

MAHILA KISHAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA (EVALUATION REPORT)

“Empowering Women Farmers in
Kalahandi, Malkangiri & Khurda district of Odisha”



Supported by:

National Rural Livelihood Mission (Government of India) &
Odisha Livelihood Mission (Government of Odisha)



Implemented by:

Madhyam Foundation, Bhubaneswar



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Madhyam Foundation has been implementing Mahila Kishan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana covering 6000 Mahila Kishans in Khordha, Kalahandi & Malkangiri districts of Odisha. The project funded jointly by National Rural Livelihood Mission, Government of India (75%) and Odisha Livelihood Mission, Govt of Odisha (25%) is being implemented in collaboration with 10 local NGO partners in the above districts. Duration of the project was 3 years w.e.f. July 2013. However due to delayed release of fund, no cost extension of the project was approved till March 2019..

As planned under the project a midterm external evaluation of the Project was commissioned to a team, headed by Mr. Amarewar Mishra, Retired Deputy Director Agriculture, Government of Odisha. The evaluation, undertaken over a period of one month between July 2018 to September 2018 gathered quantitative and qualitative data from a diverse sample of 300 Mahila Kishans spread across 28 villages in 10 blocks of odisha.

We sincerely hope that the findings of the study will be extremely useful to the various stake holders of the project as well as to all those who are involved in preparation of policy and programs for marginalized communities like the Dalits, schedule tribe and caste, OBC, Minorities and marginal communities. On behalf of Madhyam Foundation and partner NGOs I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to Mr. Amarewar Mishra, senior consultant, Aparupa Jena & Duitikrishna Nayak, Junior consultants who undertook the evaluation. I would like to convey my heartiest thanks to Project Coordintaor Mr. Kartikeya Panigrahi of this Project & all the partner NGOs without whose active support and cooperation this huge task could not have been materialized. I am also thankful to the community members and respondents who have given their valuable time to make the survey participatory and meaningful. .

Subrat Kumar Singhdeo
Executive Director
Madhyam Foundation

GLOSSARY OR ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	STANDS FOR	TRANSLATION / DESCRIPTION
AWW	Angana Wadi Worker	The village level service provider for nutritional security of infants
BPL	Below Poverty Line	An indicator of poverty, laid for identified households by Government of India during 1994
BKKY	Biju Krishak Kalyan Yojana	An insurance scheme for BPL Households by Govt. of Odisha
CRP	Community Resource Person	A person who belongs to the community and provide service to the community even after the project
CHES	Central Horticultural Experiment Station	A research institute exclusively for vegetables and fruit crops, under Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat	A cluster of villages coming under the local self Government under Panchayati Raj system of India, divided on the basis of population.
GoO	Government of Odisha	State Governments under Federal Structure of India
HH	House Hold	House Hold
HYV	High Yield Variety	High Yield Variety
IAY	Indira AwasYojana	A housing scheme for poor households by co-funding of Government of India and Government of Odisha.
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency	District level body for SC & ST development under GoO
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	A research institute for agri-horticultural crops
LAMPCS	Local Area Multi Purpose Cooperative Society	A Multi Purpose Cooperative Society for rural people under NABARD
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	A scheme for providing 150 days employment guarantee by Govt. of India for the rural poor
MFI	Micro Finance Institution	Financial Services Provider Institution
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	It is an apex bank in India for agriculture and rural development, set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
NGO	Non Government Organization	Voluntary Organization
PDS	Public Distribution System	The distribution of food and other basic material by the Government agency
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions	Local self government of Rural India
RKVY	Rastriya Krushi Vikash Yojana	National Agriculture Development Scheme
SHG	Self Help Group	Village level saving and credit institute of the people (mostly women)
VGC	Vegetable Growers' Cooperative	Cooperative of Women Vegetable Growers

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Madhyam Foundation ,a state level NGO of Odisha ,was sanctioned an amount of Rs 4,19,43,000/□by National Rural Livelihood Mission Govt Of India to Implement Mahila Kishan Shasakti Karan Pariyojana (MKSP) project across 169 villages of 9 blocks in Khorda, Kalahandi and Malkangiri district of Odisha .Duration of the project was three years (2013□2016) during which 6,000 women farmers belonging to small and marginal farmer category were to be reached . The primary objective of MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investment to enhance their participation, productivity and to create & sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women.

The project envisages three outcomes, enhancement of food security increase in household level income & promotion of community based institutions of women farmers. Through promotion of Paddy cultivation using SRI method , production was enhanced by additional 3 to 7 quintals per acre which contributed significantly in ensuring food security of targeted households round the year .It would not be out of context to mention that promotion of SRI was quite negligible in the project area prior to MKSP . It is heartening to note that more than 90 % targeted framers adopted SRI due to the project intervention.

Similarly the project was able to demonstrate that the vegetable cultivation could substantially increase household level income if systematic and well thought out intervention are made at preproduction, production and postproduction stage. Sustainable agriculture practices such as soil testing, annual crop plan, seed treatment, use of organic manure and pesticides etc were promoted through the project which contributed in enhancing vegetable production significantly . The evaluation findings indicated that Rs 10,000□Rs 20,000/□of additional income was received by 14 % of targeted women farmers, 10 % of farmers got income between Rs 20,000 to Rs 30,000, 72 % of farmers received Rs 30,000 to Rs 40,000/□while 4 % of farmers got more than Rs 50,000/□from half acre of vegetable cultivation . This was possible due to reduction of cost on account of chemical fertilizers, pesticides with adoption of various pest control measures, onsite handholding support given by cadre of community Resource Persons & adoption of sustainable agri□practices, by following technical protocol of vegetable cultivation promoted under the project.

Promoting and strengthening community based institution like Producer groups and producer cooperatives was another key focus of the project . For the first time, producer groups were formed by the project .Even though 10 vegetable growers were promoted, only 8 could be registered. Documents for registration of other 2 cooperatives have been pending with cooperative

Department for over 1 year . So, the delivered result could not be achieved fully as envisaged under the project .

The project added significant value as far as the capacity building of women farmers are concerned . On an average , 85% of the women farmers attended numbers of capacity building trainings as planned. It was unique that the women farmers were specifically covered in huge scale for their capacity building . Promotion of local cadre of Community Resource Persons for providing on site hand holding support to women farmers proved to be very crucial in enhancing production and productivity.

Support of drudgery reduction tools (women friendly agri instruments) by project enhanced the work ability of women farmers who are actually contributing to the Agricultural production in the project, land less women farmers were included through activities like Goat rearing by linking them with various Government schemes.

The project gave a new dimension in reducing gap between Govt officials & the community. Clear information was given to the local self-governance system (Panchayats) by organizing many PRI orientation meetings, Interface meetings at district level, displaying many Public disclosures and organizing social audits involving all the stakeholders. As a result, many convergence could be possible in the project area for the target households. However it would not be out of context to mention that unwarranted delay in release of project fund and approval of no cost extension of the project adversely affected the tempo and momentum of the project implementation.

Chapter-I

1. Introduction & Background of the MKSP Project:

Odisha is the eleventh most populous state in India as per the 2011 Census with 41 million people contributing 3.47 percent to the total population of India. Over the last decade, the state has witnessed a 14 percent growth in its population. Most of this population is concentrated in the rural areas with the urban population constituting only 17 percent.

Madhyam Foundation, Odisha set up during 2004, is a state level NGO, exclusively focused on promotion of livelihoods among small and marginal farmer households in some of the most backward pockets of Odisha. One of its key modes of engagement has been to work with small and medium level NGOs in backward pockets of the state. Madhyam has a successful track record of promoting SHGs and co-operatives and diversifying their livelihood options in sub sectors such as vegetable cultivation, SRI, etc. Since last 5 years, Madhyam has been implementing a project with 10 NGO partners in three districts of Odisha to promote vegetable cultivation among women farmers and collectivize them into Producer co-operatives. Madhyam Foundation, had approached NRLM to upscale vegetable cultivation by women farmers in new, adjoining areas of these three districts (Kalahandi, Malkangiri and Khurda) in collaboration with the existing 10 NGO partners for improving their livelihoods security. In view of the demonstrated impact of Madhyam's work in vegetable subsector, NRLM sanctioned a project under its flagship programme called MKSP in the month of March, 2013. The total cost of the Project is Rs 4,19,43,000_out of which 75% is to be contributed by NRLM, Govt of India and rest 25% would be come from Odisha Livelihood Mission, Govt of Odisha.

The project is being implemented by Madhyam Foundation in partnership with 10 civil society organizations such as Mahashakti Foundation, DAPTA, Parivartan(K), Lok Yojana in Kalahandi district, PUSPAC, Parivatran(M), ODC, Social Development Society, Sishu O Mahila Kalyan Samiti in Malkangiri Dist and Darbar Sahitya Sansad in Khordha district across 169 revenue villages of 9 blocks in 3 districts of Odisha. However, during December, 2014 ODC, Malkangiri was dropped as a Partner due to financial irregularities in implementation of OTELP, another Govt of Odisha sponsored project. So, in its place Madhyam Foundation took the responsibility of implementing the project in that area under intimation to OLM, Govt of Odisha. The duration of the project was for 3 years from 2013 to 2016. Due to delayed receipts of fund, the project was given no cost extension number of times and final extension was approved till March 2019.

