

EVALUATION OF THE LEAD NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS APPOINTED BY THE KSBDB FOR THE PROMOTION OF BIO-FUELS IN THE STATE OF KARNATAKA

INTERNAL EVALUATION

REPORT No. 10 of 2015

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STUDY CONDUCTED FOR

KARNATAKA STATE BIO FUEL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ Karnataka Evaluation Authority

BY

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT, #67, Padmanabha Nagar, Banashankari 2nd Stage, Bangalore- 560 070

Phone: 080-26692036, 26690584 Fax: 080-26692537
Email: ricmbangalore1962@gmail.com, Website: www.ricmbangalore.org

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(B.Vasantha Naik)
Director, RICM
Bangalore

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

(A)	Achievement
BFG	Biofuel farmer's Group
DMC	District Biofuel Monitoring Committee
GP	Grama Panchayat
I &D	Information and Demonstration Centre
KEA	Karnataka Evaluation Authority
KSBDB	Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RDPR	Dept. of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department
RICM	Regional institute of Cooperative Management
SHG	Self Help Group
(T)	Target
VFC	Village Forest Committee
WMC	Watershed Management Committee
ZP	Zilla Panchayat

PREFACE

"The Karnataka State Bio-fuel Development Board" (KSBDB) was constituted on 06th December 2010 for implementation of the State Policy on Bio-fuels. The Board functions under the aegis of the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka.

The Board has been implementing the "Hasiru Honnu" "Suvarna Bhoomi" and "Baradu Bangara" plantation programmes along with its other activities. There have been Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working with the Board in the implementation of biofuel activities in the district.

With a view to document the quality of the execution of tasks assigned to the NGOs, the KSBDB decided to get an evaluation study done. The study was entrusted by them to Regional Institute of Co-operative Management (RICM), Bangalore. The RICM completed the evaluation work and its final report is being presented.

The evaluation has made a very objective and transparent study of the works done by each NGO in the respective district. They have allotted scores, which have been done on a basis and scale so simple and transparent, as will suffice to stand the test of self-assessment method. The evaluation study recommends to continue with only 21 of the 32 NGOs working and evaluated, 4 of them to be rejected from being continued and leaves the cases of other 7 to the judgment of the Board. It also recommends more accountability of the NGOs to the Board, and suggests trainings to the NGOs for increasing their efficiency.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. The evaluation report has been reviewed by members of the Technical Committee of Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) and an Independent Assessor, who provided suggestions and inputs to improve it from its draft form.

I am thankful and compliment the Managing Director of the Board for taking the initiative of getting the evaluation study done, and that too following the procedure prescribed by the Government of Karnataka in getting evaluation done, in letter and spirit.

I am sure that evaluation study and its finding and recommendations will be encouraging and useful to the Karnataka State Bio-fuel Development Board, Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and find useful in effective implementation of States' Biofuel Policy.

08th May 2015 Bangalore Chief Evaluation Officer Karnataka Evaluation Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The important development objective of India is growth with equity. Energy is a critical input for the socio-economic development of any country, more so of India. Presently, fossil fuels are playing a predominant role in the energy sector of the country. However, these fossil fuel resources are limited, non-renewable, polluting and therefore to be used prudently. Renewable energy resources on the other hand are indigenous, non-polluting and virtually inexhaustible. India is endowed abundantly with such resources which are to be exploited to the national advantage.

The crude oil prices are sky rocketing causing strain on the country's economy. It is reported that the domestic crude oil is able to meet only about 27% of the demand, while the rest is met from imported oil. Search for viable alternatives for fossil fuels has thrown various possibilities.

Biofuels are one such alternative. Biofuels are derived from renewable bio-mass resources, and, therefore, provide a strategic advantage to promote sustainable development and to supplement conventional energy sources in meeting the rapidly increasing requirements for transportation fuels associated with high economic growth as well as meeting the energy needs of India's vast rural population. Biofuels can increasingly satisfy these energy needs in an environmentally be gain and cost-effective manner while reducing dependence on import of fossil fuels and thereby providing a higher level of National Energy Security.

Bio-ethanol and bio-diesel are two forms of biofuels which can be used as fuel for vehicles.

The Indian Government announced its 'National Biofuel Policy' during September, 2008, which aims at meeting India's 20% diesel demand with fuels derived from plants. Government of Karnataka adopted its Biofuel Policy during March 2009 with a set of objectives to propagate biofuel crops (pongamia, neem, mahua, simarouba, jaropha etc.) in the State without having friction with the food security policy of the State. To execute various activities as per the Policy, a separate Board by name Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board was established during 2010. The various activities of the Board are explained in the Report. The Board advocates cultivation of biofuel crops on degraded forest, revenue,

institutional land by involving communities organized by VFCs Tank User's Groups, SHGs and NGOs.

The Board has identified lead NGOs for all the districts across the State to create awareness about biofuel crops and related issues amongst the communities

- 1. Objective of lead NGOs is to promote community participation in biofuel programs of the Board
- 2. Role of lead NGO is to:
 - Create awareness about biofuels amongst communities,
 - Capacity building of stakeholders viz., farmers, landless labourers, SHGs, VFCs, etc. through extension and training activities etc.
 - Facilitating biofuel crop cultivation including procurement of seed materials,
 - Facilitating marketing of seeds,
 - Coordinating various activities of the Board with the District Biofuel Monitoring Committee, Grama Panchayat /Zilla Panchayat, Department of Agriculture, Department of Forestry, Department of Watershed.

Board wanted to get the performance of these 32 lead NGOs evaluated to know their efficiency or otherwise while executing the expected role-responsibilities of these lead NGOs.

The evaluation study was assigned to the Regional Institute of Cooperative Management situated at Padmanabhanagar, Banashankari of Bangalore.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To assess the performance of lead NGOs in the implementation of various activities against the set objectives of the Board.
- To gauge the knowledge, expertise, capacity of the NGOs along with the nature and quality of coordination the NGO has with different stakeholders.
- To know the problems faced by the NGOs, if any.
- To assess the problems at the community level, if any.
- To suggest corrective measures, if required.

HYPOTHESIS:

The identified lead NGOs are expected to have those qualities(strong presence, good track record and network in the district, expertise in working with communities and other stake holders, other statutory requirements etc.) to deliver the expected outcome. It is to test as to what extent the said NGOs have succeeded in bringing out those results in their allotted districts.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS:

The Board had given as many as 13 questions which are to be probed by the Evaluating Organization. These questions (given in the main report) covered major roles the NGO is expected to play (expertise in the area, infrastructure available including manpower, availability of propaganda materials, conducting of awareness programs, work at the Grama Panchayat level, inputs about the coordination with the District Biofuel Monitoring Committee, Department of Agriculture/Forestry/Watershed, organising Biofuel Farmer's Groups, VFCs, SHGs, execution of activities such as Suvarna Bhoomi, Baradu Bangara, Hasiru Honnu, sending periodical reports, attending audit queries etc.).

Board has given Terms of Reference (appended to main report), according to which the Study was undertaken.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Performance of all the identified 32 lead NGOs in 30 districts across the State (Tumkur and Uttara Kannada had two lead NGOs, each) were evaluated as per the Terms of Reference of the Board.

Primary as well as secondary data/information was collected from the 32 lead NGOs. Data was also collected from other stakeholders such as Zilla Panchayats, Department of Agriculture etc. Beneficiaries were also interviewed to collect relevant information.

Keeping in view the Terms of Reference, five sets of questionnaires were developed to capture maximum data/information pertaining to the various activities executed by the lead NGOs in particular and others in general (questionnaires appended to the Report). These questionnaires were pilot tested with

two lead NGOs and a presentation was made before the Karnataka Evaluation Authority for their comments and suggestions before taking up the field work.

A set of 18 evaluators who had previous experience in data collection were identified and were trained before taking up the data collection.

These evaluators collected abundant data/information from all the 32 lead NGOs and other stakeholders.

Data/information thus collected was analyzed and presented in the Report. Thus an attempt was made to capture the level of performance of the 32 lead NGOs in the execution of the biofuel project during 2012-13 and 2013-14, under various heads prescribed by the Board.

PERFORMANCE OF LEAD NGOs DISTRICTWISE:

Keeping the Terms of Reference of the Board, performance of all the 32 lead NGOs, under various heads is presented. Data and information from the primary and secondary sources have been used to give a detailed picture on the performance of NGOs in this chapter.

RANKING OF THE LEAD NGOs:

Keeping the data and information in view, all the 32 lead NGOs were ranked using 50 as the maximum score. The various role-responsibilities of the NGOs as prescribed by the Board and the output from certain activities were given weightage (out of 50), and the cumulative figures gained by each NGO was used for ranking. Three categories were created as satisfactory (score 70% and above), average (score 51% to 69%) and unsatisfactory (score 50% and below). As per this scoring, of the 32 lead NGOs, 21 were ranked as satisfactory, 7 average and 4 unsatisfactory. This gives an idea about the performance of the identified NGOs on a common scale. This also gives a comparative picture with regard to the performance of the 32 lead NGOs in the State. A brief analysis on the performance and limitations of the scale are presented.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE LEAD NGOs:

In this chapter, with an idea of providing certain insights, the overall performance of 32 lead NGOs in the State, a general analysis of NGO performance against the evaluation questions is attempted using tables and graphs. Observations on these tables, graphs etc. have been presented at the end of the chapter for ready reference.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

In this chapter, a list of important conclusions emerged out of the study are presented. Some of these conclusions included those connected with the performance of lead NGOs-their ranking, success or otherwise of these lead NGOs with regard to their assigned tasks, performance of NGOs agro climatic zone-wise, level of coordination amongst the stakeholders, performance of NGOs under programs such as Suvarna Bhoomi, Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara, etc.

In the backdrop of the conclusions, certain recommendations are made to improve the performance of NGOs(selection of new NGOs, providing training to NGOs, improving of monitoring mechanism at various levels, fixing of accountability, relook at the acceptance level of farmers for biofuel crops in different areas, etc.).

At the end, a couple of policy briefs are provided, in the light of the importance of the project and the need for its continuation.

CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND



INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the World. Growth with equity is the main developmental objective of the country. Energy is a critical input for the socio-economic development of the country. The energy strategy of a country aims not only at the efficiency, security, access which is eco-friendly but also having an optimum mix of primary resources for energy generation. Fossil fuels will continue to play a dominant role in the energy sector for few more years in India. These fossil fuels are limited, non-renewable, polluting and therefore, need to be used prudently. On the other hand, renewable energy resources are indigenous, non-polluting, and inexhaustible. India is endowed with abundant renewable energy resources. Hence, their use has to be maximized.

It is well known that the crude oil price has been fluctuating in the World in an unprecedented way straining all economies; more so that of developing countries such as India. It is estimated that the domestic crude oil is able to meet only about 23% of the demand (National Policy on Biofuels, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India), while the rest is met by the imported crude.

India's energy security would remain vulnerable until alternative fuels to substitute/supplement petro-based fuels are developed based on indigenously produced renewable feed stocks. In biofuels, the country has a 'ray of hope' in providing energy security. Biofuels are environment friendly fuels and their utilization would address global concerns about containment of carbon emissions. The transportation sector has been identified as a major polluting sector. Use of biofuels has therefore become compelling as they can effectively address this problem in a cost effective manner. The Indian approach to biofuels, in particular, is somewhat different to the current international approaches which could lead to conflict with food security. It is based purely on nonfood feed stocks to be raised on degraded or waste lands that are not suited to agriculture, thus avoiding a possible conflict of fuel vs. food security.

The Indian Government's Policy aims at mainstreaming of biofuels and, therefore, envisions a central role for it in energy and transportation sectors of the country in the coming years. The Policy suggests accelerated development and promotion of the cultivation, production and use of biofuels to increasingly substitute petrol and diesel for transport and be used in stationary and other applications, while contributing to energy security, climate change mitigation, apart from creating new employment opportunities and leading to environmentally sustainable development.

The goal of the National Policy is to ensure that a minimum level of biofuels become readily available in the market to meet the demand at any given time. An indicative target of 20% blending of biofuels, both for bio-diesel and bio-ethanol, by 2017 is proposed. The blending level of bio-ethanol has already been made mandatory (effective from October 2008 and will continue till the target is reached) and for bio-diesel are still recommendatory (National Policy on Biofuels).

During September 2008, Indian Government announced its National Biofuel Policy'. It aims to meet 20% of India's diesel demand with fuel derived from plants. That will mean setting aside 140,000 square kilometers of land. Presently, fuel yielding plants cover less than 5000 square kilometers.

Biofuel is a fuel as wood or ethanol composed or produced from biological raw materials. Biofuels are made by biomass conversion. Biomass can be converted in to convenient energy. The two most common types of biofuels in use today are ethanol and bio-diesel. Ethanol is most commonly made by fermenting of any biomass high in carbohydrates through a process similar to beer brewing. Ethanol is prepared from starches and sugars. Ethanol can also be prepared through a process of gasification. Ethanol is mostly used as blending agent with gasoline to increase octane and cut down carbon monoxide and other smog causing emissions. Biodiesel is made by combining alcohol (usually methanol) with vegetable oil, animal fat or recycled grease. It can be used as an additive (20%) to reduce vehicle emission or in its pure form as a renewable alternative fuel for diesel engines.

Government of Karnataka set up a High Power Committee comprising of experts from various 'alternate energy related streams' during September 2008 to help State adopt Biofuel Policy and come with a robust and sustainable program and create an enabling atmosphere across the State.

State adopted the Policy during March-2009. The Policy proposes to promote cultivation of biofuel crops such as pongamia, neem, mahua, simarouba, jatropa, Callophyluminnophylum, Vetteriaindica and others. Policy restricts using agricultural land. Plantations are proposed on degraded forest, revenue, institutional land by involving communities organized as VFCs, Tank User Groups, SHGs and NGOs. Policy prescribed cultivation of biofuel crops on bunds and fences of farmer's lands. Policy also suggested establishing a sustainable and robust seed collection network. The other Policy prescriptions which have been implemented have been mentioned under the Objectives of the Board.

With regard to bio ethanol production, it is observed that the State of Karnataka has more than 50 sugar factories, third largest sugar producer in the country. Six sugar factories have ethanol production capacity of 135 million liters per annum as against the requirement of 35 million liters for 5% blending. To take forward the biofuel activity in the State, a separate Board as KARNATAKA STATE BIOFUEL DEVELOPMENT BOARD has been constituted during December 2010 as a Society and fully funded by the Government. The Board functions under the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka, having its office at Bangalore.

OBJECTIVES OF THE BOARD

- Assist the Government in designing and executing biofuel programs.
- Identification of lands for raising biofuel crops.
- Selection of suitable species of biofuel crops for various agroclimatic conditions.
- Raising of seed materials through Self Help Groups, Village Forest Committees.
- To ensure community participation in these programs.
- To create awareness amongst farming community about the usefulness of raising biofuel crops as an additional source of income.
- Promotion of various biofuel crops.
- Setting up of Information and Demonstration Centers to propagate the activities of the Board.
- Establishing Seed Collection Networks.

- Programs for value addition and usage of value added products in rural areas.
- Establishing clonal orchards.
- Encouraging research activities in the sphere involving research stations and universities.

THE VARIOUS DISPENSATIONS OF THE BOARD IN THE STATE

To encourage biofuel activity, the Board has taken up various initiatives:

BARADU BANGARA: This is a special program to utilize degraded forest land with the involvement of rural community, Village Forest Committees, Tank User's Groups, Watershed Committees and landless labourers.

HASIRU HONNU: It is an activity where biofuel saplings are planted along the bunds, fences of agricultural land. Farmer is given funds under MGNREG to meet various costs of cultivation.

SUVARNA BHOOMI: This program is to encourage small and marginal farmers to enhance their income through cultivation of biofuel crops.

HOMBELAKU: SHGs are provided with oil extracting units. Assistance is given for the collection and extraction of oilseeds.

HONGIRANA: Biofuel marts are established in every district with the help of the lead NGOs.

NURSERIES AND CLONAL ORCHARDS: These are established in different geo climatic zones.

BIO-FUEL PARKS: These are established for the purpose of demonstration and propaganda.

HERBARIUM: For the collection of all species of biofuel crops, herbariums are created.

ARBORETUM: This is yet to happen. Different species of biofuel crops will be planted.

DISTRICT BIO-FUEL MONITORING COMMITTEE:

All the districts have these Committees constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Executive Officer Zilla Panchayat. The Committee has to finalize the plan, provide funds and monitor all activities pertaining to biofuel in the district.

DISTRICT BIO-FUEL INFORMATION AND DEMONSTRATION CENTERS:

The Center is supposed to give required information for all the stake holders on various aspects of biofuel cultivation, harvesting of crops, processing, extraction of oil, marketing of the produce etc.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

Research and development works are taken up in all Information and Demonstration Centres (ID).

NON-GOVERNAMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:

32 recognized NGOs are involved in coordinating various activities at the community level.

CHAPTER-II

DISTRICT LEAD NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS-THEIR ROLE – RESPONSIBILITIES



DISTRICT LEAD NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS-THEIR ROLE -RESPONSIBILITIES

The participation of community is crucial in this Program. To sensitize and make rural people, especially the stakeholders aware of the program, the Board has identified NGO, one each per district, with the exception of two districts which have two NGOs each. Therefore, there are 32 NGOs which are coordinating various activities of the communities apart from having links with the Biofuel Monitoring Committee, Zilla Panchayat, Taluk and Grama Panchayat, Department of Agriculture, Department of Forestry, processing units and others.

The NGO is responsible for the capacity building of the farmers, landless labourers, Self Help Groups etc., through education, training and facilitating them in taking up biofuel farming in selected villages/sites. This would require extensive community mobilization, capacity building of the farmers and development and adoption of a need based mechanisms for planning, implementation and monitoring of activities that are necessary in achieving the objectives set in the program. The NGOs are responsible for taking up similar activities that are assigned by the Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board, District Biofuel Monitoring Committee, Zilla Panchavats. and District Administration in the field of biofuels.

ELIGIBILITY TO BE A LEAD NGO OF A DISTRICT

NGO must have the following requirements;

- A registered body under relevant act/rules.
- Sufficient office network in the said district from where they should apply.
- A strong presence and good track record in the district.
- Previous experience in handling such projects.
- At least Rs.10 lakh turnover per year.
- Enough qualified and technical staff to manage the Project.
- Be sensitive towards group action, conflict resolution and equity for marginalized community.
- The ability to motivate the beneficiary/community for active involvement and best practices.
- Experience in biofuel promotion activities.

• Experience in extension activities pertaining to programs of forestry, watershed and organic farming.

32 NGOs have been identified by the Board and they have signed Agreements with the Government with the following conditions:

BROAD OBJECTIVES:

- They should be easily available for all the stakeholders in the given district.
- Transparency, accountability and sustainability are to be maintained at every stage, by the NGOs.
- NGO should have knowledge and expertise to empower community in implementation of the program and they are able to address risks/problems and find solution for themselves.
- NGO should create suitable environment for community participation and result based activities during the preparation of the plan and various stages of implementation.
- NGO has to work effectively ensuring program objectives, target, time schedule, results and involvement of the stakeholders.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- NGO should do effective coordination between District Biofuel Monitoring Committee, Information and Demonstration Center and field NGOs in the implementation of various biofuel promotional activities of the KSBDB.
- Lead NGO should post an able district coordinator who should be either a post graduate with three years of experience or a graduate with five years of experience in rural development programs with special reference to projects in agriculture, forestry, watershed development, Jalasamvardhan, and organic farming. He/ she should have expertise in district data collection, assessment and imparting training.
- NGO should have established office with computer, phone, and internet with office assistant facility at the district level.
- District coordinator and the office assistant should be fully dedicated to biofuel implementation program.

- NGO must work closely with the District Biofuel Monitoring Committee and ensure that the transparent selection of field NGO at the Grama Panchayat level
- NGO should have comprehensive knowledge of Karnataka State Biofuel Policy, Hasiru Honnu, Baradu Bangara, Suvarna Bhoomi scheme guidelines, objectives, strategies and build capacity of the beneficiaries and the stakeholders. NGO should have comprehensive knowledge about the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and capacity building of the field NGOs in implementation of Baradu Bangara and Hasiru Honnu schemes.
- NGO has to conduct Taluk level and district level workshops and awareness programs on biofuels.
- Convergence and integration to be observed by the NGO with the departments of agriculture, forestry, RDPR, district watershed, ID Centers, city municipalities, Grama Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, Jalasamvardhan, minor irrigation and field NGOs while implementing various biofuel activities.
- NGO should facilitate supportive role in taking schemes to target communities in the required time, apart from facilitating technology, linkages, value addition, market etc.
- NGO should facilitate regular meetings/discussions at district level to effectively implement various biofuel projects and to solve problems at the field level.
- Accounts of the lead NGO must be transparent and should be available for the Board when asked.
- NGO should collect and submit periodical reports/data to the Board regularly.

