Final Report

Evaluation of Scheme
Health Coverage to Sheep and Goats

Submitted To
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Karnataka Sheep and
Wool Development Corporation Ltd.
“Kuri Bhawana” Veterinary College Campus,
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CHAPTER - 1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Health coverage to Sheep and Goats is in vogue since 1994 – 95 in Karnataka State. Sheep and Goats are regularly exposed to internal parasitic infestation as they have the habit of grazing closer to ground. Sheep and Goats are affected by various kinds of virus, bacteria and parasites, which affect their health. The diseases caused by various virus and bacteria in sheep & Goats can be controlled by regular deworming / vaccination programmes against specific diseases in sheep and Goats. With the objective of increasing economic returns to the sheep farmers, the programme of health coverage to sheep & Goats is being implemented by Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation.

Sheep and Goats farming is an integral part of agriculture and is a subsidiary occupation of farmers which generates employment besides economically improvement. The small, marginal and SC/ST farmers, unemployed youth’s will get regular employment besides economic growth. The Government of Karnataka has created Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation which is known as Nodal agency. The corporation main responsibilities are to provide health coverage, breed improvement, wool shearing services, increases in weight, improvement of quality of meat and production. The sheep and Goats farmers are scientifically trained in better marketing, carpet weaving and fodder development. Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is procuring the anthelmintics through the R.C. Holders in the Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services and supplying to the entire state based on the sheep populations in each district.
Ways and means for effective deworming process.

1) The required anthelmintics are calculated in respect of the available sheep and Goats population.

2) The corporation plans and places the purchase order to procure anthelmintics from the rate contractors.

3) The rate contractors have to deliver the ordered anthelmintics to the implementing officers, directly to their head quarters.

4) The implementing officers will receive the anthelmintics and send back the acknowledgement to the corporation for further needful action.

5) The received anthelmintics will be carried to the mass camps on the schedule dates for deworming.

6) The implementing officers (Dy. Director / Asst. Director of KSWDC) are the Executive Officers. The jurisdiction of each implementing officers is fixed by the corporation and is as under.

**Table 1.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Implementing Officers</th>
<th>Head Quarters</th>
<th>Area of operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dy. Director of KSWDC, Belgaum</td>
<td>Belgaum</td>
<td>Belguam and Bagalkot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dy. Director of KSWDC, Gulbarga</td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>Gulbarga and Bidar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Asst. Director of KSWDC, Mysore</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>Mysore, Kodagu and Udupi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Asst. Director of KSWDC, Mandya</td>
<td>Mandya</td>
<td>Mandya, Chamarajanagar and Ramangar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Asst. Director of KSWDC, Hassan</td>
<td>Hassan</td>
<td>Hassan, Chikkamagalur, and Shimoga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Asst. Director of KSWDC, Tumkur</td>
<td>Tumkur</td>
<td>Tumkar and Bangalore (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Asst. Director of KSWDC, Chitradurga</td>
<td>Chitradurga</td>
<td>Chitradurga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Asst. Director of KSWDC, Dharwad</td>
<td>Dharwad</td>
<td>Dharad and Gadag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Asst. Director of KSWDC, Hospet</td>
<td>Hospet</td>
<td>Bellary, Koppal and Davanagere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Asst. Director of KSWDC, Raichur</td>
<td>Raichur</td>
<td>Raichur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*JSS Consultants, Mysore*
The jurisdiction of implementing officers is more than one district in some cases.

7) The Dy. Director / Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry department is working on deputation basis in KSWDC. The offices are located in the office of the regular animal husbandry departmental office.

8) The vehicle of the regular department was made use by the implementing officers for deworming purpose.

9) The regular departmental staff whenever they are free their services were utilized for mass deworming camps.

10) One implementing officer could deworm 400 – 500 sheep and Goats in a day. The sample survey reveals that 1% to 2% could be attended by the deworming implementing officers in a mass camp wherein the remaining sheep and Goats were drenched for deworming by the local available departmental staff.

