

**Terms of Reference for Evaluation of “Ksheera Sanjeevini” Project  
for Socio economic Development of women through dairying  
Implemented by Karnataka Milk Federation Ltd. Bengaluru**

**1. Study Title:**

The title of the study is “Ksheera Sanjeevini” Project for Socio economic Development of women through dairying implemented by Karnataka Milk Federation Ltd. Bengaluru”.

**2. Department implementing the scheme:**

Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (KSRLPS) and Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producer’s Federation Limited (KMF).

**3. The Background and Implementation of the Scheme:**

Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (KSRLPS) is part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) supported by the Government of Karnataka. Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producer’s Federation (KMF) Limited is a cooperative apex body of the State of Karnataka representing the organization of milk producers and implementing all round dairy development activities.

After four decades of cooperative dairy development, the KMF is successful in reaching over 2.32 million farmer families in 21,587 villages, thereby covering more than 75% of the villages in the State.

So far, 14,556 Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) have been organized in 14 District Milk Unions. Among them, 12993 DCS are functional as on date and 95% of them are in profit. Of these, 3,229 constitute women DCS. The fact that more than 95% of the DCS are in profit, reflects the efficient and successful functioning of the three-tier Dairy Cooperative system.

The average milk procurement in the year 2014-15 was 58.69 lakh kilograms per day (L.KPD). The peak procurement had reached 72.30 LKPD in June 2015 in the year 2015-16. At present, on an average Rs.14.81 crores is being paid per day to the milk producers.

Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women was launched by the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India, as one of the measures to ensure well-being of women in the traditional informal sector in the year 1986. It advocates the objective of extending training for up gradation of skills and sustainable employment for women through a variety of action oriented projects, which employ women in large numbers.

The Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) initiated the STEP Programme in Karnataka in 1997. Since then has organized 1924 exclusive Women Dairy Cooperatives (WDC) in its 14 Member Milk Unions in eight phases.

K.S.R.L.P.S and K.M.F initiated "*KSHEERA SANJEEVINI*" project. Its project area covers all 30 districts of Karnataka State coming under the jurisdiction of 14 Milk unions. The outlay of "*Ksheera Sanjeevini*" project sanctioned by KSRLPS, is Rs.17.10 crore for 3 years. The funding pattern will be NRLM - 75% & 90 % and implementing agency (KMF/Union) bearing 25% & 10 % for marketing infrastructure, including technical inputs and others activities of the cost of the project respectively.

#### 4. Present Status of the Scheme:

##### Women Dairy Co-operative Societies:

All the 72 WDCSs are made functional covering 108 villages and it has enrolled 11583 women members. The total 2880 Target Group Members (TGM) are identified through bench mark survey. The District Milk Unions of STEP **Core Team leaders conduct bench mark survey to identify the Target Group Members** that include the marginalized asset less wage labourers, women headed households, migrant labourers, SC/STs, minorities and other disadvantaged rural women. Thus the beneficiaries in the project are poor or asset less marginalized women, with special focus on SC/ST households and families below poverty line.

**Trainings:-**

The following training programmes are inducted under the scheme.

**a. Dairy Animal Training (DAT) for Target Group members**

Dairying as a profitable business, so beneficiaries are trained in breeding, feeding, nutrition, clean milk production, selection of healthy dairy animals, diseases and first aid treatment of cattle, balanced feed and health care of dairy animals for higher production of milk and so as to reduce the cost of production of milk.

DAT helps in better management of dairy animals and also helps in upliftment of economic status of the women TGMs. The duration of the training is 3 days. It is imparted in the training centers at Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad District.

In the first year project target of 2880 women members, all the women TGMs are trained.