ROLE THAT IS TO BE PLAYED BY THE LEAD NGO WHILE IMPLEMENTING 'HASIRU HONNU' PROGRAM.

Every NGO has to:

- Liase between the District Biofuel Monitoring Committee, Biofuel Demonstration Plots and other NGOs with regard to various activities.
- Have close liaison with the District Biofuel Monitoring Committee and ensure that the field level NGOs are properly identified.

- Understand the objectives and directives pertaining to Hasiru Honnu Program and impart the same with the stakeholders, beneficiaries and the field NGOs.
- Provide details of MGNREGS and communicate the circulars sent from the Board from time to time, to local NGOs with regard to Hasiru Honnu Program.
- Prepare training modules for the field level NGOs and conduct training programs.
- Create awareness amongst various stakeholders about the Program by organizing workshops at taluk and district levels.
- Organize federations of growers and seed collectors of biofuel crops at the taluk and district levels.
- Play supporting role while getting timely assistance, technology, value addition and marketing of the product/s.
- Organize taluk and district level meetings regularly to properly execute the main program and all other activities smoothly and try and help solve problems arising at the field level while executing the program.
- Submit monthly reports to the Board after collecting all the information on progress achieved at the district.

ROLE/RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEAD NGO WHILE IMPLEMENTING 'SUVARNA BHOOMI PROGRAM'.

Every NGO has to:

- Create awareness about the program at the Grama Panchayat level (through announcements, posters, hand bills etc.)
- Inform beneficiaries about the various papers and records they are supposed to submit along with the application (RTC, details of bank account, NOC etc.).
- Appoint trained personnel at Raita Samparka Kendras to receive applications from the beneficiaries.
- Give sanction to beneficiaries, after checking all papers and records as to whether they are in order.
- Inform the details of applications received on daily basis to the nodal officer (taluk- wise).
- Scrutinized and reliable applications are to be listed and list to be sent to Chief Executive Officer of the Board for the release of subsidy.
- Record the details of application received daily by the computer operator and the district nodal officer.
- Inspect the field and take photo of the plants for the release of the second installment of funds.

- Record the details of the beneficiaries online at the district level, as per the annexure provided by the Board.
- Provide reservation up to 16.25% for SCs and 6.55% for STs and women are to be encouraged in the program. Applications are to be received only in the nearby Raita Samparka Kendra by the NGO.
- Receive applications in the nearby Raita Samparka Kendra.

CHAPTER: III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The identified lead NGOs are a link between various stakeholders involved in the bio-fuel project at the district level. They play a very important role in the project implementation and its results.

The Board wanted to know the performance of these 32 lead NGOs through an evaluation by an outside agency, hence, the present 'evaluation'.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS GIVEN BY THE BOARD TO THE EVALUATING ORGANIZATION:

- 1. Whether the lead NGO is fully aware of the various biofuel activities of the Board?
- 2. Whether the NGO office is equipped with computer, internet, phone, and adequate staff to manage the biofuel activities?
- 3. Whether the NGO has display boards on biofuel activities to be displayed in exhibitions, trainings, fairs and on other occasions?
- 4. Year- wise (2012-2013 and 2013-2014), total number of awareness programs conducted and coordinated by the NGO, including celebration of World Biofuel Day, Environment Day etc.
- 5. In how many Grama Panchayats and villages such programs are conducted? Number of people participated?
- 6. Year wise (2012-2013 and 2013-2014), total number of exhibitions, fairs participated, and programs conducted and coordinated by the NGO.
- 7. In how many, Grama Sabha, the NGO has participated and given information to villagers and succeeded in getting the biofuel activity included in the Grama Panchayat action plan?
- 8. In how many District Monitoring Committee meetings the NGO has participated during 2012-2013 and 2013 -2014?
- 9. How many farmers are identified and facilitated in planting biofuel seedlings under Hasiru Honnu (2012-2013 and 2013-2014) and Suvarna Bhoomi (2012-2013)?
- 10. How many Biofuel Farmer's Groups are formed by the NGO during 2012-13 and 2013-14?
- 11. What is the quantity of seeds (kgs) that has been mobilized and routed to I and D Center for processing by the NGO?

- 12. Whether the NGO is prompt in submitting monthly/quarterly/annual financial reports to the Board?
- 13. Other Programs of the departments such as agriculture, forestry, and watershed where NGO got involved (biofuel activities) mention them.

HYPOTHESIS:

The lead NGOs being engaged in community development are identified with an intension that their experience would be helpful in promoting biofuel across the State through activities such as awareness creation, facilitation, capacity building, assist the concerned in executing programs such as Suvarna Bhoomi, Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara apart from providing forward and backward linkages for various activities of the project.

OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION:

- ➤ To assess the performance of lead NGOs in the implementation of various activities against the set objectives by the Board.
- ➤ To gauge the knowledge, expertise, capacity of the NGO in the area along with the nature and quality of coordination the NGO does with different stakeholders.
- > To know the problems faced by the NGOs, if any.
- > To assess the problems at the community level, if any.
- > To suggest corrective measures if required.

COVERAGE OF THE STUDY

All the 32 NGOs functioning across the State of Karnataka in 30 districts were evaluated.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Primary as well as secondary data were collected from the 32 NGOs. The data was also collected from other stakeholders such as Zilla Panchayats, Dept. of Agriculture, etc.

Information was also collected from the beneficiaries of the program.

TOOLS USED

Five sets of questionnaires were designed keeping in view the Terms of Reference as well as the role the lead NGOs are expected to play in the district in the implementation of the Biofuel Project (given in the annexure).

Questionnaire 1: Pertains to 'some basic information about the NGO'.

Questionnaire 2: Attempts to cover maximum information pertaining to the performance of the NGO, as per the Terms of Reference.

Questionnaire 3: Deals with the NGO's role at the Zilla Panchayat level.

Questionnaire 4: Attempts to cover information in the context of Department of Agriculture and NGO.

Questionnaire 5: Meant for the beneficiaries who have cultivated biofuel crop.

PILOT TESTING

These questionnaires were pilot tested with two lead NGOs. These NGOs included, Chaitanya Rural Development Center, Arashinakunte, Nelamangala taluk, Bangalore Rural District. Sadhana, Kamakshipalya, Bangalore Urban District.

The pilot testing proved that almost all the questions included in the questionnaires could be easily understood by the concerned and one could elicit responses.

Presentation before the 'Project Evaluation Authority', Bangalore.

At the instance of the Board, Project Team, RICM made a presentation before the '**Project Evaluation Authority**' at the Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka.

The suggestions given by the chairman/experts of the Authority, especially in the context of questionnaires were incorporated in to the study and questionnaires were redesigned for the final canvassing.

FIELD EVALUATORS

A set of 18 field evaluators who had lot of experience in data collection were identified and they were trained for a day at the RICM, Bangalore. They were given required background information about the Project, along with required explanation about the questionnaires at length.

FIELD STUDY

The trained evaluators collected required data /information from all the 30 districts from 32 lead NGOs. Lot of data was thus collected both by formal and informal methods.

ANALYSIS

Data/information thus collected was analyzed. As information about individual lead NGOs is required, the same is presented in the Report. An attempt is also made to give a collective picture of NGO performance in the State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- Further structuring of the report than the present one was not possible owing to the inadequate and uneven data/information.
- Required information from the Zilla Panchayats/line departments was not available to give a better picture of the performance of lead NGOs.
- Information such as number of plants planted on bunds, sides of the fences, barren land etc. were not available.
- Information pertaining to classification of beneficiaries as SC/ST/ women etc. was not available. Hence it was not possible to comment on those aspects.
- The program was new to all the stakeholders including the Board, hence the inadequacies and gaps in various areas and issues, which came in the way of getting adequate information.

- The limitations of the 'scale' developed to measure the performance of the lead NGOs are given in the concerned chapter.
- Digging out more information than the present would have coasted more money with extended time span to complete the evaluation.

CHAPTER-IV

DISTRICT-WISE PERFORMANCE OF THE LEAD NGOs IDENTIFIED BY THE KSBDB



DISTRICT-WISE PERFORMANCE OF THE LEAD NGOS IDENTIFIED BY THE KSBDB

BAGALAKOT DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Rural Environmental Awareness and Community Health (REACH)

The NGO is functioning in as many as six taluks of the district since 1992. It is having previous experience in the area of biofuels. It has two fulltime staff to look after biofuel activities. NGO has the required infrastructure such as computer, internet and telephone facilities. NGO was in possession of posters/boards etc. It was reported by the NGO that they had organized as many as 60 biofuel activities during 2012-2013; however, the number of beneficiaries who participated in these programs was not available. During 2013-2014, the NGO had organized 120 programs and the total number participated in these programs was also not available. The NGO had participated in one exhibition each during 2013 and 2014, apart from Annual Day Celebrations, both the years.

It was recorded that the NGO had attended 4 Grama Sabhas during 2012-2013 and none during 2013-2014. Biofuel activities were included in the action plan of the GPs. However, the details of such activities were not available. It is reported that the NGO has attended five meetings convened by the District Monitoring Committee (DMC) during 2012-2013 and none during 2013-2014.

During 2012-13, 2268 farmers were identified under Suvarna Bhoomi and the same was not available under Hasiru Honnu for the said year. Under Baradu Bangara, it was Nil. For the year 2013-14, the number of farmers identified was 3810 and Nil under other two programs.

The NGO had organized 80 Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2012-2013 and Nil during 2013-2014. With regard to collection of seeds, NGO reported that the farmers are directly selling the seeds. It was reported that the NGO has been regularly sending the monthly/quarterly and annual reports to the Board.

NGO reported that it has created awareness amongst the members of the Village Forest Committees (VFCs) and Water Management Committees (WMCs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs) about planting of the biofuel plants, apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds from such plants. It is also reported that the NGO has done required coordination work with the Forest Department, Demonstration Centers etc., to achieve progress under Baradu Bangara. Lead NGO has identified land to take up Baradu Bangara.

It was learnt that the NGO has done required works to propagate biofuel program, even at the Grama Panchayat level (publicity). It is reported that the NGO is supporting interested groups to take up biofuels under MGNREGS.

Under Suvarna Bhoomi, NGO has done the stipulated activities (propaganda through pamphlets/posters at GP etc.).It is reported that the stipulated works connected with assisting farmers in getting required documents/etc through trained representatives are done. Works connected with making the list of farmers, sending them for release of first and second installment of money/follow-up in between /putting the names on line etc have been attended to, as per the norms of the Board. It was reported that they could achieve very good coordination between the stake holders.

The observation from the periodical reports sent by the NGO to the Board reveal the following:

- Only targets under various activities have been shown and the achievements under each head or under most heads are either nil or abysmally low.
- NGO claims that they have attended all the District Monitoring Committee meetings and programs conducted by the Board.
- It claims that it has organized good number of awareness and advocacy activities at various levels including Grama Panchayats.
- It also claims that it has very good coordination system with all the district level and other stakeholders.
- It has claimed that it has requested Zilla Panchayat to include biofuel activities in its annual action plan. Accounts of the NGO are audited.
- ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Hasiru Honnu

Identified GPs	60(T) 4 (A)
Biofuel Farmer's Groups	20(T) 5(A)

Baradu Bangara

Awareness Programs 25(T) 1(A)

BANGALORE RURAL DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Institute for Youth and Development

NGO is in existence since1978. It has Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Chikkaballapura districts as its area of operation. It is fully aware of the biofuel project. It has an equipped office (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the project. It has the required posters etc. It could organize18 and 3 awareness programs during 2012-13 and 2013-14, respectively.

NGO could participate in two and one Mela/Jatras during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. It could share information in just one Grama Sabha and no activity has been incorporated in the action plan of the GPs. It could participate in two each DMC meetings during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It has identified 354 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 38 under Hasiru Honnu during 2013-14. It could organize only two Biofuel Farmer's Groups. It could collect 500 kg and 800kg seeds during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

NGO has reported that it has tried to motivate the members of VFCs/SHGs/WMCs to go in for the cultivation of biofuel crops, apart from convincing the farmers to collect seeds. It appears that more coordination for the execution of Baradu Bangara is needed.

NGO is doing publicity at the GP level apart from doing other listed things. It has assisted interested Groups to avail facility under MGNREGS. It has appointed trained volunteers to collect applications from the farmers/ make beneficiary list on daily basis and send the same to ZP .Follow up is done before the release of second installment of funds. Application details are sent online. Accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage 17 hoblis/4 taluks.
Beneficiaries 1476(T) 354(A).
Plants 15122(T) 15122(A)
Follow-up of DCM resolutions 2(T) 2(A)

• HasiruHonnu

GPs identified 40(T) 20 (A)

Biofuel Farmer's Groups

• BaraduBangara

Model initiatives

2(A)

1000 pongamia planting under Art of Living

BANGALORE URBAN DISTRICT

Lead NGO: SADHANA

NGO is in existence since 2003. It is operating in Bangalore urban district. It is fully aware of the various issues connected with the biofuels. It has an equipped office (phone, computer, and internet) with required manpower to handle the Project.

NGO has the required publicity materials such as posters. It could organize 34 awareness programs on biofuels during 2012-13; information about participant numbers is not available.

NGO had participated in 10 and 13 exhibitions/Jatras/ Melas etc. during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It has shared biofuel information in 4 Grama Sabhas during 2012-13 but no activity is incorporated in the GP action plan.

NGO has participated in 1 DMC Meeting during 2013-14. It could identify 315 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 72 during 2013-14.

The NGO could organize only one Biofuel Farmer's Group. It could collect 500 kgs and 1050 kgs of seeds during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. It is reported to have motivated the members of VFCs/SHGs/WMCs to go in for biofuel crop cultivation apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds.NGO seems to have failed in the execution of Baradu Bangara.

NGO has done the required publicity at the GP level. Apart from doing publicity, It has assisted interested groups under MGNREGS to get the benefits.

Under Suvarna Bhoomi, NGO is doing the listed activities. It has distributed pamphlets/has done programs with GKVK/has assisted farmers in getting needed documents.

NGO has appointed trained volunteers to collect the applications/made beneficiary lists/send them to concerned for release of funds. It has done the required follow-up before the release of the second installment of funds. Details pertaining to applicants are sent on online. Follow-up initiatives of the DMC meeting proceedings 4(T) 1(A).

Accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage Beneficiaries 12 hoblis/4 taluks. 1476(T) 315(A)

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Swami Vivekananda Samaja Seva Samithi

The NGO is in existence since 1993. It has its area of operation in as many as 6 districts (Davanagere, Gadag, Chickmagalore, Belgaum, Raichur and Uttara Kannada). It is not having any previous experience of working in the area of biofuels. Nevertheless, it is aware of the program. There are three staff members to look after the program with other facilities such as telephone, computer, internet etc.

The NGO has organized 30 biofuel awareness activities in 2012-13 and 55 during 2013-14; figures pertaining to number of participants are not available. Posters etc. are available with the NGO. It has organized 12 exhibitions/mela/fairs during 2012-2013 and 125 during 2013-2014. Information about organizing of annual days was not available. It was observed that the NGO has addressed 25 Gram Sabhas and shared the information on biofuel program during 2012-2013 and figures pertaining to 2013-2014 were not available. It was reported that as many as 485 GPs (activities) have been incorporated in the Action Plans.

It was observed that the NGO had attended 3 District Monitoring Committee meetings during 2012-13 and 2 during 2013-14. It had identified 2349 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 294 farmers during 2013-14; however no

farmers under Baradu Bangara and Hasiru Honnu during both the years.

The NGO could organize 20 Biofuel Farmer's Groups each during 2012-13 and 2013-14. They have collected 200kg seeds from the farmers during 2012-13 and Nil during 2013-14. Though they report that they have been regular in sending various reports, the same was found not true after checking the reports at the Board.

It was observed that the NGO had tried to create awareness about planting biofuel seedlings amongst the members of the VFCs, WMC, and SHGs apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds from forest products. In the context of executing of Baradu Bangara, the NGO could coordinate between District Committee, Demonstration Centers and the Forest Department. It had also identified land for Baradu Bangara Program.

The NGO has done the expected activities at the Zilla Panchayat level. It was doing required propaganda/extension activities at the GP level. It was encouraging all interested groups in taking up planting of the biofuel crop under MGNREG scheme.

With regard to the various stipulated activities under Suvarna Bhoomi such as distribution of pamphlets, helping farmers to get application filled etc. information was available and they have done the required activities.

Various details pertaining to the preparation of beneficiary list demand for the release of money, reporting online, follow-up with photos etc were available, as per the report sent to the Board.

From the records available with the Board, it was clear that the NGO had reached the fixed targets (number of farmers, number of plants, data entry, number of GPs selected, organizing of Farmers Biofuel Groups, eco clubs, extension activities) under various programs etc. were quite satisfactory. The work at the GP level and at other levels appears to be good. It has done the coordination work between various agencies well. The accounts have been audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage 35 hoblis and 10 taluks (T) 35 hoblis

and 10 taluks (A)

Beneficiaries 2349(T) 2349 (A) Plants 58725(T) 58725(A)

• HasiruHonnu

GPs identified 100(T) 100(A)
Plants 50,000(T) 50,000(A)

Biofuel Farmer's 50 (T) 28 (A)

Groups

• BaraduBangara

Awareness programs 15(T) 10 (A)

Thus the overall performance of the Lead NGO appears to be almost on lines with the expectations. All the reports have not been submitted on time. The NGO has taken interest in the areas of seed collection, processing and selling of the produce at Hongirana.

BELLARY DISTRICT

Lead NGO: OUTREACH

It is one of the very old NGOs with its inception since the year1976. The NGO has its presence in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttara Pradesh. It has experience in the field of biofuels.

The NGO knows about the program well. It has a full pledged office with all facilities and two staff to execute the program. It has the required posters etc. to be used in exhibitions, fairs etc. The NGO, during 2012-13 could organize 60 awareness activities in the field of biofuels and 120 during 2013-14. The number of beneficiaries in both the cases is not available.

Under the head exhibitions/Mela/Jatra, the NGO had organized six such programs during 2012-13 and none during 2013-14. Information on Annual Celebrations was not available.

NGO has not addressed any Grama Sabhas, however it is recorded that two activities have been included in the GP action plan. The NGO had attended one District Committee meeting during 2012-13 and none during 2013-14. It was observed that during 2012-13 the NGO had identified 1905 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi and 385 during 2013-14 and none under Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara during both the years.

The NGO has not organized Farmers Biofuel Groups in both the years. The NGO is not doing any work connected with the collection /processing or selling of seed/oil. NGO is not regular in sending various reports.

The NGO appears to have not done the awareness activities with the members of the VFCs, SHG, etc. with regard to the planting of biofuel crops or collection of seeds etc. It has not done the expected coordination work between the District Committee, Demonstration Center, and Forest Department etc. in the context of Baradu Bangara.

NGO is found to be not doing various expected activities at the ZP level (publicity etc, supporting groups under MGNREG etc.).

NGO reported that it has done works connected with the Agriculture Department (distribution of pamphlets, assist applicant to get suitable documents etc.).

NGO has appointed trained volunteers to receive applications at the Raita Samparka Kendras. Received applications have been daily intimated. Beneficiary list has been prepared and the amount released has been properly recommended. Follow-up has been made with taking of photos. Beneficiary list is sent on line. They have coordinated the program quite satisfactorily.

NGO appears to have not gone to GP level, to implement the program. Hence, achievements under various activities are not satisfactory.

Its coordination with the ZP appeared to be very bleak. However, the same was satisfactory with the Department of Agriculture. Accounts of the NGO are audited. Reports of the NGO with the Board were not there.

In general, its coordination with various organizations and the ultimate beneficiaries was not up to the mark. It is strange, being an old organization, spreading its activities in various States, the NGO could not deliver the expected dividends, in the present program.

BIDAR DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Participatory Watershed and Rural Development (PRAWARDA).

The NGO is in existence since 1995, throughout the State of Karnataka. It has some experience in the area of biofuels. It is aware of the program of the Board. NGO has the required number of staff to run the program with an equipped office (telephone, computer, and internet).

The NGO has the required propaganda materials (posters etc.). It had organized five awareness development programs during 2012-13 with 450 participants during 2013-14. It had participated in two programs (Krishimela, Bidar Utsava) during 2012-13 and nil during 2013-14.

It was observed that the NGO had shared the biofuel related information in as many as 50 Grama Sabhas and 25 activities have been included in GP action plans during 2012-13; though not during 2013-14.

It was observed that the NGO had attended two District Monitoring Committee meetings in 2012-13 and two during 2013-14.

NGO had identified 456 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 365 during 2013-14 but nil under Baradu Bangara and Hasiru Honnu during both the years.

The NGO could organize nine Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2012-13 and nil during 2013-14. It could collect 500kg biofuel seeds during 2012-13 and 640 kgs during 2013-14. They claim to have sent all the reports on time to the Board.

They have created awareness amongst the members of VFCs, WMCs, and SHGs about the importance of planting biofuel

seedlings. They have also convinced the farmers about collecting biofuel seeds etc. They have coordinated the concerned stakeholders well.