1.1 About MKSP

Agriculture, the single largest production endeavour in the country contributing around 16 percent of G.D.P. is increasingly being recognized as a female activity. Agriculture sector employs 80 percent of all economically active women, which comprise 33 percent of agriculture labour force

and 48 percent of self employed farmers. Despite such extensive involvement of women in agriculture, their access to extension services and production assets like seed, water, credit, subsidy etc is very much constrained. Most of them are not recognized as farmers for want of ownership of land, they are not considered as beneficiaries of various government schemes. Further due to multiple roles that women have to perform within the household and in agriculture, their access to knowledge and information is also constrained and their opportunities get limited. Therefore, to improve the present status of women in agriculture, the Govt of India announced MKSP as sub component of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) with the primary objective to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investment to enhance their participation and productivity, and also to create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women. Once the production capacities of women in agriculture improve, food security will follow for their families and communities as perceived in the project.

1.2 Objectives

The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity and create sustainable agriculture based livelihoods for rural women.

1.3 The specific objectives of MKSP are as follows:

- To enhance the productive participation of women in agriculture;
- To create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture;
- To improve the skills and capabilities of women in agriculture to support farm and non-farm based activities;
- To ensure food and nutrition security at the household and the community level;
- To enable women to have better access to inputs and services of the government and other agencies;
- To enhance the managerial capacities of women in agriculture for better management of bio diversity;
- To improve the capacities of women in agriculture to access the resources of other institutions and schemes within a convergence framework.

The basic objective of MKSP being improving the quality of life of the women cultivators at large, the following parameters were identified for accessing the impact of the project.

1.4 Outcomes & Activities

Outcomes	Activities
Outcome-01 Sustainable Agriculture Practices promoted among the targeted household	a. Training to women farmers on package of practices of SRI paddy, vegetable cultivation using organic process b. Training to women farmers on preparation and use of organic manures for nutrient and pest management c. Selection of 20paraprofessionals and 120 CRPs d. Training to CRPs and PRPs on SRI, cultivation of vegetables using organic method and goat rearing e. Service charges to CRP and PRPs f. Exposure of CRP and PRPs to immersion sites g. Provisioning of agri tools for drudgery reduction.
Outcome:02 Food security enhanced for all targeted household	a. Promotion of organically grown SRI paddy & vegetable b. Linking with Government departments for availing supports from Agriculture, Veterinary, soil conservation, Panchayat Raj Deptts., Banks etc. c. Each woman in the village shall access to PDS
Outcome : 03 Self managed and owned community based institutions (producer groups and producer cooperative/ Federations created and collective bargaining power of all targeted women farmers vis-à-vis state and market enhanced significantly.	a. Central level TOT on promotion of Producer Cooperative for Para professionals b. Training on promotion of producer cooperative to producer group Leaders c. Training to Cooperative leaders on management of cooperatives d. Registration of Cooperatives e. Support of Furniture to cooperatives f. Support for hiring of Cooperative building g. Support of computer, Printer & other electronics device set to each cooperative h. Hand holding support to the cooperatives i. Stationery and other related expenses for Cooperatives j. Training to Cooperative leaders on cooperative marketing k. Training to PRP, CRP on cooperative marketing l. Support for hiring of Cooperative building

1.5 Challenges faced during the project:

Major challenges faced by the PIAs are as follows: _

- Erratic monsoon during 2013,2014& 2015(Delay in Moon soon hampered the paddy cultivation using SRI method)
- Fund crunch during 3 Kahrif seasons
- Time line for project implementation could not be adhered
- One year delay in receipt of fund (2nd installment)
- Drop out of Trained CRPs
- Delay in receiving of no cost extension approval

A time line of the project implementation is given below for reference

SN	Events	Date
1	Sub mission of project Proposal to OLM (Odisha Livelihood Mission) Govt of Odisha	27 th August 2011
2	Proposal recommended by OLM to NRLM (Govt of India)	27 th Dec,2012
3	Field appraisal by NRLM Consultant Team	19 th □22 nd , July 2012
4	Debriefing workshop at NIRD , Hyderabad by Consultants and NRLM team	26 th □28 th ,July 2012
5	Submission of Revised project proposal as per template prescribed & suggested by NRLM through OLM	17 th August 2012
6	Project Screening Committee meeting at NRLM, New Delhi	6 th Dec,2012
7	Consultation meeting with OLM team to finalize the Community architecture and other issues raised by PSC Committee 1 st time	14 th Jan2013
8	Consultation meeting with OLM team to finalize the Community architecture and other issues raised by PSC Committee 2 nd time	6 th February 2013
9	Submission of compliance on PSC Observation through OLM to NRLM	17 th February 2013
10	Project approval Committee meeting at NRLM, New Delhi	28 th February ,2013
11	Receipt of project Sanction letter from NRLM	9 th March, 2013
12	Submission of signed Acceptance letter & MOU with OLM	14 th March, 2013
13	MOU made between OLM & Madhyam	14 th March, 2013
14	1st meeting conveyed by OLM	30 th May ,2013
15	Received letter from OLM to start the project & Minutes Copy	17 th June,2013
16	Submission of Quarterly Action plan to OLM to start the project	22 nd June 2013
17	Project implementation started	1 st July 2013
18	Receipt of addendum on MOU for addition of Additional condition regarding change on fund release procedure from NRLM	19 th July, 2013
19	Submission of signed Acceptance letter to OLM accepting the additional condition on MOU	23 rd July, 2013
20	Release of 1 st installment by OLM(central share)	25 th October 2013
21	Release of 1 st installment buy OLM (sate share)	3 rd May 2014
22	Condition added for adoption of web based monitoring system	
23	Application submitted for 2 nd Installment	Nov 2014
24	2 nd installment received(only central share)	6 th Nov 2015
25	Application submitted for No cost extension (1 st August16□31 st Dec2016)	30 th June 2016
26	Approval received for No cost extension from NRLM up to Dec 16	24 th August2016
27	Application submitted for no cost extension(1 st January17 □31 st August 2017)	28 th Dec2016
28	Approval received for no cost extension up to 31 st August 17	7 th June2017
29	Application submitted for no cost extension(1 st Sept17 –31 st March 2018)	31st August 2017
30	3rd installment received only MORD share 60%	11th Dec2017
31	Recommendation sent to MORD by OLM for extension	14th Sept 2017
32	Approval of no cost extension received on 23 rd Jan2018 up to 31 st March 2018	23 rd Jan2018
33	Sate share(3 rd installment) received from OLM Rs 12,58,233/□(less than 40 %) Balance amount is yet to be received	14 th March 2018
34	Application submitted for No cost extension up to 31 st March 2019	14 th March 2018
35	Approval of no cost extension received up to 31 st March 2019	24 th April 2018

Chapter-II

Design of the Evaluation

2.1 The Objective of the Midterm Evaluation were as follows:

- To assess the targeting strategy and analyze trends of SRI & vegetable cultivation by women farmers.
- To assess the extent of value addition of various sustainable agriculture practices, promoted under the project.
- To examine degree of enhancement in food security & household level income of targeted Mahila kisans.
- To analyse the impact of a cadre of community Resource Persons, nurtured through the project.
- To assess the functioning of producer groups & Producer Co-ops operatives promoted under the Project.
- To analyse the trends of convergence with various Govt. schemes facilitated through the project.

2.2 Sampling:

The evaluation was conducted among a random sample as follows which was facilitated in consultation with partner NGOs

- 28 villages @ average 3 villages per partner NGO.
- 200 women farmers undertaking SRI cultivation & 100 women farmers undertaking Vegetable cultivation.
- 30 Producer groups & 3 Producer Co-ops operatives from all the three districts.
- 9 Community Resource Persons @ 1 CRP per partner NGO.
- Selected PRI members & District/block level Govt. Officials.

2.3 Sample Table:

District	PNGO	Block	GP	Village
Kalahandi	Mahashakti Foundation	M Rampur	Manikera, Mohangiri	Mohangiri, Tejipada, Bijamal, Pajikera
	Lok Yojana	Golamunda	Badchegaon, charchaka	Kaleigaon, Mermahul, Biplabpada, Charchaka
	Parivartan (K)	Junagarh	Rajpur, Mudulipada, Mundraguda	Charbhathi, Kaleigaon, Khasiguda
	DAPTA	Bhawanipatna Sadar	Rejigaon	Tikirapada, Dangariguda, Kerokuda
Malkangiri	Madhyam Foundation	Govindpally	Kianga	Kianga, Bireanpally
	Parivartan (M)	Khairput	Parkanmala, Somnathpur	siripeta, parkanmala, MV36
	SOMKS	Chitrakonda	Nuaguda, Gunthaguda, Doraguda	Gunthaguda, RSC11
	PUSPAC	Malkangiri	Serpalli, Padmagiri, Pedakunda	Nuaguda, Padrapalli, MV87
	SDS	Mathili	Mathili	Chaulamendi, Majhiguda
Khurda	DSS	Balipatna	Kurangipur, Bhakarsahi	Indol Kusiari, Jahangir Patna
Total	9	10	20	28

2.4 Methods of Data collection:

Following methods were used to elicit data/ information for the purpose of evaluation

- Review of relevant project documents like DPR, Baseline survey, Annual Project Reports
- Structured Questionnaire
- Focus Group Discussion with the community members, Producer Group Members, cooperative members, SHGs
- Key informant interviews of the PRI members, District and Block level Govt officials

The Survey Team comprised of Mr. Amareswar Mishra, Ex Deputy Director Agriculture as senior consultant, Mr. Aparupa Jena & Duitikrushna Nayak as Junior consultants. The project staff had supported in introducing the evaluation study team to the respective partner NGOs, and the communities. The data entry, compilation and analysis were carried out at Bhubaneswar by the evaluation team and the report was prepared during the month of September 2018.