**b. Training on books writing, accounts maintenance and auditing**

This training is imparted to WDCS Secretary in financial dealing, like making receipts, vouchers and keeping daily accounts, maintaining topic-wise registers, Trial Balance, Profit and Loss, Balance Sheet, records of business DCS, information of milk dairy business, a practical survey by field study, principles of co-operation, principles of management, encounter with laws, monthly and annual meetings, proceedings writing, secretarial responsibilities of ideal society, milk and milk components, production of clean milk, maintenance of animals, difficulties in collection of milk and remedies over it, feed process, information about cattle feed & fodder production, records of a society, auditing and its rules.

The trained Secretary is expected to gain confidence as she maintains the balance sheet and all records by herself. She finds out the reasons for losses and achieves for best profit for her society. It provides her a salary of Rs.3500-4000 per month.

The duration of this training is for 10 days, conducted in 3 central training institutes (Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad Districts). Of the total target of 72 women members, 67 secretaries have been trained.

**c) Training on Leadership Development (Chair persons Orientation)**

The representative of the WDCS who are holding the administrative control of the society are trained in overall management of the society by imparting them with training to develop leadership qualities amongst them.

The representatives so trained, work on honorary basis, for the overall development of the WDCS. Skill imparting in training helps them in smooth and profitable functioning of WDCS and SHGs, which indirectly helps in socio-economic change of all the members. The duration of this training is 4 days, conducted in Bangalore Central Training Institute and includes one day field visit.

68 women chair persons have been trained against the target of 72.

**d) Basic Computer Training for Secretaries**

The Secretaries of WDCS and SHGs maintain the records of all the transactions that take place in the society. Hence these secretaries are imparted a 6 day training in basic computer usage. 58 Secretaries are trained in computer usage.

**e) Training for Testing Milk Quality**

Trainees in this training are trained in the usage of equipments like Fatomic Machine so that care to be taken while procuring clean milk, testing milk for Fat and solid non-Fat (SNF) contents. The price paid to the members depends upon the quality of milk supplied. The Tester training helps trainees to know how to collect good quality milk and provides them a salary of Rs. 2500-3000 per month.

The duration of this training is 3 days. 70 women milk testers have been trained as against 72 tester of WDCS.

**f) Management Committee Members (MCM) Training**

In this training, trainees are exposed to the laws of co-operative management societies, the principles of co-operative societies, Anand Pattern, the procedure of

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meetings, importance of meetings, participation in meetings, Grass and fodder cultivation, kinds of cattle-feed, reasons of reduction in milk quantity, its remedial measures, achieving clean milk production, animal husbandry, getting information about service and facilities provided by the training institutions. This training is useful as trainees learn how to make the DCS economically viable, to check records, to increase profits, to find out reasons of deficit, to control the administration, audit rectification etc.,

The duration of this training is 3 days. 643 women Management Committee Members have been trained against the project target of 660.

**g) Lady Resource Persons at WDCS level**

This training is for Lady Resource Persons (LRPs) selected from the rural base who help the groups for activities other than dairying; such as liaison with other institution like Banks and Government departments. This provides employment to rural women. Under this project a Lady Resource Person is identified for all 72 WDCS. 70 LRPs have been trained for 3 days in Bangalore and are working at village level.

**Roles and Responsibilities of Lady Resource Persons (LRPs)**

- ❖ Formation and supervision of Self Help Groups.
- ❖ Assisting the members for credit accessibility.
- ❖ Arranging awareness programs at village level.
- ❖ To act as liaison agency between Milk Union and Dairy Co-operative Society (DCS) and other Government departments.
- ❖ SHGs book writing/ record maintenance and audit.
- ❖ Arranging training of SHGs members in income generating activities.
- ❖ Arranging and attending meeting of *Mahasangha* and *Mahamandala* with SHGs representative.
- ❖ Participating in Artificial Insemination, first aid and quality control under clean milk production.
- ❖ Arranging for insurance and loan for private animal purchase and their renewal.
- ❖ Participating and assisting the animal fertility camp, health camp, calf rallies etc.