NGO was doing correctly with regard to their role with ZP. At the GP level, they have done good propaganda through extension activities. They have supported farmers in getting all the required documents/papers. The NGO has kept 5 volunteers to accept applications/process them at Raita Samparka Kendras who are the trained ones. Applications received are communicated to Nodal Agents on daily basis. They have prepared the list of beneficiaries and sent online and recommended release money properly. They have done follow-up and taken photos and recommended for the release of second installment.

The reports received at the Board also speak about the good work done by the NGO at the given district. They seem to have followed the stipulations of the Board at various stages (awareness, publicity, plan at the GP/ZP level, work at schools/villages/with various stake holder groups etc). The accounts have been audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Awareness Programs 12(T) 7(A)

Coverage 52 hoblis of 5 taluks (T) 52 hoblis

of 5 taluks (A)

Beneficiaries 1600(T) 1427(A)

Plants 400000(T) 358789(A)

Follow-up of DMC 6(T) 2 (A)

proceedings

• HasiruHonnu

Awareness programs 8(T) 6 (A)
Identified GPs 50(T) 45 (A)
Beneficiaries 45(T) 40(A)
Plants 600(T) 500 (A)

• BaraduBangara

Awareness programs 25(T) 20 (A)

Model initiatives 14

(Rag pickers are trained in 14 GPs to collect pongamia seeds) Seed collection through SHGs etc. 1500 Kg 1300Kg (A)

The work is getting reflected in the results (identification of farmers/planting the crop/seed collection/selling of the produce and the like).

Only the surprising factor is why the NGO could organize only very few Biofuel Farmer's Groups. Bidar district is known for SHGs in the State. It is appreciable to note that the NGO has spread its work across the district with seriousness.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Institute for Rural Development

The NGO is in existence since 2000 and has Bijapur and Dharwad as its area of operation. It is fully aware of the programs. It has an equipped office (telephone, computer, and internet) with required number of staff to run the program. It has prepared the publicity materials such as posters etc., to be displayed in exhibitions, fairs etc. It had organized 2 awareness programs each, during 2012-13 and 2013-2014 in popularizing biofuel crops. Number of people participated in those programs have not been recorded. It has participated in as many as 10 Melas /Jatra etc both during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

During 2012-13, the NGO has addressed as many as 100 Grama Sabhas and 199 activities have been included in GP action plans. Figures for 2013-14 were not available. It has attended six District Committee meetings during 2012-13 and five during 2013-14. It has identified 3080 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi and 1182 under Hasiru Honnu during 2013-14.

The NGO appears to not have organized Biofuel Farmer's Groups .It has used the already existing groups (Mahila Samakhya etc.).

NGO has collected 4000 kg of seeds during 2012-13 and 500 Kg during 2013-14. It has created awareness with regard to sowing of biofuel seedlings amongst the Members of VFCs, WMCs, and SHGs etc. It has convinced farmers to collect seeds from forest sources.

NGO successfully coordinated with the District has Committee, Demonstration Centers with regard the to implementation of Baradu Bangara. It has done the coordination work amongst various units quite successfully. Accounts have been audited. It has done other works connected with the release of money in installments/follow-up etc.

With regard to the work at ZP, the NGO has done quite well. It has done publicity at the GP level. It has assisted farmers in getting the required documents on time.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage: 18 hoblis in 5 taluks (T) 18 hoblis

in 5 taluks (A).

Beneficiaries: 1900(T) 3082(A) Plants : 123280(T) 153628(A)

• HasiruHonnu:

GPs identified: 50(T) 54(A) GP beneficiaries: 500(T) 745(A)

Plants: 50,000(T) 1,65,000(A)

Biofuel Farmer's Groups 20(T) 15(A)

• BaraduBangara

Awareness programs 25(T) 22 (A)

Other important activities 3(A)

Activities connected with seed collection through SHGs etc., 20(T) 10 (A)

From the reports sent to the Board, it was clear that the NGO has exceeded the target fixed under various heads (beneficiaries, plants, data entry, number of GPs selected, awareness programs, area under crop, progress at the GP level etc.). This shows the excellent work done by the NGO.

NGO has identified three villages which would be considered as Bio Fuel Villages and connected works are on. It has collected useful information about various biofuel related activities and a book is being brought out. It has identified the rag pickers in Bijapur city and they are trained to collect biofuel seeds.

In Bijapur district, 139 businessmen have been identified who have been motivated to purchase seeds. Likewise, 50 women in Sarawad village have been identified and trained to collect neem seeds. It has an MOU with the Women's University in Bijapur is working with them in this area. It is working with the Bio-diversity Board also. The seeds/oil/manure etc are being sold at Hongirana depot at Bijapur.

The above activities of the Lead NGO clearly demonstrate the interest and the commitment it has in the biofuels sphere.

CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT

Lead NGO: MYRADA

MYRADA is one of the reputed NGOs which is existing from 1968. It is operating in three States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

The NGO knows quite well about the program. It has an equipped office with required infrastructure and manpower to run the program. It has organized two awareness programs each during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Figures pertaining to number of these Programs are not available. It has participated in 11 exhibitions /Melas/Jatra during 2012-13 and 18 during 2013-14. They have got the required publicity materials prepared.

It has not participated in any of the Grama Sabhas; neither has urged GPs to include biofuel activities in their annual action plan. The NGO has attended District Committee meetings during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

NGO has identified 458 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 161 under Hasiru Honnu during 2013-14. It has not identified farmers under other schemes during other years. It had not organized Biofuel Farmer's Groups, which is very strange. It has collected 2030 kgs of seeds during 2012-13.

NGO has tried to motivate members of VFCs, SHGs and WMCs to plant biofuel crops and farmers to collect seeds and take up other related activities. It has done required publicity at the GP level apart from helping the farmers get the required documents on time to submit the same to ZP. They have assisted farmers in receiving the applications and processing, apart from making the beneficiary

list and sending the same to ZP. It has also made required followup to get the second installment released. They have resorted to online submission of names. It has maintained good coordination amongst the stakeholders. Accounts are audited.

With regard to the conduct of training programs/ workshops/awareness programs, MYRADA has done a good job. However, the results at the field level appear to be bleak. Achievement in terms of cultivation of crops/collection of seeds/processing of the seeds/ sale of produce etc. do not support the work done by the NGO. MYRADA is the premier NGO which gave impetus to SHG movement in the Country. It is strange to note that, MYRADA has not organized Biofuel Farmer's Groups.

CHICKMAGALORE DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Chintana Foundation

The NGO is present in 7 taluks of Chickmagalur district since 1995. It knows well about the biofuel project. It has an equipped office (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the project. It has required publicity materials (posters). It has participated in eight awareness creation programs on biofuels during 2012-13 and 9 during 2013-14. Participant numbers are not available.

NGO has participated in only one fair at Kaduru in the given two years of time.

NGO could address around 300 farmers in about 25 Grama Sabhas during 2012-13, nil during 2013-14. Ten GPs have included biofuel activities in their action plans. It has attended two District Committee meetings during 2012-13 and one during 2013-14. It could identify 750 farmers under Hasiru Honnu during 2012-13 and 1417 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2013-14, while nil under others during both the years. It has organized 10 Biofuel Farmer's Groups each during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

NGO has collected 800 kg seeds during 2012-13 and nil during 2013-14. It has actively publicized to the members of the VFCs, WMCs and SHGs the importance of planting biofuel crops

and collecting seeds. Coordination between District Committees, Demonstration Centers etc. under Baradu Bangara was not there.

NGO expressed its unhappiness with the non-cooperation from ZP, Dept .of Forestry. In the report submitted to the Board, the NGO has complained that the District Monitoring Committee has not convened the meetings despite its repeated requests.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage 24 hoblis in 6 taluks (T) 24 hoblis in 6 taluks (A)
Beneficiaries 1200(T) 915(A)
Plants 96,000(T) 64841(A)

• HasiruHonnu

Identified GPs 60(T) 69(A)
Beneficiaries 1800(T) 750 (A)

Plants 1,80,000(T) 60,000(A)

Biofuel Farmer's Groups 12(T) 5(A)

BaraduBangara

Awareness programs 5(T) 3(A)

The total performance of the NGO in many areas is not up to the mark. Figures and facts do not support the total involvement of the NGO in the execution of the project. Under most heads the achievements against given targets were either nil or abysmally low.

CHIKKABALLAPUR DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Integrated Welfare Foundation

The NGO has its existence since 2008. The NGO is aware of the program. It has an equipped office with required staff and infrastructure (phone, computer, and internet) to execute the Program.

The NGO has the required publicity materials (posters etc). It has organized 12 awareness programs during 2012-13 which was attended by 600 participants. Figures for 2013-14 were not available. During 2012-13, NGO participated in 15 exhibitions/Melas/Jatras. It has attended 10 Grama Sabhas during

2012-13 and one during 2013-14; however, activities in GP action plans were not included.

NGO could attend 4 District Committee meetings during 2012-13 and three during 2013-14. It has identified 3037 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi and 400 under Hasiru Honnu during 2012-13 and 600 under Hasiru Honnu during 2013-14. It had organized 12 Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2012-13 and 20 during 2013-14. It could collect 1100 kg seeds during 2012-13 and 2500 kg seeds during 2013-14. It has created awareness amongst the members of VFCs, WMCs, and SHGs etc. to plant biofuel seedlings apart from convincing farmers to collect biofuel seeds.

NGO has coordinated between District Committees, Demonstration Centers etc. in the context of the execution of Baradu Bangara. With the assignments connected with ZP, the NGO has been doing everything in the right way. It is doing proper publicity at the GP level. It is assisting the farmers to get all the required documents. It has appointed trained people to collect/process applications at the Raita Samparka Kendras.

Beneficiary lists are made and sent to ZP requesting for release of money.NGO has done required follow-up before the release of second installment of money. The beneficiary list is sent on line. The accounts of the NGO have been audited. It is clear from the information that the work done by the NGO is okay. The achievements under various activities are appreciable.

CHITRADURGA DISTRICT

Lead NGO: SPEECH (Society for Public Education, Environment, Culture and Help)

The NGO has its jurisdiction all across the State of Karnataka. It got established during 1989.NGO is aware of the various activities run by the Board. It is having an equipped office (phone, computer, and internet) with required manpower to handle the project.

NGO has got publicity materials (posters) to use in exhibitions/fairs etc. It has conducted two awareness programs during 2012-13 and three during 2013-14. The number of

participants in the programs is not available. It has participated in seven each exhibitions/Melas during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

It has attended 5 Grama Sabhas and shared the biofuel information but failed to get the activities transformed in to any of the GP action plans. However, in the report sent to the Board the NGO has mentioned that from 86 GPs 3000 beneficiaries have been identified and 600000 saplings have been distributed.

NGO has attended two each of District Monitoring Committee meetings during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

NGO has identified 2881 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 3000 during 2013-14. 1812 farmers were identified under Hasiru Honnu during 2012-13. 29 Biofuel Farmer's Groups were organized during 2012-13 and the same Groups were continued later. 2000 kg of seeds were collected, directly sold to Centers by the farmers.

NGO has motivated the members of the VFCs, WMC, and SHGs about planting the biofuel crops apart from convincing the farmers to collect seeds.

They have propagated Baradu Bangara through Govt. colleges and Govt. hospitals.

They have done required publicity at the GP level and have assisted farmers in getting the documents to be sent to ZP under MGNREG scheme. They have assisted the farmers in receiving the applications by the trained volunteers at the Raita Samparka Kendras apart from making the list of beneficiaries and sending the same for release of money. They have also done the required follow up and recommended names for the release of funds. The details of beneficiaries are sent online. NGO has attempted for good coordination amongst the stakeholders.

It is reported by the NGO to the Board, the waste land in various places have been planted with biofuel plants including in 18 hectares at Murugha Mutt. The positions of those plants are not known. It has done many extension activities but the implication of these activities in terms of results is not very clear. Accounts of the NGO have been audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage 22 hoblis in 6 taluks(T) 22hoblis in

6 taluks(A)

Beneficiaries 2681(T) 2881(A)

Plants 1,98, 248 Audit follow-up All completed

• HasiruHonnu

Identified GPs 86 (T) 86(A)

Beneficiaries 3000 Plants 600000

• BaraduBangara

Awareness programs 22(T) 18(A)

DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Rural Development Organization Trust

The NGO is in existence since 1990. It has Dakshina Kannada, Kolar, Chikkaballapura districts as area of operation. It has an equipped office (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the Project.

NGO has the required posters for publicity. It could organize 50 and 16 awareness programs during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Information about the NGO participating in exhibitions/Melas/Jatras is not available. Information about the NGO sharing information on biofuels with Grama Sabhas or including activities in the GP action plans are not available.

NGO could attend three and one DMC meetings during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It could identify 105 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and nil under other programs during the two years. It could organize 25 and 19 Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It NGO had not collected seeds during the two year period.

NGO has tried to motivate the members of VFCs/SHGs/WMCs to take up biofuel crop production apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds.NGO has not done much of coordination work under Baradu Bangara.

NGO has done required publicity at the GP level apart from doing other works. It has helped farmers in getting the benefits apart from distributing pamphlets.

It has done listed activities under Suvarna Bhoomi and assisted farmers in getting required documents.

The NGO could appoint trained volunteers to collect applications/ made list of applicants on daily basis. Prepared beneficiaries list and sent the same to the concerned for funds, apart from taking up follow-up for the release of second installment of funds. Application details are sent online. Accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage 16hoblis (T) 6hoblis (A)

Beneficiaries 90 Plants 9000

Follow-up of DMC meeting 2(T) 0(A)

proceedings

• HasiruHonnu

GPs identified 50(T) 50 (A)

DAVANAGERE DISTRICT

Lead NGO: SPOORTHY

NGO is in existence since 2001, functioning in Davanagere and Chitradurga districts. NGO is aware of the programs of the Board and biofuels. It has an equipped office (phone, computer, and internet) with required manpower to handle the project.

NGO claims that it has created awareness about biofuel in about 6000 (26 programs) farmers during 20012-13. Figures for 2013-14 are not available. It also claims that it has participated in as many as 30 exhibitions/Melas etc. during 2012-13. Figures for 12013-14 are not available. It is recorded that the NGO has addressed 21 Grama Sabhas and activities about biofuels have been incorporated in the action plans of five GPs.

NGO had attended Seven District Monitoring Committee meetings each both during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It had identified 2600 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 5600 during 2013-14. It is said that the NGO had organized 10 Biofuel Farmer's Groups; however, it is shown as 20 in the report sent to Board by the NGO.

It is reported that the NGO had collected 13000 Kg of seeds during 2012-13. NGO claimed that it had succeeded in creating awareness amongst the members of VFCs, WMCs, and SHGs about the importance of planting biofuel crops apart from convincing the farmers to collect seeds from the forests. To implement Baradu Bangara, the NGO had coordinated between District Monitoring Committees, Demonstration Centers and others. NGO complained non-cooperation from other departments.

NGO has done sufficient publicity at the GP level. It is said that 26 GPs are identified, 550(against 400) farmers have planted 1,25,000 plants against a target of 50,000. It is said that in the ZP area of 1100 hectares is planned for biofuels.

The NGO has assisted the farmers in getting their documents ready apart from making beneficiary lists and sending them to ZP for the release of money. It has appointed trained volunteers to collect applications/process them. It has also taken up follow-up for the release of second installment of money to farmers.

Under Suvarna Bhoomi (2013) it is reported that 1464 farmers were covered and 116925 plants were planted against a target of 117120. Under Hasiru Honnu, 550 farmers were covered (against 400) and 1,25,000 plants were planted against 50,000 target. Under Baradu Bangara 1100hecs.were identified against a target of 1000hecs. Accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage 22hoblis in 6 taluks (T) 22hoblis in

6 taluks (A)

Audit follow-up Completed

• HasiruHonnu

Awareness programs 17(T) 17(A)

Identified GPs
Seed collection by SHG
and others

17(T) 17(A) 10(T) 5(A)

DHARWAD DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Gramodaya

NGO is in existence since 1993, having Belgaum district as its main area of operation. NGO is not thorough with the programs of the Board. During the visit office never existed in the district headquarters.

NGO did not possess publicity materials (posters). NGO had organized 8 awareness programs each during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Figures pertaining to participants in these programs were not available.

NGO had participated in 1 program each during 2012-13and 2013-14 under Mela /Jatra etc. If did not participate in any of the Grama Sabhas and no GP was motivated to include biofuel activity in their action plan. It had attended one District Monitoring Committee Meeting during 2012-13 and nil during 2013-14. It had identified 535 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi and none under other two during 2012-13 and174 under Hasiru Honnu and none under other two schemes during 2013-14.

NGO had organized thirty Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2012-13. It reported that it had collected 14000 kgs of seeds during 2012-13 and 500 kgs during 2013-14. It claims that it has created awareness amongst members of VFCs, WMCs and SHGs about planting of biofuel crops apart from convincing the farmers to collect seeds. It has also done required coordination work between District Monitoring Committee, Demonstration Centers in the context of implementing Baradu Bangara.

It has done publicity work at GP level and assists farmers properly in getting their documents. It has given other services such as receiving applications, making beneficiary list, sending the same to ZP for funds, conducting follow-up and recommending for the release of second installment, sending details online etc. The accounts of the NGO are audited.

NGO appears to have done some extension work but has failed to translate information in to results.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage 14hoblis in 5 taluks (T) 14 hoblis in

5 taluks

Beneficiaries 1241

Plants 35,000(T) 35,000(A)

DMC follow-up 2(T) 0(A)

• HasiruHonnu

Identified GPs 50(T) 50 (A) Biofuel Farmer's Groups 20(T) 15(A)

The overall performance of the NGO is not up to the mark.

GADAG DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Swardha-K.

NGO is functional since1998, having its jurisdiction over Gadag, Davanagere, Chickmagalore and Shimoga. It is not aware of biofuels. During the visit, office never existed in Gadag. Publicity materials were not available at the time of visit. NGO claimed that it had organized 96 extension activities to create awareness about biofuels during 2012-13 and nil during 2013-14.

No information was available on the NGO's participation in exhibitions/Melas/ Jatras etc., during both the years. It has not attended any Grama Sabha; neither has it motivated GPs to include biofuel activities in their action plans. It had attended four District Monitoring Committee meetings during 2012-13and nil during 2013-14.

It had identified 1929 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and nil under other Schemes in both the years. Information about formation of Biofuel Farmer's groups was not available.

It had not collected seeds during both the years. It had not sent reports regularly to the Board.

No information was available about NGO's role in convincing the members of VFCs, WMCs, and SHGs about planting of biofuel crops or collection of seeds by the farmers. It has not done its coordinator's role properly.

NGO claims that it has publicized at the GP level and assisted farmers in getting the required documents. It has arranged for the collection of applications/process the same /make beneficiary list/send the list tom ZP for the release of money. It has also done the follow-up work before the release of second installment of grants. It has collected details and sent them on line. The accounts of the NGO are audited.

GULBURGA DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Sahara Social Awareness and Human Action for Rural Areas:

NGO is in operation since 2001 in Gulbarga and Yadgir districts. It is known well about the biofuel activities of the Board. It has an equipped office (phone, computer, and internet) with adequate staff to man the project.

NGO has publicity materials such as posters. It has organized 12 awareness programs during 2012-13 and 20 during 2013-14 in the sphere of biofuels. It had taken part in one exhibition/Mela during 2012-13 and one during 2013-14.

It has addressed Grama Sabhas ten each, during 2012-13 and 2013-14 and 20 GPs have included biofuel activities in their action plan. If had attended District Monitoring Committee meetings, three each, during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

It could identify 2329 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi scheme during 2012-13 and 3000 farmers under Hasiru Honnu during 2013-14.

It could form 15 Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2012-13(target 20) and the same groups are continuing.

NGO had collected 1000kg of seeds during 2012-13. It has created awareness amongst the members of VFCs, WMCs, and

SHGs about the importance of cultivating biofuel crops apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds.

Coordination amongst District Monitoring Committee/ Demonstration Centers etc was all done by the NGO. It has done publicity at the GP level and has been assisting interested groups in taking up the planting.

NGO has appointed volunteers who are trained to receive and process applications at the Raita Samparka Kendras. Applications are received on daily basis and beneficiary lists are prepared and sent to ZP for the release of funds with suitable recommendation. Required follow-up is also taken up before recommending the release of second installment. Details are sent online. The accounts of the NGO are audited.

The program is implemented in 18 hoblis and seven taluks of the district (target-18 hoblis). 2250 beneficiaries have been covered against the same target and 2,00,000 saplings have been distributed against the same target. (2012-13).

Under Hasiru Honnu, 50 out of 70 GPs have been identified, with 400 out of 500 farmers as beneficiaries. 40,000 plants have been distributed against 50,000.

Under Baradu Bangara, in the ZP plan 100 hecs. are earmarked.

Accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOMLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage 18 hoblis of 7 taluks (T) 18 hoblis

of 7 taluks (A)

Beneficiaries 2250 (T) 2250 (A)

Plants 2,00,000 (T) 2,00,000 (A)

Follow-up of DMC 4 (T) 3 (A)

proceedings

• Hasiru Honnu

Identified GPs 70(T) 50 (A) Beneficiaries 500 (T) 400 (A) Plants 50,000 (T) 40,000 (A)

Biofuel Farmer's Groups 20 (T) 15 (A)

• Baradu Bangara

Awareness Programs 25 (T) 15 (A)

Model initiatives included collaboration with the Central University under Green Campus Project. It is clear from the report that the NGO has done a good job with regard to popularizing the biofuel crops in the district.

HASSAN DISTRICT

Lead NGO: BAIF-K

This is one of the very old (1962) and reputed NGOs operating across the State of Karnataka. If is fully aware of the biofuel program. It has an equipped (phone, computer and internet) office with required manpower to handle the project.

NGO has sufficient publicity materials (pamphlets etc.).It has conducted two awareness programs each during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It has participated in six exhibitions/Melas during 2012-13. If complained that owing to the non-cooperation of GPs, nothing could be done.

NGO has attended District Monitoring Committee meetings five times each during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It has identified 2806 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 1357 under Hasiru Honnu during 2013-14.

NGO could organize only 3 Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2012-13. Information about the quantity of seeds collected was not available with the NGO.

NGO has tried to create awareness amongst the members of VFCs, WMCs and SHGs about the cultivation of biofuel crops apart from convincing the farmers to collect seeds.

NGO is of the opinion that the Govt. should give its land under Baradu Bangara as the private people would not come forward to give land. Under Suvarna Bhoomi, NGO tried to publicize at the GP level. It has assisted farmers in obtaining required documents. It has appointed trained volunteers to collect and process the applications at the Raita Samparka Kendras. The beneficiary lists were prepared and sent to ZP for the release of funds. Required follow-up was taken up to recommend the release of second installment of funds to beneficiaries. Details were sent on line. Accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Hasiru Honnu

Awareness programs: 12 (T), 12(A) Various acts of coordination with - 12(T) 20(A)

concerned stakeholder (GP, Social Forestry,

District Monitoring Committees etc.)

GPs identified 10(T) 8(A)

Progress at the GP level

Beneficiaries 1600(T) 600(A)

Plants 1,60,000(T) 6000(A)

Programs taken up for continuity

which are exemplary 12(T) 27(A) Biofuel Farmer's Groups 0(T) 3(A)

• Baradu Bangara

Awareness Programs 12(T) 8(A)
Activities at the ZP level 12(T) 10(A)
Coordination at GP /DMC etc. 15(T) 12(A)
Innovative initiatives 4(T) 6(A)

(Planting at Mysore Mills/schools/colleges/KSRTC bus station etc.)

Suvarna Bhoomi

Awareness programs 65(T) 55(A)

Operational area 20 hoblis (T) 22 hoblis (A)

Beneficiaries 3000(T) 2806(A)

Plants 3,00,000(T) 2,30,000(A)

Follow-up of DMC's resolutions 8(T) 6(A)
Sustainability steps 30(T) 25(A)
Audit Compliance 6(T) 6(A)
Participation in the Board's programs 8(T) 6(A)

HAVERI DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Navodaya Educational and Environmental Services (NEEDS).

The lead NGO is there since 1992 and has the whole State as its jurisdiction.

The NGO is aware of the Board's activities. It has an equipped office (phone, computer, and internet) with required manpower to handle the program.

NGO has the required publicity materials (posters etc). It has conducted 12 awareness programs on biofuels during 2012-13 and 8 during 2013-14. The number of participants attended these programs are not available. It participated in 15 exhibitions/Melas/Jatras during 2012-13 and 14 during 2013-14.

NGO attended 35 Grama Sabhas during 2012-13 and 20 during 2013-14 and addressed villagers about Biofuel Project. However, nothing seems to have got in to GP action plan.

NGO had participated in five DMC meetings each during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

It was recorded that the NGO had identified 2498 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 1600 under Hasiru Honnu during the same year. No information about other Programs during 2013-14.

NGO could organize only four Biofuel Farmer's Groups, that too during 2012-13. It had collected 600 kgs of seeds during 2012-13. Farmers' are directly selling to the District Office. NGO has tried to motivate the members of the VFCs, WMCs, and SHGs to go in for biofuels apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds etc.NGO has maintained good coordination with the stakeholders in the context of Baradu Bangaru. NGO has done required publicity about the Project at the GP level, apart from assisting farmers to go in for biofuel crop cultivation.

NGO has done required activities which would support Suvarna Bhoomi, distributed pamphlets etc. It has assisted farmers to get needed documents.

NGO has appointed trained volunteers to collect applications from the farmers at the Raita Samparka Kendras and have reported the status on daily basis to the concerned.

NGO has prepared the applicants list and send the same for release of funds apart from doing the required follow-up to get the second installment of funds released. NGO is playing its role as a catalytic agent in getting all the assistance from the concerned stakeholders. Accounts of the NGO have been audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

	•	Suvarn	a Bhoomi
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Awareness Programs	65(T) 65(A)
Coverage in the district	19hoblis (T) 16hoblis (A)
Beneficiaries	2498(T) 2498(A)
Plants	2,00,000(T) 1,30,000(A)
Follow-up of DMC meeting	12(T) 10(A)
proceedings	
Assistance to farmers in getting	2498(T) 1579(A)
plants etc.	
Sustainability activities	4(T) 4(A)
(BFGs, Clubs etc.)	
Audit follow-up	488(T) 488(A)
Participation in BOARD'S	8(T) 8(A)
meetings etc.	
• Hasiru Honnu:	

4(A)

Awareness Programs	12(T) 9(A)
Coordination activities with	12(TO 12 (A)
the stakeholders	
GPs identified	10(T) 10 (A)
Identified beneficiaries	1600(T0 1600(A)

1,60,000(T) 1,60,000(A) Plants 12(T) 9(A) Sustainability activities

BF Groups

• Baradu Bangara:

Awareness programs	12(T) 9(A)
ZP level planning activities	12(T) 9 (A)
Coordination activities with	21(T) 21 (A)
GP/forestry etc	
Model initiatives	3(T) 3 (A)

(with Suzalon, planting on

roadsides etc.)

Training to drivers.

Motivated GP /other to participate 50(T) 62 (A)
BFGs and SHGs in the context of 20(T) 20 (A)
seed collection
Other good initiatives 2(T) 2(A)
(sold diesel to tractors/auto)

KODAGU DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Shri Shakti Association.

NGO is functional in the district since 1992. It is functioning in 130 villages of the district (Virajpet, Madikeri and Somawarpet). NGO is aware of all the activities connected with the biofuels. It has an equipped office (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the Project.

NGO has the required publicity materials (pamphlets/posters). NGO had organized 21 awareness programs during 2012-13.Information about 2013-14 was not available.

NGO had participated in 12 each of exhibitions/Melas/Jatrasete during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It had shared the information about the biofuel crop cultivation in 19 Grama Sabhas during 2012-13 and activities were included in ten GP action plans.

NGO had attended only two DMC meetings. It had identified 63 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi Project during 2012-13 and no information is available about other projects during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Exclusive Biofuel Farmer's Groups are not formed. The existing Watershed Groups are being used. The NGO do not seem to have collected seeds. Reports are not regularly sent to the Board.

It is reported that the NGO has motivated the members of VFCs/SHGs etc., to take up biofuel crop cultivation apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds

It is strange to note that the Forest Department is reported to be inactive in a district which has dense forest cover. It is doing publicity at the GP level about the biofuel crop cultivation. It is assisting those groups which are interested in biofuel crop cultivation. It is doing required publicity for the Project at the GP level and has been assisting the farmers to get needed documents.

NGO had appointed trained volunteers to collect applications from the farmers at the Raita Samparka Kendras and the information about the applicants was sent to concerned, daily.

Lists of farmers are prepared and sent to the concerned for release of funds-later fallow-up is undertaken and cases recommended for the release of second installment of funds. Information is sent on line.

KOLAR DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Sankalpa Development Centre

The NGO is present since 1998. It is functional in five districts of the State.

It is not fully aware of the Board's Project. It has an equipped office (phone, computer, and internet) with required manpower to manage the project.

The NGO has the required publicity materials (posters etc). Information pertaining to the awareness programs on biofuels by the NGO is not available (both the years). Information pertaining to the NGO participating in exhibitions/Jatras/Melas, during both the years is not available.

NGO had shared biofuel information at six Grama Sabhas during 2012-13 and 2013-14. No biofuel activity seems to have entered any of the GP action plans.

NGO has attended six DMC meetings during 2012-13 and one during 2013-14. 2472 farmers have been identified under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13. Information about other schemes was not available for both the years.NGO had organized only four Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2013-14. It had collected 400 kgs of seeds during 2013-14. Report sending to Board is not regular. It claims that it has tried to motivate members of the VFCs/SHGs etc. about cultivation of the biofuel crops. Information about motivating farmers about seed collection etc is not available.

NGO has taken up GP level publicity and supporting the groups which are interested in biofuel cropping under MGNERGA. Information about the NGO's role under Suvarna Bhoomi is not available.

Information pertaining to appointing trained volunteers/assisting farmers in getting documents sending applications to ZP etc., were not available.

It is not clear as to whether the NGO has prepared the list of beneficiaries and sent to concerned for release of funds; has done follow-up and sent details on line etc., which the NGO is expected to do.

KOPPAL DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Sarvodaya Integrated Rural Development Society (SIRDS).

The NGO is in existence since 1994. It has Koppal district as its area of operation. It is aware of the biofuel related issues and the activities of the Board. It has got an equipped office (phone, computer, and internet) with required manpower.

NGO has the required publicity materials (posters) and has organized two awareness programs each during 2012-13 and 2013-14. The number of participants in these programs was not available.

The NGO had participated in 3 exhibitions/Melas /Jatras during 2012-13 and Nil during 2013-14. It had not shared information pertaining to biofuels in any of the Grama Sabhas in both the years.

Neither the biofuel activities were taken up by any of the GP action plans.

NGO had attended two DMC meetings, each, during 2012-13 and 2013-14. 1470 farmers were identified under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 177 under Hasiru Honnu during 2013-14; though not anything else under other programs during both the years. NGO could organize just 2 Biofuel Farmer's Groups, during 2012-13.

NGO could collect 4000 kg of seeds during 2012-13 and 3200 kg during 2013-14. It has been regular in sending reports to the Board. It has tried to motivate the members of the VFCs/WMCs/SHGs to take up biofuel crop cultivation apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds and other related activities. It has done good coordination work amongst the concerned stakeholders. NGO is doing required publicity at the GP level and assisting the interested groups to take up the biofuel activity.

To execute Suvarna Bhoomi, NGO has distributed pamphlets etc. at the GP level, assisted farmers in getting required documents and papers.NGO has appointed trained volunteers to collect application from the farmers/make list and send the same to ZP for funds on daily basis.

NGO has done required follow-up before the release of second installment of money, by sending all details pertaining to applicants online. Accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

• Suvarna Bhoomi:

Farmers identified: 1476(T) 1470 (A)

Follow-up measures of the 6(T) 2(A)

proceedings of the DMC meetings:

HasiruHonnu:

GPs identified 40(TO 36(A)

Beneficiaries 51(A)
Plants 3590(A)

Lot of reports has been sent to the Board. But the accomplishments under various activities are not satisfactory.

MANDYA DISTRICT

Lead NGO: VikasanRural and Urban Development Institution

NGO is in existence since 1984 and has Mandya, Kodagu and Ramnagar as its jurisdiction. It is aware of biofuel and related issues. NGO has an equipped office (phone, computer, and internet) with required manpower to handle the project. It has the required publicity materials (posters) and has organized five and four awareness programs during 2012-13 and 2013-14.NGO had

participated in 4 and 6 exhibition/Jalanayan Mela/flower exhibitions during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. It could share the information pertaining to biofuels in 35 Grama Sabhas and in 10 GP action plans, biofuel activities were incorporated. It had attended three and five DMC meetings during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. It had identified 1900 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and four under Hasiru Honnu during 2013-14. It had organized only one Biofuel Farmer's group during 2012-13. It had collected only 100 kg seeds during 2012-13.

Information of the NGO motivating the members of VFC, SHGs etc. or motivating farmers to collect seeds etc. are not available. It is observed that the NGO has not done publicity at the GP level. Information pertaining to the NGO doing publicity at the GP level and assisting the interested groups to take up biofuel activities is not available. Information pertaining to assisting the farmers to get required documents by the NGO is not available. However, it has appointed trained volunteers to collect applications from the farmers.

NGO could prepare beneficiaries list and send the same for ZP, apart from following up the work so as to enable for the release of second installment of funds. It is sending all details pertaining to applicants online. Accounts of the NGO are audited.

MYSORE DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Development through Education (DEED)

The NGO is in existence since 1980, having Mysore district as its area of operation. It is aware of biofuel activities. It has a full pledged office (phone, computer, and internet) with required manpower to manage the Project.

NGO has the required publicity materials (posters). It could organize 40 awareness programs during 2012-13. Information about number of participants is not available. It has participated in as many as 72 exhibitions/Melas/Jatras during 2012-13. Information pertaining to sharing the biofuel information with Grama Sabhas and including biofuel activities in GP action plans is not available.

NGO could attend two and one DMC meetings during 2012-13 and 2013-14respectively. It had identified 2500 farmers under

Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 700 under the same program during 2013-14. Farmers were not identified under other programs under both the years. It is reported to have organized 2468 Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2012-13. It could collect 600kg seeds during 2012-13. It is reported to have motivated members of VFC, WMCs/SHGs to cultivate biofuel crops apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds. It is observed that the coordination with other stakeholders was not total.

NGO has taken up publicity at the GP level. With regard to assisting the interested groups under MGNREGS, information was not available. Information pertaining to the publicity and other activities by the NGO under Suvarna Bhoomi was not available. Same was the case with the appointment of trained volunteers/assisting farmers in getting required papers etc. - information were not available. Information about preparation of beneficiary lists/ recommending them for funds/follow-up for the release of second installment, submission of online details etc. were not available. Accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage 16 hoblis and 7 taluks

Beneficiaries 2500(T) 2468(A)

Plants 30,000 Follow-up of the 6(T) 4(A)

proceedings of DMC meetings

Audit follow-up done.

• HasiruHonnu

Awareness programs 70(A)

Biofuel Farmer's Groups nil.

GP level work- 10000 plants planted in 5 GP areas. Innovative/sustainability activities –not many worth mentioning.

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Lead NGO: GRAMS

The NGO is in existence since 1995. It has Karnataka State as its jurisdiction.

NGO is fully aware of issues connected with the biofuels. It has got an equipped office (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the Project. It has prepared the required publicity materials (posters). It could organize 52 awareness programs during 2012-13 and 68 during 2013-14.

NGO had taken part in exhibitions/Melas/Jatras -five each during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It has shared biofuel information with 32 Grama Sabhas during 2012-13 and 40 during 2013-14. NGO has attended three and four DMC meetings during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. It has identified 900 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 600 under Hasiru Honnu during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

NGO had organized 42 Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2012-13 and 40 during 2013-14. It could collect 5000 kg and 6000 kg of seeds during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. It had tried to motivate the members of the VFCs/WMCs/SHGs to go in for biofuel crop cultivation apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds. It could do required coordination with the concerned stakeholders.

NGO has done sufficient publicity at the GP level and doing rest of the things correctly

NGO has been assisting interested groups in the venture of cultivating biofuels apart from doing sufficient publicity at the GP level. It has done listed activities under Suvarna Bhoomi. It is assisting farmers to get required documents /papers.

NGO has appointed trained volunteers to collect applications and make lists on daily basis of the applications received. It is making lists of applicants and sent them for release of funds apart from taking up required follow up before the release of second installment of funds. Information pertaining to details of applicant's sending online is not available. Accounts of the NGO are audited.

RAMANAGAR DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Center for Urban and Rural Development(CURDS)

The NGO is functional in the district since 1999. It has Bangalore Urban /Bangalore Rural/Tumkur /Bidar /Karwar and Ramanagar districts as its area of operation. It is partly aware of the issue of biofuels and related activities. It has an equipped office (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the Project. No information is available about the NGO having posters etc. It has organized one awareness program during 2012-13. It could participate in only one Jatra and nothing else during the two years tenure. It had shared biofuel information in 96 Grama Sabhas during 2012-13 and 84 during 2013-14 and activities on biofuel have been incorporated in 27 GP action plans.

NGO had attended 2 DMC meetings each during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It had identified 1387 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 347 during 2013-14. NGO could form 18 Biofuel Farmer's Groups. It could collect 2000 kg seeds during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

It is reported that the NGO has tried to motivate the members of VFCs/SHGs/WMCs to cultivate biofuel crops apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds. It has taken up required publicity at the GP level and assisted farmer groups in taking up biofuel crop cultivation. It has done publicity at the GP level and has assisted farmers in getting required papers/documents.

NGO has appointed trained volunteers to collect applications from the farmers/make list of beneficiaries and send the same to ZP on daily basis. Required follow-up is undertaken for the release of the second installment of funds. On line information about the applicants is provided.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Awareness programs	16(T)	8(A)
Coverage	18 hoblis(7	T) 14 hoblis(A)
Follow-up of DMC meeting's	1(T) 1(A)	
proceedings		
Sustainability activities	8(T)	6(A)
Audit follow-up	2(T)	2(A)

• HasiruHonnu

· IIubii uiioiiiu		
Awareness Programs	16(T)	7(A)
Coordination amongst stakeholders	20(T)	11(A)
Identified GPs	40(T)	15(A)
Sustainability initiatives	16(T)	12(A)
Biofuel Farmer's Groups	8(A)	
BaraduBangara		
Awareness programs	16(T)	12(A)
ZP level action plan	4(T)	2(A)
Coordination with the stakeholders	10(T)	6(A)
Motivational activities	16(T)	8(A)

SHIMOGA DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Chaitanya Rural Development Society

NGO is in operation since 1996. It has Shimoga and Davanagere districts as their area of operation.

NGO knows well about the biofuels. It has an equipped office (phone, computer and internet) with required man power to handle the project. It has required posters. It could organize 102 awareness programs during 2012-13. However, number of participants was not known. It could participate in 87 exhibitions/Melas/ Jatras during 2012-13. It could share biofuel information in 18 Grama Sabhas; however no GP seem to have incorporated any biofuel activity in their Action Plans.

NGO had participated in two each DMC meetings during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It has identified 1050 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13. Information on other Programs is not available for both years. It could organize four Biofuel Farmer's Groups.

NGO could collect 800 kgs and 3000 kgs of seeds during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

It is reported that the NGO could motivate the members of the VFCs/SHGs/WMCs to cultivate biofuel crops apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds. It is doing publicity at the GP level apart from doing other things. It has done the required things under Suvarna Bhoomi. It has assisted interested groups to get benefits under MGNREGS.

NGO could appoint trained volunteers to collect applications from the farmers apart from making lists of applications on daily basis. It has prepared beneficiary lists and requested for funds apart from doing required follow-up for the release of second installment of funds. Details of the applicants are sent online. The accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

 Coverage
 7 taluks (T)
 7 taluks (A)

 Beneficiaries
 2583(T)
 1057 (A)

 Plants
 194600(T)
 94000(A)

• HasiruHonnu

 Identified GPs
 70(T) 70 (A)

 Beneficiaries
 300 (T) 200(A)

 Plants
 3000(T) 60,000(A)

 Biofuel Farmer's Groups
 5(T) 5 (A)

• BaraduBangara

Awareness programs 25 (T) 20 (A) Other important initiatives 7

TUMKUR DISTRICT

Lead NGO (1): ORDER

The NGO is in existence since 2003. It has Tumkur, Hassan and Chitradurga districts as its jurisdiction. It is aware of biofuel project. It has a full pledged office (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the Project. It has the required posters. It could organize 13 awareness programs during 2012-13 and 26 during 2013-14.

NGO could participate in nine exhibitions/Melas/Jatras during 2012-13 and information about 2013-14 is not available. It has shared the biofuel information in as many as 40 Grama Sabhas during 2012-13. Information is not available about activities getting incorporated in to GP action plans. It has participated in eight and six DMC meetings during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

It had identified 850 farmers during 2012-13 and 450 during 2013-14 under Suvarna Bhoomi. Information about other programs was not available. It could organize only two Biofuel Farmer's

Groups in two years. It could collect 1300 kg and 1000 kg seeds during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

It is learnt that the NGO has tried to motivate the members of the VFCs/SHGs/WMCs to cultivate biofuel crops apart from convincing the farmers to collect seeds.

NGO is doing various activities rightly including publicizing at the GP level.

It is assisting the groups to take up biofuel cultivation under MGNRGS. It is doing the listed activities under Suvarna Bhoomi/publicity/assisting farmers to get the required documents etc. It has appointed trained volunteers to collect applications and make lists on daily basis.