2.5 Timeline of the Evaluation

The evaluation was completed between July 2018 to September 2018 as per the following timeline

- Review of project documents, discussion with Madhyam team and preparation of data collection tools
- Visits to three districts for data collection
 - ▶ Kalahandi (30th July–2nd August 2018)
 - ▶ Malkangiri (7th August–11th August 2018)
 - ▶ Khurda (16th August 2018)
- Data analysis and report writing

2.6 The study Team

The study team comprised the following three persons

1. *Mr. Amareswar Mishra, Senior Consultant*

A postgraduate in Agriculture from Banaras Hindu University, Banaras with specialization in Mycology and Plant Pathology having 32 years of experience in the field of Agriculture and Forestry. He retired as Deputy Director Agriculture of Govt of Odisha. During his tenure as Deputy Director Agriculture in Sonapur and Kalahandi districts, he was instrumental for online paddy procurement from farmers on pilot basis and subsequently this model of paddy procurement was adopted by Govt. of Odisha in all districts of Odisha.

2. *Mr. Aparupa Jena, Junior Consultant*

He is a Management Graduate from Allahabad Agriculture University, Allahabad having eight years of work experience in Promotion of Rural Livelihoods, Institutional Promotion, capacity building, enhance value chains, Financial Inclusion, Irrigation infrastructure creation, Monitoring & evaluation, Donor Compliances etc. He has also carried out few research & studies in sectors like Livelihood enhancement, gender, nutritional security, child protection, Income generation measurements, Migration, primary education.

3. *Mr. Duitikrushna Nayak, Junior Consultant*

He is a freelance researcher since 2001. A postgraduate in sociology from Pondicherry University, Pondicherry having 17 years of work experience in carrying out various research and studies in the field of Education, water & Agriculture, Health, Legal activities, Child Development, land Irrigation, women empowerment & Development etc.

Chapter-III

Findings of the Evaluation study.

The objective of this chapter is to understand the village profile, demographic profile, infrastructural facilities etc across the 165 villages covered under the sample of the study. The chapter is the result of the analysis obtained in the village profile tool. For better understanding of the geographical area, all the tables were generated on the basis of data gathered at each partner level.

3.0 Outcome wise summery & Findings:

INDICATORS	EVALUATION FINDINGS
Outcome 01	Sustainable Agriculture Practices promoted among the targeted household
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ By end of June 2016, All targeted households adopted & applied organic method and practices like SRI, line sowing /transplanting, growing multiple crops, mulching and get 15-20k of additional ▶ By end of June 2016 Trained Community Resource persons in village level and Para professional at cluster level would be available and provide technical and managerial service & hand holding 	<p>More than 90% of the farmers have adopted SRI method of paddy cultivation. While 43% of them said more than 7 quintals 42% said 4 – 5 quintals 11% said 6 – 7 quintals and about 4% said 1 – 3 quintals of increase in paddy yield per acre due to SRI.</p> <p>It is worth mentioning about the institution of CRPs & PRPs which has a played a pivotal role in shaping up the project and they were the critical link between the project and the participants. it came to the forefront that CRP was a great value addition to the project and they have really assisted the people by way of providing on-site handholding support</p>
Outcome 02	Food security ensured for all targeted household
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ By end of Jun 2016 Household income increased (15000-20000) of 90 % of target house holds ▶ By end of Jun 2016 at least 90% of target Household s are getting food round the year 	<p>In a number of FGDs the evaluation team invariably came across the story of vegetable growers and how they have been making a good income/profit out of vegetable cultivation. Women have kept track of their income and said that they have approx. earned between Rs 35000–Rs 40,000 from 0.5 acre of land per year, 92% said they have adopted multiple practices in vegetable cultivation and their food security has been ensured due to project intervention & 48% of them said they sell the vegetable produced. 93% ascertained that input cost has reduced with the adoption of organic principles in vegetable cultivation. Due to increase in their agriculture income, a good number of HHs shared that they have acquired few productive & HH level assets.</p>
Outcome 03	Self managed and owned community based institutions (producer groups and producer cooperative/Federations created and collective bargaining power of all targeted women farmers vis-à-vis state and market enhanced significantly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ By end of Jun 2016 , 500 sub producer groups and 10 producer organizations /Cooperative) managed on their own ▶ By end of Jun 2016 ,producer sub groups & Producer Cooperatives are doing collective marketing and enhanced their bargaining powers 	<p>Out of 10 producers Cooperatives 8 could be registered so far and 2 cooperative are yet to be registered even though the required documents were submitted a year ago. 100% Producer sub groups have been formed and are functioning efficiently & Producer Cooperatives have just started collective marketing and enhanced their bargaining powers. Forward linkages are necessary in this regard. 95% of CRPs trained on promotion and effective management of producer groups and giving hand holding support to 80% of groups. More than 80% of SHG groups managed their records on their own.</p>

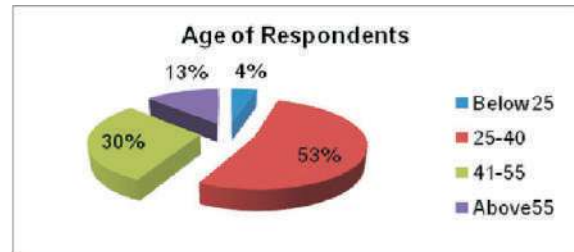
Profile of the Mahila Kishans

3.1 Living Conditions:

Shelter being the prime need of every family has been considered in the study as a major indicator of wellbeing. Kucha type rural housing pattern mostly dominated the entire area.

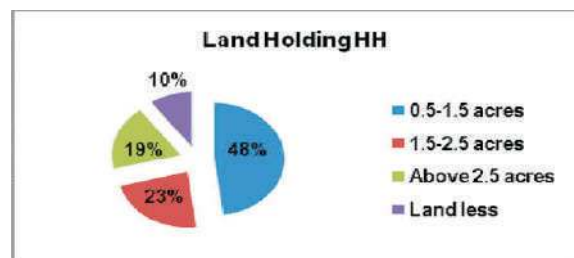
3.2 Age Classification of Respondents by Age:

While the average age of the respondents is 41 years, 4% are below 25 years of age, 30% are between the age group of 25-40 and 53% are between the age group of 41-55.



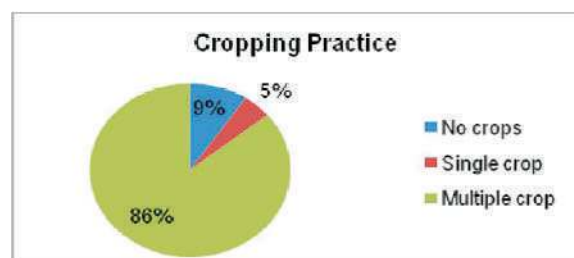
3.3 Land holding Pattern :

While only 19% of the respondent households own more than 2.5 acres of land, 48% of the respondent households own about 1.5 – 2.5 acres of land and about 10% own land between 0.5-1.5 acres and 10% farmers don't have any land with them.



3.4 Cropping Practices:

Kharif crops (Mostly confined to Paddy, Arahara) and some vegetable cultivation are reported from the study area. Paddy crop is depending too much on weather condition. Due to small holding size, the productivity is limited in . While 86% of the respondents have said that they do multi-cropping in their fields, about 5% said they raise only one crop in a year and about 9% said they do not raise any crop which is more or less corresponding to the no. of landless respondents.