**h) Self Help Group Representative training**

Another important feature of WDCS is formation of Self Help Groups (SHG) by its TGMs. Project programme implementation supposes formation of at least 2 SHGs. Against the total project target of 144, 167 SHGs are formed with their deposit of Rs. 24.73 lakh. For effective working of SHGs two women members per SHGs are trained. There are 274 Self Help Group representative women members who have been trained for 3 days.

The *Nandini* SHGs are centers of empowerment working for the socio-economic development of rural women. To strengthen these SHGs and have close monitoring, SHGs federation are formed at union level. This has a three tier system. SHGs at village level, 5 to 25 such SHGs joining together to form a Mahasangha at Taluk level and Mahamandala at district level.

KMF has appointed 8 SHG facilitators from MYRADA, for strengthening of SHGs and improving the sustainability with organization of Mahasangha and Mahamandala. These Mahasanghas and Mahamandals meet once a month to solve any problems arising out in implementation and help in hand holding the SHGs for getting development benefits of other departments.

**i) First Aid Worker Training**

In this, training is conducted on health of animals, method of clinical examinations, commonly used first aid medicines, common diseases and its first aid, common infectious diseases and its prevention, importance of vaccination and precaution during vaccination etc. Trainees learn how to breed the maximum number of healthy cattle in their own sheds so as to get substantial quantity of milk, bringing up of cattle at less cost, economical management resulting in enhanced milk production.

64 women First Aid Worker have been training and given First Aid boxes and medicines. These trainees provide First Aid facilities at village level.

**j) Artificial Insemination (AI) Training**

This Training is based on Artificial Insemination importance, advantages and disadvantages of artificial insemination, method of AI, knowledge of female reproductive organs, preparation of AI gun, container handling, pregnancy

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diagnosis, infertility and its causes and prevention, how to improve conception rate, record keeping etc.

7 women are trained in AI till date. After the training, the AI worker visits all the WDCS and AI is carried out at the door step of the farmer of the animals which are in reproductive cycle (heat). This improves conception rate and reduces the cost of maintenance of insemination centers. As the insemination is carried out at the door step of the farmers, each AI worker is provided with mobile phone for communication.

This training programme provides a livelihood for the AI worker apart from their other income. She earns about Rs.3000 to 4000 per month on the basis of number of inseminations carried out in a month. Pregnancy diagnosis helps in taking proper feeding and care of pregnant animals. Incentive of Rs. 10 for every calf born after pregnancy diagnosis is given to the trained AI workers.

**AMUL Visits:-**

This involves visit to the world famous AMUL (Anand Milk Union Limited) Dairy in Anand in Gujarat. The training (exposure visit) is for the WDCS Presidents, Directors and Members of Target Groups for emulating the good features of AMUL Societies into their societies. Till June 2015, of the total of 216 women members, 207 have visited the AMUL dairy.

**Financial Assistance for buying milch animal:-**

If a beneficiary is economically weak she may not afford to pay the price of a milch animal. Hence the project provides each WDCS, 12 TGMs with Rs.10, 000 per members as margin money to buy milch animal like cross breed cow or buffalo with a financial loan linkage with the Bank. Against the project target of 864 animals, 798 milch animals have been inducted till July 2015. Another 66 milch animals are in the process of purchase with Self Help Group Bank linkage. In this regard, NABARD and Lead Bank Officers of the districts are regularly contacted by CTLs of the Unions. In the State Level Banker's & NABARD Officers meeting, the KMF officers have made presentation of 'Ksheera-Sanjeevini Project' and bank linkages for TGMs. This project provides economic support to all

beneficiaries of TGMs for cattle insurance (Rs.1150 for 3 years) and cattle transportation at the cost of Rs.600.

**Awareness Programme:-**

**a. Health and Nutrition Programme with Infant and Young Child Feeding Programme**

This programme provides knowledge to all the members of the society about the welfare of their family members in terms of health and hygiene, balanced food, mother and child health care, safe drinking water, vaccination, preventive measures for diseases, usage of locally available vegetable, eradication of dogmatic social customs and rituals and conducting health camp, eye/blood testing, demonstration of infant and young child nutritious food preparation from the locally available materials.