Information pertaining to the preparation of beneficiary list/sending the same to ZP/ detailed follow-up/providing details of applicants online etc. are not available. Accounts of the NGO are audited.

TUMKUR DISTRICT

Lead NGO (2): SERVE

NGO is in existence since 2001. It has Tumkur district as its area of operation.

NGO has required understanding on the subject of biofuels. It has an equipped office (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the Project.

NGO has prepared the required posters etc. for publicity. It could organize 122 and 100 awareness programs during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

NGO took part in 74 exhibitions/Melas/Jatras during 2012-13. NGO shared biofuel information with 45 Grama Sabhas during 2012-13 and biofuel activities were included in 45 GP action plans. It could attend 6 and 2 DMC meetings during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. It could identify 200 and 700 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. Information about other programs is not available. It could organize

40 Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2012-13. It could collect 1500 kg seeds during 2012-13. It has tried to motivate members of the VFCs/SHGs/WMCs to grow biofuel crops apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds. It has done good coordination work with the concerned.

NGO has done right things while executing various programs/has done publicity at the GP level/ has assisted interested groups under MGNEGS.

Under Suvarna Bhoomi, the NGO has done sufficient publicity/has helped farmers get their documents etc. It has appointed trained volunteers to collect application and sent information on daily basis. Information about making beneficiary list/sending the same for funds/follow-up /online details etc. are not available. Accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOPLISHMENTS

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Coverage 23hoblis (T) 23 hoblis (A)

• HasiruHonnu

Awareness programs 17(T) 17 (A) Identified GPs 50(T) 50 (A)

BaraduBangara

Awareness programs 20(T) 26(A) Seed collection by groups 10(T) 5(A)

UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT

Lead NGO (1): Sneha Kunja Trust

The NGO is in existence since 1976. It is functional in Uttara Kannada district. It is fully aware of the issues connected with biofuels. It has a full pledged office (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the project.

The NGO has posters and other publicity materials.NGO had organized 23 awareness programs during 2012-13 which were attended by 2497 people and 25 during 2013-14 attended by 2772 people. Information about the NGO participating in exhibitions/Jatras/Melas during both the years was not available.

Information about the NGO sharing information at the Grama Sabhas or inclusion of biofuel activities in the GP action plans was not available. It could attend two DMC meetings during 2012-13. It had identified 859 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and nil under other programs during the two years.

NGO had not organized Biofuel Farmer's Groups. It has not collected seeds during both the years. It is reported that the NGO has tried to motivate members of VFCs/SHGs etc. to cultivate biofuel crops apart from convincing farmers to collect seeds.

NGO is doing required deeds at the GP level including publicity. To execute Suvarna Bhoomi, NGO is doing all required things. It is assisting interested groups to avail facilities under MGNREGS. It is assisting farmers to get required documents.

NGO has made beneficiaries list and sent the same to ZP for the release of funds and also undertaken required follow-up for the release of second installment of funds. NGO has given application details online. Accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Suvarna Bhoomi

Awareness programs 4(T) 4 (A)

Coverage 17 hoblis(T) 17 hoblis (A)in 5 taluks

Beneficiaries 859

Plants 60,000(T) 65,000 (A)

Follow-up of DMC 3(T) 3(A)

Proceedings

• HasiruHonnu

Awareness programs 10(T) 10(A) Follow-up initiatives 4(T) 4(A) Identified GPs 50(T) 50 (A)

UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT

Lead NGO (2): Kadamba Organic and Marketing Trust

The NGO is in existence since 2010. It has the state as its jurisdiction. It is aware of the issues connected with the biofuels. It has an equipped office (phone, computer and internet) with

required manpower to handle the Project. It has required posters. It has organized 11 awareness programs during 2012-13 and 12 during 2013-14. Information about attendance is not available.

NGO could participate in six Krishijayanthi /Sasyasanthe etc. during 2012-13.

NGO could share biofuel information at 26 Grama Sabhas and biofuel activities have been incorporated in 60 GP action plans.

NGO could attend 2 DMC meetings each during 2012-13 and 2013-14. 925 farmers have been identified under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 250 under the same program during 2013-14. No progress under other programs.

Information about the formation of Biofuel Farmer's Groups is not available. It could collect 57000 kg of seeds during 2012-13.

It is reported that the NGO has tried to motivate the members of VFCs/SHGs/WMCs to take up biofuel crop cultivation, apart from convincing the farmers to collect seeds. The NGO has done good coordination for Baradu Bangara along with required publicity at the GP level apart from other works.

NGO has assisted interested groups to take up activity under MGNREGS, with sufficient publicity.

Under Suvarna Bhoomi, has distributed pamphlets /assisted farmers in getting required documents/papers.

NGO has appointed trained volunteers to collect applications from farmers and make list on daily basis. It has made beneficiary lists and sent them to ZP for funding. Subsequently, NGO has done required follow-up for the release of second installment of funds. Applicant's details have been sent online.

Accounts of the NGO are audited.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

• Suvarna Bhoomi

Awareness programs Coverage Beneficiaries 50(T) 31(A) 18 hoblis (T)16 hoblis (A) 925(T) 925(A).

Plants	1,00,000(T) 78,009(A)
Follow-up of DMC meetings	12(T) 1(A)
HasiruHonnu	
Awareness programs	8(T) 7(A)
Follow-up initiatives with the	10(T) 4(A)
stakeholders	, , , ,
Identified GPs	10(T) 10 (A)
Beneficiaries	1000(T) 250 (A)
Plants	50,000(T) 28000(A)
Sustainability initiatives	12(T) 9(A)
Biofuel Farmer's Groups	0
BaraduBangara:	
Awareness programs	12(T) 1 (A)
Model initiatives	2(T) 2(A)
(oil of pongamia used against areca nut	t root grub).

UDUPI DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Group for Urban and Rural Development (GUARD)

NGO is in existence since 1985. It has the districts of Udupi, Mysore, Chitradurga, Kodagu and Bellary as its area of operation. It is fully aware of various issues connected with the biofuel. It has an equipped office (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the Project.

NGO is fully aware of the issues connected with the biofuels. It could organize 31 awareness programs with 498 participants during 2012-13 and 12 programs with 430 participants during 2013-14.

NGO had participated in 13 exhibitions/environment day/agri. fest during 2012-13 and3 during 2013-14. It could share biofuel information at13 Grama Sabhas and in 15 GP action plansactivities have been incorporated. It could attend only one DMC meeting during 2012-13 and could identify 555 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi programs during 2012-13 and information about other programs for both the years is not available. It has tied up with SKDRDP and had organized nine Biofuel Farmer's Groups. It could collect 30 kgs of seeds during 2012-13.

It is reported that the NGO could motivate the members of VFCs/SHGs/WMCs to take up cultivation of biofuel crops apart from motivating farmers to collect seeds. It has done publicity work and other things at the GP level.

It has assisted interested groups to avail facility under MGNREGS, apart from distributing pamphlets etc.

NGO is assisting farmers in getting required documents; however, it is said that coordination at other levels is not available.

Numbers of trained volunteers are less. The applications are collected on daily basis.

The NGO had prepared beneficiary list and sent the same for funds apart from following-up the cases for the release of second installment of funds.

The application details are sent on line. The accounts of the NGO are audited.

YADGIR DISTRICT

Lead NGO: Hyderabad Karnataka Center for Advanced Learning and W. S.

NGO has the whole State as its area of jurisdiction.NGO is partly aware of the issues connected with the biofuels. It has an equipped office (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the project. It has the required posters. It has conducted 60 awareness programs during the tenure. Details about the number of participants are not available. NGO could participate in six exhibitions/Jatras etc. during 2012-13.

NGO could share information about biofuels in about 60 Grama Sabhas and information about the activities that got in to GP action plans is not available. It could attend two and one DMC meetings during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. It has identified 729 farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi during 2012-13 and 200 under Hasiru Honnu during 2013-14.

NGO could organize 150 and 100 Biofuel Farmer's Groups during 2012-13 and 2013-14. It has not collected seeds. It was told that the NGO has tried to motivate the members of the VFCs/SHGs/WMCs to go in for biofuel crops apart from motivating the farmers to collect the seeds. Lack of coordination amongst Forest Dept. was observed. Coordination at other levels was not evident.

NGO has done publicity at the GP level. It has assisted interested groups under MGNREGS. It has distributed pamphlets/it has assisted farmers to get required documents. It had appointed trained volunteers to receive applications/listed applications received on daily basis.

NGO has prepared beneficiary list and sent the same to ZP for release of funds. It has done required follow-up before the release of second installment. It has sent application details online. Account of the NGO was audited.

CHAPTER-V

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF LEAD NGOs



CERTAIN GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF LEAD NGOs IN THE STATE

In the earlier chapter, an attempt was made to give performance details at length of the 32 lead NGOs which were performing across the State. Information is given at length (not condensed) because the Board can use it further for the benefit of improving the performance of the NGOs.

In the present chapter, a general attempt (not very structured) has been made to present a cumulative picture pertaining to the performance of the lead NGOs in the State (though not suggested in the ToR). The idea of this chapter is to use the analyzed data/information to provide certain insights about the overall performance of NGOs and other stakeholders in the State.

The basis of this analysis is the 'evaluation questions given by the Board'.

This attempt is only to summarize the results derived out of the given evaluation questions and not to get in to the specifics through 'structuring of tables'. Objective of the study being evaluating the NGO's performance on some meaningful scale, further structuring of tables were not attempted.

Nevertheless, at the end of the chapter, a list of general observations deduced from the field study is presented.

Table-1: Lead NGOs awareness/ experience in the field of biofuel

S1.No.	Experience	Numbers	%
1	Yes	31	97
2	No	1	3
	Total	32	100

It was observed at the field level that the level of awareness of the lead NGOs in the field of biofuels and their experience in the same field was by and large quite convincing (97%).

Chart-1: Lead NGOs awareness/ experience in the field of biofuel

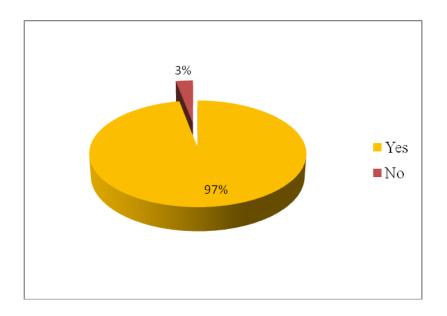
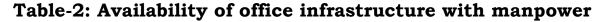


Table-2: Availability of office infrastructure with manpower

Sl	Institutional set	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
No	up						
1	Manpower	32	100	0	0	32	
2	Telephone	31	97	1	3	32	100
3	Internet	30	94	2	6	32	100
4	Computer	31	97	1	3	32	100

It was also cleared from the field study that almost all the lead NGOs had equipped offices (phone, computer and internet) with required manpower to handle the biofuel project. However the number of staff members with these NGOs varied.



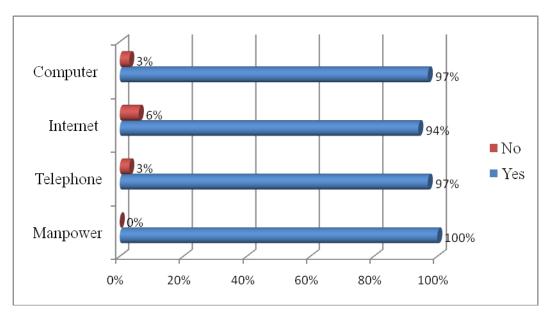


Table-3: Possession of the publicity material such as posters

Sl.No.		Number	%
1	Yes	29	91
2	No+ Not available	3	9
	Total	32	100

It was clear from the field study that majority of the lead NGOs (91%) were in possession of the publicity materials such as posters/ pamphlets etc., though in a couple of cases, at the time of the visit, such materials were not available for the inspection (9%)



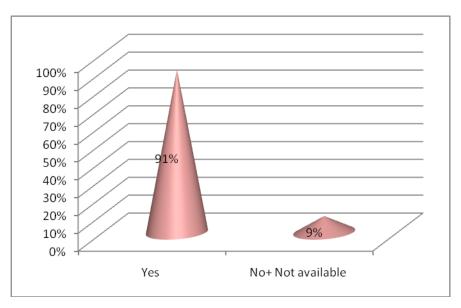


Table-4: Participation/ organizing of Jatra/ Melas/ annual day program

Sl	No of activities	20	012-13	2013-14	4	
No						
		No	%	No	%	
1	15	8	25	1—5	8	
2	510	8	25	5—10	3	
3	11—15	6	19	11—20	4	
4	16—75	3	9	21-25	1	
				No		
5	7687	2	6	Information+	16	
	No information+			Not	10	
6	Not conducted	5	16	conducted		
	Total	32	100	Total	32	

Exhibition, Jatra, Mela, Awareness Programme, Annual day Programme

From the above table which gives an idea of the lead NGO either organizing or taking part in exhibitions/ Melas/ Jatras, it's clear that there was 25% NGOs who had participated between 1-5 activities during 2012-13; the same was 8% during 2013-14. Under the category 5-10 activities 25% NGOs had participated during 2012-13; the same was 3% during 2013-14. Likewise, the table gives an idea about the NGOs taking part in such activities.

Table-5: Sharing of biofuel information at the Grama Sabha level

Sl	Number of	2012-13		2013-14	-
No	Grama Sabha	No	%	No	%
1	110	7	22	1—10	4
2	1125	6	19	11—50	3
3	2650	7	22	51—85	1
4	51100	3	9	No	
5	No information	9	28	information	24
	Total	32	100	Total	32

One of the expected activities of the NGO was to share information pertaining biofuels at the Grama Sabha level. It was observed from the study that in the range of 1-10 Grama Sabha participation 22% NGOs were registered during 2012-13 and 4% during 2013-14. In the range of 11-25 it was 19% during 2012-13 and 3% during 2013-14. In the range of 26-50 it was 22% during 2012-13 and in the 51-85 it was 1% during 2013-14.

Table-6: Inclusion of biofuel activities in the action plans of GPs

Sl.No.	Action plan	Number	%
1	Yes	19	59
2	No	13	41
	Total	32	100
If yes, How 1	many Grama Panchayats	s?	
1	130	14	74
2	3160	3	16
3	199485	2	11
	Total	19	100

With regard to the inclusion of various biofuel activities in the GP action plan, 59% of NGOs replied affirmatively and the remaining 41% replied negatively.

Chart-3: Inclusion of biofuel activities in the action plans of GPs

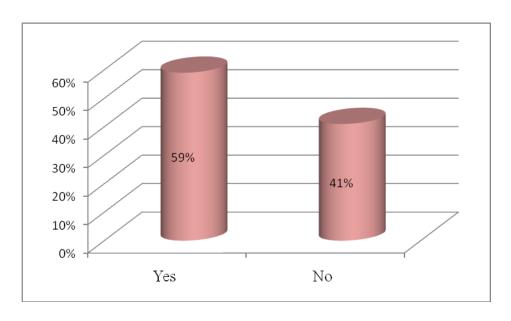


Table-7: Participation of the lead NGOs in the District Biofuel Monitoring Committee meetings

S1	District	2012-				
No	Committee	13		2013-14		
		No	%		No	%
1	1- 5	26	81	1—5	23	72
2	6-8	5	16	6—8	2	6
3	No	1	3	No information	7	22
	Total	32	100	Total	32	100

The NGO was supposed to attend the District Bio fuel Monitoring Committee meetings on a regular basis. It was observed from the field study during 2012-13, 81 % of the NGOs attended 1-5 meetings which was 72% during 2013-14. 16% of the NGOs could attend 6-8 meetings during 2012-13 which was 6% during 2013-14. 22% percentage of NGOs did not give any information during the year 2013-14.

Table-8 Identification of farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi/ Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara Programs during 2012-13

	2012-13										
SI		Suvarna						Baradu			
No		Bhoomi		Hasiru Honnu			Bangara				
		No	%		No	%	No	%			
1	1350	5	16	11000	5	16	0	0			
2	3511000	9	28				0	0			
3	10013100	14	44	10011500	2	6	0	0			
	Total	28	88	Total	7	22	Total	0			

One of the expected activities of the NGO was to identify farmers under the programmes such as Suvarna Bhoomi, Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara. It was observed from the field study that 16% of the NGOs had identified farmers in the range of 1-350 under Suvarna Bhoomi and 28% in the range of 351-1000 and 44% under 1001-3100 during the year 2012-13. While the performance of NGOs under Baradu Bangara was nil, 16% of the NGOs identified farmers in the range of 1—1000 and 6% in the range of 1001-1500.

Table-9: Identification of farmers under Suvarna Bhoomi/ Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara programs during 2013-14

2013-14										
	Suvarna		Hasiru H	Hasiru Honnu						
	Bhoo	omi				Ban	gara			
	No	%		No	%	No	%			
100500	5	16	1500	8	25	0	0			
5003000	4	13	500-3000	4	13	0	0			
3001-5000	1	3	30014000	2	6	0	0			
Total	10	31	Total	14	44	Total	0			

The figures pertaining to 2013-14 with regard to the above programmes has been given in the above table. It is clear that under Suvarna Bhoomi, 16% NGOs had identified farmers in the range of 100-500, 13% in the range of 500-3000 and 3% in the range of 3001-5000.

The performance under the programme Baradu Bangara was nil during 2013-14. 25% of the NGOs under the Hasiru Honnu had identified farmers in the range of 1—500, 13% between 500-3000 and 6% in the range of 3001-4000.

Table-10: Formation of Biofuel Farmer's groups during 2012-13 & 2013-14

Sl.No.		2012-13		2013-14		
		No	%		No	%
1	115	13	41	120	5	16
2	1630	6	19	21100	3	9
3	31150	4	13	No	24	75
4	1512468	1	3	0	0	0
5	No	8	25	0	0	0
	Total	32	100	Total	32	100

The NGOs were expected to organize biofuel farmers to groups during both the years. With regard to this activity 41% of the NGOs had organized BFGs in the range of 1—15 during 2012-13, 19% in the range of 16-30, 13% in the range of 31—150, 3% in the range of 151-2468 and 25% had not organized groups.

With regard to the year 2013-14, 16% NGOs had organized groups in the range of 1—20, 9% NGOs in the range of 21—100 and 75% had not organized groups.

Table-11: Collection of Seeds in Kgs / 2012-13 & 2013-14

SI						
No		2012-13		2013-14		
		No	%		No	%
1	1500kg	6	19	100-3000Kg	5	16
2	500Kg1000Kg	4	13	1—3000 kg	2	6
3	2000 – 5000 kg	7	22	1—500 kg	4	13
4	100 – 500 kgs	4	13	No	21	66
5	No information	11	34	information	4 1	00
	Total	32	100	Total	32	100

One of the listed activities of the NGO was to collect biofuel seeds during both the years. It was observed from the field that during 2012-13, 19% of the NGOs could collect seeds 1—500kg,

13% in the range of 500-1000Kg, 13% 100- 500 kg, 22% 2000—5000 kg and 34% had no information.

During 2013-14, 16% NGOs could collect 100-3000 Kg seeds, 13% 100 to 500 kg, 6% 1000 – 3000 kg and 66% there was no information.

Table-12: Opinion of Zilla Panchayat on the role of NGO

	Table-12. Opinion of Zina Fanchayat on the fole of NGO								
SI						Don't Know		now/ No	
No	Opinion	Ye	Yes		lo	in	formation	on	
			%	No	%	No	%	Total	
	NGO is doing biofuel works								
1	correctly	31	97	1	3	0	0	32	
	Publicity of biofuel scheme at								
2	GP level	30	94	1	3	1	3	32	
	Supporting interested groups to								
	grow bio fuel plants (under								
3	MGNREGA)	28	88	1	3	3	9	32	
	Create awareness about								
	planting amongst the members								
4	of the VFCs, WMCs, SHGs etc.	29	91	1	3	2	6	32	
	Convincing farmers to collect								
5	seeds from the forest products	28	88	1	3	3	9	32	
	Co-ordination work to execute								
	BaraduBangara program								
	between District Bio-fuel								
	Monitoring Committee,								
	Demonstration Centres & Forest								
6	Dept.	26	81	2	6	5	16	32	
7	Other related information	16	50	13	41	3	9	32	

Other related: NGO has created good awareness among farmers, need more co-ordination and cooperation, NGO has not done enough work with coordination, NGO has created good awareness among farmers etc.

NGO is expected to take up various convergence activities with the concerned Zilla Panchayat to execute biofuel project. The opinion of the ZP about the NGO on various listed activities is given in the above Table. It is learnt that 97% NGOs have been doing biofuel related activities rightly. 94% NGOs have done publicity at the GP level. 88% of the NGOs have helped farmers under MGNREGA. 91% NGOs have motivated the members BFCs, WMCs

and SHGs. 88% of the NGOs have convinced farmers in collecting seeds. 81% farmers have had good coordination with the stakeholders under Baradu Bangara programme.

