

Terms of Reference for the Agency to Conduct Impact Evaluation of Pashu Bhagya Scheme (2015-16 to 2018-19) on livelihood security of marginal and small farmers, agricultural labourers, Widows, Devadasis and Distressed Women

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Terms of Reference for the Agency to Conduct Impact Evaluation of Pashu Bhagya Scheme (2015-16 to 2018-19) on livelihood security of marginal and small farmers, agricultural labourers, Widows, Devadasis and Distressed Women

1. Title of the study

Impact Evaluation of 'Pashu Bhagya' scheme on livelihood security of marginal and small farmers, agricultural labourers, Widows, Devadasis and Distressed Women

2. Department-wise implementation of schemes

Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services (AH & VS), Karnataka

3. Background and the context

3.1 Dairy, Sheep & Goat, Piggery and Poultry

Estimated milk production for 2012-13 was 5718 thousand tons, of which cow milk was 3919 thousand tons (68.54%), Buffaloes milk was 1740 thousand tons (30.43%) and goat milk was 59 thousand tons (1.03%). Karnataka stands 11th position (7137 thousand tons: 4.04%) in milk production in the country in 2017-18.

As per 2012 livestock census, the State has 95.71 lakh sheep and 47.90 lakh goats. The density of sheep/goat population is very sparse in Coastal and Malnad regions of the State. As per an estimate, 29907 tons of mutton, 20375 tons of chevon and 7755 tons of wool has been produced in the State during 2013-14. The wool that has been produced in the State is useful in the manufacture of rough blankets, druggets and carpets. Sheep and goat contribute to 30% of the meat production. *ICMR recommend 11 kg of meat per person per year and availability is 5 kg per person per year. To cover this gap, it is essential to promote sheep and goat rearing. The main subsidiary occupation of marginal and small farmers and agricultural labourers is maintaining small number of sheep and goat. Due to financial constraints, they are unable to procure and rear good quality sheep and goat.*

Karnataka has the population of 2702 exotic, 23254 crossbred and 253806 indigenous pigs as per 17th livestock census of 2007, which produces 15-20 thousand metric tons of pork every year. The State with the Layer population of 15.67 millions and Broiler population of 27.56 millions produced 4394.80 million eggs & 82,610 tonnes of chicken meat is an important state with respect to the poultry industry.

With this backdrop, considering the importance of the livestock sector in the livelihood context for the marginal and small farmers, agricultural labourers, Widows, Devadasis and Distressed Women in promoting livelihood security, 'Pashu Bhagya' was implemented through credit linked back-end support.

3.2 Pashu Bhagya Scheme

It was announced in the budget speech of 2015-16 that a new Scheme called 'Pashu Bhagya' will be implemented during the year. The Government would provide a back-end subsidy of 33% to Scheduled Caste as well as Scheduled Tribe marginal and small farmers and 25% to other caste marginal and small farmers to set up units of cattle, sheep, goats, pig, poultry through loans from commercial banks to a maximum of Rs. 1.2 lakhs.

This scheme is formulated based on the guidelines of Central Government Schemes viz. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Programme (DEDS)¹ and National Livestock Mission (NLM)². Under this scheme, beneficiaries will get the loan from the banks and afterwards the Government will release the subsidy in the back-ended form to the banks.

It is ordered in the above referred Govt. order and also addendum order³ about the fixation of different livestock unit expenditure under Pashu Bhagya scheme based on the guidelines mentioned in NLM Scheme and also based on the Proceedings of the State level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee headed by the Secretary to the Government for Animal Husbandry Department.

It is intended to provide training on livestock management compulsorily to all the beneficiaries under the Scheme. In addition, all the beneficiaries under dairying should compulsorily come under the milk routes of Milk Producers Cooperative Societies formed under Karnataka Milk Federation. These beneficiaries should also compulsorily get the membership of Milk Producers Cooperative Societies. It is also intended to inform Local Milk Producers Cooperative Societies to have Memorandum of Understanding with the concerned banks so that the societies can help the banks in loan repayment process.

The Schemes that are related to Animal Husbandry which are in operation in different Departments like Agriculture, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj are of different nature. In order to converge all these schemes along with the resources to make the Scheme simple and remove all the doubts that may be in the minds of the public, it is intended to have coordination with all the above mentioned Departments and work together. The concurrences of the concerned Departments have already been obtained to implement their Schemes according to the Scheme norms of Pashu Bhagya Scheme.

