is illustrated by an assessment by IWMI demonstrating that the project generated an incremental median income of USD 319/ha compared to a counterfactual government schemes where WUAs were not created. The project also introduced an innovative WUA performance management system which involves ratings based on different sets of criteria (Governance, representativity, adoption of appropriate water and agricultural management practices, creativity). The performance system created an additional layer of incentive that is maintaining a positive momentum for continuous improvement. This system will be institutionalized under the WUA wing to be created in the Water Department. Demonstration activities, farms schools, networking and interactions among WUAs promoted under the project enabled farmers to evolve in an upward spiral of learning and innovation ultimately resulting in a multiplier effect and accelerated benefits in agriculture and fishery-based activities. Considering the deep sense of ownership of project assets among communities and strong commitment to pursue productive activities, the WUAs are likely to be sustainable.

26. The project experience has shown, however, that it takes at least two years for the WUAs to adapt and benefit from efficient irrigated agriculture practices. Over 1,000 WUAs (~50,000 farmers) will receive irrigation for the first-time during Rabi 2019-20. To gain optimal benefits from irrigation, and thus remain motivated to take charge of Operation & Maintenance (O&M), it will be crucial to provide necessary ‘soft-engineering’ support, agri-extension, organizational capacity and market linkages to these WUAs.

27. **Efficiency:** The closing date of the project was extended by about 24 months which could have delayed some of the benefits and increased management costs. At the same time, the extension allowed the implementation of activities that ultimately contributed to project capability to overachieve several outcomes (Value of agricultural outputs, cropping intensity etc.). Extension was also necessary to ensure that the PDO is achieved and that measures to ensure sustainability of project supported assets and institutions could be taken. Additionally, USD 95 million were cancelled which reduced the project overall spending. Therefore, a candid efficiency assessment will require a solid economic and financial methodology. The ICR will conduct a full-fledged cost-benefit analysis of the project effects by investigating different pathways for agricultural benefit generation: Increase in cropping areas, increase in cropping intensity, change in cropping patterns, improvement in yield and reduction of specific farm related costs through the use of advanced and economical methods and synergies among activities such as fisheries, crop farming and agroforestry. During the most recent mission, the team emphasized the need to expedite the collection of data and the collation of evidence to enable a robust economic and financial analysis of the project. Some professional institutes have been engaged for thematic assessment. Impact assessment of 40 schemes have already been conducted with the help of International Water Management Institute and the study confirmed the benefits in line with the result indicators reported by the project.

28. Based on this overall assessment for the project period, PDO and Implementation progress are rated as "Moderately Satisfactory" and Satisfactory, respectively.

29. The mission also noted that the project has generated several innovative approaches and good practices which may serve as a lighthouse not only for India but also at the international level for minor irrigation development. Major innovations include (i) Adapting solutions according to agro-ecological zones and community contexts; (ii) Combination of GIS and MIS to plan and monitor and adjust project activities; (iii) Adopting an adequate mix of structural and non-structural solutions to maximize project benefits. As the project is nearing completion, the mission recommends ensuring the sustainability of project outcomes in terms of institutions (WUAs, WRIDD) and infrastructure (O&M). In this regard, we appreciate that Government of West Bengal plans to continue hand hold support to all the ongoing schemes and strengthen last mile activities such as linkage to market and training in O&M. The creation of a WUA cell in the WRIDD for coordinating with WUAs will be a major step in this direction.

30. **The major emerging lessons learnt are the following:**

a) In rainfed areas, it takes two to three years for farmers to transition from rainfed agriculture to irrigated farming. A strong sense of ownership then follows when benefits start to materialize.

b) Convergence with the line departments can be a major challenge to swift project implementation challenging. Selection of a multi-disciplinary staff directly by the project is an effective approach to project implementation provided line departments remains involved in the process at different levels (State and Districts).

c) The use of real-time remote sensing technologies can help achieve both transparency and improved targeting of project beneficiaries.

d) An adequate mix of structural and non-structural solutions is required to maximize project benefits.
e) The use of 3-D technology for design of check dams and storage can lead to technically and economically viable schemes.
f) A long-term arrangement is required in solar systems particularly if it is new to the region and O&M services are not easily available

Table 5: Summary of Action Plan for the Project Completion Report / ICRR

S. No	Action	By Whom	By When/ revised	Status
1.	Finalize intuitional impact assessment study	SPMU	Ongoing	Study has been assigned to IRMA
2.	Institutionalize WUA in WRIDD	SPMU	Dec 2019	Assign a division and transition arrangements for this cell to take over the charge from SPMU
3.	Impact assessment of project	SPMU	Dec 2019	Internal arrangements have been introduced to conduct field verification and impact assessment.
4.	Project completion report	SPMU	Dec 2019	Share first draft by January 2020
5.	Share information for EFA	SPMU	Dec 15, 2019	Template is provided.
6.	Document good practices and innovations	SPMU	Ongoing	Online portal may be updated and allow DPMUs to contribute.
7.	Finalize had over support to WUA	DPMUs	Ongoing	For all the schemes to be completed by Dec 2019
8.	QER of ICRR	Bank	May 2020	Project assessment ongoing

Table 6: Results Framework (Nov 2019)

S. No.	Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Achievement	End Target	Percentage
1.	Relative change in value of outputs measured as ratio between post to pre-project values	%	0	282	140	201%
2	Water users provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services	Nos.	0	107,000	100,000	107%
3.	Water users provided with irrigation and drainage services - female	Nos.	0	15,155	12,000	126%
4.	Operational water user associations created and/or strengthened *	Nos.	0	1,558	2,300	68%
5.	Increase in production of major outputs: (Rice, Oil Seed, Vegetable) (Metric tons/year, Custom Supplement)	MT/ Year				
(i)	- Rice		0	71,743	95,000	76%
(ii)	- Oilseeds		0	13,018	8,800	148%
(iii)	- Pulses		0	2,893	2,500	116%
6.	Water users provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services: Small and Marginal Farmers	%	0	80	81	81%
7.	Water users provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services: Tribal farmers	%	0	13	11	11%
8.	Water user association that are generating at least 80% of resources required to manage, operate and maintain the developed schemes	%	0	72	70	103%
9.	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services	Ha	0	66,000	75,000	88%
10.	Area provided with new irrigation or drainage services	Ha	0	66,000	75,000	88%
11.	Increase in water harnessed with new/improved irrigation services	(Cubic Meter)	0	1,980	2,500	79%
12.	Area diversified to less water intensive cash crops	%	5	29	20	145%
13.	Change in cropping intensity in areas provided with new/improved irrigation services	%	122	192	170	113%

*Actual estimates will be available after the ongoing impact assessment