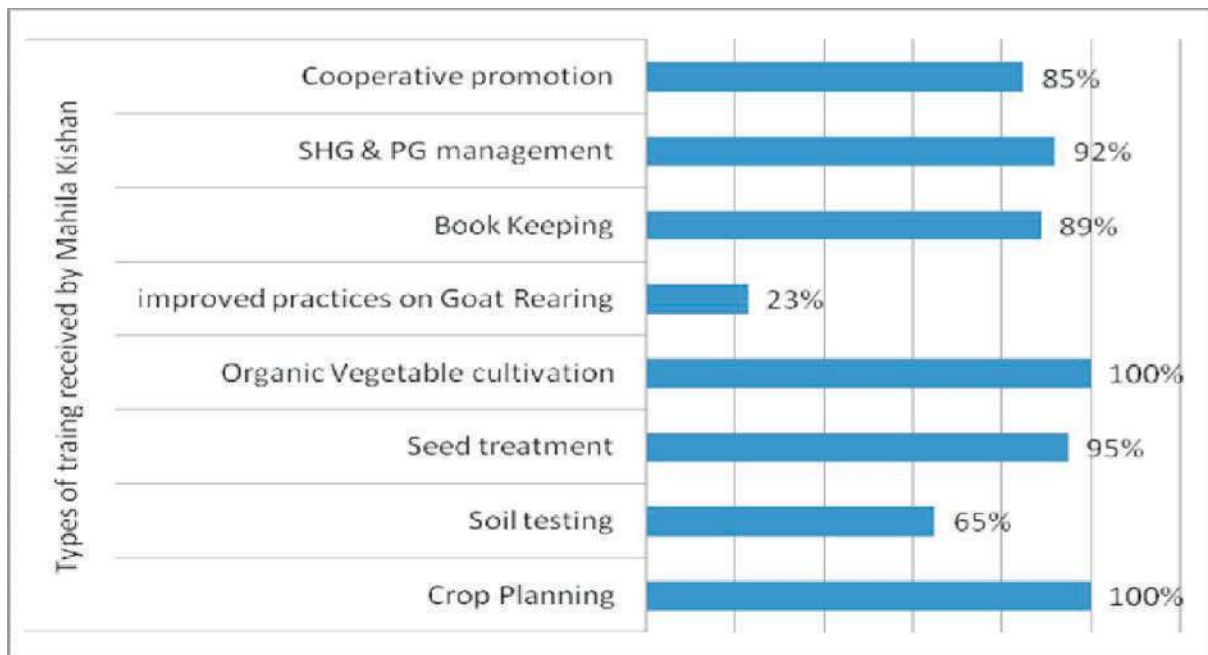
3.5 Seed Variety & and seed treatment practices:

A whopping large percentage of women i.e. 86 percent follow organic way of seed treatment. While 14% women farmers do not follow any other seed treatment practices before sowing the crop. 76 % farmers use local seeds for paddy crop where treatment is required. Seed treatment is done by using organic method (Beejamruta & Cow urine). In the baseline survey there was no seed treatment practices found in the areas. Trainings, capacity building programmes, handholding support, physical demonstration & preparation of organic manures etc changed the mindset of the women farmers, which led to better production. As compared to traditional practices, the additional income per unit area is clearly distinguished by adoption of these practices. The overall impact is very good in terms of crop yields and quality improvement in the agriculture cycle. Not much outside support is required for the farmers as they easily adopted these practices. However the seeds are pre treated in case of Hybrids, HYV and certified types. Majority of farmers used Hybrid seeds for vegetable crop. For all such hybrid and hi-yield variety people depend on the local market and other govt and non-governmental sources.

3.6 Types of training received by Mahila Kishan:

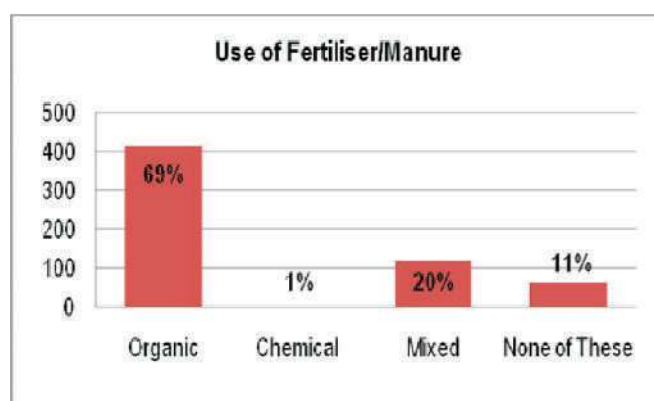
During pre project period, there was no training available to women farmers on large scale. Before the intervention most of the families used to rely on agriculture. However, per acre productivity and yield was not there, which are quite insignificant in comparison to other area of the state. The study found, only after the intervention i.e. Training/ Capacity building Activities/ awareness programmes/ physical demonstration for Mahila Kisans the women farmers got to know about the improved practices of agriculture, institutional management and marketing of their produces, which subsequently led to better production and visible increase in household income.

Most of the farmers received different types of Trainings during the project. 100% farmers received training on Organic Vegetable Cultivation and crop planning, 92% farmers received training on SHG & PG Management, 85% famers received training on cooperative management, 89% farmers received training on book keeping, 23% adopted inproved practices on Goat rearing mostly landless farmers., 65% farmers received training on soil testing, similarly 95% farmers received training on seed treatment.



3.7 Use of Fertilizer / Manure:

During the evaluation process it was found every single woman farmer using organic fertilizer to its good effect. Women farmers realized organic fertilizer adds a natural nutrient to soil, increases soil organic matter, improves soil structure. More ever one can prepare organic fertilizers like handikhata, jeevamruta, hadari, fish amino themselves. Organic fertilizers are made from materials derived from living things and it's cost



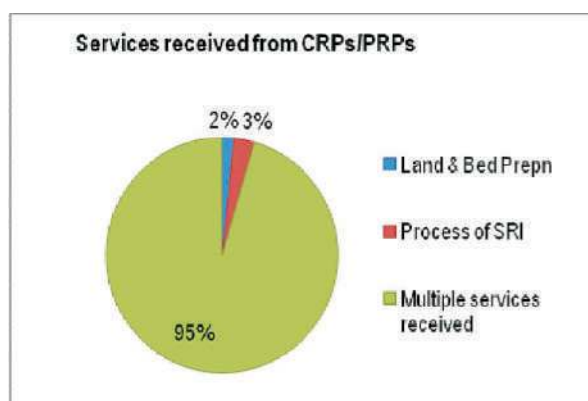
effective also. A whopping 69% of the respondents have said that they are using organic fertilizer / manure; where as 20% of respondents said that they use both organic and chemical fertilizer/ manure. Use of organic fertilizer/manure has resulted in increase of production in comparison to chemical fertilizer. This is an indicator that the project has succeeded in its objective of popularizing the use of organic fertilizer /manure.

On the way to Securing Livelihood

Small & marginal farmers with very small land holding have been able to earn up to 3 to 4 times than the normal paddy cultivation. A woman with landholding size of <1 acre of land has been able to earn about INR 25,000 over a period of less than one year. As opined by the member herself, this was possible because of systematic and organic way of vegetable cultivation such as crop planning, proper land preparation, mixed cropping, proper watering, use of organic manure & pesticide etc. Members of one cooperative said that the training, exposure and handholding provided by the project staff especially the CRPs/PRPS has helped them much and thanked the project staff for their support that resulted in securing livelihood for many.

3.8 Services Received from PRP/CRP:

The concept of Community Resource Person (CRP) and Para Professionals (PRP) was new in the Project. They belong to local community and they are well versed with the improved agricultural practices. A community resource person is a best practitioner in some of the livelihoods activity and has usable experiences, knowledge to guide other practitioners. The idea was basically sustainability and to create a cadre, so even after withdrawal of the project they will stay in the village/near by village to provide



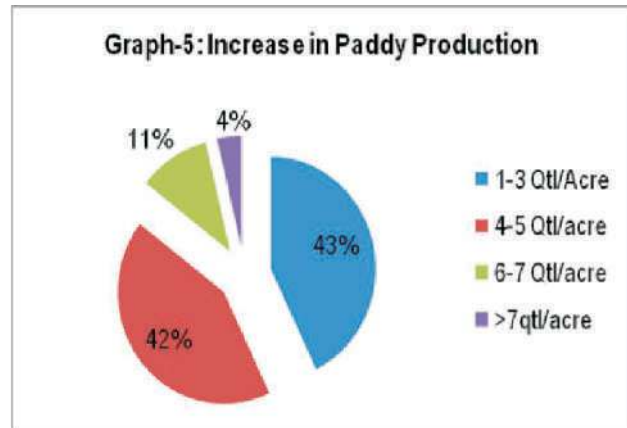
handholding support to the community. All the respondents have said that they have received services of the PRP/CRP. 95% of them have received multiple services from the CRP such as land & bed preparation, seed treatment, nursery raising, crop planning, preparation of organic manure & pesticide and post harvest technology etc. This fact reconfirms that the institution of CRP has been worth investing by the project. Even the survey team witnessed that wherever the PRP/CRP is active the impact of the project is far better than in case of inactive PRP/CRP.

Services Received from CRP as narrated by a farmer, Nilima Pradhan

- a. Orientation & handholding,
- b. Guiding in seed treatment
- c. Preparation & use of organic manure and pesticide;
- d. Guiding in sorting, grading vegetable
- e. Providing market information
- f. Assisting in writing of books of account etc.