11) During the interview with the 324 individuals only 13% beneficiaries informed about the availability of village veterinary institutions.

12) The individual beneficiaries during interview stressed for supply of liquid deworming anthelmintics which was more effective for sheep and Goats in improvement of health.

13) It was informed by the implementing officers that the received anthelmintics were stored with the regular departmental store.

14) The submission of required information and progress report to the higher officers were delayed due to lack of Ministerial staff.
15) Following districts are suggested by the Karnataka sheep and wool development corporation for evaluation in their concept paper vide item No.3A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Revenue division</th>
<th>Sample districts assigned for evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>Tumkur and Chikkaballapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>Gulbarga and Hospet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Belgaum</td>
<td>Belgaum and Bijapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>Mysore and Hassan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16) The opinion of the implementing officers of 8 districts was recorded in the prescribed format. The opinions of the implementing officers were expressed separately in implementing chapters.

17) The individual beneficiaries were interviewed (small farmers, marginal farmers, SC & ST) from each mass camp. The details of individuals interviewed and their opinion were reported in implementing chapter.

18) The secondary data on the list of mass camps organized and other relevant information were collected during our visit to district offices.

Table No. 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of Mass deworming camps organized during 2008-09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Belgaum</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bijapur</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chikkaballapur</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hassan</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hospet</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tumkur</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>520</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19) 10% Beneficiaries for interview were calculated as per concept paper vide para No. 3B.

Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Belgaum</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bijapur</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hassan</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hospet</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chikkaballapur</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tumkur</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>324</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Questionnaire prepared for collecting data from the individual beneficiary through interview and discussion was submitted to the corporation along with inception report for approval.

AREA OF CONCERN

➢ The implementing officers shall be an independent officer for implementing the deworm process.
➢ The office accommodation facilities are to be provided with full office infrastructure
➢ At least one SDA / FDA or technical stockmen and Class – IV employee shall be posted.
➢ The anthelmintics has to be purchased as per the request and the population of the sheep and Goats in concerned districts.
➢ At present the jurisdiction of the implementing officers is more than one district, which is not possible to attend every mass camps in all districts on the schedule date and time.
➢ The implementing officers are supposed to cover vast area of jurisdiction without transportation facilities may be a difficult task.
At present there are no stockmen at taluk level or sheep centers, or cooperative societies working to assist the implementing officers for deworming purpose.

The implementing officers are facing difficulties to visit all the mass camps without vehicle.

The total population of sheep and Goats at present in Karnataka state is 90 - 100 lakhs. The Anthelmentics required for the above population will cost nearly Rupees 28- 30 crores. The government has to provide the required funds as per the request of the corporations to meet the cost of anthelmentics for deworming the entire sheep and Goats population.

The transportation facility was not provided at present but the transport facility is essential because the area of operation is more than a district. The deworming of sheep and Goats population varies from Rs.3.8 lakhs to Rs.18.00 lakhs. It is suggested that a vehicle can be provided by engaging it on hire basis to the extent of area of operation.

In order to make availability of anthelmentics, the Self Help Groups can be selected for storing of anthelmentics at the village level for easy availability. The Self Help Groups may be given incentive for conducting deworming. This is another income generating programme for the Self Help Groups and generating employment also.

The educated youths may be trained in a deworming process, thereby full population of Sheep and Goats can be covered for deworming. This will also help in solving unemployment problem. The youths can be paid incentive by fixing the number of Sheep and Goats dewormed and number of mass camps organized.

The implementing officers can only supervise the work of the deworming process and also effectiveness of the deworming.

In the evaluation design (1) the consultant is suppose to suggest plan for assessing the requirement of anthelmentics and for procurement of anthelmentics. It is suggested that the population of Sheep and Goats can be assessed by adding 10 to 15% excess of the present total population.
The corporation has to receive information of the deworming mass camps places and time and dates well in advance. Based on the mass camps organized during the previous year, a calendar of events shall be prepared.