Three day Health and Nutrition programme and one day Infant and young nutrition programme are conducted in each WDCS with a financial assistance of Rs.2500 per *Shivir*. Till July 2015, *Shivirs* have been conducted and 12,858 women members participated at village level.

**b. Legal Literacy Programme**

Legal literacy programme is conducted at village level with the assistant of eminent advocates, particularly lady advocates, who are taken to villages to impart awareness on rights of women in property, prevention of dowry, authorities to approach in case of domestic violence/harassment etc. Visits are arranged to courts, police stations, Tahsildar offices and banks to acquaint them regarding the working of these institutions.

Of 216 *Shivirs* targeted, 212 *Shivirs* have been held and 9,034 Target Group Members have participated in this programme.

**c. Gender Sensitization Programme**

This programme is conducted to sensitize women members in gender differences, to promote girl child education at par with male child and widow re-marriages. Know-how regarding agencies working for the



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welfare of women, the financial assistance available from Government agencies, banks, self-help groups and other institution etc. is provided to create self-sustaining ability in women folk. 3 days Shivirs are conducted along with one day dedicated to multifarious problems faced by women and to enlist their cooperation in running institutions managed by women. Till July-2015, 6,655 women and 3,530 men members participated in the *Shivirs* held at village level.

**Technical Input Services:-**

**i) Providing Electronic Milk Tester/Fatomatic Machine/ Milk Analyzer**

Milk Tester is used at primary dairy co-operative level in village. The milk supplied by producer is tested before acceptance and payment is made on basis of milk quality.

WDCS has to test the milk of each individual member for fat percentage in milk on daily basis, both in the morning and evening, so as to determine the price to be paid to the members which depends on the fat and SNF percentage in milk. Fatomatic machine is provided from this project for accurate testing of milk by women testers and this transparent process results in strengthening faith of milk producer on village level. Till July -2015, 65 Fatomatic machine/ Milk analyzers have been issued at WDCS level.

**ii) Electronic weighing scale**

The digital weighting scale is an electronic device and helps in accurate weighment of the milk of the producer at the society level. In first year out of 72 EWS, 45 Electronic weighing scale are purchased and supplied.

**iii) Chaff cutter**

Chaff cutter machine is used in uniform chopping of the fodder for livestock which helps the animal's digestion and reduces wastage of fodder. The machines are available in hand operated and power operated modes. This project provided 5 chaff cutters to beneficiaries in each WDCS. In first year 200 chaff cutters were purchased and 125 chaff cutters machine have to be purchased at union level.

**iv) Vermicomposting**

The term vermicomposting means the use of earthworms for composting organic residues and dairy animal byproducts like dung, slurry also cattle bed materials with crop residues. Vermicomposting is promoted as an income generating activity, usage of locally available resources and also low cost fertilizer production method.

The rectangular elevated pit like structures of dimensions 10 feet length X 4 feet width X 3 feet depth are constructed in which 600 Kgs of vermicompost can be produced in about 80-90 days. One unit of vermicompost is provided to one target group member per WDCS at a cost of Rs. 7000. Till July-2015, 66 Vermicompost units were established. This project provides job opportunities for target group members. The action plan approved by Government of India with target and achievements is given in Annexure to the ToR.

**5. Objectives of the Project:**

The project through dairy activity is aimed at economic and social upliftment of rural women with particular reference to 'NRLM Project Vision'.

The main objectives of the Project are:

- Identification of women Target Group Members through Bench Mark survey according to below poverty line, asset less marginalized women with special focus on SC/ST, minorities and vulnerable groups at rural level.
- To organize exclusive Rural Women Dairy Co-operatives and to take up employment cum income generation activities.
- To provide need based and extensive training for skill up gradation.
- Mobilizing women in formation of Self Help Groups as a tool for income generating activity and for easy access to credit.
- Provide support services, backward and forward linkages and improving employment/ economic conditions of women.
- Creating awareness through designed programme.
- Confidence building among women and to generate leadership qualities.
- To develop the sustainability of the activity.