According to the Proceedings of the meeting of the State level SC\ST Development Council under the Chairmanship of Honorable Chief Minister on 26/5/2015, the subsidy rate for purchase of sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes, poultry under SCP/TSP in Animal Husbandry Department have been increased from 33% to 50%. Accordingly, in Pashu Bhagya Scheme also, the back ended subsidy for SC/ST community has been increased from 33% to 50%.

An amount of Rs 6 crores was approved under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana in the year 2014-15 budget of Animal Husbandry Department to implement setting up of Sheep and Pig units as per the guidelines of NLM Scheme. The order in this regard (GO No. PSM 76 PPY 2014 (Part) dated 4/4/2015) have been issued. Since this scheme implemented in 2015-16, this was implemented in the name of Pashu Bhagya. Similarly, since it was intended to implement purchase of different livestock units under RKVY during 2015-16 based on the guidelines of NLM/DEDS, the implementation of these units was done only in Pashu Bhagya Scheme. The on-going 'Amrutha Scheme' of Animal Husbandry Department provided with a budget of Rs 6.15 crores during 2015-16. This Scheme was merged with Pashu Bhagya Scheme for further implementation.

The Government was given administrative approval to implement 'Pashu Bhagya' scheme during 2015-16 through the Department of Animal Husbandry based on the points mentioned below:

¹ <https://www.nabard.org/content.aspx?id=591> (The main objective of the scheme was to extend assistance for setting up small dairy farms and other components to bring structural changes in the dairy sector)

² <http://www.dahd.nic.in/about-us/divisions/national-livestock-mission> (The Mission is formulated with the objective of sustainable development of livestock sector, focusing on improving availability of quality feed and fodder)

³ Govt. Order No. Pa.Sam.Mi 62 Papaayo 2015 (part), dated 15/5/2015 and addendum order dated 28/5/2015.

- a) Pashu Bhagya Scheme should be implemented with the available budget in the Department as a need based scheme with first come first serve basis.
- b) Grants of the Department should be utilized to provide subsidy to landless beneficiaries who are not eligible for Krishi Bhagya Scheme. The beneficiaries having landholdings and who are eligible for Krishi Bhagya Schemes should get subsidy under Krishi Bhagya Scheme. If in case the grants provided under Krishi Bhagya Scheme is utilized in any one particular year to the fullest extent, in such cases, even beneficiaries having landholdings can also be considered under Pashu Bhagya Scheme for that particular year.
- c) The authority to approve Unit Expenditures under Pashu Bhagya Scheme from time to time is given to State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) formulated under National Livestock Mission.
- d) It is made compulsory for all the beneficiaries under Pashu Bhagya Scheme to get the training.
- e) The subsidy rate given to SC\ST beneficiaries under Pashu Bhagya Scheme is increased from 33% to 50%.
- f) Out of the total beneficiaries under Pashu Bhagya Scheme, 30% is to be reserved for women.
- g) Amrutha Scheme has been merged in the Pashu Bhagya Scheme. According to the original objective of Amrutha Scheme, preference should be given to Widows, Devadasis and Distressed Women while selecting the beneficiaries.
- h) The specified subsidy given on the loan taken by the beneficiaries of dairying unit of Pashu Bhagya Scheme should be given to the Cattle Rearing Scheme implemented by D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation Limited.
- i) The Training Expenditure of all the beneficiaries under Pashu Bhagya Scheme should be borne by National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

Additional benefits covered under the scheme include⁴:

- Short term loans up to Rs.50,000/- at 0% interest will be provided through Co-operative Banks, on the lines of crop loan, for providing cattle feed/other maintenance expenditure.
- Subsidy will be provided to the members of Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies for payment of insurance premiums up to 5 cattle.
- The scheme of providing Rs.5,000/- ex-gratia under 'Kurigahi Suraksha Scheme' will be continued. A grant of Rs.5.00 crore will be provided for this program.