Table-13: Opinion of the Department of agriculture on the performance of the NGO

SI No	Opinion	Opinion Yes		No		Don't Know/ No information		-
INO		No	%	No	%	No	%	Total
	NGO has been doing listed							
	activities under Suvarna							
1	Bhoomi	27	84	0	0	5	16	32
	Distribution of pamphlets,							
2	posters at the GP level	27	84	0	0	5	16	32
	NGO has helped applicants							
	to produce suitable							
3	documents to the Depts.	26	81	0	0	6	19	32
	Appointment of trained							
	volunteers to receive							
4	applications	26	81	0	0	6	19	32
	Number of applications							
5	received on daily basis	29	91	0	0	3	9	32
	Preparation of beneficiaries							
6	list for the release of grants	24	75	0	0	8	25	32
	Follow-up before the release							
7	of second installment	26	81	0	0	6	19	32
	Presentation of applicants							
8	details online	21	66	0	0	11	34	32
9	Others	11	34	0	0	4	13	32

Others: NGO achieved good coordination between farmers and other agencies, strengthening of the staff of NGO is stressed, need more coordination between lead NGO and other agencies

The NGO is also expected to coordinate various activities at the level of agricultural department especially with reference to the execution of Suvarna Bhoomi. The information pertaining to that has been presented in the above table. It was learnt that 84% of the NGOs were doing the listed activities correctly, whereas 16% had no information. 84% of the NGOs had distributed publicity material at the GP level which 16% did not do. 81% of the NGOs did help the

farmers in availing the required documents which was not true with 19%. 81% of the NGOs had appointed trained volunteers to receive applications, the rest were not. 91% of the NGOs received applications on daily basis and sent the same to the concerned. 75% of the NGOs had prepared the beneficiary list for the purpose of receiving grants. 81% of the NGOs had taken up follow up properly which was not true with 19%. 66% of the NGOs had put applicant's details online, the rest did not.

Table-14: Source of plants

Sl.No.	Opinion	Number	%
	Nursery+ cashew centres+ forest		
1	department+ horticulture+ social forestry	68	79
2	Lead NGO, GP, private nursery	18	21
	Total	86	100

With regard to the source of plants from where the farmers got them, it was learnt that 79% of the farmers got them from the Department of Horticulture and Forest Department, whereas, 21% from the private nurseries, lead NGOs and the GPs.

Chart-5: Source of plants

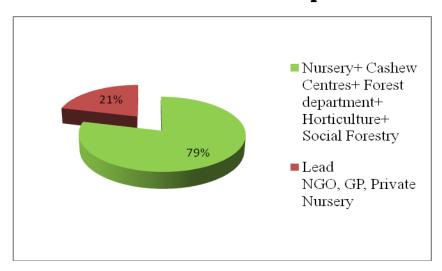


Table-15: Plant species

Sl.No	Opinion	Number	%
	Pongamia+ neem+ simarouba+ mahua+		
1	jatropha	73	85
2	Cashew+ rubber+ teak	13	15
	Total	86	100

With regard to the plant species, 85% of the farmers got pongamia, neem, simarouba, mahua and jatropha, whereas 15% got cashew, rubber and teak. Cashew, rubber and teak saplings are preferred in the coastal area which is agro climatically suited for their cultivation.

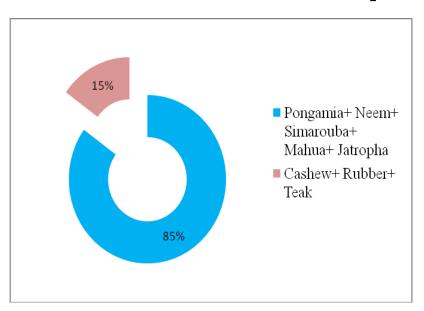


Chart-6: Plant species

Table-16: Quantity of plants purchased by farmers

Sl.No	Particulars	Number	%
1	150	28	33
2	51100	36	42
3	101300	12	14
4	3011500	8	9
5	15013500	2	2
	Total	86	100

The number of plants purchased varied. 33% farmers got plants in the range of 1-50, 42% in the range of 51-100, 14% in the range of 101—300, 9% in the range of 301—1500 and 2% in the range of 1501-3500.

Chart-7: Quantity of plants purchased by farmers

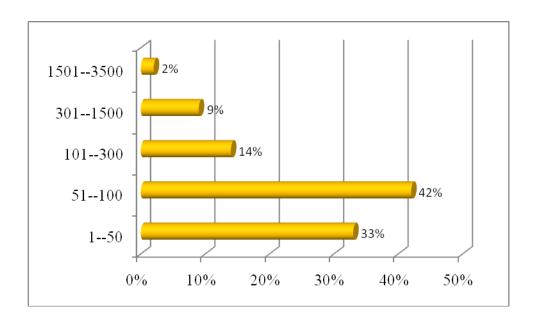


Table-17: Place of planting

Sl.No.	Particulars	Number	%
1	Fence+barren land	74	86
2	Patta land	12	14
	Total	86	100

It was learnt from the field study that 86% farmers planted the saplings either on the barren land or by the side of the fence and 14% on the patta land. Adequate information on planting the saplings on bunds and sides of fences was not available. Hence, such details could not be given.

Chart-8: Place of planting

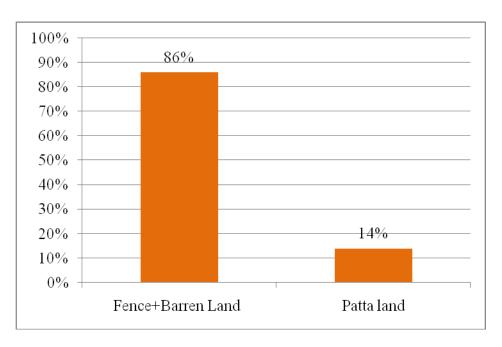


Table -18. Scheme under which the sample farmers got the plants

Sl.No.	Particulars	Number	%
1	Suvarna Bhoomi	86	100
	Total	86	100

It was mainly under Suvarna Bhoomi programme the saplings were planted.

Table -19: Quantity of seeds obtained by the sample farmers in Kgs

Sl.No.	Particulars		Number	%
1	10100Kg		7	8
2	Yet to bear fruits		78	91
3	Purchased from out side		1	1
		Total	86	100

From out of the plants raised, 8% farmers got the seeds in the range of 10--100Kg and 91% are yet to bear yield.

Chart-9: Quantity of seeds obtained by the sample farmers in Kgs

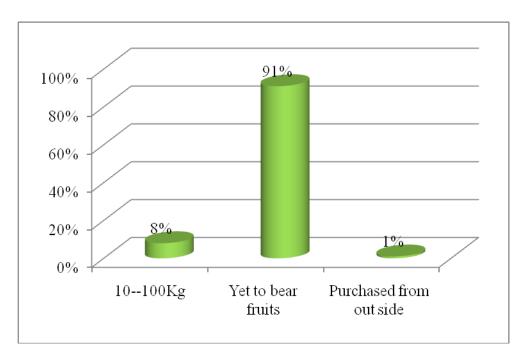


Table-20 Problems faced by farmers

Sl.No.	Particulars	Number	%
	Lack of awareness+ low percentage		
	survival of plants due inadequate		
1	rains etc +inadequate land	35	41
	Delay in the release of funds,		
	inadequate supply of plants on		
	time + high price for plants+ low		
2	quality seeds+ transport problem	24	28
	Middlemen +low interest towards		
	biofuel seeds+ lack of proper		
3	coordination	27	31
	Total	86	100

With regard to the problems listed by farmers during the field visit in the execution of the project, 41% attributed lack of awareness, low survival percentage of plants owing to inadequate water and other calamities and lack of lands. 28% farmers mentioned delay in the release of funds, inadequate supply of plants, and high price, low quality seed and problems connected with transportation. 31% farmers listed the problems connected

with middlemen, low interest towards biofuel seeds apart from lack of proper coordination.

Table-21 Suggestions given by farmers

S1.			
No.	Particulars	Number	%
1	Need more information towards biofuel		
	schemes+ sapling and funds must be		
	provided on time+ needed frequent		
	follow-ups + needed more work from lead		
	agency+ need more coordination between		
	all agencies	61	71
2	Government should provide proper		
	supportive price for the planting+ sapling		
	should be available on time+ need more		
	water supply and protective measures		
	for sapling+ biofuel programme should		
	not merge with in MGNREGA+ need to		
	continue the programme	20	23
3	Need to make biofuel programme as		
	compulsory programme for GPs+ need		
	more cooperation and coordination		
	between the agencies+ need more forest		
	and agriculture department support		
	+needed regionwise plan	5	6
	Total	86	100

During the field survey, the beneficiaries gave certain suggestions which include the following. 71% felt that more information on biofuels is to be provided; saplings and money are to be provided on time, need of the frequent follow ups apart from proper coordination amongst various agencies concerned. 23% farmers opinioned that the Government should give support price, biofuel program need not be a part MGNREGA apart from the need to continue the program.

6% beneficiaries felt that the biofuel program should be made compulsory at the GP level, require more cooperation and coordination between the agencies, more support from the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, apart from having a regionwise plan.

The data/ information obtained from the field about the 32 functional lead NGOs and the information collected from the Board have thrown out certain important observations which are as follows:

- 1. The performance of identified NGOs varied to a great extent resulting in some of the NGOs doing quite well, others falling in the middle with the third group of NGOs performing not satisfactorily.
- 2. With regard to the infrastructure and manpower with the lead NGOs, it was observed that almost all of them had the same. However, in a couple of cases the existed infrastructure got closed with the completion of the project. It was also observed that in a couple of cases, they did not possess their main office in the said district and they were operating from some other headquarters.
- 3. It was observed that the experience and knowledge of the NGOs in the field of biofuel varied widely. However, most NGOs had the functional knowledge required to run the project.
- 4. In majority of the NGOs, the required publicity materials were available.
- 5. The number of biofuel awareness program conducted by NGOs during 2012-13 and 2013-14 varied widely with some of the NGOs taking of this awareness programs quite seriously and executing them in good numbers.
- 6. The participation of NGOs in exhibitions/Jatras/Melas also varied widely. While there were certain NGOs which did not participate in these exhibitions (details in the NGO profile); there were also a couple of NGOs which had participated in such activities on a huge scale, others falling in between.
- 7. Sharing the information about biofuels at the Grama Sabha level is an important activity which the NGOs were expected to do. Even in this activity, the performance of the NGOs varied very widely ranging from 0-100.
- 8. Another important activity which the NGOs are expected to do at the GP level was to see that the biofuel activities are incorporated in the GP action plans. Here again the performance of the NGOs varied widely. However, from the field observations it was clear that the majority of the NGOs seem to have not understood the importance of including the biofuel activities in the GP action plans.

- 9. The lead NGOs were expected to attend the periodical meetings conducted by the District Biofuel Monitoring Committee and follow up the required proceedings back home. From the figures available it was clear that but for the few NGOs, the rest seem to have neither participated in the said meetings nor have followed up the proceedings. (details given in the concern NGO profile).
- 10. The lead NGOs were expected to execute three of the programs under biofuel project namely, Suvarna Bhoomi, Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara. For the execution of the project, NGOs were expected to do lot of coordination work with the Zilla Panchayat, Department of Agriculture and Department of Forestry.
- 11. Though majority of the NGOs seemed to have tried for better coordination with the concerned stakeholders, there were few complaints against the cooperation coordination available with the Department Forestry/ZP/Department of Agriculture. There were certain observations such as the officers of the Department of Forestry disowning the biofuel project and remarking that they have no links with the Board.
- 12. The performance of the NGOs through the ultimate results with regard to Suvarna Bhoomi, Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara varied. While under Baradu Bangara. performance was almost zero and under Suvarna Bhoomi was quite appreciable and Hasiru Honnu falling in between, in terms of identification of the beneficiaries, getting them the planting materials, helping the beneficiaries in getting the required documents, appointing the trained volunteers to collect the applications, making the list of beneficiaries and sending the same to ZP and taking up the required follow up measures. It was true with the publicity efforts, online data submission, assisting the interested groups under MGNREGA etc.
- 13. Though majority of the NGOs claimed that they had motivated the members of VFCs/ WMCs/ SHGs to take up biofuel crop cultivation apart from motivating the farmers to collect seed, the same did not had any evidence at the field level.
- 14. The NGOs were expected to form Biofuel Farmer's Groups. It was evident from the field that though the NGOs have formed the Biofuel Farmer's Groups, their number varied widely. There were a couple NGOs which did not form the groups at all; whereas there were few which claimed that they had

organized a large number of groups. It was doubted at the field level that the NGOs have taken shelter under the existing Self Help Groups organized by them or by other NGOs or by the Government.

- 15. Another activity expected of NGOs was collection of biofuel seeds, the quantity of which also varied quite substantially. There were a few NGOs which did not do this activity at all, while the quantity collected by others differed widely.
- 16. Though the NGOs claimed that they were punctual in submitting the various stipulated reports to the Board, the same was untrue.
- 17. Majority of the NGOs got their accounts audited and most of them have made required follow up corrections after the audit.
- 18. Majority of the NGOs have organized World Biofuel Day, Environmental Day, etc.
- 19. But for a few NGOs, rest all had organized eco clubs, school level programs, awareness programs etc.
- 20. With regard to innovative initiatives, some of the NGOs have done very good work (details given in the NGOs profile)
- 21. While talking to the ultimate beneficiaries (farmers), certain problems experience by them came to the fore. They include the following:

Lack of adequate knowledge and information about the Biofuel crops:

- Water scarcity
- o Inadequate land
- o Delay in the release of funds.
- \circ High price for the saplings
- o Inadequate supply of plants
- o Questionable quality of the saplings
- o Problems connected with transportation
- o Middlemen
- Lack of coordination between various Departments
- 22. Information pertaining to the source from where the biofuel plants have been obtained, species of the biofuel plant, number of plants the farmers have obtained, place where the saplings have been planted, the scheme under which the plants have been obtained and the yield of the crop if any have been given in various tables.
- 23. Information pertaining to the existence of the planted saplings was not available at the NGO level as such records have not been maintained by the NGOs.

- 24. The source through which the farmers got information about the biofuel was mainly the NGO followed by other sources such as newspapers, pamphlets, leaflets etc.
- 25. It was observed from the field study that the above three schemes got jumbled creating quite a bit of confusion at the beneficiary level. Majority of the beneficiaries were not aware of Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara schemes.
- 26. It is observed that the money component involved in the Suvarna Bhoomi scheme may have pushed the same forward.
- 27. As mentioned earlier, this project depended mainly on the coordination between various stakeholders. Because of the number of stakeholders which was large, probably overall control of the project was difficult which was evident from the field study.
- 28. From out of the field study it was clear that clamping the programme across the State irrespective of the conditions has led to certain problems. For example in coastal district such as Udupi and Dakshina Kannada, the size of land holding is so small that the farmers were of the opinion that owing to inadequate land they cannot go for biofuel crops. Even if they go for certain crops, they opinioned that it could be crops such as cashew which can be grown on a barren land.
- 29. The availability of land both barren and otherwise is more in the districts of North Karnataka and certain other districts. The biofuel project can succeed in those district compared to the coastal districts.
- 30. It was the opinion of some of the Demonstration Centers that instead of lead NGOs taking part in the project, it would have been better that the Demonstration Centres were given such responsibilities.
- 31. It was highly appreciable that the Board in its short existence could lay out an important project which is of national importance through the creation of various linkages amongst the concerned departments, NGOs etc. apart from establishing its own office at Bangalore.
- 32. No doubt, it is quite difficult to run such a project in a single go across the whole state of Karnataka which has agro climatically, physio-geographically, economically varying zones and districts.
- 33. In the process of executing such a project, that too for the first time in an uneven terrain is itself a commendable achievement for which the Board is to be congratulated.

CHAPTER-V RANKING OF THE NGOs



PARAMETERS FOR RANKING OF NGOS

S1. No.	Parameters	Activities considered for Asses	Weightage (Marks)	
1	Office			
	Establishment And Man Power	1.Furnished Office with a Comput Internet facility with backup UPS	er, table, &	4
		a.Furnished Office with a table b.Computer	1 1	
		c.Internet d.Phone	1 1	
		2. To appoint a district Coordinate	tor and a	2
		Office Assistant for biofuel Pro	gramme	
		a. Coordinator b. Office Asst.	1 1	
		3.Appointment of qualified District Coordinator		2
		(Masters Degree with 3 year experience or Bachelors degree with five years experience	:e)	
		a . Master Degree with 3 yrs or	2	
		Bachalor's Degree with 5 yrs b. Coordinator less than Degree	or 1	
		Total	8	
2	Achivement under Suvarna Bhoomi	1. Achievement of district target		5
		a. above 90%	5	
		b. between 70% to 89%	4	
		c. between 60% to 69%	3	
		d. between 50% to 59% e. below 50%	2 1	
		2. Achievement of target in II Installment		3
		a. above 90%	3	
		b. between 50% to 89%	2	
		c. below 20%	0	
		3. Documentation and auditing of 2012-13		2
		a.No Audit Remarks	2	
		b.100% compliances to	1	
		audit remarks c.No compliance	0	
		-		
		Total	10	

3	Identification of GP under Hasiru Honnu Programme	The NGOs has to identify Panchayath in every taluk in the		Proportionately 6
	Togramme	All districts achieved except		
		 Chickballapur Hassan Chamarajnagar Bangalore Urban Ramanagar For eg., GPS GPS Marks 10 : 7 :: 6 = 4 Marks 10 : 8 :: 6 = 5 Marks 		
4	IEC Activities	1. Participation/ organising (Once in a Year)	biofuel day	1
		a.per year	0.5	1
		b.for two years	1	
		2. Participation in programmes organised by district Biofuel Information and Demonstration centres (13 Nos. in a year)	n	1
		a.for 13 Nos. per year	0.5	
		b.for 26 Nos. for 2 years	1	
		3. Participation/ organising Krus world Environment Day	hi Mela and	4
		a.Krushi Mela for 2 yrs	2	
		b.Environmental Day for 2 yrs c.No participation in an year	2 0	
		Total	 6	
	Reporting		-	_
5	Monthly Progress	1. Timely Submission (Before 5th Of every month) (100%)		6 (or)
	Trogress		_	(01)
		Timely Submission (before 5 th of every month) 100%	6	
			or	
		2. Irregular submission (50%)		3
		Irregular submission 50% or (proportionately)	3	
		3.Non Submission		
		Non Submission	0	
		Total	6	

6	Attendance in	1. For attendance		2
	District Biofuel			
	Monitoring	D 44 1	0	
	Committee	For attendance per month for 24 months	2	
	meetings	10f 24 months		
		2. Opinion by the CEO on working		4
		of NGO in the District (Very		
		Good, Good, Satisfactory,		
		Unsatisfactory)		
		a. Excellent	4	
		b. Very Good	3	
		c. Good	2	
		d. Satisfactory	1	
		e. Unsatisfactory	0	
		Total	6	
7	Maintenance of Accounts and	1. No Audit remarks	6	6
	Audit	Or		or
		2. Attended Compliance	3	3
		3. Not maintaining accounts	0	
		as per norms		
		Total	6	
8	Maintenance of	1. Full Statistics available (100%)	2	2
	District Statistics		or	(or)
		2. Partial statistics available (50%)	1	1
		3. No statistics available	0	
		Total		

RANKING	MARKS EXPECTED
I Satisfactory	70% and Above
II Average	51% to 69%
III Unsatisfactory	50% and Below

RANKING OF NGOs

SI. No.	Name of the NGO	Office Establishment & Man-power	Suvarna Bhoomi Achieve- ment 2012-13	Identi- fication of GP under Hasiru Honnu	IEC activities (2 Years)	Reporting monthly progress (24 months)	Attendance in district Biofuel Monitoring Committee meeting	Mainte- nance of Accounts and Audit	Compilation of District Statistics	Total Marks	Percen tage
		RANKIN	[G - I ;		Sat	isfactory I	NGOs - 70 ^o	% and ab	ove		_
I	Max. Marks	8	10	6	6	6	6	6	2	50	100%
1	IRD	7	9	6	4	6	6	6	1	45	90%
2	IWF	6	9	5	4	2	4	3	1	45	90%
3	NEEDS	7	9	6	4	6	4	6	1	43	86%
4	SPOORTHY	7	8	6	4	6	5	6	1	43	86%
5	REACH	7	9	6	4	3	5	6	1	41	82%
6	BIRD-K	7	8	4	3	6	6	6	1	41	82%
7	SAHARA	7	8	6	4	3	5	6	1	40	80%
8	KADAMBA	7	5	6	4	6	5	6	1	40	80%
9	SERVE	7	7	6	4	3	5	6	1	39	78%
10	SPEECH	7	8	6	3	3	5	6	1	39	78%
11	ORDER	7	9	6	3	2	5	6	1	39	78%
12	DEED	6	8	6	3	2	6	6	1	38	76%
13	SVSS	7	7	6	4	3	3	6	1	37	74%
14	IYD	7	5	6	4	3	5	6	1	37	74%
15	SIRDS	5	8	6	2	4	5	6	1	37	74%
16	MYRADA	5	6	5	3	5	6	6	1	37	74%
17	CURDS	7	7	5	4	3	3	6	1	36	72%
18	PRAWARDA	7	6	6	4	3	3	6	1	36	72%
19	CHAITANYA	7	4	6	3	3	6	6	1	36	72%
20	CHINTANA	7	5	5	3	3	5	6	1	35	70%
21	GRAMODAYA	6	6	6	3	2	5	6	1	35	70%