## **6. Monitoring of the scheme:**

As per the existing Monthly Review Mechanism (MPIC), the scheme is reviewed at 3 levels. The State level review committee is headed by the Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the district level review committee by the CEOs of the Zilla Panchayats and District Officers of KMF. In addition to these, the Manager P&I reviews the scheme monthly with core team leaders at the District level. The Core Team Leaders meeting reviews the progress of the scheme **once in two months**. The Managing Director, KMF at the Head Office level reviews the progress of the scheme every month in the programme committee meeting with all the Districts Heads.

## **7. The Scope and Objective of the Study:**

The scope of the project is all 30 districts of Karnataka State coming under the jurisdiction of 14 Milk unions.

The main objectives of the study are the following:

- a) To study the type of training provided, its adequacy and usefulness in skill up gradation.
- b) To study the availability of extension services for mobilizing women in viable group for employment generation.
- c) To study the extent to which the support services including access to credit have been made available.
- d) To assess the impact of the programme on socio-economic status of the beneficiaries, and
- e) To study the extent to which the objectives of the programme have been fulfilled and to examine the monitoring arrangement.

## **8. Sampling and Evaluation Methodology:**

There are the following two points that need to be kept in mind while deciding sampling intensity-

- (a) The scheme implementation is at a nascent stage, and,
- (b) The population (TGMs) are quite homogenous,

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The achievement of the scheme under different components is given in *Annexure* attached to this ToR.

The sample selected is at the rate of two districts per revenue division. Within these, at least two WDCs are selected; one to be done randomly from the district having highest number of WDCs and the other from the district having only one WDC. If more than one district has only one WDC, the district is selected randomly. Following this principle, the sample is as follows-

Sl. No	District	Total WDCs	Sample WDC (Minimum)	TGMs in Sample	Chaff cutter Sample	Solar Packs	Vermi compost
1	Tumkur	10	1	40	50	10	
2	Chikkamagalur	1	1	40	0	1	
3	Mandya	6	1	40	0	6	
4	Chamrajanagar	1	1	40	0	1	
5	Bidar	5	1	40	25	5	
6	Koppal	1	1	40	0	1	
7	Haveri	2	1	40	10	2	
8	Uttara Kannada	1	1	40	5	1	
Population Total		72	-	2880	120	27	

As can be seen, sampling intensity is 10%.

For evaluation personal interviews should be done for at least five members of each WDC including at least one SC/ST, one OBC and the financially/educationally best amongst all. Differently abled women members have to be included and personally interviewed. After that is done, corroboration of interview facts and additional facts should be collected by doing Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) involving all WDC members. As a control, women groups involved in dairying activity which is not covered under Ksheerasanjivini without getting any govt benefit may be taken.

**9. Evaluation questions (Inclusive not exhaustive):**

1. Whether the Target Group Members (TGM) have been selected as per guidelines prescribed in Office Memorandum no. KSRLPS/LH (F)/KMF/09/2013-14 dated: 01.08.2014? If not, where and how have the

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deviations have taken place? (All details of the deviated cases are to be given for tracking).