This Scheme is being implemented with assistance from Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY/RKVY-RAFTAAR) & State Sector Amrutha Yojana. Physical and Financial Progress under Pashu Bhagya Scheme (only RKVY) is as under:

⁴ <http://www.ahvs.kar.nic.in/en-schemes.html>

Year	Physical (Number of beneficiaries)	Financial (Rs. in Lakh)
2015-16	14087	4099
2016-17	10083	3064
2017-18	9490	3264
2018-19	1726	1036
Total	35386	11461

Source: Department of AH& VS, GoK

The details of benefits, unit cost, subsidy and bank loan is given below:

Type of unit	Unit cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Subsidy 25% for General and 50% for SC/ST Beneficiaries (RKVY Contribution)	Bank Loan 75% for General and 50% for SC/ST Beneficiaries
Cattle 2 CB cows/Buffaloes or Milch animal unit	1.20	30,000/- for others. 60,000/- for SC/ST	90,000/- for others and 60,000/- for SC/ST
Sheep/Goat Sheep / Goat unit 10+1	0.674	16,860/- for others. 33,720/- for SC/ST	50,580/- for others and 33,720/- for SC/ST
Piggery Piggery Unit 3+1	0.94	23,750/- for others. 47,000/- for SC/ST	70,250/- for others and 47,000/- for SC/ST
Poultry A. Commercial layers – 500 Broilers	0.85	21,250/- for others. 42,500/- for SC/ST	63,750/- for others and 42,500/- for SC/ST
B. Commercial layers -500 Birds	1.10	27,500/- for others. 55,000/- for SC/ST	82,500/- for others and 55,000/- for SC/ST

With this background on livestock stock sector in the State and Pashu Bhagya, the objectives of the Pashu Bhagya Scheme are:(i) To assist marginal and small farmers, agricultural labours, widows, destitute & devadasi women for setting up of Dairy, Sheep & Goat or Piggery & Poultry unit, aiming at livelihood security⁵; (ii) To increase income from livestock activities through production, productivity enhancement and employment creation; (iii) To promote nutritional status of beneficiaries; (iv) To empower and train the beneficiaries through capacity building efforts for setting up of livestock enterprise and its sustenance.

4. Evaluation Scope, Purpose and Objective

The specific objectives of the impact evaluation study are: (i) to estimate the impact of Pashu Bhagya scheme on livestock production, employment and income of the poor and needy sections of the rural society; (ii) to determine the impact on access to food, education, health and community participation (iii)

⁵ Household livelihood security is defined as adequate and sustainable access to income and resources to meet basic needs (including adequate access to food, potable water, health facilities, educational opportunities, housing, time for community participation and social integration)

to analyse the impact of capacity building activities; and (iv) to document the constraints and suggestions from beneficiaries, implementing officers at different levels (village-taluk-district-State) and Banks/Cooperatives

5. Evaluation Questions/Issues

5.1 Beneficiaries

- Estimation of Impact: (i) Before receipt of the benefit VS After receipt of the benefit in the case of beneficiaries; (ii) With benefit (Beneficiaries) VS Without Benefit (control households).
- Socio-economic characteristics: age, education, social group (SC/ST/OBC), type of beneficiary (marginal/small farmer/agricultural labourer/ widows, destitute & devadasi women/physically handicapped)
- Sources of income VIZ., agriculture, allied activities (Dairy/Poultry/Sheep/Goat/Piggery), labour (farm/non-farm), others (specify), consumption expenditure (food-veg/non-veg, education, health, etc.), AAY/BPL/APL, experience in AH & Dairy activities, etc.
- Land holding details (irrigated/unirrigated/fallow:Own/Leased-in/Leased-Out), reasons for fallow land, cropping pattern(Kharif/Rabi/Summer) including total cost & returns per acre, fodder crops, fodder cycle etc.
- Assets & Credit details: type of asset and its market value, extent of credit (institutional/non-institutional), purpose, repayment, outstanding, etc.
- Details on support from Department of AH&VS in general and specifically on ill health and artificial insemination
- Awareness about the Pashu Bhagya Scheme, source of information, extent of awareness about the components/benefits, reasons for selection of beneficiary, reasons for choosing a particular component, type of benefit received, month and year, total cost of the unit, subsidy availed, details on the remaining amount mobilised for establishing unit including infrastructure, insurance
- Management of inputs viz. feed, fodder(green&dry), water for 12 months, whether amount used for purpose it is envisaged, timely payment of loan instalments, functional/non-functional, reasons (if non-functional/failure)
- Place of purchase of animals, breed, buying costs of animals including transportation & intermediaries costs, provision of fodder for animals under the scheme for one month, UID number given or not, access to nearby Veterinary Hospital (Km)
- Economic estimation of detailed cost (fixed & variable costs) and returns (main product/by-product) from livestock activities (Dairy/Poultry/Sheep/Goat/Piggery including type of breed/activity, age of the animal, age of first calving, present number of lactation order production/productivity) using commonly followed standard method.
- Estimation of marketed and marketable surplus - own use & marketed
- Employment creation (number of labour days & income)
- Capacity Building: Details of capacity building activities including duration (trainings/ field visits/trips, etc), extent of adoption/non-adoptions, reasons for non-adoption, membership of institutions(Dairy cooperatives, PACS, SHGs,etc), impact on production, income and employment