	RAN	KING -	- II			Avera	ge NGO	s - 51%	6 to 69%		
SI. No.	Name of the NGO	Office Establishm ent & Man- power	Suvarna Bhoomi Achieve- ment 2012-13	Identi- fication of GP under Hasiru Honnu	IEC activities (2 Years)	Reporting monthly progress (24 months)	Attendance in district Biofuel Monitoring Committee meeting	Mainte- nance of Accounts and Audit	Compilation of District Statistics	Total Marks	Percen tage
22	VIKASANA	6	7	6	3	2	3	6	1	34	68%
23	GRAMS	5	3	6	3	2	6	6	1	32	64%
24	SNEHAKUNJA	6	5	6	2	2	3	6	1	31	62%
25	HKCAL&WS	6	6	6	3	2	3	3	1	30	60%
26	SADHANA	5	3	5	2	2	5	6	1	29	58%
27	OUTREACH	5	5	6	1	2	3	6	1	29	58%
28	GUARD	4	4	6	2	2	5	3	1	27	54%
	RANKING -III Unsatisfactory NGOS - B elow 51%										
29	S.S. Association	5	3	6	2	1	4	3	1	25	50%
30	SANKALPA	5	5	6	1	2	3	3	0	25	50%
31	RDO	4	3	6	2	2	3	3	1	24	48%
32	SWARDHA	4	5	6	1	2	2	0	0	20	40%

TABLE - I - OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAN POWER

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs.	Furnished Office with a computer, table, & Internet facility with backup UPS	To appoint a district Coordinator and a Office Assistant for biofuel programme	Appointment of qualified District Coordinator (Masters Degree with 3 year experience or Bachelors degree with five years experience)	Total
	Max. Marks	4	2	2	8
Ran	king I: Satisfactory				
1	IRD	3	2	2	7
2	IWF	3	2	1	6
3	NEEDS	3	2	2	7
4	SPOORTHY	3	2	2	7
5	REACH	3	2	2	7
6	BIRD-K	3	2	2	7
7	SAHARA	3	2	2	7
8	KADAMBA	3	2	2	7
9	SERVE	3	2	2	7
10	SPEECH	3	2	2	7
11	ORDER	3	2	2	7
12	DEED	3	2	1	6
13	SVSS	3	2	2	7
14	IYD	3	2	2	7
15	SIRDS	3	1	1	5
16	MYRADA	3	1	1	5
17	CURDS	3	2	2	7
18	PRAWARDA	3	2	2	7
19	CHAITANYA	3	2	2	7
20	CHINTANA	3	2	2	7
21	GRAMODAYA	3	2	1	6

	TABLE - I - OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAN POWER									
RAN	IKING II : Average									
Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs.	Furnished Office with a computer, table, & Internet facility with backup UPS	To appoint a district Coordinator and a Office Assistant for biofuel programme	Appointment of qualified District Coordinator (Masters Degree with 3 year experience or Bachelors degree with five years experience)	Total					
22	VIKASANA	3	2	1	6					
23	GRAMS	2	2	1	5					
24	SNEHAKUNJA	2	2	2	6					
25	HKCAL&WS	3	2	1	6					
26	SADHANA	1	2	2	5					
27	OUTREACH	3	1	1	5					
28	GUARD	2	1	1	4					
RAN	RANKING III Unsatisfactory									
29	S.S. Association	2	2	1	5					
30	SANKALPA	3	1	1	5					
31	RDO	2	1	1	4					
32	SWARDHA	2	1	1	4					

TABLE - II - SUVARNA BHOOMI ACHIEVEMENT 2012-13

Sl.	Name of the	Achievement of	Achievement of	Documentation	Total			
No.	NGOs.	district target	target in	and auditing of				
			II installment	SBY 2012-13				
DAN	IVING L. Catiofactom							
KAN	RANKING I : Satisfactory Max. Marks 5 3 2 10							
1	IRD	5	3	1	9			
2	IWF	5	3	1	9			
3	NEEDS	5	2	2	9			
4	SPOORTHY	5	2	1	8			
5	REACH	5	3	1	9			
6	BIRD-K	5	2	1	8			
7	SAHARA	5	2	1	8			
8	KADAMBA	2	2	1	5			
9	SERVE	5	1	1	7			
10	SPEECH	5	2	1	8			
11	ORDER	5	2	2	9			
12	DEEDS	5	2	1	8			
13	SVSS	3	2	2	7			
14	IYD	3	1	1	5			
15	SIRDS	5	1	2	8			
16	MYRADA	3	1	2	6			
17	CURDS	5	1	1	7			
18	PRAWARDA	4	1	1	6			
19	CHAITANYA	2	1	1	4			
20	CHINTANA	3	1	1	5			
21	GRAMODAYA	3	2	1	6			

	TABLE - II - SUVARNA BHOOMI ACHIEVEMENT 2012-13									
RAN	RANKING II: Average									
Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs.	Achievement of District Target	Achievement of target in II Installment	Documentation and Auditing of SBY 2012-13	Total					
22	VIKASANA	4	2	1	7					
23	GRAMS	1	1	1	3					
24	SNEHAKUNJA	2	2	1	5					
25	HKCAL&WS	5	1	0	6					
26	SADHANA	1	1	1	3					
27	OUTREACH	3	1	1	5					
28	GUARD	2	1	1	4					
RAN	IKING III : Unsatisfact	ory								
29	S.S. Association	1	1	1	3					
30	SANKALPA	5	0	0	5					
31	RDO	1	1	1	3					
32	SWARDHA	5	0	0	5					

	TABLE - III - Identification of GP under Hasiru Honnu Programme				
SI.No.	Name of the NGOs.	The NGOs has to identify 10 Grama Panchyath in every taluk in the district (Proportionately)	Total		
	Max. Marks	6	6		
RANKI	NG - I ; SATISFACTORY				
1	IRD	6	6		
2	IWF	5	5		
3	NEEDS	6	6		
4	SPOORTHY	6	6		
5	REACH	6	6		
6	BIRD K	4	4		
7	SAHARA	6	6		
8	KADAMBA	6	6		
9	SERVE	6	6		
10	SPEECH	6	6		
11	ORDER	6	6		
12	DEEDS	6	6		
13	SVSS	6	6		
14	IYD	6	6		
15	SIRDS	6	6		
16	MYRADA	5	5		
17	CURDS	5	5		
18	PRAWARDA	6	6		
19	CHAITANYA	6	6		
20	CHINTANA	5	5		
21	GRAMODAYA	6	6		

	TABLE - III - Identification of GP under Hasiru Honnu Programme					
RANK	ING - II; AVERAGE					
SI. No	NGO name	The NGOs has to identify 10 Grama Panchyath in every taluk in the district (Proportionately)	Total			
22	VIKASANA	6	6			
23	GRAMS	6	6			
24	SNEHAKUNJA	6	6			
25	HKCAL&WS	6	6			
26	SADHANA	5	5			
27	OUTREACH	6	6			
28	GUARD	6	6			
RANK	ING - III ; UNSATISFACTORY					
29	S.S. Association	6	6			
30	SANKALPA	6	6			
31	RDO	6	6			
32	SWARDHA	6	6			

	RANKING OF NGOs - % CONSIDERATION FOR ACTIVITIES UNDER MAIN PARAMETERS					
		TABLE - IV - IE				
SI.No.	Name of the NGOs.	Participation/ organizing biofuel day (once in a year)	Participation in programmes organized by District Biofuel information and Demonstration Centres (13 Nos. in a year)	Participation/ organizing Krushi Mela and World Environment Day	Total	
	Max. Marks	1	3	2	6	
RANKI	NG - I ; SATISFACTORY					
1	IRD	1	2	1	4	
2	IWF	1	2	1	4	
3	NEEDS	1	2	1	4	
4	SPOORTHY	1	2	1	4	
5	REACH	1	2	1	4	
6	BIRD K	1	1	1	3	
7	SAHARA	1	2	1	4	
8	KADAMBA	1	2	1	4	
9	SERVE	1	2	1	4	
10	SPEECH	1	1	1	3	
11	ORDER	1	1	1	3	
12	DEEDS	1	1	1	3	
13	SVSS	1	2	1	4	
14	IYD	1	2	1	4	
15	SIRDS	1	1	0	2	
16	MYRADA	1	1	1	3	
17	CURDS	1	2	1	4	
18	PRAWARDA	1	2	1	4	
19	CHAITANYA	1	1	1	3	
20	CHINTANA	1	1	1	3	
21	GRAMODAYA	1	1	1	3	

SI.No.	Name of the NGOs.	Participation/ organizing biofuel day (once in a year)	Participation in programmes organized by District Biofuel information and Demonstration Centres (13 Nos. in a year)	Participation/ organizing Krushi Mela and World Environment Day	Total
RANKI	NG – II ; Average				
22	VIKASANA	1	1	1	3
23	GRAMS	1	1	1	3
24	SNEHAKUNJA	1	1	0	2
25	HKCAL&WS	1	1	1	3
26	SADHANA	1	1	0	2
27	OUTREACH	0.5	0.5	0	1
28	GUARD	1	1	0	2
RANKI	NG – III ; Unsatisfactory				
29	S.S. Association	1	1	0	2
30	SANKALPA	0.5	0.5	0	1
31	RDO	1	1	0	2
32	SWARDHA	0.5	0.5	0	1

	RANKING OF NGOs - % CONSIDERATION FOR ACTIVITIES UNDER MAIN PARAMETERS				
	TABLE - V -		NTHLY PROGRESS	3	
SI.No.	Name of the NGOs.	Timely Submission (Before 5th of every month (100% or proportionately)	Irregular submission (50% or proportionately)	Total	
	Max. Marks			6	
RANKI	NG-I; SATISFACTORY			•	
1	IRD	6		6	
2	IWF		2	2	
3	NEEDS	6		6	
4	SPOORTHY	6		6	
5	REACH		3	3	
6	BIRD-K	6		6	
7	SAHARA		3	3	
8	KADAMBA	6		6	
9	SERVE		3	3	
10	SPEECH		3	3	
11	ORDER		2	2	
12	DEED		2	2	
13	SVSS		3	3	
14	IYD		3	3	
15	SIRDS	4		4	
16	MYRADA	5		5	
17	CURDS		3	3	
18	PRAWARDA		3	3	
19	CHAITANYA		3	3	
20	CHINTANA		3	3	
21	GRAMODAYA		2	2	

	TABLE - V - Reporting Monthly Progress					
Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs.	Timely Submission (Before 5th of every month (100% or	Irregular submission (50% or		Total	
		proportionately)	proportionately))			
RANK	ING - I I; Average					
22	VIKASANA		2		2	
23	GRAMS		2		2	
24	SNEHAKUNJA		2		2	
25	HKCAL&WS		2		2	
26	SADHANA		2		2	
27	OUTREACH		2		2	
28	GUARD		2		2	
RANK	ING - II I; Unsatisfactory					
29	S.S. Association		1		1	
30	SANKALPA		2		2	
31	RDO		2		2	
32	SWARDHA		2		2	

RANKING OF NGOs - % CONSIDERATION FOR ACTIVITIES UNDER MAIN PARAMETERS TABLE - VI - ATTENDANCE IN DISTRICT BIOFUEL MONITORING COMMITTEE

		COMMINIT		
			Opinion by the CEO on	
			working	
SI.No.	Name of the NGOs.		of NGO in the District	Total
			(Very Good, Good,	
		For	Satisfactory,	
		Attendance	Unsatisfactory)	
N	│ ∕∕ax. Marks	2	4	6
RANKI	NG-I; SATISFACTORY			-
1	IRD	2	4	6
2	IWF	2	2	4
3	NEEDS	2	2	4
4	SPOORTHY	2	3	5
5	REACH	2	3	5
6	BIRD- K	2	4	6
7	SAHARA	2	3	5
8	KADAMBA	2	3	5
9	SERVE	2	3	5
10	SPEECH	2	3	5
11	ORDER	2	3	5
12	DEEDS	2	4	6
13	SVSS	2	1	3
14	IYD	2	3	5
15	SIRDS	2	3	5
16	MYRADA	2	4	6
17	CURDS	2	1	3
18	PRAWARDA	2	1	3
19	CHAITANYA	2	3	6
20	CHINTANA	2	3	5
21	GRAMODAYA	2	3	5

RANKI	NG – II; Average			
SI.No.		For Attendance	Opinion by the CEO on working of NGO in the District (Very Good, Good, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory)	Total
22	VIKASANA	2	1	3
23	GRAMS	2	4	6
24	SNEHAKUNJA	2	1	3
25	HKCAL&WS	2	1	3
26	SADHANA	2	3	5
27	OUTREACH	2	1	3
28	GUARD	2	3	5
RANKI	NG - III ; UNSATISFACTO	RY		
29	S.S. Association	2	2	4
30	SANKALPA	2	1	3
31	RDO	2	1	3
32	SWARDHA	2	0	2

	RANKING OF NGOs - % C	ONSIDERATIO PARAME		UNDER MAIN
	TABLE - VII - MAII	NTENANCE O	F ACCOUNTS AND	AUDIT
SI.No.	Name of the NGOs.	No Audit Remarks 100%	Attended Compliance 50%	Total
	Max. Marks	L		6
RANK	ING - I; SATISFACTORY			•
1	IRD	6		6
2	IWF	6		6
3	NEEDS	6		6
4	SPOORTHY	6		6
5	REACH	6		6
6	BIRD- K	6		6
7	SAHARA	6		6
8	KADAMBA	6		6
9	SERVE	6		6
10	SPEECH	6		6
11	ORDER	6		6
12	DEEDS	6		6
13	SVSS	6		6
14	IYD	6		6
15	SIRDS	6		6
16	MYRADA	6		6
17	CURDS	6		6
18	PRAWARDA	6		6
19	CHAITANYA	6		6
20	CHINTANA	6		6
21	GRAMODAYA	6		6

SI.No.		No Audit Remarks	Attended		Total
	Name of the NGOs.	T tomanto	Compliance		
			50%		
		100%			
RANKI	NG-I; AVERAGE	T	T	1	T
22	VIKASANA	6			6
23	GRAMS	6			6
24	SNEHAKUNJA	6			6
25	HKCAL&WS		3		3
26	SADHANA	6			6
27	OUTREACH	6			6
28	GUARD		3		3
RANKI	NG - III ; UN SATISFACT	ORY			
29	S.S. Association		3		3
30	SANKALPA		3		3
31	RDO		3		3
32	SWARDHA			0	0

RANKING OF NGOs - % CONSIDERATION FOR ACTIVITIES UNDER MAIN PARAMETERS TABLE - VIII — COMPILATION OF DISTRICT STATISTICS

SI.No.	Name of the NGOs.	Full Statistics available (100%)	Partial statistics available (50%)	No statistics available (0)	Total
	Max. Marks				6
RANKI	NG-I; SATISFACTORY				
1	IRD		1		1
2	IWF		1		1
3	NEEDS		1		1
4	SPOORTHY		1		1
5	REACH		1		1
6	BIRD- K		1		1
7	SAHARA		1		1
8	KADAMBA		1		1
9	SERVE		1		1
10	SPEECH		1		1
11	ORDER		1		1
12	DEEDS		1		1
13	SVSS		1		1
14	IYD		1		1
15	SIRDS		1		1
16	MYRADA		1		1
17	CURDS		1		1
18	PRAWARDA		1		1
19	CHAITANYA		1		1
20	CHINTANA		1		1
21	GRAMODAYA		1		1
	-				

SI.No.	Name of the NGOs.	Full Statistics available (100%)	Partial statistics available (50%)	No statistics available (0)	Total
RANKI	NG-I; AVERAGE		,		
22	VIKASANA		1		1
23	GRAMS		1		1
24	SNEHAKUNJA		1		1
25	HKCAL&WS		1		1
26	SADHANA		1		1
27	OUTREACH		1		1
	GUARD		1		1
RANKI	NG – III ; UNSATISFACTO	RY		1	
29	S.S. Association		1		1
30	SANKALPA			0	0
31	RDO		1		1
32				0	0

Following is the List of Lead NGOs that are classified on the basis of their performance

Sl.No.	District	Lead NGO Name	Performance
1	Bagalkote	REACH	
2	Bangalore Rural	Institute for Youth and Development (IYD)	
3	Belgaum	Swami Vivekananda Samaja Seva Samittee (SVSS)	
4	Bidar	Participatory Watershed and Rural Development Agency (PRAWARDA)	
5	Bijapur	Institute for Rural Development (IRD)	
6	Chamarajanagara	MYRADA	
7	Chickmagalore	Chintanya Foundation	
8	Chikkaballapura	Integrated Welfare Foundation (IWF)	
9	Chitradurga	Society for Public Education Environment Culture and Help (SPEECH)	
10	Davanagere	SPOORTHY	
11	Dharwad	Gramodaya (Bailahonga)	Satisfactory
12	Gulbarga	Sahara Social Awareness and Human Action for Rural Area	
13	Hassan	BIRD-K BIFE Institute for Rural Development	
14	Haveri	Navodaya Educational and Environmental Services (NEEDS)	
15	Koppal	Sarvodaya Integrated Rural Development Society, (SIRDS)	
16	Mysore	DEED, Development through Education	
17	Ramanagar	Centre for Urban and Rural Development (CURDS)	
18	Shimoga	Chaithanya Rural Development Society	
19	Tumkur (1)	ORDER	
20	Tumkur (2)	SERVE	
21	Uttara Kannada (2) Kadamba Organic and Marketing Trust		
22	Bangalore Urban	Sadhana Trust	
23	Bellary	OUTREACH	
24	Mandya	Vikasan Rural and Urban Development Institution	
25	Raichur	GRAMS	Average
26	Udupi	Group for Urban and Rural Development – GUARD	
27	Uttar Kannada (2)	Snenakunja Trust	
28	Yadgir	Hyderabad Karnataka Centre for Advanced Learning and W.S (HKCAL&WS)	

29	Dakshina Kannada	Rural Development Organization Trust (RDO)	
30	Gadag	SWARDHA -K	Unsatisfactory
31	Kodagu	Shri Shakti Associations	
32	Kolar	Sankalpa Development Centre	

ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE LEAD NGOs IN KARNATAKA

As discussed earlier, performance of the 32 identified lead NGOs was evaluated using a scale, against a maximum score of 50.

It could be seen from the table that under three categories, 21 lead NGOs were graded as satisfactory (70% and above), 7 were ranked as Average (51 to 69%) and 4 were classified as unsatisfactory(50% and below). In other words, 66% of the NGOs were under the first category, 22% in second category and 12% in the third category, which would mean that majority of the lead NGOs have not met the full requirements or expectations of the Board.

Ascribing the performance to the agro-climatic variations may not be correct as the lead NGOs functioning in the same agro-climatic zone were observed to be performing differently. For example 21 lead NGOs(satisfactory performance) represented all the Divisions, so is the case in second and third categories. Further, two NGOs each which were functioning in two districts (Tumkur and Uttara Kannada) performed very differently, falling under different categories proving that the agro-climatic conditions alone are not responsible for the performance of an NGO.

It could be deducted that the interest and commitment of the NGO mattered the most in delivering the results.

The performance of the districts such as Udupi and Dakshina Kannada in other programs are comparatively better owing to the literacy percentage, Human Development Index (HDI) status etc. The performance of these districts under biofuel program is not up to the mark. The acceptance level of biofuel crops by the communities in this area could be one of the reasons for the results, apart from the performance of the concerned lead NGOs.

The land available in these districts is limited for such activities, which may have come in the way of increased area under biofuel crops.

As too many stakeholders were involved, it was not easy for the lead NGOs to coordinate at all levels and generate expected outcome.

CHAPTER-VII CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The roles & responsibilities of the lead NGOs in implementing the biofuel project in the State has been explicitly made clear by the Board, (Explained at chapter 3 of the report). These lead NGOs are expected to help the biofuel cultivators and seed collectors in several ways. They are expected to coordinate with various stakeholders in achieving the objectives of the Board (propagate biofuel crop cultivation and increase biofuel production in the State as per the Biofuel Policy of the State and the Nation).

The KSBD Board had identified 32 lead NGOs to function in 30 districts (two districts had two NGOs) of the State. Board decided to get the performance of these 32 lead NGOs evaluated through an external agency(RICM) for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14. In accordance with the Terms of Reference of the KSBDB, the performance of 32 lead NGOs was evaluated(details of the procedure followed is given in the report).