The deworming process is time bound process this can be promoted at least four times in a year.

It was informed during an interview with Implementing officer that there are Sheep centers and they are idle (for Eg. Bijapur District).

During interview with the implementing officers it is also suggested that there are Sheep and Wool producers Cooperative Societies are registered but they are inactive. If these cooperative societies are activated the cycle of deworming can be implemented effectively.

The Government of Karnataka has formed a Governing Body to undertake prompt decision on policy matters for speedy implementation. The Governing body may be provided with some financial power and also delegating to the Governing Body for the purchase of anthelmentics. The Governing Body should meet at least once in a month to review the progress of deworming, supply of anthelmentics, the stock position and transportation facilities and health coverage to sheep and Goats.

It is suggested that the regular officials of KSWDC shall be entrusted with the responsibility of deworming process and Stock centre existing at the village level of all the taluks shall keep the documents related to the utilization of anthelmentics and other relevant records.

The implementing officers suggested that the anthelmentics purchases should be decentralized for effective procurement and utilization. But its merits and demerits are to be discussed.
SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS

1. The scheme "Health coverage to sheep and Goats" by Government of Karnataka is being implemented through Karnataka Sheep and wool Development Corporation Ltd., (KSWDC) in the state with objective of increasing the economic returns to sheep farmers.

2. The anthelmintics are purchased from rate contract agencies duly selected by the implementing officers. The procurement is centralized.

3. The required anthelmintics are calculated in respect of the available sheep and Goats population.

4. The corporation plans and places the purchase order to procure anthelmintics from the rate contractors.

5. The rate contractors have to deliver the ordered anthelmintics to the implementing officers, directly to their head quarters.

6. The implementing officers will receive the anthelmintics and send back the acknowledgement to the corporation for further needful action.

7. The received anthelmintics will be carried to the mass camps on the schedule dates for deworming.

8. The jurisdiction of implementing officers are more than one district in some cases.

9. The Deputy Director / Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry department is working in KSWDC on deputation basis. The offices are located in the office of the regular animal husbandry departmental office.

10. When ever available the vehicle of the regular department was made use by the implementing officers for deworming purpose.

11. The regular departmental staff whenever they are free, their services have been utilized for mass deworming camps.

12. One implementing officer has been able to deworm 400 – 500 sheep and Goats in a day. The sample survey reveals that deworming of 1% to 2% of sheep and Goats population was attended by the implementing officers in
a mass camp. The remaining sheep and Goats were drenched for
deworming by the local available departmental staff.
13. During the interview with the 324 individuals only 13% beneficiaries
informed about the availability of village veterinary institutions.
14. The individual beneficiaries during interview stressed for supply of liquid
deworming medicine, which is effective for sheep and Goats in
improvement of health.
15. It was informed by the implementing officers that the received
anthelmintics were stored with the regular departmental store.
16. Based on the interview with the beneficiaries we understand the
implementation of the scheme is successful and the farmers have
obtained the benefits like improvement in the health of sheep and Goats,
considerable increase in the weight of the animal and the quantity of meat.
They have informed that their economic status has improved through
marketing of sheep and sheep products.

RECOMMENDATIONS

➢ Awareness programme on the implementation of the scheme Health
Coverage to Sheep and Goats shall be conducted at village level through
audiovisual and lnformation Education and Communication activities.
➢ Preparing calendar of events for organizing Mass Camps and conducting
the same as per the schedule. Prior information about the Mass Camps
shall be communicated to the villagers through tom tom.
➢ Officers of KSWDC in association with the officers of Department of
Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are organizing Mass
deworming camps. Implementing officers suggested that deworming shall
be supplemented by mineral mixture. It is suggested that the local SHG’s /
Sheep and Wool Producers Co-Operative Societies shall be trained in
deworming and they shall be paid some incentive.
CONCLUSION:

The implementation of the scheme "Health Coverage to Sheep and Goats" is in progress throughout the state. We are of the opinion that this scheme will be more effective if the above recommendations are considered and come into force.