- Any other direct and indirect benefits (both positive & negative) due to participation in the Pashu Bhagya program
- Livestock income reinvestment for continuing the same activity (animal rearing) or other activity (specify), steps taken for sustaining gains from interventions
- Perceptions about - procedures and delays on credit linked back end subsidy, unit costs & usefulness of the scheme
- Reasons for non-participation in the program and what should be done for participation?
- Impact should be estimated on marginal & small farmers, agricultural labourers, Social group (SC/ST/Others), agricultural labours, widows, destitute & devadasi women

5.2 Implementing Officers (Taluk-District-State)

- Perception on components/benefits provided under Pashu Bhagya (Cattle/Poultry/Piggery/Sheep/Goat, Capacity building activities, etc.), subsidy pattern, components of benefits, interest rate, etc.
- Monitoring & Evaluation: periodic reporting from bottom to top, health and vaccination records, compliance reports, Utilization certificates, monitoring period, etc.
- Ranking of the components of the program in terms of impacts and demand with quantification & reasons including SWOT analysis
- Suggestions for improvement of the scheme with additions/deletions/modifications including guidelines of the schemes viz., application procedure, selection procedure, unit costs, dispute settlement
- Perception about procedures, sanctions, delays, implementation and sustainability
- Perception on current breeding, herd and culling policies, backward and forward linkages- suggestions for improvement

5.3 Banks/Cooperatives

- Perception of the banks/cooperatives on sanctioning of credit to Pashu Bhagya beneficiaries, timely repayment, % of loan recovery, etc.
- Constrains faced during and after sanction of loan and suggestions to overcome the same
- Perception about the interventions of Pashu Bhagya scheme

5.4 Achievement of project objectives

- State-District-Taluk wise physical and financial details (allocation, release and expenditure) for the period of implementation by marginal & small farmers, agricultural labourers, Social group (SC/ST/Others), agricultural labours, widows, destitute & devadasi women
- Latest 10 years data on number of livestock animals, and milk, meat, egg and wool production, etc.

6. Sampling and Evaluation methodology

The impact evaluation study relies on both primary and secondary data. Secondary data shall be collected from Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services/DES/Agriculture department on physical and financial details for the period of implementation of Pashu Bhagya scheme (2015-16 to 2018-19) till taluk level; Latest 10 years data on number of livestock animals, and milk, meat, egg and wool production to know the trend over time; Detailed project report of Pashu Bhagya including unit costs & subsidies information; Any other information/ review of literature found suitable for the current study. The data should to be compared between the base year (before implementation of the scheme i.e 2014-15) and the 2018-19.

Primary data shall be collected from sample beneficiaries using multistage geographically stratified random sampling with clustering features. In the first stage, one-third of the districts shall be selected from each of the irrigated, coastal & hilly and dry districts. In the next stage, from each district, sample household data shall be collected from 10% of the total beneficiaries from at least 3 taluks belonging to high, moderate and low number of beneficiaries coverage criteria. If required sample is unable to collect from 3 taluks then remaining taluks in the same district shall be considered for fulfilling the proposed sample size. In addition, primary data shall be collected from limited non-beneficiaries/control farmers for estimating the impact (using with VS without treatment approach) in addition to before versus after receipt of the benefit approach. Special care should be taken to select the comparable representative control sample in order to avoid selectivity bias.

The data has to be collected considering before year of receipt of the benefit (2015-16/2016-17/2017-18) and after year of the receipt of the benefit (2015-16/2016-17/2017-18/2018-19). In addition, case studies (10) and FGDs (10 no.) shall be documented from each zone covering all sectors viz., dairy, sheep& goat, piggery and poultry. Data shall be collected from all the stakeholders involved in the program implementation: Taluk (10 no.), District (10 no.), State (2 no.) and Banks/Cooperatives (5 no.).