3.9 Paddy Production Increased after SRI Implementation:

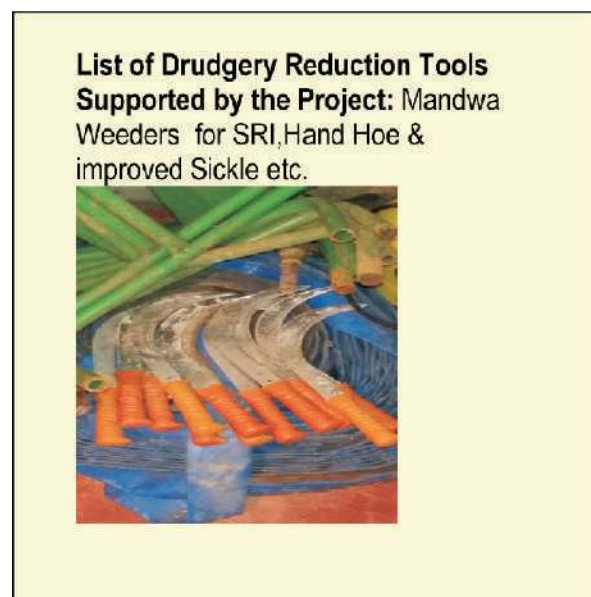
Paddy is the principal crop in the project area. People use to do mono cropping prior to project's intervention. At the baseline there was hardly any farmer practicing SRI, it was limited to sporadic demonstration by Govt. Department. It was found yield has been increased by 1.5 to 2 times with a reduction in input and labour cost, and thus led to considerably increase in net economic returns per unit area. It was clearly visible in Kalahandi district. All respondents have said that there



has been increase in the yield due to adoption of SRI method. While 43% of them said that they got an increase of more than 7 quintals per acre, 42% said their increase in yield was 4-5 quintals, 11% said it was 6-7 quintals increase and 4% said they got 1-3 quintals of increase in paddy yield per acre. The differential rate of increase could be due to the type of land, water availability and other practices. The study found SRI paddy cultivation is not that popular especially in Khurda District, because majority of their lands are low land, which are prone to flash flood and water logging. In Malkangiri district it was found before the project intervention there was absolutely no practice of SRI paddy cultivation among the women farmers. After the intervention of MKSP project the Mahila Kishans started practicing. In Kalahandi district the SRI paddy production was more impactful as compared to the other two districts because of awareness and controlled irrigation facilities (availability of canals) in many areas.

3.10 Benefits of Drudgery Reduction Tools:

In paddy cultivation, mostly women are engaged in cutting and harvesting of paddy. Traditionally they have been using local made sickles for this operation. In SRI, the plants are stronger and stout than conventional paddy cultivation requiring more force to pull the sickle during harvesting. Hence improved sickles have been helpful for the women farmers to harvest the Paddy crop from the base of clump with less energy and effort. Hand Hoe is a light weight manual tool, easy to operate, used mostly for weeding purpose in vegetables. Due to its light weight the woman farmers find it easy to operate in dry land crops.



Similarly weeding is an important intercultural operation in paddy cultivation. This operation is exclusively done by women farmers/women

labours. Manual weeding is a strenuous and labour consuming process which requires 18-20 person days per acre. However, Mandwa weeder makes the process very easy. SRI Paddy being transplanted

in rows with a definite spacing, this type of wetland weeder is easily operated by both men and women with much comfort covering at least 0.5 acres of land per person per day.

Almost every single woman farmer was found to have received the Drudgery Reduction Tools, Among those who received the tools, 35% shared that they get multiple benefits from these tools, 41% said that it has reduced their time and 24% opined that it has reduced their drudgery. Weeder in particular is quite helpful as women walk through to weed out where as manually it was a back bending job. Overall speaking this intervention was well received and has high demand. SHGs are collecting a minimal user fee from users (anyone from the village) of the weeder, hand hoe, marker, sickle etc. In one of the villages a Tool Bank i.e Khariguda village (mundraguda GP) of Junagarh Block has been set up and they have already collected Rs.2000/□as user fee over this limited period which they have deposited into their community fund.

Zero energy cool chambers

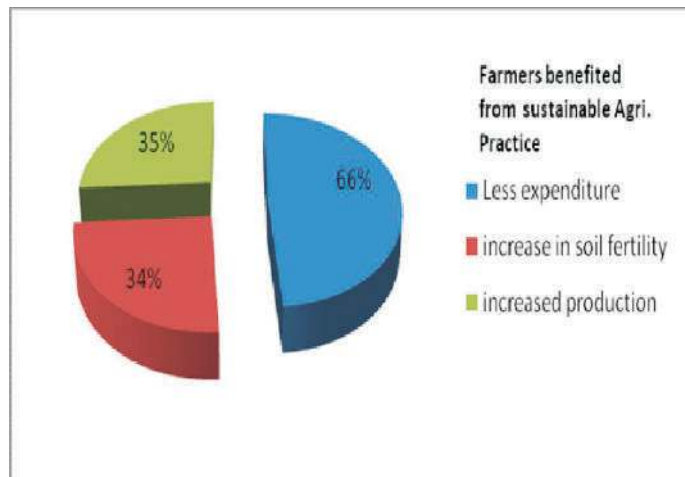
It's the story of a women farmer Indira Das, w/o: Narendra Das, a resident of Mohangiri village of Kalahandi district Odisha. She cultivates vegetable and sells it in the nearby weekly market for her livelihood. She used to cultivate cabbage, beans, onion, sweet potato, Brinjal, pea etc which has a very limited period. Many a times she was facing distress selling/ wastage of her produces due to its perishable nature and subsequently it used to affect her income, which equals to her post harvest loses accounting for about 25% to 30% of her production. After MKSP intervention and with the orientation and CRP support she was selected as a beneficiary under the scheme and after that she could able to build a zero energy cool chamber to address her much needed purpose. She started using Zero Energy Cool Chamber for interim storage of her left over vegetables. As a result now she could able to check the distress sell/wastage of her produces. Now she is getting appropriate value of her product and her income has risen by Rs.1500□2000/month.

The concept is, as it is named, there is no need for electrical and mechanical energy for the functioning of this storage structure. Cooling chambers works on the principle of evaporative cooling and evaporative cooling is the reduction in temperature resulting from the evaporation of a liquid, which removes latent heat from the surface from which evaporation takes place. This structure is built over a single row of brick floor and double layer of brick wall in sides with an inter space of 7.5cm filled with river sand. The top of the storage space is covered with coconut leaves or gunny cloth in a bamboo structure. The cool chamber is saturated with water for first time thereafter sprinkling of water once in the morning and once in the evening is enough to maintain the required temperature and humidity. These chambers help to maintain a very high humidity of 95% throughout the year and it also reduces the temperature of the chamber even during summer months. These chambers are ideal for storage for a short period and helpful for small and marginal farmers to store their produce.

(Picture in annexure II)

3.11. Women benefited by adopting the sustainable agri- Practices:

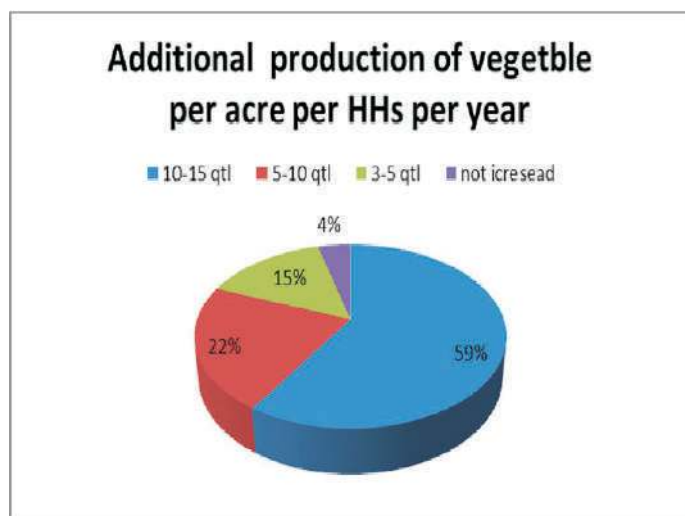
. In the baseline report, it was found that the women farmers did not have any idea about the improved agricultural practices, After the MKSP intervention various types of sustainable agricultural practices such as soil testing, maintaining of space, inter cropping/mixed crop mulching, trap crop, Border crop, crop rotation, Crop Planning, seed treatment & preservation, use & preparation of organic manure & pest control measures, use & construction of cool chamber, use of drudgery



reduction tools etc were promoted & practiced under the Project. Most of the women farmers really benefitted by adopting the sustainable agri. Practices. 66% feel less expenditure in cultivation is a bonus for us, 35% feel there is an increase in production and 34% feel the soil fertility of their respective ;lands has increased during the last 2-3 years. (Given Chart)

3.12. Increase in vegetable Production:

Due to adoption of sustainable agriculture practices like seed treatment, soil testing, Space maintain, inter cropping/mixed crop mulching, trap crop, Border crop, crop rotation, Crop Planning, use & preparation of organic manure & pest control measures, use & construction of cool chamber, use of drudgery reduction tools in vegetable cultivation, there has been an increase in production. Earlier there was hardly any practice especially in Malkangiri district.



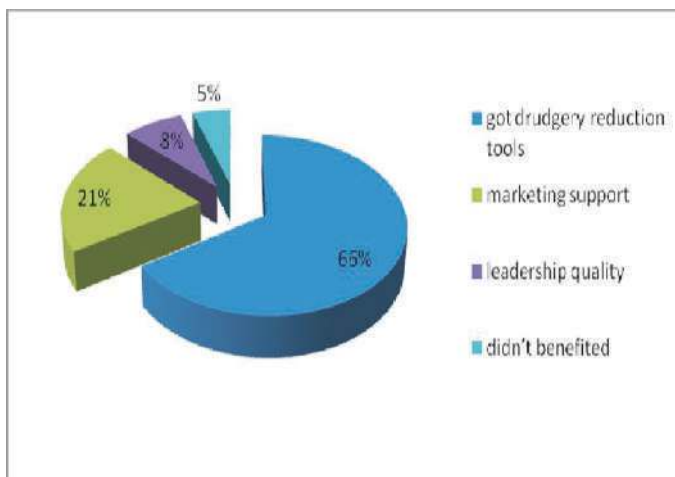
While in few areas of Kalahandi &

Khurda district, usage of chemical fertilizer and pesticides was there. It was visible that things have changed after the MKSP intervention. Due to adoption of sustainable agriculture practice 59% of farmers produced additional 10-15 quintals of vegetables per acre per year in last 2-3 years, similarly 22% farmers produced between 5-10 quintals & 15 % Farmers produced 3-5 quintals of extra vegetables due to sustainable agriculture practices in vegetable cultivation, 4% feel that production has not increased. (Given Chart)

3.13 Women farmers benefited from Producer Groups (PG):

Concept of PG was not there before the Project. It was found after the MKSP intervention PGs were formed with the help of CRPs. Training & handholding support were provided to them. A PG activity primarily refers to collectivization, aggregation, value addition, and processing and organized

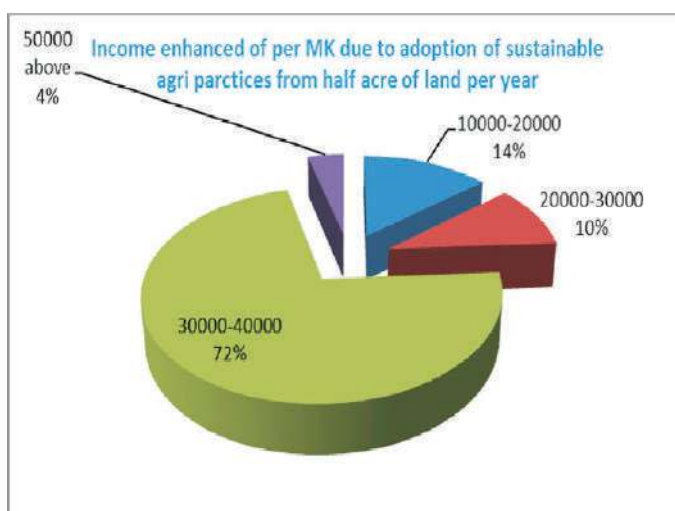
marketing activities of agriculture and horticulture crops. It includes activities around food crops, vegetables, fruits and other agriculture and horticulture commodities. Moreover, the farm activities also include off farm activities (e.g. post harvest management, primary processing of farm produce and primary products). The Producer Groups were well supported by CRPs/PRPS for facilities like capacity building, hand holding, financial support & market linkages on a sustainable basis. Overall achievement (formation & handholding) is quite satisfactory, (99%) as far as the numbers are concerned. It was found during study that PGs were formed in each village and handholding support has been provided.



It was found women farmers really benefited from producer group, .Due to collective marketing and leadership skill, they could get some extra income. 66% women farmers expressed that they got drudgery reduction tools as they were members of PG,, while 21% felt that the Marketing support they got from the PGs really benefited them and 5% farmers told that they have not benefited from the PG concept. (Given Chart)

3.14 Income Enhanced due to sustainable agri- practices:

During MKSP intervention various types of sustainable agricultural practices such as soil testing, Space maintaining, inter cropping/mixed crop, mulching, trap crop, Border crop, crop rotation, Crop Planning, seed treatment & preservation, use & preparation of organic manure & pest control measures, use & construction of cool chamber, use of drudgery reduction tools etc were promoted & practiced under the Project for the first time.. In the baseline data, majority of household i.e. 54.67% had annual income ranging between Rs 10,000



20,000 per annum while only 1.2% of households used to earn more than Rs 50,000 per annum. During evaluation it was found, that income of women farmers increased significantly and they really benefited by adopting sustainable agriculture practices. 72% women farmers feel that they have earned between Rs.30,00-40,000, 10% earn between Rs.20,000 to 30,000, 14% feel they earned between Rs1.0000-20,000 and rest 4% feel their income raised more than Rs.50,000 and above due to adoption of sustainable agri-practices.

3.15 Social Structures

Self-Help Group (SHG) was the entry point during the initial years of the project. Self-Help Group (SHG) is a small voluntary association of poor people, preferably from the same socio-economic background. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. The SHG promotes small savings among its members. The savings are kept with a bank. While SHGs are a common feature in all the project villages. Some SHGs were formed before the project but they were lacking handholding support like capacity building, handholding, financial support & credit linkages etc. it has been observed that all (100%) of the SHGs received handholding support from PRP/CRPs.

Those SHG members, who were involved in good production activities were collaborated and formed into Producer Groups (PG). The idea of forming Producer Group is to create a platform for poor producers that will enable them reliable and affordable access to livelihood support services and market linkages at the village level. Overall, in 99% of areas PGs were formed in each village and handholding support were provided through the project.

Producer groups can federate and form Farmer producer organization with primary producer as member. And in the project 10 vegetable producer cooperatives were planned. The purposes behind formation of Producer Cooperative societies was that these people can pool their resources, generate huge profits and share it among themselves and increase their incomes.

There were 10 vegetable producer cooperatives planned in the project areas; while the process of formation started right from the beginning of the project, but due to delay on the part of the Registrar of Cooperatives, 8 cooperatives could be registered quite late during last one year and 2 are yet to be registered even though required documents for registration were submitted a year ago. At the beginning of the project it was envisaged that the cooperatives were to be registered under MACS Act i.e. Mutual Added Cooperative Societies Act, The Act provides for the voluntary formation of cooperative societies as accountable, competitive, self-reliant business enterprises, based on thrift, self-help and mutual aid and managed and controlled by members for their economic and social betterment. In between as the project implementation progressed the State Govt repealed the MACS act and all over again all the cooperative registration process had to go through the rigorous bureaucratic process for registration under the old Act.

Even in Jahangir Patna, a village of Khurda district, we could see that they have flagged their issues regarding their unregistered cooperative in the grievance cell of district collector. Though the final documentation process has been completed, about the unregistered cooperatives, in the affected areas they are awaiting a response from ARCS. Since the formation (formal registration) was delayed, there was hardly any time during the life of the project for the real work of developing systems and strengthening of processes. However, it is worth looking at the overall status of these cooperatives by end of July 2018. The registered cooperatives have made a moderate beginning with the seed money support from the Project.

Best Practices

Various best practices were adopted during project intervention. Earlier before intervention, due to adoption of more Fertilizer and mono crop the farmers used to invest more on input and get fewer yields.

Intervention in Preproduction, Production and Post production helped the farmer to go ahead with on site hand holding support. In pre production stage following practices and hand holding supports led to better yield.

- ▶ Annual Crop planning
- ▶ Soil testing
- ▶ Seed & seedling treatment
- ▶ Organic Vegetable Cultivation.
- ▶ Developing household level crop plan for each farmer & Setting of seed banks for resource poor farmers

In production stage following practices were adopted such as Mobilization of working capital from financial institutions and SHGs/Cooperatives, Onsite hand holding support to growers by CRPs, Creating access to critical irrigation facilities (providing bore wells and water lifting pumps), Training on Seed Selection, Preservation, Pest control and management of vegetable crop, Promoting preparation and use of organic manures and pesticides, Provision of onsite guidance by CRPs & agriculture experts. In Post production stage Training to Farmers on Sorting, Grading and marketing of vegetables, Demonstrating Zero energy cool chamber for interim storage at household level, linking with institutional and non institutional market. These practices helped & created interest in farmers to get Rs 25000-28000 additional income in one season.

Following cropping practices were introduced among Mahila Kisans:

1. Seed treatment by using organic method (Beejamruta & Cow urine)
2. Crop planning (market demand orientated off season vegetable)
3. Proper spacing according to varietal characteristic
4. Nipping according to plant growth
5. Plant protection measures using Organic farming practices (using Hadari Jeevamrit, handi kahta etc.)
6. Intercropping/ mixed cropping & trap cropping with almost all crops.
7. Using of Zero energy Cool chamber for interim storage

3.16 Capacity Enhancement

During study, knowledge of women farmers on different grassroots institution were found to be sound, They are quite aware about their institutions like SHG, PG & producers cooperative.

More than 99 % of families are involved in SHGs. Earlier there are other programmes for women by the government like income generation activities, SHG support etc. But for the first time training to women farmers on agriculture in such a large scale has happened on Women empowerment, Institution building process and management, Technological skill up gradation to take up organic crop production, and collective way of input and output marketing. This has been done through

various training programs, exposure visits, interactive workshops, Participatory discussion, Practical demonstration, Pre-training arrangements, brief description about the topic in simple local language. On the capacity building (training, exposure & orientation) front, respondents interviewed have shared that they were part of a number of training programs and they made a special mention of various best practices: like demonstration of preparation of organic manure and pesticide which benefited them the most.

Madhyam Foundation has developed 22 nos of Training Modules in odia for different level of trainings in different themes. Three nos of Training modules (video) have been developed and distributed to its PNGOs to disseminate all in the field level trainings through Pico Projectors. Many reference like leaf let on SRI, Booklet on Organic vegetable cultivation, hand book for CRPs on vegetable Cultivation and SRI. It was also visible during evaluation that numbers IEC Materials i.e., Pamphlets, booklets, Relevant videos, CDs have been developed and printed, documented with audiovisuals on soil testing, inter cropping/mixed crop mulching, trap crop, Border crop, crop rotation, Crop Planning, seed treatment & preservation, use & preparation of organic manure & pest control measures, use & construction of cool chambers & SRI Promotion etc.

Booklets, reference handbooks have been printed for CRP/PRP. Central level (by External Experts) & district level training was organised on SRI and vegetable cultivation. Cooperatives leaders were trained/oriented on cooperative management. Exposure Visit to Immersion Sites & Integrated Training for land less on Back Yard Goatery has impacted on capacity enhancement front.

Use of Pico Projector proved to be very useful while conveying messages to the farmers. A Pico projector is a small hardware device designed to project content from a [Smartphone](#), camera, [tablet](#), device onto a wall or other flat surface. This was a novel idea to train the farmers

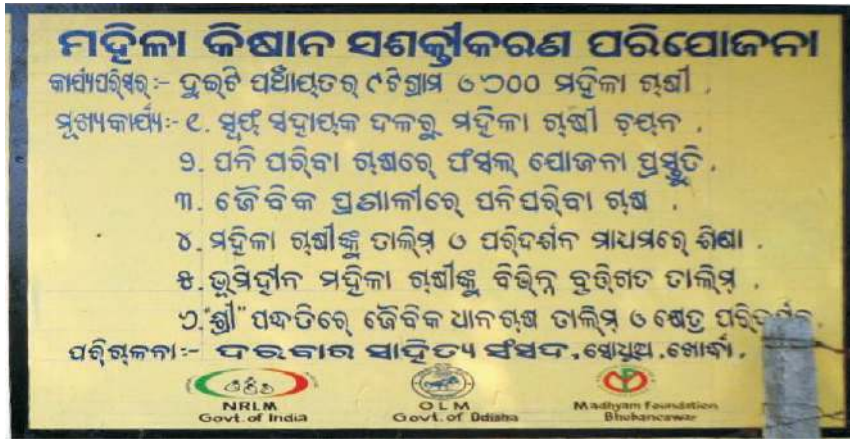
A number of respondents could tell the survey team as how to prepare HandiKhat (organic manure) & spraying it, crop planning, mixed cropping and inter-cropping etc. and had taken us to their backyard to show some of the manures on the making using the blue drums provided by the project and bottles of liquid pesticide that they sell at a price of Rs.20/□ per 500ml bottle.

3.17 Social Audit:

Community has been informed about the project activities, target, process and achievements and learning's. Meetings were held with PNGOs every year. The annual program activities mentioned in detail components, beneficiary, and output has been documented and shared with the participants (members of SHG/Producer Groups/Federation. Social audit helped the participant's i.e. Members of SHG, Producer Group, Cooperative/ PRI. Representatives/ Block level Govt. officials to understand the benefits of program and it would help to spread the process mainly on the adoption of package of practices using indigenous technology for crop production enhancement. This will also help to share the best practices adopted by any SHG/Producer Group. Feedback and suggestions were taken and considered for further improvement of the programme.

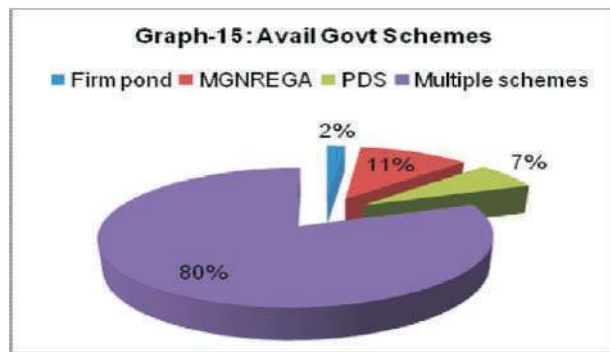
3.18 Transparency:

There was space for various stakeholders to bring transparency into the project by getting involved in district level interface meetings for Mahila Kishans, public disclosure like walling at different strategic locations, District level ToT on promotion and strengthening of producer groups, central level ToT of Producer Cooperative for Para professionals orientation training for PRI members were being held in the project areas. (Public disclosure at Khurda district)



3.19 Convergence of Government Schemes:

Convergence with Govt. happened during interventions so that project can be scaled up and strengthened. For example agriculture, soil conservation, Horticulture schemes helped the women Producer groups to avail subsidized inputs Bank linkage helped the Producer Groups to develop enterprises etc. MGNREGA helped in land development, irrigation system development etc.



Also the State Government has been implementing various poverty reduction programmes including MGNREGA and other programmes for generation of wage employment and gainful self employment. In addition, food security is being provided through heavily subsidised rice at the rate of Rs.2/□kg for all BPL households in non KBK and KBK region .

80% of the respondents have said that they have availed multiple benefits, 11% have received work under MGNREGA, 7% have received PDS and 2% have received farm pond. Farmers were also linked to Schemes like NADEP Method of Compost manufacture, Vermin compost, goat shed, and cow shed through the project. This indicates that women farmers are aware of Government schemes and have benefited due to project intervention. Women farmers also benefited from some of these programmes, like Public Distribution Programme (PDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Midday Meal Programme (MDM), and Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) which are implemented in the State. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Mo Kudia, both housing schemes for economically weaker and low income groups, Madhubabu Pension Yojana for social security and maintenance of critical irrigation projects undertaken by the government in some areas to improve social and economic conditions were availed by women farmers.

MIS Management, Monitoring & Review

Apart from QPR, (financial & Programmatic matrix given by NRLM & OLM), Madhyam has developed, maintained submitted & Uploaded many information's relating to the project progress in their website (specific to MKSP blog)& submitted to Government, monthly quarterly ,yearly & as and when required by Government .

To supplement the QPR & Annual report Madhyam maintained various matrix at different level to collect and aggregate the progress. such as ::□

At Community level: Mahilakishan Card, Public disclosure static & dynamic

At CRP & PRP level: CRP & PRPs Diary, Time sheet, Training registers, Crop coverage & yield register, reference materials and training Kits etc

At PNGO level: Register regarding Mk details, CRP & PRPs details, details on training, convergence, community investment, crop coverage, review and all financial related documents.

Cooperative level: All the records related to financial transaction (membership, share holder, cash book, stock, purchases and sales etc)

Monitoring:

- ▶ Madhyam Foundation have undertaken many periodical field visits and office visits to review the project progress and hand hold the Project team.
- ▶ Many correspondence made by Madhyam to PNGOs about their observations & suggestions to fine tune the activities
- ▶ Monthly progress reports were shared with concern district DSMS/DPM & OLM
- ▶ Periodical visits made by OLM and other Govt officials to the project area
- ▶ Budget variance analysis was done from time to time.

Review:

- ▶ Monthly Review meetings were organized for CRPs & PRPs at each partner level
- ▶ Monthly review meeting were attended by PNGO and Madhyam in each district organized by District magistrate cum collector □/OLM Team
- ▶ Bi annual review cum planning meetings were organized by Madhyam Foundation with its PNGOs.
- ▶ Quarterly review meetings were attended by Madhyam Foundation at OLM (Govt of Odisha) and, NRLM (NIRD Hyderabad)

Recommendations:

- ▶ The concept of organic farming having is a unique one. There is large scope to upscale this intervention in new, additional areas.
- ▶ Project funding could be season based rather than % based.
- ▶ All 08 vegetable producers Co-operatives were registered recently towards the end of the project due to unwarranted delay by the registering authority. So, all the Co-operatives are at a very nascent stage & need further handholding by PNGOs to achieve a reasonable scale of business and sustainability.
- ▶ PGs should cover backward, forward and horizontal integration. Backward integration is needed to minimize farmers risk and increase productivity. Forward integration for value addition includes post harvest and marketing.



Annexure-I



MahilaKisanSasbaktikaranPariyojana

Evaluation Questionnaire (for SRI Farmers)

Project: "Empowering Women Vegetable Growers I Kalahandi, Malkangiri and Khordha districts of Odisha "

Form No:

Date:.....

Partner Organization Name:	Block:	District:

1. Member Profile

a.	b. Name of MahilaKisan						
a.	b. Village:				c. G.P		
d.	e. MahilaKisan Card Number				f. Age		
g.	h. Contact Number (10 digit)						
i.	j. Caste: (Put ✓ mark)				BC		I
k.	l. Name of your SHG:						
m.	n. Name of your PG:						
o.	p. Name of your Producer cooperative:						
q.	r. Land holding of HH (won cultivable land) : (Put ✓ mark)	0.5-1.5 acres		1.5-2.5 acres		Above 2.5 acres	Land less

Outcome :1 (Sustainable Agriculture Practices Promoted among the targeted Households)

1.1	Did you receive any training under MKSP Project (Yes: 1, No :2)	code	
1.2	Which type of training you have attended under MKSP Project in last 3 years (Please mention) (SRI: 1, Technological aspect of SRI, Plant protection , Any other :12)	code	
1.3	Who facilitated those training? (CRP: 1 , PRP: 2 , Project Staff: 3 , Other: 4)	code	
	1.4 What did you learn from those training? (Please mention) a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____	Des..	
1.5	What are practices have you adopted in SRI (Paddy) (Summer ploughing: 1, Seed bed raising: 2, Space maintain: 3, Weeding in 10 days interval with weeder: 4, Use of organic manure: 5, proper water management through drain: 6, Any Other please specify)	code	

1.6	What kind of changes did you notice? (Code: 1= Increased in production; 2= Less input cost; 3= less diseases; 4= getting quality foo, 5=others.....)	code	
1.7	Do you find any difference in your way of cultivation after joining of this project? (1= Yes, this year is better; 2= last year was better; 3 = Same as previous year)	Code	
1.8	Which types of fertilizer/manure & pesticides you used in your cultivation (Organic: 1 , Chemical : 2, Mixed : 3 , None of these : 4)	Code	
1.9	Frequency of uses of organic manure and pesticides. (1= Regularly, 2= Some times, 3= Rarely, 4= Never)	code	
1.10	Which types of seedyou used in your cultivation (Local: 1 , Hybrid : 2, high yield: 3)	Code	
1.11	How have you are benefited from adopting the sustainable agri. Practices) 1= Less expenditure, 2 = increased production , 3= increase in soil fertility, 4= any other	Code	
1.12	What kind of services/hand holding you received from your community resource person (CRP)? (1= land & bed preparation, 2= process of SRI Paddy cultivation, 3 = technology & process of cultivation in SRI, 4 = use of drudgery reduction tools, 5 = any other)	Code	
1.13	Information on SRI current year/Last three years		
	Area covered in cultivation (in acre)	Cost of cultivation in Rs. (in same patch)	Yield in quintal
			Net consumption in quintal
			Amount of Sale (in quintal)
			Total amount realised in Rs.
			Net income per acre in Rs.
	1.14 Did you get any drudgery reduction tool under this MKSP project? (1= yes, 2= No)	Code	
	1.15 If yes, Please Specify (1=, MandwaWeeder 2= improved sickle)	Code	
	Outcome :2 Food security ensured for target households		
2.1.	Have you created any new/additional assets during last 3 years? (yes = 1, no =2)	Code	
2.2	If yes, please specify source? (1 = from income, from gift=2, Loan =3, any other.....)	Code	
	Outcome :3 (Self-Managed and Owned community based institutions (Producer groups/ cooperatives) created and collective bargaining power of targeted women farmers vis-s-vis state and market enhanced significantly)		
3.1	Do you feel your socio- economic status has increased due to MKSP project? (1= yes, 2= No)	Code	



MahilaKisanSashaktikaranPariyojana



Evaluation Questionnaire(for Vegetable Farmers)

Project: “Empowering Women vegetable growers in Kalahandi, Malkangiri and Khordha district of Odisha “

Date:.....

Partner Organization Name:	Block:	District:

2. Member Profile

c. Name of MahilaKisan											
s. Village:						t. G.P					
u. MahilaKisan Card Number						v. Age					
w. Contact Number (10 digit)											
x. Caste: (Put ✓ mark)					BC				Minority		
y. Name of your SHG:											
z. Name of your PG:											
aa.Name of your Producer cooperative:											
bb. Land holding of HH (cultivable land): (Put ✓ mark)	0.5-1.5 acres	1.5 -2.5 acres	Above-2.5 acres	Land less							

Outcome :1 (Sustainable Agriculture Practices Promoted among the targeted Households)

2.1 Did you receive any training under MKSP Project (Yes: 1, No :2)	code	
2.2 Which type of training you have attended under MKSP Project in last 3 years (Please mention) (Crop Planning : 1, Soil testing : 2 , Seed treatment:3, Organic Vegetable cultivation:5, improved practices on Goat Rearing : 6, Book Keeping : 7, SHG & PG management: 8, Cooperative promotion9 , Any other :10)	code	
2.3 Whofacilitated those training? (CRP: 1 , PRP: 2 , Project Staff: 3 , Other: 4)	code	
1.4 What did you learn from those training? (Please mention) a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____	Des..	
2.4 What practices have you adopted in Vegetable cultivation? (Seed treatment: 1, Soil testing: 2, Space maintain: 3, inter cropping/mixed crop: 4, mulching: 5 , trap crop : 6 , Border crop: 7, crop rotation: 8, use of organic manure&medicine : 9 , Crop Planning : 10, Nipping: 11 , Any Other please specify)	code	
2.5 Did you notice any kind of changes afteradopting these practices? (Yes: 1, No :2)	code	
2.6 What kind of changes did you notice? (Code: 1= Increased in production; 2= Less input cost; 3= less diseases; 4= getting quality food; 5= better marketing 6=others.....)	code	
2.7 Which types of fertilizer/manure & pesticides you used in your cultivation (Organic: 1 , Chemical : 2, Mixed : 3 , None of these : 4)	Code	
2.8 Frequency of uses of organic manure and pesticides. (1= Regularly, 2= Some times, 3= Rarely, 4= Never)	code	

2.9 Which types of seed you used in your cultivation (Local: 1, Hybrid: 2, high yield: 3)	Code						
2.10 How have you benefited from adopting the sustainable agri. Practices) 1= Less expenditure, 2 = increased production, 3= increase in soil fertility, 4= any other	Code						
2.11 What kind of services/hand holding you received from your community resource person (CRP)? (1= land & bed preparation, 2 = technology & process of cultivation in vegetable, 3 = seed treatment & preservation, 4 = use & preparation of organic manure & pest control measures, 5 = use & construction of cool chamber, 6 = use of drudgery reduction tools, 8 = any other)	Code						
1.13 Information on Vegetable current year							
Area covered in cultivation (in acre)	Cost of cultivation in Rs. (in same patch)	Yield in quintal	Local consumption in quintal	HH consumption in quintal	Quantity of Sale (in quintal)	Total amount realised in Rs.	Net income per acre in Rs.
1.14 Did you get any drudgery reduction tool under this MKSP project? (1= yes, 2= No)	Code						
1.15 .If yes, Please Specify 1.HandHoe: 2.Any other please specify.....)	Code						
1.16. Average vegetable consumption per month in your house after joining in MKSP Project In Kg 1-10-20kg,2-20-30kg,3-30-40kg & 40 Kg above	Code						
1.17If yes how did she help to you . (Availed organic manure and pesticides round the year with lowest price) 1. Purchased organic Manure 2. Purchased organic pesticides	code						
Outcome :2 Food security ensured for target households							
2.1 Due to adoption of sustainable agriculture practices in vegetable cultivation how much extra veg. produced per acre per year in last 2-3 years (in quintal) (1= upto 5 quintal, 2 = (5-10 quintal), 3 = (10-15 quintal) 4= not increased	code						
2.3 How much your income was enhanced due to adoption of Sustainable Agri. practices per year per half acre? (1= upto 10,000, 2= 10,001 – 20,000, 3 = 20,001-30,000, 4 = 30,001 – 40,000, 5 = 40,000 to above)	code						
2.4 Have you created any new/additional assets during last 3 years? (yes = 1, no =2)	Code						
2.5 If yes, please specify source? (1 = from income, from gift=2, Loan =3, any other.....)	Code						
2.6 What are Govt. schemes availed through convergence? 1=MGNREGA 2=BKLY 3=PMJDY 4=ANY OTHER, Please Specify	Code						
Outcome :3 (Self Managed and Owned community based institutions (Producer groups/ cooperatives) created and collective bargaining power of targeted women farmers vis-s-vis state and market enhanced significantly)							
3.2 Do you sell your products through your producer groups? (1= yes, 2= No)	code						
3.3 How were you benefited by your producer group? (1= got drudgery reduction tools, 2 = marketing support, 3 = leadership quality, any other please specify	code						
3.4 If you are member of cooperative, how are you benefited ? (1= enhanced bargaining power, 2= Developed network, 3= Assured sales of produces, 4= any other	Code						
3.5 Do you feel your socio- economic status has increased due to MKSP project? (1= yes, 2= No)	Code						

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