2. What is the average time taken to identify the TGMs and form SHGs under Ksheera Sanjeevini? Have all the TGMs been imparted the training during 2014-15 and 2015-16 as per the action plan drawn? If not, what are reasons for not doing so?
3. After induction trainings, how many groups have been assisted by giving margin money and bank linkages for purchase of milch animal and other equipments?
4. Are there any instances of milch animals being purchased without covering them under insurance? If yes, how many, where and which are such instances found in the samples selected?
5. What is the impact of various training/awareness programmes under taken in the project? Are these helpful and effective in capacity building? Is their duration and pedagogy adequate? If not, what should be the optimal duration and pedagogy? Please document the capacity building of Ksheera Sanjeevini SHGs.
6. Are the present methods of training the rural women are effective or training through important methods like audio-visual exhibitions and visits needs to be imparted also from the beneficiary's perspective?
7. What are constraints of financial flow of margin money and banks loan to SHGs members? How to further streamline the process so that benefit could reach faster? Please elaborate.
8. What is the amount of margin money and loan taken by the SHGs from banks and what is the repayment percentage? If the repayment is less than 75% what are the reasons of non-payment?
9. How many members have been helped by animal induction after rotation of the margin money? What is the impact of margin money/loan on the groups?
10. Is the internal lending done among the members of the groups? If yes, what is the recovery percentage of this lent amount?
11. Are *Mahasanghas* and *Mahamandalas* formed really helping for resolving any problems arising at taluk/district levels respectively for sustainability of the activities? If not, why not?

12. Has the milk procurement increased after formation of Ksheera Sanjeevini groups (from the base level of 2013-14)? If yes, to what extent? (This may be answered with due mention of the statistical validity of the finding).
13. How many societies have got the benefit of equipments like, Electronic Milk Tester/Fatomatic machines/Milk analyzer, Electronic Weighing scales, and Chaff cutters, Solar packs and Vermicomposting units? Have the societies distributed the chaff cutters and given the Vermicompost plant benefits equitably? If not, Why not?
14. Are the beneficiaries satisfied with margin money, bank linkages for loan, equipments and vermicompost plant supplied to them? If not, what is their perception on these benefits? Please elaborate.
15. Is there any improvement in the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries? If yes, to what extent? If not, what are the reasons? (This may be answered with due mention of the statistical validity of the finding).
16. Please prepare the cost benefit analysis per beneficiary per annum for one year for 2014-15, taking into consideration total cost of production, selling rate and total income of the beneficiary under the project.
17. Whether all the objectives set under the project are achieved or not? If yes, to what extent? If not, what changes in the guidelines/process/monitoring to be made to make the programme further effective?

#### **10. Deliverables time schedule:**

Additional Director, STEP, KMF Ltd, Bengaluru will provide the milk union wise/district wise list of Women Dairy Co-operatives and Ksheera Sanjeevini SHGs and name of the Core Team Leaders of the project Evaluation Consultant Organization. Additional Director, STEP, KMF Ltd, to instruct the officers of the milk unions concerned and the women dairy co-operatives at the village level, milk unions at the district level and taluk levels to co-operate in furnishing information and holding the FGDs with all the stake holders. It is expected to complete the study in 5 months time, excluding the time taken for approval. The evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

- a. Work plan submission : One month after signing the agreement.
- b. Field Data Collection : Two months from date of work plan

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- approval.
- c. Draft report Submission : One month after field data collection.
  - d. Final Report Submission : One month from draft report submission.
  - e. Total duration : 5 months.

**11. Qualification of Consultant:**

Consultants should have and provide details of evaluation team members having technical qualifications/capability as below-

- i. A masters in Veterinary Science with minimum 5 years' experience,
- ii. A masters in Sociology/ Gender Studies/Social Work, and,
- iii. A masters in Economics/Commerce/Business Administration.

**And in such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR.**

**Consultants not having these number and kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.**

**12. Agency for evaluation:**

The evaluating agency should be finalized as over provision of the Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act and Rules, but without compromising on the quality

**13. Contact person to get further details about the study:**

Smt Shakuntala C.N. Addl Director (STEP) KMF Ltd, Bangaluru, Mobile No 9591994317 and Kum Nirmala.N.S. Deputy Director, KMF Bangaluru, Mobile No. 7795483792 e-mail Id - [step@kmf.coop](mailto:step@kmf.coop) will be the contact persons for giving information and details for this study.

**14. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report :**

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of evaluation report:-

- a) By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of KMF Ltd Bengaluru and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Consultant. It should not intend to

convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the KMF Ltd Bengaluru and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA).

- b) Evaluation is a serious professional task and its presentation should exhibit it accordingly. Please refrain from using glossy, super smooth paper for the entire volume overloaded with photographs, graphics and data in multicolor fancy fonts and styles.
- c) The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should form the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
- d) The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered, and if possible, put up in a match the pair's kind of table, or equivalent. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.
- e) In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is no measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. The practicable recommendations should not be lost in the population maze of general recommendations. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-

(A) **Short Term practicable recommendations**

These may not be more than five in number. These should be such that it can be acted upon without major policy changes and expenditure, and within say a year or so.

(B) **Long Term practicable recommendations**

There may not be more than ten in number. These should be such that can be implemented in the next four to five financial years, or with sizeable expenditure, or both but does not involve policy changes.

(C) **Recommendations requiring change in policy**

There are those which will need lot of time, resources and procedure to implement.

**15. Cost and Schedule of Budget release**



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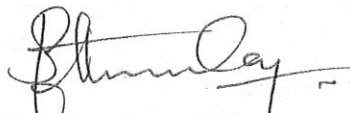
Output based budget release will be as follows-

- a. The First installment of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable as advance to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
- b. The Second installment of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The Third and final installment of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used to the final report.

Tax will be deducted from each payment as per rates in force. In addition, the evaluator is expected to pay statutory taxes at their end.

This is an internal evaluation study, which means that the cost of the study will be borne by the line department. They are expected to allot the work to a competent evaluating agency following the procedure of Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act and Rules and in consultation with the Karnataka Evaluation Authority. This should be done as early as possible but not later than 30 days from the approval of the ToR. The evaluating agency should present the inception report before the Technical Committee of the KEA within 30 days of the allotment of study to them.

**The entire process of evaluation shall be subject to and conform to the letter and spirit of the contents of the government of Karnataka order no. PD/8/EVN(2)/2011 dated 11<sup>th</sup> July 2011 and orders made there under.**

  
for Chief Evaluation Officer  
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

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**Progress of Ksheera Sanjeevini during 2014-2015**

Sl. no	District	No. of WDCS	Target TGMs	Animal induction	SHGs Bank Linkages for TGMs	SHGs Internal Lending For TGMs	Other TGMs Bank Linkage for Animal Purchase	Equipment Supplied			Vermicompost
								Fatomatic Machines	Electronic Digital Weighing Scales	Solar Packs	
1	Bagalkot	2	80	24				2	2	2	
2	Bangalore Rural	4	160	48		6		4	4	4	
3	Bangalore Urban	2	80	24				2	2	2	
4	Belgaum	2	80	12		2		2	2	2	
5	Bellary	3	120	12		36		3	1	3	
6	Bidar	5	200	36	80			5	5	5	
7	Bijapur										
8	Chamarajnar	1	40	14	26			1		1	
9	Chikkaballapur	3	120	44	58	16		3	2	3	
10	Chikkamagalur	1	40	17	2	7		1	1	1	
11	Chitradurga	2	80	29		20		2	2	2	
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	160	50				4		4	
13	Davanagere		0	0							
14	Dharwad	2	80	37		9		2	2	2	
15	Gadag	1	40	15		3		1	1	1	
16	Gulbarga	2	80	24				2	2	2	
17	Hassan	4	160	53	24	23		4	4	4	
18	Haveri	2	80	27		2		2	2	2	
19	Kodagu		80	29		10	8				
20	Kolar	2	0	0				2	2	2	
21	Koppal	1	40	12				1	1	1	
22	Mandya	6	240	69	132			6		6	
23	Mysore	4	160	54	24		6	4		4	
24	Ramanagara	2	80	24				2	2	2	
25	Raichur	1	40	12		28		1	1	1	
26	Shimoga	3	120	38		27		3	3	3	
27	Tumkur	10	400	92	66	4	48	10	10	10	
28	Udupi	2	80	24				2		2	
29	Uttar Kannada	1	40	24		12		1	1	1	
30	Yadgir			0							
<b>Total</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>2880</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>72</b>	