Taluk level officers	District level officers	State level officers	Banks/Cooperatives	FGDs*	Case studies*
10	10	2	5	10	10

* 4- Dairy; 3- Sheep; 1-Goat;1-Piggery; 1-Poultry

Estimation of Impact: (i) Before receipt of the benefit VS After receipt of the benefit in the case of beneficiaries; (ii) With benefit (Beneficiaries) VS Without Benefit (control households). Results should be presented district-wise by type of components, marginal & small farmers, agricultural labourers, Social group (SC/ST/Others), agricultural labours, widows, destitute & devadasi women.

The sample to be drawn is indicated in the table below.

Distribution of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries: 2015-16 to 2018-19

Name of the District	Zone	Category	Beneficiaries															Total
			Dairy			Sheep/Goat			Piggery			Poultry						
			Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST				
Davanagere	CDZ	Irrigated	75	11	12	22	3	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	129			
Mandya	SDZ	Irrigated	79	9	5	25	3	1	11	2	1	4	1	0	139			
Belagavi	NDZ	Irrigated	100	18	17	41	27	2	6	2	0	5	1	0	219			
Vijayapura	NDZ	Irrigated	94	7	3	18	2	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	131			
Raichur	NEDZ	Irrigated	74	15	16	12	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	123			
Dakshina Kannada	CZ	Coastal & Hilly	37	6	3	13	2	1	5	1	0	3	1	0	71			
Uttara Kannada	HZ	Coastal & Hilly	96	11	6	28	4	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	153			
Turnkur	CDZ	Dry	155	17	11	41	8	2	18	2	1	5	1	0	261			
Chikkaballapur	EDZ	Dry	89	9	11	12	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	128			
Bidar	NETZ	Dry	74	13	10	17	2	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	122			
			873	117	93	229	54	12	40	7	2	39	9	3	1476			
			Non-Beneficiaries/Control households															
Davanagere	CDZ	Irrigated	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	11			
Mandya	SDZ	Irrigated	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	14			
Belagavi	NDZ	Irrigated	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	15			
Vijayapura	NDZ	Irrigated	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	13			
Raichur	NEDZ	Irrigated	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	10			
Dakshina Kannada	CZ	Coastal & Hilly	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	10			
Uttara Kannada	HZ	Coastal & Hilly	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	12			
Tumkur	CDZ	Dry	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	18			
Chikkaballapur	EDZ	Dry	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	11			
Bidar	NETZ	Dry	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	10			
			44	8	7	11	10	10	4	4	2	10	10	2	123			

Note: Eastern Dry Zone (EDZ), Central Dry Zone(CDZ), Hilly Zone(HZ), Southern Dry Zone(SDZ), Coastal Zone(CZ), Northern Dry Zone(NDZ), Northern Transition Zone, Northern Dry Zone, North Eastern Dry Zone(NEDZ), North Eastern Dry Zone(NEDZ)

7. Deliverables and time schedule

The concerned department implementing the scheme and KEA will provide the necessary information pertaining to the study and also co-operate with the consultant organization in completing the assignment task within the stipulated time period. The concerned district and taluk officials will be instructed by the Department of AH&VS for providing the required information/data at the taluk and GP levels. It is expected to complete the present study in 6 months time line, excluding the time taken for approvals at KEA.

Timelines and deliverables

a. Inception Report	1 month after signing the agreement
c. Field Data Collection & analysis	3 months after the date of work plan Approval*
d. Draft report submission	1 month after Field Data Collection & analysis
e. Final report	1 month after approval of the Draft report
Total duration	6 Months

*The field work duration is extendable in special cases with proper justification up to two months by CEO, KEA.

8. Quality expected from the Report

The evaluation report should generally confirm to the United Nations Evaluation Guidelines (UNEG) "Standards for Evaluation in the UN System" and "Ethical Standards of Evaluations".

The report should present a comprehensive review of the Scheme/ programme in terms of the content, implementation process, adequacy, information and access to beneficiaries.

The Report should provide a scientific assessment of the impact of the Evaluation of implementation and impacts in the State under Pashu Bhagya during 2015-16 to 2018-19 using disaggregated and aggregated analysis.

The qualitative data should be used in unbiased manner to support or for further analysis of the reflections from the quantitative data. The analysis should provide adequate space for assessing the variations across the regions and social categories. Case studies to be presented to bring out the realities at the household level.

The report should come out with specific recommendations based on adequate field evidence for any modifications in the programme design, content, implementing procedures, and any other modifications to improve the access and impact of the Scheme/Programme.