Analysis of the field data/information, threw out certain results, the details of which are presented individually(NGO wise) and collectively (for the State).

Following are the major conclusions of the study:

- 1) Performance of 32 lead NGOs against delivery of their expected responsibilities was graded using a scale and are categorized under three groups as satisfactory, average and unsatisfactory. According to their performance, 21 NGOs were categorized as Satisfactory.
- 2) Performance of 7 NGOs were noted to be Average
- 3) Performance of 4 NGOs were adjudged as Unsatisfactory
- 4) It was clear from the above grading that 66% of the identified lead NGOs excelled with satisfactory performance; 22% with average performance and 12% with unsatisfactory performance. This analysis shows the wide variations which existed amongst 32 lead NGOs, though the roles & responsibilities prescribed by the Board were same for all NGOs.

- 5) It was clear that the performance of the lead NGOs did not have bearing on the agro-climatic zones of the State. Good performers amongst 32 lead NGOs were seen in all the agro-climatic zones. Hence, it is clear that the performance of the individual NGOs matter most in the success or otherwise of the project.
- 6) Though the main responsibility of the lead NGO was to create awareness on use of biofuels amongst the rural communities, many NGOs attempted it in their own way. However there was very wide variation in the execution of activities, such as information, Education, Communication (IEC).
- 7) Majority of the lead NGOs did not work closely with the Grama Panchayats (sharing information at grama sabhas, inclusion of biofuel activities in the GP action plans) which was very crucial from the point of view of bringing rural communities under the fold of the biofuel project.
- 8) Though, a few lead NGOs have understood the importance of formation of Farmer's Groups, VFCs, Tank Water User's Association, SHGs etc. and worked with those rural institutions, many seem to have not understood the importance of these institutions. They were not properly built and used.
- 9) Some of the lead NGOs got involved in the collection and marketing of biofuel seeds but not all.
- 10) Lead NGOs were expected to co-ordinate for the execution of important plantation programs such as Suvarna Bhoomi, Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara. It was observed that the results under Suvarna Bhoomi were appreciable, whereas under Baradu Bangara, it was very disappointing and Hasiru Honnu falling in between
- 11)As there were too many stakeholders involved in the implementation, it was too much for the lead NGOs to coordinate between these bodies for the effective delivery of results.
- 12) Acceptance of certain biofuel varieties was an issue in certain districts (Udupi, Dakshina Kannada).
- 13) Timely disbursal of planting materials at reasonable prices was an issue at the farmer's level.

- 14) The project was new to all the stake holders including the Board and in two years' time it is difficult for the NGOs to prove their capacity.
- 15)At the district level, it is the Zilla Panchayat which is responsible for all the developmental activities including those related to biofuels. <u>Unfortunately, biofuel project never received required attention at the Zilla Panchayats.</u> It was one amongst many programs under the fold of the ZP. ZPs have not recognized the biofuel activity as one among the priority sector; so was the case with the Department of Agriculture, Department of Forest. Accountability level, thus, was 'wafer thin' with the line departments.
- 16)Despite all the limitations, it is heartening to note that the Board has taken up various innovative programs in a short span of time. The efforts made by the Board in propagating biofuel as a cost-effective, renewable source of energy, across the State in tune with the State and National Biofuel Policy are highly appreciable.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In the backdrop of the study, with the given conclusions ,the following recommendations are made for the improvement of the project execution at the level of the lead NGOs;

- I. Depending upon the performance of the 32 lead NGOs, all the 21 lead NGOs in the first category (satisfactory)could be retained. The first 4 in the second category (average) may be retained. The remaining 3 in the second category and all the 4 in the last category (unsatisfactory) are suggested to undergo a refresher training course before their continuance at the discretion of KSBDB.
- II. While identifying the new lead NGOs, it is desirable not to identify those NGOs which are entirely from other fields and not in any way can understand the nuances of the biofuel project.
- III. The lead NGOs are to be made more accountable to the Board.
- IV. The short comings of the lead NGOs discussed in the study may be borne in mind and corrective measures be taken on

the uses such as inadequate awareness programs; not working at the Grama Panchayat level; not forming biofuel farmer's groups; not motivating and equipping VFC, SHGs, Water User's Committees etc.; improper execution of programs such as Suvarna Bhoomi, Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara; non-attendance at the DMCs, non-submission of periodical reports, inadequate documentation of issues etc.

- V. Involvement of rural community such as SHG, VFC, Water users group needs to be strengthened.
- VI. The timely distribution of planting material is a key issue in plantation activity. Ensuring timely seedlings by the Forest Department is needed.
- VII. Monthly progress review at the district level is recommended for the development of biofuel programmes.
- VIII. All the stakeholder departments at the district level are to be made accountable to the Board/RDPR/ZP.
 - IX. As the lead NGOs may not have sufficient clout to coordinate various stakeholder departments, periodical review at the State level would help smooth coordination amongst various stakeholder departments.
 - X. There is a need to design 'Training Module' for all NGOs before implementing the programmes.
 - XI. The Board may designate a person at the Zilla Panchayat to help execute various activities of the Board.

POLICY BRIEF:

Board, in consultation with the RDPR, may have to create suitable monitoring mechanisms, at the district, divisional and state levels to follow-up various biofuel activities to get better results, including identifying a responsible officer to follow-up the activities at the Zilla Panchayat level.

Depending upon the acceptance level of the species of biofuel crop variety, district level plans are to be worked out.

Linking of biofuel program with MGNREGA need to be monitored at the State level by RDPR / KSBDB.

The accountability level of various stakeholders, especially Zilla Panchayats, Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest, needs to be increased with the intervention from the State Government.

Terms of Reference (ToR) for Evaluation of the performance of the Lead NGOs-Karnataka State Bio-Fuel Development Board.

1. Title of the Study:

Evaluation of Lead NGOs appointed by KSBDB, for the promotion of Bio fuel Activities in Karnataka.

2. Department/agency implementing the scheme/program:

Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board (KSBDB),under the aegis of Rural Development Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Karnataka.

3. Background information:

Government of Karnataka had constituted a 'Task Force on Biofuels for its promotion and development of biofuel activities in the State on 9th September,2008,and announced State Policy on Biofuels-2009. The State Policy aims at reducing fossil fuel consumption, enhance energy security, promoting the agricultural sector and supporting the enhancement of rural livelihood. In order to take forward the biofuel activities, the State constituted a separate Board "Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board" (KSBDB), on 6-12-2010 under the administrative control of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department.

The biofuel program in Karnataka is designed to bring about total participation of the farming community, landless labourers, self help groups etc., in its various ongoing activities such as "Hasiru Honnu", "Suvarna Bhoomi", and "Baradu Bangara Yojane". A plantation program along the bunds and hedges, of the farmer land, is being taken up with the funds from MGNREGA, Forestry and Agricultural Department's allocation, with the participation of rural communities and the Non Governmental Organizations.

The NGO is responsible for capacity building of the farmers, landless labourers, self-help groups etc., through education, training and facilitating them in taking up biofuel farming in

selected villages/sites. This would require extensive community mobilization, capacity building of the farmers and development and adoption of appropriate need based mechanism for planning, implementation, management and monitoring of activities that are necessary in achieving the objectives set out in the program. The NGOs are also responsible for taking up similar activities that are assigned by the Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board, District Biofuel Monitoring Committee/Zilla Panchayats/District administration in the field of biofuels.

Eligibility criteria set for selection of LNGOs:

- The organization should be a registered body under relevant Act/Rules.
- ➤ The organization should have office network in the said district from there they should apply.
- > They must have a strong presence and good track record in the district.
- ➤ They must have previous experience in handling such projects.
- They must have at least Rs. 10lakh turnover per year.
- ➤ They must have enough qualified and technical staff to manage the Project.
- > Sensitivity towards group action conflict resolution and equity for marginalized community.
- ➤ Ability to motivate the beneficiary/community for active involvement and best practices.
- > Experience in biofuel promotion activities.
- ➤ Experience in extension activities pertaining to programs of forestry, watershed and organic farming.

Through "Expression of Interest" 32 Lead NGOs were selected to cover entire Karnataka for two years from 1st, April 2012, on the following agreement.

Broad objectives:

• They should easily be available for all the stake holders in the given district.

- Transparency, accountability and sustainability are to be maintained at every stage.
- Knowledge and expertise to empower community in implementation of the Program and they are able to address risk/problem and find solution for themselves.
- Create suitable environment for community participation and result based activities during the preparation of the plan and various stages of implementation.
- Has to work effectively ensuring program objectives, target, time schedule and results and involvement of the stake holders.

Specific objectives:

There exists an effective coordination between District Biofuel Monitoring Committee, Information and Demonstration Center and field NGOs in the implementation of various biofuel promotional activities of the KSBDB.

Lead NGO should post an able District Coordinator who should be either a Post Graduate with three years of experience or a Graduate with five years of experience in Rural Development Programs with special reference to projects in Agriculture, Forestry, Watershed Development, Jalasamvardhan, and Organic Farming. He/ She should have expertise in district data collection, assessment and imparting training.

NGO should have established office with computer, phone, and internet with office assistant facility at the district level. District Coordinator and the Office Assistant should be fully dedicated to biofuel implementation program.

NGO must work closely with the District Biofuel Monitoring Committee and ensure that the transparent selection of Field NGO at the Grama Panchayat level.

NGO should have comprehensive knowledge of Karnataka State Biofuel Policy, Hasiru Honnu, Baradu Bangara, Suvarna Bhoomi scheme guidelines, objectives, strategies and build capacity of the beneficiaries and the stakeholders. NGO should have comprehensive knowledge about the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and capacity building of the Field NGOs in implementation of Baradu Bangara and Hasiru Honnu Schemes.

It has to conduct Taluk level and District level Workshops and Awareness Programs on biofuels.

Convergence and integration to be observed with the Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, RDPR, district Watershed, I and D Centers, City Municipalities, Grama Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, Jalasamvardhan, Minor Irrigation and Field NGOs while implementing various biofuel activities.

Facilitate supportive role in taking schemes to target communities in required time, technology, linkages, value addition, market etc.

Facilitate regular meetings/discussions at district level to effectively implement various biofuel projects and to solve problems at the field level.

Accounts of the Lead NGO must be transparent and should be available for the Board when asked.

NGO should collect and submit periodical reports/data to the Board regularly.

The KSBDB has signed an agreement with NGOs which ceases on 31-03-2014, after which the Board has to take a decision for the continuation of these Lead NGOs, based on their performance on agreed task.

4. Evaluation scope, purpose and objectives:

This proposed study covers the entire State of Karnataka. The overall objective of the study is to assess the performance of Lead NGOs in the implementation of various biofuel activities against

the objectives and targets set. It will look at the NGO capacity, knowledge, expertise, coordination and the problems/issues faced in implementation, suggest corrective measures that are required to be incorporated in the identification of NGOs in due course, for being involved in the implementation of biofuel programs in the district.

5. Evaluation questions:

- 1. Whether the Lead NGO is fully aware of the various biofuel activities of the Board?
- 2. Whether the NGO office is equipped with computer, internet, phone, and adequate staff to manage the biofuel activities?
- 3. Whether the NGO is display boards on biofuel activities to be displayed in exhibitions, trainings, fairs and on other occasions?
- 4. Year- wise (2012-2013 and 2013-2014), total number of awareness programs conducted and coordinated by the NGO, including celebration of World Biofuel Day, Environment Day etc.
- 5. In how many, Grama Panchayats and villages such Programs are conducted? Number of people participated?
- 6. Year wise (2012-2013 and 2013-2014), total number of exhibitions, fairs participated, and programs conducted and coordinated by the NGO.
- 7. In how many, Grama Sabha the NGO has participated and given information to villagers and succeeded in getting the biofuel activity included in the Grama Panchayat Action Plan?
- 8. In how many District Monitoring Committee Meetings the NGO has participated during 2012-2013 and 2013 -2014?
- 9. How many farmers are identified and facilitated in planting biofuel seedlings under Hasiru Honnu (2012-2013 and 2013-2014) and Suvarna Bhoomi (2012-2013)?
- 10. How many Biofuel Farmer's Groups are formed by the NGO during 2012-13 and 2013-14?
- 11. What is the quantity of seeds (kgs) that has been mobilized and routed to I and D Center for processing by the NGO?
- 12. How the NGO prompt has been in submitting monthly/quarterly/annual financial reports to the Board?

13. Other Programs of the Departments such as Agriculture, Forestry, and Watershed where NGO got involved (Biofuel activities)-Mention them.

6. Evaluation methodology:

Evaluation study will be taken up in all 30 districts with 32 NGOs covering at least one NGO in a district (Tumkur and Uttara Kannada consists of two NGOs in the district). In a block/taluk, at least one Grama Panchayath shall be selected for the survey to get inputs from the panchayat office and beneficiaries of biofuel schemes such as Hasiru Honnu and Suvarna Bhoomi Yojane. minimum of 10 beneficiaries are to be selected in the Grama Panchayat for getting feedback on problems, suggestions and satisfaction. At 0 to 30 general public in a Grama Panchayat are to be surveyed on the awareness of production, usage and significance of biofuels.

In the district, the survey should cover key officers like CEOs of Zilla Panchayats, EOs and PDOs at Taluk Panchayats, JDAs,DCFs of Social Forestry and DCF s of Territorial Divisions, Coordinators of District Biofuel Information and Demonstration Centers, Project Engineers of IREP who are important implementing officers of Biofuel Programs.2to 3 group discussions shall be held with the stakeholders at the district level to gather opinion.

The primary data available on the beneficiaries of Suvarna Bhoomi Yojane will be made available for the survey. Hasiru Honnu and Baradu Bangara scheme guidelines and particulars shall also be made available by the KSBDB. The secondary data on the trainings, people's participation, financial progress etc. are to be obtained from all the existing 32 NGOs across the State.

7. Deliverables and time schedules:

The Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board shall provide the required information and data on the NGO's works, responsibilities and list of biofuel beneficiaries under Suvarna Bhoomi Yojane. The time lines and deliverables are shown below:

- A. The detailed work plan for the proposed study shall be submitted by the successful consultation within one week after selection of the Consultant.
- B. Primary data collection should be completed within one week after the work plan is approved by the KEA.
- C. Draft evaluation report should be submitted within one month after completing field data collection for approval by a joint team of KEA and KSBDB officers.
- D. Final evaluation report shall be submitted within two weeks after the draft report is approved.

Thus, excluding the time taken for approval, entire process should be completed before 3rd week of March, 2014.

8. Cost and schedule of budget releases:

Cost will be determined by open competitive bidding process based on the sample size, followed by negotiations if necessary.

a.20% of the contract cost will be released on signing the MOU/contract agreement.

b.40% will be released after the draft report is approved.

c.40% will be released after the final report is submitted.

Income tax at 10% will be deducted from each payment, in addition, the consultant is expected to pay TDS at 12.36% at their end.

9. Qualification of the consultant and method of selection:

A graduate in engineering or post graduate in science with good experience (5-10years) in handling rural energy programs. Experience in the community mobilization activities is desirable. Selection is based on EoI and negotiation. Consultant firm should be familiar with rural development activities and must have conducted2-3 evaluations in the last 5 years. They should be registered organizations with high professional credentials.

10. Ensuring quality:

The Evaluation reports and findings must demonstrate highest professional standards on par with National and International standards.

11. Providing oversight:

Karnataka Evaluation Authority will provide the funding and oversight for the evaluation. All technical aspects of the study are subject to their approval.

12. Contact person to get details about the evaluation:

Sri Basasvaraj, technical Officer, KSBDB,080-23568199 and 200,M: 9448511911,email:technicalofficerksbdb@gmail.com

Questionnaire-1

1. District
2. Name of the NGO
3. Address
4. Registration number
5. Name of the chief of NGO
6. Year of establishment of NGO
7. Area of operation of the NGO
8. Activities of the NGO (important ones)
9. Total number of employers in the organization
10. Do they have the previous experience in the biofuel field

Questionnaire-2

1. Name of the NGO_____

2.	 Experience of the NGO in the field of biofuel Complete awareness Moderate awareness Not aware
3.	For the execution of the project has the NGO got required manpower, telephone, computer, internet etc., • Number of employees • Telephone Yes/No • Computer Yes/No • Internet Yes/No
4.	Is the NGO in possession of posters and other publicity materials to be used in exhibitions , training, fares etc.,(inspect)
5.	Mention the number of biofuel programmes conducted during 2012-13 and 2013-14 to create awareness (World Biofuel day, Environmental Day etc.,)
6.	In How many Grama Panchayats such programmes were organized? Give the number of participants in such programmes?
7.	Give the number of exhibition/Jatras etc., participated organized by the NGO during 2012-13 and 2013-143
8.	In how many Grama Sabhas NGO has participated and shared biofuel information?

9.	In how many GP action plans biofuel activities have been incorporated?
10.	Details of the District Biofuel Monitoring Committee meetings and participation by the NGO?
•	Year 2012-13 and 2013-14
11.	Give the number of farmers identified and plants distributed under Suvarna Bhoomi and Hasiru Honnu during 2012-13 and 2013-14?
12.	Give the number of Biofuel Farmer's Groups organized by the NGO during 2012-13 and 2013-14?
13.	Mention the quantity of seeds collected by the NGO from the farmers and sent for processing in Kgs?
14.	Punctuality of the NGO in sending monthly/ quarterly and annual reports and others to the Board (regularly, periodically, not sent)?
15.	Feedback from the Zilla Panchayat, Department of Forestry, about the performance of NGO in the execution of action plan?

Questionnaire-3

1. Name of the Zilla Panchayat?	
2. Name of the Chief Executive Officer	
3. Name of the lead NGO	

- 4. Has the NGO been doing the listed activities? Examples:
 - Publicity at the GP level---Yes/No
 - Assisting the Interested groups under MGNREGA?
 Yes/No
 - Motivating the members of VFCs, WMCs, and SHGs in taking up biofuel related activities? Yes/No
 - Convincing farmers to take advantage of seed collection, manure etc.? Yes/No
 - Coordinating between the District Biofuel Monitoring Committees, Department of Agriculture and District Innovative and Demonstration Centres to implement Baradu Bangara successfully? Yes/No
- 5. Feedback from the CEO about the performance of the NGO?
 - Very Good
 - Good
 - Satisfactory
 - Unsatisfactory

Questionnare-4

Questionnare-5

Name of the district
1. Name of the beneficiary
2. Contact number
3. Village
4. Gram panchayat
 5. How did you know about the project
6. Source from where plants were received?
7. Name of the plant species?
8. Number of plants obtained?
9. Place of planting (hedge, bund etc.)?
10. Scheme under which plants were obtained?
11. Production from the plants in Kgs?
 12. Co-operation received from the NGO while executing the program? - • Excellent • Good • Average • Low

13.	Problems faced by the farmers (enlist)				
14.	Suggestions (enlist)	given	by	the	farmers

Annexure-7
List of evaluators who participated in the field study

Evaluators				
#	Name	Contact No	Allotted District	
1	Prakash A.	9964757654	Dakshina Kannada	
2	Prakash A.	9964757654	Kodagu	
3	Prakash A.	9964757654	Chikmagalur	
4	Prakash A.	9964757654	Belagaum	
5	MahadevNayak	9980136936	Davanagere	
6	Latha N.	8197053330	Tumkur	
7	Bhagya	9741390704	Bangalore (Urban)	
8	Deepa	8123428807	Bangalore (Rural)	
9	Vittal S. Katti	9945205738	Gulbarga	
10	Vittal S. Katti	9945205738	Yadgir	
11	Vittal S. Katti	9945205738	Bidar	
12	Mohan	7829119389	Ramanagar	
13	Umesh	9980030915	Mandya	
14	Srinivas	8861303212	Kolar	
15	Nagaraj B.	9972168010	Hassan	
16	Manjunath R.	9620545486	Chitradurga	
17	Manjunath R.	9620545486	Haveri	
18	Manjunath R.	9620545486	Raichur	
19	NagendraBabu	9902455922	Chikkaballapur	
20	Shivamurthy	8970421648	Mysore	
21	Ramesh	9741390822	Koppal	
22	Ramesh	9741390822	Bellary	
23	Ramesh	9741390822	Bijapur	
24	Nagaraj J. B.	9739700068	Shimoga	
25	Dr. Denita Ushaprabha	9945783450	Udupi	
26	Ramakrishna	9901481729	Dharwad	
27	Ramakrishna	9901481729	Uttara Kannada	
28	Ramakrishna	9901481729	Bagalkot	
29	Ramakrishna	9901481729	Gadag	
30	Jagadeesh	9449219015	Chamarajanagar	

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KARNATAKA STATE BIO FUEL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

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TRA- JUNE-2014 **IRA-** AUG-2014 **DRA-** MAY-2015 **FNO-** KEA 86 EVN 2014

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AND



EVALUATION STUDY ON

THE LEAD NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS APPOINTED BY THE KSBDB FOR THE PROMOTION OF BIO-FUELS IN THE STATE OF KARNATAKA