



**Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana**  
महिला किसान सशक्तिकरण परियोजना



## **RESULTS AND INDICATORS**

### **MONITORING FRAMEWORK (RIMF)**



**RIMF-ORRISSA-MKSP PROJECT**



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**MAHILA KISAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA (MKSP)**

**Project Title: Strengthening adivasi farm women self help cooperatives to enable them pursue sustainable livelihoods.**

**Name of PIA: Organisation for Rural Reconstruction & Integrated Social Service Activities (ORRISSA)**

**RESULTS AND INDICATORS MONITORING FRAMEWORK (RIMF)**

Expected Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target (by the end of 3 <sup>rd</sup> year)	Data Source	Data Collection method	Frequency	Responsible person
<b>Project Goal:</b> To empower 3000 women in agriculture to increase their farm income sustainably through adoption of traditional seeds along with sustainable agricultural practices, conservation of bio-diversity, natural resource management and ensuring household food and nutrition security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of targeted women farmers raise their income through farm and non-farm activities</li> </ul>	Only 1.3 % households have round the year food.	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline</li> <li>Harvest data compilation</li> <li>Project MIS</li> <li>Final Evaluation report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mahila kisan Card update</li> <li>Compilation and analysis of the data generated from baseline survey.</li> </ul>	Once in a year	Coordinator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of households have food round the year.</li> </ul>	53.2% households have food scarcity at the household.					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of households have backyard garden</li> </ul>	462	80%				
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of women farmers</li> </ul>	15.7%	100% women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline</li> </ul>	Compilation	Once in a	Coordinator





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Adoption & use of traditional seeds, farming methods and low input based sustainable agriculture practices	use traditional seeds, farming methods and low input based sustainable agriculture practices	households use some type of bio-fertiliser and 11.4% households adopt intercropping	farmers would use traditional seeds and 60% households would adopt low input based farming practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop Plan</li> <li>• Harvest data compilation sheet</li> </ul>	and analysis of data generated from harvest data	year	
<b>Outcome 2</b> Increased in crop diversity under sustainable agriculture at women farmers field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of women farmers adopt mixed cultivation with more than 4 varieties of crop</li> </ul>	Only 53 households have 4 varieties in crop in their mixed crop field.	60%	Crop Harvest data compilation	Compilation and analysis of data generated from harvest data	Once in a year	Coordinator
<b>Outcome 3</b> Increase of food availability at the household level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of poor households report adequate food at their household</li> </ul>	91.8% households have 6 or less than 6 months food available.	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact assessment report</li> <li>• Project MIS</li> <li>• Evaluation reports</li> </ul>	Sample data collection, analysis and report	3 times during project period	Director
<b>Outcome 4</b> Increase in the farm land coverage with millet centered mixed cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of area covered under millet centered mixed cultivation</li> </ul>	604 acres of land with 2 to 4 varieties of crop	20% increase in millet centered mixed cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline survey</li> <li>• Annual crop plan</li> <li>• Crop harvest report</li> </ul>	Data collection, compilation & analysis	Annually	Field coordinators



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<p><b>Outcome 5</b> Increased access of women in agriculture to productive land, inputs, credit, appropriate technology and information through their collectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of women farmers adopt low-cost technology to reduce cost of production</li> <li>% women increased access to productive land, input &amp; credit</li> </ul>	<p>The women farmers only have access to traditional agro implements. 22.5% mahila kisans have no patta land.</p>	<p>50%</p> <p>30%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid-term survey</li> <li>Annual Progress Report</li> <li>Project MIS</li> </ul>	<p>Data collection, compilation &amp; analysis</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Coordinator</p>
<p><b>Outcome 6</b> Drudgery reduction for women in agriculture through use of gender friendly tools technologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of women in agriculture adopt drudgery reducing &amp; women friendly implements</li> </ul>		<p>50%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Progress Report</li> <li>Project MIS</li> <li>Case Studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection, compilation &amp; analysis</li> <li>Case study preparation</li> </ul>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Field coordinators</p>
<p><b>Outcome 7</b> Incremental income for women farmers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of women farmers earn incremental income of approximately Rs 18,000 to 25,000</li> </ul>	<p>61% mahila kisan households earn upto RS 27000/-.</p>	<p>70%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline survey</li> <li>Crop cutting reports</li> <li>Yield trend analysis reports</li> </ul>	<p>Data collection, compilation &amp; analysis</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Coordinator</p>
<p><b>Outcome 8</b> Increase in soil health, fertility to sustain agricultural based livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of women farmers adopt integrated NRM, IPM and INM technologies</li> </ul>	<p>Only 2.2% households use bio-pest repellents like neemastra &amp; 22.8 % households</p>	<p>50%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline survey</li> <li>Process Documentation</li> <li>Impact studies</li> </ul>	<p>Data collection, compilation, analysis &amp; report</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Director, Coordinator</p>





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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% women in agriculture adopt crop diversification</li> </ul>	use one type of bio-fertiliser.e Tarala sara	20%				
<b>Outcome 9</b> Increased visibility of women in agriculture as an interest group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of Producer groups formed and federated</li> <li>Women in agriculture raise their bargaining power</li> <li>Group savings are substantially increased</li> <li>Collective marketing is achieved</li> </ul>	No Producer Group at villages	71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact study reports</li> <li>Process documentation Reports</li> <li>Annual Progress Report</li> <li>Case Studies</li> </ul>	Data collection, compilation, analysis & report	Annually	Director, Coordinator
<b>Outcome 10</b> Conservation of agricultural bio-diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% women in agriculture are engaged in collection, multiplication and preservation of indigenous seeds</li> <li>No of producer groups engaged in forest protection and planting of medicinal plants</li> </ul>	No Producer Group at villages	30%  30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process documentation Reports</li> <li>Baseline study and mid-line study reports</li> <li>Case Studies</li> </ul>	Data collection, compilation, analysis & report	Annually	Director, Coordinator



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# **Monitoring & Evaluation Framework of** **ORRISSA** **under MKSP**

Monitoring & evaluation functions are essential to the effective operation of programs and will contribute to the overall value derived from them. M & E frameworks support decision making, allocation of resources and programme refinement based on lessons learned.

Under MKSP project, ORRISSA follows following monitoring & review mechanisms:

## **1. Review mechanism**

The review of the project would be conducted basically at two level-ORRISSA level and community level. At ORRISSA level, all the project staffs would meet once in every month to report the performance against plan and prepare next month action plan. There would be a central management team comprising of the Director and senior team members who would meet quarterly with the concerned project team and review the progress and discuss the challenges, opportunities, convergence etc.

At the community level, most of the operational reviews of the project would be taken place at the collective structures. The producer group meetings, the cluster collectives independently review their actions vis-à-vis the project allocation of funds and provisions on a regular basis. In the gram panchayat level, the producer group coalitions also conduct their monthly meetings and review the progress of the PPs and plan for next month. This collective would also approve the CRPs & PPs work-done report and forward to ORRISSA for releasing the fund.

CRP & PP play a very crucial role in transferring both knowledge and technology to the mahila kisans. The community institutions like producer groups & GP level producer group coalitions act as watch dog for successful implementation of planned activities. The CRPs & PPs will be given a target based monthly action plan which will be monitored and reviewed by the PG and gram panchayat level coalitions every month. A reporting format would be developed for measuring the works accomplished by the CRP and PP.

## **2. Social Audit**



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Social Audit would be an mechanism to review and track the progress of the project activities.

ORRISSA would follow below mentioned activities for monitoring and evaluation of the project:

### 1. Web-based MIS

Under MKSP project, ORRISSA would develop and manage a web based MIS system to capture the progress, individual household progress, project progress, plans and achievements. The MIS would generate report about the total farmers supported under each of the activity in a given time period.

2. Formation of an **advisory body** consisting of Director, senior Non-MKSP team members of ORRISSA, experts from concerned field who would guide and assist in technical aspects of the project.
3. **Regular field visit** by coordinator, non-MKSP senior team members and outside experts for finding gaps during implementation process and hand-holding support to the project team.
4. Filling up of **Mahila Kisan Cards** regularly.
5. **The project specific data** would be drawn from manual records such as Mahila Kisan Cards as well as web based MIS so that cross check of progress can be visualised and reports can be prepared for further analysis and decision-making.
6. **Data collection:** Specific formats are developed and circulated to project staffs as well as PPs for filling up of Mahila Kisan cards.
7. **Monthly reports:** The field coordinators and accompaniers would submit their monthly action plan and progress to the Coordinator every month. The PPs & CRPs also submit their work done report to the coordinator through Producer groups. The district wise **Monthly Project Progress Report would be submitted to CE, DSMS and OLM** every month.
8. **Quarter Progress report (Physical & Financial)** would be submitted to MoRD, OLM and CE, DSMS.
9. **Internal Review Monitoring:** ORRISSA follows multi-layer review mechanism:
  - **Quarterly progress presentation with Advisory Body:** The coordinator is responsible to prepare a quarterly progress (both physical and financial) against the plan and present before the advisory body every quarter. Here the body





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review the activities, process and gaps identified during field visits and approve next quarter plan.

- **District wise review with project team:** Coordinator reviews the monthly progress (both physical & financial), plan next month activities, approve PP and CRPs claim and submit a report to the Director.
- **Review of PP & CRPs daily diary:** Much of the operational review is done at cluster level. The producer Groups review the works of CRP where PP facilitates the process and Gram panchayat level, the accompaniers and field coordinators review the activities of PP and present their report to Coordinator.

### 10. Information Flow Chart:

- CRPs and PPs submit the reports/information to accompanier.
- Accompaniers submit the same to Field Coordinators.
- Field coordinators report to the Coordinator.
- Coordinator submits the report to the Director. In case of any issues related to field operation, the Director consults with the advisory body and suggests necessary steps to the Coordinator which goes to the downwards.
- The coordinator coordinates and submits monthly reports and other required reports to the district administration and OLM where as Director is responsible to submit the quarterly reports and other required reports to MoRD.