9. Structure of the report

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

By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study that AH & VS Department and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Evaluation Consultant Organization. The report should be complete and logically organized in a clear but simple language. Besides confirming to the qualities covered in the Terms of Reference, report should be arranged in the following order:

Preliminary Part

- Title and Opening Page
- Index
- List of acronyms and abbreviations

- Executive Summary- A section that describes the program, purpose and scope of evaluation, research design and methodology, key findings, constraints and recommendations.

Chapter-1 Introduction and Study design

- Background- A section that briefly covers the history or genesis of the sector under which the programme/scheme being evaluated covered. It should give recent fact sheets taken from reliable and published sources and review of the progress of the scheme at Taluka/District level.
- Log Frame theory/ Theory of change
- Objectives and performance of the program - This section includes the stated objectives of the program and the physical and financial achievements of the selected program in the period of evaluation. It should cover the description of the target group, aim of the program, the programme guidelines and method of selection of beneficiaries and the physical and financial achievements.

Chapter –II Review of literature and Evaluation Methodology

- Review of past evaluation reports and their findings- Theoretical background.
- Evaluation Methodology - This should include research design, hypotheses for testing, evaluation matrix sample design and size, Methodology for data collection and analysis- questionnaire design and pilot test, data analysis.
- Limitations/constraints in the evaluation study.

Chapter III - Findings and discussion

- Tables and figures are to be used to present results in summary and/or graph format to add clarity to the presentation. In addition to simply presenting the results in a straightforward manner, the author also has to provide the readers with his/her interpretation of the results, implications of the findings, conclusions. Each result is discussed in terms of the original hypothesis to which it relates and in terms of its agreement or disagreement with results obtained by other researchers in similar/related studies.
- A detail analysis of Case Studies, Best Practices and Focus Group Discussions

Chapter IV Summary and Conclusions

Chapter V- Recommendations – Recommendations to be evidence based- short term for mid course corrections & long term for change in program design/ policy change.

Annexure

- a. Sanctioned Terms of Reference of the study.
- b. Survey tools and questionnaires
- c. Place, date and number of persons covered by Focus Group Discussion (if applicable).
- d. Table showing details of major deviations, non-conformities, digressions of the program.

10. Administrative arrangements

The core team should comprise of the following technical members and should possess requisite qualification and experience as stated below:

Expert Team to carry out the study

Sl. No.	Subject Experts Requirements	Subject Experts Requirements	Educational Qualification
1.	Principal Investigator	Ph.D in Veterinary/Animal Sciences/Agricultural Economics	05 years of experience in field
2.	1 st Core team member	First class Post Graduate Degree in Sociology / Social work	Should also possess a minimum of three (3) years of experience in evaluation of developmental programs regarding agriculture and its allied sectors
3.	2 nd Core team member	Post Graduate in Statistics/Economics with knowledge of Statistical analysis	Three years experience in data analysis
4	3 rd Core Team Member (optional)	Expert in Translation (English to Kannada)	M.A in English/Kannada with expertise in translation

The Team should engage such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time period as prescribed by the ToR.

11. Cost and Schedule of budget release

The Output based budget release will be as follows-

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 in the final report.

Selection of Consultant Agency for Evaluation

The selection of evaluation agency should be finalized as per provisions of KPPP Act and rules without compromising on the quality.

12. Contact person to get the further details about the schemes

The Contact person details about the study is as below-

At KEA-

- (i) Additional CEO (Evaluation) 9342331301
- (ii) Director (Evaluation) 9448402848


At Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, V Floor, Vishveshwaraiah Mini Tower, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru - 560001.

Name	Designation	Phone no. & Email id
Dr. M. T. Manjunath	Director	080-22862767 dir-ah@nic.in
Dr. P Maheshwara Gouda	Additional Director (Training, Education, Extension and RKVY)	080-22860870/9448759274 jdextahvskar@gmail.com
Dr. P. Srinivas	Joint Director (Training, Education, Extension and RKVY)	080-22860870/9632220358 jdextahvskar@gmail.com
Dr. C.N. Narayanaswamy	Chief Veterinary Officer, RKVY, Office of the Commissioner	080-22860870/9480910509 jdextahvskar@gmail.com
Dr. V. Muniraju	Joint Director (Statistics)	080-22861899 jdstat.ahvs-ka@gov.in

The Terms of Reference were approved by the Technical Committee of KEA in its 45th Meeting held on 10th October 2019.



**TOR Prepared by:
Dr. A.V. Manjunatha
Director (Evaluation)**



**Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority**